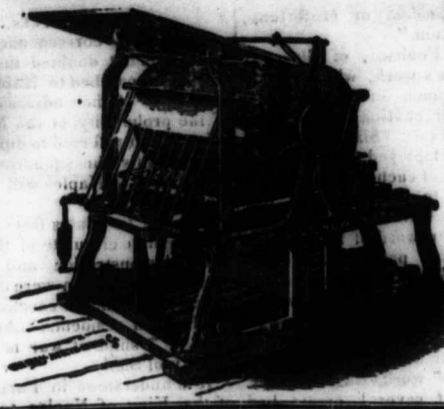


HASZARD'S

FARMER'S

COMMERCIAL

PUBLISHED ON EVERY



GAZETTE

JOURNAL & ADVERTISER.

WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY.

Established 1823.

Charlottetown, P. E. Island, Wednesday, October 15, 1856.

New Series, No. 385.

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

Labourers Wanted!

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

Victoria Cloth and Carding Mills.

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

Perseverance Hotel,

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

SERVANT GIRL (wanted).

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

Carding Machines, &c.

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

FOR SALE!

THE HULL & SPARS of a BRIGANTINE now nearly finished, lying at Orwell, built for the Newfoundland market, of 82 tons new measurement, and 142 tons old; length about 79 feet, 20 ft. 6 in. beam, and 9 ft. 8 in. deep. Apply to the builder, ALEX. McRAE, or to—
BENJAMIN DAVIES,
Sept. 2, 1856.—41 Broker, Ch. Town.

FAIRBANKS'

CELEBRATED SCALES,

OF ALL VARIETIES
Warehouse, 34 Kilby Street,
BOSTON.

GREENLEAF & BROWN,

AGENTS.
A full assortment of all kinds of weighing apparatus and store furniture for sale at low rates. Railroad, Hay, and Coal Scales set in any part of the Province.
BOARD may be had for a few persons on application to Mr. WILLIAM PAUL, opposite the residence of John Brecken, Esq., King-street.
Ch. Town, Sept. 12, 1856.

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.
Raby 32mo. Cloth, Gilt Edged, 1s 6d.
" Cape Morocco, Embossed richly Gilt, 3s.
" Morocco, 4s 6d.
Minion 32mo. Ross, Embossed, Gilt Edged, 3s.
Nonpareil 32mo. 3s.
Pica 24mo. 5s 6d.
8vo 9s.
Calf. 12s 6d.

JOHN HARPER,

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

Carriage Bolts.

HASZARD & OWEN have received a large stock of the above—of the following sizes:—

LENGTH.	DIAMETER.
1 1/2 inches by 1/2	5-16 3-8
1 3/4 "	5-16 3-8
2 "	5-16 3-8
2 1/4 "	5-16 3-8
3 "	1-4 5-16 3-8
3 1/2 "	1-4 5-16 3-8 7-16 1/2
4 "	1-4 7-16 3-8

These Bolts have neatly turned heads and are offered for sale at from 25 to 50 per cent lower than they can be made for on the Island.

COPAL VARNISH.

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

A CARD.

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

STEAMER

Lady Le Marchant
PHILIPS F. IRVING, COMMANDER.

Under contract with the Provincial Government carrying Her Majesty's Mails.

THIS superior British built STEAMER—coppered and copper fastened, 212 tons Register, 90 horse power, classed at Lloyd's for 13 years, having superior accommodations for Passengers—will run regularly, during the season, on the line between Charlottetown and Pictou, and between Charlottetown and Shediac:—

Leaving Shediac, unless prevented by unforeseen circumstances, every Tuesday morning, at 6 o'clock, for Charlottetown; leaving Charlottetown for Pictou every Tuesday at 2 o'clock; returning from Pictou every Wednesday, leaving at 8 o'clock; will again leave Charlottetown for Pictou every Thursday morning, at 10 o'clock; will return from Pictou every Friday, leaving at 6 o'clock; and will go on to Shediac, leaving Charlottetown at 1 o'clock.

For freight or passage, apply at Richibucto to the owner, L. P. W. DESBRISAY, Esq.—in Shediac to E. J. SMITH, Esq.—in Pictou to Messrs. J. & J. YORSTON.—or in Charlottetown to
THEO. DESBRISAY.
June 12, 1856.

Harness and Coach Hardware.

EDWARD DANA,
MANUFACTURER & IMPORTER
29 Kilby Street, (near State), Boston.

OFFERS for Cash at low prices, Springs, Axles, Solea, Spokes, Rims, Snafes, Enamelled Cloth, Patent and Enamelled Leather; all of first quality. Superior malleable Iron on hand, and furnished to order and pattern. Full assortment American Harness, Hardware. PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO ORDERS.

THE RUPTURE WITH NAPLES.

A NEW attitude is assumed by the Government of England and France towards the King of Naples; and the *Journal des Debats* declares it to be "the most important fact of the time." Each of the Western Powers are sending four ships of the line and four frigates to the Bay of Naples. The French minister, upon the arrival of this menacing squadron, is to call upon the King for the last time, and demand compliance with the wishes of England and France; and in the event of an unsatisfactory answer being returned, he is to retire on board the flag ship. The *Moniteur* is to publish a note addressed to the European Powers justifying intervention in the affairs of Italy; but at the same time leaving the world in a state of profound darkness as to what the Western Powers intend doing if King Bomba should continue contumacious. The *Debats* assures us that the note will be couched in terms "not of a character to encourage any revolutionary movement. It is probable that it will resemble the language held by Lord Clarendon and Count Walewski in the Congress, and that it will repeat the statement that the two Courts interfere in the affairs of Naples entirely in a Conservative spirit, and to maintain and not to disturb European order—in fact, the intervention will be an energetic protest against all attempts at disorder." But the presence of an allied squadron in the Bay of Naples, is the very thing to create disorder. There is no amount of explanation which will prevent the exasperated subjects of the King of Naples from regarding the presence of the Allied Fleet upon their coasts as a direct expression of sympathy and an encouragement to revolt. The *Independence Belge* says "that a forcible disavowal will be made by anticipation of any revolutionary movement, and a warning will be given that any such attempt would be severely repressed if it were made under the pretext of co-operating with the measures taken by the English and French Governments, who have allied themselves, from eminently conservative motives, to act together on this occasion." We confess that these disavowals and warnings appear to be very suspicious. An English and French squadron in the Bay of Naples must be intended for coercion, or it can mean nothing. And it would be the height of absurdity for England and France to proclaim that misgovernment in Naples had been attended with such gross and frightful excesses as to call for intervention, and at the same time deny to the Neapolitans themselves the right of action in the matter. "Naples," says a letter from that city, "resembles a place besieged; but if formerly we were afraid to breathe a word, to-day we speak our mind aloud, and in most contemptuous terms, of the Government, notwithstanding the numerois patrols and police agents on the watch. One can hardly make a step without meeting a *stirio*. The street of Toledo, the most frequented parts of the city, and the theatres are full of them; but we fear them no longer. The intelligence from the interior is of the same nature." If such be the state of feeling before the arrival of the allied squadron, it may readily be conceived, what it is likely to rise to when the avenging force of the two greatest Powers on the globe, confronting the King of Naples, declare to him that his course of tyranny must be stopped, and redress must be given for his people's wrongs. If the Governments of England and France intend to do more than order their ships to

the Bay of Naples, and order them back again, their intervention will be foolish and mischievous. It will fill the Italians with false hopes, and lay them more than ever at the mercy of their oppressors. And this is what we fear will be the case. The French papers signify plainly enough that, although the Emperor has consented to act with England in the matter, his heart is not in it, and his concurrence is given only to prevent a rupture with England, Lord Palmerston having declared the impossibility of his meeting Parliament without an effort being made to bring the Italian question to a settlement.

The King of Naples is required to make certain concessions. With the nature of these concessions we are not made acquainted. If he refuses, the ships will proceed into the Bay of Naples. But what then? The King of Naples has a fleet also, strong enough to cope with the vessels of the allies, if his Majesty should be in a fighting humour. And there is small reason to believe that he will knock under at the first summons. Why should he? Is he not the best beloved son of the Church? And has not Austria lately bound itself to the Church by enduring ties? The King of Naples will depend upon the Pope, and the Pope will depend upon the Court of Vienna; and the Court of Vienna, it is conjectured, has arrived at a good understanding with the Court of the Tuileries, that is to say, with Napoleon III. It is in reality only Lord Palmerston that Bomba has anything to fear from, and what will Lord Palmerston do, that the Court of Vienna and the Court of the Tuileries forbid? The great German influence which paralyzed the action of England at the commencement of the Russian war, would overwhelm Lord Palmerston, whatever his wishes may be. Such, no doubt, are the speculations of the King of Naples; but he may be deceived in his reliance after all. The blandest smiles from the Court of Vienna may not to the reflective mind of Napoleon afford a compensation for the loss of a good understanding with England. One of the French papers intimates that the menace to Bomba is but the development of measures respecting Naples that were shadowed out at the Paris Conference, and contained in principle in the protocol of the 8th of April. But we apprehend, it would be difficult to find anything like a principle, much less a defined policy respecting Italy, in the protocol in question, or in the vague generalities of Count Walewski and the Earl of Clarendon, which led to it. Among the rumours in Paris is one that French intervention at Naples is the price paid for English non-intervention at Madrid. But the most likely cause of the appearance of England and France in the affairs of Naples is the conviction that must be felt in Vienna as well as at Paris that the King, by trampling upon the rights of his subjects, is driving on a course which may set the peninsula in a blaze, and bring the great Powers into the disaster. This supposition would account for the resolution of the Allies to "encourage no revolutionary movement."

The police of the town of Breslau, in Silesia, have been instructed to see to the tuning of the hand organs which are allowed to be played in the streets, and to take care that they do not offend ears polite and sensitive by displeasing discords, to prevent which they are subjected now to a monthly inspection and trial by the authorised officers of the municipality.

ANCIENT AND ENGLISH VERSIONS.—The Rev. C. Malan, Vicar of Broad-Windsor, England, is one of the most accomplished linguists now living. He reads and speaks a greater number of languages than any man of whom we have ever heard, and some facts that were mentioned to us, while abroad, of his attainments, were so remarkable, as to appear incredible to those unacquainted with the authority on which the statements rest. This scholar has recently addressed a letter in the London Times, on a proposal to make a new version of the holy Bible, and he thus speaks of the received text:

I have found from personal study, that the authorised version of the Old Testament is, generally speaking, less paraphrastic, and is therefore a more correct rendering of the Hebrew, than the Septuagint, and the versions which follow them wholly or in part: such as the Armenian, the Ethiopic, the Coptic, the Vulgate, the Arabic, and even the Syriac, for this too bears evident proof of having been tampered with after the Greek Vulgate; and as regards the New Testament, I find that the English Bible agrees best with the old versions which rank highest in critical importance on account of their age, their faithfulness, and their accuracy. Thus, taking in general, as a specimen of the whole book, the Second Epistle of St. Paul to the Thessalonians, which consists of forty seven verses, I find that the English Bible agrees entirely in forty-two verses with the Syriac of Besbit, in thirty-six (out of thirty-seven) with the Gothic of Uphilas, in thirty-nine with the Slavonic and with the Armenian, in twenty-eight with the Coptic, and in twenty with the Ethiopic. A similar collation of the English Bible with those versions of St. Paul's Epistle to the Colossians, gives the same average result. Surely, sir, this is sufficient to bid us rest and be at peace, for the present at least, and until no doubt hovers any longer over the sacred text itself.

As to the necessity of having a new version, I fear it is a more apology for a change. If the present version has been good enough for those who have gone before during two hundred and fifty years, it is assuredly good enough for those who come after, unless these be worse than their progenitors—a fact no one will admit. None of the alterations proposed involve any vital truth; they are not, therefore, necessary. Those that might be advisable consist chiefly in expressions which are needlessly rendered verbally, and which only wound the ear, and are unfit for public use. Beyond that, I apprehend, alterations should be few. Of course, none in doctrine—the Church is already militant enough as it is; and in diction, few alterations in that respect would be an improvement upon the lofty, yet simple and melodious style of the English Bible. It cannot, therefore, be adapted, as some will have it, to the present state of the language, for this borrows its great beauty chiefly from the consecrated pages of the authorised version. As regards the recent discoveries of manuscripts, let us wait till those discoveries are made good by universal approval. Meanwhile, no translation can or ought to keep pace with such discoveries, otherwise we should have a periodical, if not a perennial, issue of fresh translations of the Bible; and then what would become of long cherished associations, of innate religion in the land, and of the instinctive love of the people for their Bible? They would soon perish, and for ever.

ATTEMPT TO PRINT A PERFECT BOOK.—“Whether such a miracle as an immaculate edition of a classical author exist,” says one, “I have never learnt; but an attempt has been made to obtain this glorious singularity, and was as nearly realized as is perhaps possible—he magnificent edition of Os Lusindas or Camoens by Don Jose Souza in 1817. This amateur spared no prodigality of cost and labour, and flattered himself that, by the assistance of Didot, not a single typographical error should be found in that splendid volume.

“But an error was afterwards discovered in some of the copies, occasioned by one of the letters in the word Lusitano having got misplaced during the working of one of the sheets. It must be confessed

that this was an accident or misfortune, rather than an erratum.”

The celebrated Foulises, of Glasgow, attempted to publish a work, which should be a perfect specimen of typographical accuracy. Every precaution was taken to secure the decided result. Six experienced proof-readers were employed, who devoted hours to the reading of each page; and after it was thought to be perfect, it was posted up in the hall of the university, with a notification, that a reward of fifty pounds would be paid to any person who could discover an error. Each page was suffered to remain two weeks in the place where it had been posted, before the work was printed, and the printers thought they had attained the object for which they had been striving. When the work was issued, it was discovered that several errors had been committed, one of which was in the first line of the first page. The Foulises' editions of classical works are still much prized by scholars and collectors.

MILK AS A MANUFACTURING INGREDIENT.—Milk now performs other offices besides the production of butter and cheese and the flavouring of tea. It has made its way into the textile factories, and has become a valuable adjunct in the hands of the calico printer and the woollen manufacturer. In the class of pigment printing, work, which is indeed a species of painting, the colours are laid on the face of the goods in an insoluble condition, so as to give a full, brilliant appearance. As a vehicle for effecting this process of decoration, the insoluble albumen obtained from eggs was always used, until Mr. Pattison of Glasgow, Scotland, found a more economical substitute in milk. For this purpose buttermilk is now bought up in large quantities from the farmers, and the desired indissoluble matter is obtained from it at a price far below that of egg albumen. This matter the patentee has called “lactarin.” A second application of the same article—milk—has just been developed by causes arising out of the recent high price of olive oil, which having risen from \$200 to \$350 a ton, the woollen manufacturers are now using the high-priced article mixed with milk. This compound is said to answer much better than oil alone, the animal fat contained in the globules of the milk apparently furnishing an element of more powerful effect upon the fibres than the pure vegetable oil per se.

INSTINCT OF HORSES.—It is asserted as a fact, says the Cincinnati (Ohio) Times, that some of the horses in the service of the fire department become entirely restless, and seem anxious to “be off” the moment the fire-bell commences ringing, and, though gentle at other times, are no sooner in the traces of an engine, than they dart off at the top of their speed. They seem to partake of all the excitement of the firemen on such occasions. An incident, resulting rather seriously to Mr. John Wilson, a member of fire company No. 10 exhibiting this instinct, occurred recently. Mr. Wilson had one of the horses hitched in a cart, and was driving leisurely along the street, when the fire-bells commenced ringing. The horse immediately became excited, and, whirling, started for the engine house at full speed. Mr. Wilson found it almost impossible to manage him. The horse ran on until he came to the engine, when, in turning the corner, he upset the cart. Mr. Wilson was thrown out, and the heel of the cart passed over him, crushing his ribs.

Gloves.—In 1790, Charlemagne granted an unlimited right of hunting to the abbots and monks of Littel, for making gloves and girdles of the skins of deer they killed, and covers for their books. Edward Vere, Earl of Oxford, first introduced from Italy to England embroidered gloves and perfumes. He presented Queen Elizabeth with a pair of the former, who was so pleased with them that she wore them while her portrait was drawn. George Clifford, Earl of Cumberland, received a glove from Queen Elizabeth. The Queen had dropped it, when he taking it up to return it to her, she presented it to him as a mark of esteem. The Earl having adorned it with jewels, wore it in front of his hat on days of tournament.

NAPLES. The Paris correspondent of the Times says it is not doubted that the ultimatum will be despatched to Naples by the end of the week. Other advices however, speak of the probability of the Neapolitan affairs being again referred to diplomacy, and that consequently the squadron intended to be despatched to Naples will not sail at all for the present.

At the last dates from Naples, rumours had begun to circulate of the Anglo-French naval demonstration, and some symptoms of popular agitation were observable. The police maintained a careful surveillance on the English residents. An Austrian squadron of 7 ships of war is cruising in the vicinity of Sicily.

It is understood in Paris that the reply of the King of Naples to the diplomatic notes of the Western Powers is particularly offensive to his friends. The report says, that when the practice of flogging prisoners was brought to the notice of the King by a diplomatist, he was referred to the Neapolitan Minister of the Interior, who published the fact that showed that the punishment was not so cruel as that inflicted on soldiers in the British army. As this conversation was of an official character, this reply was forwarded to the English Government. The King of Naples is said to rely for support on the army and on the lazzaroni. It is difficult to ascertain the feelings of the army or to predict the part it will take in case of a crisis. The lazzaroni are believed to be altogether devoted to the King. The liberals are at present united, though heretofore one section was in favour of the present sovereign if he would grant a constitution, and the other desired his abdication in favour of his son.

THE SECOND NOTE TO NAPLES

A Frankfort journal gives a synopsis of the second note sent by the Western Powers to the King of Naples. They express their desire to come to an honourable understanding with him. They admit that under present circumstances the King cannot grant a general amnesty, and, therefore, request the King to grant a pardon to those political prisoners who may apply for it and make their submission in proper form. But this they particularly insist on; and they therefore give their note the form of an ultimatum, allowing the King a fortnight for consideration, after which they will resolve on the measures they think advisable.

HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

Wednesday, October 15, 1856.

RAISING HORSES ONE SOURCE OF WEALTH.

ONE very great, and it is to be hoped, lasting benefit has been conferred on the island by the exertions of the Royal Agricultural Society in the improvement of the various kinds of Stock, and particularly of that of Horses. We were much pleased the other day when at St. Eleanor's, with the sight of a noble animal, the property of John Haszard, Esquire. Now, we do not pretend to the least knowledge of what are or are not the points of a good horse, and well convinced of our ignorance in this respect, we do not venture to give our judgment in the matter, but have been assured by those who are good judges, that Mr. Haszard's horse, though of island breed, is one that might safely stand in competition with horses of the neighboring Provinces, or perhaps of the States. One thing about him we can of ourselves vouch for, and that is, his beauty of form. We are not, however, puffing Mr. Haszard's horse “Prince Edward,” though he well deserves all that can be said in commendation of him; but we have adduced this particular animal, being the finest of his kind that has ever fallen under our eye, as a proof of what may be done with care and management. What one man has done, another may, and as there is no limiting the exertions of men, so there is no telling the number of good horses that might be raised, if those exertions take the right direction. It is obvious to all, that an ill-shaped, low-bred animal consumes as much as one of the finest symmetry and proportions; the cost of keeping the one, is therefore, precisely the same as that of the other. But what an immense difference is there in the prices realized. Take the above horse for an example, after having taken two prizes, one, as the best two-year old, and the following year, as the best of any age, he was sold by auction at the last fair for £90, Mr. Haszard purchased him at £110, and this, we are told, is by no means his real value, and that Mr. H. might gain considerably if he chose to part with him. He prefers, however, to

keep him for the improvement of the Stock in Prince County. Here, then, is the difference: an animal of the common breed is worth from £12 to £20, and is in no particular request; a superior animal of good points and good blood, will always command a price, and that a high one, even here. Now, although all horses do not turn out models in shape and figure, yet, superior care and attention always produce intermediate degrees of excellence, and what we would inculcate on our agricultural friends is the more certain gain that always attends the breeding of superior Stock. We felt a degree of personal pride at being told by an old school-fellow from the neighboring Province, that one of the objects of his attending the last fair, was for the purchasing of some of our very superior sort of Sheep for the purpose of breeding from, and thus we should have it in every kind of Stock. We remember when the Sheep of the Island were of the poorest and most worn-out kind of breed possible, more resembling, as far as the fleeces went, goats than sheep, and as for the meat, it would scarcely be looked at in the present day. Now, the superiority of our present breed of sheep is entirely owing to care and attention; let, therefore, the same attention be bestowed upon that noble animal, the horse, and we shall get the same of “The Island” up as highly for the latter as the former, and dealers will come to our fairs in search of the one as well as the other. We have a great idea, that the island is in general better adapted to raising of any kind of animals than the Main. Our climate has in it that superiority that must tell as much in favor of the brute as in the rational animal. We have no large, rich marshes like those of Cumberland, but then, we have no miasma, we have no fogs and we have a soil that drains itself. One thing we would wish to impress upon our readers in general, and that is, in everything, aim at excellence, and the chances are, that you obtain something beyond mediocrity.

“THE MARTINS OF CRO’ MARTIN,” by Charles Lever.—This is a most interesting as well as instructive work. It is intended to afford a picture of the social working of the Emancipation Bill of 1829, and gives the different phases of Irish life during that period. It will be read with much satisfaction, whether the aim be to get further insight into the lights and shades of the Irish character, or merely as affording a means of obtaining a few hours of rational amusement. It is a book well worthy of the name of “Lever.”

KING'S COUNTY CATTLE SHOW took place at Finlay's, Georgetown Road, on Tuesday, the 20th September. On the whole it was a better show of stock than last year, though fewer in number than might be expected, which was perhaps owing to the scale of premiums, which were governed by the amount at the disposal of the committee. The subscriptions amounted to £23, including £1 from Mr. Irving, the Secretary of the R. A. Society. It is to be hoped the Royal Society will be able to offer premiums next year for a show in the County, or to assist those who may be desirous of continuing the annual show of stock. The Horses shown, particularly the Colts and Fillies, were much superior to former years. There were several fine Ayrshire and Durham Cows and Heifers. Mr. Wightman exhibited, after the show, a very fine Bull Calf, a purchase from the Hon. G. Coles. There was a good sample of Sheep of all kinds. Pigs were few in number, but those shown were very superior. The Judges of stock were entertained at a dinner by Mrs. Finlay. At the table were several others interested in the proceedings of the day, among the number was Charles Haszard, Esq., the only officer of the Royal Agricultural Society who attended the show.

PRIZES:
MARKS rising 6 years—
1st prize, Edward Poole, £1 0 0
2d do. Peter MacLaren, 0 10 0
COLTS foaled in 1854—
1st do. Peter Gordon, 1 0 0
2d do. Angus Mathewson, 0 10 0
FILLIES—
1st do. Archibald MacLaren, 1 0 0
2d do. James Dewar, 0 10 0
BULLS, any age—
Thos. Owen, recommended for, 1 0 0
“dropped in '54—Peter Ferguson, 1 0 0
Cows—1st prize, Thomas Owen, 1 0 0
2d do. John Dewar, 0 10 0
HEIFERS drop'd in '54—
1st do. Doctor Kaye, 1 0 0
2d do. James Dewar, 0 10 0
Judges of Cattle—B. Kearney, E. Poole and T. Henderson.
RAMS under 4 years—
1st prize, Thomas Owen, £1 0 0
2d do. Donald Macdonald, 0 10 0
RAM LAMBS—
1st do. Robert Head, 1 0 0
2d do. Frederick Fraught, 0 10 0
EWES—
1st do. Donald Macdonald, 1 0 0
2d do. Doctor Kaye, 0 10 0
Judges of Sheep—Mr. Rowe, W. Duncan and Jas. Dewar.
BOARS—
Philip Beers, recommended for, £1 0 0
Sows—
1st prize, Joseph Wightman, 1 0 0
2d do. Philip Beers, 0 10 0
Judges of Pigs—D. Macdonald, T. Owen and P. Samphay.

The Barque arrived here on Monday from Liverpool Messrs. Dunn

upon the third day

Ye dwellers! Ransom'd up Host? Wha Boaming fort Altho' bet above Upon her you Promise, me Oh! how we Evening twi and Voice amid t Favourite wi Sabbath-ach Why is That the you thus ant Snatched av were for Hoping that collect Matured—a A bounding—She's I think I You seraphi we Heard her sit Calmness m undium Glories of moment Basking in I We dare no Jesus died a to him As did this pesser For that glo gues i She met t King o No! for in thee.

In the Bary Haviland, M; and Servant; children; Mr. Mrs. Gibson a

WHEREA have ba a report injuri DOUGLAS, f now in Austr positive count covered letters mail, which I and writen a mid report. when those pe of incarnation abodes of mis ing conscience tious part of reward from

Stanhope, C

City THE value A that he MACHINE has commen will be atte Weighing, a as follows:— For weighing Coko, Law the sum of And in p For weighing not over in For weighing ing half a o (including Sted or load.) For weighing Truck, rle DANI

Residence—J Equire. City of Ch

THIS is the Ci

Oct. 2, 184

MRS DE lives at the care of Charlotte

The Barque Isabel, Capt. Alex. McDonald, arrived here on Friday evening last in 32 days from Liverpool, with Goods to the owners Messrs. Duncan, Mason, & Co., and others.

THOUGHTS upon the sudden demise of Millicent, third daughter of Stephen Wright, Esq., of Bédouque.

Ye dwellers in yon upper sphere I saw you a Ransom'd spirit enter and hand amid your sacred host? Where Heaven's effulgent light is ever beaming forth, Altho' but fourteen shining summer suns had shone Upon her youthful brow,—which bore the stamp of Promise, most intelligently there embosomed. Oh! how we miss her here—at morning noon and Evening twilight—we miss her cheerful smiles and Voice amid the social group! We miss her in our Favourite wildwood haunts! Her little charge at Sabbath-school exclaim, "our teacher's gone! Why is it," That the young, the lov'd, the talented, are often thus untimely Snatched away!—surrounded by so many, who were fondly Hoping that in her would soon be formed an intellect Matured—a ready hand to aid in any call of duty, A bounding step to serve the will of loving parents.—She's gone to tread the courts above, methinks I hear Yon seraphim reply—to dwell with him to whom we Heard her fervently commit her trusting soul in Calmness most surprising. She now beholds the undimmed Glories of a nobler scene, and is even at this moment Basking in beams of Jesus's love, her spirit has— We dare not doubt—put on a glorious body—for Jesus died and pledg'd himself that all who come to him As did this dear young creature, should receive a passport For that glorious home to which she now has gone— She met the approach of Death—not as the King of terrors,— No! for "Rock of Ages" she did trust herself in thee.

Passengers.

In the Barque Isabel from Liverpool—Hon. T. H. Haviland, Miss Haviland, Miss Matilda Haviland and Servant; Mr. and Mrs. Harris, servant and five children; Mr. and Mrs. Stretch, servant and six children; Mr. and Mrs. R. P. Hodgson, Mr. and Mrs. Gibson and family, and Mrs. Hogan.

CAUTION.

WHEREAS some evil disposed person or persons have basely and wantonly raised and circulated a report injurious to the character of GEORGE H. DOUGLAS, formerly of Prince Edward Island, but now in Australia.—Now this is to give the most positive contradiction to said report, as I have received letters from him from Australia by the last mail, which I am prepared to prove have been dated and written since the invention and circulation of said report. And I hope that in all coming time, when those persons that start forth like evil spirits of incarnation, that have been driven from their abodes of misery to seek relief from an ever agonizing conscience by commissions of evil upon the virtuous part of mankind, will meet with their due reward from an intelligent and generous public. DAVID H. DOUGLAS. Stanhope, Oct. 6th, 1856.

City Weighing Machine.

THE subscriber begs to announce to the public that he has rented the above WEIGHING MACHINE from the City Authorities, and that he has commenced operations therewith. A person will be attendance each day. The Rates for Weighing, according to the City Bye-Laws, are as follows:—

- For weighing every ton of Coal, Culm, Coke, Limestone, Gypsum, or heavy Merchandise, the sum of 0s 6d. And in proportion for a lesser quantity. For weighing every Load of Hay, straw or Fodder, not over half a ton, the sum of 0s 8d. For weighing every such Load, when exceeding half a ton, the sum of 0s 10d (including the weighing of the Cart, Truck, Wagon or other Vehicle containing such load.) For weighing every new or unloaded Cart, Truck, Wagon or other Vehicle, the sum of 0s 2d DANIEL BEITHUNE, City Coal Meter & Weigher. Residence—Rockfort-Square, near John C. Binn, Esquire. City of Charlottetown, October 9, 1856.

THIS is to certify that I have this day assayed the City Machine, and found it correct. JOHN BOYER, Assayer of Weights & Measures. Oct. 2, 1856.

CARD.

MISS DOUGLAS respectfully informs her parents that she has this day re-opened her school at the corner of Pownall and Richmond Streets. Charlottetown, October 1st, 1856.

PLOUGHING MATCH.

A PLOUGHING MATCH will take place on the Farm of Mr. John Thorne, Keston, Princetown Road on the 29th instant.

Table with 2 columns: Prize, Amount. 1st. Prize for Iron Ploughs £1 10 0, 2nd. do. " " 1 0 0, 3rd. do. " " 0 15 0, 4th. do. " " 0 10 0, 1st. Prize for Wooden Ploughs £1 10 0, 2nd. do. " " 1 0 0, 3rd. do. " " 0 15 0, 4th. do. " " 0 10 0.

PLOUGHING MATCH.

A PLOUGHING MATCH will take place on the Royal Agricultural Society's Farm on Tuesday the 29th October, (instant) when the following prizes will be awarded.

Table with 2 columns: Prize, Amount. 1st prize A purse of money subscribed by the ladies—to contain not less than £3 0 0, 2d. prize 2 0 0, 3rd do. 1 10 0, 4th do. 1 5 0, 5th do. 1 0 0, 6th do. 0 15 0, 7th do. 0 10 0, 8th do. 0 5 0.

By Order, W. W. IRVING Sec'y R. A. Society. Competitors to enter their names at the Society's office, on or before Saturday the 29th inst.

Charlottetown Gas Company.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a special meeting of the Shareholders of the Charlottetown Gas Light Company, will be held at the Company's office at 10 o'clock, A. M. on THURSDAY the 16th inst., to authorize the directors to raise by loan or otherwise, a sum sufficient to carry on the business of the said Company. W. MURPHY, Manager & Secretary. Oct. 4th, 1856.

ROCKLIN CLOTH MILLS. Middle River, Picton, N. S.

The Subscribers having lately increased their business facilities, are prepared to execute any amount of Work in their line, at the shortest notice, and in the best style. In returning thanks for the liberal patronage hitherto afforded by the public of P. E. Island, they respectfully solicit a continuance thereof. The following gentlemen are Agents for the "Rocklin Cloth Mills," who will be responsible for all property delivered to them:— DAVID STEWART, Esq., Charlottetown, N. J. BROWN, Esq., St. Elizabeth's, DANIEL GORDON, Esq., Georgetown, JOHN E. McDONALD, Esq., Gd. River, Lot 56, MR. HECTOR GILLIS, White Sands, JOHN HYDE, Esq., Murray Harbour, JOHN DALZIEL, Esq., North Side, Murray Harbour. R. & A. FRASER. 2m July 25, 1856.

Ladies look here!—ONLY look here

THE Subscriber offers FOR SALE, a variety OF SILKS, &c.—Black GRO DE NAPLES, Rich Cheek Glasie SILK, " striped do " Brocade do " Silk Velvets, assorted colors for Bonnets " Plushes, Superior rich Brocade SILKS, &c. All of which will be sold low for prompt payment. J. PURDIE. 17th September, 1856.



THE STEAMER ROSEBUD, will until further notice leave Summerside for Shediac, every Tuesday and Friday morning, at 9 o'clock, and return from Shediac, each trip after the arrival of the Boat for a St. John. For freight or passengers, apply to the Captain on board, or to WM. HEARD. Charlottetown, Oct. 3rd, 1854.

Western Red Potatoes!

PERSONS having the above sort of Potatoes for sale, will please call at the Subscriber's Office, and state the quantity they will deliver on or about the 10th OCTOBER next. A few other sorts also wanted. The Subscriber will also want about that time—Pork, Beef, Cheese, Butter, Turnips, Mackerel, Herrings, Codfish, Sheep, Pigs, Cattle, Horses, Turkeys, Geese, Ducks and Fowls. OATS and BARLEY now wanted. JAMES N. HARRIS. Ch. Town, Sept. 27, 1856.—Adv. 3u

PAPER HANGINGS!

—JUST RECEIVED— 3,000 PIECES FROM BOSTON, And for Sale by HASZARD & OWEN. Aug. 16, 1856.

AUCTIONS,

GREAT AND EXTENSIVE SALE OF DRY GOODS,

Hardware, Groceries, Glassware, Crockeryware, Chinaware, &c. TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, on TUESDAY, the 21st instant, at the Store of DENNIS REDDIN, Esq., Queen Street, the whole of his large and varied assortment of DRY GOODS, Hardware, Groceries, Glassware, Crockeryware, Chinaware, Ironmongery, Cutlery, Ship Chandlery, Carpenters, and Blacksmiths' Tools, Ready Made Clothing, &c. &c. The Sale to commence at ELEVEN o'clock, and to be continued until the whole are disposed of. Great Bargains may be expected. TERMS OF SALE.—£10, 3 months; £25, 4 months; £50, 6 months; £75 and upwards, 9 months credit will be given on good and approved Joint Notes of Hand. All sums under £10, cash on delivery. JAMES MORRIS, Auctioneer. Charlottetown, Oct. 9, 1856. HG&E

IMPORTANT SALE OF Household Furniture, Stock, Crop, Farming Implements, &c.

THE Subscriber has been instructed to sell by AUCTION, at "BINEAD," the residence of R. A. FELLOWS, Esq., on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, 4th and 5th days of NOVEMBER next, the whole of his Valuable Household Furniture, Horses, Cows, Sheep, Pigs, Hay, Straw, Oats, Wheat, Barley, &c. &c. with a large lot of Farming Implements, &c. &c. &c. The Sale to commence each day at 11 o'clock For further particulars, vide Catalogue. JAMES MORRIS, Auctioneer. Charlottetown, Oct. 9, 1856. HG&E

Farm for Sale!

TO BE SOLD, "CYMBRIA LODGE FARM," containing 230 acres, all inclosed, 180 of which are cultivated, and 50 are under useful and ornamental wood. There is a good HOUSE and other necessary Buildings for a farm of that size. Also a GARDEN and small Orchard, well stocked with Trees, which bear a vast abundance of Fruit, (Cherries, Plumbs, Currants, Gooseberries and Apples). The Land fronts on Wheatley River and Rustico Bay, where there are plenty of Fish, (harrings, mackerel, codfish, lobsters, trout, and other fish). Stock, Crop & Implements May be taken at a valuation if required, the Stock consists of— 9 HORSES and COLTS, 21 head of Cattle of the Cow kind, 6 SHEEP. Crop, about— 40 or 50 tons HAY, 25 acres of Wheat, 14 acres of Oats, 7 acres of Barley; 4 acres of Turnips, 2 acres of Potatoes, 1 acre of Carrots. Immediate possession can be obtained upon good security being given. Further particulars can be obtained from the proprietor on the premises. WILLIAM HODGES. Cymbria Lodge, P. E. Island. B. N. America, Aug. 19, 1856.

FOR SALE.

THAT pleasantly situated House, and half of Town lot, situated in Hillsborough Street, near King's Square. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber on the Premises. JOHN FIELDING. Charlottetown, September 25, 1856.

Chain Pump Fixtures!

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

A BARGAIN!

FOR SALE, that pleasantly situated COTTAGE and Premises adjoining the Property of Mr James DAVIS, and fronting on King's Square. For particulars, apply to the Subscriber— JAMES J. BEVAN. Charlottetown, Oct. 8, 1856.

WESTMORELAND HOTEL, Shediac.

THE Subscriber in returning thanks to the traveling public generally for past patronage, assures those who may still favor him with their support, that they will find good entertainment, and every attention paid to the care of luggage, &c., by calling at his Hotel situated on the Main Post Road, within a few minutes walk of the public Wharf, to which the Packets and steamers ply regularly to and from P. E. Island. Conveyances to and from the Bend or other places in the Province at the cheapest rate, with careful Drivers. Island produce of any kind consigned to me either for sale or to be forwarded to the Bend, shall have my best attention. PETER SCHURMAN. Shediac, New Brunswick, April 23d, 1856.

TO BE SOLD.

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

"ALBION HOUSE," STREETLY & COUCHMAN

BEG respectfully to inform the inhabitants of Charlottetown and its vicinity, that they have taken the store lately occupied by MR. NEIL RANKIN, and have opened it under the above title with a magnificent and MOST EXTENSIVE STOCK OF DRY GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

This stock having been purchased with great advantages, for taste, variety, quality, and cheapness, cannot be surpassed by that of any House in the Island. It would be impossible in the limits of an advertisement to particularize, but on inspection it will be found to contain everything, that is supplied by the most extensive houses in the first Cities of B. N. America, from the minutest article in Haberdashery, to those of the more costly character in Dresses, Silks, Shawls, Mantles, &c. In making this announcement, we trust the public will encourage us in this undertaking, and we pledge ourselves to carry on this business in a spirit of liberality, and continue to offer to purchasers advantages which will, we have no doubt, be appreciated. STREETLY & COUCHMAN. Charlottetown, May, 17, 1856.

A MARVELLOUS REMEDY! FOR A MARVELLOUS AGE!



HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

THE GRAND EXTERNAL REMEDY. By the aid of a microscope, we see millions of little openings on the surface of our bodies. Through these, this Ointment, when rubbed on the skin, is carried to any organ or inward part. Diseases of the Kidneys, disorders of the Liver, affections of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Asthma, Coughs and Colds, are by its means effectually cured. Every housewife knows, that salt passes freely through bone or meat of any thickness. This healing Ointment far more readily penetrates through any bone or fleshy part of the living body, curing the most dangerous inward complaints, that cannot be reached by other means. ERYSIPELAS, RHEUMATISM AND SCORBUTIC HUMOURS. No remedy has ever done so much for the cure of diseases of the skin, whether of form they may assume, as this Ointment. Scoury, Sore Heads, Scrofula, or Erysipelas, cannot long withstand its influence. The inventor has travelled over many parts of the globe, visiting the principal hospitals, dispensing this Ointment, giving advice as to its application, and has thus been the means of restoring countless numbers to health. SORE LEGS, SORE BREASTS, WOUNDS & ULCERS. Some of the most scientific surgeons now rely solely on the use of this wonderful Ointment, when having to cope with the worst cases of sores, wounds, ulcers, glandular swellings, and tumours. Professor Holloway has dispatched to the East, large shipments of this Ointment, to be used in the worst cases of wounds. It will cure any ulcer, glandular swelling, stiffness or contraction of the joints, even of 20 years' standing. PILES AND FISULAS. These and other similar distressing complaints can be effectually cured, if the Ointment be well rubbed in over the parts affected, and by otherwise following the printed directions around each pot. Both the Ointment and Pills should be used in the following cases:— Bad Legs, Cancors, Sore-throats, Bad Bronchi, Contracted and Stiff Skin-diseases, Burns, Joints, Scoury, Bunions, Elephantiasis, Sore-heads, Bites of Mosquitoes and Sand Flies, Gout, Sore-eyes, Soft Corns, Coco-bay, Glandular swellings, Tumours, Chiego-foot, Lambago, Ulcers, Chilblains, Piles, Wounds, Chapped hands, Rheumatism, Yaws, Scalds.

Sold at the establishment of Professor HOLLOWAY, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar,) London, and 80, Maiden Lane, New York, also by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the Civilized World, at the following prices:—at 1s 2d; 2s 6d; and 5s each Pot. There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes. N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients of every disorder are affixed to each Pot.

MOSCOW.

(From the News of the World.)

As Moscow, the sacred city of the Russians, is just now the scene of an extraordinary pageant, to which the eyes of nearly all the nations of the earth are turned, with more or less of curiosity and interest, a brief description of the leading local and historical features by which it is distinguished may not be out of place.

In point of antiquity, Moscow yields to several other Russian cities. Vladimir, Novogorod, Kiev, are each of far more ancient origin. The rich foundation of Moscow does not date earlier than the year 1147; and it was not till the thirteenth century that it became the residence of princes sprung from the family of Rurik. The origin of this famous city is involved in obscurity; but it is traditionally referred to an adventure of one of the grand princes some time prior to the incursions of the Tartars. He had heard much of the beautiful wife of a chieftain, who owned a domain in the district, and sent orders for both to appear before him. Suspecting his intentions, the husband refused to obey upon which he was accused of contumacy, and put to death. The grand prince visited the widow; and often remained a considerable time in the neighbourhood, in order to renew such attentions. This led to temporary dwellings being erected to accommodate his attendants, who attracted traders and other persons to the site, requiring tenements. Thus, by insensible degrees, Moscow arose, destined to become the seat of empire, and to experience vicissitudes which have been rarely paralleled in the history of any other city, and certainly never surpassed.

Whether this traditional account of the foundation of the city be correct or not it is certain that from the period (1326) when Archbishop Peter transferred to it the metropolitan see, made it the seat of his residence, induced Ivan I. to build a cathedral there, and, finally, with a prediction of its future greatness, enjoined that his bones might rest within its walls—it is certain that, from that time, Moscow has ever been held in the deepest reverence by the whole Russian population. From the fourteenth century all the most remarkable events in the national history are connected with this city. It became the centre of the contest which soon took place with the Mongols. It was there that Dimitri Ivanovitch displayed his black banner, when he went to prepare, in the fields of Koulikoff, the deliverance of his native land, and to earn the glorious surname of the Conqueror of the Don. Cleghero, the warlike Grand Prince of the Lithuanians, was stopped under the walls of the Kremlin; the Khan Toktamysch, with better fortune, entered it, and laid everything waste with fire and sword. "But the blood of the martyrs," says Schnitzler, "was like a baptism for the new capital; thus sanctified, it appeared venerable in the eyes of all; religion multiplied, there the number of its miracles, and the glory of the thaumaturgic saints of Moscow made every heart beat from one extremity of the country to the other." The picture of the Virgin of Vladimir, painted by St. Luke, is said to have preserved the city from the fury of Timour; but Jedighei, his brother in arms, occasioned once more a dreadful devastation, from which the unfortunate city had much ado to recover. Nevertheless, the faith of the people never relaxed for an instant. After so many fires and devastations, preceded, moreover, by the plague, and divers afflictions, every one rebuilt his dwelling, and laid, also, his offering of the altar to repair the havoc committed in the temples, to embellish those asylums, and increase their number. But the "Mother of Russian Cities" was destined to undergo new trials, which only served however, to render her the more dear, to the inhabitants. In 1547, a fire, communicating from street to street by the wood pavement, once more totally consumed it; the stone houses, then few in number, alone remained; but the flames especially respected the picture of the Queen of the Angels, over which, say the chroniclers, they had no power. Thirty years later, the Crimean Tartars, who alone remained formidable of all the scatter-

ed tribes of the famous Golden Horde, came and burnt Moscow once more. Next, at the commencement of the seventeenth century, the Kremlin was the theatre of a terrible and prolonged contest between the true sons of the country and the foreign invasion—between the orthodox Church and the Latin schism. Moscow was transformed into a real field of battle. "The humiliation of their religion," says Schnitzler, "a heart-breaking spectacle for a pious people, nerved the strength of all and again engendered miracles. It was religion, also, that gave the signal of resistance; the patriarch Hermogenes called the people to arms, and the quarter of St. Sergius was covered with culverins and other cannon. All the efforts of the Poles were powerless against its walls; and girded with the sword of Gideon, the Russians ran to assist in delivering the Kremlin where shortly afterwards, the representatives of the nation, raising the house of Romanoff to the throne, hailed with unbounded enthusiasm the accession of a new race of orthodox Czars, and the triumph of the national cause."

Such is the tale which the name of Moscow suggests to every Russian. "There is not a nobleman," says the Baron Von Haxthausen, "in all the immense empire from Arch-angle to Odessa, from Tobolsk to Novogorod, who does not speak of Moscow, 'the Holy Mother,' with deep reverence and enthusiastic love. Every Russian peasant when, after travelling hundreds of leagues, he first sees the towers of Moscow, will reverently take off his hat and bless himself."

The conflagration, which followed upon the French invasion of 1812, has given to Moscow a more modern appearance; but the Kremlin remains, with its peculiar character and strange style, with its massy, white washed, uneven walls, embattled and pierced with loopholes, surmounted with towers of every style imaginable, Gothic or Byzantine, and displaying in its interior a whimsical assemblage of churches, monasteries, and places, crowded together in a narrow space. This ensemble, which calls to mind the intimate union of religion and polity, appeals strongly to the imagination. A vast number of domes, mostly covered with gilded iron, surmounts this multitude of churches, and on their summits rise innumerable crosses, like a forest of spears, the highest of which—that of Ivan Veliki—seems to be summoning the whole country to prayer. "All this," says Schnitzler, "is national, and what is more it is grand."

"On approaching Moscow, by the road from St. Petersburg," says the same writer, "the capital does not display itself to the traveller; but when, on arriving from the south, by the road from Kalouga you stop on the brow of the hill, where it declines towards the bed of the Moskwa; or when, choosing the most advantageous view, you take your stand on the Sparrow Mountain above the river, then that wonderful panorama displayed before you excites an involuntary exclamation of astonishment. At your feet meanders the Moskwa; and the angle it makes before entering the town forms a boundary to gardens, meadows, and that immense plain devoted to popular festivals, which owes its name of Devitche, Pole (the Plain of Nuns) to the convent situated at its extremity. On the outside of this angle, on your right, rising above the Moskwa, are those charming woody hills, dotted with country houses, where the Neskouscha attracts the merry-making crowd, and the Hospital Galitsin opens its gates to sick paupers. But what an enormous mass of houses, some of wood, others of stone, lies before you; the latter surmounted with iron roofs painted red or green, and the former overshadowed by them or by tufted trees; all having wide open spaces between them, filled with gardens, and commanded, here and there, by some church of that Muscovite type in which four small bulbous cupolas are grouped about the principal dome, so scanty, yet so ponderous!"

Let the reader judge of the effects of the whole, when he is informed that he has before him 400 churches, 21 convents, 640 chapels, besides 12,000 houses of which 8,500 only are of stone, the others being made of wood. Among the stone edifices

there is an abundance of sumptuous palaces; they occupy a great space, captivate the eye at once, and form the striking parts of the picture. In the middle rises of the hill of the Kremlin, abrupt on the side of the river, and shelving on the opposite toward the White Town, which forms a semicircle round the Kremlin and the Chinese City, an interesting quarter, from which on the east, it is separated by its walls, and a large open space. All around this hill wind the embattled walls, with their whimsical towers, belonging to every style imaginable and above the ramparts stand forth in an order more apparent than real, clusters of those churches, convents, and places of no less fantastical and diversified forms than those already alluded to. "Beholding this," exclaims Schnitzler, in a fervour of admiration, "Europe is forgotten; this heterogeneous mixture of donjons of the middle ages, of Moorish minarets, and Indian pagodas, hovering like an aerial city, above the town kneeling at its feet, perplexes the senses, and confounds the imagination of the spectator dazzled moreover by the sparkling rays with which the reflection of the sun surrounds all these richly gilded and brilliantly polished metallic cupolas." The Baron Haxthausen, however tells us that, on entering the gates of Moscow, the impression of grandeur produced from the outside is lost; the city is then like any other: nay, has less of an historical aspect, than many of the quaint old towns of Germany and the Netherlands.

Such is Moscow "the holy"—Moscow "the white walled mother of the Russian cities."

A gentleman at Oporto has been "astounding the natives" by walking on the river! He attached to his feet two large boat-fashioned shoes of tin, and, thus prepared, accomplished in safety a rather long "tramp" on the waters of the Duoro!

A VILLAGE OF WOMEN.—The following account appears in the *Augsburg Gazette*:—"The village of Madann, which is about 60 English miles from Rutschuid, in Wallachia, offers at the present moment a curious ethnographical singularity, having been inhabited by women only for the last 30 years. At one period this female population was 200. The ladies did not live like warriors, like the Amazons of old; but, avoiding all intercourse with men, drove away from their territories all who appeared with matrimonial intentions. The anti-social settlement is now supposed to be on the decline; at least no more recruits are made from the disappointed or love-crossed, and the members of the population are rapidly decreasing."

A treaty of peace and commerce between England and Siam has been concluded, and has been published in the *Government Gazette*. The provisions refer for the most part, to Custom-house regulations to be observed by British vessels and the natives of this country who may sojourn in Siam.

LADY GRANVILLE'S LOSS AT THE CORONATION.—The Moscow correspondent of *Le Nord* gives the following curious story:—"On the day of the coronation and at the moment when the cortege was entering the Kremlin, a magnificent pearl necklace worn by Lady Granville broke, and the pearls, each of which was of great value, were scattered at her feet. Her ladyship did not evince the slightest emotion at the circumstances, but proceeded on her way, leaving behind her the remnants of an ornament which would be a fortune to any one less wealthy than the lady of the English ambassador."

RELIGIOUS FREEDOM IN BULGARIA.—A letter from Widdin of the 27th ult. says:—"We have this morning heard a sound which the people of Bulgaria have not heard for ages—the sound of a bell calling the Christians to church, in order to thank God that the Sultan has been pleased to restore to us our liberty of worship. Widdin is the first Bulgarian town that has received a bell. The Turks have complained to the Pacha about it, and he has referred them to the sultan."

LOST.

ON Wednesday the 10th inst. between Charlotte-town and the Queen's Arms, a Buffalo Skin lined with checked hameyan, belonging to the front of a Sleigh. The finder will be rewarded for his trouble by leaving it at the office of Haszard's Gazette. Sept. 15th, 1856.

DRAIN WATER PIPES.

FOR SALE at the QUEEN SQUARE HOUSE, a quantity of superior Salt-glazed Stone-ware, Pipes, Junctions, Bends, &c., from 2 inches to 10 in diameter, supplying the cheapest and most efficient method of conveying water under ground. WILLIAM HEARD, Charlottetown, 22d April, 1856.

ALLIANCE

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

To Theologians.

GEORGE T. HASZARD has on hand Dr. Kitto's Cyclopaedia and general works; Dr. Chalmers's, Dr. Jay's Works; Kyle's, Bonar's and Hooker's Works, mostly complete; Pearson on the Creed, do. on Infidelity, (prize Essay); Dr. Dick's Theology; Dr. Tho. Dick's complete Works, besides a large STOCK of Miscellaneous THEOLOGICAL WORKS, too numerous to mention. What H. & O. have not in the above, they can supply at an early date.

Teacher Wanted.

WANTED for the Nine Mile Creek School District, a Teacher of the First Class, with a good moral character. Apply to either of the undersigned Trustees.

DONALD CURRIE, DONALD LIVINGSTON, DONALD McEACHERN, JOHN McEACHERN, ADREW McDOUGALL, Nine Mile Creek, Aug. 16th, 1856.

SPRING SUPPLIES.

HASZARD & OWEN, have received ex Ellen from Liverpool, part of their Spring supplies, among which will be found Post, Foolscap, and Post paper, of every description and quality. Ruled Papers from Note size to Demy. Ledgers, Day and Account Books of every variety. Bill Books—receivable and payable, Pens, Penholders, Blacklead, and slate pencils—a large stock. Envelopes, Cloth lined, official and other sizes. Wrapping paper, Brown, and Gray of all sizes.

Schooner for Sale!

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

QUEEN SQUARE HOUSE.

NOW contains an immense assortment of BRITISH AND FRENCH MANUFACTURES, (the newest make and patterns) just arrived per Brig. "INTEADED" direct from England, which is offered for sale at a small advance on cost. WM. HEARD, Charlottetown, July 3, 1856.

A good Assortment

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

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

Teacher Wanted.

WANTED a Teacher for the Campbellton School, Lot 7; there will be a liberal sum given in addition to the Government Grant. Application to be made to EUGENE M'CARTHY.

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