

HASZARD'S GAZETTE

FARMER'S JOURNAL & COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

PUBLISHED ON EVERY WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY.

Established 1823. Charlottetown, P. E. Island, Wednesday, July 23, 1856. New Series, No. 361.

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

DRAIN WATER PIPES.
FOR SALE at the QUEEN SQUARE HOUSE,
a quantity of superior Salt-glazed Stone-ware,
Pipes, Junctions, Heads, &c., from 3 inches to 10
in diameter, supplying the cheapest and most efficient
method of conveying water under ground.
WILLIAM HEARD.
Charlottetown, 22d April, 1856.

A good assortment
WILSON'S
Botanic Medicine
Homoeopathic Preparations.
with full directions for
USE.
B. O. & G. C. WILSON'S
Compound Sarsaparilla,
Neuropathic Drops,
Wild Cherry Balsam,
Dysentery and Cholera Syrup and
Wild Cherry Bitters.
For Sale by Haszard & Owen,
Sole Wholesale Agents for Prince Edward Island.

ALLIANCE
LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE COM-
PANY, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.
Capital £5,000,000 Sterling.
CHARLES YOUNG,
Agent for P. E. Island.
Eggleston Fire Insurance Compa-
ny of London
Incorporated by Act of Parliament.
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other information, may be obtained from the Sub-
scriber, at the Office of G. W. Debiols Esq., Charlot-
tewtown.
H. J. CUNDALL, Agent for P. E.
April 7th, 1856.

FAIRBANKS'
CELEBRATED
SCALES,
OF ALL VARIETIES
Warehouse, 34 Kilby Street,
BOSTON.
GREENLEAF & BROWN,
AGENTS.
A full assortment of all kinds of weighing appa-
ratus and store furniture for sale at low rates. Rail-
road, Hay, and Coal Scales set in any part of the
Province.
February 5, 1856.

Notice to Gas Consumers & others.
THE Public are respectfully informed, that the
Charlottetown Gas Company have discontinued
filling up shops of private houses with Gas Fittings,
and will no longer be liable for any escapes from
the "consumers" dwellings. Parties are therefore
requested to employ their own Gas Fitter for altera-
tions, repairs, &c. The Company have imported the
largest assortment of all kinds of Gas Pipes, Fittings, and
Glasses, this spring, which can be had at the
Company's Office.
WM. MURPHY, Manager.
June 9, 1856.

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

N. B. The Steamer "Lady Le Marchant" will
leave Shediac every Tuesday morning at six o'clock,
and Pictou every Wednesday and Friday morning at
eight o'clock, and will leave Charlottetown for
Shediac every Friday at two o'clock.

SHINGLES AND BOARDS!
LATELY RECEIVED a few Cargoes of Pine and
L Spruce Boards and Shingles, warranted of the
same prime description as sold to customers last
year.
JAMES N. HARRIS.
June 4, 1856.—57 1st. & Ad.

New Spring Goods!!
"Manchester House," Queen St.,
Per "Majestic," from Liverpool.
NOW opening, and will be ready for inspection in
a day or two, a large and carefully selected
supply of—
British Merchandise,
including every variety of Dry Goods, suitable for
the season, and in the newest style of Fashion;
Among which are the following—
Straw, Tucan, Chip, Manilla, Fancy, Crape,
and Glace silk BONNETS.
Girls' Battiste, and Girls' and Boys' Straw HATS
RIBBONS, PARASOLS, SHIRT MANTLES,
Muslin and Embroidered DRESSES,
Black and Coloured BALLETINES, Mouseline
DE LAINES,
ALPACAS, CASHMERE, FANCY PRINTS,
White and coloured COULTE STAYS, Collars,
Habit Shirts and Sleeves,
Lafist Cashmere HOODS, and Muslin Tucked
ROBES.
Laces and Edgings, CURTAIN MUSLIN and
FRINGES,
Damask Moranos, Marseilles Toilet Quills and
Covers,
White Shirting, French Fustia,
White and Grey SATINETS and SHIRTINGS,
White Fustia, Children's DRESSES,
Table Laces 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 Debiol" from London.
SAMUEL McMURRAY,
May 24, 1856, 40 Front Street.

Notice to Gas Consumers.
NOTICE is hereby given, that Thomas Wain-
wright, late of the Charlottetown Gas Company, and is no longer
employed to act for, or on their behalf in any way
whatsoever.
WM. MURPHY, Manager.
June 9, 1856.
CREAK NECTAR
MANUFACTURED and SOLD by
JOHN BOYVER.
June 24, 1856.

NEWS BY THE ENGLISH MAIL.
CRITICAL STATE OF TURKEY.

The Turkish empire is certainly the most comprehensive in the world, with the exception, perhaps, of that which Britain has founded within the past century. The East and the West, antiquity and modern times, are alike represented in the regions subject to the Sultan's sway. From the frontier of Austria to the shores of the Persian Gulf, from Tunis to the confines of Georgia, men of all the old races of the world are ruled more or less directly from the divan of Constantinople. Half-caste Romans, Slaves, Albanians, Greeks, old indigenous Armenians and Chaldeans presenting the very type of the Ninevite sculpture, pure blooded Arabs, savage Kurds, coal-black Nubians, are the provincials of the great dominion which now lies weak and unwieldy over the finest territories of three continents. The necessity of governing such extended regions and such various races of men has given the Ottoman Porte a character of its own. Turkey has never been a mere Mussulman Power, like Persia, Morocco or the kingdoms which we have overthrown in India; and yet the habits of Asiatic despotism have flourished even to our own time, and the Sultan has been as much master of his people, as the potentate of Bokhara or Herat. He has been a Tartar chieftain and a Byzantine Emperor in one. Turkey has had of necessity its diplomatists, its administrators, its politicians, after the European fashion, because it touches upon and is in constant relation with Europe, while its Orientalism is vindicated by the crowd of women, eunuchs, and favourites of all sorts who have constantly governed its succession of wrathful, capricious, or enervated Sovereigns.

This mixture of East and West, of personal despotism and ministerial rule, may, we believe, be observed in full operation at the present moment. We all know that there are ministers in Turkey with offices corresponding to those of European countries. But there is a kind of savageness even in the most respectable politicians. It is difficult to say, whether such or such a Pacha is more of a satrap or a clerk. On the Bosphorus he is methodical, quiet, and polite; at Aleppo or Bagdad, he would be just what his ancestors were two centuries ago. The whole institution partakes of this double character. Now there is, it seems, a political crisis at Constantinople. A Ministry is in, but is every day on the point of losing office. We are told it is probable, that his Imperial Highness will accept the resignation of the present Grand Vizier and call upon another Pacha to form a ministry. The diplomatic representatives of the allies will, perhaps, respectfully tender their advice on the occasion. All this, of course, looks very constitutional and respectable; and must be gratifying to the admirers of the Ottoman as proving the working of a virtually responsible government in the East. But there is, we have reason to believe, a secret chronicle, the events recorded in

which do not easily reach Western ears. It is said, that the Sultan has almost reached the limit at which he can be no longer held responsible for his actions. The life which this unhappy sovereign has led from boyhood has made him at 33 years of age not only prematurely old in body, but almost prostrate in intellect. All energy of will is gone, how long understanding will remain is a question which no one can answer. He is entirely ruled by a race which it would be an insult even to Naples and to Madrid to call a camarilla. His wives, his pipe-bearers, his daughters, do with him whatever they please. He has his fits of rage, his hours of despondency. He changes his mind as often as those who surround him urge him to change it. Such is the Sovereign who at this time of danger and transition governs the Turkish empire, just saved from the grasp of a hostile potentate, and still occupied by the armies of two powerful allies. Now an imbecile monarch is no prodigy. In most Western States, even where what are called Liberal principles have made little way, such a Sovereign would find settled laws and customs by which the machine of State might work without his personal superintendence. But in Turkey, the Sovereign must not only superintend, but initiate. He is the real ruler of the country which his ancestors won by the sword, he must decide for himself, and to practise on his weakness is the natural course of Ministers or dependents who wish to keep their position. It is said that the present Ministry has not scrupled to resort to such expedients. Fuad Pacha, its animating spirit, has little to hope from the favor of the Sultan or the good-will of the people, either Turks or Christians. But he trusts to retain power by the assistance of the French, whom he fancies, rightly or wrongly, to be well disposed to him. The influence of the French will of course be in the ascendant as long as they occupy the country with a large army. Fuad is therefore said to be desirous to prolong the occupation for an indefinite time. He has nothing to hope from the Sultan's partiality, for Abdul Medjid lately sent his own daughter to Redschid Pacha, requesting him to take office, and on a recent occasion behaved in public with marked coldness to his present Ministers. He therefore endeavours, it is asserted, to work on the Sultan's fears. The absolute necessity of an occupation on account of the recent concessions to the Christians is urged. The disturbance that have taken place are magnified. Some are invented, which have never happened, and it is even suggested, that if any take place hereafter, they may be attributed to the connivance, if not to the direct suggestion, of the Sultan's present advisers.

Now much of this may be presumed to be somewhat highly colored. Such acts as the encouragement of the Pacha of Egypt's ambition, the revolt of the Arabian fanatics, and the risings in Anatolia, are too desperate for a Stamboul Pacha, who generally loves peace and quietness, and would fill his coffers by any means, rather than by the risk of

high treason. But there can be little doubt that the designs attributed to Fuad Pacha and his colleagues are not without foundation. We fully believe, that he and his friends are mistaken in their notion, that a continued occupation by the allies would advance their interests. Even the most enlightened Oriental cannot understand the temper of European nations. Such men as Fuad have been accustomed to see for years the contests between England, France, and Russia for preponderance at the Porte, and they believed, that such diplomatic quarrels must be continued by the Governments and the respective people who have made themselves acquainted with Eastern affairs. We feel how distant such suppositions are from the fact and though there is little chance of the Ottoman territory being occupied for a term of years yet we contemplate such an event without believing either that an objectionable body of men would thus be kept at the head of affairs, or that the interests and just influence of England would suffer.—London Times.

The whole dominions of the Pope are divided into 20 provinces, of which Rome is the chief. Of the remaining nineteen, six have the rank of legations, and are governed by cardinals, whilst the other thirteen are delegations under "prelates," some of whom are not necessarily churchmen. Both of these classes of provinces are subdivided again into districts, governorships, and communes, whose administrative chiefs, as in the case of the delegations, may or may not be ecclesiastics. Of the whole of this territory, the supreme government lies in the hands of the Pope and a council of ministers, of which last the Cardinal Secretary of State is the chief, and from the nearly autocratic influence of his position is generally—as in the present case of Monsignor Antonelli—the virtual ruler of the country. The old hierarchy of Congregazioni having been abolished since 1849 for all except ecclesiastical purposes, the remaining members of the cabinet may or may not be laymen; but the practical worth of this innovation is nothing, as at no time, I believe, since it was first permitted, has the lay element in the council been more than a third of the whole, and we may pretty safely take for granted, that the conservative disposition of even this quota is made sure before its admission to office. Unsatisfactory, however as is the constitution of this supreme board, whose functions are at once legislative and executive, the system on which justice is administered throughout the country is infinitely more so, and constitutes, in fact, the one great governmental bane from which nine-tenths of all the evils proceed. Based entirely on the canon law, the evils resulting from it both in civil and criminal procedure, are past reckoning, and can only be remedied by a sweeping reform which shall entirely abolish this mass of antiquated absurdities and substitute for it a code in harmony with pure justice and the advanced intelligence of the age. By this body of mediæval outrages upon equity and common sense the 50,000 secular and other clergy form a privileged class, amenable to no tribunal but that of the bishops, and enjoy a long list of immunities, every one of which involves a wrong to the laity; whilst means and opportunities of oppression are permitted to the government which would be to the last degree dangerous to liberty in any ecclesiastical hands, and doubly so in those of such a body as the Sacred College. It is not denied, that the judges, though appointed by the Pope and removed at his pleasure, are for the most part impartial, but the system of which they are the agents ties them down to an administration that is a very mockery of justice; and it is the daily and hourly experience of this all over the country that, more than any other ground of complaint, excites dissatisfaction with the present order of government. However other political aspirations may operate to cause discontent with the status quo, this comes home directly to all, and permits neither lower, middle, nor upper class of the laity to forget contrasting the benefits of the Code Napoleon and a secular

administration. Add to these and the other evils for which the canon law is to blame, the almost Neapolitan severity and vindictive injustice practised by the government in its treatment of political offenders, both in the manner of trial and the subsequent punishment, and you have a case for reform, that few but whole-going papal partisans will attempt to dispute.

FRENCH FAMILY JARS.—A Paris correspondent writes:—"The law which establishes the Empress as Regent has given such mortal offence in certain quarters that you must not be surprised, if you hear of some insane demonstration emanating from the Palais Royal which, by the by remained in perfect darkness during the illumination for the christening. Old Jerome is furiously inclined, and declares that he is the rightful heir to the French throne, and no other; and that 'Mdlle. Montijo,' to whom he denies every capacity, but that of making up chiffons, will have business with him (affaire a moi) if she dare assert the right which has been bestowed upon her. The indifference with which the measure is viewed in Paris is one of the worst signs of the times, according to our own impressions of events upon this stirring busy people—for it argues that it is of no importance whatever."

NEW INDIAN RAILWAY.—The prospectus has been issued of a new Indian railway, to be called the Eastern Bengal Railway Company, with a capital of £1,000,000, in £20 shares. It is to run to Calcutta through the densely-populated and rich delta of the Ganges to Jessore, a distance of about 80 miles, where a communication will be formed with a navigable branch of the river, which will avert the necessity for the intricate and tedious navigation of the Sunderbunds. Ultimately an extension is contemplated to Furrædpore, on the right bank of the Ganges, and then to the city of Decca, the whole of which, it is estimated, can be accomplished for an additional £500,000. The country is a dead level, and the military engineers having reported very favourably of its suitability for a railway, the Government of India have intimated, that upon satisfactory surveys and estimates being presented they will recommend the India House to grant a concession for it on the same terms as in previous cases. A competent staff will, therefore, be immediately despatched to complete the necessary details. In its commercial results, the undertaking promises to be of the greatest importance, from its connexion not only with the Ganges, but the vast and productive provinces drained by the Burhampooter.

Government have resolved to restore the portion of Stirling Castle known as the Governor's House, and including the historically interesting room recognised as the scene of the Douglas assassination, which was destroyed by fire last autumn.

COURT COSTUME AND ETIQUETTE.—A Berlin letter, referring to the late American undress episode at the Queen's levee, says:—"The United States legation at this place have at all times, until lately, appeared at court in a sort of uniform, with a sprinkling of gold embroidery on cuff and collar, sword and cocked hat. In consequence, however, of orders from home, the embroidery has been set aside latterly, and Mr. Broom and the gentlemen of his mission have appeared in a sort of clerical dress, with knee breeches and three-cornered hats. This attire forms a strong contrast to the glitter by which they are surrounded on court or gala diplomatic occasions, but is accepted as an apology for more splendid costume. It offends no one unless it be the wearers, who run the risk of being mistaken for servants out of livery, or evangelical like Mormon preachers. But these discussions about court attire are not limited to the representatives of Brother Jonathan. Some few years past, an English envoy to the court of Bavaria was like to have been out short of access to the throne, because he insisted upon appearing there in loose livery. It so occurred, that King William IV. of England, taking into consideration that the under-

standing of his envoys, feeble as it might be, was more worthy of exhibition than that below, changed the nether attire of the diplomatic corps, by substituting trousers for "knee things." In obedience to these instructions, and to the great rejoicing of a very queer pair of legs, Lord Erskine appeared at court in his prolongments, he, knowing the while, that the Munich court etiquette was pitiless on this score, and that neither high nor low-born could be admitted unless in "shorts." Nor was he in error. Upon mounting the staircase, he saw the halberdiers and body guard frown; on reaching the landing place, he observed the gentlemen ushers and "Kammer Junkers" clench their not-over-cleanly hands. Heaven knows what tokens of indignation the good and connubial-loving old lord would have witnessed next, but at the moment he was about to enter the circle apartment, the Grand Chamberlain stepped forward, and, with many thousand excuses, begged to remind his excellency, that the King Louis' orders, and commands, etiquette, forbade all and each person appearing the presence, unless in "shoes and stockings." Therefore his lordship called forward his secretary, and bade him read an extract from the Foreign Office despatch. He might as well have read an extract from the rules at the Jockey Club. The Grand Chamberlain replied that his orders were stringent, and that the King of England, although fully justified in establishing rules for his own court, and expecting all to attend thereto at St. James's was no ways entitled to expect adhesion thereto at any other court. Upon this, Lord Erskine withdrew, and a long correspondence followed between the two governments, which ended by King Louis issuing an order that, as a special mark of regard for King William's fancies and tenderness for the British envoy's legs, an exception should be made in favour of the latter. Longs since then have become indigenious at all courts.

A letter from Berlin of the 30th June, published in the *Debats*, says:—"The visit of the Prince of Prussia, brother of the King, to England, is now a settled affair. The Prince accompanied by the Princess, his wife, will, in the first place, proceed to Aix-la-Chapelle, where they will be joined by their daughter, the Princess Louise. They will take their departure thence next week for London. The Prince of Prussia is charged by the King with an invitation to Queen Victoria, Prince Albert, and the Princess Royal to visit Berlin. They will accept the invitation, and it is arranged that, in September next, her Majesty, the Prince Consort, and their eldest daughter will be present in the Prussian capital, at the celebration of the marriage of the Princess Louise with the Prince Regent of Baden."

HASZARD'S GAZETTE
Wednesday, July 23, 1856.

There could not have been a greater error blunder, mistake, or call it what you will, than the transferring the nomination of the Sheriff from the Judges of the Supreme Court to the Executive Council. The reason given for the change was silly, ridiculous and contemptible, (to prevent persons of political feeling, and partisans, being appointed) and thereby rendering the administration of justice—as it ought to be—pure and free from all undue influence. As might be expected of a change proceeding from unworthy motives, and based on falsehood, the result has been singularly unfortunate for the proposer. As it is the Under Sheriff who transacts, and is responsible for the duties of the office, being properly performed, so our business is for the present, with him; and truly, Mr. John Williams has taken a very conspicuous part in the transactions of the last Term. In the case of McLean, vs. Whelan, as we mentioned in a previous paper, a rule nisi had been obtained by the Plaintiff, calling on the Defendant to show cause why the venire for the Special Jury, granted at the instance of the Defendant, should not be quashed, and a new venire awarded. The Affidavit on which the rule was obtained is too long for us to copy entire, but we give those parts which were most material. The first charges the Under Sheriff with partiality.

And Deponent further saith, that on the first day of this present term, a Special Jury was moved for on behalf of the Defendant in the above case, and that on the second day of the said term, a list of 48

Special Jurors was furnished to Deponent's Attorney in the said case, by the said John Williams, the said Deputy Sheriff, as Deponent is advised and verily believes, a true copy whereof is heretofore annexed, marked (A); and that Deponent hath carefully examined the said list, and hath caused the same to be carefully examined by credible and experienced persons, acquainted with the said persons therein named; and after such investigation, Deponent saith, that from his own knowledge, and as he is advised by the said credible persons, and verily believes, there are not more than four or five of most of the said persons therein named, upon whom the Deponent could rely to give a fair and impartial verdict in said case.

The second charges the Defendant, (Whelan) and Williams, the Under Sheriff, with what is termed packing the Jury:

And Deponent further saith, that he hath good reason to believe, and doth verily believe, that the said Defendant, or some person on his behalf, hath had some act or part in the selection of the said persons named in the said Jury panel in this case, or of some of them; and that Deponent verily believes the said John Williams, from his deep political prejudices against Deponent, and strong party bias and general doubtful character, is altogether an unfit and improper person to select an impartial Jury to try the said case; and that it would be quite senseless and useless for Deponent to try the said case on the Jury panel now returned, or on any to be returned by the said John Williams; and the further to show the design and partiality of the said John Williams in the above case, Deponent begs to refer this Honorable Court to the annexed copies of 3 several Special Jury panels returned in three other cases for trial this same term, marked B, C and D respectively, in which Deponent is not at all interested, and wherein there were apparently no political or other improper motives to actuate the said John Williams to an improper selection; and wherein the names of Jurors returned present a fair and proper specimen of Special Jurors in the said County, taken indiscriminately, and without respect to political or party bias; with either of which said returns or anything of a similar nature, Deponent would have been perfectly satisfied and contented in the above case, and as to have tried the said case; but Deponent is advised and verily believes, that it is quite useless to go to trial, to expect a fair and impartial verdict from any 12 men returned on the said Jury in this case.

Upon these, but principally upon the last uncontradicted assertion, the Court decided, that the rule should be made absolute, and a new venire awarded, directed to the Coroner of Queen's County, resident in Charlottetown, —Daniel Hodgson, Esq.,—and that he should take the names of the Special Jurors returned in the several cases of Reddin and Dingwell, Cavanagh and Lydiard, and McGill and McLean, and from these draw by lot, forty-eight, which should form a list from which a Special Jury should be struck in the usual way. Mr. Whelan, the defendant, has, in the last Examiner, published the Affidavit in full, together with the names of the Special Jury, and indulges after his own fashion, in a violent tirade against McLean, styling the Affidavit "the silliest and shallowest production that was ever penned." With all deference, this is very silly and very shallow conduct on the part of Mr. Whelan. If the Affidavit were all this, and beside this, false, as he asserts that it is,—why, in the name of common sense did not Mr. Williams and Mr. Whelan put in a joint counter Affidavit, if not as to the first, at least as to the latter part? As the learned Judge observed,—in the absence of all denial on the other side, the Court is bound to believe that the allegation is true—and thus no alternative was left. Now, this was a fact within the knowledge of both Whelan and Williams, and it does not do for Mr. Whelan to come forward under the editorial head of his newspaper, and make counter statements; these should have been done in open Court and under the sanction of an oath. When a man is openly accused of an illegal and immoral act, and he submits to the accusation, and does not offer even a denial of the charge, the standers-by must believe him guilty, and it is in vain for him to leave their presence and say in another place, I could have denied it. If he could have denied the allegations, he should have done so there and then, and any subsequent denial seems clogged with a suspicion of falsehood, and looks as if the party had been driven into that which a high-spirited and honest man would have done at once, or rather have never rested till he had taken every pains to wipe out the aspersion. We cannot help thinking, that Mr. Williams and Whelan have both let slip the "golden opportunity." Whelan's observations put us in mind of a man who, defeated in a contest, boasted that he might have beaten his adversary if he had taken the trouble so to do. People, generally speaking, are of opinion, that when a man suffers another to give him a sound drubbing, it is because he cannot help himself.

The celebrated Alexander Family, who have been performing here with much satisfaction for several nights, intend giving their two last Concerts, on this evening, and Thursday next Mr. Lyons of New York, a popular Ballad singer, will sing several comic and sentimental songs. To accommodate families they have reduced their admission tickets to 1s. 6d. children half price 9d. but do not desire to give any more.

THE BELFAST TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

The monthly meeting of the above Association, was held in Pinette School House on Saturday the 23rd June.

Present.—A. Beaton, A. McEachern, W. McPhail, J. Ross, D. McLeod, J. Power, J. Morrison, A. McDonald and H. Campbell.—9.

Mr. McEachern on resigning his secretaryship, delivered a very appropriate address, and in conclusion moved, that a "Debating Club," be formed for the purpose of discussing subjects relating to the profession.

The following resolutions were unanimously passed.

Resolved.—That the sincerest expressions of our heartfelt gratitude are due the Hon. Charles Young, Charlottetown, for his very handsome and unexpected donation of books to our Association—books eminently well calculated to assist those, for whose benefit they were so wisely selected, as tending to the practical application of the most approved methods of instruction, &c. &c. And further, that the correspondence between our honoured and kind friend, and our worthy President be forwarded along with the minutes of this meeting for publication.

Resolved.—That the following schools be visited before next meeting, viz:

Point Prim, Buchanan and Portage, on Saturday, 19th July. Committee, A. McDonald and A. Beaton; also, on the same day, Upper and Lower Newton and Orwell. Committee, A. McEachern and J. Morrison. Ross Belle Creek and Flat River, on the 26th, Committee, H. Campbell and J. Ross, also, on the same day, Montague East, Murray Harbour Road and Pinette, Committee, J. Power and E. McLeod.

Resolved.—that A. Macdonald be Librarian of this Association.

Resolved.—that the next meeting be held at the same place, on the last Saturday of July, at 5 o'clock P. M.

H. CAMPBELL, Sec'y. P. S. The Editors of the Islander, Examiner and Advertiser will oblige by inserting the above.

Charlottetown, May 31, 1856.

Rev. Sir, I have been much interested in reading the Report of the Belfast Teachers' Association, as published in the newspapers, and trust, that its institution will realize all the success, that its most sanguine supporters desire. Such organizations have been long established in Prussia, where the system of Education, next to that of our beloved Scotland, is the best in the world. In page 94, in the second volume of Hill's "National Education," it is asserted of the schoolmasters in Prussia, that they hold meetings from time to time; that these gatherings afford opportunities of friendly intercourse, of discussing different plans on systems of teaching; and thereby adding to each member's store of knowledge.

It is highly creditable for the Teachers of Youth, in that part of the Island, which I had the honour to represent in the Assembly some years since, (and for the welfare of whose inhabitants, I must ever feel a deep interest) to associate themselves for self-improvement, and it will be well, if this noble example were followed in every district, throughout this favoured Island.

As I believe it to be the duty of every man, to encourage and assist those who manifest a laudable desire to obtain knowledge, I beg to ask the Association, through you, to accept a package of Books, per list herewith, as a manifestation of my desire to aid in promoting the object of your useful organization.

Among the Books, you will find the best Book in the world, the Book of Books, God's Word;—and which I send for the use of the Association, especially when its meetings are opened, and God's blessing invoked in prayer.

I have the honour to be, Rev. Sir, Your most obt. Serv't., CHARLES YOUNG.

REV. A. MACKAY, President, B. T. A.

HONOURED SIR,

It is very gratifying and most encouraging to find one in your honoured and influential station taking such lively interest in an association intended for the improvement of the Teachers of Youth. I cannot, indeed, conceive of a more auspicious omen of the coming prosperity and harmony of this rising Colony than that those guiding the affairs of the country should encourage a sound—religious education. Such a state of things might well foster the pleasing hope that our intellectual and general prosperity would rapidly appreciate the greatness and generally acknowledged pre-eminence of "our beloved" fatherland, whose many excellencies it were well for us to imitate.

It must too, be a source of satisfaction to the inhabitants of these districts to receive practical proof that one to whom they entrusted their common interests, still embraces favourable opportunity of promoting their welfare. It may be well at the same time to remark, as an inducement to others, who may notice your approval of an association, this Teachers and their proprietors are already beginning to discover the benefits to flow from the opportunities which the associ-

ation afford to Teachers for the entire change of thought and modes of teaching.

I beg to acknowledge in their behalf, the receipt of the package of books transmitted by you for the use of the association. I shall deliver the same to them at their first ordinary (monthly) meeting; and I am sure they will be received from you with cordial thankfulness. The objects of the association is, to procure and to have a library consisting of the most approved systems of teaching as well as other suitable books for the use of the members of the association.

Allow me to say further for myself and I hope for many others interested, that your gift is infinitely the more valued as containing a copy of the priceless Book. For all in places of trust and influence to recommend and encourage the adoption of this Book of books to form the principles of the young, and to regulate and control all, it would assuredly prove the true leaven or salt of society. That but giving this blessed Book the supremacy in matters of faith and practice in that country—ever dear to all its genuine sons—has rendered that people, from peasant to prince, not only at home but wherever they have wandered the same high place to its salutary principles, distinguished for moral and intellectual greatness.

The most that I can do in return for your kind notice of us, is, stately—in accordance with the habitual practice of the church of our fathers—as we enter the house of prayer in each return of the Lords day, to implore the blessing and counsel of Him from whom is all power and authority, to rest in the "powers that be" so as to enable them to conduct the important and responsible affairs entrusted to them in such a way as shall ultimately prove satisfactory to themselves and conducive to the general good.

I am, honoured sir, yours very gratefully, ALEXANDER M'KAY.

To the Hon. Charles Young, Charlottetown.

Nothing gives us greater pleasure than witnessing the spread of learning and the encouragement of education. We attended the annual examination of the Central Academy a short time since and fully concur in the praise given to the Masters and Pupils of that institution by the Examiner. Last week we were gratified with an invitation to be present at the first—we believe—public examination of the Catholic Collegiate school at their noble edifice in the Royalty of this City. It was not to be expected from the comparatively short time that the institution has been in actual operation, that great progress could have been made in the higher branches of education, and we confess we were not a little surprised, as well as gratified in being called upon to take part in the examination of a class of Virgil and another in Caesar's Commentaries the respective pupils of which acquitted themselves in a manner alike creditable to their own industry and application, and to the educational talent of the preceptors, the Revs. Messrs. McDonald and Phelan. Attached as we are to the cultivation of classical learning, regarding it as the most solid foundation for the others, we are not insensible to the great advantages of a thorough acquaintance with modern tongues and could not but be sensible to the advantage derived by a large class of pupils from its great proficiency in the French language. We have before taken occasion to remark that it acts as an universal interpreter, and that a knowledge of it will enable a man to be understood in any part of the world. His Lordship the Catholic Bishop of Charlottetown, the Hon. the Provincial Secretary, Solicitor General, the Revs. Messrs. Perry, Phelan, and Brady, John Morris, Esq., John Gainsford, Esq., and a variety of others parents of the children and wellwishers of the institution were present.

For ourselves, we have only to say, that we were highly gratified; we see in the progress of this and other educational establishments the best presage of the future happiness and prosperity of this Island.

LOTY'S NEW RULES FOR CLASSING SHIPS.—Wilmers European Times gives us the following interesting remarks on Loty's new rules. These rules have been published in our paper during the last three weeks.

"We have to congratulate our colonial friends on an event which, if properly carried out, will have a great and, we believe, beneficial effect upon ship-building abroad. We allude to Loty's new rule regarding colonial vessels to be classed on the stocks. This will afford an opportunity of having them completely finished, and having them ready for sale or charter, on their arrival in this country; and it will also prevent them being exposed to the risk of straining, to which every vessel must, more or less, be subject, which comes across with a cargo before being properly fastened. We consider, therefore, that the new regulations will be highly advantageous to all who are desirous of turning out first-class vessels, and that it will materially enhance the value of colonial ships, if the classing is effectually performed, as not only will they have power of property and entirely finishing vessels under their own immediate inspection, but the cost of classing will be materially reduced. It is because, therefore, of the highest importance that vessels finished should be done in such a manner, as to convince the world that the new rule is not only appreciated, but that it will be effectually carried out, and the benefits can-

save themselves cost, while really producing a superior article in the market. Quality and cheapness should be the motto. The colonies will then have no reason to fear the competition of the world."

It gives us much pleasure to find that the report of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor having received the honor of Knighthood is confirmed.

TELEGRAPHIC CABLE.—Yesterday Mr. Duchemin had a telegraphic message from Sackville being the first despatch over the new Cable.

MILTON TEA PARTY.

The weather on Thursday, the 10th July, having proved unpropitious, the Milton Tea Party, which was fixed for that day, was deferred till Friday. The rain which fell in the interim overcame the dust; and the brilliant sun which illumined the grounds at the hour of meeting, enhanced the beauty of the scene. The object of the soiree was to raise auxiliary means towards building a Parsonage for Milton and Rustico; and we are happy to learn, that after paying the band, &c., a sum of £45 was realized for this desirable end. Through the kindness of J. W. Johnson, Esquire, the picturesque grounds of "Newstead" were thrown open for the occasion, and no sacrifice on the part of that gentleman and the Misses Johnson was spared, which could give additional interest or attraction to the fête. The decorations of the tables, as well as of the spot selected for the tea, were of a very pleasing character, and reflected the greatest credit on the ladies and gentlemen of Milton. Mr. T. Williams's fine marquee—which was generously lent for the bazaar—was pitched upon the lawn, vis a vis to one of smaller dimensions kindly furnished by the Hon. Chas. Young; and a lofty canopy of sail cloth, raised between some clumps of statelily fir, protected the refreshment tables from the fierceness of the sun. At two o'clock, groups of visitors from the country, in holiday attire, began to cluster on the lawn; and as carriage upon carriage from the city rolled up the handsome slope in front of Newstead, and discharged its gay freight into the marquee—the spectacle presented was most animated and imposing. Amongst the guests were His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, Mr and the Misses Daly, who expressed themselves equally charmed with all present, with the fascinations of the spot, and the taste of the arrangements. Throughout the afternoon, and during tea, (of which upwards of 450 persons partook), the city amateur band enlivened the proceedings; and it was not till a late hour, as the shades of evening were gathering around, that the woods regained their accustomed silence, and that all of the delighted assemblage, which the festivities had attracted, had forsaken the avenues of Newstead.—Com.

Passengers, In the H. Ingram, from Shediac to Bedouque, on Saturday last. Messrs. S. A. Fowle, G. W. Fowle, W. A. Tromain, Peter Schurman, Mrs. M. Black, Miss Black, James Black, Mrs. Webster, D. McKay, W. Coffin, J. McDonald, Alex. McPherson, Mrs. Richardson, A. Livingston, James Green, W. Smith, A. McGregor, John Fidler, S. English. A number of steerage passengers.

Port of Charlottetown.

ENTERED. July 17—Belle, Chappel, Bay Verte; deals. 18—Hardscrabble, Loboy, Magdalen Islands; ship stores. Reward Marchison, Rhemogue; deals. Lively Lass, Robinson, Pictou; coals. 19—Brunswick, Young, Pictou; coal. Pictou Packet, Carry, Halifax; Goods. 21—May Flower, Purdy, Pagwash; Limestone. Sovereign, Purdy, Pagwash; Limestone. Neptune. Dixon, Saccoselle; Lumber. Lady Jane Grey, Pano, Sydney; coal. Wm Nelson, Ogden, Bay Verte. deals. Mermaid, Gallant, Halifax Goods. See, Oulton, Bay Verte; deals. Trinidad, Sutherland, Holland Harbour; Fish. Elizabeth, Campbell, Miramichi; Lumber.

CLEARED. July 17—Sch. Leo, Squarebrigs, Miramichi, bal. Brig Caroline, McNeill, Cardiff; deals. Sch. Belle, Chappel, Bay Verte; Goods. 18—Brig Effort, Smith, Miramichi; Lumber. 19—Sch. Hardscrabble, Torbay, Magdalen Islands; bal. Lively Lass, Robinson, Pictou; bal. Flungbooy, Robinson, Pictou; do. 21—Wm. Nelson, Ogden, Bay Verte; Limer. Trial, McLean, Shediac; bal. See, Oulton, Bay Verte; do. Pictou Packet, Carry, Pictou; do. Trinidad, Sutherland; on a fishing voyage. 22—Sarah, Moore, St. Johns Newf; Sheeps. Dove, Moore; do. do. Cattle.

Ship News. The schooner Alms of P. E. I., Taylor, master from Scaris to Boston with a cargo of hardware while boating across the Bay of Fundy was caught by a thunder squall which carried away the foremast and main peak, peak balyards, head to bear up for Shelborne to refit—was ready for sea, waiting a more favorable wind on the 2d. inst.—crew and passengers all well.

Died. July 17th, after an illness of three months, Philip Cahill, second son of Mr. James Cahill, Blacksmith, aged 17 years and 7 months.

TELEGRAPH.

THE New York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company's Office, will be open for the despatch of business at Two o'clock this day, messages sent to any place in the neighbouring Provinces or the United States. Office in Desbris's Buildings, Queen Street. MICHAEL QUINLAN, Operator. Charlottetown, July 23, 1856.

THE GRAND ALLIANCE PANORAMA OF THE RUSSIAN WAR!

WILL BE EXHIBITED at the TEMPERANCE HALL on WEDNESDAY evening July 23th, and two following nights. For particulars see handbills. Doors open at half-past 7 o'clock, Exhibition to commence at half-past 8. Tickets 1s. 6d. and 2s. to be had at Haszard and Owen's Bookstore and at the door.

PRICE REDUCED! FAREWELL CONCERTS! at the Temperance Hall,

WEDNESDAY & THURSDAY Evening, the 24th and 25th.

THE CELEBRATED ALEXANDER FAMILY AS SWISS BELL RINGERS

And American Vocalists, RESPECTFULLY announce, that they will give their Farewell Concerts on Wednesday and Thursday Evening next, assisted by Mr. J. Lyon, a popular Ballad singer, from New York, who will sing several of his favorite comic and sentimental songs on the occasion.

Tickets of admission—1s. 6d.; Children, half price. Tickets to be had at the Book stores and Drug Stores. Doors open at 7 1/2 o'clock, to commence at 8 1/2. For full particulars, see Circulars and Programmes.

Charlottetown, July 10, 1856.

A CARD.

HAMMOND JOHNSON, M. D. (PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.) May be consulted at the Dispensary, or at his father's Residence.

July 17. Ch. Town, P. E. I.

TO CAPITALISTS.

WANTED to borrow by the Charlottetown Gas Light Company upon transferable Debentures the sum of £1000 at 6 per cent per annum, for three or any greater number of years, the Debentures not to be less than fifty pounds each. Persons wishing to purchase one or any greater number, can obtain the same with any particulars they may desire, upon making a written application to me at the Gas Company's Works.

Wm. MURPHY, Manager. July 22, 1856.

PUBLIC SALE!

NOTICE is hereby given, that all that valuable Farm consisting of about 125 acres of Leasehold Land now in the possession of Mrs. THOMAS RICHARDS, Ship Builder, fronting on Vernon River, Township No. 50, and lying between the public Road leading to Georgetown, and the River, will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION on FRIDAY the first day of AUGUST next at the Colonial Building in Charlottetown at the hour of 12 o'clock noon. The above Farm is subject to a rent of one shilling and six pence per acre yearly payable to the ground landlords. Few farms in this Island possess the rare advantages for agricultural and other purposes that this farm offers to purchasers, further particulars, terms of purchase, &c. made known on application to CHARLES PALMER, Esq.

Charlottetown, July 21st 1856.

TO LET.

ONE half of that beautiful Brick house the property of Mr. George Foster Stanhope, situated on the south side of Kent Street, and nearly opposite the residence of the Hon. George Coles; for particulars apply to the Subscriber.

JAMES J. BEVAN. Charlottetown, July 16th. 1856.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to the Subscriber, either by Bond, Promissory note or otherwise are desired forthwith to make payment of the respective sums to Mr. George Anderson, New London, who is duly authorized by power of Attorney to receive and give the necessary discharges for the same.

JAMES SEARLE MANN.

GRAND DIVISION.

THE next quarterly session of the Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance of this Island, will be held in the Temperance Hall, Charlottetown, on Thursday, the 31st day of July, inst, at 8 o'clock, P. M.

By Order, P. DESERBAY, G. S. Charlottetown, July 16th, 1856.

The American at the Levee.—The great American unknown has rushed into print. He turns out to be a Mr. D. H. Mahan, and styles himself "Professor, &c., in the United States Military Academy."

MAJOR GENERAL SIR W. F. WILLIAMS at Woolwich.—On Thursday afternoon the newly appointed commandant of the garrison at Woolwich, Sir W. F. Williams, entered the town for the purpose of commencing the duties of his office.

From 40 to 50 Poles in Paris have availed themselves of the amnesty accorded by the Emperor of Russia, and resolved to return to their country; but Prince Oszaryski's party protest against this act, and the military party abstains from any declaration of opinion.

The Duke of Bedford and the Marquis of Westminster have contributed each £10,000 towards the erection of new churches in London.

The Art Union of Glasgow.

His Royal Highness the Prince Albert. His Grace the Duke of Hamilton, Brandon, and Chateaufort.

THE object of the Art Union of Glasgow is, to aid in extending amongst the Community a knowledge of the FINE ARTS, by the purchase and dissemination amongst the Members of Meritorious Works.

A Subscription of ONE GUINEA constitutes Membership for One Year. The whole Subscriptions, after deducting the necessary expenses, are devoted to the purchase of PICTURES, DRAWINGS, SCULPTURES, ENGRAVINGS, and other WORKS OF ART.

THE FIRST BORN, after the Painting by W. COPE, Esq., R. A., Engraved by T. VERNON, Esq.

THE VILLA FOUNTAIN, after the Painting by W. L. LEITCH, Esq., Engraved by W. FORANER, Esq.

NOTE.—Subscribers for more than one Share have the following privileges:— TWO SHARES.—Two Chances for the Prizes, and of each of the Engravings for the year, Two Prints or a Proof on India paper.

FIVE SHARES.—Five Chances for the Prizes, and of each of the Engravings for the year, Five Prints or a Proof before Letters.

TEN SHARES.—Ten chances for the Prizes, and of each of the Engravings for the year, Ten Prints or an Artist Proof.

SUBSCRIBERS for this year can take a Print of a former year in place of this year's; but of former Engravings, there are no Proofs to be had.

OR ARTISTS' PROOFS, AND PROOFS BEFORE LETTERS, a very few will be printed, and these will be delivered strictly in the order, that Subscribers names are received, a few of each being retained for Subscribers, names ahead.

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

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

MR. G. T. HASZARD, Honorary Secretary for CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

THE COMMITTEE OF THE ART UNION OF GLASGOW have to state to the Members of the Society and to the friends and lovers of Art, that to obviate the complaints of the delivery of the Prints for the year to the members, they have this year determined to issue in place of one large Print which would take above two years to print, Two Prints of a smaller size, but which can be printed in such time, as will enable each Subscriber to receive them during the currency of the year, each being of greater value than the amount of subscription.

These Plates are specimens of the very highest class of Art both in their subjects and in their execution, and may indeed be designated Gems of Art; they have also by adopting two plates for the present year, been able to make such arrangements as enable will them in all future years, to continue the giving the Engravings on payment of subscription, and at the same time secure to the Members works of the highest class.

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

Having explained as to the delay that has taken place in delivering the prints of "COMMON or ANZ" the Committee hope, that the Members will be satisfied with the explanation, and having two such fine Engravings this year, that they will continue their support to the Society, and that this year there will again be a large increase in the list of subscribers. Having said so much regarding the Engravings they will only shortly draw attention to the Prizes to be distributed among the Members at the annual meeting.—every care will be taken to secure Paintings of high merit, and arrangements are making to have a large number of a first rate work of Art in Chromo-Lithography; they are encouraged to spare no labour in attaining this, by the great popularity of the Fac-simile of Mr. GILBERT's Painting of "SPANISH PEASANTS GOING TO MARKET," which was issued last year, and they have no doubt but they will be able to bring forward a work of Art in this department which will not fail to be as popular as the last, and as high in character as a work of Art. Arrangements are also making to have fine specimens in BRONZE, PARIAN, &c. As these arrangements are completed, the various Honorary Secretaries and Agents will be duly advised.

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

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ROBERT A. KIDSTON, Acting Secretary.

Subscriptions will be received, and specimens can be seen at HASZARD & OWEN'S Bookstore.

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.

JOHN BOVVER respectfully informs those Ladies and Gentlemen who may wish to partake of his Cool and refreshing Summer drinks, that he has appropriated a large and well ventilated room for their accommodation. Entrance Hall door, Corner Queen Street, July 8.

WESTMORELAND HOTEL, Shediac.

THE Subscriber in returning thanks to the travelling 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.

QUEEN SQUARE HOUSE

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

WM. HEARD, Charlottetown, July 2, 1856.

STRAY MARE

STRAYED from the premises of Captain Saville, Grand River, Lot 55; a small half-bred Bay mare, with a white Tail, about 5 years old. Any person bringing the same to the Subscriber, will be rewarded for his trouble. 3 in—1st.

AUCTION FARM, MILL, STOCK & CROP

BY H. W. LOBBAN.

ON THURSDAY, the 24th of JULY next, at the residence of Mr. JOHN HENDERSON, on the Brackley Point Road, about five miles from the City, commencing at 11 o'clock. The CROP, comprising about 4 acres of WHEAT, 30 do. OATS, 4 do. Barley, 5 do. Buckwheat, 1 do. Turnips, 30 do. Hay, 3 do. Potatoes.

STOCK.—1 HORSE, 1 MARE, 7 years old, and 1 do. two years old (half blood), 3 COWS, 3 HEIFERS, 16 SHEEP, 4 PIGS, together with FARMING IMPLEMENTS, Winnowing and Threshing Machines, &c. &c.

THE LEASEHOLD INTEREST in and to 100 Acres of LAND, part of which is in a high state of cultivation, with the HOUSE, BARN, and Out-houses. Cloth and Carding MILL thereon erected. This Property being so contiguous to the City, it would be useless to say more than that it is for sale positively.

TERMS.—Same to 25 cash; from 25 to £10 three months; from £10 upwards four months.

RECOLLECT THURSDAY, 24th JULY is the day.

COAL

A cargo of SUPERIOR COAL, from the Ayr, for sale at lowest prices for the season. Cash or notes at three months. THOMAS B. TREMAIN, July 1, 1856.

TO BE SOLD

THE Farm at present in the occupation of Mr. T. Andrew Smith, at the Cross Roads, Belfast. For particulars apply at the office of T. HEATH HAVLAND, Esq., Barrister at Law, Charlottetown, April 23th, 1856.

"ALBION HOUSE"

STREETLY & COUCHMAN

DEG respectfully 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 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 most 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 Colic, are by its means effectually cured. Every housewife knows, that salt paper 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, whatever form they may assume, as this Ointment. Scurvy, sore Throat, Scrophulous 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, Cancers, Sore-throats, Bad Breasts, Contracted and Stiff Joints, Scrophulous Scurvy, Burns, Ulcers, Scrophulous Sores, Swellings, Erysipelas, Piles, Gout, Soft Corns, Itching and Stinging, Glandular swellings, Tumours, Coco-bay, Lumbago, Ulcers, Chicago-foot, Piles, Wounds, Chilblains, Rheumatism, Yaws, Chapped hands, Scalds, Burns, and all other diseases of the skin.

Sold at the establishment of Professor Holloway, 344, Strand, (near Temple Bar), London; 346, St. Mark Lane, New York; also by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the Civilized World, at the following prices:—1/6, 2/6, 3/6, and 4/6, each Pot. There is considerable saving by taking the larger size. Sold and sent by mail well packed. N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each Pot.