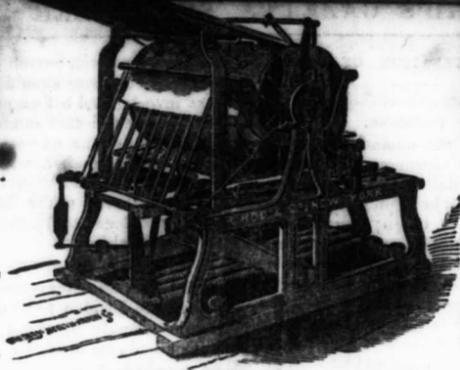


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MISCELLANEOUS.

CHINESE MARRIAGE GIFTS.—Mr. Tong, the person named in the following account, is a native and is in the service of the Protestant Episcopal Foreign Missionary Society. Mr. Tong, according to the Chinese custom, must pay for his wife:
1st. On the day of the betrothal, he must make her presents to the value of twenty dollars; consisting of tea, dried fruits, golden ear-rings, golden hair-pin, and silver bracelets.
2d. About a month before marriage, he must send her present, (the amount of which is usually agreed upon beforehand,) called chole, "tea-present." In this case the present agreed upon was fifty dollars.
3d. A week or so before the marriage a third present is sent, (of about the same value as chole,) called choo-soong, "to make the accompaniments," that is, to purchase articles of furniture, bed clothes, &c.
Mr. Tong has only made one of these presents as yet, namely, the one given at the betrothal. When the appointed day arrived, he got two handsome lacquered trays and filled them with nuts, and dried fruits; and the female ornaments above mentioned were put into handsome paper baskets, and tastefully disposed among these inferior presents. These trays were entrusted to two friends, who, dressed in full costume, and strutting like peacocks, acted as the maynuing, that is, "go-between" on the occasion. They were to be carried to Miss Jones's, as the young lady was living there, and Miss Jones was to play the part of mother, the parents not wishing to appear in the matter. They were taken over by Mr. Tong's servant, a little hunchback, who was as fine as a feather in his beautiful garments; but neither Mr. Tong nor Sear Yun was visible. After the presents had been displayed for some time, they were taken into another room, where they were received on the part of the young lady; the family being careful to send back half the tea, nuts, &c., the ornaments being all retained. The tea plays so conspicuous a part in this ceremony, that it has become one of the ways of inquiring whether a young lady is betrothed or not, to ask, "Has she received tea?" The tea used on the occasion, I may also mention, is put into red (the festive colour with the Chinese) paper bags, and sent round to friends as a present, as wedding cake is with us.

THE BOTTOM OF THE SEA.—Besides the countless varieties of the fungus, the bottom of the sea is overgrown with the curled, deep purple leaves of the sea lettuce, with a large forest of lichens, and many-branched, hollow algae, full of life and motion in their rosy little bladders, thickly set with ever-moving tiny arms.
These plants form submarine forests, growing one into another, in apparently lawless order: here interlacing their branches, there forming bowers and long avenues; at one time thriving abundantly, till the thicket seems impenetrable; then again leaving large openings between wold and wold, where smaller plants form a beautiful pink turf. There a thousand hues and colors shine and glitter in each changing light. In the indulgence of their luxurious growth, fuel especially seem to gratify every whim and freak. Creeping close to the ground, or sending long stretched arms, crowned with waving plumes, up to the blessed light of heaven, they form pale green sea groves, where there is neither moon or star; or rise up nearer to the surface, to be transcendently rich and gorgeous in brightest green, gold, and purple. And, through this dream-like scene, playing in all the colours of the rainbow, and deep under the hollow, briny ocean there sail and chase each other merrily gaily-painted molluscs, and bright shining fishes. Snails of every shape creep slowly along the stems, while huge, grey-haired seals hang with their enormous tusks on large, tall trees. There is the gigantic Dugong, the siren of the ancients, the side-long shark with his leaden eyes, the thick-haired sea leopard, and sluggish turtle.
Look how these strange, ill-shapen forms, which ever keep their dreamless sleep far down in the gloomy deep, stir themselves from time to

time! See how they drive each other from their rich pastures, how they seem to awaken in storms rising like islands from beneath, and snorting through the angry spray! Perhaps they graze peacefully in the unbroken cool of the ocean's deep bed, when lo! a hungry shark comes slyly, silently around that grove; its glassy eyes shine ghost-like with a yellow sheen, and seek their prey. The sea-dog first becomes aware of his dreaded enemy, and seeks refuge in the thickest recesses of the fungus forest. In an instant, the whole scene changes. The oyster closes its shell with a clap, and throws itself into the deep below; the turtle conceals head and feet under her impenetrable armour, and sinks slowly downward; the playful little fish disappear in the branches of the marceystis; lobsters hide under the thick, clumsily-shapen roots, and the young walrus alone turns boldly round, and faces the intruder with his sharp-pointed teeth. The shark seeks to gain his unprotected side. The battle commences; both seek the forest; their fins become entangled in the closely interwoven branches; at last the more agile shark succeeds in wounding his adversary's side. Despairing of life, the bleeding walrus tries to conceal his last agony in the woods, but, blinded by pain and blood, he fastens himself among the branches, and soon falls an easy prey to the shark, who greedily devours him.

MARRIAGE IN THE CARS.—The Springfield (Massachusetts) Argus tells the following:—A couple too much in a hurry to have the hymeneal knot tied to wait for the end of their journey, were married in the cars on the Connecticut River Railroad on Wednesday. We did not learn the names of the parties. The gentleman was from Keene, New Hampshire, and the bride was from our neighbouring town of Chicopee. The ceremony was performed by a Methodist minister. This is starting on the journey of life at railroad speed.

DISCOVERY IN PHYSIOLOGY.—The Astley Cooper prize \$1500, presented triennially through the College of Surgeons, has this year been awarded to Dr. B. W. Richardson. The subject of the essay was the Coagulation of the Blood. This prize essay contains the announcement of a very important discovery. The cause of the coagulation of the blood has hitherto been a mystery to physiologists. Dr. Richardson has demonstrated that the cause of the fluidity of the blood is the presence in the blood of the volatile alkali ammonia. This fact he has arrived at by a series of well-conducted experiments. *Lodon Athenaeum.*

We learn from Simpheropol, by a letter written towards the close of last month, that the Russian troops hitherto in the Crimea had completely evacuated the peninsula. Only a very weak garrison has been left behind at Sebastopol, whilst on the spots formerly occupied by the Allies a few gendarmes and a handful of Cossacks are amply sufficient to maintain order.

WHOLESALE ILLUMINATION.—The Russian commercial community has volunteered to illuminate the Moscow railway 400 miles, from end to end, for the Czar's journey to and fro. The quantity of fireworks in course of preparation is said to be almost incredible.

The Bavarian government has followed the example of Prussia, by issuing an order to all editors of journals to abstain from publishing advertisements of medicine and quackeries of all kinds, unless the same shall be duly authorized by the police, after chemical analysis by authorized versions. The most stringent rules are in force in Berlin, in regard to the sale of poisonous and pernicious substances.

THE VISITORS FROM OUDE.

The Rajah of Surat, now in this country, has taken the deepest interest in the affairs of the Royal Family of Oude. He came to Southampton with a splendid suite when the Royal Family landed, and welcomed their arrival with presents, according to Eastern custom. He is also now assisting them in getting a suitable residence and introductions in London. On Monday one of the Hindoo princesses in the suite of the Queen of Oude took a bath at Vardy's Hotel. She was conveyed closely veiled to the baths in a fly, accompanied by an eunuch. She is very young and beautiful. The eunuch did not leave her any part of the time. It is only a few of the Oude party who are privileged to eat flesh: a few others are allowed to eat fish. All the lower castes can only eat vegetable food, and that consists chiefly of rice. Poultry must be killed twenty-four hours before it is eaten. The dead birds are scalded with hot water, by which they can be easily denuded of their skin and feathers. Fish are wiped dry with towels; they are then rubbed over with eggs, after which curry powder and various spices and seeds are strewn over them, and they are fried in oil. The Hindoo cooks appear to be perfect in the art of flavouring their dishes. The numerous condiments and ingredients which they use are all so marvellously mixed as to give the viands a peculiar but most delicious flavour. The Oudeans rise early, almost at sunrise, and do not go to bed much before midnight. They indulge, however, in a lengthened siesta. They go shopping all day long, and the presence of any one of their number in a shop is indicated by a crowd outside. It is amusing to see them sitting down in a shop and listening with the most profound and ludicrous gravity to the shopkeeper's recommendation of his wares, and his endeavours to make them understand his prices. The Oudeans evidently pride themselves on the few English words they are able to speak. They salute any one who goes into the hotel by saying *salaam* and touching their turbans with their finger just as a Jack Tar touches the forelock of the hair of his head. They are docile and peaceable, and although generally grave, indulge at times in fun and *badinage*. Although their notions of cleanliness are not like Englishmen's they have conformed to the sanitary regulations of Southampton, so as to give no annoyance to their neighbours. They do not use knives and forks in eating, but the frequent ablutions at meal-times of the higher class renders the use of fingers less disagreeable than some would imagine. The Queen Dowager of Oude still believes that the Queen of England will grant her an interview. She states, that if the East India Company had reason to find fault with her son and to suspend him from exercising royal functions, they ought not to have disinherited her grandson, who is guiltless of offence, and who is the descendant of a long line of princes.

It is stated in a Constantinople letter, that the fortifications of Kara are to be re-established, and that it is to be made a fortified place of the first order. Works are also to be undertaken to complete the fortifications of Erzeroum and Van. These three places belong to Turkish Armenia, and form the line of defence of the Asiatic frontiers of the Empire on the side of Persia and of the Russian possessions.

By advices from Algeria to the 24th, we have news of a tremendous earthquake, of the 21st and 22nd. Its shocks were feeble at Algiers, but violent at Constantina and Bona. At Philippeville the convulsions were tremendous. They were renewed on the 22nd, when towers were thrown down, and houses laid in ruins; but the previous day had alarmed the inhabitants, and they were sacrificed. Many French villages in the vicinity of Philippeville are destroyed.

In Italy our only news is, that discontent is spreading in the Legations, and that alarm exists in the Government at Naples, in consequence of the newly ascertained movement of the Muratist party. This party has been circulating a programme or proclamation at Naples with surprising secrecy and activity.

THE ADULTERATION OF FOOD.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The report of the committee appointed by the House of Commons last session to inquire into the adulteration of food, drink, and drugs, has just been published, together with the evidence taken; it forms a very voluminous document, extending over 300 pages. The substance of the committee's conclusions and recommendations may, however, be compressed into a small space. They examined a large number of witnesses, comprising both men of high scientific attainments and of practical knowledge as dealers. Though there was considerable difference of opinion as to the extent of the adulteration practised, the committee cannot avoid the conclusion, that it does widely prevail, and that injury to the public health, great pecuniary fraud, and much damage to the commercial morality of the country, ensue from the practice. The principal articles of food adulterated are the following:—Arrowroot, with potato and other starches; bread, with potatoes, plaster of Paris, alum, and sulphate of copper; bottled fruits and vegetables, with certain salts of copper; coffee, with chicory, with roasted wheat, beans, and mangel wurzel; chicory, with roasted wheat, carrots, sawdust, and Venetian red; cocoa, with arrowroot, potato-flour, chicory, and some ferruginous red earths; cayenne, with ground rice, mustard, husk, &c., coloured with red lead, Venetian red, and turmeric; gin, with grains of paradise, sulphuric acid, and cayenne; lard, with potato-flour, mutton suit, alum, carbonate of soda, and caustic lime; mustard, with wheat-flour and turmeric; marmalade, with apples or turnips; porter and stout (though sent out in a pure state from the brewers) with water, sugar, treacle, salt, alum, cocculus indicus, grains of paradise, nux vomica, and sulphuric acid; pickles and preserves with salts of copper; snuff with various chromates, red lead, lime, and powdered glass; tobacco with water, sugar, rhubarb, and treacle; vinegar with water, sugar, and sulphuric acid; jalap, with powdered wood; opium with poppy capsules, wheat-flour, powdered wood, and sand; scammony with wheat-flour, chalk, rosin, and sand; confectionary with plaster of Paris and other similar ingredients, coloured with various pigments of a highly poisonous nature; and acid drops, purporting to be compounded of Jargonelle pear, Ribstone pippin, lemon, &c., with essential oils containing prussic acid or other dangerous ingredients. They report also, that adulteration of drugs is extensively practised; and in regard to drinks, they conclude, that the intoxication so deplorably prevalent is, in many cases, less due to the natural properties of the drinks themselves than to the admixture of narcotics, or other noxious substances intended to supply the properties lost by dilution. They state, moreover, that the poorer the district, the greater is the amount of adulteration. The committee then inquired into the laws which existed on this subject in other countries, especially in France, Belgium, Germany, and the United States. In all those countries, they found that means were employed by the government to detect adulterated articles, and that when discovered, the vendors were severely punished by fines, imprisonment, and in Prussia by bodily punishment. They describe the present state of the law in this country, which gives redress to individual consumers by action, and, if the injury be general by indictment, by summary charge before a magistrate, and by proceedings instituted by the Excise. Some of these are represented as cumbrous, costly, and defective; and the committee are of opinion it would be most desirable that in all cases of the sale of adulterated or fictitious article, a cheap and easy remedy, by summary charge before a magistrate, should be afforded to the person upon whom the fraud has been practised. As a means of detection, they recommend, that municipal or other local authorities should be empowered to appoint an officer or officers, who, on complaint made, or in cases of reasonable suspicion, shall procure portions of any article supposed to be adulterated, with a view to their examination and analysis by some duly qualified person appointed for the purpose. If

the report of such person confirms the suspicion, a summons should be issued and the case investigated before justices, who shall have power to inflict summary punishment, and to publish the names of the offenders. They recommend, also, that one or more scientific analysts should be appointed under the authority of the Board of Health, to whom the local authorities may refer suspicious articles.

The Persian ambassador in Paris is to proceed to London to terminate the Anglo-Persian dispute by offering full satisfaction to England, on condition that Mr. Murray be recalled.

HOW TO OBTAIN A WIFE WITH A FORTUNE.

"Jacques Bonhomme," a Paris correspondent, relates the following anecdote, which he locates in that city:—

"A young man of fine family, though impoverished by the revolution, aspired to a post under government, to occupy which it was necessary to furnish a certain sum to deposit in security. Our hero could not obtain the requisite amount from his friends, and at last, hit upon an expedient to put an end to the difficulty. He caused an advertisement to appear in one of the journals, as follows:—

"A young man, occupying an honorable position, wishes to marry a lady well brought up, and possessed of two hundred and fifty francs."

"Two hundred and fifty francs are but fifty dollars, and as there are many women in the world who would be glad to purchase a young, handsome and honorably connected husband on such moderate terms, it was quite natural that the advertiser, in the course of three days during which his notice appeared in public, should have received many letters and applications. The young man addressed a note to each of the applicants, appointing to a place and hour when he would meet them altogether; and politely inviting all to come and look at him. On the evening indicated, they came, and it is said, the company numbered full two hundred women. When all had assembled, the young man 'organized the meeting,' and made a speech, in which he thanked these ladies for the honour they proposed conferring upon him. 'But' said the self-proclaimed young gentleman, 'you must understand, ladies, perfectly well, that I cannot marry you all, moreover, you are all so charming' (many of them were horrible witches), 'it would be utterly impossible for me to choose amongst such lovely creatures. This then, is my proposition:—Consider me as an object put up at lottery. You number two hundred; make two hundred tickets, at two hundred and fifty francs each, and the gross sum realized shall be the fortune of the lady who draws the lucky number, and whom I pledge myself to marry immediately. They hesitated a moment, but the youth was good-looking, and the ladies were anxious to marry. One of them determined to accept the proposition, and the rest followed after like a flock of sheep. As if to reward our venturesome young friend for his courage, his fortunate stars directed that he should fall to the lot of a youthful and pretty girl, whose greatest fault is an unhappy passion for practising on the piano.—True to his word, the young man married her, and at last accounts, the couple thus strangely brought together were passing a pleasant honey-moon."

CORRESPONDENCE.

(For Haszard's Gazette.)

No. 3.

TO THE TRUSTEES OF KENT DISTRICT SCHOOL.

Gentlemen,
In my second letter I referred to the hindrances and annoyances which arise from irregularity of attendance and want of punctuality at school. I also hinted at the improper interference of some parents with the business of the teacher. On this latter point let me only add, that I freely grant to every parent the privilege of determining what particular branches his child should or should not study. But some boys possessing good natural parts, though a love of indolence or a desire of being always in the street, will often complain to their parents, that the tasks given them by the teacher to learn at home,—say in Grammar or Geography

are too hard, and they cannot learn them."

Now it shows great weakness and lack of wisdom in parents, to be influenced by such pleadings, so far as to direct their children to say to the teacher, "please, Sir, *Pe* said, I was not to learn Geography" or, "please, Sir, *Ma* said, I was too young to do addition" or, "please Sir, *Ma* said, I was to get a new lesson &c." Now if the parents believe the teacher to be incapable of assigning the children such tasks and lessons as are suited to their age and mental capacity, or of judging properly when they should be advanced to a new lesson, then these parents act very inconsistently in entrusting them to his care and tuition. There may be individuals employed as teachers who possess insufficient judgment and discernment in these matters, but if so, they are novices indeed, in the profession, or perhaps, only interlopers. Permit me to state yet another evil which prevails to a greater extent in this city, than in any other locality in which I have ever yet taught; namely, the *migratory* habits of the scholars. I have at present some pupils that have gone the round of all the schools—and still, all of these *invariable* characters are very poor scholars indeed, none of whom possess the more elements of the ordinary branches of an English education. Now a boy will progress more speedily and do more good with an instructor who is even below mediocrity, if he attend him regularly and punctually, than he will, with the ablest and most experienced teachers, when he keeps moving round from the one to the other, and remaining with no one long enough to be fairly introduced with his system or to allow the teacher to learn his disposition or mental capacity. Such "rolling stones can never gather any moss." The same principle holds true in every other department of life. No man without capital can accumulate wealth, by keeping constantly shifting from firm to firm and from one place of business to another, and never continuing at any one place long enough to make a fair start, and acquire the necessary business knowledge and habits. Much less can intellectual wealth be stored by indulging in unsteady and vagrant habits. Constancy, diligence, and punctuality, are indispensably necessary to ensure success in any and every thing. This shifting habit of pupils in the city and of teachers in the country, is the ruin of our schools. Under present habits, boys attend schools for six or seven years, and sometimes longer, without acquiring a thorough knowledge of the commonest English branches.

Now let any parties entrust me with from 30 to 50 boys, all of whom can with ease read the Second Book, and let these boys attend me constantly and punctually for two years—excepting of course the usual holidays—and let me have thirty shillings per quarter each as tuition fees, and I am ready to pledge myself, that at the expiration of the two years, I shall have them *thoroughly* in all the following branches, namely, English Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography and Composition. There then would be only twelve pounds paid for these six most essential and useful branches; and the parent or guardian who would consider this a dear purchase of knowledge, must set its price at a very mean figure indeed, and must possess but a very meagre appreciation of its real value and importance.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your Obedt. Svt.,
A. A. MACKENZIE.
Charlottetown, Sept. 18th, 1856.

HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

Wednesday, September 24, 1856.

Mr. George Mackenzie, of New Glasgow near Pictou, has, we understand, made an offer to the government, to put an iron steamer on the line from this to Pictou to run daily, (Sundays excepted) and when an English mail arrives there, to start immediately after coming from Charlottetown, and thus perform two trips in the day. He will undertake it is said to have the vessel built in the course of the ensuing winter at Glasgow in Scotland, after the most approved models and with the latest improvements in machinery, and expressly fitted to the peculiarities of tide, place, &c., so that the passengers, &c. will step on board at either place and step out again without trouble or the intervention of boats. This is an offer which deserves serious consideration, and inasmuch as a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush, we should prefer closing with Mr. Mackenzie, than going on in the unsatisfactory way that we are. The objection started to complying with this offer, is, it is hinted, is, that the government intend to change the route from Pictou to Tatamagouche; we confess, that we are partial to this latter place, as being more direct and bringing us nearer the Atlantic by a day; but then the question arises, as to whether we are prepared to overcome the obstacles that lie in the way of the new route. There is one consideration that ought to operate strongly in favor of keeping to Pictou, and it is, that a considerable deal of commerce has arisen between

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GENERAL KMETT AND GENERAL WILLIAMS.—General Kmett, late in the Hungarian and Turkish services, has addressed, from Beykos, a letter to General Williams, of which the following is a copy:—

Sir,—No one can better appreciate than myself the services which you rendered at Erzeroum and Kars.

As long as these services called forth the plaudits of your country, without allusion to the services which it was in my power to render during the same campaigns, I felt in no way disposed to break the reserve which is habitual to me on such subjects. But, now that I see by the newspapers my name alluded to by you in public, I feel it a duty to my own military reputation to make some remarks.

On your arrival at Kars, in the autumn of 1854, you relieved me from the outpost duties, which had been entrusted to me with the irregular corps during nine months, without the intermission of a single day, and in which my strength and constitution had necessarily suffered severely. You placed me, at my request, in command of a division of the army, and you supported the exercise of my authority in that position with all the weight of an influence such as no other European officer ever enjoyed in this country. At length, when the word "surrender" was uttered for the first time, you enabled me to leave the beleaguered garrison on grounds personal to myself. For all this, my acknowledgments are due, and far be it from me to withhold them.

Now, however, a new aspect is given to our mutual relations by one of your published speeches, if correctly reported. After mentioning Colonel Lake, an engineer of great merit; the lamented captain Thompson, whose premature demise is by me, as by all, regretted; the young Major Teesdale, whose valour and coolness give the best promises; Mr. Churchill, a gentleman who doubtless rendered you important service in his functions of secretary; and, finally, Dr. Sandwith, an able and indefatigable physician—after bestowing on all these, I say, a well deserved meed of praise, you introduce my name, as if half-forgotten, and as if of one who had contributed but little to the events of the campaign.

Under these circumstances, I can no longer keep silence without losing my self respect, and I find myself, though most unwillingly, constrained to call upon you, with all due deference, to complete the statements of facts which have appeared, and more especially those concerning the battle of the 29th September, 1855, in which the part taken by me will no doubt on consideration appear to you, as it does to me, imperfectly reported.

If I have not taken this course sooner, it is also partly because on perusing your despatches in the blue-book, I regarded them as the reports of a British commissioner concerning his own services and those of other British officers, with which it was no business of mine to interfere. But it is only from another of your public speeches, in which you talk of the Turkish troops being under your command, that I learn that these reports can be taken as those of the commander-in-chief of the army of Kars. As such, I hold that an officer serving in that army, although not having the honour to be a British officer, has an incontrovertible right to come forward and require, that all chief questions relating to it should be placed on a distinct and accurate footing. I have the honour to remain, sir, your very obedient humble servant,

GEORGE KMETT.

Late Hungarian General.
To Major-Gen. Sir Wm. F. Williams, Bart.,
M. P., K. C. B., &c. &c. London.

We take the above from the London Times, in which it is published without comment. General Williams has not yet replied to it; but we presume he will do so.

General Eyre has been received with all due honor and respect in Nova Scotia. Addresses were presented to him on his arrival at Windsor, and Halifax. He embarked in the *Arabis* for Boston, on Saturday en route for Canada.

A letter from Stuttgart says:—"A novel branch of industry for this place is now in operation here—namely the fabrication of corsets, which occupies 1300 persons. The manufactory supplies annually 300,000 corsets, valued at from 500,000 to 600,000 florins."

DESTRUCTION BY FIRE OF MOUNT VERNON HOTEL.—On Friday night 5th inst., the Mount Vernon Hotel, at Cape May, New Jersey, was entirely destroyed by fire. It was the largest hotel in the world. Five persons were burned to death. They were Mr. Cain, one of the proprietors, with his sons Andrew and Philip, one twenty, the other eighteen years of age, his two daughters, Martha, aged seventeen, and Sarah, aged thirteen, Mrs. Albertson, the housekeeper, aged thirty-five. The cool weather had depopulated the hotel of its summer boarders, and only the family of Mr. Cain remained in the building. They slept on the second floor, and the fire breaking out in the lower story, their egress from the building was cut off, and they were all consumed in the flames. The fire commenced at eleven o'clock at night, and by one o'clock, the building, with nearly all its contents, was consumed. The building was entirely of wood, and was raised on piles driven into the sand. Upon the ground beneath the first-floor, the shavings and strips which had accumulated while building, had been left. The fire it is believed, originated among these shavings, near the centre, and it took but a short time to spread over such inflammable materials as composed the building. The wind blew blazing embers and light shingles to a great distance, but fortunately no other houses on the Island was injured. This calamity should awaken serious consideration in reference to the dangers incurred at most of the watering places, owing to the hotels being built of wood. At Cape May, all the largest houses are constructed of this combustible material, and yet some of them have sleeping apartments four and five stories from the ground. Should a fire occur, when one of these enormous piles of wood is crowded with boarders, what would be the chance of escape? Even so vast a structure as the Mount Vernon was burned down within two hours. Any other would have been a heap of blackened ruins within a single hour. Some of the hotels have a staircase running, down outside of the building. Others in default of this keep each story numerous supplied with buckets filled with water. But these would be but small aids in case of such a conflagration as that which annihilated the Mount Vernon. Something more is needed to assure our citizens, that the hotels of a pleasure place shall not become funeral piles.

DEATH OF DR. BUCKLAND.—The Rev. Dr. Buckland, Dean of Westminster, but better and more widely known from his works on the science of geology, died at Clapham on Thursday the 14th instant. Unhappily, the intellectual death of Dr. Buckland dates, not from the year 1855, but from some six or seven years ago, since which time a cloud has come over his once active mind, and he has spent the evening of life in confinement. He was born at Axminster, in the year 1784, and received his early education at Winchester School, whence he removed to Oxford in 1801. He took his degree of B. A. in 1805, and was elected Fellow of his College in 1808. In 1813 he was appointed Reader in Mineralogy, and in 1818 Reader in Geology, to the University. In 1825 Dr. Buckland vacated his fellowship by accepting the living of Stoke Charity, near Whitchurch, Hants; in the same year he was promoted to a canonry in the Cathedral of Christ Church, and married Mary, the eldest daughter of Mr. Benjamin Morland, of Sheepstead-house, Abingdon. In 1856 he published his Bridgewater Treatise, entitled, "Geology and Mineralogy, considered with reference to Natural Theology." In 1846 Dr. Buckland was preferred by the late Sir Robert Peel to the Deanery of Westminster, vacated by the promotion of Dr. Samuel Wilberforce to the Episcopal bench.—*Times*.

The Emperor Napoleon III. has just sent, as a gift to the Emperor Alexander, a splendid copy of the well-known religious work of Thomas a Kempis, entitled "De Imitatione Christi," printed and bound in the imperial workshops. There is a special edition of this work, for the use of kings, emperors, and sovereign princes, to whom its precepts of humility and self-prostration are particularly recommended.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE for September just received at Geo. T. HASZARD'S Book Store.

FAIRBANKS' CELEBRATED SCALES,
OF ALL VARIETIES.
Warehouse, 34 Kilby Street, BOSTON.
GREENLEAF & BROWN,
AGENTS.

A full assortment of all kinds of weighing apparatus and store furniture for sale at low rates. Railroad, Hay, and Coal Scales set in any part of the Provinces.

BOARD may be had for a few persons on application to Mr. WILLIAM PAUL, opposite the residence of John Brecken, Esq., King-street. Ch. Town, Sept. 12, 1856.

Notice to the Public.

THE Copartnership hitherto existing between JAMES DAVIS and GEORGE FELWICK, as Painters, &c., is this day dissolved, and the Subscriber hereby notifies the Public, that he will not be answerable for any debts which may be contracted by JAMES DAVIS after this date.

THE Business will in future be carried on by the Subscriber at the old Stand, Easton-street, and he respectfully solicits a continuance of Public Patronage.

GEORGE FELWICK.

Ch. Town, Sept. 11, 1856.—3

Cod Liver Oil.

WARRANTED Pure and Fresh, sold by the Bottle, or in any quantity wished.
W. R. WATON.

WESTMORELAND HOTEL, Shediac.

THE Subscriber in returning thanks to the traveling public generally for past patronage, assures those who may still favor him with their support, that they will find good entertainment, and every attention paid to the care of luggage, &c., by calling at his Hotel situated on the Main Post Road, within a few minutes walk of the public Wharf, to which the Packets and steamers ply regularly to and from P. E. Island.

Conveyances to and from the Bend or other places in the Province at the cheapest rate, with careful Drivers.

Island produce of any kind consigned to me either for sale or to be forwarded to the Bend, shall have my best attention.

PETER SCHURMAN.

Shediac, New Brunswick, April 23d, 1856.

APOTHECARIES' HALL.

The Old Established HOUSE, 1810. CHARLOTTETOWN, MAY, 1856.
T. DESBRISAY & Co.

HAVE just received, per late arrivals from London, Dublin, United States and Halifax, their Supplies for the Season, comprising, in the whole, an Extensive and Varied Assortment of DRUGS & CHEMICALS, PERFUMERY, Brushes, Combs, Soaps, and other Toilet requisites; Paints, Oils, Colours, and Dye Stuffs; Fruits, Spices, Confectionary, Medicated and other Lozenges; with all the Patent Medicines in repute, and every other article usually kept at similar Establishments in Great Britain (See Apothecaries' Hall Advertiser.) The whole of which they can with confidence recommend to the public, and, if quality be considered, at as low, if not lower prices, than they can be procured in the Market.
Charlottetown, May 12, 1856.

To Theologians.

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

Bank of P. E. Island.

THE Bank of Prince Edward Island, is now open for the transaction of business, at the office in the Dwelling house of Wm. H. Pope, Esq. Grafton Street. Hours from 10 to 3.
Discount days—Monday and Thursday in each week.

WM CUNDALL, Cashier.

Charlottetown, 13th August, 1856. R Gaz.

A GARD.

HAMMOND JOHNSON, M. D., (PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.)
May be consulted at the Dispensary, or at his father's Residence. Ch. Town, P. E. I July 17.

TO BE SOLD.

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

"ALBION HOUSE," STREETLY & COUCHMAN

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

MOST EXTENSIVE STOCK OF DRY GOODS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

This stock having been purchased with great advantages, for taste, variety, quality, and cheapness, cannot be surpassed by that of any House in the Island. It would be impossible in the limits of an advertisement to particularize, but on inspection it will be found to contain everything, that is supplied by the most extensive houses in the first Cities of B. N. America, from the minutest article in Haberdashery, to those of the 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, Asthmas, Coughs and Colics, are by its means effectually cured. Every housewife knows, that salt passes freely through bone or meat of any thickness. This healing Ointment far more readily penetrates through any bone or fleshy part of the living body, curing the most dangerous inward complaints, that cannot be reached by other means.

ERYSIPELAS, RHEUMATISM AND SCORBUTIC HUMOURS.

No remedy has ever done so much for the cure of diseases of the skin, whatever form they may assume, as this Ointment. Scabby, Sore Heads, Scrofula, or Erysipelas, cannot long withstand its influence. The inventor has travelled over many parts of the globe, visiting the principal hospitals, dispensing this Ointment, giving advice as to its application, and has thus been the means of restoring countless numbers to health.

SORE LEGS, SORE BREASTS, WOUNDS & ULCERS.

Some of the most scientific surgeons now rely solely on the use of this wonderful Ointment, when having to cope with the worst cases of sores, wounds, ulcers, glandular swellings, and tumours. Professor Holloway has dispatched to the East, large shipments of this Ointment, to be used in the worst cases of wounds. It will cure any ulcer, glandular swelling, stiffness or contraction of the joints, even of 20 years' standing.

FILES 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:—

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

Sold at the establishment of Professor HOLLOWAY, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar,) London, dan 80, Maiden Lane, New York, also by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the Civilized World, at the following prices:—at 1s 3d; 3s 3d; and 5s each Pot.

There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.
N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients of every disorder are affixed to each Pot.

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