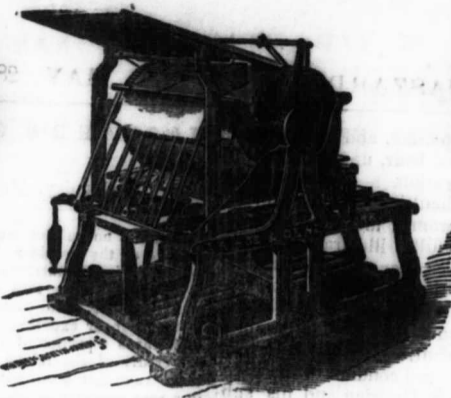


HASZARD'S

FARMERS' COMMERCIAL PUBLISHED ON EVERY



GAZETTE

JOURNAL & ADVERTISER. WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY.

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Charlottetown, P. E. Island, Wednesday, May 28, 1856.

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February 9, 1856.

New Brig for Sale.
THE Subscriber is instructed to offer
for Sale the HULL and SPARS of a
BRIG, now building at Piquette, un-
der the inspection of Lloyd's Surveyor
of Shipping, of the following dimensions, viz:—Length
of keel, 95 feet; Beam moulded, 25 feet; Depth of
hold, 14 feet; Rise of the floor at midships, 6 inches,
and in other respects well adapted to the wants of
the English Market.
She will be delivered in August next, or earlier, if
required. Apply to
BENI DAVIES, Broker,
20th April, 1856.—Estate Agent, Queen-Street.

NEWS BY THE ENGLISH MAIL.

(From *Wilmer's European Times*).

FOREIGN.
We learn from Paris that consider-
able stir continues to be made to detect
the offender who furnished to the *Daily*
News and Le Nord, the Russian organ
published in Belgium, copies of the treaty
in advance of its legitimate publication.
The correspondent of one of the morning
journals, appreciating the philosophy of
the fox and the sour grapes' fable, inti-
mates that he also might have had a
copy for a thousand francs, equivalent
to £10, but that he declined on account
of the missing articles. It is hinted by
the same fastidious gentleman that the
culprit is a lithographer, and that he has
not yet left his name and address with
the Minister of Police, which we take to
be equivalent to a declaration, that the au-
thorities have not yet been able to trace
his whereabouts. Leaving this small
matter, it may be stated, that a very
warm friendship has already sprang up
between the Emperors Alexander and
Napoleon—that Count Orloff has been to
the Tuileries, and in what is stated to
be his "solemn manner" announced,
to the head of the French nation, his
master's accession to the throne of the
Czars—and that the Russian ruler will
probably visit Paris, and it may be Lon-
don at no distant day. Judging by the
wise and enlightened policy which Alex-
ander has announced his determination
to adopt, the new Czar would doubtless
receive a hearty reception in both capi-
tals. Count de Morny has been deputed
to represent Louis Napoleon at St.
Petersburg, with a numerous suite, ac-
companied by a dozen carriages of the
most exquisite workmanship. The read-
ing of the treaty of peace in the French
senate, which took place on the same
day that the document and its accom-
panying protocols was laid on the tables
of the British Parliament, was followed
by the loud cries of *Vive l'Empereur!*
but as the senate is not a popular con-
stituted body, there is no telling how far
these cries embody the general feelings
of the people. Since the cessation of
hostilities, a much less friendly tone
prevades the English press towards
Louis Napoleon; his acts are criticised
with more asperity? and the recent
speech which Count Walewski made at
the conference, the burden of which was
to silence the press of Belgium, in order
to please his Imperial master, has been
resented in strong editorial articles. But
at the same time, however judicious
these criticisms may be, it is rather un-
seemly to run from the extreme of lan-
dation to its opposite in the short time
that has elapsed since the proclamation
of peace.

The accounts from Russia inform us,
that the militia has been disbanded, and
crosses have been distributed to the men,
in token of their servitude, with great
liberality. The parental tone of this
Government to its subjects sounds a
little amusing. "Children of Russia,"
says the manifesto which relieves the
men from their servitude, "return to your
homes, resume your occupations and

daily labours, and continue to give to
the classes, in the midst of which you
return, the example of order and submis-
sion by which you constantly distinguish-
ed yourselves in the rank of the active
militia of the empire!" From the same
source we learn that Prince Mentschi-
koff, whose name figured so conspi-
cuously during the war, has been re-
lived of the governorship of Cronstadt
on account of the conclusion of peace.
He is to retain his rank as Member of
the Council of the Empire, and as Aide-
de-Camp General. The Emperor has
addressed an autograph letter to Count
Orloff, at Paris, expressing the high
admiration which he entertains for his
person and his services, and he is raised
a step in the scale of nobility. It seems
that two new infantry regiments for the
army in the Caucasus are to bear the
names of Crimea and Sebastopol,—a
proof that the defence of that part of
Southern Russia is held in warm remem-
brance by the Imperial Government.
The rejoicings, in Russia arising out of
peace have been universal. In the cathed-
rals of the great cities a *Te Deum* has
been celebrated for the cessation of war
and in that of St. Petersburg another in
honour of the birth of the Imperial Prince
of France,—a proof of the close relations
which exist between Napoleon and the
Czar. The rebuilding of Sebastopol as
a naval and military harbour being con-
trary to the terms of the treaty, the Rus-
sian Government, it is said, will en-
courage the building of private dwell-
ings by exempting them from ground-
rent and other taxes during a given
number of years. When the Allies have
left the devoted city, the Russians, it is
alleged, will ship their materiel to Odes-
sa, and divers will be employed to raise
the guns and machinery sunk with the
fleet.

RENEWED TROUBLES IN KANSAS.—Toc-
sin of war is heard again on the Kansas
frontier, and while we write the friends
and foes of freedom are being marshalled
in threatening array against each other on
those beautiful plains which now seem
destined to constitute the most fearfully
interesting field in our wide domain. In
another column, we publish an editorial
article from the N. Y. Tribune, which
gives a brief summary of the murders thus
far committed, as growing out of the ex-
citement, and the consequent treatment
of the immediate offenders by the two
parties at variance. We hesitate not to
say, that the gathering interests which are
now concentrating around this question
are so important that they will soon en-
gage the earnest attention of every intelli-
gent citizen in the union. When the
excitement began, we had hoped for ear-
lier, better, and conclusive results; indeed,
we are confident that our citizens gener-
ally are even now hoping too much for
the peaceful issues of past exciting con-
troversies. But we are compelled to
think, that the present is more than
usually ominous of a long and troublesome
contest. The end is not yet.—**Buffalo**
Chr. Advt.

CRIMEAN GASTRONOMY.—M. Soyer has
sent to the *Times* the following description
of a "kettle of fish" prepared by him for
the grand *dejeuner* offered by Sir William
Codrington to Generals Luders, Pelissier,
La Marmora, &c., on occasion of the
review of the allied armies on the 17th ult.
This monster dish was composed of—12
cases of preserved lobsters, 2 cases of
preserved lampreys, 2 cases of preserved
sardines, 1 bottle of preserved anchovies,
1 case of preserved caviar, 1 case of pre-
served sturgeon, 1 case of preserved tunny,
2 cases of preserved oysters, 2lb of fresh
prawns, 4lb of fresh turbot (cloutee),
12 Russian pickled cucumbers, 4 bottles
of olives, 1 bottle of mixed pickles, 1
bottle of Indian pickles, 1 bottle of French
beans, 2 bottles of mushrooms, 1/2 bottle
of mangoes, 3 bottles of truffles, 2 cases
of peas, 2 cases of mixed preserved vege-
tables, 4 dozen of cabbage lettuces, and
100 eggs.—The sauce was composed as
follows:—6 bottles of salad oil, 1 tarragon
vinegar, 1/2 tarragon Chili vinegar, 2 boxes
of preserved cream (whipped), 1/2 lb sugar,
6 eschalots, salt, cayenne pepper, mustard,
and 1/2 oz. Oriental fine herbs, which are
quite unknown in our English gardens.
The whole was artistically dished up on one
of the covers of Mr. Soyer's new field
stoves, as now used by the troops, and
which was off for the purpose, no dish
sufficiently large being obtainable to con-
tain the whole of this miscellaneous com-
position. This pyramidal dish was encircled
with a wreath of olives, and surmounted by
small flags of the assembled nations.

LIGHTING OF BUCKINGHAM PALACE.—
The new ball and supper rooms at Buck-
ingham Palace have been lighted with
Cannel gas, supplied by the Chartered Gas
Company, Horseferry-road, Westminster,
and we are informed, that the result is very
satisfactory. The lights are suspended
from the centres of each of the panels of
ceiling, and are covered with massive
clusters of glass prisms, producing an
elegant effect. The windows are lighted
by fine jets of gas placed behind the ground
glass, forming devices to correspond with
the engraving on the same. The prome-
nade and approach galleries and anteroom
are lighted with burners placed above a
richly ground and engraved glass ceiling,
which gives a light equal to day. The
whole of the apparatus is so arranged, that
each burner acts as a ventilator; and,
notwithstanding the immense number of
lights (above 7000), there is scarcely any
variation of temperature in the rooms.

The *Melbourne Journal of Commerce*
says:—We have not had the pleasure
for months past to report business so
active and satisfactory as it has been
during the past week, the long looked
for order from the interior having come
to hand freely. Higher rates of cartage
have been given to all parts of the dig-
gings, and many orders remain unex-
ecuted in consequence of the scarcity of
trays.

The imports have not been large, and
such as have to come to hand have
been mostly suitable to the current de-
mand. We hope may firmly believe,
that the improvement which we
have noted will last, as the stocks on
the diggings cannot be large, and con-
sumption may now be said to have
overtaken importation.

(From the European Times.)

An agreeable episode in the career of Lord Brougham has taken place during the present week. His lordship is the president of the Law Amendment Society the most prominent members of which were entertained at the banquet of the civic monarch who rules to the east of Temple Bar, London. The Lord Mayor paid a marked compliment to his distinguished guest for the services which he has rendered to the country by the various legal reforms, of which he may be said to be the parent. Lord Brougham in responding to the toast of his health, deplored the want of support which the commercial men of the city were able to afford him in the great work of improving and purifying the law; and the censure, we regret to say, is shared by the other great communities in different parts of the country. To the fact of this lethargy may be mainly traced the contradiction and absurdities which now disfigure the commercial law of England, and the evil has risen to such a height, that commercial men are everywhere discussing the question, whether it would not be more wise and economical to leave to their own chambers the settlement of the various business differences which spring up in the present state of trade. Lord Brougham, when at the bar, had the reputation of being an excellent commercial lawyer, well versed in all the points of commercial adjudication and if backed by the moral influence, the loss of which he deplored, England would have been still more highly his debtor. If we glance at the career of this extraordinary man, whether in a political, a judicial, or a scientific aspect, the influence which he has had on his age will be found to be great, beyond most of his contemporaries. But it is in his capacity of a law-reformer, that he has especially of late years, endeared himself to the country. In the extent of his attainments, in the fervour of his eloquence, in the versatility of his genius, and in his prodigious powers of application, Lord Brougham is without a parallel, in our time. There are men who in some peculiar walk of science or literature have excelled him, but in the aggregate of his great abilities, he is certainly without a rival. The occasion was opportune to reveille in the mind of the nation the gratitude which it owes to his lordship, and towards the last of his long and arduous career, was felt, no doubt, as most gratifying.

The inquiry before the military commissioners sitting at Chelsea has shown from the first, how thankful we ought to be, that the war is over, for the world never witnessed such a mass of blundering and imbecility in the Crimea, as this investigation discloses. Lord Lucan, had he been wise, would have submitted in peace to the strictures of Sir J. M. Neill and Colonel Tulloch, for nothing which they have urged against the discharge of his duties as a cavalry general can equal the facts, which have come out during this attempt to whitewash his own administrative skill. This week Lord Cardigan, second in command to Lord Lucan, has been before the committee striving to purge himself from the imputations of the Crimean commissioners, and it must be admitted more successfully than his superior in command. These noblemen are related, and we presume, are still, as they were in the Crimea, on the worst possible terms. In the face of the enemy they could not sink their personal feuds, and poor Lord Raglan appears to have had a weary time in acting the part of a mediator between them. We question whether, in any other army in the world, such a spectacle would have been tolerated of the public service being sacrificed to these miserable personal bickerings. Such of the civilians as have been examined in the course of this inquiry have contrasted most favourably with

the military witnesses, and most of them have brought to bear, upon the points under investigation, a common sense view of the difficulties which occurred, and the most prompt method of relieving them, painfully illustrative of the want of strategic capacity in the military chiefs. Even the questions and suggestions of the advocate-general, Mr. Villiers, the member for Wolverhampton stand out in contrast with the narrow technical views and conduct of the Lieutenant-General of Division and his subordinate.

Sunday next is the day appointed for the general thanksgiving for the restoration of peace, and the prayer to be read in all the churches on this occasion has been published. People who were the most belligerent in their notions a short time back are gradually becoming reconciled to the peace, and they are mainly influenced in their altered views by the excellent terms which we have exacted from our late enemy, and by the advantages which the country is certain to gain by the throwing open of new channels for commerce. But the securities which have been taken for the future peace of Europe are perhaps the most gratifying features of this treaty of peace. The thanksgiving, therefore will be much more hearty now, than it would have been two or three months back, and Lord Palmerston, at the close of his speech on the Kars debate, was perfectly warranted in referring with triumph to the success of our diplomacy at the close of the war. The treaty is so excellent, so unobnoxious to criticism that the Opposition are speechless—knocked out of time, as the veteran pugilists used to express it. Her Majesty's birth-day, which is to be celebrated on the 29th, has been fixed for the illuminations, and we should not be surprised to see a great demonstration of joy in every town throughout the empire. Eight thousand pounds will go a long way in providing fire-works for the metropolitans, and the private citizens, before the end of the month, will be found vying with each other in welcoming the return of peace and prosperity. Now that the war is over, and that we have time to reflect upon the past, it may be admitted in defiance of the gross imperfections of our military system, that we have attained great results in the course of two years. During his exile at St. Helena the first Napoleon, as we had occasion to observe some time back, foresaw that a brush with the great despotism of the North was inevitable, some time or other He contended, that unless we beat back Russia, and confined her to her own territory, she would overrun western Europe. The trial has been made under circumstances peculiarly fortunate, and we will never have the work to do again, never certainly during the present, or, it may be, succeeding generations.

WILLIAM LANG is the name of a trumpeter who went to the Crimea at the age of thirteen. He was frightened at the whistling of the cannon balls on the banks of the Alma for the space of half an hour, but never has been afraid of them since. The night after the battle, he was found by an officer lying under a bush half-dead from exhaustion; -he was wrapped in a horse rug, and carried to the camp, where he speedily recovered. He sounded his trumpet at Balaklava, at Inkermann, and during the whole siege of Sebastopol. His comrades give him the highest praise for his intrepidity. He would ride through a storm of shot to carry provisions to men in the trenches; and when he could be spared, he attended the sick with all the care of a Nightingale. He returns to his native town Woolwich decorated with the medal with four clasps, the youngest, but not the least gallant hero of the late war.

HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

Wednesday, May 28, 1856.

There is no subject more important to the welfare of the people in every society or collection of individuals, from a Town or Parish to an empire, than that of education. Every man therefore, who contributes his quota of information or experience on so interesting a topic, earns a portion of public gratitude. To the credit of the Island, it may be said that there have not been wanting those who have in a very masterly manner grappled with some of the difficulties which stand in the way of a general system of imparting instruction to all ranks, classes and creeds. The question has been raised long since, shall religion be a necessary and component part of the system of public instruction, or shall the learning to be instilled into the minds of the pupils be of a secular description only? Advocates have been found for the one system and the other, and the preponderance would probably be for the union of religious and secular instruction, were it not, that those who agree upon the necessity of the first are, for the most part totally at variance as to the peculiar plan that should be adopted, whether the Bible, that is, the old and new Testaments, should or should not be placed entire in the hands of children, or whether a selection of only certain portions adapted to their capacities, and concerning which, all classes of Christians are agreed, would not better answer the purpose of religious instruction in the universally acknowledged principles of Christianity, without intermeddling with the peculiar opinions held by the parent of the pupils. "Who shall decide, when sects disagree." We shall therefore offer no opinion, not that we have not an opinion of our own upon the subject, but because we have long since seen, that there are certain matters upon which argument is thrown away, and men choose rather to deal in assertions of that unqualified nature that put a stop to all further attempts to reason or argument, than calmly to view without prejudice the subject on all its bearings. We were much pleased at hearing a lecture given by the Hon. Mr. Brennan, at the Mechanics' Institute on this important question, and we are more so at finding that it has been printed at the request of several teachers, but at the expense of the Hon. Gentleman himself for gratuitous distribution among the several teachers; and we trust that one suggestion of the author, "the formation of a library for the use of district teachers" will be maturely considered and energetically followed out. We give the proposal in the Hon. Gentleman's own language, which will at once serve to bring the subject matter of it to the attention of our readers, and at the same time furnish a good specimen of the style of the Hon. Lecturer. (See Pamphlet, pages 50, 51, 52, 53.)

"I need not weary you with too many examples of the necessity of a good Library for this purpose, but would most respectfully suggest, that a Legislature which has already done so much for the furtherance of education, by adopting and improving a system, which so far has succeeded, I think beyond the expectation of its most sanguine friends; would still further prosper the good work by granting a sum of money to procure a Library for the use of the district teachers. Suppose the House of Assembly 'in its wisdom' would grant even the trifling sum of three or four hundred pounds sterling, to be laid out in the purchase of books for such a purpose. The Board of Education assisted by a Committee of the teachers, including the masters of the Central Academy, might make out a list of the books most required. The order might embrace 8 or 10 treatises upon every branch of science to be taught in the schools, which treatises might embrace 3 or 4 different authors upon each subject, as well as the best works on Agriculture. On the arrival of the books, they might be placed in a room in the Central Academy, and taken charge of by one of the masters, as a Librarian. Each District teacher might pay an annual subscription of 5s. or 10s. for the use of the books, which each might take in rotation, and whatever funds would accumulate in that way, over and above a small composition to the Librarian, should be applied every year, with a small grant from the Legislature, in the purchase of more books, maps, globes, and philosophical apparatus, as well as an oratory; not only the utility, but even the necessity of which is so apparent, that I need not attempt to offer any further remarks thereon; and as soon as a good subdivision could be made, each county should have its share placed in the most central position. But it is only for a mere temporary convenience, that any room in the Central Academy at present could be made available for such a purpose. A room or hall might be built as a wing to it, say 50 or 60 by 30 feet, in one end of which a small observatory might be erected; and the remainder left for a Lecture Hall. If during vacation, all the District Teachers were to assemble in such hall, and have two or more Lectures every day either by some of themselves, or from the masters of the Central Academy, as well upon the useful sciences, as upon a general system of teaching, to be carried out in all the schools in the Island, this would give the better informed of the teachers an opportunity of displaying their abilities; while it would afford the junior or less competent teachers, an excellent means of improving themselves and be an additional inducement to avail themselves of all possible information, through the study of the

books in the library, until the period would arrive the next season, to make known their progress. There might also be an order of merit established, to be conferred on the truly deserving; or a third, or higher class than any yet in the District schools. This would enable wealthy settlements in which some advanced pupils might reside; to raise amongst themselves a sum in addition to that allowed by law, as a bounty for the services of such highly qualified teachers, while it would be a great stimulant in the career of the teachers, to render themselves worthy of such bounty. This training or lecture system would of course be entailing an additional labour on the masters of the Central Academy, and for which they should be compensated. And if they be willing to give their able assistance to forward a project, such as I am endeavoring to describe; it will for the present, supply the place of a Normal School for our present circumstances; and will, in the course of a year or two, bring all the present District teachers into a uniformity of system, and enable them to acquire in that short space of time, more real, practical and scientific information in their calling, than they could obtain in a quarter of a century through a Normal school of the ordinary kind. And if to accomplish an end so desirable, it required a longer period of vacation than the present, or two instead of one, it could be easily so arranged, as well as a small grant to the teachers, towards their support while attending it. The same amount of talent and teaching powers of mind, which the present masters of the Central Academy possess: I feel convinced, cannot be imported here, for the purpose of establishing a Normal school, from Europe or America, for three times the sum which these gentlemen at present receive. It is a well known fact, that in Literary Institutions, in old and well settled countries, a division of labour takes place, the same as in all other professions; and hence it is, that while a high reward awaits the successful student in each or any department on his matriculation, it is very rarely, that a gentleman ever thinks of preparing himself by such a course of severe drudgery of studies, as would qualify him to teach from the A B C of the English Alphabet, to the very best authors in the Greek and Latin, Classics, and from the simple unit in notation, to the highest powers of numbers in the differential calculus, as well as to trace from the smallest point of the globe which we inhabit, the mighty works of the great Creator in the Planetary system, amidst the regions of illimitable space; and even yet after accomplishing so much, to have to clamber the rugged steeps of Mount Parnassus, and after having there quaffed copiously from the inspired fountain of the muses, be able to sing in unvaried strains—"THE BALANCE OF POWER." But although such a *parva avis* as Goldsmith so felicitously described in his Country Schoolmaster, may occasionally be found, as I have already observed, there are no prospects which can be held out to him in Prince Edward Island, equal to the reward which will await him at home, or likely to induce him to come and make his abode amongst us, to teach either the young or the old idea how to shoot. Let us therefore appreciate the talents we possess in the present staff of the Central Academy, and avail ourselves of their acquirements to the fullest extent; and if to their Lectures on the sciences and general school system, you add Mr. Stark's on Agricultural Chemistry; the consequence will be, that you will very shortly have a class of Teachers not to be surpassed—if equalled—in North America.

The H. Ingram left with the Mails yesterday morning in place of the *Lady Le Merchant* which, up to the time of our going to press, has not yet arrived from Richibucto, owing no doubt to the high winds which would be severely felt on that coast.

POLICE COURT.
May 19th, James Trainer, drunk and disorderly; convicted on confession, fined 5s.; paid.
James M'Leur, drunk, disorderly and insulting the Police; convicted, fined 5s.
20th, Edward Whelan, truckman, for insulting, abusing and using threatening language to, and tearing the clothes of Thos. W. Dodd, Esq., C. C., while in the discharge of his duty as a J. P.; convicted, fined 40s. with costs, or be imprisoned one month and find security to keep the peace for 12 months, himself in the sum of £30 and two sureties in £15 each, and stand committed, till such fine and costs be paid and such security given.
21st, Susan Callaghan, drunk and incapable of taking care of herself; dismissed, when sober.
May 21st, John Thompson, an article seaman of the Barque Isabel, now in the Port of Charlottetown, was arrested and brought before His Worship the Mayor and Councillor Davies, on the complaint of one of the owners of said Barque, for disobedience of the orders of Charles Keer the chief mate of said vessel.
The evidence brought before the Court went to show, that the cook of the Isabel had become disabled in his hands, and that some of the men had in turn undertaken to cook, day about; that on the morning of the 21st May, inst., all hands were at work in the forward part of the vessel, some of them on the fore-castle deck—that on the mate making enquiry whose turn it was to cook, John Thompson and another of the crew spoke out plainly that they would not cook. Thompson adding that he had shipped as an ordinary seaman and not as cook; whereupon the mate ordered Thompson below, he immediately did as he was ordered; the mate followed at his heels and ordered him out, and Thompson turned to obey; when the mate struck and kicked him, then followed him out on the main deck and struck him twice across

the back with a club split Thompson do his life—that the clear of the mate, plain to the Mate, the mate called hi but he proceeded to The owners of argue the court when at sea, if a crew cook in turn came a *Law in port* the court any tangents, which cre the court as to the adopting such u therefore deemed fore giving judg was ordered for Thompson, to gi to keep the peace ward Thompson was directed to his d sarities for the May 24. Cha were notified to hear his decisio accordingly in ceeded as foll alleged disobedi mate of the Ba were arrested a proved; you man at small w may be at sea cook becomes d such custom is in port, w easily be had. the complaint you will bear made known w respect to you ing when at s event of a coo now proceed to duties and to officers of you "Charles K deciding that and brutal a powerful ma might whatev if he had disa medy for suc of the law o striking him your open h have been e in taking t using brut flats, your with a cha conduct is a passed over have stated family, the brought to d reason to d not inflict o of the cas ceas you t or be im stand com paid." 22d, J streets; d John M by George sington f consequen around u to the shi Jeremiah Dempsey, sober. 23d, D on Rober 6d. coets Alex. Joseph M'Roche James Ann Me Henness 24th, miss of fined 5s Cou Cour Reg. May 24. Sme bal. 24th, B 25th, C Mail Card Beer May 24. Sme bal. 24th, B 25th, C Mail Card Beer

the back with a chain hook, swearing he would split Thompson down with said hook, or have his life—that Thompson, as soon as he got clear of the mate, proceeded on shore to complain to the Mayor of this ill-usage, and that the mate called him to come back to his work but he proceeded to make such complaint.

The owners of the Barque attempted to argue the court into the belief, that because when at sea, if a cook becomes disabled and the crew cook in turn this same practice by usage became a Law in port also! but they did not give the court any tangible grounds for their arguments, which created a doubt in the mind of the court as to the propriety or expediency of adopting such usage as a law; and the court therefore deemed it prudent, to take time before giving judgment. Meantime the mate was ordered for his violent threats toward Thompson, to give security in the sum of £100 to keep the peace and be of good behaviour toward Thompson for three months—Thompson was directed to proceed back to his ship and attend to his duties—the owners becoming sureties for the mate.

May 24. Charles Keer and John Thomson were notified to attend the court this day, to hear his decision in the above case. They were accordingly in attendance and the court proceeded as follows: "John Thompson, the alleged disobedience of orders of Charles Keer, mate of the Barque Isabel, under which you were arrested and brought here, has not been proved, you shipped as an ordinary seaman at small wages, and whatever the custom may be at sea with respect to cooking, when a cook becomes disabled, the court are of opinion, such custom should not hold when the vessel is in port, where abundance of Cooks can easily be had. Under these circumstances, the complaint against you is dismissed, but you will bear in mind, that the decision now made known will have no bearing on you, with respect to your following the custom of Cooking when at sea, (it such be the custom) in the event of a cook becoming disabled; you can now proceed to your vessel and attend to your duties and to the lawful commands of the officers of your ship."

"Charles Keer, the court has no difficulty in deciding that you are guilty of a most violent and brutal assault on John Thomson: you a powerful man and he but a boy; you had no right whatever to raise your hand to him even if he had disobeyed your lawful orders; your remedy for such disobedience was the interference of the law of the land; could you be justified in striking him at all and had slapped him with your open hand the misconduct would not have been so great, but you were not justified in taking the law in your own hands and using brutal conduct toward him with your fists, your feet, and then striking him twice with a chain hook; consequently, your misconduct is a matter of too gross a nature to be passed over without some punishment; you have stated that you are a man having a large family, that this is the first time you have been brought before a court; the court have no reason to doubt your word, and therefore, will not inflict so heavy a fine on you as the nature of the case would warrant; it therefore sentences you to pay a fine of three pounds with costs, or be imprisoned one month, and that you stand committed till such fine and costs be paid."

22d, James M'Wade, disorderly on the streets; dismissed.

John M'Conn, one of 6 boys complained of by George Beer, Esq., for trespassing on Kensington Farm, on Sunday last, dismissed, in consequence of said farm not being fenced all around and also a right of way being into it to the shippers thereon.

Jeremiah Mahony, drunk and insulting Chas. Dempsey, Esq., in his store; dismissed, when sober.

23d, David Bertram, for assault and battery on Robert Clow; convicted, fined 10s, with 4s. 6d. costs; paid.

Alex. M'Eachern, for assault and battery on Joseph Clyke, parties settled out of Court, M'Eachern paying costs.

James Hennessy, for assault and battery on Ann Menchauer; parties settled out of Court, Hennessy paying costs.

24th, Arthur O'Neill, for trespass on the premises of Mr. Connolly; convicted on confession, fined 5s., with 5s. costs.

Councillor for the week, John O. M'Donald, Esq.

Port of Charlottetown

May 23d, Sch. Bee, Oulton, Shediac; lumber Steamer Lady Le Marchant, Irving, Richibucto; bal.

24th, Brig. Irene, Boudroit, Pictou; goods. 24th, Sch. Trial, M'Neil, Richibucto; lumber. Matilda, Le Blanc, Pictou; cordage. C. H. Dyer, Carl, do. goods. Maria, Marie, do. coals. Fern, Beer, Halifax; goods.

CLEARED. May 23d, Brig. Junius, Foxham, Liverpool, G. B. deas. Sch. Sea Flower, Poulis, Halifax; produce. Steamer Lady Le Marchant, Irving, Richibucto, do.

23th, Sch. Belfast, Beas, Newfoundland, do. Roward, Grimes, do. do.

Brig. Ellen Campion, Jardine, Liverpool, G. B., do.

Passengers,

In the H. Ingram, from Pictou, on Saturday last—Hon. Joseph Pope, Wilson, Esq., five children and governess; John Rowe, Esq., and lady; H. C. Green and Neil Rankin, Esquires, and four others.

Married,

At the Manse, Mount Salem, by the Rev. John Knox, on Thursday last, Mr. Peter Horton, to Ann Catherine, fourth daughter of Mr. William Sealey, all of Lot 48.

To Mr. Jesse Baker, Freetown, Bedouque.

DEAR SIR; Permit me to express my grateful sense of the honor done me, by the very gratifying address presented by you, on behalf of the pupils of my singing classes at Freetown.

This expression of your kindly feeling towards myself, becomes the more valuable from the evidence it affords that I have not been wholly unsuccessful in my humble endeavors to promote among you, a love for the charms of vocal music, and an appreciation of its beauty and utility as a branch of education.

I am not so vain, as to arrogate to myself the whole merit or praise of the "efficiency" and "success" with which you are pleased to say, I conducted your school, conscious that but for the exemplary docility and application manifested by yourself and your intelligent schoolfellows, my best efforts as your Teacher, would have been of little avail.

Wishing you and all my young friends the highest happiness and prosperity.

I remain, Your faithful servant, KENNETH M'KAY.

May 23d, 1856.

PASTURE TO LET

CATTLE will be taken in to graze for the season on the Royal Agricultural Society's farm, from the first June next, at the following rates, viz:

All under 2 years old, 20s. All over 2 years old, 30s., paid in advance. All fence breakers will be turned out. Apply to WM. W. IRVING, Sec'y. R. A. Society.

For Sale or to Lease.

SEVERAL valuable Building Lots well adapted for business-stands situate in "STRATFORD," Township No. 48, at the Ferry.

Also,—Building and Water Lots in Charlottetown, and a desirable site for a Ship Yard. For plan and particulars, apply to the owner MAJOR BENTE, or to the undersigned. JOHN BALL.

MAYOR'S OFFICE.

City of Charlottetown. NOTICE is hereby given that Tavern Keepers, Truckmen and all other persons desirous of taking out City Licences may obtain the same on application to the City Clerk at the City Hall, between the hours of Eleven a. m. and Two p. m.

By order of His Worship the Mayor. W. B. WELLNER, City Clerk.

Charlottetown, 27th, May 1856

NEW GOODS!

SPRING 1856. THE SUBSCRIBERS are now receiving per *Majestic* and *Isabel* from Liverpool, and *Thomas Begbie* from London,

209 Packages Merchandize, 10 Tons Bar Iron,

which with goods on hand will be found one of the most extensive Stocks in the City for sale at their usual low prices.

Wholesale customers supplied at low rates. The present importation consists of

31 Chests Prime Congou TEA 10 A Chests 60 Boxes London SOAP, 4 Trunks BOOTS and SHOES, 2 Cases Ready made Clothing, 2 Cases "Townsend's" HATS and CAPS, 2 Do. Ladies dress goods in Alpacas, Lustres, Orleans, &c.,

1 Do. Light dress goods, in Muslins, Bareges and French fabrics, 1 Do. Summer Shawls, 1 Do. Summer Costings, 2 Do. Straw Bonnets and Hats, 1 Case Silks and Ribbons, 1 Do. Hosiery, 1 Case Dress Trimmings, 1 Bale Carpets and Woolens, 3 Bales Cotton Warp, 1 do. Grey Calicoes, 1 Do. White and Printed, 2 Hogsheads Paint Oil, 2 Kegs White Paint, 2 Barrels Crushed Sugar, 1 Do. Fresh Currants, 2 Cases Ironmongery, 20 Bundles refined spring Steel, 6 Kegs Mustard, 10 Packages Sundries.

D. & G. DAVIES. Charlottetown, 28th May, 1856.

TO PLOUGHMEN.

WANTED, a team and driver to plough a few acres ground near the City. Apply at HASZARD & OWEN'S Book Store.

"QUEEN STREET CLOTHING HOUSE."

M'NUTT & BROWN

have just received per *Isabel* from Liverpool, and *Thomas Begbie* from London, their

SPRING IMPORTATIONS

OF

BRITISH MERCHANDIZE,

Consisting of an extensive and carefully selected assortment

OF

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

on sale at the lowest prices for Cash.

City of Charlottetown, May 26th, 1856.

AUCTIONS.

Valuable Building Lots for Sale.

THE Subscriber will offer to Public Competition, on THURSDAY, the 29th day of MAY next, on the premises, at 12 o'clock noon,

TOWN LOTS NOS. 43, 44, 45, 88, 89 & 90, in the Fifth Hundred of Lots in Charlottetown; and part of

COMMON LOT NO. 31,

being a portion of the 'Essex' Estate. This property has been intersected by Streets opened through it, and the whole has been laid off into suitable and convenient Building Lots, in accordance with a Plan prepared for the purpose.

As the Terms upon which this Property will be offered, will be extremely favourable to the Purchaser, an opportunity will thus be afforded of acquiring Valuable Lots, not perhaps again to be had in Charlottetown.

For Terms please apply at the office of JOHN LOWAWORTH, Esq., Barrister, where a plan of the property can be seen.

WILLIAM S. LONGWORTH. Charlottetown, April 24, 1856.

VALUABLE PROPERTY.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on WEDNESDAY, the Second day of JULY 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 Sergeant and Judge of Probate of this Island, bearing date the Twelfth day of February, A. D. 1856.

All the Right, Title and Interest of the late Honorable DONALD M'DONALD, Glenaladale, Township Number Thirty-six, (36) deceased, in and to the following Land and Real Estate:

Namely—All that Tract, Piece or Parcel of Land, situate, lying, and being on Division No. 2, on the Plan of the Estate of Castle Tioram, from actual survey of William Curtis, Assistant Surveyor General, made July 1828, and now filed in the Office of Keeper of Plans, bounded as follows, that is to say—Commencing at the South-East angle of Division No. 3, on the said Estate on the Northern edge or side of the Post or St. Peter's Road, thence (according to the magnetic North of the year 1784) North one degree and thirty minutes West (N. 1° 30' W.) for the distance of Seventy-eight (78) chains, thence North Eighty-six (86) Degree East Forty-seven (47) chains and Eighty-eight (88) Degree South one degree thirty minutes East (1° 30' E.) Eighty-four (84) chains to said Road, thence following the various courses of the said Road Westwardly, to the place of commencement, containing Three hundred and sixty-two (362) acres of Land, a little more or less, and is part of Lot or Township Number Thirty-five (35) in Prince Edward Island.

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

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

JOHN ARCH. M'DONALD, Administrator of the Estate of the said late Honorable Donald M'Donald. Charlottetown, 10th May, 1856.

SPRING SUPPLIES.

HASZARD & OWEN, have received ex *Ellen* from Liverpool, part of their Spring supplies, among which will be found

Post, Foolscap, and Pott 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. Music and Drawing Books.

Bibles and Psalm Books of various sizes.

"ALBION HOUSE," STREETLY & COUCHMAN

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

MOST EXTENSIVE STOCK OF DRY GOODS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

This stock having been purchased with great advantage, 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.

New Spring Goods!!

—AT THE—

"Manchester House," Queen St., Per "*Majestic*," from Liverpool.

NOW opening, and will be ready for inspection in a day or two, a large and carefully selected supply of

British Merchandize,

including every variety of Dry Goods, suitable for the season, and in the newest style of Fashion; Among which are the following—

Straw, Tuscan, Chip, Manilla Fancy, Crapes, and Glace silk BONNETS. Girl's Battiste, and Girl's and Boy's Straw HATS RIBBONS, PARASOLS, SILK MANTLES. Muslin and Embroidered DRESSES. Black and Coloured BALERINES, Mousseline DE LAINE, ALPACAS, CASHMERE, FANCY PRINTS. White and coloured Costly Stays, Collars, Habit Shirts and Sleeves. Infant Cashmere HOODS, and Muslin Tucked ROBES. Laces and Edgings, CURTAIN MUSLIN and FRINGES. Damask Moreens, Marseilles Toilet Quilts and Covers. White Shirting, French Fronts, White and Gray SHIRTINGS and SHEETINGS, White Fests, Children's DRESSES, Table Linen and Towelling, &c. &c.

With a large and choice assortment of other Goods, all of which will be found worthy of the attention of customers, and will be offered at prices extremely low.

Further importations hourly expected per "*Thomas Begbie*" from London.

SAMUEL McMURRAY, Queen Street.

May 13, 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 situate 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.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE for MAY, just received at HASZARD & OWEN'S Book Store

THE ITALIAN NEGOTIATIONS.—Count Cavour, in answer to interpellations addressed to him in the Chamber of Deputies, declared that the negotiations now pending, on the subject of the affairs of Italy, imposed upon him a great reserve. He explained the moral and material advantages arising out of the treaty of peace. The Italian question has been brought before the Congress, and France and England have frankly adopted the views of Piedmont. Austria wished to consider it as non avenue, but this was rejected. The Italian question is henceforth an European one. The Minister declared, in conclusion, that the relations between Sardinia and Austria had not improved. The Piedmontese Government placed its whole reliance in the omnipotence of public opinion.

GREAT COUNTRY FOR A LAZY MAN.—Dr. McBean, in his lecture on Nicaragua, on Monday night, drew a picture of what could be done in that country by a man who was not disposed to waste much time in labour, and yet wished to live independent. The government gave him 260 acres of land, and the first necessity was a house. This want was quickly supplied by the placing of four posts uprightly in the ground, the spaces between which were filled with the common cane, which grew in abundance around, and then plastering with mud. The roof was then thatched with grass, and the house was thus completed. Little or no furniture was needed, a hammock answering all purposes of a bed and seat, and almost any kind of earthen vessel would answer to cook in.

The next care was to plant about a dozen banana or plantain trees, which needed no further care; about fifty yards of land should be hilled and planted with yams, which if placed properly, would yield enormously. The common frijole and Lima beans would grow with the yams, as well as other vegetables, and the native fruits of the country were almost indigenous.

The plantains and yams would yield more than enough for the subsistence of an entire family, and game of every variety could be shot almost from the door of the house. The climate was such, as to render little or no clothing absolutely necessary, and thus, with one month's labor, a man can fix himself comfortably a year. Isn't that the country for a lazy man?—N. O. Picayune.

TRIUMPHS OF YANKEE GENIUS.—The steamer Ericsson, which sailed to-day for Liverpool, took out one of Hoe's six cylinder lightning printing presses, for the London Times. Six men were sent out with the press as "feeders," accompanied by a foreman. This is better than a victory on the battle-field.—N. Y. Mirror, 10th.

A GOLD MINE IN NEW-YORK.—We have a letter from Amsterdam, Montgomery Co., giving an account of the accidental discovery by a party of children of a bed of auriferous quartz in a cave on the premises of Jonathan Bulger. Some of the children broke off pieces of the gold-bearing rock and carried them home. Next morning the fathers were on the spot bright and early. Three of them, who were there first, got pieces of the rock, but before they got off, the neighbors came in crowds, and presently there was a serious fight for the possession of the treasure. During the day, the row continued; one man was injured past recovery. One piece of what seemed to be pure gold weighing ten ounces was got out, however, and then another of eighteen ounces. The excitement in the town was very high at our last advices.

THE SARDINIANS AND THEIR WARLIKE TROPHIES.—Independently of the 200 pieces of artillery, bestowed by the English Government on the Sardinian army, it had courteously presented it with the English batteries which the Sardinian artillerymen manned at the battle of the Tehernaya. The present, offered by a friendly nation, must have been joyfully received by our army. Those guns, as well as the 200 others and different articles, assigned to the Sardinians as their portion of the conquered materiel, which are now being embarked for Piedmont, will prove a valuable token of the honourable participation of our soldiers in that campaign.—Piedmontese Gazette.

A great number of our screw gunboats will be sold by the government of the East India Company, and will be employed to root out the hordes of pirates up the creeks in the China seas. No description of vessels could be better adapted for such a service.

THE MISSING ARTICLE OF THE TREATY.

PARIS SUNDAY.—April 27.—The plenipotentiaries of the Congress of Paris met to-day at three o'clock, at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and proceeded to the exchange of the ratification of the Treaty of Peace.

The official document contains the articles omitted in the copy of the treaty we published last week. They are as follow:—

ARTICLE 5.

Their Majesties the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Emperor of all the Russias, the King of Sardinia, and the Sultan, grant a full and entire amnesty to those of their subjects who may have been compromised by any participation whatsoever in the events of the war in favor of the cause of the enemy. It is expressly understood, that such amnesty shall extend to the subjects of each of the belligerent parties, who may have continued during the war to be employed in the services of one of the other belligerents.

ARTICLE 6.

Prisoners of war shall be immediately given up on either side.

ARTICLE 7.

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, his Majesty the Emperor of Austria, his Majesty the Emperor of the French, his Majesty the King of Prussia, his Majesty the Emperor of All the Russias, and his Majesty the King of Sardinia, declare the Sublime Porte admitted to participate in the advantages of the public law and system (concert) of Europe. Their Majesties engage, each on his part, to respect the independence and the territorial integrity of the Ottoman Empire; guarantee in common the strict observance of that engagement, and will, in consequence, consider any act tending to its violation as a question of general interest.

ARTICLE 8.

If there should arise between the Sublime Porte and one or more of the other signing Powers any misunderstanding which might endanger the maintenance of their relations, the Sublime Porte and each of such Powers before having recourse to the use of force, shall afford the other contracting parties the opportunity of preventing such an extremity by means of their mediation.

A collision has occurred in the Baltic, between two steamers, the one on her voyage from Kiel, and the other on her way from Korsoer. Both the steamers were sunk; but the passengers have been saved.

"I hope you dont conceal anything from me, wife."
"No my dear, nothing but your faults and imperfections."

RETIREMENT OF THE FRENCH ARMY FROM THE CRIMEA.—The French army is rapidly retiring from Russian soil. Gen. Faillly's division, consisting of the 10th, 57th, 61st, and 63rd, Regiments, left Eupatoria and embarked on board the Wagram, Jena, Duperro, Mogador, and Sirene, which soon afterwards proceeded direct for France. Only two of these vessels are steamers; the rest are sailing ships, two of the line, and one a frigate. The division left the 17th Chasseurs and its artillery behind. Kinburn has been evacuated, and is now in the hands of the Russians, and the 95th Regiment of the Line (French), which formed the garrison, has returned to the Crimea in the ships which formed the blockading squadron of the Bug and Dnieper. All the soldiers of the class of 1848 will be at once sent back to France as soon as the means of transport can be provided for them, but the means of our ally are not ample in proportion to the enormous amount of living and inorganic material with which she has to deal, and there is serious talk of her seeking permission to send her artillery and cavalry horse round to France all through Europe. The French have about 35,000 horses and mules in the Crimea, and, as the distance to France is about 2,500 miles, it would take such a cavalcade not less than 10 or 12 weeks to accomplish the journey. It is not quite so easy to see how they could find food on the road. The eagerness of the French to get away from the Crimea generally is undeniable. As for your Englishman, He's a burr—he'll stick; he makes tours and promenades, and is in no hurry to depart.

UNITED STATES.

HORRID AFFAIR.—A member of the U. S. Congress, from California, named Herbert, shot the head waiter at Willards, Hotel, at Washington, on the 8th inst. It is stated that Herbert was taking a late breakfast, when the waiter gave him some insolence, and another waiter being called, he treated him in the same manner, whereupon another waiter came up and commenced to assault him. Herbert then drew a pistol and shot the head waiter, named Kerating, dead upon the spot. Herbert had been arrested, and would be tried.

Some of the American papers very justly stigmatize this outrageous murder. The New York Mirror says that the time, the place, and the relative position of the parties, render the conduct of Herbert, wholly inexcusable. No gentleman in a public dining room, will have any altercation with the servants; and no man, untainted by cowardice or ruffianism will deem it necessary to go armed into a peaceful breakfast room. If waiters are "insolent," the gentlemanly guest will appeal to the host, and if he refuses to make the amende honorable, the only dignified alternative is to quit the house.

We do not believe in hanging; but we would sentence the Honorable Mr. Herbert to the next severest penalty, and place the mark of Cain upon his brow. Congress will, of course, expel him from his seat.

The 31st Regt (French) has lost 800 men of fever and scurvy during the first three months in the Crimea. Most who fell were fine young fellows fresh out from France.

Mrs. PARTINGTON says she has often heard people talk of the fore-quarters of the globe, but never heard mention of the hind-quarters and she wants to know whether they are in Russia.

The real "Vine-Disase"—Drunkenness.

ENGLISH GARDEN SEEDS, Growth of 1855.

JUST received at "APOTHECARIES' HALL," from WHALLEY'S celebrated establishment, Liverpool, by Steamer "ARABIA," via Halifax and Pictou, a supply of GARDEN and FLOWER SEEDS in every variety, warranted the growth of 1855. A further supply daily expected per Ship "Majestic" direct.

T. DESBRISAY & Co. Charlottetown, May, 1856.



Friend of the Prince Edward Islander. HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF ASTHMA!! OF AN OLD LADY SEVENTY FIVE YEARS OF AGE.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Thomas Weston, (Book Store,) Toronto, dated the 9th October, 1854.

To Professor Holloway,
Sir,—Gratitude compels me to make known to you the extraordinary benefit an aged parent has derived from the use of your Pills. My mother was afflicted for upwards of four and twenty years with asthma and spitting of blood; it was quite agony to see her suffer and hear her cough; I have often declared, that I would give all I possessed to have her cured; but although I paid a large sum for medicine and advice, it was all to no purpose. About three months ago, I thought perhaps your Pills might benefit her; at all events I resolved to give them a trial, which I did; the result was marvellous: by slow degrees, my mother became better, and after persevering with your remedies for nine weeks, she was perfectly cured, and now enjoys the best of health, although seventy-five years old. I remain, Sir, Your obliged,
(Signed) THOMAS WESTON.

REMARKABLE CURE OF DROPSY. AFTER BEING TAPPED THREE TIMES.

Copy of a Letter from Anthony Smith, Esq. Halifax, Nova Scotia, dated the 25th August, 1854 To Professor Holloway,

Sir,—I desire to add my testimony to the value of your Pills, in cases of dropsy. For nine months I suffered the greatest torture with this distressing complaint; was tapped three times, and finally given up by the doctors; having become in appearance as a skeleton, and with no more strength in me than a child just born. It was then, that I thought of trying your Pills, and immediately sent for a quantity and commenced using them. The result I can scarcely credit even now, although true it is. After using them for four weeks, I felt much better, and by persevering with them, at the expiration of two months, I was completely cured. I have since enjoyed the best of health. I am, Sir, Yours sincerely
(Signed) ANTHONY SMITH.

ASTONISHING CURE OF GENERAL DEBILITY AND LIVER COMPLAINT!!

Copy of a Letter from William Reeves, of Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, dated 17th Nov. 1854.

To Professor Holloway,

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

I remain, Sir, your humble servant,
(Signed) WILLIAM REEVES.

These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints.

The Pills should be used conjointly with the Ointment in most of the following cases:—

Bad Legs	Cancers	Sore-throats
Bad Breasts	Contracted and Stiff Joints	Skin-diseases
Burns	Elephantiasis	Scurvy
Bonions	Fistulas	Sore-heads
Bite of Mosquitoes and Sand Flies	Gout	Sore-throats
Coco-bay	Glandular swellings	Soft Corns
Chico-foot	Lumbago	Tumours
Chilblains	Rheumatism	Ulcers
Chapped hands	Scalds	Wounds
		Yaws.

Sold at the establishment of Professor HOLLOWAY, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar,) London, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the Civilized World, in Pots, at 3s 6d, 6s, and 12s each.

There is a considerable saving by taking the largest size.

Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each pot.
GEORGE T. HASZARD Agent

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