

# Haszard's



# Gazette,

## FARMERS' JOURNAL, AND COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

Established 1823.

Charlottetown, P. E. Island, Saturday, April 14, 1855.

New Series, No. 232

### Haszard's Gazette.

GEORGE T. HASZARD, Proprietor and Publisher  
Published every Tuesday evening and Saturday morning  
Office, South side Queen Square, P. E. Island.

TERMS—Annual Subscription, 15s. Discount for cash  
an advance.  
TERMS OF ADVERTISING.  
For the first insertion, occupying the space of 4 lines  
including head, 2s.—6 lines, 2s. 6d.—9 lines, 3s.—12 lines,  
3s. 6d.—16 lines, 4s.—20 lines, 4s. 6d.—25 lines, 5s.—  
30 lines, 5s. 6d.—36 lines, 6s.—and 2d. for each additional  
line. One fourth of the above for each continuance.  
Advertisements sent without limitation, will be continued  
until forbid.

### S. L. TILLEY,

Wholesale and Retail Druggist  
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DEALER IN  
BRITISH AND FOREIGN DRUGS,  
CHEMICALS,  
Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Soaps, Spices, Paints,  
Oils, Glass, Putty, Varnish, &c., Confections  
in great variety. 6m

### J. S. DEALEY,

SHIP BROKER AND COMMISSION  
AND  
SHIPPING AGENT,  
No 52, South Street, New York.

Particular attention given to the sale of Produce.  
Freights and Vessels procured for all parts of the  
world.

FOR SALE, a GOOSE BOAT fitted with crank,  
paddles, &c. Enquire at the Book Store of  
Haszard & Owen.

### NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS indebted to the Subscriber, whose  
accounts were due previous to the 1st of January,  
1855, are requested to settle the same, or they  
will be put to expenses without further notice.  
JAMES PURDIE.  
Charlottetown, 2d April, 1855. All papers 2w.

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

### 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  
purposes is too well known to require comment.  
For particulars apply to Mr. W. HEARD, on the  
premises, or to Mr. W. SMARDON at the corner,  
GREAT GEORGE STREET.  
Charlottetown, 25th Feb. 1855.

### Classical and Commercial School, Grafton Street.

MR COSTLEY respectfully intimates that on  
Monday, 2d APRIL next, he will open a  
FEMALE CLASS, for the purpose of giving instruction  
in Writing, Geography, Use of the Globes,  
Composition, &c. Number of Pupils limited to Fifteen.  
Hours of attendance from 4 to 6 p.m. Terms  
may be known by applying at the School-room.  
There will be Vacancies in the Public Class for  
a few additional Pupils, at the commencement of  
next Term (2d April.)  
Charlottetown, March 22. 3w

### Hops! Hops! Hops!

FOR SALE, by Retail, at DODD'S Brick Store,  
in Pownall Street,  
March 23, 1855. 4w

WHEREAS certain persons have been cutting  
down trees upon my Lands, and have carried  
away wood therefrom, without License from me—  
This is to give notice, that all persons having so  
trespassed, or who shall, hereafter, so trespass,  
shall, on discovery, be prosecuted according to Law.  
J. M. HOLL.  
Kenwith, Township 32, Dec. 27.

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.

### GAS COMPANY.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING, of the  
Shareholders of the Charlottetown Gas Light  
Company, will be held at the Company's Office, at  
the Works, on TUESDAY, the first day of May  
next, at the hour of Ten o'clock, a.m. A punctual  
attendance is solicited.  
ROBERT HYNDMAN, Sec'y.  
Charlottetown, 10th April, 1855.

### The New Steamer Rosebud.

Captain Matheson

Intended to sail immediately on the opening of  
the navigation, from Charlottetown for Pictou and  
Shediac, weekly, during the ensuing season; (unless  
prevented by any unforeseen occurrence.)  
This Steamer has been built expressly for the ac-  
commodation of the travelling Public, between this and  
the adjoining Colonies. The owner confidently hopes  
that from the comfort, speed and safety of the boat, the  
well-known character of the Commander, the so-  
briety and efficiency of the officers and crew, that the  
Public will generously assist him, in the endeavour  
to maintaining a good communication between this island  
and the adjoining Provinces, during the opening of  
navigation.  
Days of sailing and other particulars will shortly be  
given.

### WILLIAM HEARD.

Charlottetown, 23th March, 1855. 1st Adv

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 29th inst.

The Entertainment will consist of a variety of new,  
popular and approved Songs, 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 gentle-  
men who have volunteered to assist. Further par-  
ticulars will be given next week.

Managing Committee—Honbls. F. Longworth,  
Colonel Swabey, James Warburton, Edward Wheel-  
lan; H. Haviland, D. G. Daly, M. B. Daly, Charles  
Palmer, E. L. Lydiard, W. Douce, Esqrs.; Mr. W.  
Duchemin, Mr. G. P. Tauxon,—the two latter Music  
Leaders.  
April 6th, 1855.

### GRAND DIVISION.

AN adjourned Meeting of the Grand Division will  
be held on Tuesday the 17th inst. at 3 o'clock,  
in the Temperance Hall, Charlottetown—a full  
attendance of Members from the Country Divisions is  
particularly requested.

By Order,  
P. DESBRISAY, G.S.

April 5, 1855.

### C. & J. BELL,

MERCHANT TAILORS, and Manufac-  
turers of Ready Made Clothing, Queen Square,  
opposite the Market, Charlottetown.

IMPORTERS OF  
Cloths, Whitneys, Doekins, 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.

Cooking Stoves suitable for Coal.  
ON HAND and for Sale at DODD'S BRICK  
STORE, in Pownall Street, a few of the above  
STOVES, Welcome Return pattern, patented in  
1854. February 16, 1855.

### Hides! Hides!! Hides!!!

FOUR pence per lb. in CASH will be given for  
any quantity of GREEN HIDES, delivered at  
the Tannery of the Subscriber.

W. B. DAWSON

Oct. 21. (All the papers.)

### NEWS OF THE WAR.

#### THE RUSSIAN DEFEAT AT EUPATORIA.

(From the Daily News Correspondent.)

About half-an hour before daybreak this morning  
I was roused from a sound and comfortable sleep by  
the clang of arms, the heavy tread of marching men,  
going at double quick-time, words of command  
yelled, rather than shouted; and on listening more  
attentively, the dull, heavy roar of the cannon fell  
on my ear. Upon going out, I found the streets  
crowded with troops, all hurrying to the point of  
attack,—officers tearing at a mad gallop over the  
frozen mud, and the steamers in the harbour getting  
up their steam with all possible haste.

When I reached the entrenchment, a furious  
cannonade was going on to the right, at an outwork  
thrown forward a short distance on the plain, and  
almost surrounded by diminutive windmills; for  
four or five minutes, nothing could be heard but the  
rapid and tumultuous barking of the field artillery,  
and then the heavy pieces broke in with a roar which  
drowned all other sounds. The ground surrounding  
Eupatoria is a vast sandy plain, broken now and  
then by hillocks, and close to the entrenchments, by  
two or three small ravines. To the extreme right  
there is a large salt lake, which completely protects  
it on that side, and on the left, an eminence of no  
great elevation runs away in a north-westerly  
direction till lost in the distance. Upon the summit  
of this were two large masses of Russian cavalry,  
lancers and dragons, drawn up in squares, and  
further on to the right were huge columns of infantry,  
some displayed on the slope; but larger numbers  
still, I suspect, were behind the hill, the glittering  
of their bayonets, when the sun rose, being distinctly  
visible. In front of these, in a long line, were at  
least seventy guns, about a third of which were  
pouring a torrent of shot upon the Turkish outwork  
and the adjacent portions of the entrenchment in the  
rear, the fire being vigorously returned, not only  
from the point of attack, but from all the redoubts  
on the left and centre of the Turkish lines. Anything  
more picturesque than the flash and smoke of the  
guns, before the day broke clearly, can hardly be  
imagined; but when the sun broke through the  
clouds, and revealed clearly the enormous masses  
of artillery and infantry that crowned the eminence  
and lined the slope, I confess—and there were many  
who partook of my fears—that I could not contem-  
plate the result, without considerable apprehension,  
above all when I remembered, that the only means  
of retreat open, in case of reverse, was the Black  
Sea, which roared and foamed in our rear with  
considerable violence. The cannonade lasted in  
this way, without any striking result on either side  
till nearly eight o'clock, when the Russians brought  
down another battery of 8 pieces at full gallop,  
and taking up a position within 800 yards of the outwork,  
(the garrison of which, though the works were still  
unfinished, had defended itself with unshaken  
courage,) opened a furious enfilading fire. To draw  
off a portion of this, a redoubt—the position occupied  
by the regiment of Colonel Ogilby—opened its fire,  
from one gun, and drew on it instantly a succession  
of discharges from four pieces out of the eight.  
Happily, though in one or two instances, they got  
the range very fairly, and knocked clay off the top  
of the ramparts in the men's faces, the majority of  
the shots went very high, and after whizzing over  
some tents, fell in amongst some cavalry on the  
heights in the centre of the position, or dropped right  
into the sea, without hurting any one. This lasted  
about an hour, during the whole of which the can-  
nonade continued towards the outwork and on the  
extreme right with the same violence as ever, and  
now became mingled with a sharp rattle of musketry,  
which inspired some apprehension for those parts  
of the field from this point not visible. In the early  
part of the day, I had planted myself in the redoubt  
held by Colonel Ogilby's regiment, but as soon as it  
opened fire, it became untenable for lookers-on,  
partly on account of the smoke, and the impossibility  
of remaining upright, without making one's person  
a target for such portions of the Russian artillery as  
might think it a suitable point of aim. On going  
higher up along the entrenchment, I witnessed some  
splendid practice from the Valorous steamer in the  
harbour, which threw shells with great precision  
across the mounds of sand on the sea shore, and  
amongst the cavalry on the left, causing them to  
shift their position several times, till they got fairly  
out of range. Throughout, the Turkish artillery  
acquitted itself remarkably well; after every shot, we  
could see the enemy's horses reeling over, or flinging  
off riderless across the field. Their artillery must  
certainly have suffered severely, as was testified by  
the number of dead horses, and fragments of gun-  
carriages found afterwards. About ten o'clock, a  
column composed of the Azovski regiment was  
pushed forward to the assault on the extreme right,  
where they had less to fear from the fire of the

artillery, through a large graveyard. What induced  
them to choose such a spot as this for the attack, it is  
hard to imagine, as the inequalities of the ground  
must have thrown them more or less into disorder  
from the first moment. A few minutes previously,  
the Russians had sent a rocket-party ashore, who  
landed on the extreme right of the town, and coming  
round amongst the windmills, opened their fire on  
the Russians, just as the head of the column issued  
from the burying ground and appeared on the glacis,  
and at the same moment the musketry commenced  
from the entrenchment. The column pushed on to  
a distance of about twenty yards from the ditch, but  
there gave way and fell into disorder. Selim Pacha  
now made a sortie with a brigade of Egyptians, and  
charged them with the bayonet; but in the act of  
leading his men on, received a musket-ball through  
his body, and fell dead. Ismail Bey was also  
wounded on the same occasion. The Russians now  
fell into disorder, gave way, and retired, leaving the  
graveyard strewed with their dead. The artillery  
limbered up, and went off, firing occasional shots till  
it passed the brow of the hill. The cavalry preceded  
it at a canter, but when on the other side the whole  
retreated in the most beautiful order, to a distance of  
about two miles, where they bivouacked on the  
plain. Immediately after the cessation of the firing,  
I walked down to the outwork, and as every yard  
along the inside of the inner entrenchment found  
traces of the conflict, in the shape of littered houses,  
dead horses, and here and there wounded or dead  
men. These were, however, the natural conse-  
quences of four hours' cannonading, and I passed  
them without bestowing much attention on them,  
till I was stopped in a narrow passage between the  
parapet and a ruined wall, by two soldiers marching  
abreast, with a very excited triumphant air, and  
each carrying in his hand, what at first I took to be  
a pig's head, but which, on nearer approach, I found  
to be the heads of two unfortunate Russians who had  
fallen in the graveyard; one, from the long hair, evi-  
dently that of a Greek volunteer; the other the closely  
cropped skull of a soldier of the line—both gory and  
disfigured, and leaving bloody traces on the ground  
over which they passed. I had scarce recovered from  
my surprise and horror, when I met two other savages  
bearing aloft on the points of their bayonets two  
other trophies of a similar nature. They had hardly  
passed me, however, when they were stopped by the  
news that their two confederates, who had preceded  
them, on laying their hideous spoils at the feet of  
Omar Pacha, instead, as they expected, of being  
patted on the back, and receiving a good baksheesh,  
were instantly arrested, and marched off to prison.  
The two last instantly lost their enthusiasm, dropped  
their bayonets, and went back, with a very downcast  
air, all the way looking as if they wished to rid  
themselves of their burden without exhibiting their  
fears or their weakness to their comrades. The  
scene in the interior of the outwork was terrific.  
Men lay on every side gashed and torn by those  
frightful wounds which round-shot invariably inflict.  
Here a gory trunk, looking as if the head had been  
wrenched from the shoulders by the hand of a giant;  
there an artilleryman, lying across a splinter of his  
own gun-carriage—the splintered bones of his thighs  
protruding from the flesh; another cut in two as if  
by a knife, and his body doubled up like a strip  
of brown paper. The artillery horses and their  
drivers were stationed amongst the windmills which  
stand in thick clusters between the outwork and the  
fortifications of the interior, and as the whole of  
this space was swept for nearly two hours by the  
fire of the battery which was last brought up, the  
havoc was dreadful. Nearly 80 artillery horses  
were killed on a small patch of ground, some by the  
shot, others by the splinters of wood and stone, which  
flew in showers from the mills at every discharge,  
and the soil was strewed with their blood and  
entrails. I saw the horses of one gun knocked into  
one indiscriminate mass, as if a mighty force had  
squeezed them up like so much butter. The mills  
presented a most ludicrous spectacle; some had one  
arm left; others two; and some were tumbled into  
a mass of ruins, from which a wheel or a wing stuck  
up in the air, as if protesting against the outrage.  
None of all these things, however, attracted much  
attention from the defenders of the position. All  
were talking loudly, some few laughing; artillerymen  
taking the harness off the dead horses, and making  
repairs on the damaged guns; some throwing up  
fresh clay, where the works had suffered; others  
covering off the wounded in blankets, many of the  
wounded lying on the ground, others reverentially covering  
the dead with the skirts of their coats,  
and amidst a hum and buzz of voices, which  
rose merrily and cheerfully upon the morning air,  
towards the sunny sky, as if it were the close of a  
fight, and no grim evidences of a bloody struggle lay  
on every yard of the soil. Omar Pacha rode round  
soon after, with a large staff and most of the European  
officers who were in the place, and in his train, I



went down to the graveyard. The firing had certainly not ceased twenty minutes, and yet at least 2,000 Tartars had rushed out of the town, and stripped and plundered the dead Russians. When Omar Pacha reached the spot, he drove them all away, but not before every one of the bodies was stark naked. The greater number seemed very young men, some mere boys; all wore an expression of perfect repose; no straining or distortion was visible either in the features or the limbs; they lay like men who were weary and slept. Many were half buried and crushed under the tombstones, which the round-shot and the rockets had hurled from their places, and sent flying in pieces in all directions. Many of the Russians had still a shred of a shirt or an old pair of drawers clinging to their mangled remains, and it would have required no great stretch of imagination, to have supposed them the peaceable tenants of the tombs around, who had risen to ask the cause of the wild tumult which ranged above their bodies. In all 200 bodies were collected and buried by the Turks. As the artillery must have carried off a large portion of theirs, as is usually the case, I think the Russian loss may be fairly estimated at 300 killed and 700 wounded. The Turks have lost 80 killed and 200 wounded. These accounts both exceed my rough guess, given in a telegraphic despatch immediately after the action. The damage done to the fortifications was very trifling, and was repaired in three or four hours. The troops are now working night and day in strengthening the position, and I think no fears whatever, considering the large force which garrisoned it, and notwithstanding the enormous masses of artillery with which the Russians threaten it, need be entertained as to its safety. The whole of Liprandi's division is supposed to be here. They have an overwhelming force of cavalry all round the town, and they are right, for no finer cavalry ground, I suppose, exists in the world. The whole country from this to Peretok is one immense plain, smooth as a bowling green. The Russians have retired nearly two leagues hence. The main guard of their cavalry is, however, still in the plain, below the town. The videttes are less numerous than before the attack. It is considered not improbable, that their next attempt will be made in the night. I omitted to mention, that seven of the inhabitants of the town were killed and twenty wounded in the affair of the 17th. The want of surgeons was greatly felt. The Tartars have eaten or scalded all the dead horses of both parties. For the last two days, they have been feasting and making merry. This need excite neither pity nor surprise, as horse-flesh, *more majorem*, is their usual food, even in their villages.

GRAND COUP CONTEMPLATED BY THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON. We copy the following from the New Orleans *Picayune* of Feb'y 21st. As to the correctness of the facts stated, future events can only afford the proof: We give the following extraordinary intelligence to our readers. We are not permitted to name our authority. It will suffice to say, that by the last mails, a letter was received from Paris by an individual in this city. We have been permitted to publish a translation of a portion of this correspondence. "The Emperor has seen all the calamities and reverses of Sebastopol ever since the allied army sat down before the city. St. Arnaud was a trooper (pandour)—he might have taken the place by a charge of cavalry at the first outset, but failing that, a siege became necessary. Neither Raglan nor Canrobert were equal to their position, and Louis Napoleon knew it. He did not want Sebastopol to be taken this winter. He knew that short of a butchery, of which the history of war affords no parallel, the place could not be carried. He determined, that Sebastopol should subserve a mighty political purpose. "For this, he has been delaying supplies while he has concentrated his forces in France. An overwhelming army is gathering on the Prussian frontier. At Marsailles, Toulon, and Algiers, a flotilla, to be reinforced by English vessels, will be ready to sail on March 15. On the arrival of this armada in the Crimea, the Emperor will leave Paris and appear in person before Sebastopol. A coup de main, upon a gigantic scale, will be attempted. Sebastopol will fall. The elated army, flushed with the feat, will sweep over the Crimea and occupy the Isthmus of Peretok. After a campaign which will endure a fortnight, Louis Napoleon will return to Paris, where the suddenness of his departure and promptness of his return will find all conspiracies unprepared for development, and where the glory of his victory will scatter all treason to the winds. "Such is the campaign contemplated by Louis Napoleon. Be assured, that if Providence does not interfere, it will take place as I have said. Collaterally with the departure of the Emperor for the East, the French army on the Prussian frontier will operate upon Rhenish Prussia. A note will be sent to the King of Prussia, demanding free passage for the French troops through his dominions, which, if refused, will advance to the Rhine. "If the above prove correct, Louis Napoleon has outplayed the whole world. We have been creating a monster in Sebastopol, and been endeavoring it with terrors, so as to facilitate the feat in contemplation by the Emperor, of achieving a great Russian victory, where his uncle encountered his most disastrous defeat.

The Edinburgh Review is just fifty years old; the Quarterly, forty-four; the New Monthly Magazine, thirty-three; Blackwood, thirty-eight; and Fraser, twenty-four.

BRITISH RECRUITING IN NEW YORK.

If over a city was filled with "the cankers of a calm world and a long peace;" if ever city stood in need of phlebotomy and depletion, that city is New York. We are therefore rejoiced to learn, that Queen Victoria, in her hour of need, in her lack of food for powder on the shores of the Black Sea, has bestowed herself of her stray subjects and liegemen who have been subsisting on the doles of public and private charity in the Empire city of the Western World, during the past winter. The Know Nothings will certainly thank her for reclaiming her subjects in the streets of New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and the other American centres of population. It seems that Mr. Angus McDonald, the British recruiting agent in New York, is meeting with abundant success in his endeavours to fill the exhausted ranks of his sovereign's armies on this side of the water. Needy Rhinelanders, Patlanders and expatriated John Bulls, who fondly imagined, that they had fore sworn their allegiance to the Imperial Lady of the Isles, forever and aye, will shortly find themselves once more under the folds of the banner of St. George.

Some of the New York journals, with decided Russian proclivities, are somewhat indignant at the success which the British recruiting sergeant is meeting with, in their city, and are calling upon Mr. District Attorney McKoon to look to it, that the neutrality laws are not violated; but it seems, that Mr. Angus McDonald is conducting his business in such a manner, as to dodge these laws completely. And if he should make himself obnoxious to their penalties, we do not think, that anybody but a maniacal admirer of Russian Czarism would lodge a complaint against him, for, all things considered, his errand to New York is a merciful one, in view of the pinched bellies and forced idleness and misery, which have been the lot of hosts of the laborless poor of that city for months past. It seems that the Crimean fever has not attacked the ex-European population of New York alone. Native American Boverlydom has been seized. "Mose" would feign find vent for his pugnacity in a skirmish with the Russians round Sevastopol. The cool-blooded and dare-d—l audacity of "Mose" and his unconquerable propensity to disgrace the profiles of his neighbours, and to draw their claret, which only make a ruffian and outlaw of him at home, which only lead to Sand-wich Hall tragedies in Gotham, would win him an abundant harvest of laurels, and make a hero of him on the shores of the Black Sea. What a field Sergeant McDonald's offer opens to discontented, restless and disappointed filibusteros and ex-Mexican officers and soldiers, who have been forced to give up the idea of ravishing the Queen of the Antilles from its Castilian proprietors. An opportunity is now afforded them to forget their disappointments, and signalize themselves on an arena which is the cynosure of all eyes, the focus and centre of attraction for the fixed gaze of the world.

"IF IT DOES?"

A recent number of the organ of the "United Kingdom Alliance," published at Manchester, contains an interesting and forcible letter from the Rev. Henry Gale, a minister of the Church of England, residing near Hlminster. Mr. Gale, by a series of brief propositions, places the wickedness of the liquor traffic, and the consequences legitimately flowing from it, in a light so intensely vivid, that we see not, how it can fail to flash conviction into every mind. We transfer a portion of his letter to our columns, and in doing so, ask for it the earnest consideration of all Christian ministers, especially of those whose ecclesiastical connections will naturally induce them to sympathize with the "Establishment," of which Mr. Gale is a member. Says he: "If the drunkard's drink runs away with resources that should be used in the distribution of the Scriptures, the advancement of education, and the elevation of the masses of society, AS IT DOES—IF it obscures the intellect and perverts the judgement, causing men to despise and reject the best gift of the Almighty, a Saviour to redeem them from their sins, and to give them light, peace and joy, AS IT DOES—IF it not only hinders and obstructs the accession of new members to the visible church of Christ, but steals in and robs that church of members already there, AS IT DOES—IF it produces nine-tenths of the cognizable (et ergo, a large proportion of the, at present, unrevealed and secret) crimes of the land, AS IT UNDOUBTEDLY DOES—IF, in short, it does all the men for the duties and true pleasures of life, it does, and prevents their preparation for death and judgement, as it does—If it sends our brethren hourly into the presence of our great and holy God and Father, rebels against His authority, unsubdued to His will, sparing His proffered mercy, courting, as it were, the miseries of an everlasting hell—what duty so incumbent upon the ministers of the Gospel, as the coming out, and being separate from, and teaching not, the unclean thing! And, oh! what fearful responsibility upon the heads of those ministers who neglect such imperious, such overwhelming duty!"

At Pekin, when a newspaper publishes any false intelligence, the possibility of its repetition is removed by the removal of the publisher's head! What a sad thing it would be for some of our contemporaries if such were the case here.

HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

Saturday, April 14th, 1856.

REV. MR. FITZGERALD'S LECTURE ON EDUCATION.

That we have not noticed the delivery of this lecture at an earlier period, must not be attributed to any want of respect for the Rev. Gentleman, nor a due appreciation of the importance of the subject.

Mr. Stark, in giving his account of the nature and aim of the moral and normal training-schools, the adoption of which, with its costly apparatus, of platforms and play-grounds, is to make Prince Edward Island "a model and example" to surrounding provinces, omitted to state that the end and aim of Mr. Stow's method—the one professed by Mr. Stark—is not only to have the bible read and expounded every morning, but that moral training means bible training, and that the bible must not only be read, but taught, in the normal schools and colleges, under the system in force at Glasgow. It was to supply this omission that Mr. Fitzgerald came forward, and frankly stated that, in his opinion, and in that of several very eminent men, whose names were mentioned and sentiments quoted in the course of the evening, no system of education could be pronounced perfect, no code of morals pure, which was not based on the principles of christianity; and that, in order to produce the religious and moral effect which should be the aim of every system of education, it is essentially necessary that the bible, the whole bible, be adopted in the schools as a class book. That the maxims of christianity are the only safe basis on which to erect a permanent super-structure of morality, is a truth which no one will ever pretend to impugn; and that these maxims are to be sought for in the bible only, every class of christians readily admit. The second part of Mr. Fitzgerald's proposition will not meet with such universal concurrence, and this the Rev. Lecturer candidly admitted. We have ever deprecated the introduction of discussions on topics of religious differences, whether of faith or practice, into the columns of a newspaper; they seldom, if ever, produce conviction; and they never fail to aggravate that worst of all species of animosity, religious rancour. In this Island, two-fifths, at the least, of its inhabitants profess the Roman Catholic Faith, and it must, we think, appear obvious that any system of education which is to be sustained at the expense of all, and under which all are to be taught alike, must, in order to be beneficial, meet with general approbation; and here it is that the difficulty begins. It is not that the Scriptures are not the rule of faith common to both parties, but because they cannot agree which version of these scriptures shall be the one from which the rule shall be drawn, that makes the difference. That there is no very irreconcilable difference between these versions is, the writer of this thinks, evident, for if there were, the Apostle's Creed, the *symbolum* or universal watchword of christianity, would not have been common to both parties, and which every community proves that the essential doctrine is the same in both.

"Sed non nostrum tantas componere lites," and we are not going to offend against our own rule.

There is a third class, however, which includes both parties, and is, we think, daily gaining ground; the object of which is to give as a class book, one containing extracts from the Old and New Testaments, concerning which there is no dispute, and which it is essentially requisite that every christian should be acquainted with, thus inculcating in the tender mind, a knowledge of the general principles of the christian religion in the public school, leaving the peculiar doctrinal points to be taught in the private families, or the respective Sunday Schools of the different denominations. The temperate language of the lecture was such, as obtained for it universal applause, as well from those who were of the Rev. Lecturer's faith, as from those who differed from him. We shall, however, when Mr. Stark's Normal School is in operation, discover the means by which these differences are to be reconciled and difficulties overcome. The model teachers to be turned out of his manufactory, will, no doubt, be capable of conducting the public schools of the Island on such a system as shall ensure the approbation of all parties. We are curious as to what will be the result.

Holloway's Pills, the most celebrated Remedy in the World for the cure of diseases of the Liver and Stomach.—Edmund Alga, of Niagara, was for the period of nineteen years a complete misery to himself and a burden to his friends; he suffered so severely and continuously from liver complaint, and a disordered stomach, that he was constantly for weeks together confined to his bed, the doctors did him no good, and he was left off consulting them. Nine weeks he continued using Holloway's Pills, and his bowels last week at the store of Professor Holloway, to acknowledge most gratefully, that he was quite cured. Professor Holloway hopes that the thousand others who have been benefited will now come forward.

TO THE EDITOR OF HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

Sir: The foregoing Letter was written for the Advertiser some six weeks ago, promised to be published, retained for nearly four weeks in his possession and then returned; if you deem it worthy a place in your columns you will oblige, Sir, yours,

April 3, 1856.

After years of anxious perseverance, of undeviating pursuit towards the desired object of their wishes—after the disappointments, the obloquy and sufferings, of those who earnestly advocated the cause of the people, by seeking the introduction of a Court of Escheat—after having been disappointed by excellent promises, brow-beaten by the hirelings of the proprietary faction, their delegate repulsed from the Colonial office, and themselves obliged to yield their sturdy opinions up to the force of arms, the people in their forty-eight and forty-nine, with undeviating consistency and unwavering pursuit, again resumed their opposition to the proprietary rule, and returned a majority to the Assembly of 1850, who returned the late, and obtained the present system of governing, and who, by the desertion of the land question, have aroused against them the ire of their own supporters. Sir, the people to the Eastward are becoming alive too, and those to the West will soon follow, in tracing we have only obtained a change of men, but not of the principles of governing on this very important question.

I have thought Mr. Editor, a few recollections from the pen of a friend closely connected with the political events of the country, from the time last named to the present period might not be uninteresting, and the revelation of these things at the present moment is desirable, and probably will ere long, burst with the indignant fury which sometimes marks the bitterness of disappointment in a confiding people, on the heads of those upon whom they have relied. So many representations have been put forward through the press, by the partisans of the different political parties, each professedly labouring to cultivate the understanding, that either were the advocates of the rights of the people, all so contradictory and of such a conflicting nature, at least so far as regards the adherence of those in power towards the popular cause, that any unbiased mind, willing to arrive at the truth, would have to wade through such a slough of contradictions, recrimination and personal abuse, as would involve him in a maze of fallacies, from which nothing but inconsistency and confusion can be drawn; at least, viewing the actions of the parties over in my own mind, such appears the conclusion.

Under the old oligarchic sway, one unwavering conception had taken possession of the minds of the people; they believed the government of that time were so strongly prepossessed and interested in favor of proprietary claims, that any scheme, however just or equitably framed, which touched upon an investigation of the rights of title of the grantees, would be rejected with disdain, although urged upon them by the necessities of the country, the uncertainty of the landed tenure, as well as the deliberate and repeated resolutions of the Assembly; the latter body, the Eighteenth General Assembly in their first Session in the year 1850, were so well aware of this fact, and of the slight regard heretofore paid by the government to the will of the body which they represented, that almost with one accord they stood for Responsible or Self-government, as then offered by Her Majesty's Ministers, under the impression, that the principles of that system of government would alone insure to the country, the equitable settlement of this grievance, which they had labored under so long to remove.

Such, then, Mr. Editor, was the state of things, as well as the course of feeling which guided the Assembly prior to the introduction of the present system of Government, nor do I conceive this opinion can be denied; the recollection of the efforts of the Electors and their undeviating course towards the attainment of that object, and the number who held such opinions in the Assembly in 1850, are of too recent, and form too interesting a period in the annals of the country, to be easily forgotten,—having made shipwreck of their principles, they offer up in lieu thereof the humberg of the one-ninth and tenants' compensation Bills,—much I, in common with many of their former supporters, regret, that the majority of 1850 from whom were formed the first Government under the Responsible system, have not marked their course, with consistency in principles, with the same undeviating line which distinguished Cooper, Rae, Mcintosh, Le Lacheur, and others of the early reformers.

Amongst most of the better informed of Charlotte-town, I know, Mr. Editor, there is an apathy towards the settlement of the Land question; that there are many who will not conform to the foregoing facts and opinions, but that on the contrary, some will be found to look upon the cause and still popular ideas of earlier times as being illusory. But why this objection, what was it the Country struggled for? merely a Court of inquiry to ascertain or rather distinguish public rights from claims. Is there any thing inconsistent with the dictates which regulate the known principles, by which all moral men are guided, for gentlemen chosen to protect the public interest to authorize the introduction of a Court for the investigation of the titles of those who are believed to have infringed largely upon the public domain, is it extraordinary, is it unprincipled, has provincial patriotism fallen so low as to fear the vindicating its rights? are a few, mostly strangers to our soil, to ride rough-shod over us? shall they be allowed to exact tribute from us and our posterity for ever, while we know they refused to make good their claim thereto? No! Mr. Editor, such is not the case for many are ready when called on to come forward and nobly defend their christianized from this entailment of feudal oppression; for my own part, I cannot conceive any just grounds of fear on the part of gentlemen who hold their estates under a *domus sine* title, but rather, on the contrary such an institution would

afford the most indignant secure confirmation in the that of the people, to the sacred rights of the that this Court is a... I think, Sir, I must... who are still dis... came into office the... ly desired to bring... wishes of their constituents several, but not all of the effect, and when the Civil I looked upon as a certain within ourselves to ascertain of the Colonial public to veyed to us by the Crown to, what the Island has de largely spoken of, to what turned. I shall, Mr. Edit case my remarks in anoti pendant journal.

COLONIAL I

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. The appropriation B The Revenue Bill w Mr. Warburton sug better to pass the Bill Merchants would the their orders for goods to wait for the Bill to large importations. system changed for and particularly for such as spirits, &c. The Duties are left except the duty on H which has been red duty on Port Wine h duty on tobacco is m be paid on the manu Mr. Haviland, w and materials be e other colonies had t as the House, prof Education they shou enable us to have ch pers, besides books while there was a dt on the home man people and machine The views of Hon will be given in a f was lost on the follo AYES.—Haviland, Longworth, Speake NATS.—Mooney, Cooper, Mcintosh, I

House in Com Mr. Haviland ex The present Bill the one that pass and to which Her for the reasons a Members were acq as they had alread that every Hon. necessity of a Ban severely felt, a la Patriotic Fund w reliable drafts co amount of Capita £30,000 in 1500 s would be better to each, which woul means. If person in various parts be so liable to a Mr. H. spoke of Bill, which we detail from our w Committee. Capital to be shares of £10 eac £15,000 to be i into operation, at two years. Corporation m of £3,000. As soon as 600 may be called to Directors, after of transfer of a Governor in Cou Annual Gener be held on the 1 ing Directors, number for Pres erated by what proper. Holder of tw rector. Holder of 1 of every two shar every three shar and no one pi votes. Stockh three proxies. No person c until the list b may then hav shall hold not purchase, after than 20 p When £15,0



AD'S GAZETTE.

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afford the most indisputable guarantee and most
secure confirmation in the eye of the law, as well as
that of the people, to their rights. It is to protect
the sacred rights of property not to confiscate it,
that this Court is established.
I think, Sir, I may add, that when the party
who are still dissatisfied by the term of Liberal
came into office the majority of the members sincerely
desired to bring into effect, the long deferred
wishes of their constituents, and that in my opinion
several, but not all of them were pledged to that
effect, and when the Civil list bill became law, it was
looked upon as a certain guarantee of the power
within ourselves to ascertain the extent of the right
of the Colonial public to the interest directly con-
veyed to us by the Crown in the Statute just referred
to, what the Island has derived from the sessions so
largely spoken of, to what advantage they have been
turned. I shall, Mr. Editor, with your consent, pur-
sue my remarks in another number of your indepen-
dent journal.

I am Sir, yours,
COLONIST.

COLONIAL LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, WEDNESDAY, April 11.

The appropriation Bill passed.
The Revenue Bill was put into committee.
Mr. Warburton suggested that it would be
better to pass the Bill for more than one year.
Merchants would then be better able to give
their orders for goods, and would not require
to wait for the Bill to pass before they made
large importations. He also wished to see the
system changed for the collection of duties,
and particularly for duties of large amounts
such as spirits, &c.

The Duties are left the same as last year,
except the duty on Home manufactured spirits
which has been reduced 6d. per gallon. The
duty on Port Wine has been raised 6d. The
duty on tobacco is much the same, as it is to
be paid on the manufactured article.
Mr. Haviland, moved that printing paper
and materials be exempted from duty, the
other colonies had taken off these duties, and
as the House, professed to be the friends of
Education they should extend it to what would
enable us to have cheaper books and newspa-
pers, besides books came in free of duty, and
while there was a duty on paper, it was a tax
on the home manufacturer, who employed
people and machinery on the Island.

The views of Hon. Members on this subject,
will be given in a future Number, the motion
was lost on the following division.
AVES.—Haviland, Montgomery, Warburton,
Longworth, Speaker, Clark.

NAYS.—Mooney, Coles, Perry, Muirhead,
Cooper, McIntosh, Laird, Lord, Munroe.

House in Committee on Bank Bill.

Mr. Haviland explained—
The present Bill was introduced instead of
the one that passed the House last Session,
and to which Her Majesty refused her assent
for the reasons assigned in the Despatches.
Members were acquainted with those reasons,
as they had already been debated. He believed
that every Hon. Member would admit the
necessity of a Bank; the want of exchange was
severely felt, a large amount of money for the
Patriotic Fund was now lying idle because
reliable drafts could not be obtained. The
amount of Capital proposed was limited to
£30,000 in 1500 shares of £20 each, perhaps it
would be better to divide it into shares of £10
each, which would accommodate men of small
means. If persons were interested in the Bank
in various parts of the Country, it would not
be so liable to a run, in cases of hard times.
Mr. H. spoke of the principal features of the
Bill, which we have given a little more in
detail from our notes, as the Bill went through
Committee.

Capital to be £30,000 divided into 3000
shares of £10 each.
£15,000 to be paid in, before the Bank can go
into operation, and the remainder to be paid in
two years.

Corporation may hold Real Estate to amount
of £3,000.

As soon as 600 shares are taken up, a meeting
may be called to make Bye Laws and choose 7
Directors, after giving 30 days' notice. Mode
of transfer of shares to be approved of by the
Governor in Council.

Annual General Meetings of Stockholders to
be held on the 1st Tuesday in March for choos-
ing Directors, who will choose one of their
number for President. President to be remun-
erated by what the Stockholders may deem
proper.

Holder of twenty-five shares may be a Di-
rector.

Holder of 1 or 2 shares will have 1 vote; for
every two shares above 2 up to 12, 1 vote; for
every three shares above 12 up to 30, one vote;
and no one person shall have more than 15
votes. Stockholders not to hold more than
three proxies.

No person can take more than 40 shares
until the list has been open three months; they
may then have 80 shares. No Stockholder
shall hold more than 100, unless acquired by
purchase, after the Bank has commenced opera-
tions. And no person shall at any time hold
more than 20 per cent. of the shares.

When £15,000 have been paid in, the Presi-

dent shall notify Lieut. Governor, who may
appoint three Commissioners, who shall not be
Shareholders, to inspect vaults, &c.

Shareholders shall be liable to twice the
amount of Stock.

Notes may be issued as small as £5.

Mr. PALMER suggested, that the Notes be
issued in British Sterling, as it would be
thought tend to their being taken more freely
in the other provinces, where our currency is
depreciated.

Mr. Laid thought they ought to be issued in
dollars.

It was left to the Shareholders to fix as
to what sums they might issue.

Some debate took place, on allowing the
Bank to issue notes as small as 5s; two or three
Hon. Members arguing that it would drill out
the small currency, and others, that it would
have no prejudicial effect.

Mr. WARBURTON moved, that no private In-
dividual shall issue any Note printed on a plate,
or otherwise resembling a Bank Note, under a
penalty of five pounds.

Shall be kept in City of Charlottetown.

Directors shall at the General Meeting on
the 1st Thursday in March, lay before the Com-
pany a statement of affairs.

Joint Committee appointed by the Legisla-
ture can visit the vaults and inspect the
Books.

Stockholders being not less than 12 persons
owning 600 shares can call a Special Meeting
giving 30 days notice.

Before a dissolution, it must be advertised 12
months. Shareholders liable for two years.

Cashier to make return to the Government
annually, in triplicate, of affairs, according
to a form.

Directors may, if approved by Shareholders,
issue additional shares to the amount of
£30,000, such shares shall be sold at auction.

Suspension of payments for 90 days, a forfei-
ture of charter.

Limits charter to 21 years.

The Bill was reported and ordered to be en-
grossed.

THURSDAY, April 12th.

Several conferences were held with the Legis-
lative Council.

The Bank Bill was read a third time and
passed.

THE LEGISLATURE.—Since Thursday, no new
matter has been introduced in the House of
Assembly. What had been previously in progress,
has been passed through. Yesterday a joint Ad-
dress of both Houses was agreed to for presenta-
tion to the Queen, together with the vote for the
patriotic fund. The Legislative Council have
the Charlottetown Incorporation and the Bank
Bills in Committee. It is the intention of both
Houses to rise on Tuesday.

LATE FROM EUROPE.

A Colonial Mail arrived yesterday afternoon.
We have seven days later news from Britain
via New York, which will be found below.

New York, April 7.

Telegraph Despatch to the Halifax Reading Room.

The American Steamship Baltic, arrived at
New York on Saturday morning.—Liverpool
dates to the 24th ult.

Advices from the Crimea quite unimportant.
Conference proceedings satisfactory.

First point relative to Protectorate of Danubian
Provinces, affirmed unanimously.

Cotton had declined one eighth.

The market for Breadstuffs continued—steady
prices unchanged.

Sugar in moderate demand—no change in price.
Coffee firm with a steady demand.

At the Vienna Conference, the first of the
four points of guarantee, viz: that the Danubian
Principalities be placed under the joint protec-
tion of the Five Powers, has been agreed to.—
The second point is under discussion.

The Czar Alexander has made a speech to his
army which is interpreted as pacific.

SECOND DESPATCH.

(By the Fredericton and Quebec Lines.)

The Vienna Conference unanimously agreed
on the first point—placing the Principalities
under the five powers.

The new screw steamer City of Baltimore, of
the Liverpool and Pennsylvania Company, had
been taken up by the French Government for
six months, and had left Liverpool for Marseilles;
having in tow the American ship Ticouderoga,
also engaged by the French Government.

The new Czar had made several mild speeches
in the Diplomatic, and very strong ones to
the army. On the whole, his language was
interpreted in a pacific sense.

peace or war is not settled until the third point
is settled.

The Paris correspondent of the London Times
telegraphed under date of Friday evening—"the
news from Vienna appears to be favorable to
peace, and at Paris the people are disposed to
believe the Conference will be attended with
happy results."

Count Nesselrode, it is believed, will proceed
to Vienna when the negotiations become criti-
cal.

The new Czar gave strong evidence that he
would adhere to the plans laid out by his father
—that he would make no concessions.

Rumors were current of a new basis of ar-
rangement, including the Black Sea and open-
ing of the Danube, the erection of Turkish forts
in Asia, &c.

Advices from Constantinople state that the
Porte has determined to maintain undiminished
sovereignty in the Dardanelles, and protests
against the Christians of the Empire being re-
ceived under foreign protection. The Porte also
desires the participation of Prussia in the Con-
ference.

Nothing of importance before Eupatoria.

General Burgoyne remains in the Crimea at
the request of Lord Raglan.

The health of the allied troops is satisfactory.
The English position was well fortified.

The Russians had received reinforcements.
At an allied council of war, held on the 9th,
it was resolved to recommence active opera-
tions.

QUEBEC, March 29.—Important Proceedings in
the Canadian Assembly.—The second reading of
a bill for introducing the elective principle into
the second branch of the Legislature, was
carried in the Assembly last night by a vote of
80 against 4.

NO WONDER HE WAS THANKFUL.

READ AND JUDGE FOR YOURSELVES.

Rochester, October 19, 1852.

Gentlemen—Having experienced the benefi-
cial effects of Dr. McLane's Celebrated Liver
Pills, I take great pleasure in recommending
them to the public. I feel warranted in saying,
that they are a certain cure for liver complaints
and all bilious diseases, no matter how difficult
or long standing. I myself was afflicted with this
dreadful disease for over two years, and oh! how
thankful I am, that I heard of these Pills. I pur-
chased one of your agents three boxes, and be-
fore I had finished the third box, was completely
cured. I verily believe, but for Dr. McLane's
Liver Pills, I should have been in my grave; but
as it is, I am now enjoying the best of health, and
stand a living witness of the efficiency of Dr.
McLane's Liver Pills. Besides recovering my
health, I consider that I have saved in pocket
some two or three hundred dollars physician's
fees.

This testimony I give you with the greatest
pleasure, and hope it may do something towards
making these invaluable Pills known to all who
are suffering with liver complaint.

WILLIAM BISS, Traveller in Western New York.
P. S. Dr. McLane's Celebrated Liver Pills,
also his great American Vermifuge or Worm
Destroyer, 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. McLane's Liver Pills.
There are other Pills, purporting to be Liver
Pills, now before the public.

W. R. WATSON Agent for P.E. Island.

The Treasurer of the Patriotic Fund begs to
acknowledge the receipt of Two Pounds from Mrs.
Sarah Smith, Widow of the late Ensign, Peter Smith,
of H. M. W. B. Fencibles, being her subscription
in aid of the fund.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Coun-
cil has been pleased to appoint Nicholas J. Brown,
Esquire, Postmaster at St. Eleanors in place of
James J. Frazer, Esq., superseded.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been
pleased to appoint, provisionally, Thomas Clow,
Esquire, a Member of the Legislative Council.

Died,

At Lot 14, April 1st, Nancy Campbell, in the 29th
year of her age. The deceased's gradual and long
illness (consumption) had been borne by her with
that Christian resignation, and consoling hope, that
point out that death to her was stripped of its sting,
and that her latter end was peace.

At Lot 48, on Monday the 2d ult., Mr. John
McEachern, formerly of Mull, Scotland, in the 77th
year of his age: his end was peace.

Charlottetown Markets, April 11.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Items include Beef, Pork, Mutton, Veal, Ham, Butter, Eggs, Potatoes, Hay, Straw, Oatmeal, Turkeys, Fowls, Ducks, Rabbits, Eggs dozen, Barley bush, Onions, Turnips, Home-span yd., Hay, ton, Straw.

CARD.
STEWART & MACLEAN,
SHIP BROKERS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
For the Sale and Purchase of American & Pro-
vincial Produce, and Dealers in Provisions,
Fish, Oil, &c.
FERRY LANDING, Water-Street, St. JOHN, N
REFERENCE
Charlottetown, P. E. I., JAS. PURDIE, Esq.,
St. John, N. B., Messrs. R. RANKIN & Co.
April 13, 1855.

Treasurer's Office, April 5th. 1855.
WARRANTS from No. 1209, of the date of the
12th January, 1855, to No. 118, of the date
of the 24th March, 1855, (both inclusive), will be
paid at the Treasury on demand, together with the
interest due thereon.
JAMES WARBURTON, Treasurer.

For Sale or to let,
A DESIRABLE BUSINESS STAND, at Sum-
merside, formerly in the occupation of J. AN-
DREWS. Possession given on the 1st day of JUNE
next. Enquire in Charlottetown from either ROBERT
STEWART, Esq., or GEORGE BEER, jun.
Charlottetown, April 14, 1855. 1m

JUNIPER POSTS and RAILS, HARD and
SOFT CORDWOOD.
Also,
50,000 SHINGLES,
For sale by
BENJAMIN CHAPPELL.

Lighter!
WANTED to purchase, a strong substantial
LIGHTER, built of the best material. For
specification, &c., &c., apply to
J. P. BEETE.
March 6.

JOHN T. THOMAS
REQUESTS REMEMBRANCE
WITH ALL PERSONS
INDEBTED TO HIM
previous to his leaving the Island Early next Month.

AMERICAN HOUSE.
THE SUBSCRIBER intends leaving Charlot-
tew in a few days, and respectfully requests
all parties who are indebted to him, to hand in the
several amounts of Accounts, as furnished. And will
oblige
JOHN GIBSON.
All the papers 4in

WANTED, by the Prince Edward Island Auxil-
iary Bible Society, a COLPORTER. Appli-
cation to be made in writing, stating terms, &c., and
accompanied with certificate of character from a
Minister of the Gospel residing near the applicant.
W. CUNDALL, Secretary.
Jan. 27th, 1855.

Clydesdale Horse "COLUMBUS."
WILL stand for the season at the
following places:—
May 1, At Mr. Robert Walker's,
Lot 19. May 2, John Wright,
South of the house. May 3, Mrs. Todd's, Ander-
son's Road. May 4, Mrs. Pie's, Cross Roads, West
River. May 5 & 7, Archibald McDougall's, Nine
Mile Creek. May 8, John McPhail's, Black Point.
May 9, Devon Whitty's, De Sable. May 10, John
McLean's, Tryon. May 11, William Clark's, Cape
Traverse. 12 & 14, Thomas Robins's, Bedouque;
and continue to that route during the season.
TERMS.—13s. prompt payment.
CHARLES HYDE, Groom.
Summerside, March 30, 1855. entim



AUCTIONS.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on THURSDAY, 26th instant, (Sale to commence at 10 o'clock), the

Household Furniture

of Mr. JOHN T. THOMAS, consisting of One handsome Rosewood-case Piano, one Telescope, one pair large modern Globes, mahogany Telescopic Dining and other Tables, Parlour and Drawing Room Furniture, Bedsteads, Feather Beds, Mattresses, Mahogany Wardrobe, Chests of Drawers, Carpets, &c.

Also, 1 CARRIAGE, 1 CART, 2 SLEIGHS, 1 COW. April 13. W. DODD, Auctioneer.

Blood Stallion "Prince Edward."

FOR SALE BY AUCTION.



ON WEDNESDAY, 25th April instant, at noon, on the Market Square, Charlottetown, "Prince Edward" took the Royal Agricultural First Prize for Two Year-old Blood Colts, in the Autumn of 1854, and the Stallion Prize for all ages, on the 4th of April last; further praise is useless. He will be set up at £120 currency, and sold to the highest bidder. The Royal Agricultural Society will give the purchaser Ten Pounds, as a bonus to insure his stay in the Island for this season.

Terms of sale.—Twenty sovereigns down; half the balance on the 1st of January next, and the other half, on the first of January, 1857. Good security will be required for the payment of the balances. For further particulars, apply to CHAS. STEWART, Esq., Secretary to the Royal Agricultural Society, or to Mr. W. HODGES, Rustico, Charlottetown, 5th April, 1855. 1855

Valuable Building Lot for Sale BY AUCTION.

ON TUESDAY, the 1st day of May next, at 12 o'clock, (if not previously disposed of by private sale,) part of WATER LOT opposite Town Lot No. 13, in the First Hundred of Charlottetown Lots, being nearly opposite the residence of Dr. Conroy, and now in the possession of the Masonic Hall Company. For further particulars apply to Mr. J. W. MORRISON, No. 3, Queen Street, or to W. T. PAW, Auctioneer. April 2d, 1855. Ex

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. BLAZELY, 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.)

Valuable Business Stand.

TO be sold by Auction on Thursday, the 10th day of May next, on the premises, all that piece of land situated between Mr. Gaffney's and the Prince Edward House, on Pownall 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 Pownall Wharf renders it a desirable situation for a first rate business stand.—Terms at sale. W. DODD, Auctioneer. March 19.

MR. B. DAVIES is instructed by the Misses Stewart to offer at public Sale on Thursday, 21st June next, at 12 o'clock upon the premises, SEVEN VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS, not to be equalled as business Sites in Charlottetown, being part of their Real Estate, facing on Queen Square, immediately opposite the Market House. Terms, 20 per cent. deposit to be paid immediately after Sale and the remainder secured by Mortgage, payable in five years in annual instalments with interest, when an indisputable title will be given. Further particulars made known on application at the Auctioneer's Room, opposite Mr. Peake's Buildings, Queen's Wharf. April 7th, 1855. Ex Is.

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 8, Third Range, Letter (B), with the HOUSE and OUT-HOUSES on the same. This Lot is eligibly situated, adjoining Wm. SANDERSON, 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.

House to Let.

TO LET, part of that new HOUSE, fronting on Kent Street, possession given immediately. Apply to THOMAS DODD, Pownall Street, Nov. 24. if

For Sale.

THAT beautiful Estate of "WARRINGTON," in one or more Lots, to suit purchasers. For particulars, as to terms and title please apply at the office of the Hon. CHARLES YOUNG. F. N. GISBORNE Charlottetown Royalty, April 2.

Silent Sorrow.

CERTAIN HELP.

Numerous Extraordinary, Anatomical, Exploratory Coloured, Engravings. In Six Languages. Fifty-third Edition. Price 2s. 6d. in a sealed envelope through all Booksellers or sent post free from the Author, for 42 Postage Stamps.

THE MEDICAL ADVISER on the physical decay of the system produced by delusive excesses, infection, the effects of climate, &c.; with remarks on the treatment practiced by the Author with such unvarying success, since his settlement in this country. Rules for self-treatment, &c.

By WALTER DE ROOS, M.D., 35, Ely Place, Holborn Hill, London, where he may be consulted on these matters daily, from 11 till 4. Sundays excepted.

Sold also by Gilbert, 49, Paternoster-row, London; Watt, 11, Elm Row, Edinburgh; Powell, 15, Westmoreland-street, Dublin; and through all others.

Dr. De Roos, from long practical experience in the most celebrated institutions of this country and the continent, has had, perhaps, unusual opportunities of observing the peculiarities relating to the physiology, pathology, and general treatment of the disorders referred to in the above work, and having devoted his studies almost exclusively to this class of diseases, he is enabled confidently to undertake their removal in as short a time as is consistent with safety.

PERSONS IN ANY PART OF THE WORLD, may be successfully treated by forwarding a correct detail of their case, with a remittance for Medicines, &c. which will be returned with the utmost despatch, and secure from observation.

THE CONCENTRATED GUTTE VIVE, or Vegetable Life Drops, are recommended to all those who have injured themselves by early excesses, and brought on Spasmodic, Nervousness, Weakness, Languor, Low Spirits, Aversion to Society, Study or Business, Timidity, Trembling and shaking of the Hands and Limbs, Indigestion, Flatulency, Shortness of Breath, Cough, Asthma, Consumptive Habits, Dimness of Sight, Dizziness, Pains in the Head, &c.

Their almost marvelous power in removing contumacious, Secondary symptoms, (Eruptions, Sore Throat, Pains in the Bones and Joints, Scarcy, Scrofula, and all other impurities, must be felt to be believed. 4s. 6d.; 11s.; and 33s. per bottle. The 25 Packages, by which £1 12s. are saved; and the £10 packages, by which a still greater saving is effected, will be sent from the Establishment only, on receipt of the amount per draft on a London house, or otherwise.

PAINS in the BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, Indigestion, Bile, Flatulency, Headache, Nervousness, Debility, Diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys, Stricture, &c.

THE COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, a their name Renal (or the Kidneys) indicates, are the most safe and efficacious remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges of any kind, and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally, which if neglected, frequently result in stone in the bladder, and a lingering, painful death. They agree with the most delicate stomach, strengthen the digestive organs, increase the appetite, improve the general health, and will effect a cure when other medicines have utterly failed. Price 4s. 6d., 11s., & 33s. per Box, through all Medicine Vendors.

GUARD AGAINST the recommendation of spurious or other articles by unprincipled Vendors, who thereby obtain a large profit. To protect the PUBLIC against FRAUD, Her Majesty's Hon. Commissioners have directed the words "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," to be printed in white letters on the Stamp affixed to the above, to imitate which, is felony.

Sold by HASZARD & OWEN, Queen Square, Charlottetown.

WAX WORK.

THIS handsome and well-known Horse "WAXWORK," imported from England by the Royal Agricultural Society in 1853, will serve for the season at the following places, commencing on the 10th April.—He will on Monday, the 30th of April, go on the New Glasgow Road, as far as Mr. Wp. Ling's, and stand there from 12 until 3; thence go on to Rustico, and stand at Mr. Christopher Bulman's until Tuesday morning; thence go on to New Glasgow, and stand at Mr. Dickenson's from 11 until 2; thence go on to New London, and stand at Mr. Fyfe's from Tuesday evening until Thursday morning; thence return to Mr. Haslam's, and stand from 12 until 3; thence go on to Mr. R. Bagnall's, and stand from Thursday evening until Friday morning; thence return home on Friday evening, and alternately once a fortnight to the above named places for the season. He will stand in Charlottetown every Saturday, and every second Wednesday, at Mr. Jonathan Collins's Stables, old York River Road, at the Subscriber's Stables, old York River Road, 4 1/2 miles from Charlottetown. This Horse stands 16 1/2 hands high, and is of a handsome grey color; this horse has given the Farmers in Queen's County good satisfaction by proving a sure foal-getter, and his stock are very much admired. Terms, 15s for the season, the money to be paid the first time of serving.

JOHN STOCKMAN. Old York River Road, March 27. on

Shipyard.

FOR SALE, or to be let for 1 or 5 years, and possession given in May next, a desirable Shipyard, situate in Charlottetown. J. P. BEETE. March 13, 1855.

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, containing 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 occupation 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.

FOR SALE,

Two Hundred Acres of LAND, with SAW MILL, GRIST MILL, KILN, and other Machinery. Immediate possession can be given.

TO BE SOLD, the Leasehold Interest of 290 Acres of superior LAND, on the New Bedouque Road, Lot 31. It is situated in a flourishing Settlement, 11 miles from Charlottetown, together with a newly erected piece of Machinery, on new and improved plans, consisting of Flour Mill, Oat Mill, and Kiln, now in prime working order; likewise, a superior Threshing Machine, and a splendid Lathe attached,—all new, and will bear inspection by any competent Mill Wright.

There is also a good DWELLING HOUSE, and outhouses, with a good Blacksmith's Shop, and a set of Blacksmith's Tools, nearly new. One-half of the Land could soon be made fit for the plough. The remainder is covered with an excellent growth of Hard and Soft Wood.

Terms of Sale, liberal—the greater part of the purchase money to remain on interest, by giving good and satisfactory security.

Application to be made to WILLIAM SMALE, on the premises.

March 26th, 1855. e3w

To be let,

FOR such a term of years as may be agreed upon, the Farm, known as SHERWOOD, 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 commodious Out-houses. Possession can be given immediately. Apply to J. HAMILTON LANE, Esq., Pictou, or in Charlottetown, to Wm. FORGAN, Esq. February 28th, 1855. lieaw 151

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.

FOR SALE.

THAT valuable plot of GROUND at the head of Prince Street, formerly the site of the Baptist Chapel, fronting 100 feet on Easton Street, and 104 on Upper Prince Street. It is one of the most desirable situations in the suburbs for a gentleman's residence, or is capable of being divided into three good building Lots. For Terms, &c. apply to W. H. POPE. June 8.

FOR SALE—GROVER ISLAND, situated in Richmond Bay, about one-fourth of a mile from Princetown. This Island contains about 80 acres, and as a fishing station is unequalled in this Island,—having a sufficient depth of water on one side for vessels of large burthen, and being entirely free from drift sand. An indisputable Title will be given; and for further particulars, apply to Wm. FORGAN, Esq., Charlottetown. April 22, 1854. (liew. 1f)

TO BE LET.

THE MANSION HOUSE of 'FALCONWOOD,' beautifully situated on the Banks of the Hillsborough, about two miles above Charlottetown, and commanding an extensive view of the river. The House, which is one of the most substantial Brick Buildings on the Island, contains dining room, drawing room, parlour, library, spacious hall and staircase, with servants' room, laundry, store room kitchen, &c., on the first floor; eight large bed rooms and dressing room in the upper story, with extensive cellars, and hot air stove in the sunk story. The Grounds consist of Flower and Kitchen GARDEN, and Twelve acres of valuable LAND, in first-rate condition, partly under Hay and Pasture. The House is surrounded by fine old trees, which completely shelter it from the Easterly and Northerly winds. Apply at the House. March 22.

TO LET, or the Interest in the Lease to be sold of the premises at present occupied by the Subscriber on Queen's Square, facing the Market-house—the shop is at present let for about 9 months from this date—this stand for the business of an Inn or Mercantile dealing, cannot be surpassed, nor would the Subscriber dispose of it, but that he is desirous of settling himself and family on a farm. ALEXANDER BRYSON. March 3d, 1855.

Building Lots for Sale and Lease.

SIX BUILDING LOTS only will be sold at the Ferry opposite Charlottetown, Lot 48, the remaining 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.

Just

WEE JAMIE DUNCAN'S

New Establishment of

Tin, Copper, Iron, and Plumber Work. Next door to the residence of the Hon. Geo. Coles.

From his late experience in the Old Country, and by strict attention to the execution of orders, he hopes to merit a share of public patronage. P.S.—Jobbing punctually attended to.

WILLIAM STRAIGHT,

Hatter and Dyer.

GENTLEMEN'S Clothes cleaned, Spots and Stains extracted, and restored to their original colour. Beaver and Silk Hats cleaned and stiffened. Ase, Kosuth and Felt Hats of all Descriptions. Orders taken at the Queen's Arms, 3 Mile-Road, and at JAMES REID'S, Queen Street Charlottetown.

Administration Notice.

ALL persons having legal demands against the Estate of the late Mr. Roderick Mathewson, Farmer, of Rustico, deceased, are hereby notified to furnish the same, duly attested, within twelve months from this date; and all persons indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to WILLIAM MATHEWSON, Administrators. JAMES MATHEWSON.

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 Ships Rudder Braces, Spikes, Bolts, Hinges, ornaments Fastenings for Ships' Wheels and Capstons and Belts Composition Mill Bushes and Treshing Machine Brasses, &c. &c. All of which are warranted of the best material. P.S. The highest price will be given for old Copper, Brass and Composition.

MONEY TO LEND

ON FREEHOLD ESTATE.

T. HEATH HAVILAND, Barrister at Law, Queen Square, Charlottetown. November 11th, 1854.

To Daguerrean Artists.

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.

Canvas, Twine and Bolt Rope.

ON SALE, by Consignment, 200 BOLTS CANVAS, in assorted numbers, TWINE and BOLT ROPE, which will be sold as low as it can be imported, by Great George Street, March 9. H. HASZARD. H. HASZARD.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber hereby notifies all persons indebted to him, either by Note or Book Account, that unless they make immediate payment, their Accounts will be placed in the hands of an Attorney for collection. C. CROSS. March 15.

Euston Street Tannery.

THE Subscriber hereby informs the public that he has entered upon the business heretofore conducted by Mr. C. Cross as Tanner and Carrier; and hopes by strict attention to business to merit a share of public patronage. N.B. The highest price will be paid in Cash for Hides and Skins. H. C. TROWAN. March 24, 3m

1855.

THE splendid ENTIRE HORSE "FEARNOT," sired by the old "COLUMBUS." The dam of the horse is a full bred Canadian Mare. This Horse was raised by ALEXANDER MACINNIS, of Seven-mile Bay; is a coal black—sides and nose tipped with brown. This animal stands 15 1/2 hands high, and built in proportion. The terms for the season will be 14s. cash, payable on the first day of January next. All customers paid to the nearest station. Terms of insuring will be £1 cash, Five Shillings in hand when served. Eight Shillings, cash, by the single leap, paid in hand when served.

Will leave the premises of JAMES HELM, groom and owner, commencing the season on Monday, 30th day of April, and will attend once a fortnight at each station, until the last day of July. This is a well proved superior character. STATIONS.—Malpeque; Townsend's Corner; Tryon; West River; Charlottetown; Bolt's, New Glasgow Road; South-West River, New London.

IS intended to be the navigation, Shediac, weekly, prevented by any. This Steamer is commodious of the adjoining Colon that from the comfort and known character Public will greatly maintain a good and the adjoining navigation. Days of sailing given. Charlottetown.

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ALL PERSONS in  
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Charlottetown, 24

FOR SALE, by  
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Queen Street, Apr

Hops!  
FOR SALE, by R  
in Pownall Street  
March 23, 1855.

WHEREAS cert  
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This is to give not  
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Kenwith, Towns  
DOYLE'S Pocket  
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For 2

The New  
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