

HASZARD'S

FARMERS' COMMERCIAL

PUBLISHED ON EVERY



GAZETTE

JOURNAL & ADVERTISER.

WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY.

Established 1823. Charlottetown, P. E. Island, Saturday, April 5, 1856. New Series, No. 331.

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

FOR SALE!
OR TO BE LET, for a term of years, in whole or in Building Lots, Town Lot No. 73, in the Fifth Hundred, at the East Corner of Euston and Hillsborough Streets. There are on it two small DWELLING HOUSES. It is a pleasant site for a private Residence. Apply to Mrs. Crisp on the premises, or to—
H. J. CUNDALL.
March 12th, 1856.—Ex

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.

BOSTON HOUSE.
Refreshment and Coffee Saloon!
Tanton's Building, Upper Great George Street.
THE subscriber begs to inform the inhabitants of this City and the Island generally, that he has moved to the above stand, where he will continue to carry on the SALOON in connection with a HOTEL, and he trusts by strict attention to his business to merit a continuance of public patronage.
G. J. McDOUGALL.
Private entrance for ladies.
N. B.—The above establishment will be open to the public on and after Saturday, the 22nd instant. Charlottetown, March 17, 1856.

NOTICE—BRIG. JEMIMA.
ALL persons having any claim on the Brig Jemima, are hereby required to furnish the same forthwith to—
JAMES N. HARRIS,
Charlottetown, March 18, 1856. R. G. 3w.

The National Loan Fund Life Assurance Society of London.
CAPITAL £500,000 Sterling. Empowered by Act of Parliament, 2d Victoria. A Saving Bank for the Widow and the Orphan.
T. HEATH HAVILAND, jr.
Agent for Prince Edward Island.
Office, Queen Square, Charlottetown.
September 5, 1853. 1st

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

FOR SALE.
THE HOUSE and GARDEN at present occupied and belonging to WILLIAM FORBES, Esq., R. N., either with or without Town Lot No. 88, fronting on Fitz Roy Street.
Feb. 14, 1856.

Seed Wheat, Seed wheat.
50 BUSHELS of Golden Straw WHEAT—superior for Seed—for Sale by
CHARLES STEWART,
French Fort.
March 26, 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. Professor Holloway personally superintends the manufacture of his medicines, and offers them to a free and enlightened people, as the best remedy the world ever saw for the removal of disease.

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. They soon give a healthy tone to those organs, however much deranged, and when all other means have failed.

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
Asthma	Dysentery	Jaundice
Bilious Complaints	Erysipelas	Liver Complaints
Blotches on the skin	Female Irregularities	Lambrago
Bowel Complaints	Fever of all kinds	Piles
Cholera	Fits	Rheumatism
Constipation of the Bowels	Gout	Retention of Urine
Consumption	Head-ache	Scrofula, or King's Evil
Debility	Indigestion	Stomachic Tumors
Sore Throats	Stone and Gravel	Tic Doloroux
Secondary Symptoms	Veneral Affections	Weakness, from whatever cause, &c.
Ulcers	Worms of all kinds	

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:—
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.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

And what is the moral of the past history of Europe? What but this, that come what will of the present Conferences, that Power which has in turn saved Europe from the Roman, and from the Moor, from Spain and from France, will never permit the nations to own the yoke of Russia. The Emperor Nicholas, it is said, dreamed of universal conquest, and we partly believe it; but how much more rapidly is that dream vanishing than in any former case! The Western Powers were right to present on adverse front, and to dare the struggle. Providence ever works by means. Rightly, too, and nobly are they acting now, when, having crippled the resources of their foe, they demand nothing for themselves—presume not at all upon his weakness,—but are content with those guarantees for peace in the future, which policy, justice, nay necessity, demand. That such will be the spirit of the Conferences we do not doubt. One attempt has, indeed, been made to sow the seeds of distrust between the chief allies. More desirous of a balanced antithesis than considerate in weighing facts, The Times of some days ago assured us that at the council board of Paris, "France represented the Past, Austria the Present, England the Future." The inference appeared natural, that France was nearer in interest to Austria than to England. But whatever may have been meant, the words have been keenly resented both in France and in Austria. Satisfactory proof, it is believed, has been given in the highest quarters, that England and France are most especially one in the views and resolves with which they have gone into the Conferences. The misgivings which, with others, ourselves felt, have altogether vanished, or exist only in the form of some such rumours, as that given by the democratic correspondent of a daily provincial contemporary, that a secret treaty already exists between France, Austria, and Russia, against England! When disbelief in the honour and fair dealing of the allied nations takes a form like this, it may well be left to its own absurdity. Such phantoms, however, are but the offspring of the darkness which at present must shroud most of the proceedings of the Courts, the Cabinets, and the Conference. We wait impatiently for the daylight; but whether, as we assuredly hope, it dawn upon a scene of restored peace, or upon one of renewed conflict, we have a claim and settled faith, that all will in the end be well for Europe, for England, and for the cause of Christianity in the world.—London Freeman.

The English Barque "Resolute," picked up in the Arctic sea by a New London whaling vessel, still remains in possession of the New London Custom House officers, awaiting the action of the British government. Agree many visitors daily board her and some unscrupulously curious persons have made free with the liquors, books and curiosities left on board so that the officers having her in charge have been obliged to shut down on a free and unrestrained circuit of the ship.

In Russia, the power of the husband over the wife is so great, that a complaint of a wife against her husband for being beaten by him, would not be admitted before a court.

The following advertisement appears in a Paris journal—"The parents of a young lady, aged 21, handsome, well educated, and possessing 4,300 francs per annum, but affected by St. Vitus's dance, offer to unite her to a doctor from 40 to 45 years old, who will pay her incessant attention."

A WOMAN IN MALE ATTIRE FOUR YEARS.
—A young woman who gave her name as Anna Linden, was arrested in New York last week, on a charge of vagrancy. So she was committed to jail, but was brought before a magistrate on a writ of Habeas corpus, when it appearing that she paid her way, and worked, when she could get work, she was discharged from custody. The young lady gave quite a romantic history. She said she was born in New Orleans, in 1837, and when she was three years old, her parents removed to a village in Maine. When she was fourteen, she came to Boston to live with a sister, and was afterwards married to an actor. Owing to ill treatment she left her husband, and went to New York, where she worked in a confectionary store. A fit of sickness having exhausted her resources, and having pawned all her clothes, at the suggestion of a man from Boston, she accepted a suit of his clothes, and went to tending bar in New York. After five months spent behind the bar, her husband found her out, and they joined the Providence Museum Company, where she pretended to be her husband's brother. They afterwards went to the Albany Museum. Owing to ill treatment, she again separated from her husband, and during two or three years past, she has been tending bar in New York, working on steamboats on the Mississippi river, and in other kindred employments in various parts of the country. During all this time, she was in male attire, and is now waiting for remittances in order to take the first steamer for California. This must be admitted, is a varied experience for a girl of 19.

THE FRAUDS OF MR. SADDLER.—A committee of the Royal Swedish Railway Company has ascertained, after a hasty and parliamentary examination, that the over issues of shares in that company, by Mr Sadlier, amount to 16,291 five-pound shares, and 18,782 four-pound shares, making an aggregate of 156,583 pounds but the committee admit, that as yet it is impossible to arrive at a correct statement, and that the total issue appropriated to himself may possibly prove to have been 250,000 pounds. A new committee to make a more searching investigation, has been appointed. It was currently reported in Manchester on the 1st inst, and there is reason to believe on good authority, that a highly respected firm in the iron trade there, would be a sufferer to the extent of £26,000 by the forgeries and frauds of Mr. Sadlier. It was also reported, that a firm in the neighborhood of Manchester had been under the necessity of calling their creditors together in consequence of losses occasioned in the same way, but the amount in this case did not transpire.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale, his Farm situated on Lot 52, Georgetown, fronting on the Georgetown Road, and intersected by the Road leading to St. Peter's Bay and Mount Stewart. The above Farm contains 130 acres Freehold land, 50 acres of which are under cultivation, 30 more being easily cleared, and the remaining part covered with heavy Timber, Firwood and Longers. There is also a comfortable Dwelling House on the Premises 34x26 feet, and a Barn 34x26 feet. Possession given the 1st of May next.

JAMES S. MUCKLEJOHN.

NOTICE.

All persons having claims against Jas. J. MUCKLEJOHN, are requested to send in their accounts, and all indebted to him are requested to make immediate payment. February 20th, 1856.

FARM FOR SALE.

TO BE SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, on THURSDAY, the 27th MARCH instant, at 12 o'clock, noon, on the Union Road, Lot 33, seven miles from Charlottetown, a valuable Farm, Dwelling House and Out-Houses and all other conveniences thereto belonging, under Lease for Nine hundred and ninety years, at a Rent of One Shilling Currency per acre, containing 78 acres of good Land, with an excellent Stream of Water running through said Farm.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-half the purchase money to be paid on the transfer of the Lease; the remainder may remain on interest for five years.

SALE POSITIVE. JAS. CURTIS, Auctioneer. March 14, 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, Wash 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, 1855.

Chambers's Publications.

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

JUST PUBLISHED.

THE Inaugural Address to the Young Men's Christian Association, by the Rev. W. SNODGRASS, with appendix, containing the constitution of the Association. Price 6d. Sold by Haszard & Owen. Members will please apply to the Secretary for Copies. Feb. 29.

The Great American Hair Tonic.

Bogle's celebrated Hyperion Fluid, for the growth and preservation of the Hair is well known to be without a rival on this continent. Hundreds of imitations have started into an ephemeral existence, since the introduction of this unrivalled Hair restorative, and their doom has been sealed, whilst Bogle's Hyperion Hair Fluid, with a popularity never attained by any other article, goes on "conquering and to conquer." There is no malady, which can affect the Hair, but can be cured by this incomparable preparation. To ladies it is invaluable; and on children's heads it lays the foundation of a good head of Hair. It is now patronized by Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain, and commands an extensive sale throughout Europe. Bogle's Electric Hair Dye converts red or grey hair into a beautiful black or brown, the moment it is applied, literally dyeing the hair without staining the skin and leaves the Hair soft and glossy without injuring its texture in the least; a decided superiority over all other Hair dyes.

Bogle's Amole shaving compound renders that usually unpleasant operation (shaving) a decided luxury.

Bogle's Hebeizone removes freckles and tan from the face in the shortest possible time, and is acknowledged to be the very best article for beautifying the complexion.

To be had, wholesale or retail, of W. Bogle, 227, Washington street, Boston, U. S. And by all Druggists and perfumers throughout the Canada, United States and Great Britain. W. R. WATSON, Agent for P. E. I.

GILMAN'S HAIR DYE.

The best article ever used, as hundreds can testify in this city and surrounding country. Read! GILMAN'S LIQUID HAIR DYE instantaneously changes the hair to a brilliant jet Black or glossy Brown, which is permanent—does not stain or in any way injure the skin. No article ever yet invented which will compare with it. We would advise all who have grey hairs to buy it, for it never fails.

Gilman Post. Z. D. GILMAN, Chemist, Washington city, Inventor and Sole Proprietor.

For sale by Druggists, Hair Dressers, and Dealer in Fancy Articles, throughout the United States. W. R. WATSON, Agent for P. E. I.

Selling off at Cost Prices.

A QUANTITY of FALL STOCK, consisting of Yorkshire Cloths, Blankets, Flannels, Room and Stair Carpeting, &c., &c. Excellent TEA, at 2s. 4d. per lb. Superior do. at 2s. 10d. do. MOLASSES; at 2s. 10d. per gal. NICHOLAS BROWN. Kent-Street, March 10, 1856.

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, 1855.

EDUCATION.

THE Trustees of the Kent District School are happy to announce to the inhabitants of Kent District, as well as to the citizens of Charlotte generally, that they have engaged Mr. ALFRED A. MACKENZIE as a Teacher, and that the School will accordingly be opened on MONDAY morning next, 18th inst., in the lower part of the TEMPERANCE HALL.

The Fee will be 2s. per Quarter, and, according to the 30th Sec. of the Amendment to the School Act, it is required, that the Quarterly Fee be in all cases paid in advance.

From Mr. M.K.'s long experience and reputed skill and energy as a Teacher, and the high success which has always attended his labors both in P. E. Island and Nova Scotia, the Trustees can confidently recommend him to all who may have pupils to place under his tuition.

The School-Room is very spacious and well furnished, and will comfortably seat 250 pupils, a feat which must commend itself to all parents who wish to enter their children. And, according to Mr. M.K.'s system of teaching, the larger the attendance (up to the number of 250,) the better will he be able successfully to carry out his system, and the greater amount of practical knowledge will he be able to communicate to each pupil.

For further particulars, apply to Mr. M.K. at the School-Room, or to Mr. Wm. TROWAN, Secretary for the Trustees.

W. HEARD, F. LONGWORTH, H. D. MORPETH, R. HYNDMAN, W. C. TROWAN, Trustees. February 13th, 1856.

N. B.—Mr. M.K. will also open an Evening Class for YOUNG MEN in the Hall on Monday evening next, at 8 o'clock, p. m.

News for the People!

THE GOOD SCOR, 'SHANNON,' has arrived from BOSTON, and brought for DODD'S BRICK STORE, a Choice Lot of all sorts of

AMERICAN GOODS, which will be sold by the Subscriber Cheap, and on good terms. THOMAS W. DODD. Oct. 5

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.

FOR SALE

WHAT valuable FREEHOLD PROPERTY situated on the Wheatly River, about 14 miles from Charlottetown, known as Grigor's Point, lately in the occupation of the Subscriber, containing 195 acres of LAND, 25 of which are in a good state of cultivation, and the remainder covered with a mixed growth of Hard and Soft Wood—is well watered, and is in the vicinity of a mussel bed, from which may be obtained any quantity of manure. There is a new and commodious DWELLING HOUSE on the Premises, also a good BARN, OUT-HOUSES, &c. For terms and further particulars, apply at the Office of BENJAMIN DESERISAY, Attorney-at-Law, Charlottetown, where a plan of the above may be seen or a JOHN M. HOLL, jun. March 12, 1856. Kentwith.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Subscriber, up to the first day of January last, are requested to settle their accounts on or before the 15th day of April next, otherwise legal measures shall be adopted. J. W. MORRISON. No. 3, Queen Street, March 12, 1856.

Great English Remedy!

The most valuable Spring and Summer Medicine in the World:

Dr. Halsey's

FOREST WINE!

Patronized by the Nobility and Medical Faculty of England, and esteemed the most extraordinary Medicine in the World.

Medicine containing molasses or liquorice, like the boasted Sarsaparilla, require many large bottles to produce the slightest change in health. The Forest Wine is altogether a different article. It contains no syrup to give it consistency, but acquires its excellent flavor and powerful medicinal properties from the vegetable plants of which it is composed. The Forest Wine combines the virtues of the WILD CHERRY, DANDELION, YELLOW DOCK, AND SARSAPARILLA, with other valuable plants whose properties are all most effective.

Its high concentration renders it one of the most efficient medicines now in use. Sometimes less than a single bottle restores the lingering patient from weakness, debility, and sickness, to strong and vigorous health. Every dose shows its good effects on the constitution, and improves the state of the health. The Forest Wine is recommended, in the strongest terms, for all complaints of the Stomach, Liver, Kidneys, Nervous Disorders, Bilious Affections, Dropsy, Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, Jaundice, Female Complaints, Scrofula, and all Disorders arising from BAD BLOOD and impure habit of the system.

SAVED FROM DEATH.

Testimony of Mr. Nathan Mathews, a highly respectable and wealthy citizen of Newark, N. J.

Dr. G. W. Halsey:—I believe your Forest Wine and Pills have been the means of saving my life. When I commenced taking them I laid at the point of death with dropsy, piles and asthma. My Physician had given me up as past cure, and my family had lost all hopes of my recovery. While in this dreadful situation, your Forest Wine and Pills were procured for me, and before I had finished the first bottle of the Wine and box of Pills, I experienced great relief; my body and limbs, which were greatly swollen, became sensibly reduced. Hopes of my recovery began now to revive, and after continuing the use of your medicines for about a month, the Piles and Asthma were completely cured. The Dropsy, through which my life was placed in such great danger, was also nearly gone. I have continued the use of your medicines until the present time, and I now enjoy as perfect health as ever I did in my life, although I am more than sixty years of age. Yours, respectfully, N. MATHEWS. Newark, N. J., Dec. 19, 1847.

GREAT CURE OF LIVER COMPLAINT OF TEN YEARS' STANDING.

New York, January 9th, 1848.

D. Halsey:—Dear Sir,—Having taken your Forest Wine and Pills to remove a disease of the Liver from which I have suffered severely for upwards of ten years; and having adhered closely to the directions which accompany the medicines, I have recovered my health, notwithstanding all who knew me thought my case incurable. Previous to taking the Wine and Pills, I had recourse to the best medical treatment, but continued to grow worse to an alarming degree. Some of my friends spoke desparingly of my case, and tried to persuade me from making use of any advertised remedies; and I doubt not, that there are hundreds who are dissuaded from taking your excellent medicines in consequence of the deception and inefficiency of many advertised remedies put forth by unscrupulous men in flaming advertisements. But, what a pity it is, that the deception used by others should be the means of dissuading many laboring under disease from making trial and being cured by your excellent remedies. I am now speaking, they have saved my life; when I commenced making use of them, I was in a wretched condition, but began to experience their good effects in less than three days; and in six weeks from the time I purchased the medicines, to the great surprise of all my friends, I was entirely cured, and had increased fifteen pounds in weight, having taken one box of the Pills, and two bottles of the Wine. Would to God that every poor sufferer would avail himself of the same remedies. Yours, &c., JAMES WILTON.

NERVOUS DISORDERS

All diseases of the mind as well as of the body, usually brought on by troubles and affliction, and are most common to persons of delicate constitutions and sensitive minds. Low spirits, melancholy, frightful dreams, and fearful anticipations of evil from the slightest causes, generally accompany nervous disorder. The Forest Wine and Pills are an energetic remedy in these complaints.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Joseph C. Paulding, dated PHILADELPHIA, September 7th, 1848.

Mr. G. W. Halsey:—Dear Sir:—Your Forest Wine and Pills have cured my wife of a dreadful nervous disorder with which she has been affected for many years. Her body was almost wasted away. She was frequently disturbed in her sleep by frightful dreams, awakening quite exhausted and covered with perspiration, and at times laboring under the delusion that something dreadful was about to happen to her. By the use of four bottles of the Wine, and a box of the Pills, she is now in perfect health. She has regained her flesh and color, and enjoys society as well as ever. J. C. PAULDING.

Dr. David Marcin, a celebrated practitioner of New York, declared publicly that one bottle of Halsey's Forest Wine contained more virtue than fifty of the large bottles of Sarsaparilla. Messrs. S. S. Lampman & Co., one of the largest and most respectable druggists in Syracuse, in a letter, say: "From what they have heard and seen of Halsey's Forest Wine

is an excellent and good medicine, and will undoubtedly become the leading medicine of the day."

The Forest Wine is put up in large square bottles with Dr. Halsey's name blown in the glass, \$1 per bottle, or six bottles for \$5. Gun-coated Pills, 25 cents per box. Agents are authorized to retail, as well as wholesale, on as favorable conditions as the proprietor, No. 161 Duane St. corner of Hudson, N. York.

W. R. WATSON, General Agent

J. S. DEALLEY, & Co.

SHIP BROKERS AND COMMISSION

AND SHIPPING AGENTS,

No 64 Beaver Street, New York.

Particular attention given to Freights and Vessels for the British Provinces and West Indies. Also, the sale of Coal, Fish, Lumber, and other Colonial Produce.

Valuable Freehold Property For Sale.

THE Proprietor offers for sale that valuable and well known Property GOVAN BRAC, delightfully and eligibly situated at the head of Souris River, in King's County, Prince Edward Island, commanding a view of Colville Bay and the Gulf. The property consists of One Thousand Acres of superior Land; the Homestead, on which the owner resides, contains Two Hundred Acres, of which between 40 and 50 Acres are in a high state of cultivation, and divided into five-acre Fields, substantially fenced. The Dwelling House is 45 feet long by 39 wide, and most conveniently planned, the lower floor contains Drawing Room, Dining Room, two Bedrooms, Nursery, large and small Hall, and commodious Kitchen and Pantry. The upper floor contains a Hall, two Bedrooms, Servant's room, and large Store room. Cellar, the full size of the House, walled with stone, and partitioned off in three apartments.

A FLOWER GARDEN in front of the House, enclosed with black thorn hedge and planted with ornamental Trees.

The Barn is 73 feet long by 26 feet, double boarded and barked, and conveniently laid off as a Horse Stable, with five stalls; a spacious Cow Stable with cellar under both, for collecting Manure, a large Coach House and room as Workshop or Granary; a spacious loft the full length of the Barn, and threshing Mill attached. A Well of the purest water at the door, which, with the Dairy, are under one roof. A Building 45 feet long used as Sheep, Pig and Sleigh House, a large and productive Kitchen Garden, enclosed with thorn fence and planted with Fruit Trees. The whole of the back Land is of excellent quality, well wooded and watered, and laid off in 50 acre Lots, a part of which is let at One shilling, currency per acre.

The property is situated in the immediate neighborhood of Grist and Saw Mills, fronting on the high road to East Point, distant from Charlottetown about 50 Miles. Part of the purchase money may remain on security on the property. For further particulars apply to the owner, on the premises, JOHN MACGOWAN.

Souris, July 24, 1855.

Fall 1855. Duncan, Mason & Co.

SUCCESSORS TO A. & J. DUNCAN & CO. GENERAL Importers wholesale and retail have JUST RECEIVED, ex Barque Isabel, a large assortment of—

GOODS SUITABLE FOR THE PRESENT AND APPROACHING SEASON.

Brick Building, corner of Queen and Dorchester Streets. Charlottetown, Oct. 5, 1855.

Carding Machines, &c.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale Carding Machines, Machine Cards, Crank Plate, Cleaners, Wool Pickers, Power Treecat Machinery on a new construction. Orders punctually attended to. Address John Morrison & Son, Sackville, County of Westmorland New Brunswick, or David Stewart, Charlottetown, July 18, 1855. lyxii

Coke! Coke! Coke!

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

Freehold Farm for Sale.

TO BE SOLD, by private contract, a valuable FREEHOLD FARM, 6 miles from Town, consisting of 60 acres of LAND, or thereabouts, 54 of which are cleared, and in an excellent state of cultivation. Nearly the whole has been cleared within the last 12 years. It is situated on the north side of, and adjoins, the West River; and contiguous to Mr. John Hyde's Mill. The House is placed on a commanding situation, well sheltered from the north and north-west winds, and has a splendid view of the river. The farm buildings have been all erected by the present proprietor, and consists of a Barn 68 x 26 feet, including Stable and Cow-house, also, a Coach-house and Granary, Out-houses, Green-house and Piggery, Masel Mill to any extent can be obtained from the river. For particulars apply to NICHOLAS BROWN, Oct. 22. Kent Street

CHINA.—The details of the news from China by the Persia, possess few features of interest. The China Overland Mail has the following relative to the rebellion and the fire at Macao: "As usual of late, we have very little news about the rebellion, but it is not unimportant, and shows a downward progress. The Pekin Gazette states that Lu-chau-fu, after being occupied for two years by the rebels, has been recovered by the government; and that the insurgents of Tsung-yang, in Hupih, have likewise been routed. Another account, however, states that they continue to wander about from place to place infesting more particularly the neighborhood of Wu-chang-fu, the capital of the province. In the great province of Szechuen a rising is reported; but it would seem to be local, and caused by a famine, from which no fewer than twenty-four districts are suffering. On the other hand, the rebels of Chin-kiang-fu are exposed to a worse visitation—a sort of plague, of which it is said upwards of 1,000,000 have already died. The disease attacks the throat, which speedily becomes so painful as to prevent food being taken. The teeth turn black and fall out, and death is sure and sudden. The commandant of Chin-kiang having sent to Nankin for reinforcement, a strong body was ordered to move; but it was encountered by the Imperialists, and after a comparatively severe and bloody struggle gave way, and retreated to Nankin. Should the communication between the two strongholds of the rebels be cut off, the recapture of Chin-kiang by the Imperialists is pretty certain, and the evacuation of Nankin by the rebels, at no very distant period, may be regarded as probable. The remains of the roving bands who caused so much alarm about Canton last year, are reported to be in motion in the upper part of the province; but they are not very formidable, as intercourse has not been cut off, nor trade seriously affected. A fire of an alarming nature broke out in Macao a little after noon on Friday last, which raged until the next morning. Hardly was it subdued, when another conflagration arose a little to the northward (windward) of the locale of the first devastation. The result of the two burnings was the destruction of between 1000 and 2000 houses, property over \$2,000,000 in value, and the loss of 70 or 80 lives, including those of the French frigates Virginia and Constantine, who were killed by the fall of a house, pulled down by their comrades. The region destroyed comprises the area between the Custom and the Senate Houses, Church of St. Domingo, and the Praya Pequena; over a fourth of the whole city, we take it."

STORM IN CAPE BRETON.—On Monday the 10th March, we experienced the most terrible snow-storm that has ever been remembered. The storm began in the evening and continued all night. The roads are all blocked up with the banks of snow in every direction. The houses and barns that had stood all the other gales that came since last fall, that night gave way. One poor man had his house completely destroyed,—the roof was blown away and the chimney thrown down; his two neighbors had their barns shattered to pieces; their grain was carried away in every direction by the wind. We also hear of three other barns having been destroyed on the North shore; and a poor widow in the back settlement had a fine barn completely carried away and broken to pieces. I fear those are but few losses that were occasioned by this tremendous gale.—I hope that no unfortunate person attempted going home that night after having taken an extra glass—if so, we fear the consequence.

St. Ann's, March 12th, 1856.—Correspondence of C. B. News.

DENMARK.—A proposition is said to have been made on the 2nd inst., by the Danish government, to the effect that Denmark would consent to abolish the Sound dues on receiving payment of 35,000,000 thalers, to be defrayed by the various States interested. The proposition was made to the Sound Dues Conference, and the proposal is said to have been accepted at once by the Russian representatives Tengorboraki, without any reserve, although Russia's share would amount to about one third of the whole. It is represented that this project met with so much favor with the representatives assembled, as to lead to the expectation of its being adopted by the various Governments.

TURKEY.—A severe storm occurred at Constantinople on the 22nd ult. On the Bosphorus and in the Golden Horn the vessels were driven from their moorings, and running into each other in the greatest confusion. An American vessel (name not known) is stated to have gone ashore at Scutari. No authentic news had come in from the Black Sea or the Sea of Marmora, except of the loss of the Sylph, which struck about fifteen miles from Bujukdere. In the Sea of Marmora fourteen vessels are said to be ashore, and four in the Dardanelles.

A Bill is before the New York Legislature to incorporate a new Trans-Atlantic Telegraph Company, with a capital of \$1,000,000. The course to be selected is not indicated.

SAD ACCIDENT AT NIBLO'S SALOON.—During the performance at Niblo's Saloon, in New York, on Wednesday evening, the dress of Madame Genet, a ballet dancer, caught fire from a gas light, and she was so badly burned, that but little hope is entertained of her recovery.

COST OF A WILL.—A Mr. Thomas Cubitt lately died in Scotland, and left an immense estate. His personal property alone is estimated at over five millions of dollars. His will covers three hundred and eighty-six folio sheets, requiring thirty skins of parchment. The stamp duty upon it was only seventy-five thousand dollars. His widow is provided with an annuity of forty thousand dollars a year, and a large amount of real estate.

A letter from Vienna in the Post Gazette of Frankfort, says:

"By letters from Constantinople we learn, that Lord Stratford de Redcliff had presented a note to the English government, asking the Porte to allow, as a guaranty for the promised reforms, the occupation by English troops, for an indefinite period, of Varna, Gallipoli and Candia. It was thought at Constantinople, that if this question be discussed at Paris, Russia will oppose it. Reinforcements are no longer directed on Kamiesch, but on Maslak. Marshal Pélissier has been summoned to Paris."

MADAGASCAR.—A body of 1500 to 2000 troops, belonging to the Queen of Madagascar, have been achieving what Her Majesty calls a victory over France; that is, they attacked the French employers and native laborers working at a coal mine in the Bay of Vaitoube, in the North part of Madagascar; (belonging to France) killed seven Frenchmen, made over one hundred prisoners, destroyed property worth 350,000f., and carried off seven pieces of cannon, a quantity of muskets, and some gunpowder. According to the Mauritius paper which records the occurrence, this gross outrage and insult to the French flag is expected to be revenged by the Imperial Government.

There is a place in Pennsylvania known as Treverton Manor, which has been described as "covered with stones, and under each stone there were fifteen rattlesnakes; and nothing but hemlock knots and huckleberries were produced in addition to stones and rattlesnakes."

The law passed last session of Congress, requiring the owner or consignee of passenger emigrant ships to pay \$10 to the Board of Commissioners of Emigrants, for every passenger who shall die on the voyage, has, it is said greatly reduced the mortality on shipboard.

AN EXACTING HUSBAND.—Wycherly, the comedian married a girl of eighteen when he was verging on eighty. Shortly after, Providence was pleased, in its mercy to the young woman, to call the old man to another and a better world. But ere he took his final departure from this world, he summoned his young wife to his bedside and announced to her, that he was dying; whereupon she wept bitterly. Wycherly lifted himself up in the bed, and gazing with tender emotion on his weeping wife, said: "My dearest love, I have a solemn promise to exact from you before I quit your side forever here below. Will you assure me, my wishes will be attended to by you, however great the sacrifice you will be called on to make?"

Horrid ideas of suttees, of poor Indian widows being called on to expire on funeral pyres, with the bodies of their diseased lords and masters, flashed across the brain of the poor woman. With a convulsive effort and a desperate resolution, she gasped out an assurance that his commands, however dreadful they might be, should be obeyed.

Then, Wycherly, with a ghastly smile, said, in a low and solemn voice:

"My beloved wife, the parting request I have to make of you is—that when I am gone, (here the poor woman sobbed and cried most vehemently,) when I am in my cold grave—(Mrs. Wycherly tore her hair,) when I am laid low—(the disconsolate widow roared with grief,)—when I am no longer a heavy burden and a tie on you—('Oh, for Heaven's sake, what am I to do? howled Mrs. W.—I command you, my dear young wife—('yes, y-e-s, love,' sobbed Mrs. W.—on pain of incurring my malediction—(y-e-s, d-e-a-r' groaned the horror-stricken wife)—never to marry an old man!"

Mrs. Wycherly dried her eyes, and, in the most fervent manner, promised that she never would—and that faithful woman kept her word for life.



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., bla. Copal Varnish, (sold at 2, 3, and 4c. a pint), paint and varnish Brushes, Dyn-woods, Indigo, Stadder, Cudbear, Bluestone, Coppers, Alum Starch, Blue Soda, Potash, Baking Soda, Baking Powder, Choccolate, Cocoa, Frimas, Sage and Corn Starch ALSO, IN STORE. A general assortment of Drugs, Medicines, patent do., Perfumery, Brushes, Soaps, &c., &c. W. R. WATSON.

FALL IMPORTATIONS. BEER & SON

BEG to intimate to their friends and the Public in general that they have lately received from London, Liverpool, Boston and Halifax—

400 Packages of British, West India and American Goods.

Comprising an excellent assortment, suitable for the season, which will be sold at a small advance from cost for prompt payment, among which will be found—

Black, blue, brown and invisible Broad CLOTHS, Fur, Beaver, Meltons, Pilot and Whiting Cloths, Dress Materials comprising Pellissier and Alma Checks, Gait Plaids, Lustras, Coburgs and Orleans, Seal Skin Coats, Beaver, Whiting and Pilot OVERCOATS, Cloth Mantles and scarf Shawls, Velvets, Plushes, Ribbons and Trimmings, Veils, Collars, Habit shirts, &c., Tickings, striped Shirting, white and grey Cottons, Ladies' Winter boots, Furs, Fur Caps, Winter Gloves, Mufflers, Blankets, Counterpane, Oil Cloths, Worsted shirts, Children's Felt Hats and Hoods, Reversible Waterproof Coats, Rubber Overcoats, 5 Tons NAILS, assorted, American Mortice Locks, with fancy knobs, An assortment of HARDWARE, Kegs White Lead, Whiting and Washing Soda, Sets White and Gold China, with coffees and extra plates.

SOLE LEATHER, SOAP, CANDLES Burning FLUID, Gorn Starch, Crackers, Pilot Bread, CONFECTIONARY, Dighy Herrings, APPLES, Onions, Ladies' Rubber Boots and Overshoes, Gentlemen's Rubbers, Sleigh Bells, &c. &c.

King Square House, Nov. 1, 1855.

JAMES R. WATT, Offers for sale a good assortment of Cooking, Parlour, and other STOVES.

Prices much lower than usual.

WESTMORELAND BANK! Moncton, Jan. 5, 1856.

A DIVIDEND of 4 per cent, on the Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared for the half-year ending 30th November last, payable to the Stockholders at this Bank in 30 days from this date. By order of the Board of Directors, J. M'ALLISTER, Cashier. Feb 28.

TEACHER WANTED FOR the SEA COV. POND DISTRICT SCHOOL. A liberal subscription will be made in addition to the Government allowance, apply to— CHARLES MCCARTHY, Sea Cow Pond, Lot 1, March 19th.

Schoolmaster Wanted, FOR the West River District, Lot 65. Apply to the Trustees,—

DONALD SHAW HUGH M'HAUGHLAN, CHARLES CAMPBELL, DUGALD M'EAHERN, HECTOR M'FADYEN. Below Bonshaw, South Side West River, Feb. 5.

NOTICE. THE Subscriber has on hand, which he wishes to dispose of at a very low figure:

100 Barrels No. 1 Labrador HERRINGS, 100 Quintals CODFISH, 500 M. Pine and Cedar SHINGLES. JAMES PURDIE. February 6, 1856.

NOTICE. PERSONS wanting the services of children as Apprentices or otherwise, from 10 years old and upwards, can be assisted in procuring such, if early application is made at the office of Mr. T. STEWART, in DesBrisay's Buildings. Dec. 15th, 1855.

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, Exploratory Coloured, Engravings, in Six Languages. Fifty-third Edition. Price 2s. 6d. in a sealed envelope through all Booksellers, or sent post free on the Author, for 42 Postage Stamps. THE MEDICAL ADVISER on the physical decay of the system produced by delusive excesses, infection, the effects of climate, &c.; with remarks on the treatment practised 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.

PERSONS 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 VIVÆ, 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 costiveness, 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 23s. per bottle. The 25 Packages, by which £1 12s. are saved: 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, LUMBARGO, 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., & 23s. 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 Charlotetown.

Gleanings from late Papers.

THE SLAVE TRADE.—The New York Tribune, in noticing the seizure of the suspected slave-schooner Falmouth, thus details some of the tricks of slave vessels which sail from that port:

Formerly these vessels took out weapons to overawe the blacks as well as to fight the intruders; they were also wont to carry shackles enough to secure as many slaves as they could carry. Now they depend upon their speed to elude cruisers, and instead of binding their living cargo, they simply carry a keg or two of sharp carpet-tacks; and, if the slaves become restive, a handful or two of these sprinkled among them soon reduce them to submission. The slaves being naked and closely packed, cannot make any movement against their captors without being subjected to the most excruciating pain—every step which they take forcing the sharp points of the nails into their bare feet. They also stow the coppers away; and, if boarded by a cruiser before the slaves are taken on board, the vessel presents the appearance of a legitimate trader. A few scattered bricks might perhaps be found, as well as a barrel of lime, on a close scrutiny; but the former might easily pass for ballast, and if anybody should be inquisitive enough to ask the use of the latter, why it would be the easiest matter in the world to convince him that it was to purify the ship. Once on the slave coast, however, and the slaves on board, bricks and mortar would serve just as well to fit up the coppers for cooking their food. Such are a few of the modern improvements."

THE TRANSATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.—The design of a telegraphic cable across the Atlantic is still in progress. The New York Herald says, extensive preparations are being made for laying the cable, which is to be completed and in operation in 1858. The distance from St. John's Newfoundland, to the southern coast of Ireland is 1347 miles. The cable itself will be two thousand four hundred miles long, the surplus being reserved to make up for the inequalities in the bed of the ocean, and the drifting caused by the currents and winds. Two steamers will be employed to lay the cable. Each steamer will have twelve hundred miles of this cable on board, weighing nine hundred tons, and after joining the ends of the coils, and dropping them in the ocean, midway between the two points of land which it is intended to connect, will start for their separate places of destination. The whole work may thus it is believed, be accomplished in one half the time it would be required for one steamer to lay from coast to coast. This cable is to be less than half the thickness of the three wire cable, and to weight only two tons to the mile, while the weight of that last summer at Newfoundland was five tons to the mile.

ASPHALTUM vs. COAL.—The question whether the substance in dispute be Asphaltum or Coal, has not been decided—most probably because it is neither the one or the other. Sir Charles Lyell, and Mr. Dawson, of Nova Scotia, came to this conclusion and called it "Albertine." The Albert Mining Company having acquired undisputed possession of the mineral in question, are now successfully mining the same for which there is an increasing demand at prices that will yield the company a very handsome profit upon the capital invested.

SHIPBUILDING IN NEW YORK.—The Evening Post gives a list of the vessels now building at New York, Greenpoint and Williamsburg. It comprises four steamers, two propellers, three ships, three barques, three schooners, and one sloop—making an aggregate of 13,065 tons. The business at the yards is not very active, nor is the prospect for the summer very encouraging to builders. Lumber of all kinds is plenty, yet commands good prices.

If a stout healthy man applies to you for charity, give him a job of work and let him earn it. If he is honestly poor, he will return again; if not, you have a happy riddance.

HASZARD'S GAZETTE

Saturday, April 5, 1856.

The Attorney General has introduced a Bill into the Legislative Council in amendment of the Law of ejectment in this Island, an amendment in our opinion loudly called for. Almost every one knows that twenty years' quiet and undisturbed possession of land gives a possessory title to it, and bars the claim of the party seeking to recover possession under a legal title as it is called. To this rule however, there are some exceptions, and one is, that persons beyond seas when their title to land first accrues have the period extended to forty years. In Prince Edward Island a great portion of those who claim title to land, reside beyond seas. In most cases, the lands are entailed, so that the heir is generally beyond seas when his title accrues; hence it follows, that absent proprietors have forty years in which to make their claim, while those resident have only twenty; of this however there would be perhaps no great reason to complain, were it not that these same proprietors have resident Attorneys and Agents who are actively employed in collecting their rents, making new leases, cancelling old ones, bringing actions of ejectment in the names of their principals, in short doing everything in the words of their letters of Attorney "that their principals could do if they were personally present," and yet when these agents bring or defend an action of ejectment, they plead, and strange to say, the plea is allowed, that these same parties are "absent and beyond the seas." They are present for every purpose that may tend to their benefit, but they are absent, when that absence will better serve their purpose than their previous presence, in a word they are both absent and present at one and the same time. There is no other country in the world we will undertake to say, that presents such an anomaly coupled with such an absurdity. It is to remedy this, that the Attorney General has introduced his bill which enacts to the effect, that where a proprietor has a resident agent whose power of Attorney has been duly registered according to law, he shall be considered in point of law to have been present, so that the Statute of limitations shall run against him in the same manner as against other owners of land. One would hardly think that a proposition so plain, so straightforwardly honest, would meet with any opposition, and yet there are those who deem this salutary and rational amendment an outrageous and dishonest attack upon the sacred rights of property. This would surprise us did we not from experience know, how the possession of landed property warps the otherwise clear-sighted and foreseeing judgment of its proprietors. The right to hold more property than a man can cultivate for his own subsistence and that of his family, is a purely conventional right in direct opposition to the law of nature; and the law which gives to individuals the power to hold extensive tracts of land may also modify the terms on which it shall be held; and this has been the case in all countries. Among the Jews, after the lapse of every fifty years, or in the year of jubilee, the lands reverted to the family to whom it was originally given, and all sales, transfers and mortgages were made with a view to this return of the jubilee. The Attorney General's bill however does not alter the law in the slightest respect, it merely places the resident proprietor present in his own proper person on a par with the absent proprietor present by his Attorney, or rather vice versa. It has been held in England, that where a landlord suffers a party to remain in quiet possession of the land without paying rent for twenty years, such forbearance on the part of the landlords shall operate as a parliamentary conveyance of the land in question to the party in possession. The same law is held to be in force here. Now we ask, of what consequence is it whether the landlord himself permits the rent to remain twenty years in abeyance or the landlord's authorized agent on the spot permits it? The landlord must, and ought to be bound by the acts of his agent, whether they be those of omission or commission. It has been said that this would give an unjust agent an opportunity of colluding with a tenant and thus suffer him to defraud his principal; but the landlord can have no recourse upon the tenant, the receipt of the agent is the receipt of the principal, and he must be bound by it. Vigilantibus, non dormientibus, subveniunt jura. "It is to the watchful and not to the slothful that the law lend their aid" has been a maxim of the law of England for centuries. Proprietors must look to the actions of their agents. It is to be presumed that they have plans of their estates and rent rolls; they can see from those who are their tenants, and what their rents are, and the agent's accounts ought to show whether the tenants have paid their rents or are in arrears and how long they have been so. We are not disposed in these days of steam and ten days' passage across the Atlantic to extend privileges which took their rise in a totally different state of things.

The Barrier Mails did not come to hand until yesterday evening although the Steamer Canada had arrived at Halifax on Friday the 28th ult. The news is interesting, and leaves little or no doubt, but that there will be peace. The principal items will be found in another column.

We were a few evenings ago admitted to a private view of "Millner's Dioramic Panorama" and although we saw it under all the disadvantages that must necessarily attend an exhibition in a confused workshop, sufficient was developed to justify the opinion, that it will be worthy of the public patronage, when shown in a suitable apartment, and with the usual auxiliaries. We wish them every success.

Blackwood's Magazine for February, was received by last Mail; its contents are: Modern Light Literature—Poetry.—A Military Adventure in the Pyrenees (concluded).—The Wondrous Age.—Public Lectures.—Mr. Warren on Labour.—Touching Oxford.—The Ancient Coins of Greece.—Tickler among the Thieves.—The Drama.—Lessons from the War—Religion in Common Life. Haszard & Owen, Agents for P. E. Island.

THE JEWS. On Monday the 17th ult. agreeably to announcement, the Tenth anniversary of the P. E. I. Association in connection with the London Society for promoting Christianity amongst the Jews, was held in the Temperance Hall. The meeting was opened with singing and reading the Scriptures followed by prayer from the Rev. Mr. Meek; the business of the meeting was then commenced by an address from the chairman, Commander Orlebar, which was well calculated to fix the attention of the very large and respectable audience which filled every part of the Hall, after which the Secretary read the report.

The speakers were Lieutenant Hancock, R. N. who moved the first resolution, which was ably seconded by the Rev. Mr. Meek; the second resolution was moved by the Rev. Mr. Murray, seconded by the Rev. Mr. Fitzgerald, and the third by the Rev. Mr. Burnett, and these all did ample justice to the subject of their different resolutions.

The singing which was led by the "United Choirs" was of the very best, and the collection taken at the close amounted to £5 14s. 2d. The Report will be found in another part of our paper.

MECHANIC'S INSTITUTE.—As we have understood that it is in contemplation to publish the Lecture on "Education", delivered by the Hon. D. Brehan, we have not thought it necessary to give his useful and practical remarks and suggestions a place in our pages.

The Hon Colonel Swabey, read an admirable lecture on Russian Aggression. He showed the policy of the Muscovite Power, from the days of Peter the Great; that that Policy had ever been aggressive; and that it was high time to put a limit to its vast excursions of Territory.

On Tuesday last, Mr. A. A. McKenzie gave an interesting Lecture on, Man, as organically formed, with an enquiry into the connecting link between Mind and Matter.

He entered very minutely into Man's physical properties, manifesting a perfect knowledge of Anatomy. He then descended upon the intellectual qualifications of man, and displayed some ingenuity, in unfolding his views.

The Lecture was listened to, with much attention by a large audience, and appeared to excite a great spirit of inquiry. The discussion that followed was well sustained, and the Lecturer gave copious explanations, to the objections raised to some of his Theories.

As the Hall will be occupied next week, by "Millner's" "Panoramas" the Institute came to a resolution, to postpone its meeting until Tuesday the 15th inst., when Mr Williams will conclude his subject on "Cosmos Minna."

To Correspondents. We cannot insert Conservator's communication, as he has not favored us with his name. Besides, it would be sure to provoke a reply from the opposite party, which would fill our columns with a dispute, interesting only to the parties who carried it on. It is a great chance if Conservator gets the redress which he so ardently seeks. The Government have already established a precedent, in refusing to dismiss a magistrate who had coolly and deliberately insulted a respectable assemblage, and it is likely they will make more allowance for a breach against a private individual, committed under the heat of passion. How does not furnish his name ei We think that the insertion of his communication would not tend to redress the evils complained of.

The Legislature it is expected will be prorogued on Friday next.

W. W. CUNDALL, Esq., Head Master of the Central Academy, has resigned his situation in that institution.

NIGHTINGALE TESTIMONIAL

In pursuance of a Requisition, numerously and respectfully signed, His Worship the Mayor, called a public meeting of the Inhabitants of this City, yesterday, for the purpose of contributing towards the "Nightingale Fund." His Worship having been requested to take the chair, The Hon. Charles Young moved the following series of Resolutions, which were seconded by the Hon. Lieutenant Col. Swabey.

First.—Resolved that noble and philanthropic conduct, manifested by Miss Nightingale and her useful associates in the hospitals of the East, and the unceasing efforts made by them night and day, to relieve the sick and wounded of the British forces, demand our most grateful acknowledgments.

Secondly.—That as it has been determined to raise a Testimonial of an enduring character, in England, for the purpose of perpetuating the memory of Miss Nightingale's signal devotion, (she having declined to accept any tribute of personal benefit), and as funds are being subscribed in Great Britain to enable her to establish an Institute for the training, sustenance and protection of nurses and Hospitals attendants; This meeting most cordially desire

Thirdly.—That a subscription list, be forthwith opened, for the "Nightingale Testimonial"—and that the Inhabitants of this County, as well as of King's and Prince Counties be requested to unite with us either by calling public meetings or otherwise, in contributing their mite towards their noble undertaking, to co-operate with their fellows subjects throughout the Empire, in their useful objects, and although the Inhabitants of this City are frequently called upon to assist in such efforts, yet they cheerfully subscribe in aid of such funds,

Fourthly.—That His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, be respectfully requested to become the Patron of their Fund, and that the following gentlemen be a Committee, to collect and receive Subscriptions in this city, and Queen's County, namely:

The Hon. Charles Young, William Swabey, George Coles, Edward Palmer, His Worship the Mayor, T. Heath Haviland, Esq., and Theophilus Desbrisay Esq.

A subscription list was then opened, and copies thereof were ordered to be left with His Worship the Mayor, and with Theophilus Desbrisay, Esq.—Thanks having been given to the Chairman. The meeting was then closed.

ENGLAND.

There she sits in her Island home, Peerless among her Peers, And Liberty oft to her arms doth come To ease her poor heart of tears. Old England still throbs with a mill'd fire, Of a past she can never forget, And still shall she bear the world up higher, For there's life in the Old Land yet, Hurrah! There's life in the Old Land yet.

The great Hero-mother is not hoary yet, There's sap in the Saxon tree; And she lifteth a bosom of glory yet, Through her mists to the sun and the sea. Fair as the Queen of love fresh from the foam, Or a star in a dark cloud set, Ye may leap at her fame, ye may blazon her shame, There's life in the Old Land yet, Hurrah! There's life in the Old Land yet.

Ye may laugh at her now, who of old looked forth, In your fear when ye heard her afar, But loud will your wail be for Kings of the earth, When the Old Land comes down to the war. The avalanche trembles half launched and half risen, Her voice shall in motion set, Then ring out the tidings, ye winds of heaven, There's life in the Old Land yet, Hurrah! There's life in the Old Land yet.

Let the storm burst, it will find the Old Land, Ready ripe for rough red fray, She will fight as she fought, when she took her stand For the Right in the olden day. Aye! rouse the old royal soul, Europe's best hope is her sword-edge by victory set, She shall dash freedom's foes down death's bloody slope, For there's life in the Old Land yet, Hurrah! There's life in the Old Land yet.

Wants a Situation.

A TEACHER of many years' experience, duly licensed and capable of teaching the English and French languages, would prefer the situation of teacher in a respectable private family, as a comfortable home (not Salary) is his principal object: would have no objection to act as book-keeper in a respectable establishment—address N. H.—Post Office, city of Charlottetown—a dist. enclosed April 4, 1856.—All papers.

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TO THE EDITOR OF HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

Sir: You are doubtless aware, that on the occasion of the Assembly going into Committee, a few evenings since, on the subject of the petitions against the Rent Roll Tax and Tenants' Compensation Bill, the Leader of the Government, the Hon. George Coles, opened the debate by a lengthy speech, which, for low, vulgar, fulsome and libellous scurrility, has seldom been equalled— even on the floor of the Assembly.

LOOK HERE! FOR SALE, the LAND and PREMISES situate on the Corner of Hillsborough and Grafton Streets, and immediately opposite the Property of WILLIAM BEVAN. For particulars, apply to the Subscriber.— JAMES J. BEVAN. Charlottetown, April 3, 1856.

Notice to Shop and Innkeepers. THE Subscriber notifies the Shopkeepers, &c., in Queen's County, that he intends shortly visiting their Shops, and those who have illegal weights and measures had better lose no time in sending them to his Office to be Assayed.

JOHN BOUYER, Ass. of Weights & Measures. Assayer's Office, City of Charlottetown, April 4th, 1856.

T. A. COSGROVE & CO., IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELRY AND WATCH MATERIALS, English, American, French & German FANCY GOODS AND TOYS. No. 106, Prince William-Street, St. John N. B.

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

In the House of Assembly. APRIL 1, 1856. THE following Circular having been presented to the House, was ordered to be inserted in all the Newspapers published in Charlottetown.

ATTENTION! THE SALE OF FANCY & STAPLE DRY GOODS. At the Store of Mr. N. Rankin, Queen-Street. WILL be resumed on THURSDAY next, the 10th instant, at 11 o'clock, when will be offered— Rich Glacé shaded and embossed SILK DRESSES, 5-8 and 4-4 Black Glacé SILKS.

NOTICE OF SALE. MR. LOBBAN has been favoured with instructions from Wm. Forbes, Esq., to announce that he will shortly sell by Auction, at the residence of that gentleman, the whole of his Household Furniture, Carriage, Buggy, Harness, Excellent Cow, &c. &c. March 22nd, 1856.

Clerk Wanted. BY one of the first establishments in the City, address A. T. C. Post Office. Stating Salary, &c. March, 26th 1856.

JOHN HARPER, Auctioneer and Commission Merchant, (Queen-Street, 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.

THOMAS & DAWSON WILL BE OBLIGED BY AN EARLY SETTLEMENT WITH ALL PERSONS

Whose Accounts have been furnished up to 31st December last 26th March, 1856.

AUCTIONS. BY AUCTION. The Brigantine "JEMIMA," NOW lying at Crapaud, will be sold by Auction on TUESDAY the 8th day of APRIL next, at 12 o'clock, at noon, in front of the Province Building, together with all the Masts, Spars, Rigging and Sails belonging to her.

AUCTION SALE OF Household Furniture and Farming Implements. THE undersigned is instructed to offer at Auction on THURSDAY, 1st May next, at 11 o'clock, forenoon, on the premises at Spring Park.

VALUABLE PROPERTY. TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on WEDNESDAY, the ninth day of April next, (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 Twelfth day of February, A. D. 1856.

FREEHOLD ESTATE For Sale without reserve, on the Premises. BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on Tuesday the Thirtieth day of May next, at noon, all that Lot of Land, situate at Summerside, between Crabbe's Hotel, and Peter M'Phail's Dwelling House, having a breadth of fifty feet on the Street, with a depth of one hundred and sixty feet on to the shore.

GOVERNMENT SALE! TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, on THURSDAY the 17th APRIL, at 12 o'clock, at Peake's Wharf.— the fast-sailing Yacht & Surveying Tender "SPEEDWELL," about 20 tons measurement, with MASTS, RIGGING and SAILS complete, together with a small lot of IRON BALLAST.

Sale of Valuable Town Lots. BY AUCTION on TUESDAY, 29th APRIL, at 12 o'clock on the premises 4 Valuable TOWN LOTS. pleasantly situated and near the residence of Judge Barrow, being Lots 28, 29, 30 and 62, in the first Hundred of Town Lots.

CABINET, CHAIR AND SOFA Manufactory. Queen Square, in the rear of Haszard's Gazette Office.

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

Cigars! Cigars!! FOR SALE AT VERY LOW PRICES. The Subscribers have received— 22,000 superior Cheroots, on Consignment, with instructions to effect a speedy Sale.

City Clerk's Office. SEALED TENDERS will be received at this Office until MONDAY the 7th day of APRIL next at 12 o'clock, noon, from persons willing to contract for the erection and hanging of a FIRE BELL in the Tower on the City Hall, according to a specification of the same which may be seen on application of said office, where every information relating thereto will be given.

House of Assembly, March 18. Your Committee to whom were referred the several Petitions, praying aid to Teachers who have not complied with all the provisions of the Education Law, having examined the said Petitions, recommend that the several undermentioned persons be allowed as follows, viz: Letitia Muirhead, £10 0 0 To the Secretary of the Board of Education for James Gillanders, for four months' services, 10 0 0 Archibald Bickford, 25 0 0 Michael Dinn, for one year, 25 0 0 Henry Leckey, for one year ending July, 1856, 25 0 0 Mathew Reville, for 12 months, 25 0 0 Mary Ann Murphy, for one year, 12 0 0 Thomas Mansfield, 20 0 0 Laughlin McPhee, Lot 46, for nine months, 15 0 0 Alfred A. McKenzie, for services performed previous to the passing of the Free Education Act, 18 0 0 Richard Barry, in full for past services, 5 0 0 Elizabeth Wilson, Bedeque, 7 0 0 James Condon, Lot 30, 10 0 0 Duncan McDonald, for six months to 6th March, 1856, 15 0 0 Murdoch McKenzie, Rona Settlement, Lot 62, for twelve months' services ending January, 1856, 25 0 0 Your Committee having examined the Petition of the Inhabitants of St. Eleanor's, are of opinion—from the little information received—that it is inexpedient to entertain the prayer of the said petition.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Israelites of Hartford have bought the meeting house, formerly occupied by the North Baptist Church, with \$5000 given by the late Judah Touro, and have fitted up the edifice, and named it in honor of their benefactor, "Touro Hall," thus converting a Christian temple into a Jewish synagogue.

MOSQUITO COAST.—It is stated, that the commander of the British naval force on the Central American coast, has officially communicated to Commodore Pauley, commander of our home squadron, so much of his instructions as direct him to repel all filibuster movements to Greytown, coming to his knowledge, and that to this end he will prohibit the landing of arms and armed men. This, if true, is a direct assertion of the British protectorate over the Mosquito Coast, and of a claim to jurisdiction over the port of Sant Juan.—*N. Y. Examiner.*

GREAT LOSS BY FLOOD IN OHIO.—The Licking river opposite Cincinnati commenced rising rapidly Sunday morning, throwing immense quantities of ice into the Ohio, breaking up the ice in the latter, and doing great damage. The steamboats Flag, Albertine, Bridge City, Grapeshot, Madonna, Salem, and Yorktown, were all sunk, and will prove a total loss. Several other steamboats were more or less injured and a number of flat boats and barges sunk. The total loss thus far ascertained is upwards of \$200,000. The Ohio river had risen eight feet within twelve hours, and was still rising.

FEJEE ISLANDS.—The most important item of news from the Feejee Islands is that Commander Boutwell, of the United States sloop, John Adams, had been teaching the cannibals to pay more respect to the United States flag. The report is, that the natives had plundered and otherwise abused many Americans who were there on trading business—to punish which, Commander Boutwell burned five of their largest towns, and, as we infer killed a large number of occupants. Having thus re-established order (!) he had made a treaty with the King, the particulars of which have not transpired.—*N. Y. Chron.*

AN HONOR TO HIS RACE.—Samuel Williams, a colored man, sold his farm near Clearspring, Md, last week, containing near 200 acres, for \$7000, he was a slave at 40 years of age, bought himself, has raised twenty-five children, four of whom he bought and manumitted. He is now in his 71st year, and a stout, tall and intelligent looking old man. He is now in independent circumstances. Most of his children are in the West, and the rest of them all desire to go to the same country; so the old man has consented, altho fond of this country, to pull up stakes and follow them."

TRANSATLANTIC COMMUNICATION.—An advertisement in the Cork papers notifies, that the steam ship Brenda, 200 horse power, will sail direct from that harbour for New York about the 3rd March next. The Brenda will start from London, and will call at Cork on her outward voyage to ship first, second, and third-class passengers.

THE COLD OF LAST WINTER.—The Georgia Christian Index has the following:

"The range of cold is wider this year than in any year on record. They are putting up ice four inches thick formed in the river at Austin, Texas in about latitude 30° 1-2, or only five degrees north of the tropics. The effect on vegetation, at the South particularly, is bad. In Florida, the orange trees, it is feared, are ruined. In the neighborhood of Louisville, Ky, the peach and other fruit trees have been killed by the frost. In North Carolina, thousands of dollars, it is said, have been lost by injury done to the pine trees of that region. In Virginia the apricots have been almost entirely destroyed. In Boston, the cold weather was so severe, that the linden trees which adorn the sidewalks, split with the frost, as if a wedge had been driven into them.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.—Intelligence per Baltic, at New York, to the effect that the 18th (Royal Irish), is under orders for Canada is a mistake.—The 18th form a part of the Eastern Army. The only battalion of Rifles, serving home is the 3rd of the Rifle Brigade now at Aldershot, under command of Lt. Col. W. S. R. Forcott ("old Billy, as the soldiers love to call him). The only corps of the line having their service companies in the United Kingdom are the 15th, 22nd, 25th, 51st, 80th, 90th, (reserve batt.) 99th, 98th, and 3rd batt. Rifle Brigade.—All these, except the latter, have recently returned from India, Australasia, or the Cape of Good Hope.

A COMPARISON.—A pleasant, cheerful wife is a rainbow set in the sky, when her husband's mind is tossed with storms and tempests; but a dissatisfied and fretful wife, in the hour of trouble, is like one of those fiends who like to torture lost spirits.

"HAVE YOU GOT A BABY?"—"Have you got a baby?" said a little girl. "No, he had no baby, yet he was a man full forty years of age. He was a bachelor! So he had to answer, 'No, my pretty miss, I have got no baby.'" "Oh, la, haven't you? we have a baby at our house!" This was not interesting to a bachelor. How different it would have been, if he had married Lucy Smith, as he intended a dozen years ago! How little he knew of the sweet music of the words "have you got a baby?" How her heart would have leaped up and choked her utterance, if she had now been riding by his side as his wife, instead of his "old flame," Lucy Smith! How many a mother's heart has leaped for joy at the question, when she could answer it, "Yes, I have got a baby!" How many a father's heart will be touched with emotion when he thinks, as we do, of a time when, returning from a long journey, he meets such a little cherub of a girl at his own gate, who does not stop to ask him how he does nor climb on his knee, for the accustomed kiss, so exuberant is her joy—so anxious is she to possess him with the secret that swells up and fills her very existence to overflowing, so that she must speak or burst, and hence she watches for papa and runs out to meet him at the gate with a smile—such a joyous, glorious smile, and cry of "Oh, papa, we have got a baby!"

A SPINDLE-SHANKED old gentleman, having put on a new pair of boots, said to his friend, "What do you think of my boots?" who shrewdly replied, "Sir, your boots look very well, but your legs appear in them much like a rope in a well."

A LADY purchasing a second-hand waiter, asked the broker whether he thought it would answer. "Yes, ma'am," replied he, "without a question."

A DANDY on board a steamboat lately stood by and saw a young lady fall on the deck without offering to assist her. On being asked for an explanation, "I was waiting," says Poodle, "for an introduction."

LORD CHESTERFIELD remarked of two persons dancing a minuet, that "they looked, as if they were hired to do it, and were doubtful of being paid."

A GERMAN writer compares the different stages in the lives of women to milk, butter, and cheese. "A girl," he says, "is like milk, a woman like butter, and an old woman like cheese—all three may be excellent in their kind."

TWO KINDS OF YOUNG MEN.—Wise young men do not speak of love until they have convinced themselves that their affections are worthily received, and would be sincerely returned. Men who constantly vow and protest, who quote poetry, and mangle sentiment, generally carry their hearts on their lips; and unfortunately the latter sort are too often the favourites of the gentle sex.

An advertisement lately appeared headed, "Iron bedssteads and bedding." We suppose, according to the latter term, that the linen is of sheet-iron.

WHAT letter changes a vessel to a bird?—Letter L makes an ark a Lark.

WHY are twice eleven like twice ten?—Because twice eleven are twenty-two, and twice ten are twenty too.

A RECENT philosopher discovers a method to avoid being dunned? "How? how? how?" we hear everybody asking. Never run in debt.

A schoolmaster, after giving one of his scholars a sound drubbing for speaking bad grammar, sent him to the other end of the room to inform another boy that he wished to speak to him, at the same time promising to repeat the dose, if he spoke to him ungrammatically. The youngster, quite satisfied with what he had got, determined to be exact, and thus addressed his fellow pupil:—"There is a common substantive, of the masculine gender, singular number, nominative case, and in an angry mood, that is perched upon the eminence at the other side of the room, wishes to articulate a few sentences to you in the present tense."

When Lumqua, a celebrated Chinese artist, was asked his opinion of an English belle at Canton, his reply was characteristic of a Chinaman's ideas of female beauty, "Her face is too round; she has colour in her cheeks; her eyes are too blue, too large; she's too tall, yi yaw; her face talks (meaning her countenance was expressive); and she has feet so large, that she can walk upon them."

A poor scamp left his wife in a great strait, declaring she would never see his face again until he was rich enough to return in his carriage. He kept his word, for in two hours he was brought home drunk in a wheelbarrow.

KNOWLEDGE IS POWER.—The high value of mental cultivation is a weighty motive for giving attendance to reading. What is it that mainly distinguishes a man from a brute? Knowledge. What makes the vast difference there is between savage and civilized nations? Knowledge. What forms the principal difference between men, as they appear in the same society? Knowledge. What raised Franklin from the humble station of a printer's boy to the first honors of his country? Knowledge. What took Sherman from his shoemaker's bench, gave him a seat in Congress, and there made his voice to be heard among the wisest and best of his compeers? Knowledge. What raised Simpson from the weaver's loom to a place among the first of mathematicians; and Herschel, from being a poor fifer's boy in the army to a station among the first of astronomers? Knowledge. Knowledge is power. It is the philosopher's stone, the true Alchemy, that turns everything it touches into gold. It is the sceptre that gives our dominion over nature; the key that unlocks the storehouse of creation, and opens to us the treasures of the universe.—Hawes' Lectures to Young Men.

A rich old spinster who died at Newton, N. H., lately, left \$38,419. She was all her life getting ready to be married, and had stored up 182 sheets, 63 coverlids, 50 blankets, 27 beds with 1,127 lbs. of feathers, 54 towels, 24 table-covers and 43 handkerchiefs, while the whole amount of her wearing apparel did not exceed \$10 in value.

ANECDOTES OF ROGERS.

"Dunning (afterwards Lord Ashburton) was 'stating the law' to a jury at Guildhall, when Lord Mansfield interrupted him by saying, 'If that be law, I'll go home and burn my books.'—'My lord,' replied Dunning, 'you had better go home and read them.' Dunning was remarkably ugly. One night, while he was playing whist, at Nando's, with Horne Tooke and two others, Lord Thurlow called at the door, and desired the waiter to give a note to Dunning (with whom, though their politics were different, he was very intimate). The waiter did not know Dunning by sight. 'Take the note upstairs,' said Thurlow, 'and deliver it to the ugliest man at the card-table—to him who most resembles the knave of spades.' The note immediately reached its destination."

WELLINGTON.—"Speaking to me of Buonaparte, the Duke of Wellington remarked, that in one respect he was superior to all the generals who had ever existed. 'Was it,' I asked, 'in the management of his troops?' 'No,' answered the Duke; 'it was in his power of concentrating such vast masses of men—a most important point in the art of war. I have found,' said the Duke, 'that raw troops, however inferior to the old ones in manœuvring, are far superior to them in downright hard fighting with the enemy: at Waterloo, the young ensigns and lieutenants, who had never before seen a battle, rushed to the death, as if they had been playing at cricket.' The Duke says that the Lord's Prayer alone is an evidence of the truth of Christianity—so admirable is that prayer accommodated to all our wants. I took the Sacrament with the Duke at Strathfieldsay; and nothing could be more striking than his unaffected devotion."

Walter Scott wrote:—"The race of mankind would perish, did we cease to help each other. From the time that the mother binds the child's head, to the moment that some kind assistance wipes the death damp from the brow of the dying, we cannot exist without mutual help. All, therefore, that need it, have a right to ask it of their fellow mortals, and no one who has it in his power to grant it, can refuse without incurring guilt."

A Frenchman, anxious to show a fellow-countryman the vigorous style of one of the old poets, translated, "Hail, horrors, hail," as follows:—"How do you do, horrors; how do you do?"

"Father, it tells here about illuminated MSS. What were they lighted with?" The father hesitated, and when the question was repeated, answered desperately, "With the light of other days, my son!"

CHRISTIANITY

Your Comtee of presenting proceedings of 1 anity among subscribers to This associati sum of £555 mendment of of £528 16s. item in the g income, now evincing such this society l ation of its well thank ('stances are g too embarc of war has! the resource Our mother war requir an enormous on this acco and our frien liberally as f although pri before knows vests, and s trade, and de has never be nity we hav three judgm should land of our abund made to glor Amongst the ly and pecc paramount, hearts of yo the mind an He who in t wept over Je of his heart words—How dren togeth under her v is the same now exalted loves his an the whole c Your Commi vours made according to would be di every name, their work, and their pr if one who loves the Lo porter of a t amongst the debt of grat for being t blessings to tee believe c safely neglect that no 'Ch conversion itself an ab a participat seeing alon forbodings, prophecies; ful history, that, as the earliest p agents who sure of the regions, wh Jews are dr ing exists meet with t Scripture u the Jews to amidst all one hope, an his Messiah from the li has been a restoration of the Meas England' puted their there, out c London, at now labour have been t many Jews both in Lo quiers cou aries. The that the soi presive th lately—I t the Religio depot, ther year 7000 I sold 3000 I narily fou the rich, a met with

REPORT.

Tenth Anniversary of the Prince Edward Island Association in connection with the London Society.

FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIANITY AMONGST THE JEWS. 1856.

Your Committee have once more the privilege of presenting a condensed report of the proceedings of the Society for promoting Christianity amongst the Jews, to its friends and subscribers throughout Prince Edward Island. This association contributed last spring the sum of £55 6s. 1d., making since the commencement of our effort ten years ago, the sum of £528 16s. 2d., Currency, an inconsiderable item in the grand total of the Parent Society's income, now amounting to £29,000, but yet evincing such an interest in the great objects this society has in view, and such an appreciation of its efforts, that your Committee may well thank God, and take courage. Circumstances are greatly altered, since your committee embarked in this enterprise; the scourge of war has fallen upon Europe, and crippled the resources of this and kindred societies. Our mother Country has been engaged in a war requiring all her energies, and demanding an enormous expenditure of money and means; on this account taxes have greatly increased, and our friends at home find it hard to give as liberally as formerly; but here, in this Island, although prices have risen to an extent never before known, there have been such good harvests, and so much increased activity in our trade, and demand for our produce, that money has never been more abundant, and the immunity we have thus far experienced from God's three judgments, war, pestilence and famine, should lead us all, in gratitude to Him, to give of our abundance liberally towards every effort made to glorify God and benefit our fellow-men. Amongst these efforts, stands out very distinctly and peculiarly, this society; its claims are paramount, and its objects very dear to the hearts of your Committee, but dearer still to the mind and will of our Lord Jesus Christ. He who in the days of His tarrying amongst us wept over Jerusalem, and showed the yearnings of His heart over the Jews, in those affecting words—How oft would I have gathered thy children together as a hen doth gather her brood under her wings, and ye would not. He who is the same yesterday to day and forever, our now exalted Saviour, still loves Jerusalem, still loves His ancient People, though scattered over the whole earth, degraded and seemingly lost. Your Committee therefore feel, that the endeavours made by this, and kindred societies, are according to "the mind of Christ" and they would be disappointed, if His followers of every name, did not sympathize with them in their work, and bless them with their money and their prayers. It would be strange indeed if one who loves the living and true God, who loves the Lord Jesus Christ, should not be a supporter of a Society for promoting Christianity amongst the Jews, should not help to repay the debt of gratitude owing to that ancient people, for being the channel of so many priceless blessings to the Gentile church. Your Committee believe on the one hand, that no church can safely neglect this work, and on the other hand that no Church can labour heartily for the conversion of the Jew, without bringing on itself an abundant blessing from God. Indeed a participation in the labours of this society seems alone to afford relief to those anxious forebodings, and that earnest longing for those prophecies yet to be fulfilled in their wonderful history. The report of the year informs us that, as the Jews are scattered over the whole civilized world; so also are the Ninety-seven agents who minister to them of the rich treasure of the Gospel, have penetrated to all those regions, where the poor outcast and oppressed Jews are dragging on a miserable and degraded existence. Oftentimes your Committee meet with Christians who forget the bearing of Scripture upon the restoration and return of the Jews to their own land, but the true Jew amidst all his discouragements cherishes that one hope, and connecting it with the coming of his Messiah, is greatly interested, when he learns from the lips of the missionaries, that he also has been taught by Scripture to look for the restoration of the Jew and the (second) coming of the Messiah.

England first demands our notice; it is computed there are about 30,000 Jews residing there, out of which number 29,000 reside in London, amongst this people nine agents are now labouring. More than thirty Israelites have been baptized during the past year, and many Jews attend the services held in Hebrew both in London and Liverpool, and many inquirers come for instruction to the Missionaries. The Jews who oppose the gospel confess that the service is much more solemn and impressive than their own; one of them exclaimed lately—I understand now—"Christianity is the Religion of the heart." From the Society's depot, there have been issued during the past year 7000 Pentateuchs and 54,000 Tracts, and sold 3000 Bibles. your missionaries have ordinarily found the poor, more ready to hear than the rich, and in some cases where they have met with kindness from the rich, they have

been invariably cautioned not to interfere with their religion; but even the rich, in the education of their children, place them under influences sometimes blessed to their conversion. An instance of this lately occurred. A young girl was placed at a Christian school; after being there some time, sharing in the usual instruction, on the recurrence of Easter she remarked to a friend, that the Jews celebrated their passover in vain, seeing they rejected and crucified the right paschal (Easter) Lamb, the Lord Jesus Christ; her companion was astonished and asked her, how she could believe this and she a Jewess; she said she had learned it in the Bible, and that she was resolved to confess it to her father at the next passover; she did so, and the result was, she was removed from the school, and has since been debarred from any intercourse with Christians. In Holland, Rev. M. Pauli, writes, that a Christian woman who loved the Lord Jesus and therefore loved His people, thought she could do better than try and induce a young Jewess who came to her house, to read the new testament—although at first unwilling, the curiosity of the Jewess was awakened, she wished to know the stories and so she continued to read; after a time she began to read from a higher motive, and having learned all her friend could teach her, she came to M. Pauli for further instruction—at length as she was under age, her friends compelled her to give up coming, but M. Pauli hears of her steadfastness, and that she makes the word of God her study in the night, as she is prevented from doing so by day. In Frankfort, many copies of the new testament have been sold to Jews, and a poor old Jewess said, I read frequently that beautiful book, and as often as I take it up, I feel thankful to you for having given it to me, and praise God for the mercy which is promised in it, to me, a poor sinner. Another young Jew when hearing of the love of Jesus could not suppress his tears, and said Greater love could never have been shown, I cannot read the history of Christ's passion in the new Testament without weeping bitterly and then my heart feels drawn to him and I must love him again; this youth, who is an orphan, was recommended by a Jew whose heart has likewise been benefited by reading the new testament. Ofttimes objection is taken by the Jews at the conduct of professing Christians, "Why come to us?" say they with the new testament, "we Jews think more highly of Jesus of Nazareth than many of your Christians, why do you not go to them?" Notwithstanding however these and all other opposing elements, there is a conviction general amongst the Jews, that some great change is coming over them, and all eyes are turned to Christianity, as the probable agent in this revolution. In Dantzic, we find one Rabbi instructing his Jewish pupils out of the new testament, and thousands of Jewish children attend Jewish schools. In Konigsburg we read that conversions are numerous, and that the Rabbies are greatly alarmed. In Posen where the Jews form a large part of the population, there are symptoms of breaking up of their superstitious regard for tradition—and a spread of scepticism instead. It cannot be doubted, but that by the grace of God, this feeling may result in bringing them to Christianity, but the change will be a gradual one, the very idea, that the system they implicitly trusted in, has so deceived them, deters them from placing confidence in any new opinion offered for their adoption. The schools at Posen are for the most part in a flourishing condition; 500 Jewish children are receiving instruction, and show often so much interest in what relates to the life and death of Jesus Christ, that their teachers remark they sometimes forget, they are surrounded by Jewish children, at R— the teacher has witnessed the dispersion of all the scholars through the opposition of the Jews—one Jewish Girl nearly 20 years of age, however, persisted in going, and avowed to the teacher her wish to become a Christian, her visits were discovered—she was pelted with mud and stones, and forced to take refuge in the house of a Christian—her friends insisted upon her keeping away from the teacher's house, but she has continued to come once more—and said she would do all in her power to prepare for baptism, and that she was not the only one who cherished the same intention. The missionary at Constantinople has had large access to the Jews, who number about 70,000 souls—many of them are very rich, and at the same time very ignorant, and superstitious by venerating the Talmud as much, if not more than the Bible, but large numbers are very degraded, and are considered by Christians and Turks as the vilest of the vile. The efforts of the missionaries have already tended to remove their erroneous impressions respecting Christianity derived from the idolatry and saint-worship witnessed amongst the Greeks, and numbers who once smiled at the idea of the Gospel acquiring disciples from among their community now themselves study the sacred volume, and admire the traces of God's love and compassion—several meet together to read the word of God, and to enquire into the truths of our most holy faith. On last Sunday, writes Mr. Stein, a man who had long been a secret enquirer attended our service—the beauty of the prayers—the plain

truths set forth in the sermon, and the unaffected devotion of the worshippers combined to make a deep impression on his mind, and like a disciple of old, he longed to make others share in the treasure he had found. He however only met with opposition and scorn, although one bigoted Jew was induced to go with him to visit the missionary, and then the doctrines of the love and goodness of God, the fall and corruption of man, and their final redemption and sanctification through the Messiah, were topics which came home to his heart, and elicited from him the unwilling confession that Christianity was found in the Bible. In the far East at Bagdad, the missionary is laboring assisted by a colporteur and some measure of success has attended them, but as usual, the obstinacy of the Jew on the one hand, and the spurious Christianity of the many on the other, hinder the work, and often neutralize all the arguments of the missionary. Jerusalem the holy city next demands our attention, great activity characterizes the mission here, Palestine has been traversed to and fro, and it is a remarkable fact, that since the commencement of the Russian war, there has been a gathering of the Jews, an immigration principally from Russia and Austria, nearer and nearer to their beloved city, so that the population of Jews in Palestine has much increased. It will be remembered that the Society has a hospital in Jerusalem. This has been crowded with patients—the kindness of Christians in furnishing the means of assisting the large numbers of suffering and destitute Israelites during the past inclement season, has made a deep impression, and has produced, we trust, a permanent change in their feelings towards us. Eight have been baptized, while twenty-five have been under instruction as enquirers. But as we have treated of the bright spots in the report, we must also speak of that which is dark and gloomy. After Thirty Three years of interesting labor in Poland, the mission there had been abruptly terminated—during that period, 361 Jews had been baptized in this mission, but besides this, among the Jews generally, a better knowledge of Christianity prevailed, many Jews were favorably inclined to the Gospel, and others were intending to embrace Christianity—one instance of conversion may be mentioned, a young man, a jeweller, passing in search of a public house, on Sunday evening, was attracted by the sound of the organ at our evening service, and entered the chapel from mere curiosity, the word of God reached his heart; from that moment he determined to lead a new life, began to read the Bible and became a converted character. Your Committee in conclusion would glance at the results arrived at during the past year, these must not be measured by the number of baptisms, though that in the aggregate has been large—there is a steady gathering of converts—but still how wretchedly few in comparison to the vast outlying multitude—and so it is in all Christian churches, in the Jewish mission, there is a difficulty in reaching many at once—in ordinary, the missionary deals with individuals, he has to find them one by one; he spends hours from time to time upon a single Jew, how much time and labor must it take then to reach any number; if we fairly consider what the work is, we shall not be surprised, that real conversions are not more frequent; at the same time, it is the conviction of our missionaries that deeply important changes are taking place in the Jewish mind everywhere; they read the scriptures, they begin to know what real vital Christianity is, they recognize our common hope in a coming and long expected Messiah, and they begin to receive our missionaries as the true friends of the Jew. Now the more such efforts are visible, the more intense should be the effort to lead the mind and heart of the Jew to a secure and happy resting place in Christian truth. The work of the Society has yet to be greatly extended; Judea, China, America, Australia, are countries in which are residing thousands of Israelites, and where our missionaries ought to penetrate—but the funds of the society require to be enlarged, and zealous able missionaries are wanted,—may we beseech you fellow Christians then, to help on this work by your contributions and your prayers, and may God in us all, awaken a more lively sense of our privileges and responsibilities in relation to his ancient people, graciously shedding throughout His Church the "heart's desire and prayer for Israel, that they may be saved."

Holloway's Pills the most certain cure for Liver and Stomach Complaints.—Mr. Charles Bingley, of Guysborough, Nova Scotia, was a severe sufferer for upwards of eight years with a diseased liver, the faculty informed him, that one part of it was entirely gone, and it was only by the most abstemious living and retirement, that he could hope to remain long in the land of the living. He went to England for the purpose of consulting the most famous physicians, when he was told the same thing by several of the faculty there. A friend, however, to whom Mr. Bingley mentioned the circumstance in confidence, recommended him to give Holloway's Pills a fair trial, which he did, the result was, that by persevering with them for two months, he was completely cured, and has since resumed his duties enjoying the best of health.

CHEMISTRY IN COMMON SCHOOLS—TECHNICAL WORDS JUSTIFIABLE.

Why not introduce the study of chemistry in all our common schools, at least the rudiments of chemistry, and especially, the meaning of chemical terms? Why should not a boy, a farmer's boy, be taught the meaning of oxygen and hydrogen, as well as that of the word water? When he is now told by the papers or books he reads, that water—the meaning of which term he understands very well—is composed of certain proportions each of oxygen and hydrogen—terms he knows nothing about—he is at a loss. His education has left him with the idea, that water is a simple element, as the ancients thought it was; and he also complains of these hard words, when the fact is, they are no harder than any other words to learn or to speak; but they are new to him, and hence he thinks them hard. All farmers should understand the rudiments of chemistry at least, and as much more as they can command: no one can be a good farmer without this knowledge, except by accident. It is in vain for writers on the subject to try to use language that cannot be understood by those who have not learned the meaning of chemical terms. The word oxygen, for example, has no common term that would be understood more readily by such people; neither has hydrogen, nitrogen, carbon, &c. See what a list Webster makes in defining these terms: 'Oxygen—in chemistry, oxygen or oxygen gas is an element or substance so named from its property of generating acids; it is the respirable part of air, vital air, or the basis of it; it is called the acidifying principle, and the principle or support of combustion.' 'Hydrogen—in chemistry, a gas which constitutes one of the elements of water.' 'Nitrogen—the element of nitre, that which produces nitre; that element or component part of the air which is called azote.' 'Carbon—pure charcoal; a simple body, black, brittle, light, and inodorous.' Now, what information will one who does not understand the rudiments of chemistry derive from these definitions? None whatever. But if chemistry were made a part of common education, all these terms would convey a meaning to the reader of them as readily as those do of water, atmospheric air, and charcoal. It is not supposed, that the science at large could be taught in common schools; for if it could, there would be no necessity for high schools. All that is intended by these remarks, is to recommend that the meaning of all chemical terms should be there taught. For example, the school-teacher should teach the scholar the meaning of the word water, thus: Water—a compound fluid, the elements of which are, by weight, eight parts oxygen, and one part hydrogen; by measure, one part oxygen, and two parts hydrogen. Oxygen and hydrogen are gases; they are both colourless, having neither taste nor smell. Oxygen gas is heavier than atmospheric air, and it forms a portion of the air itself. It is essential to animal life and combustion. Hydrogen gas is the lightest of all gases, and hence is used in filling balloons; being about sixteen times lighter than oxygen. Now, if such instruction was given in schools, there would be no complaint of the use by writers of hard names, hard words, &c.; and the farmers would know just as well what was meant by the words calcareous earth, gypseous earth, &c., as they now do of the meaning of mail, plaster of Paris, &c. I can see no reason in restricting the education of boys to the common-place words of our language, in our common schools, than I do in confining them in their farming operations to the old common-place routine of practice. Their education should be such as to fit them for the profession they are to follow, let that be what it may. Chemistry and botany are as essential elements of an agricultural education as any others whatever; but how few are there amongst us who know even the meaning of the most common terms of either science.—'Cultivator,' Albany.

LARGE RELIGIOUS BEQUESTS.—In the west of Scotland, Mr. John Ferguson of Cairbrook, near Irvine, lately died, leaving £1,250,000 to be employed, with the exception of a few thousands to his relatives and friends, and some other few to the local charities of Irvine, in promoting education and religion over the western counties, the trustees and managers being of the Free Church, United Presbyterian Church, Reformed Presbyterian Church, and Congregationalists.—And he has so regulated the disposal of this mighty sum, that simple unsectarian gospel truth will be diffused in connection with a solid education, not only among the present but future generations.

The allied fleets have been noticed to be in readiness for the blockade of the Russian ports on the expiration of the armistice.

A young chemist of Cuba, named Peyronnet, has discovered a process of making wine from the juices of the orange and pine apple. He has already made contracts for a large exportation of this article to Europe.

NEWS BY THE ENGLISH MAIL.

THE CONFERENCE.

There is now no doubt of peace. At the close of last week orders were transmitted from the Executive Government to counteract the further embarkation of troops for the Crimea, and it is said, on reliable authority, that the French Government, like our own, are so convinced of the war being over, that they are pursuing a similar course.

We attach, it is needless to say, little importance to the gossip which reaches us from Paris; and Mr. Disraeli was weak enough, the other night, to attempt to elicit from Lord Palmerston some account of the doings of the Conference. The result was a retort which turned the laugh against the member for Bucks, and when Mr. Disraeli grew angry the amusement of the House was increased. The high spirits of the aged Premier are quite allowable in the present state of things. The recent accounts from the Crimea show that the British army there is in a state of perfection as regards discipline, health, and thorough military efficiency, which contrasts most favorably with that of our French and Sardinian allies. As we have advanced, so rapidly towards military perfection, they have retrograded, and the storm of indignation which prevailed in this country twelve months ago, at the hardships to which our Crimean heroes were exposed, has given way to felicitations of the most pleasant and satisfactory kind. The pending accouchement of the French Empress comes opportunely, and as with the return of peace we shall have cheaper provisions and more employment for the people. Lord Palmerston's term of office seems likely to last, unless new and unheard-of combinations arise, as long as he has physical strength to remain master of the situation.

Nothing can show more clearly the pacific course of the Conference than the request transmitted to Berlin that Prussia should take part in it. If every thing had not been going "merry as a marriage bell," this compliment to the irresolute monarch would have been spared. But it is a graceful mode of gently snubbing the brother-in-law of Nicholas, and as the fight is over the crowned heads of Europe can have no desire to leave any ranking feeling behind. Count Orloff is said to be delighted with the Emperor of the French, and has expressed deep regret that his master, the late Czar, did not know him, as he is just the sort of man with whom Nicholas would have been pleased. If the Count really gave expression to this sentiment, he is entitled to the credit of sincerity, for the primary origin of the war—or rather the cause of the reckless policy of Nicholas, was his sincere conviction that England and France would never combine to resist his aggression. Deceived in this essential point, the crafty policy of thirty years became, after the first campaign, as feeble as a rope of sand—cut short the life of the autocrat, and has compelled his successor, at the end of the second campaign, to acknowledge the error of his predecessor by suing for peace.

THE PEACE CONFERENCES.

Paris, Wednesday Evening.—The Congress held its eighth sitting to-day, and it was observed that when it broke up Count Orloff was particularly gay. This has increased the confidence of the partisans of peace.

The Times Paris correspondence writes:—"The Emperor is said to be of opinion that too much is said, and that too little is done, and that a change in the proceedings is desirable. If I may credit the information which has reached me, it would seem that at the next sitting it will be proposed to come to an understanding on the more important conditions:—to adopt them formally and irrevocably with a view to a definite treaty of peace, and to leave secondary points to be settled by a committee."

The following despatch was published in the Paris journals of Thursday evening:—"Berlin, Wednesday. Count Orloff has made known at St. Petersburg that a definite understanding has been come to on the fifth point, and that, thanks to the instructions brought by M. de Schouvaloff, peace is assured. Some special deliberations which are to take place between Russia and Turkey are reserved."

The Paris correspondent of the Times assures a very early and favourable solution of the peace negotiations.

Prussia has been invited, in the name of the Congress, and for reasons of European interest, to send representatives to the Paris conference, and she will accept the invitation.

Paris, March 13.—The *Moniteur* announces that Prussia, who signed the treaty of July 13, 1841, has been invited to send plenipotentiaries to Paris. M. Manteuffel, the Prussian prime minister, and M. Hatzfeldt are appointed plenipotentiaries for Prussia. The former leaves Berlin this day for Paris. The *Independance*, in its comments on the admission of Prussia to the Conference, insists that this step is equivalent to peace being concluded, and supports this view by showing that if the Conference of Paris has reached a point where the treaty of 1841 has to be considered, it is evident that the points, the rejection of which could lead to a renewal of the war, have already been definitively arranged.

Berlin, Thursday, March 13.—M. de Manteuffel will leave for Paris to-morrow (Friday) evening or Saturday morning. The invitation of Prussia to send a representative to the Conference is specially based upon the ground that the discussion respecting the treaty of 1841, by which the Dardanelles were closed to ships of war, is to begin forthwith.

The *Daily News* of yesterday says—"The admission of Prussia to the Conference confirms the statement we were enabled to make in our Wednesday's issue, that the conclusion of a peace will be announced almost immediately. Prussia can only have been admitted to sign, not to discuss, the terms of peace. Her admission shows how far the negotiators have advanced towards a final settlement."

Relative to the admission of Prussia to the conferences, M. Monstier, the French minister at Berlin, handed to the Baron Manteuffel, on Wednesday, the invitation from Count Walewski to take part in the conferences. M. Hatzfeldt, the Prussian minister at Paris, will attend the conferences as second ambassador.

The *Morning Post* says:—"We believe that the labours of the conferences at Paris are drawing rapidly to a close, and that we shall shortly have to record the signature of a definitive Treaty of Peace."

The five points have been proceeded with, as we believe in inverse order, and have been duly weighed and debated in detail. Difficulties have naturally arisen, but none that have not been susceptible of a satisfactory adjustment.

SEBASTOPOL.

The fine aqueduct which supplied Sebastopol with water has been blown up by the French engineers.

MARSEILLES.—Orders are received here for the conveying of 10,000 infantry and a battery of artillery to the Crimea, to replace troops returned home.

Money for temporary loans was 8 per cent on the average. Consols for money lowest, 92 1-4; highest 92 3-4. For account 92 5-8, lowest; highest, 92 7-8; closing 92 3-4. In Liverpool the Corn market has a decidedly upward tendency. Wheat with a good consumptive demand closing at 6d per bushel and Flour 2s to 2s 6d per sack below the rate of last week. Corn Meal 18s to 20s. Sugar has given away 6d. Tea is not very active, but prices are maintained.

It is believed that in case of peace a French army of occupation, consisting of 40,000 men, will remain in the East for a certain time.

A supplement to the *London Gazette* contains despatches from General Codrington, enclosing the weekly medical returns.

He writes on February 16th, that a Russian force, estimated about 3000 infantry and Cossacks, appeared on the morning of the 12th on the ridge above the valley of the Bairdar, but retired after a short reconnaissance.

The French blew up on the 12th two portions of the aqueduct which formerly supplied the docks. Mining progressed.

Sir Colin Campbell rejoined the army on the 14th.

Dr. Hall reports, on 18th February, "The sanitary condition of the army is excellent, indeed it could scarcely be excellent; and the mortality at present is under that of the Household Cavalry in England, where they are as well taken care of as any troops in the world."

Published by authority of the City Council

A Law for levying an Assessment on Real Estate for city purposes.

[Assented to, 3d April, 1856.]

BE it enacted by the City Council of the City of Charlottetown:

Sec. 1.—That there shall be an assessment levied on Real Estate within the City, for the purpose of raising a revenue for the current year, and that such assessment shall be at the rate of six shillings and eight pence, on every one Hundred Pounds, on the value of such Real Estate, equal to eight-pence on every one pound on the Rental and shall be paid by the occupants of Real Estate within the City according to the several proportions or valuations entered against the name of each and every person in the Assessment Books, prepared from the returns of the assessors according to the Act of Incorporation.

Sec. 2.—The moneys when collected according to the By-Law of the City for that purpose shall be expended and paid to and for the use of the City in such way and manner as the City Council shall direct and appoint, and in conformity with the provisions of the Act of Incorporation.

ROBT. HURCHINSON, Mayor.
William B. Wellner, City Clerk
March 24th 1856.

A Law for the Collection of the City Revenue.

[Assented to April 3, 1856.]

BE IT ENACTED by the City Council of the City of Charlottetown:

Sec. 1.—There shall be one Collector of City Rates, Taxes and Dues, who shall be paid for his services, such salary or percentage by way of salary, as the City Council shall appoint.

STATUTE LABOUR.

Sec. 2.—It shall be his duty to enquire into, and ascertain who are liable to pay Commutation money under the act to "Incorporate the Town of Charlottetown" and to make a correct list of the names of the persons so liable, and return the same to the City Council, as it shall direct.

Sec. 3.—The amount of Commutation money due by each person under said Act, when not duly paid, within ten days after having been demanded, shall be sued for in the Mayor's, or Police Court, and in default of payment, warrant of distress may issue.

ASSESSMENT.

Sec. 4.—When the Assessment books have been delivered to the Collector, he shall leave at the residence of every person so assessed a written or printed notice as follows:

"To
Take notice that you have been assessed for the real estate in your occupation valued at £ the sum of £ for the current year ending the day of 185 , and that you are hereby required to pay the same to me within ten days from the delivery of this notice (during which time you are at liberty to appeal) and in default of such payment, you will be dealt with, as the law directs.
Dated at Charlottetown this day of 185 .
Collector."

Sec. 5. If any person so assessed shall on demand made by the collector, refuse or neglect to pay his or her portion of the assessment specified in the assessment books, the collector shall and may, after the expiration of ten days from the time of making such demand (unless the party shall give notice of appeal) in case the same shall then remain unpaid, levy the amount of such assessment on the goods and chattels of such defaulter, which chattels shall be irreplevisable and may be sold at auction, by the collector, after he has given at least six days' notice of such sale.

Sec. 6. The person so assessed may within the said ten days last mentioned, give to the said collector, a written notice of his or her intention to appeal from the said assessment, and the said collector shall file every such notice in the office of the City Clerk within one week after the same shall have been served upon him.

Sec. 7.—A day or days shall be appointed by the City Council to hear appeals, and the collector shall give to each appellant fourteen days' notice, of the time and place of meeting of the City Council, to hear such appeals, and to revise the said assessments and finally determine the same, and the decision of the said City Council then made, shall be final and conclusive; and in case such revised assessment shall not be paid to the collector within twenty days after such determination of the City Council as aforesaid, then the collector, shall and may ex officio levy the same by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of the defaulters as herein-before mentioned.

DOG TAX.

Sec. 8.—It shall be the duty of the said collector, to collect the Tax laid upon the owners or harborers of Dogs in the said City, in the manner pointed out by the By-Law imposing the same.

Sec. 9.—It shall be the duty of the collector to account with and pay into the hands of the City Treasurer, all such sums of money as he shall or may have received once in every week at least, and shall at the same time furnish the Treasurer with a correct list of the names of all such persons who shall have paid either of the said rates or taxes before mentioned, specifying the ward in which every such person so paying resided at the time of making such payment.

Sec. 10.—The collector is finally to account with the City Treasurer, on or before the second Tuesday of June, in each and every year.

Sec. 11.—In the event of not sufficient goods and chattels to levy upon, then the party to be imprisoned not exceeding sixty days.

ROBT. HURCHINSON, Mayor.
William B. Wellner, City Clerk.
March 24th, 1856.

TOWNEND'S PARIS HATS.

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

Prices—Good Silk Hats from 6s to 14s 6d.
Good Velvet do 16s 6d to 20s
Superior do 24s 6d to 32s 6d.
Also—A great variety of English and American soft, felt and Kossuth Hats, 30 doz. cloth caps, including English and American Regulation Navy caps, Glazed Straw Hats, American wide awake do., &c.
D. & G. DAVIES.
Feb. 28.

Schooner for Sale

THE Subscriber offers for Sale the HULL and SPARS of his Schooner, now building at Wood Island, and to be launched early in April. The above mentioned vessel is 67 feet long; 21 feet beam, and 8 1/2 depth of hold; frame of hardwood and juniper, and planked completely with hardwood. For further particulars apply to the builder, by letter, postpaid.
DONALD TAYLOR, W. Island.
January 24, 1856.

Pine Timber, Shingles, &c.

THE Subscriber offers for sale 100 tons of Mirmichi PINE TIMBER, from one to two feet square long lengths, in lots to suit purchasers. Also, 8 or 10 pieces suitable for bowsprits, and 70,000 prime SHINGLES.
B. CHAPPEL.

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.
Fica 24mo. 5s 6d.
8vo 9s.
Calf. 12s 6d.

NEW GOODS.

Fall 1855.

DER Ships *Isabel* and *Majestic*, from Liverpool, and *Sir Alexander* from London, the Subscribers have received—

305 Packages British & Foreign Goods, and 16 Tons BAR IRON, carefully selected by one of the Firm, which, with their Stock on Hand, they can confidently recommend to their customers, and the public, as Goods of the best description, at very low prices, for prompt payment. Wholesale Purchasers will find it to their advantage to select from this STOCK, which consists of—
7 Cases, 3 bales Ready-made CLOTHING,
8 Trunks Boots and Shoes,
56 Chests, and 20 half do. prime Congou Tea,
25 cases Ladies' Dress Materials,
15 do Silks, Velvets, Plushes, Trimmings, Ribbons; Haberdashery, Hosiery, &c., &c.
5 cases Townsend's Hats and Caps,
1 do Brushes, 1 do Toys, 2 do Gloves,
4 bales Cloths, 1 bale Wadding, 2 do Shawls,
4 do Cotton Warp, 25 boxes Soap,
7 packages Paints, Oils, Varnishes, &c., &c.
30 do IRONMONGERY,
2 cases Jewelry and Fancy Wares,
3 do Oil Floor Cloth, 2 do. Furs & Fur Caps,
5 bales Carpeting and Woolens,
6 do Linen Diapers, &c.,
3 do grey Calicoes, 3 do. white Calicoes,
2 do striped Shirtings,
Packages Rice, Ginger, Currants, Raisins, crushed Sugar, Mustard, Bisc, Indigo, Starch, Washing and Baking Powders. Ten Tons assorted BAR IRON.
Oct. 26th. D. & G. DAVIES.

RELIGION IN COMMON LIFE.

A SERMON,
By the Rev. JOHN CAIRD, M. A.,
Minister of Errol.
JUST arrived and for Sale at Haszard & Owen's Bookstore. Price Sixpence.

LOST,

ON MONDAY the 30th instant, in the Town or its neighborhood, a BUFFALO ROBE, lined with reddish Druggat. The finder will be remunerated by leaving it at this Office.
April 1, 1856.

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