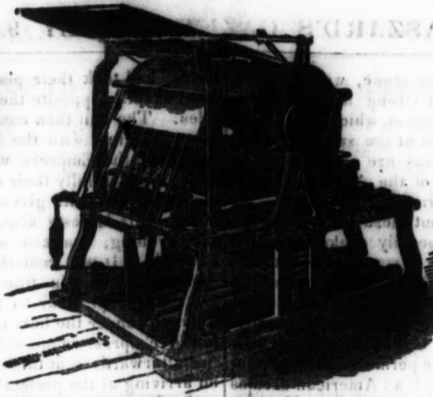


HASZARD'S

FARMERS' COMMERCIAL

PUBLISHED ON EVERY



GAZETTE

JOURNAL & ADVERTISER.

WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY.

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HASZARD'S GAZETTE
Published by Haszard & Owen
Queen Square,
Is issued twice a week, at 15s. per year.
AND CONTAINS,
THE LATEST NEWS, AT HOME & ABROAD.

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 10
in diameter, supplying the cheapest and most efficient
method of conveying water under ground.
WILLIAM HEARD.
Charlottetown, 22d April, 1856.

A good assortment
WILSON'S
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

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

**Equitable Fire Insurance Compa-
ny of London**
Incorporated by Act of Parliament.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS for P. E. Island.—
Hon. T. H. Haviland, Hon. Charles Hen-
ley, Francis Longworth, Esq., Robert Hutchinson,
Esq., Thomas Damon, Esq.
Deceased Risks taken at low Premiums No
charge for Policies Forms of Application, and any
other information, may be obtained from the Sub-
scriber, at the Office of G. W. DeBlois Esq. Charlot-
tewtown.
H. J. CUNDALL,
Agent for P. E.
April 7th, 1856.

FAIRBANKS'
CELEBRATED
SCALES,
OF ALL VARIETIES
Warehouse, 34 Kilby Street,
LONDON.
GREENLEAF & BROWN,
Agents.
A full assortment of all kinds of weighing appara-
tus and store furniture for sale at low rates. Rail-
road, Hay, and Coal Scales set in any part of the
Province.
February 9, 1856.

Notice to Gas Consumers & others.
THE Public are respectfully informed, that the
Charlottetown Gas Company have discontinued
fitting up shops or private houses with Gas Fittings,
and will no longer be liable for any escapes inside
the consumers' dwellings. Parties are therefore
requested to employ their own Gas Fitter for alter-
ations, repairs, &c. The Company have imported a
large stock of all kinds of Gas Fittings, Pipes, and
Glassware, this spring, which can be had as usual at
the Company's Office.
WM. MURPHY, Manager.
June 9th 1856.

MAILS.
Summer Arrangement.
THE MAILS for the neighbouring Provinces, &c.,
will, until further notice, be made up and for-
warded 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 Mar-
chant," 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 corre-
spondence for the West Indies, every alternate Tues-
day 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.

SHINGLES AND BOARDS:
LATELY RECEIVED a few Cargoes of Pine and
L. Spruce Boards and Shingles, warranted of the
same prime description as sold to customers last
year.
JAMES N. HARRIS.
June 4, 1856.—3w 1st. & Ad.

New Spring Goods!!
—AT THE—
"Manchester House" Queen St.,
Per "Majestic," from Liverpool.
NOW opening, and will be ready for inspection in
a day or two, a large and carefully selected
supply of
British Merchandise,
including every variety of Dry Goods, suitable for
the season, and in the newest style of Fashion;
Among which are the following:—
Straw, Tuscan, Chip, Manila, Fancy, Crapes,
and Glass silk BONNETS.
Girls' Battiste, and Girls' and Boys' Straw HATS
RIBBONS, PARASOLS, Silk MANTLES,
Muslin and Embroidered DRESSES.
Black and Coloured BALMAINES, Mouseline
DE LAINE, ALPACAS, CASHMERE, FANCY PRINTS,
White and coloured COATLIE STAYS, Collars,
Habit Shirts and Sleeves.
Infant Cashmere HOODS, and Muslin Tucked
ROSES.
Laces and Edgings, CURTAIN MUSLIN and
FRINGES.
Damask Merceres, Marseilles Toilet Quilts and
Covers.
White Shirting, French Fronts,
White and Grey SHIRTINGS and SHEETINGS,
White Fests, Children's DRESSES,
Table Linen and Towelling, &c. &c.
With a large and choice assortment of other
Goods, all of which will be found worthy of the
attention of customers, and will be offered at prices
extremely low.
Further importations hourly expected per
"Thomas Beattie" from London.
SAMUEL McMURRAY,
Queen Street.
May 13, 1856.

Notice to Gas Consumers.
NOTICE is hereby given, that THOMAS WIL-
SON has been discharged from the employment of
the Charlottetown Gas Company, and is no longer
empowered to act for or on their behalf in any way
whatsoever.
WM. MURPHY, Manager.
June 9, 1856.

CREAM NECTAR
MANUFACTURED and SOLD by
JOHN BOYER.
June 24, 1856.

(For Haszard's Gazette.)
AN ENIGMA.
A year ago, or little more,
For me was cruelly shed,
Unnumbered fields of human gore,
Th're many a warrior bled.
My name I now will tell,
And that by figures as below,
But if it then you cannot spell,
Just ask R. B. and you shall know.
My 6, my 5, my 2,
A messenger of the Brain,
And many of the 1, 6, 2,
Make up a milway train.
My 4, 3, 2, and 5,
Is a piece of drager sore,
To the animal that give,
The 1, 2, 3, 6, 4.
In 2, 6, and 4 an animal,
Whose covering is often worn,
Who boys the neck of William call,
But seldom land him by the horn.
And now my Enigma is done,
But remains yet to be solved,
It is but one word alone,
By which it can be proved.
B. R.
Bedouque, July 3rd, 1856.

MISCELLANEOUS.
THE INFANT AND THE MOTHER.—As the
infant begins to discriminate between the
objects around, it soon discovers one coun-
tenance that over smiles upon it with pec-
uliar benignity. When it wakes from its
sleep, there is ever one watchful form bent
over its cradle. If startled by some unhap-
py dream, a guardian angel seems ever
ready to soothe its fears. If cold, that
ministering spirit brings it warmth; if hun-
gry, she feeds it; if happy, she caresses it.
In joy or sorrow, weal or woe, she is the
first object of its thoughts. Her presence is
Heaven; the mother is the Deity of infancy.

A FLIGHT OF FANCY.—To look at the
ladies' bonnets you would imagine that the
March winds had blown them all off, but it
is no such thing; it is only an air the bon-
nets, in their conceit, give themselves.
They fly off of their own accord, and we
believe so stiff-necked are they in their gen-
eration, that not all the blowing upon in the
world would be able to give them a different
turn.

A VERY "STRONG" COMPLIMENT.—
Count Orloff, the Russian diplomatist, has
the reputation of tremendous strength of
muscle. A few days since—the story must
be true, for it comes from *L'Independance*
Belge—a lady at a grand dinner admired a
handsome bouquet. The Count took the
bouquet from the centre-piece, and being a
little wet, he immediately rolled up, like a
sheet of paper, one of the silver gilt plates
with his fingers, and so placing the bouquet,
handed it to the fair one! We really
tremble for the safety of Lord Cowley. If
Count Orloff can thus roll up a silver-gilt
platter, how very soon will he double up a
copper-gilt ambassador?

At Boston a few days since, an Irishman
applied for a license to sell liquor, and be-
ing questioned as to his moral fitness for
the trust, replied, "Sure, sir, it's not much
of a character a man would be needin' to
sell rum."

NOTES IN NATURAL HISTORY.—Few in-
sects live more than a year in their
perfect state, but often much longer in their
lava state. The first state is the egg, then
the caterpillar, then the crystalis, or pupa,
and finally the perfect and procreative form,
But in these changes there are infinite de-
grees and varieties of transition, all of which
constitute the pleasing and very instructive
study of Entomology. Insects have lymph
instead of blood, and no bones, but hard
coverings to which the muscles are attach-
ed. They have no vertebrae. They do
not breathe through the mouth or nostrils,
but have air vessels along the sides, called
spiracula, and connected with other vessels
called *trachea*. They have the organs of
sense, and make all the discriminations
which accord with their physical powers
and wants.

A single female house-fly produces in
one season 20,000,000!
Leuwenhoek reckoned 17,000 divisions
in the cornea of a butterfly, each of which
he thought a separate crystalline lens. Spar-
ders, &c., are equally provided for.
Mole-hills are curiously formed by an
outer arch impervious to rain, and an inter-
nal platform with drains, and covered ways
on which the pair and their young reside.
The moles live on worms and roots, and
bury themselves in any soil in a few mo-
ments.

The bones of birds are hollow, and are
filled with air instead of marrow.
Spiders have four paps for spinning their
threads, each pap having 1000 holes; and
the fibre web is itself the union of 4000
threads. No spider spins more than four
webs, and when the fourth has been destroy-
ed, they seize on the webs of others.
A fish in Java, called the jaculator,
catches flies and insects by squirting from
its mouth some water, and so'ndom miss
its aim at the distance of six feet, bringing
down a fly with a single drop.
A toad was found at Orgon, in France,
in a well which had been covered up for
150 years. It was torpid, but revived on
being exposed.

The Angora cat has one eye blue and
the other yellow.
Wild hanes in Tartary and Thibet live in
troops, and keep sentry; being very vigil-
ant, and if attacked, swift in escape.
Black rats are tamed in Germany, and
a bell being put about their necks, they
drive away other rats. The economic rat
of Siberia lays in a stock of winter pro-
visions. The hamster does the same, and
to assist him, has pouches on each side the
mouth.
Mice will live entirely without water; for
though, says Dr. Priestly, I have kept them
for three or four months, and have offered
them water several times, they would never
take it; and yet they continued in per-
fect health.

One pair of pigs will increase in six years
to 119,109, taking the increase at fourteen
times per annum. A pair of sheep in the
same time would be but 64.
A GREAT TRAGEDY.—The Duke of Wel-
lington said to some enthusiastic woman
who was talking in raptures about the
glories of a victory, "I should so like to
witness a victory!" &c., &c.—"My dear
madam, a victory is the greatest tragedy
in the world except one—and that is a
defeat."

Why is the new French baby like the
tail of a herring?
Because it is the last of the bony-parts.

NEWS BY THE ENGLISH MAIL.

THE PROXIMATE PRESIDENT.

The affairs of the United States have occupied public attention this week almost to the exclusion of every other topic. Of course the arrival of Mr. Crampton, after having been dismissed from his ambassadorial office, was an event in itself of deep and abiding interest as respects the present and the future of the two countries, and while the press was engaged discussing the eventualities, the news came, that the Cincinnati Convention had rejected all the Democratic candidates for the Presidency, including Mr. Franklin Pierce, the President, *ad interim*, in favour of Mr. James Buchanan, of Pennsylvania, who has recently returned to his native country, after filling the office of American Ambassador at the British Court. This result seems to have produced a great stir throughout the entire Republic, and we read accordingly of the joy which it has caused amongst the party to which Mr. Buchanan belongs,—of the bonfires, and cannon roaring, and illuminations which were indulged in to celebrate this proximate victory, and of the new vigour which this event will infuse into American politics.

The late gifted Mrs. Maury, of this town, who knew Mr. Buchanan well in all the social relations of life, thus describes him in her work, "The Statesmen of America," during the time that he was Secretary of State in President Polk's administration:—"Cautious and deliberating, thoroughly appreciating the extent of his power and the responsibility of his position, this noble-minded man twice tendered his resignation when his opinions conscientiously differed from those of the administration. He is unquestionably the first man in the existing government, and there is no doubt that had he quitted office, the relations between England and the United States would have worn a much more hostile aspect, for though Mr. Buchanan regarded the 54 deg. 40 min. parallel as the undisputed right of America, his humane and sagacious policy yielded this right rather than rush upon a war fraught with doubtful good and certain evil. For this moderation he will be applauded by every lover of his country, both in England and America. It may be gratifying to Mr. Buchanan to learn, that since the publication of the correspondence between the minister and himself, many persons on this side of the Atlantic have adopted his opinions, and consider that the Americans showed the greater claims." To those who desire to know something of the personnel of a man who seems destined to play the first part in the affairs of the Great Republic during one of the most critical stages through which it has ever passed, it may be interesting to be told, that Mr. Buchanan is unmarried, but has, nevertheless, "the most delicate and exalted appreciation of the female character; and free from those narrow prejudices which reduce a woman to a plaything, he does not disdain to honour her worth and to encourage her attempts at usefulness." We learn, moreover, from Mrs. Maury, that "the fair and delicate, though fresh complexion of Mr. Buchanan, his eye of light blue, and full-blooded system, attest unequivocally his Anglo-Saxon descent." With regard to his religious opinions, we are informed on the same authority, that "he is a constant attendant on public worship. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church, but he is too enlightened for bigotry, and to his discriminating and liberal policy it is owing, that a Roman Catholic prelate, of exalted reputation for wisdom and piety, was consulted on the aspect of affairs between the United States and Mexico." Mrs. Maury does not state the age of Mr. Buchanan, but according to the American journals he is now in his 65th year.—an age of experience and wisdom, when the physical powers are strong enough to second a clear and healthy intellect, as in the case of the gentleman who, in all probability, will succeed Mr. Pierce at the White House.

The fearful agitation which now rages throughout the Northern States of the Union, at the outrage of which Senator Sumner was the victim, bringing out as it does in full relief the dark picture of rancour and deadly strife between the South and the North, to say nothing of the civil war of

which Kansas is the scene, would induce any man but one of strong nerves to decline the giddy elevation which lies before Mr. Buchanan. But at the same time the Old World politicians are very apt to be misled by the tone of the American press respecting their own internal differences. We hear much about these differences being such as must speedily shake the Union to pieces—produce a separation between the North and the South, accompanied by all the horrors of civil war; without at all underrating the importance of the crisis through which the United States are now passing, we may be permitted to say, that the last thing of which an American dreams is the dislocation of his country. He may talk about it in bluster, but the realisation is the last idea which enters his mind. In fact, he associates the Republic with enormous territorial possessions, and the greatness of the Union, in its physical extent, is wedded in his belief with its democratic institutions. Come what may, there will be no separation. Some compromise will be effected, before matters proceed to that extremity.

One of the most agreeable features of the Cincinnati Convention is, that instead of selecting as candidates for the office of President obscure or unknown men, whose names have scarcely penetrated beyond their own locality, the prominent candidates in the present instance are amongst the foremost men of the Union. The jealousy which has hitherto prevailed amongst the friends of the leading candidates has too often led of late years to the nomination of obscurities, without the prestige or the ability to do justice to the office; but in the person of Mr. Buchanan, Washington's successor will not be unworthily represented. His ability has been proved, and his position is acknowledged.

THE IMPERIAL CHRISTENING BALL.

The ball given on the 16th inst. by the city of Paris to the Emperor and the Empress, in honour of the baptism of the Prince Imperial, was of the most rare magnificence. Their Majesties arrived at about half-past ten from the Tuileries, which they had reached about an hour before from St. Cloud. The imperial cortege consisted of eight close carriages, that conveying their Majesties being escorted by a party of the Cent Gardes in full uniform. A vast crowd filled the streets from the palace to the Hotel de Ville; and in the vicinity of this latter building the mass of human beings was so dense that all movement was nearly impossible. The reason of the afflux towards that spot was, that the splendid illumination of the municipal palace and the simulated erection opposite threw out a light as bright as day, and enabled the spectators to distinguish perfectly the occupants of the several carriages. The Emperor and Empress were received at the bottom of the grand staircase by Baron Hausmann, prefect of the Seine; and M. Delangle, president of the municipal commission, accompanied by the members of that body. The imperial party then ascended to the Cour Louis XIV., the Emperor giving his arm to the Grand Duchess of Baden, and the Empress leaning on Prince Oscar of Sweden. Her Majesty was dressed in white gauze, with pailletes d'argent over white satin, and ornamented with white camellias; a smaller diadem of brilliants than that worn on the day of the imperial baptism graced her Majesty's head, and a magnificent necklace of diamonds and emeralds sparkled on her neck. The Emperor wore the uniform of general officer, with white inexpressibles and silk stockings. The imperial party, on arriving at the first landing of the beautiful horse-shoe staircase paused for a few moments to admire the gushing fountain and the female figures pouring forth water from their urns. They turned round also to gaze on the admirable proportions and exquisite ornamentation of the hall, as it lay spread out before them with golden trellis-work intertwined with vine leaves, the marble pillars and massive of natural flowers all brought out so perfectly to view by the multitude of tulip-shaped lamps, which shed over every detail a light "soft as the moonbeams." Their majesties then proceeded at once to the principal ball-room, the Grand Galerie des

Fetes, and took their places on chairs of state exactly opposite the Salle de Carlottides. The ball then commenced, the Emperor dancing with the Baroness Hausmann and the Empress with the prefect, in order to mark fully their sense of the splendid entertainments given at the Hotel de Ville. His Majesty also, in the course of the evening, waltzed with the Princess Mathilde. It was remark that on this occasion the space in front of the Imperial seats was kept clear to a vast extent, in order to render the heat as little oppressive to the Empress as possible. Their Majesties afterwards went through the rooms, and on arriving at the prefect's apartment partook of refreshment. Both seemed in high spirits, and conversed in an animated manner with a number of the high personages present. There were three ball-rooms opened on this grand occasion—that already mentioned, a second in the Salle du Trone, and a third in the large saloon over the Prefect's apartments. Buffets were disposed in every convenient part of the building, and on each a profusion of *dragees* were placed to show that the fete was a baptismal one. The masses of natural flowers arranged throughout the building were in such profusion as to excite astonishment; and during the night the beautiful cascades of the Salle St. Jean were as much an object of admiration at the wondrous arrangements of the Cour Louis XIV. One o'clock struck before the imperial party thought of retiring; and when, on their way to the carriage entrance, they arrived at the uppermost landing of the staircase, they seemed again so struck with its manifold beauties that the Empress seated herself to enjoy the scene, and the other ladies following her example, an extempore *salon* was thus in a moment organised, the ladies being all seated, but the Emperor, Prince Oscar, and the other gentlemen standing. After about a quarter of an hour's delay, the Empress rose, and the Emperor led the Grand Duchess down the staircase, the Empress following with Prince Oscar. Before leaving, their Majesties expressed to Baron and Madame Hausmann their admiration of all the arrangements, and their high satisfaction at the splendour of the fete. Loud cheers arose from the guests as their Majesties proceeded to their carriage, and similar acclamations arose as they drove off. The front of the Hotel de Ville was lit up at the moment of departure with Bengal lights, and the effect on the illuminated buildings was charming. Meanwhile dancing continued in the three ball-rooms above with undiminished spirit, and many of the guests remained until nearly four in the morning.

Mr. Crampton arrived in Liverpool, on a Sunday, and immediately proceeded to London. The London Times, in speaking of his arrival says:

"Mr. Crampton was certainly not the man to send as minister to the United States. But the truth is, the United States is not a favorite Embassy, and it is not very easy always to get the man you want for it. You may offer it to the 'proper man,' but the proper man won't take it. He does not like to banish himself from European society, taste, and refinement, and to fix himself amongst a new and rather rude and uncouth people, who cannot abstain from cudgelling each other in their own Senate-house, and whose ways and habits are very different from ours. Diplomats are not adventurers; their character is rather the reverse of the adventurer's character. They are the children of civilisation and established order—the disciples of system, manners, and *etiquette*. They prefer Paris, Vienna, or Berlin, as an Embassy, on the same principle that they prefer the society of Europe to the society of the backwoods. The diplomatist is a delicate article; he does not like rough handling; he likes the smooth security of decorous ceremonial and oily words, intercepting all disturbance, and acting as an infallible breakwater against the violent surge of human passion and petulance. Moreover, diplomatists, like soldiers, sailors, clergymen lawyers and, we believe, most other professions, like promotion, and the United States' Embassy, as being a comparatively new creation, lies out of the regular line of embassy promotion."

A CITY SUBMERGED.—Capt. Jordan, of the brig Hobart from St. Domingo, which has arrived at New York, reports on the night of May 21st. in consequence of the torrents of rain, which had fallen almost without intermission for three days preceding, the stream called Orange, overflowed and submerged a part of the city and carried away from 20 to 35 houses with persons in them. Several were drowned, while others escaped in boats. Many of the inhabitants are without any asylum or clothes. It is impossible to estimate the damage not only in the city and vicinity, but likewise in the interior, all the banana trees were rooted up and washed into the river with animals, &c. The roads to the capital and elsewhere were almost impassable, as the flood appears to have been great throughout the Island. A great deal of coffee was washed away out of the stores in presence of the spectators, in different parts of the city.

A PROPHECY.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Journal of commerce says:

"The political aspect of the times has reminded me of an old prophecy which appeared in a Magazine towards the close of the last century, in relation to the 'good old thirteen,' then just united under a Constitution. Of course it was, as it indicates, from a source hostile to the 'spirit of 76.' When figures 1 and 3 are changed to 3 and 1 The wicked rebels will their force have run: For at that number, is doomed by fate, They'll split in twain and separate."

It was a prophetic vision, that could see in these dark days, that the Thirteen States would become Thirty-one. The seer who saw so much, may have seen more."

HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

Wednesday, July 9, 1856.

The weather has been for these some days past extremely fine; the rain that had lately fallen has given an impetus to vegetation which promised well for the Crops, one of which, the grass, looks remarkably well in the vicinity of Charlottetown. We sincerely trust, that the harvest will be such as to compensate the farmer for the change from war-prices to those of peace. If, however, he failed to lay up during the last two years, he has acted unwisely, and if he has been led into extra expenses in the hopes of a continuation of hostilities, he must only thank his own want of judgment. We had hoped, that this terrific scourge—this all-devouring plague, would have disappeared before the increasing knowledge of the day, that railroads, electricity, universal exhibitions or world's fairs would have taught the nations of Europe, that there is a rivalry in which they can safely indulge a contest, which will prove as exciting in the end, and not only exempt from the evils attendant upon war, but on the contrary, bringing many blessings in its train. And we cannot but think, that this will still be the result. If Napoleon III. be really sincere in his expressed determination to direct the energies of the nation over which he presides, to the development of its domestic, commercial and artistic resources, and if he be seconded by the people, a great change will necessarily take place in the surrounding nations; for France has exercised, and will continue to exercise a silently acknowledged sway over all Europe, not in fashion alone, where she is supreme, but in modes of thinking as well as in dressing, and the very circumstances of her language being all but universal, is a convincing proof that such is the case. Go where you will, if you speak the French language fluently, you can be at no loss for an interpreter; it serves the same purpose as did the Latin language a few centuries since. That a great change has taken place in the character of the people, is, we believe, evident, and Louis Napoleon is like a wise man, taking advantage of it, and going with the tide as the best means of conducting himself and his family into a quiet and secure haven. If, therefore, the French Nation is convinced, that there are other kinds of glory besides that arising from the use of arms, and the display of legions in the battle-field, the universality of her language will convey her sentiments into the remotest regions, even Siberia itself, in spite of spies and police, and the arts of peace may be more sedulously cultivated than those of war. There is a law of improvement, a craving for civil and religious liberty which is beginning to work in Europe, and which in due time will produce the happiest effects. Should the agitation display itself in the shape of hostilities, these cannot last long. The fall of Sebastopol has

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

NEW YORK, June 16.
The morning *Express* has seen several private letters from San Francisco, detailing events there connected with the murder of James King. The Vigilance Committee, says one of these letter writers, has upwards of 50,000 men on its muster roll. Casey and Cora, the murderers of Col. Richardson, would certainly be executed by this Committee on the morning of the 22d of May, the day after the departure of the steamer. The vigilance Committee, moreover, had determined to sit in perpetuity, until not only the city of San Francisco, but the entire State should be subjected to a thorough purification. They have prepared a "black list," embracing the names of about 180 of the most notorious murderers, thieves and blacklegs, all of whom will be required to quit the country at short notice, or contemplate the contingency of summary judgment before the tribunal of Judge Lynch. Among their names are said to be those of Yankee Sullivan, the pugilist, and David Broderick, who was at one time the Democratic Southern candidate for the United States Senate.

The Vigilance Committee now extends throughout the State, and it is said, every little town and hamlet has its organization. It is stated on good authority, that all the officials of the State intended to resign their offices, and people are now inclined to look on the Vigilance Committee as the rulers and law-givers.

NEW ORLEANS, June 25.—The Granada brings dates from San Francisco to the 5th inst.

Casey and Cora were hung on the 22d of May, the same day on which Mr. King was buried.

The vigilance committee had arrested several other desperate characters, including the notorious Yankee Sullivan. The latter committed suicide on the 1st of June, in his cell, at the Committee rooms, leaving a confession touching the elections in San Francisco.

The opponents of the vigilance committee attempted to hold a meeting on the 2d, to denounce the committee, but it proved a total failure.

Several murders in the interior are recorded.

Rumours were circulated that Gov. Johnson would make a requisition to suppress the revolution, but nothing had been done as yet. These rumours, however, created much excitement throughout the state, and word was sent from the interior, that a thousand men were ready to march to the assistance of the committee. Sacramento alone offered to furnish 1000.

Excitement was on the increase. Martial law had been declared at San Francisco.

The committee were determined on carrying out their measures, and continued to make arrests.

The opposition, however, were organizing with 700 stand of arms. It was rumoured, they intended to attack the committee rooms, which were strongly guarded, with two cannon before the door loaded with grape shot.

All the journals, except the Herald, side with the committee.

The Health of San Francisco was good. Business moderate.

Indian hostilities in Oregon are partially suppressed.

A difficulty had occurred in Washington territory, owing to an attempt made by Judge Saunders to hold a court during the existence of martial law. The judge was arrested for safe keeping, until peace is established.

Advices from Costa Rica state, that the army is disbanded.

Cholera was raging fearfully throughout the state. Baron Bulow died of it, while on his retreat.

Nothing important from Nicaragua.

It is said that a Synod of the Rabbis of France and Algeria is about to be held in Paris, shortly, with the object of examining the propriety of transferring the observance of the Jewish Sabbath from Saturday to Sunday.

THE BOOK OF THANKS.

"I feel so vexed and out of temper with Ben!" cried Mark, "that I really must—"

"Do something in revenge?" inquired his cousin Cecilia.

"No, look over my Book of Thanks," "What's that?" said Cecilia, as she saw him turning over the leaves of a copy-book nearly full of writings, in a round text hand.

"Here it is," said Mark, then read aloud:

"March 8. Ben lent me his new hat. Here again, June 4. When I lost my shilling, Ben made it up to me kindly. Well," observed the boy, turning down the leaf, "Ben is a good fellow, after all!"

"What do you note down in that book?" said Cecilia, looking over his shoulder with some curiosity.

"All the kindnesses that ever are shown me; you would wonder how many they are! I find a great deal of good from marking them down. I do not forget them as I might do, if I only trusted to my memory, so I hope, that I am not often ungrateful; and when I am cross or out of temper, I almost always feel good humoured again, if I only look over my book."

"I wonder what sort of things you put down," said Cecilia; "let me glance over a page."

"Mrs. Wade asked me to spend the whole day at her house, and made me very happy indeed."

"Mrs. Phillips gave me five shillings."

"Old Martha Page asked after me every day when I was ill."

"Why do you put father and mother at the top of every page?" asked Cecilia. "O, they show me so much kindness that I cannot put it all down, so I just write their names, to remind myself of my great debt of love. I know that I never can pay it! And see what I have put in the beginning of my book, 'Every good gift is from above'; this is to make me remember, that all the kind friends whom I have were given to me by the Lord, and that while I am grateful to them, I should first of all be thankful to Him."

I think that such of my readers as have ability and time would find it a capital plan to keep a Book of Thanks and may such as cannot write down yet keep a book of remembrance of past kindnesses in their hearts!

FRETTING AND SOWING.

It has been said that "murmuring is black garment," and moreover a useless one, for nothing so effectually prevents exertion. Two gardeners had crops of peas killed by frost. One of them fretted and grumbled, and said nobody was so unfortunate as he was. Visiting his neighbour some time after, he called out in astonishment, "What a fine crop of peas! What are these?" "These are what I sowed, while you was fretting," answered the other. "Why don't you ever fret?" "Yes, but I put it off till I have repaired the mischief." "Why then there's no reason to fret at all." "True; that's the reason I put it off."

MORAL COURAGE.

Sydney Smith, in his work on moral philosophy, speaks in this wise of what we lose for want of a little moral courage or independence of mind:—"A great deal of talent is lost to the world for the want of little courage. Every day sends to their graves a number of obscure men who have only remained in obscurity because their timidity has prevented them from making a first effort; and who, if they could have been induced to begin, would in all probability have gone great lengths in the career of fame. The fact is, that to do any thing in this world worth doing, we must not stand back shivering, and thinking of the cold

and the danger, but jump in and scramble through as well as we can. It will not do to be perpetually calculating tasks, and adjusting nice chances; it did very well before the flood, where a man could consult his friends upon an intended publication for an hundred and fifty years, and then live to see its success afterwards; but at present, a man waits and doubts and hesitates and consults his brother, and his uncle, and particular friends, till one fine day, he finds that he is sixty years of age; that he has lost so much time in consulting his first cousins and particular friends, that he has no more time to follow their advice.

LORD CAMPBELL AND JOHN BUNYAN.

Lord Campbell, the distinguished Chief Justice of England, in remarking on the Pilgrim's Progress, says:—"Little do we know what is for our permanent good. Had Bunyan been discharged and allowed to enjoy his liberty, he no doubt would have returned to his trade filling up his intervals of leisure with field-preaching; his name would not have survived his own generation, and he would have done little for the religious improvement of mankind. The prison doors were shut upon him for twelve years. Being cut off from the external world, he communed with his own soul, and inspired by him who touched Isaiah's lips with fire, he composed the noble allegory, the merit of which was first discovered by the lowly but which is now lauded by the refined critic, and which has done more to awaken piety, and to enforce the precepts of Christian morality than all the sermons that have been published by all the prelates of the Anglican Church."

AN ARTLESS ARGUMENT.—Naimbanna a black prince, arrived in England from the neighborhood of Sierra Leone. The gentleman to whose care he was intrusted took great pains to convince him, that the Bible was the word of God, and he received it as such with great reverence and simplicity. When he was asked, what it was that satisfied him on this subject, he replied, "When I found all good men minding the Bible, and calling it the word of God, and all bad men disregarding it, I then was sure that the Bible must be what good men call it, the word of God."

A SINGULAR ROBBERY.—A singular mode of robbery has been detected at Dublin, Ireland.—A man used to send a large press by the Liverpool steamer, headed "this side up." In this press was a compartment in which he hid himself. At night, when all was still, he would get out and rob the warehouse of all valuables and retreating to his hiding place would be safely conveyed with his plunder to his own house.

A GOOD VERDICT.—A Miss Charlotte Keley has lately obtained a verdict against a fellow by the name of Anthony Keary, at Cleveland, Ohio, for \$3000. The following are the facts in the case:—Keary was once injured by the cars of the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad Company, and the girl Charlotte nursed him. An attachment sprang up between them, and under promise of marrying her, when he should obtain a verdict against the railroad company, which he had then sued, his relations became more intimate than the law allows. The suit against the company was successful, and resulted in a verdict of \$6000 for Keary. After obtaining a portion of the money, he left the country and went to Ireland, leaving Charlotte and her child to take care of themselves. She brought a suit of breach of promise, &c., attached the balance yet due him from the railroad company, and gained the verdict against him.

DEATH OF THE REV. DR. BEECHAM.—The Halifax *Wesleyan* comes to us in mourning for the death of the Rev. Dr. Beecham, the President of the Eastern British Conference. This event took place at London on the 23d April. He was in the 60th year of his age.

TO BE SOLD.

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

"ALBION HOUSE," STREETLY & COUCHMAN

DEG respectfully to inform the inhabitants of Charlottetown and its vicinity, that they have taken the store lately occupied by MR. NEIL RANKIN, and have opened it under the above title with a magnificent and

MOST EXTENSIVE STOCK OF DRY GOODS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. This stock having been purchased with great advantages, for taste, variety, quality, and cheapness, cannot be surpassed by that of any House in the Island. It would be impossible in the limits of an advertisement to particularize, but on inspection it will be found to contain everything, that is supplied by the most extensive houses in the first Cities of N. America, from the minutest article in Haberdashery, to those of the more costly character in

Dresses, Silks, Shawls, Mantles, &c.

In making this announcement, we trust the public will encourage us in this undertaking, and we pledge ourselves to carry on this business in a spirit of liberality, and continue to offer to purchasers advantages which will, we have no doubt, be appreciated.

STREETLY & COUCHMAN.

Charlottetown, May, 17, 1856.

A MARVELLOUS REMEDY! FOR A MARVELLOUS AGE!



HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

THE GRAND EXTERNAL REMEDY.

By the aid of a microscope, we see millions of little openings on the surface of our bodies. Through these, this Ointment, when rubbed on the skin, is carried to any organ or inward part. Diseases of the Kidneys, disorders of the Liver, affections of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Asthma, Coughs and Colds, are by its means effectually cured. Every housewife knows, that salt passes freely through bone or most of any thickness. This healing Ointment far more readily penetrates through any bone or fleshy part of the living body, curing the most dangerous inward complaints, that cannot be reached by other means.

ERYSIPELAS, RHEUMATISM AND SCORBUTIC HUMOURS.

No remedy has ever done so much for the cure of diseases of the skin, whatever form they may assume, as this Ointment. Scurvy, Sore Throat, Scrofula, or Erysipelas, cannot long withstand its influence. The inventor has travelled over many parts of the globe, visiting the principal hospitals, dispensing this Ointment, giving advice as to its application, and has thus been the means of restoring countless numbers to health.

SORE LEGS, SORE BREASTS, WOUNDS & ULCERS.

Some of the most scientific surgeons now rely solely on the use of this wonderful Ointment, when having to cope with the worst cases of sores, wounds, ulcers, glandular swellings, and tumours. Professor Holloway has dispatched to the East, large shipments of this Ointment, to be used in the worst cases of wounds. It will cure any ulcer, glandular swelling, stiffness or contraction of the joints, even of 20 years' standing.

PILES AND FISTULAS.

These and other similar distressing complaints can be effectually cured, if the Ointment be well rubbed in over the parts affected, and by otherwise following the printed directions around each pot.

Both the Ointment and Pills should be used in the following cases:—

Bad Legs	Cancers	Sore-throats
Bad Breasts	Contracted and Stiff Joints	Skindiseases
Burns	Erysipelas	Stomach
Blisters	Fistulas	Sore-heads
Bite of Mosquitoes and Sand Flies	Gout	Sore-eyes
Coco-bay	Glandular swellings	Soft Corns
Chilblains	Lambs	Tumours
Chapped hands	Piles	Ulcers
	Rheumatism	Wounds
	Scalds	Yaws

Sold at the establishment of Professor HOLLOWAY, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar,) London, and 80, Maiden Lane, New York, also by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the Civilized World, at the following prices:—at 1s 2d; 2s 6d; and 5s each Pot.

There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients of every disorder are affixed to each Pot.