

Haszard's



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in advance.

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Also, the sale of Coal, Fish, Lumber, and other
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DEALER IN
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Oils, Glass, Putty, Varnish, &c., Confections
in great variety. 6m

MR. HOWE'S OFFICE
IN MR. BOYER'S BUILDINGS,
WATER STREET.
Charlottetown, April 20, 1855.

C. & J. BELL,
MERCHANT TAILORS, and Manufac-
turers of Ready Made Clothing, Queen Square,
opposite the Market, Charlottetown.
IMPORTERS OF
Cloths, Whitties, Doerings, Tweeds, Vestings and
Tailors' Trimmings, and keep in their employ-
ment the largest number of the best Journey-
men Tailors on the Island.
All Orders attended to with punctuality and des-
patch. Jan. 11.

WILLIAM C. HOBBS,
Brass Founder and Machinist.
Shop—Corner of Great George and King Street,
Charlottetown.
KEEPS constantly Manufacturing all kinds of
Brass and Composition Castings, such as, Ship
Rudder Braces, Spikes, Bolts, Hinges, ornaments
Fastenings for Ships' Wheels and Capstons and
Bells, Composition Mill Bushes and Threshing Machine
Pipes, &c. &c. All of which are warranted of
the best material.
P. S. The highest price will be given for old Cop-
per, Brass and Composition.

For Sale or to Let.
SEVERAL BUILDING LOTS, fronting on the
East side of the Malpeque, or Princetown Road,
about a quarter of a mile from Charlottetown, and
opposite to Spring Park. Apply to
WILLIAM FORGAN.
March 21st, 1855.

Building Lots for Sale and Lease.
SIX BUILDING LOTS only will be sold at the
corner opposite Charlottetown, Lot 48, the re-
maining lots will be let on renewable leases, also a
most desirable farm within a mile of the aforesaid
property. For particulars, apply to Mr. John Ball,
or to the Proprietor,
J. P. BEETE.
March 1, 1855. 2m

To be let,
FOR such a term of years as may be agreed upon,
the Farm, known as SHAWWOOD, situate about
seven miles from Charlottetown, at Dog River,
Township No. 31, containing 130 acres of excellent
LAND, 50 acres of which are in a high state of
cultivation; upon which are erected a STONE
COTTAGE, suitable for a genteel family, and com-
modious Out-houses. Possession can be given im-
mediately. Apply to J. HAZARD, Esq.,
Printer, or in Charlottetown, to Wm. FORGAN, Esq.
February 28th, 1855. 12m

Valuable Stand for Business.
TO LET, and possession given in the month of
August next, a DWELLING HOUSE and
PREMISES, now occupied by Mr. W. HEARD, in
GREAT GEORGE STREET.
The suitable position of the premises for Business
is too well known to require comment.
For particulars apply to Mr. W. HEARD, on the
premises, or to Mr. W. SHARDEAN at the corner,
GREAT GEORGE STREET,
Charlottetown, 28th Feb. 1855.

Anglo Rustico School.
WANTED A TEACHER for the above School.
Apply to
THOMAS M'NEILL.
Rustico, April 18th. 4m

**The National Loan Fund Life
Assurance Society of London.**
CAPITAL £500,000 Sterling. Empowered by Act
of Parliament, 2d Victoria. A Saving Bank for
the Widow and the Orphan.

T. HEATH HAVILAND, jr.
Agent for Prince Edward Island.
Office, Queen Square, Charlottetown.
September 5, 1853. 1st

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.

**Charlottetown Mutual Insurance
Company,**
Incorporated by Act of Parliament in 1848.
THIS COMPANY offers the best guarantee in
case of loss, and accepts Risks at a saving of
fully 50 per cent. to the assured.
The present reliable Capital exceeds £1700. Per-
sons having property in Charlottetown, or vicinity,
should lose no time in applying to the Secretary of
this Company for Policies or Information.

One of Philip's Fire Amaligators has been
purchased by the Company, for the benefit of persons
insured in this Office. In case of Fire, the use of it
can be obtained immediately, by applying at the
Secretary's Office.
W. HEARD, President
HENRY PALMER,
Secy and Treasurer.
Secretary's Office, Kent Street,
August 5th, 1853.

MONEY TO LEND
ON FREEHOLD ESTATE.
T. HEATH HAVILAND,
Barrister at Law,
Queen Square, Charlottetown.
November 11th, 1854.

**Equitable Fire Insurance Com-
pany of London**
Incorporated by Act of Parliament.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS for P. E. Island—
Hon. T. H. Haviland, Hon. Charles Hen-
ley, Francis Longworth, Esq., Robert Hutchinson,
Esq., Thomas Dawson, Esq.
Detached Risks taken at low Premiums. No
charge for Policies Forms of Application, and any
other information, may be obtained from the Sub-
scriber, at the Office of G. W. Debois Esq. Charlot-
tew. 11th, 1854.
H. J. CUNDALL,
Agent for P. E. I.

For Sale, or to Let,
FOR a term of years, with power to purchase, the
following properties, owned by the subscriber:
Three Pasture Lots situate on the Malpeque Road,
within two and a half miles of Charlottetown, con-
taining thirty-six acres of land, having a snug cottage
and outhouses. Possession may be given forthwith.
The Town Lot and Premises at present occupied by
the Hon. Stephen Rice. Possession may be given
on the 1st of May next.
The Premises fronting on Queen Square, now
occupied by Mrs. Forsyth. Possession may be given
on the 10th of May next.
The Terrace House and Premises now in the occu-
pation of Mr. Mawley.
The subscriber will let all or any of the above for
a term of years, with or without power to purchase,
for any period not exceeding ten years, with interest
annually at six per cent.
Application to be made at the office of
CHARLES YOUNG.
Charlottetown, April 2.

To Daguerrean Artists.
A RARE CHANCE. Two first-rate CAMERAS
for sale, with instruction in the art. One of
Harrison's best quality Bellows Camera, new.
W. C. HOBBS.
Jan. 7th, 1855.

WILLIAM STRAIGHT,
Hatter and Dyer.
GENTLEMEN'S Clothes cleaned, Spots and
color. Beaver and Silk Hats cleaned and stiffened.
Also, Kossuth and Felt Hats of all Descriptions.
Orders taken at at the Queen's Arms, 3 Mile-
Run, and at JAMES REID'S, Queen Street Charlot-
tewtown.

Blood Horse "SALADIN."
THE above Horse, imported by the
Royal Agricultural Society, will
travel during the ensuing season,
once a fortnight. Will leave
North River on Monday, the 30th April, and remain
at McQuillan's, Tryon Road, from 12 to 5; will
then go to Bonshaw and remain for the night. On
Tuesday, the 1st May, will be at John McLean's,
DeSable, from 12 to 3; will then proceed to John
McLean's, Tryon, and be there until Thursday; will
then go through to Patrick McEwan's, Lot 28. And
next day, (Friday), will be at Thomas Campbell's,
Anderson's Road, from 12 to 5. And in Charlot-
tewtown, every Saturday, at the Wellington Inn Stables.
JAMES BYRNES.
North River, April 28th, 1855. w

FAMILY NEWSPAPERS.

Few persons have any just conception of the
extent of their indebtedness to the papers for the
information they possess and the moral sentiments
they cherish. Compared with any past age of
the world, this is a remarkably enlightened
period. A large portion of the people have a
considerable share of correct information on
almost all topics of any real importance. Religion,
geography, history, the political condition of the
world, astronomy, the important practical features
of natural philosophy, something of geology,
chemistry as applied to agriculture and the
mechanical arts, and many other subjects, are
familiarized to the popular mind. Most persons
can talk intelligently about them, without pretend-
ing to learning or research.

But how did they come by this knowledge.
Not at school, nor from books—generally speak-
ing—but by picking up, here a little, and there
a little, from the family newspapers in imper-
ceptibly small instalments. Let any one ask
himself, where he obtained his knowledge of any
particular fact. He is probably unable to tell,
because it came silently, unpretendingly, in the
newspaper.

The same is true in regard to our best moral
impressions and sentiments. They have been
suggested, reiterated and fastened on the mind
by the family press. The pulpit does much;
parental instruction, in many cases, does much;
but the press more than either, often more than
both. Let any reader of a well conducted family
paper, open its pages and consider thoughtfully
its contents. There are in a single number
sometimes from one hundred and fifty to two
hundred separate and distinct articles, each one
conveying an idea, a fact, or a sentiment, and
stated or illustrated, so as to produce an effect,
in enlarging the reader's store of knowledge, or
giving a right direction to thought, feeling and
action. Must not all this have its influence, and
in the aggregate a mighty influence upon the
reader? We think so.

No reflecting man can fail to see that fifty-two
visits in a year of a carefully conducted paper,
intelligent, correct, elevated in moral tone, and
withal interesting in its contents, must exert a
great and blessed influence upon domestic life.
Children growing up under such influence, are
far more likely to be intelligent, correct in their
opinions and morals, and better prepared for the
active duties of life, than they could possibly
have been without it.—Palmer's Register.

CLEANLINESS AND COMFORT OF HORSES.
Last week we said, that there was no country
in the world where so many horses are kept, in
regard to the population, as in America. We
may add that in no country is the horse worse
used than here; in none does he work harder,
and receive less attention. This is owing per-
haps to the fact, that in Europe the labour of one horse
is equal to that of two men, while here we pay
as much per day for a man as a span of horses.
As many one visit the French or English stables,
and he will be satisfied, by contrasting their
system with our own practice, that we are
lamentably careless, and culpably negligent of
the health of our horses. How often have we
seen a span of horses brought in from a hard day's
work, swathed in sweat, turned into a cold stable,
fed, and left to dry, as best they could, without
any other attention than to strip the harness off
them, and throw it over the stall. How often,
too, do we see a span of horses driven Jehu-like
into the city, and then hitched, with their feet in
ice-cold water, to a post—from whence, after
shivering a few hours, they are driven as unmercifully
home again, to receive the cold comfort of
lying down to rest (?) covered with clotted perspiration,
which, perhaps is carried off next morning,
prior to another day's work, as severe and in-
human as the preceding. Our horses are short-
lived, and no wonder. The only thing that
surprises us is, that they live half so long, and do
half the work they are compelled to perform.

That warmth, to a certain extent, is equivalent
to food, we have iterated and reiterated a hundred
times. That comfort, and cleanliness are essential
to health and life is a truth equally worthy of
being sounded in trumpet-tones in every farmer's
ears. Look at that English hunter, so active,
handsome, healthy, and sleek. After a hard
gallop, he is brought home to a warm stable, his
feet and legs washed in warm water, his ears
rubbed till they are warm and dry, and then the
groom rubs the legs and body, till the horse is dry
all over, and his coat shines so that you can see
your face into it. So necessary it is considered
in England, that the horse should be rubbed dry,
that a practice has been adopted, and now prevails
very extensively, of clipping the horse—that is to
say, the hair is cut off as close as possible with a
pair of shears, and then with an instrument
somewhat similar to a curry comb, contain-
ing some burning fluid, generally naphtha, or
spirits of turpentine, the hair is burned off
completely, leaving the body as smooth and
destitute of hair as a newly shaven chin. The
rapidity with which the practice has extended
proves its practical value. We know many old
farmers who were at first so strongly opposed to
the practice, that they laughed at the bare idea of
the subject; and yet those very men, having been
induced to try it, declared that their horses could
stand as much agate work as with their coats on,
and that they would not let their horses remain
undipped in winter on any consideration. Stage
coach and carriage horses, hunters and farmers'
hacks, are now very generally clipped, saving an
immense amount of labour in grooming. We

notice that Mechi has recently proposed to clip
his farm horses and to attach a blanket to each
horse in such a manner, that it can be easily
thrown over the horse, in case he has to stand a
few minutes.

We mention this clipping operation, not that
we wish it to be adopted here, but to show how
important it is considered, to have horses kept
clean, free from sweat, and with the pores of the
skin in healthy action, etc. We would advise
not to singe off the hair, but to keep the horses
in a comfortable warm stable, blanket them, if
necessary, and the hair will be short and smooth.
If you have been to the city, do not drive home
at the rate of ten miles an hour—there is no
necessity for it. Though ours is a fast age, and
this a pre-eminently fast country, yet six miles
an hour is fast enough for any farm horses to
travel. If driven home at this rate, the horses
will be dry, and, if a blanket be thrown over them,
they will need little or no grooming. We need
hardly say, that to ensure the cleanliness and
comfort of horses, or other animals, it is necessary
to have clean food, clean racks, clean mangers,
clean litter, clean blankets and harness, etc. etc.
Show us a man who has a good team, well taken
care of, a good, substantial harness, kept well
mended and oiled, and in perfect order, and we
will show you a good and thrifty farmer, who
keeps things snug and saves money.—Moor's
Rural New Yorker.

DR. CUMMING AND THE WAR.
From his Sermon on the Fast Day.
"We were never engaged in so terrible a
conflict. It is no wonder, that the similarity of
name, Sebastopol, being in Greek what Ar-
mageddon is in Hebrew, should suggest to many
a student of prophecy the probability, that these
words in the book of Revelations, 16th chapter
14th verse, the "Gathering together to the great
war of Almighty God;" and verse 16, "He
gathered them together into a place called in
the Hebrew tongue Armageddon," and in the
Greek tongue Sebastopol,—and in the English
tongue the August City." The coincidence is
striking.

Progress of the War.
THE SCHEMES FOR PFACE
LAID BEFORE THE VIENNA CONFERENCE.
Many combinations have been proposed for
attaining the object of diminishing Russian
power in the Black Sea. Two have been men-
tioned with more or less detail. The first
scheme was that Russia should consent to a
material diminution of her naval forces in the
Black Sea—that she should engage never under
any pretext whatever, to exceed the limit fixed,
and that the Western Powers should be restricted
by treaty from having a larger fleet than
Russia in the same waters. By the second,
which is thought to have been suggested by the
Cabinet of Berlin, the Western Powers were to
be at liberty, with the consent of Turkey, to
create on the Southern Coast of the Black Sea—
as for example Sinope, Bourgas, and Trebizonde
—maritime establishments of sufficient force to
counterbalance those possessed by Russia in the
Crimea. In either of the above hypotheses,
ships of war of all nations were to be free to
pass through and anchor in the Straits of the
Dardanelles and the Bosphorus, and the Sea of
Marmora. All restrictions upon ingress to or
egress from the Black Sea were to be removed,
and the Russian ports there were to be subject-
ed to the rules and obligations of the law of
nations. The Debats now says that a third plan
specially occupies the attention of the Vienna
diplomats at the present moment. It is pro-
posed to maintain and proclaim anew the prin-
ciple of closing the Straits, to declare the Black
Sea a mare clausus, but at the same time, to
stipulate that the powers bordering on that sea
should have no naval force there. A fourth
plan is that the Straits of the Dardanelles
should be closed against Russia, whose ships
of war should not be allowed to leave the Black
Sea, but open to other nations. Of all possible
solutions, the worst would be the one that
should permit the perpetrators of the massacre
of Sinope to penetrate into the Mediterranean.
If we should be weak enough to permit this,
Russia will have gained an immense point
towards the realisation of her aggressive and
traditional projects. The Russian Plenipoten-
tiaries provisionally repudiate any proposition
tending to limit the Russian naval forces in the
Black Sea; they have made no objection to the
abolition of the principle of the closing of the
Straits, they are ready to consent to the free
circulations of ships of war of all nations in
the Dardanelles, the Bosphorus, and the Black
Sea, provided it be well understood that Russian
ships of war should enjoy reciprocal rights, and
might always freely pass backwards and forwards
from the Black Sea to the Mediterranean. They
are willing that the sultan or the Western
Powers should have the right to make as many
maritime stations as they please on the Turkish
coast opposite the Crimea. In support of their
views the Russian Plenipotentiaries observe
that hitherto the operations of the war have
not been such as to produce any effect upon the
negotiations. There are, they say, neither con-
querors nor conquered, and the Emperor Alexander
is still as much master of the Crimea as of the
provinces of his Empire. This proposition is
contested, and it is urged that the Emperor of
Russia is not master in the Crimea, since the

allied armies occupy all the ground that they desire to occupy before Sebastopol, and the allied fleets enjoy undisputed rule in the Black Sea. The Russian Plenipotentiaries particularly object to the closing of the Straits. Turkey has made serious objections (in the private meetings) against the opening of the Straits, and is indisposed to consent to a revision of the treaty of 1841, if the consequence of that revision is to be the recognition of the right of every power in the world to pass the Dardanelles and Bosphorus with ships of war. The consequence to be apprehended from such a stipulation would be (the Turkish Minister says) that the independence, and even the existence, of Turkey would be at an end. Constantinople would become a mere commercial town open to all comers, and exposed defenceless to every insult. The principle of closing the Dardanelles is, say the Turks, as ancient as the domination of the Ottomans at Constantinople, and is a consequence of the simultaneous possession of the European and Asiatic provinces situated upon the banks of the Straits.

FINAL DETERMINATION OF THE CZAR.

It is, perhaps, a singular coincidence that we shall receive the intelligence of the final determination of the Czar, during the visit to England of the Emperor of the French. The certainty of our having to wage together a great European war may be announced, perhaps, at the very moment, that our Queen is investing the Emperor Napoleon with the insignia of the highest honour she has to bestow; or the news of peace might be proclaimed, as Victoria and her Imperial Ally pace the transept of Speldham, surrounded by the arts and works of peace. The instructions of Prince Gortschakoff and of M. Titoff cannot reach Vienna before the 15th, and many not arrive there till, perhaps, the 20th. The most probable date is, perhaps, the 17th or 18th, until which day public anxiety must postpone its impatience. Whatever conferences may be held previously to that date will have reference to matters of comparatively minor importance.

THE "VIGOROUS" PROSECUTION OF THE WAR.—The amusements of the Easter vacation are drawing to a close, and, as far as appearances go, the country seems as easy and contented as its legislators. Considering what has happened during the last winter, and what may be happening even now, this state of things is to us surprising. The following is the present state of the War-office:—

Lord Palmerston, Secretary of State, laid up with the gout.
Mr. Peel, Parliamentary Under-Secretary, absent.
Col. Munday, Permanent Under-Secretary, absent.
Mr. Roberts, Permanent Under-Secretary, dismissed.

Total of effectives, Mr. Hawes!!!
The office is "working itself" like its sister establishment of the Colonies, which administers the affairs of fifty States by a Secretary at Vienna and an Under-Secretary in Ireland. Government seems determined to put down popular clamour by a system of defiance. Objections are made to the preference of aristocratic connexions to merit, and a cry is raised for new men; so Lord Palmerston makes a Government more aristocratic and more exclusive than any we have known before. The system of our public offices has been subjected to much unfriendly criticism, so, by way of defence, the officials of our two most important departments desert them in a body, and leave them to the care of the clerks!

SPORTING AT THE CAMP.—Dog-hunting has been "open" for some days past, and the ours of Karanyi have had several hard but successful runs for their lives. To-day "our" first spring meeting took place and was numerously attended. The races came off on a little piece of undulating ground, on the top of the ridge near Karanyi, and were regarded with much interest by the Cossack pickets at Kamara and on Canrobert's hill. They evidently thought at first that the assemblage was connected with some military demonstration, and galloped in a state of excitement to and fro, but it is to be hoped they got a clearer notion of the real character of the proceeding, ere the sport was over.—In the midst of the races, a party of 12 Russians were seen approaching the vidette on No. 4, Old Redoubt, in the valley. The dragon fired his carbine, and ten of the men turned round and fled, and when the picket came up to the man they found two deserters had come in. One of them was an officer; the other had been an officer, but had suffered degradation for "political causes." They were both Poles and the ex-officer spoke French and German fluently and well. They expressed great satisfaction at their escape; and the latter said, "Send me wherever you like, provided I never see Russia again."—They stated that they had deceived the men who were with them into the belief, that the vidette was one of their own outposts, and, as they belonged to a party that had only just arrived, they believed it was so, and advanced boldly, till the dragon fired on them, when they discovered their mistake and fled. As the Poles were well mounted, they dashed on towards our post; the Cossacks galloped down to try and cut them off, but did not succeed. On being taken to Sir Colin Campbell, they requested that the horses they rode might be sent back to the Russian lines, for, as they did not belong to them, they did not wish to be accused of theft. Sir Colin granted the request, and the horses were taken to the brow of the hill and set free, when they at once galloped off towards the Cossacks. The races proceeded after this little episode just as usual, and subsequently the company resolved itself into small packs of dog-hunters.—Times.

FROM JAMES COOPER, 1ST ROYAL DRAGOONS, WHO THINKS WE CAN STILL WALLOP THE RUSSIANS.—"Near Bala Clava, March 14.—I never enjoyed better health at home than I do in this country, which is one of the greatest blessings we have here. I must acknowledge we have had fighting here most fearful to relate. I can clearly say we have been for a fortnight together and never had a dry thread on our backs, with scarcely a bit of shoe to our feet, and the mud half way up to our knees; but thank God, the worst of the time is over now. We have good boots and good clothes, which will keep out a good storm. We were all turned out this morning, expecting an attack to be made

on us by the Russians. They showed a very good front, supposed to be about 30,000 of them, to attack Bala Clava, but they were not game to try their luck; if they had they would have met with a warm reception from our batteries which we have erected. We have got wooden houses to live in now during the fine weather. We ought to have had these good things a long time ago, and that would have been the means of saving the lives of many thousands of our poor comrades: they have lessened our army greatly. But with all our losses we can still 'wallop' the Russians, for their superior numbers."

FROM SERGEANT ROBERT BENTLEY, ROYAL ARTILLERY.—"Before Sebastopol.—I don't care what I suffer and go through while I am here so that I am able to bear it all, also that we beat the Russians, and I live to come to old England again all safe and sound; and I live in hopes of so doing, in fact, I feel sure of doing so, but we have a great deal to do yet to beat the Russians. If I had to live on my rations only every day, I should not have been so well as I am at present. Our rations are daily 1 lb. of salt beef or pork, 1 lb. of biscuit, coffee night and morning, and now we have got some potatoes, perhaps three times a week, and we find them to do us a great deal of good; but I have lived on salt meat and biscuit for so long that I cannot take it now, so I buy bread, butter, &c., &c., with my pay, and I think it is that that has brought me round so well, but we have to pay very dear for everything we have to buy. The French bake their own bread, and we buy a loaf of them when we can, but we have to give 3s 6d for a loaf of not more than 3 lbs. weight, and if we send to Bala Clava, and that is about seven miles from our camp, we give 2s for a loaf not more than 1 1/2 lb. weight, and glad to get them at that price, butter (salt of course), is 3s 1/2, English cheese, 3s 1/2, sugar, 1s 1/2, flour, 1s 1/2, porter, 2s 6d a bottle, about a pint and a half in the bottle, ale, 1s 6d, if they call it ale, I call it small beer. I heard the other day that there was some red herrings to be got, and I thought I should like one, so I sent for one, and they only charged 4d for it, and it was a very small one! Oranges are also 4d each, so what money we do get it does not go far for a few comforts, but I find they do me good, and as long as I have money and there is such things to be got I will get them."

CROOKED AND SUSPICIOUS POLICY OF THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.—Berlin is at this moment inundated with the most alarming accounts of the sanitary condition of the Austrian army of observation on the Polish frontier. The dragon regiment "Bavaria" is represented as reduced to a mere skeleton; the infantry regiment "the King of Belgium" is said to have lost more than half its numbers by sickness. All these reports come from Vienna, and appear to be of a semi-official character. The time must be near approaching when Austria is bound in honour to draw the sword. But all the antecedents of Austria have evinced an anxious desire to put off that evil day as long as possible. This being the case, it is with some respect nearly allied to incredulity that men listen to inflated accounts of a dreadful epidemic breaking out, at such a critical moment, in the ranks of an army hitherto believed by all to be in the enjoyment of a fair average state of health. The alleged sickness in the Austrian army bears a most suspicious resemblance to the political sickness of the Earl of Northumberland in Shakspeare's "Henry IV.," when the nobles in arms against that monarch were counting upon the Earl's assistance in the field. If Austria plays us false in this emergency, it will be no more than Austria has done before on similar occasions. Since the days of King John, the policy of the House of Hapsburg has been ever trimming and shifting—ever characterised by a readiness to listen to the last plausible speaker, and to sacrifice its honour and its permanent interests for the attainment of some petty immediate advantage by crooked means. It is one consolation that the Austrian Government has uniformly been the greatest sufferer by its own indirectness. Other nations can afford to look with scorn on the paltry Jesuitical trickster, and dismiss it, contemptuously bidding it "go hang a calf-skin on its recreant limbs." There is little time to waste thought upon what such a versatile and timid Government may do. The main concern of England is that the English Government should be true to itself.

LAUGHABLE AFFAIR.—A very laughable affair has just happened. An English officer, now a prisoner in Sebastopol, had a letter sent him from a young lady in England to the effect that she hoped, when he took Menschikoff prisoner, that he would send her a button from his coat, for her to keep as a relic." The letter was yesterday forwarded by a flag of truce into Sebastopol, with other letters for prisoners now in the enemy's hands. This letter fell into Menschikoff's own hands, of course to be read ere delivered. On coming to the above passage, he immediately cut a button from his coat and sent it out under a flag of truce, to be conveyed to the lady, with a remark to the following effect:—"That he had no idea yet of being taken prisoner, but rather than disappoint a young lady of so simple a request, he would fulfil her wish himself before that time arrived." You may rely that the circumstance has actually occurred.

The Nuremberg Correspondent contains a letter from Vienna which states that in well-informed quarters a rumour prevails that the Emperor Napoleon is to visit that city after his visit to London; also, that the Emperor Francis Joseph and Queen Victoria will at the same time visit his Majesty at Paris during the exhibition.

Judge Halliburton, author of "Sam Slick," etc., is at present on a visit to his son-in-law, the Rev. J. Bainbridge Smith, at Ranby, Lincolnshire.

The Nova Scotia Gazette contains a Proclamation dissolving the present General Assembly.—Writs have been issued for a new election, returnable on the 12th June.

UNITED STATES.

The Washington Star, in speaking of the relations existing between Spain and the government of the United States says:—"So they have sent Com. McCauley down civilly to notify Concha, that his present course with reference to Americans and American vessels, if persevered in, must insure war, and to urge on him that, if he values peace with the United States, he must cease such practices as must be resisted by force of arms by this government, at all hazards. And further, to assure him, that he may dismiss all fears of the successful departure of filibustering expeditions so long as Franklin Pierce remains in the Presidency. We take it for granted, further, that Commodore McCauley has orders after having delivered the message, to permit no more which we mention above, to permit no more firing of shot over and around American vessels pursuing lawful commerce on the high seas—in the Gulf."

HORRIBLE!—The New York Journal of Commerce says, that some of the large hotels in that city now pay six or seven hundred dollars per annum to keep the cockroaches, &c., from occupying the entire building. In one of these establishments, the smell of them may be perceived in every part of the house, making them a nuisance of the worst description.

THE SHIPPING OF THE WORLD.

Several collisions between ships have taken place off our own coasts, and it has been stated on authority that such collisions are much on the increase. Whether the increased and increasing number of vessels which navigate the ocean was taken into consideration in making the assertion does not appear, but it ought to be. According to the official returns, the total number of vessels that entered and left our ports on coasting and foreign voyages, including repeated entrances and departures by the same vessels, and of course including foreign vessels, was in—

	Number of ships.	Tonnage.
1844	338,339	32,426,337
1854	342,854	42,573,369

Increase in 1854 4,815 10,147,032
The increase in the number of ships was in the ten years only 1.4-10 per cent., but the increase in the tonnage that went to and fro was 31.4 per cent. Three elements combine continually to increase the chances of collision—the increase in the number of ships, their greater size, and their more rapid movement; but all may be counteracted by increased skill and care in captains; and probably in the end it will turn out that collisions become fewer in proportion to the number of ships.

Holloway's Pills are an excellent Family Medicine, and recommended to all sufferers with diseases of the Liver and Stomach.—The surprising effect of these wonderful Pills have naturally made them an universal favourite with the Canadians, as well as to the inhabitants of all other parts of the world, as they are the best and safest remedy for all disorders of the liver and stomach; and to the bilious sufferer they are invaluable. It is undeniably admitted that these Pills have never been known to fail to cure these disorders, when used in accordance with the directions which accompany each box.

HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

Wednesday, April 28th, 1855.

We are to have a Census taken this summer, and we look for much information and advantage from the results. We had occasion, some few days since, to look into the statistics of the Island, for the purpose of answering certain queries of a gentleman in England, and we enabled to fulfil our task tolerably well by the aid of the Census taken in former years, and the Custom House and Excise returns in the Appendix of each of the Journals of the Assembly. We regret that the Census Bill for the year was hurried, as it were, through the Legislature, as the Schedules of the last were very imperfect, and might have been amended in this, and there is no excuse for any want of fulness there may be in that of the present year, as the Members of the Legislature had the Census of the United Kingdom, and that of the United States to guide them. Leaving, however, the increase of the population and of the agricultural resources of the Island till after the returns, let us take a short view of the increase of the Revenue, together with that of the imports and exports during the last 20 years.

Amount of goods imported in the year, ending	
5th Jan., 1835, stg.	£111,595 14 6
Exported in the same year.	45,191 16 7 1/2
Imported in the year, ending	
5th July, 1845.	97,110 19 6
Exported do do	59,158 14 8
Imported in the year, ending	
5th July, 1855.	273,861 15 8
Exported do do	151,120 18 1
The amount of Revenue for the year, ending	
5th Jan., 1835, in £8,641 13 11d	
currency, or, sterling.	5,761 2 7 1/2
For the year ending 5th Jan.,	
1845, £15,056 10s. currency, or 10,037 13 4	
For the year ending 5th Jan.,	
1855, £46,033 4s. 6d., or 30,689 1 0	
The population at the commencement of the	
year 1835, amounted to about (in	
round numbers).	34,000
In 1845, to about	53,000
In 1855, is supposed to be about	80,000
This will give upwards of 5s. currency	
for each individual, in	1835
Upwards of 5s. 6d. in	1844
And 11s. 6d. in	1855

There cannot be a better proof of the contemporaneous increase of the prosperity of the Colony than this. That the amount of the Revenue will increase with a greater ratio than that of the population, is to be expected, because the amount of goods imported liable to taxation, increases in a greater ratio, owing to the increase of capital, and the increased ability to afford articles of luxury. Between 1835 and 1855, the amount of imports has been considerably more than doubled, and the amount of exports more than trebled; and these exports must be added the amount of the value of ships built and sold in the same years respectively, which are as follows:

	4814
In 1834, vessels built, 37; tonnage	3958
And in the same year, the vessels transferred to other ports, were 37	5486
In 1844, vessels built, 72	8056
Transferred to other ports, 50	24,111
In 1854, vessels built, 106	12,343
Transferred, 65.	

This will serve to account for the great discrepancy between the imports and exports, making what is called the balance of trade, appear against us, whereas the contrary must have been the case, as the country has gone on as we see, increasing its exports year after year. His Excellency, in his speech at the close of the Session, anticipated a falling off in the Revenue of the current year. We confess we are at a loss to know, upon what data the calculation is founded. We should say, that if the prices of produce continue to be so remunerative as they at present are, and the season is propitious, the demand for dutiable goods will increase, and consequently augment the amount of importations. We have no fear of its greatly falling short, unless in the case of failure of crops, upon which entirely the rise or fall of the Revenue depends. That Prince Edward Island has reached a point of elevation as respects both population and wealth, which will command under Providence, a sure and certain, though it may be, gradual increase in each, is plain to the most careless observer. Every thing now depends upon the energy, industry and prudence of her inhabitants.

(From the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.)

MR. JAMES HENRY HASZARD.

The death of this estimable young man, late of the medical class Harvard University, under circumstances so peculiarly distressing, had already been made known in our daily journals, when one of his medical teachers handed to us a paper edited by the brother of the deceased, containing a full account of the fearful sufferings encountered by the party of whom he was the only one who died, although none escaped without serious injury. Mr. Haszard was a favorite both with his teachers and his fellow-students; he possessed talents of just the stamp required to make a useful physician. At the age of 18 years, full of hope and energy, he has been taken away in a most sad and painful manner. It would be difficult to over-rate the terrible endurance of the crew of the fatal boat, which, when within one half mile of a safe landing, was compelled by the force of storm and surf to put out again to sea, and "drifted helplessly in the Gulf (Strait of Northumberland), throughout Saturday, Saturday night, Sunday night, and Monday," 9th and 10th March. Mr. Johnston, a medical student accompanying Mr. Haszard, was badly frost-bitten, as were the others. We believe that all who knew the subject of this notice will acknowledge the truth of an obituary, a portion of which we copy from the paper above referred to.—

The deceased was a student in the Medical College attached to Harvard University, and gave indications of peculiar talent and aptitude for the line of study he had adopted. To these were joined an unremitting industry in the acquisition of knowledge, and sedulous attention to the required exercises, that, had his life been spared, would have raised him, in all human probability, to great eminence in the profession. Kind, gentle, and affectionate, of irreproachable moral character, and mild and gentleman-like in his manners, he had risen high in the esteem of all who knew him. A dutiful son, a kind brother, an attached relative, his untimely loss is severely felt and deeply deplored by his friends and family. When time, however, shall have abated and softened down the poignancy of grief, the remembrance of his virtues will form the most effectual source of consolation, and gradually reconcile them to a patient and humble acquiescence in the decrees of an all-wise, though mysterious Providence."

FOR HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

Mr. Editor:—
You were kind enough to give publicity in a late number of your useful periodical to a few remarks of mine on the Land Question, which had previously been refused a place in a professedly liberal paper. As I intimated, I shall now proceed to show, that the country has strong grounds to justify the opinions of Mr. Cooper and his adherents in the Assembly. It is certain, that the Crown not only held forward the prospect of a just and equitable settlement of the difference between Landlord and Tenant, but that also Her Majesty in recommending and assenting to the civil list Bill, placed in the hands of the Colonial Government the power to enquire and right to decide, in the matter which was formerly invested in the Crown alone. If the intention were otherwise and of that prohibitory nature represented by our Liberal Government, I should like to know how it is, and for what purposes the casual and territorial Revenues, Quit Rents, &c., &c., mentioned in the VIII and XIX classes, XIV Victoria, Cap. 3, were surrendered to the Colony. It is not surely meant to be said, the compact entered into at that time, is merely binding on the one party—that is the Colony—that the exceptions therein particularly enumerated were used by the Imperial power as a mere subterfuge, a Will-o-the-wisp, to mislead the Colonial Legislature and to entrap them into paying the Civil List, and the Pensions of the late Government Officers, and that when this object had been acquired, it was the intention of the Imperial Government, to render the prospect there held out of no avail by withholding the necessary measures for attaining the desired end. Sir, no subject of Her Majesty on this Island believes such intentions ever were entertained towards us or any other people on the part of the Representative of the British Empire, and yet we are told on the floor of the House of Assembly, the written instructions conveyed in innumerable despatches bear this opinion out.

The 8th and 9th classes of the Statute, to which I just now referred, are clear and comprehensive, from which there is a right to decide that the Crown not only ceded to the Colony all its right and interest in the Lands thereof, but also all arrears of debts, dues, &c., &c., for our use and behoof; it therefore became the first duty of the Government, after putting the Responsible system into full operation, to take sure and active steps to ascertain the full extent of the cessions spoken of so loyally in the Civil List Bill, in order to recover such property from the grasp of persons who laid claim thereto; it then became absolutely necessary to establish a Court of estimate, in order that strict justice might be disposed towards the owners of Real Estate.

Whatever reasons may have formerly prevailed as to the necessity of establishing a Court of this nature, the introduction of such an institution became absolutely necessary and doubly binding on the Government on the advent of the Responsible system, particularly when it is taken into contemplation the possibility of ascertaining the extent of the interest of the right of the Crown to certain lands in the Island; because if a Court of Estimate had been introduced into the Colony, prior to the transfer of the Crown interest to the Colonial public, whatever lands might have been recovered, would as a matter of course have reverted to the Colony—nor is it improbable that they have been re-granted to Colonial interest. You, Sir, agree with me in reverently under the force of privilege to ask, that now it is the people to demand this, when we know from the that the Lieut. Governor is a equitable adjustment of the Lord and Tenant. This have not done, nor have we to do. The public debt of the objections raised by it against Mr. Cooper's situation founded upon opinions drawn from the precedents of the List Bill, which are illu these grounds, the Honour voted the defence upon pressing surprise, that th at the late Election was Liberty, should so far fo dare, that the opinions of and Solicitor General, v of the decisions of a Court William!!

It is curious, Mr. Editor stand how men's opinions the political position in w line of conduct may hav Leader of the Governm obliged to resort to the D in the Government is D Governor, evidently is a Mr. Editor, convey a arbitrary Nays of olden lively lesson taught by Court of the First Char command from the Ex precedence of the La men learn wisdom, but own conceit. Deferring number, I remain, Mr.

Charlotte town, April
AN INDIGNATIO
EL
An Indignation Me House, St. Eleanor's 19th instant, Long Court House was crov state of the roads. T James C. Pope, Esq in taking the Chair, I spirited address, state that it was at the re respecting and intelli the meeting was call pressing their indign acts of the Governm holders, for the pur phants and ineffici The following Resolv 1. Moved by Dani Andrew, Esquire, Resolved, That t expressing their indig ence in the presen ample acts of tyrar them towards intelli independence and cr tion to the wishes c express their entir in the Representati opinion that they portion of the peopl Carried—One no

2. Moved by Ja John Haszard, Esq Resolved, That t Pope, Esquire, Col Navigation Laws f ent public officer in full confidence of t that system of Ras ceded to this Colo are viewed by this and should be repu pendent people.
Carried—One n

3. Moved by H by Benj. Darby, I Resolved, Tha selves insulted a ment, in causing ment of the Post ing a man of kno sidence of the pul in his stead a pe sidence of the pul a doubtful charac Carried unanis

4. Moved by Darby.
Resolved, Th J. J. Fraser, I the nuncioled for been discharged and responsibility ten years in a Carried unanis

5. Moved by Benj. Darby, E Resolved, T the vote of £5 demerit him fo in 1847 and 11 are have eli the services amply—th on a flag; he hold eu taken for t an the v

6. Moved by J. John Laft Resolved, t published in t
The Meeti Green, Camp much to the valed. The one that app the oppositi cillor. The g the gallery, minished he chastisement race and by the g inhabitants, descendant whom faith who, no d for their c to the Ch send it giving the Queen.

7. Moved by J. J. Fraser, I the nuncioled for been discharged and responsibility ten years in a Carried unanis

Table with 2 columns: tonnage, vessels trans-acted. Values include 4614, 3958, 5486, 8056, 24,111, 12,343.

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and Surgical Journal.) RY HASZARD.

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course have reverted to the Crown—not to the Colony—nor is it improbable, such escheated lands might have been re-granted in a way detrimental to the Colonial interest. You must therefore, Mr. Editor, agree with me in pronouncing, if it were previously under the foregoing circumstances our privilege to ask, that now it has become the right of the people to demand this tribunal, more particularly when we know from Despatch dated 12 Feb. 1851, that the Lieut. Governor is instructed to forward an equitable adjustment of the differences between Landlord and Tenant. This the Liberal Government have not done, nor have they shown any disposition so to do. The public debates show that the basis of the objections raised by the Government supporters against Mr. Cooper's strong arguments, have been founded upon opinions drawn from the different despatches received previous to the passing of the Civil List Bill, which are illusory, and it was chiefly on these grounds, the Honorable the Colonial Secretary rested the defence upon. I cannot refrain from expressing surprise, that the gentleman whose motto at the late Election was, that he was the Hero of Liberty, should so far forget his patriotism as to declare, that the opinions of the Learned the Attorney and Solicitor General, were as satisfactory, as that of the decisions of a Court and Jury. Oh! William! William!

It is curious, Mr. Editor, to see, and hard to understand how men's opinions change, often according to the political position in which a contrary or opposite line of conduct may have raised them to. Thus the Leader of the Government appeared, when he was obliged to resort to the different instructions conveyed in the Government Despatches to former Lieut. Governors, evidently implying such strictures look the precedency of a Statute of the land. Such scenes, Mr. Editor, convey a forcible recollection of the arbitrary Nays of olden time, and bring before the lively lessons taught by the Long Parliament to the Court of the First Charles, when a Proclamation, a command from the Executive for a time, took the precedence of the Law; from such things, thinking men learn wisdom, but the arrogant are wise in their own conceit. Deferring further remarks to another number, I remain, Mr. Editor, Yours, COLONIST. Charlottetown, April 29th, 1855.

AN INDIGNATION MEETING AT ST. ELEANOR'S.

An Indignation Meeting was held at the Court House, St. Eleanor's, on Thursday evening, the 19th inst. Long before the hour arrived the Court House was crowded, notwithstanding the bad state of the roads. The meeting was organized by James C. Pope, Esq., being requested to preside. In taking the Chair, Mr. Pope, in a very lucid and spirited address, stated the purport of the meeting—that it was at the suggestion of many of the most respectable and intelligent inhabitants of the District, the meeting was called, and for the purpose of expressing their indignation and contempt at the late acts of the Government, in displacing efficient officers, and for the purpose of placing in power sycophants and inefficient partisans to a political party. The following Resolutions were then proposed:— 1. Moved by Daniel Green, Esq., seconded by J. Andrew, Esquire, Resolved, That this Meeting cannot refrain from expressing their indignation and want of confidence in the present Government, from the unexampled acts of tyranny and despotism practised by them towards intelligent parties, who exercised their independence and constitutional privileges in opposition to the wishes of the Government; and further, express their entire and absolute want of confidence in the Representatives of this District, and are of opinion that they do not represent the intelligent portion of the people.

Carried—one no in the gallery. 2. Moved by James Campbell, Esq., seconded by John Haszard, Esquire, Resolved, That the dismissal from office of James C. Pope, Esquire, Collector of Excise and Controller of Navigation Laws for this Port, a competent and efficient public officer in this community, who enjoyed the full confidence of the public, is a direct perversion of that system of Responsible or self Government conceded to this Colony; and such acts of a Government are viewed by this meeting as corrupt and tyrannical, and should be repudiated by an intelligent and independent people.

Carried—one no in the gallery. 3. Moved by Harry C. Green, Esquire, seconded by Benj. Darby, Esquire, Resolved, That this community consider themselves insulted and ill-treated by the present Government, in causing the recent change in the management of the Post Office in St. Eleanor's, by displacing a man of known integrity, who enjoyed the confidence of the public in that office, and by appointing in his stead a person by no means enjoying the confidence of the public, and who is considered, at best, a doubtful character.

Carried unanimously. 4. Moved by Mr. Jones, seconded by Mr. Netus Darby, Resolved, That this Meeting sympathize with Mr. J. J. Fraser, late Postmaster in St. Eleanor's, for the unbecoming and illiberal manner in which he has been discharged from said office—an office of trust and responsibility which he filled for the last eight or ten years in a most satisfactory manner.

Carried unanimously. 5. Moved by John Haszard, Esquire, seconded by Benj. Darby, Esquire, Resolved, That this Meeting views with disgust the vote of £55 17s. to Wm. Cooper, Esq., to indemnify him for attending the House of Assembly in 1857 and 1858, whereas a period of seventeen years have elapsed, and Mr. Cooper's claims for these services never being admitted by a former Assembly—this meeting consider that item of appropriation a flagrant abuse of the people's money, and motion for the establishment of a Court of Escheat, which this meeting consider nothing less than the just rights of the people.

Carried unanimously. 6. Moved by Harry C. Green, Esquire, seconded by John Lafargie, Resolved, that the proceedings of this Meeting be published in the Island Newspapers.

The Meeting was severally addressed by Messrs. Green, Campbell, Andrew, Walsh, Jones and others, much to the purpose, and the greatest order prevailed. The Snatchers made a sorry stand, the only one that appeared in the crowd, to take a stand for the opposition, was a son of a late appointed councillor. The poor fellow attempted a few groins from the gallery, but much to his chagrine, hid his diminished head in the crowd after receiving a moderate chastisement from some of the speakers for his ignorance and presumption. The meeting was attended by the greater number of the old and most respectable inhabitants. There was a large sprinkling of the descendants of the Loyalists in attendance—men whose fathers fought and bled for their country, and who, no doubt, possess the same spirit of loyalty for their country. After a vote of thanks was awarded to the Chairman for his gentlemanly and impartial conduct in the chair, the meeting dispersed, after giving three cheers for our gracious Sovereign the Queen.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—T. Heath Haviland, Esq., delivered last evening his promised lecture on "Magna Charta," he entered into the peculiar characteristics of the history of the 18th century, and showed the state of England at that era. He then gave the leading feature of the great charter of the liberties of Britain; showed how it was obtained, and stated, that it formed the grand foundation of our Laws and privileges. That although it conferred certain immunities upon the Baron, yet, that it merited the title it bears, because it protected every individual of the nation, bond, as well free, in the full enjoyment of his life, his liberty, and property, unless declared to be forfeited by the law of the land.

A protracted and spirited discussion followed, promoted by Benjamin Davies, Esq., and others, and was well sustained until a late hour. His Honor the President, will on Tuesday next, deliver a lecture upon "the Occult Sciences," and will conclude the present session, by giving a brief review of the past proceedings of the Institute, and by pointing out the future course of progression.

GAS LIGHT COMPANY.

The Charlottetown Gas Light Company, held their Annual General Meeting on Tuesday the 1st May, when the following gentlemen were elected directors for the ensuing year, viz:—Hon. Daniel Brennan, Daniel Hodgson, James Anderson, James Duncan, Ralph Brecken, and Richard Hart, Esqrs.

The following resolution was passed by the meeting. Resolved, That the best thanks of this meeting is hereby tendered to the Hon. Charles Hensley, for the trouble and care he has taken in selecting and sending out from London, Mr. Murphy, as manager, to take charge of the Works; and that this meeting much regret that Mr. Hensley's determination to remain in England, deprives the Company of his valuable services in its management, and of the pleasure of again unanimously electing him one of its directors.

Previous to their term of office having ended, the late directors caused the following letter to be sent to the Hon. Charles Hensley.

Office of Charlottetown Gas Light Company, 30th April, 1855. Dear Sir;

We, the Directors of the Charlottetown Gas Light Company, beg to assure you that it is with feelings of deep regret we have learnt from information by the last English Mail, that we shall be deprived of your able assistance in the directory of this Company during the ensuing year, in consequence of your having decided not to return here this Summer. Your valuable counsel and aid in the formation and support of the Company while amongst us, and your vigilance and sound discretion in selecting, engaging and forwarding, Mr. Murphy (who to all appearance so far as we well qualified) to manage our affairs have placed us under lasting obligations to you, and in placing these our humble sentiments on the Books of the Company, be assured that it is but a feeble record of the high respect and esteem which we individually entertain towards you; and wherever you may choose to fix your abode in future, that yourself, Mrs. Hensley and every member of your family, may long enjoy the blessings of health and happiness is the sincere wish of

Dear Sir, Yours ever faithfully, DANIEL BRENNAN, Chairman. Honorable Charles Hensley, &c. &c. London.

MEETING ON BOARD THE STEAMER ROSEBUD.

At a meeting of the Passengers on board the Steamer Rosebud, on her return from Wallace, N. S. Henry W. Lobban, Esq., in the Chair. The following Resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we the Passengers on Board the Steamer Rosebud, on a trip to Wallace, N. S., for the purpose of bringing to their friends in Charlottetown, the body of our lamented friend, MR. JAMES HENRY HASZARD, who died of cold and exhaustion; and also, MR. RICHARD JOHNSON, who was seriously injured in the attempt to cross the Straits, in March last. Beg to tender our heartfelt thanks to the Inhabitants of the Village of Wallace, N. S., for the kindness shown to our distressed friends, thrown by Providence among them, as well as for the kindness to ourselves while there on this mournful occasion.

Resolved, That the Chairman do request the Proprietors of the Papers published in this Town, to give the foregoing an insertion.

(Signed,) H. W. Lobban, Chairman, Hammond Johnson, John W. Johnson, Robert Haszard, John Burrows, J. W. Cairns, J. P. Oxley, James Douglass, John Hobbs, James Morris, Elias Purdie, Archibald White, Dennis Higgins, J. C. Travers, Sec'y.

The Steamer Rosebud was kindly despatched to Wallace, by Wm. Heard Esq., on Monday last, to bring over Mr. Richard Johnson, and the remains of Mr. James Henry Haszard, the sufferers in the late melancholy catastrophe in the Gulf. She returned yesterday at two o'clock. The body of Mr. Haszard was shortly afterwards deposited in the family burial place.

We have been issuing the debate on the Escheat question, as fast as we could get it, on separate sheets. We publish the completion to-day. These extras—four in number—will fully make up for the deficiency in the size of our sheet. Any deficiency occurring hereafter, we will make up as soon as paper arrives, we have it coming from three different places, Liverpool, Boston, Halifax,—from one of the three we will surely get a supply shortly.

The Steamer Rosebud left this morning for Pictou with the Mails, and will return again to night.

The Rev. John Knox will preach in the Chapel, Lot 48, on Lord's day next, the 6th of May inst., at 11 o'clock, in the morning and 5 o'clock in the evening.

Married.

On the 28th inst., by John Wright Esq., J. P. Mr. Stephen Laird, of Tryon River, to Miss Harriet Wood, of the same place.

Died.

On the 30th inst., Ann, the beloved wife of Thomas Pleadwell, aged 53 years. She lived a life of earnest and consistent piety, and died reposing on the merits of her Redeemer, and rejoicing in hope of a blissful immortality. The funeral will take place to-morrow, (Thursday) and will leave her late residence for Little York precisely at 11 o'clock, a. m.

Passengers.

In the Morning Star on Monday, from Pictou, Wm. Pope, Esq., Albert Yates, Esq., William Brown, Esq., and bride, from England, Hon. J. Warburton, Nicholas Brown, and J. B. Cooper, Esqrs., Capt. Arch. McMillan; Capt. Rouch; Mr. N. Hoggood, and 3 others.

In the Packet Martha Ann, on Monday evening from Pictou, Wm. Welsh, Esq., and lady, Mr. Wm. Moore; J. Wilson, Esq., of Liverpool.

Port of Charlottetown.

ARRIVED. April 28th, Lilly, Bedouque; bal. Virgin, Mentel, do. do. Margaret, Gallant, do. do. Morningstar, Landrus, Pictou; Passengers, Queen, Forrest, Arichat; bal. Queen of the Isles, Fogers, do. do. Favorite, Babin, do. do. Ploeghboy, Robinson, Pownal Bay, bal. Joseph, Foley, Georgetown; do. Olive Branch, Barber, Arichat, bal. Martha Ann, Pictou; mails, &c. Ingram, Shediac; passengers. May 1 Steamer Lady Le Marchant, Richibucto, Greyhound, Barrett, Arichat; bal. Elizabeth, Landrus, do. do. Mississippi, Landrus, do. do. Sarah, Peggwash; lumber, Virgin, Bars, Pinnette; bal. Steamer Rosebud, Wallace.

SAILED. April 28, Schr. Rival, Matei, St. John Newfoundland; produce. Water Witch, Levingston, do. do. Lady Smith, Bado, St. John N. S. do. Dove, Robertson, Pictou; potatoes. Martha Campbell, Mails, &c. 30th, Steamer Rosebud, Wallace. Providence, Botin; Crapaud, Petrel, Lemarchant, Halifax; osts, &c. May 1st, Ellen Mattatut, Tatamagouche; produce. Leonard, McKenzie, Boston; produce. H. Ingram, Shediac. Steamer Rosebud, Pictou; Mails, &c. Lively Lass, Robertson, do. osts.

THE MAILS

FOR THE Colonies, United States, &c. will be made up on Tuesday and Thursday mornings at nine o'clock, and Mails for England, will be forwarded by the same conveyance on Tuesday 8th, and 29th May.

HOW TO GET RID OF WORMS.

THE SIMPLEST THING IN THE WORLD. You have only to purchase a bottle of M'Lane's Celebrated Vermifuge, and administer it according to the directions accompanying each vial. It never fails to give immediate relief, and is perfectly safe for young or old. The following testimony, in favor of M'Lane's Celebrated Vermifuge, was handed us a short time ago. A friend of mine purchased and administered one bottle of M'Lane's Celebrated Vermifuge to a child of her's four years old, which brought away between three hundred and four hundred worms—many of them large. The child is now well, and living in Remington place. For further particulars, inquire of Mrs. Hardie, No. 3, Manhattan place. P. S. Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Vermifuge, also his Liver Pills, can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores in this city. Purchasers will please be careful to ask for, and take none but Dr. M'Lane's Vermifuge. All others, in comparison, are worthless. W. R. WATSON, Agent for P. E. Island.

GILMAN'S HAIR DYE.

The best article ever used, as hundreds can testify in this city and surrounding country. Read! GILMAN'S LIQUID HAIR DYE instantaneously changes the hair to a brilliant jet Black or glossy Brown, which is permanent, does not stain or in any way injure the skin. No article ever yet invented which can compare with it. We would advise all who have grey hairs to buy it, for it never fails. Boston, Pa. Z. D. GILMAN, Chemist, Washington City, Inventor and sole Proprietor. For sale by Druggists, Hair-dressers, and Dealers in Fancy Articles, throughout the United States. W. R. WATSON, General Agent for P. E. Island. Jan 6. 6mon

Hat and Clothes Cleaning Establishment.

JOHN HOBBS, grateful to his friends for the liberal support received, informs them and the public, that he continues to execute all orders in the above business satisfactorily, or receive no pay. Agent.—Mr. J. WILLIAMS, Market Square. Charlottetown Royalty. May 1st, 1855. 4w.

FOR SALE, by the Subscriber, 2 Handsome American WAGONS. Also, 1000 Bushels Swedish TURNIPS. JAMES MORRIS. Queen Street, April 3, 1855.

CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE, by the Subscriber, Double and Single Seated CARRIAGES, built in a neat and substantial manner. Also, one STAGE COACH, in course of building, which will be completed by 15th June next. An APPRENTICE WANTED to the Carriage making business. Summerside, 2nd April, 1855. J. TODD.

DOYLE'S Pocket READY RECKONER for Timber, Plank, Boards, Saw-Logs, WAGES, BOARD and 6 and 7 per cent INTEREST TABLES. For Sale by HASZARD & OWEN.

AUCTIONS.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

Cattle, Farming Implements, &c. THE Subscriber will sell by Auction, on TUESDAY, the 8th day of May next, at 12 o'clock, a. m., at the residence of CAPT. BEASLEY, near Government House, the whole of his HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, WAGONS, SLEIGHS, CATTLE and FARMING IMPLEMENTS, particulars of which will be given in Catalogues, a few days previous to the sale. WM. DODD, Auctioneer. April 7th, 1855. (All the papers.)

Great Auction Sale.]

Real Estate Near Charlottetown. ON THURSDAY, May 10, 1855, at 12 o'clock, the House, Outhouses and Farm Buildings of "Wilmington," now owned and occupied by F. N. Gisborne, Esq., will be offered for sale, together with about 30 acres of land on which the buildings are erected. Also—5 Royalty Lots on the eastern side of the public road, consisting of 12 acres each, will be offered for sale in separate lots. And also—the remaining Water Lot, containing about 25 acres, will be offered for sale in one or two portions.

The above splendid property is so well known for beauty and high culture, and is moreover so near Charlottetown, that a further description is unnecessary, as parties can judge for themselves, by visiting the premises any day previous to the sale. Terms.—One-fourth of the purchase money cash at the time of sale; one-fourth on delivery of the deed within six months, or sooner, if required; and the residue may remain on mortgage for five years, if required.

For further particulars, apply to Honr. CHARLES YOUNG or F. N. GISBORNE, Esq. Should the House Lot be disposed of, the Furniture and Stock will be daily advertised for sale at an early date. W. T. PAW, Auctioneer. Charlottetown, April 30.

Valuable Business Stand.

TO be sold by Auction on Thursday, the 10th inst., at 11 o'clock, on the premises, all that piece of Land situated between Mr. Gaffney's and the Prince Edward House, on Pownal Street, on Lot No. 37 in the first hundred—measuring 70 feet front and 84 feet depth. The above property will be sold in one or two lots to suit purchasers; its proximity to Pownal Wharf renders it a desirable situation for a first rate business stand.—Terms at sale. W. DODD, Auctioneer. March 19.

TO BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION.

(if not previously disposed of at private sale), AT GEORGETOWN, on Thursday, the Twenty-first day of June next, at 12 o'clock, TOWN LOT Number 5, Third Range, Letter (B), with the HOUSE and OUT-HOUSES on the same. This Lot is slightly situated, adjoining Wat. SAMPSON, Esq.'s, Premises, and near the Episcopal Church. For further particulars, apply to Messrs. J. HUMPHREY & Co., Halifax, or D. WILSON, Charlottetown. Jan. 15, 1855.

At Private Sale.

THE following articles nearly new, substantially made and of the most modern description. A GRAND SQUARE PIANO FORTE by Collard & Collard. One of the first makers in London. Patent Repeater action, additional Keys and all the latest improvements. A handsome set of DINING TABLES for 16. The centre Piece on a Pedestal, with round ends, forms a convenient size for a family of 8. A very handsome Pedestal SIDEBOARD. The above articles may be seen from 1st to 10th May, between 10 and 9 o'clock, at the residence of COLONEL ANSELL. The remainder of whose household furniture will be offered at public auction early in June.

Vocal and instrumental CONCERT,

IN AID OF THE PATRIOTIC FUND, Under the Patronage of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor and Lady.

A CONCERT of Vocal and Instrumental Music, for the above object, will take place at the Temperance Hall, on the Evening of THURSDAY, the 3d May. The Entertainment will consist of a variety of new, popular and appropriate Airs, the greater part of which have been imported for the occasion. The Vocalists will be assisted by an Organ, at present in course of erection by Mr. Watson Duchemin. The Instrumental part of the performance will present increased interest from the addition of Stringed Instruments, through the kindness of gentlemen who have volunteered to assist. Managing Committee.—Honble. F. Longworth, Colonel Swabey, James Warburton, Edward Whelan; H. Haviland, D. G. Daly, M. B. Daly, Charles Palmer, E. L. Lydiard, W. Douse, Esqrs.; Mr. W. Duchemin, Mr. G. P. Tanton,—the two latter Music Leaders. Tickets to be had at the Book Store of Messrs. HASZARD & OWEN, where a plan of the arrangements of the seats may be seen. April 6th, 1855.

GRAND DIVISION.

AN adjourned meeting of the Grand Division, will be held on Saturday Evening, the 5th May, at 6 1/2 o'clock. By Order, P. DESBRISAY, G. S. April 30th 1855.

PHILIP J. COZANS,

PUBLISHER & WHOLESALE DEALER in Books, Stationery, Paper, Blank Books, Blank and Playing Cards, Pocket Books and Fancy Goods. 107 Nassau St., Cor. Ann St. NEW YORK. 6m

The Laws of Prince Edward Island

FROM 1773 to 1851, both years inclusive—2 vol. Royal 8vo., with a copious Index; published under an Act of the Colonial Legislature, and carefully revised and consolidated, by Commissioners appointed for the purpose, may be had at the Book-store of G. T. HASZARD.

NAVY AND ARMY LISTS for April, received

by Mail for sale at Haszard and Owen's Book-store.

