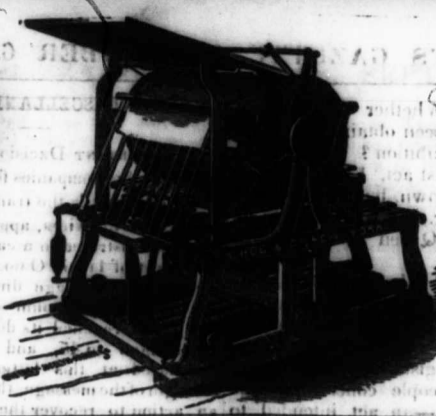


# HASZARD'S FARMER'S COMMERCIAL



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**JOHN HARPER,**  
Auctioneer and Commission Merchant,  
(Queen-St, in Mr. Desbrisay's Buildings.)  
Solicits the patronage of the public, and will endeavor to merit the confidence of all who may favor him with business in the above line. Feb. 11, 1856.

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HASZARD & OWEN have received a large stock of the above of the following sizes—  
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These Bolts have neatly turned heads and are offered for sale at from 25 to 50 per cent lower than they can be made for on the island.

**COPAL VARNISH.**  
A FEW Tin-cans of superior COPAL VARNISH for sale by  
H. HASZARD.  
Charlottetown, July 2d, 1855.

**A CARD.**  
**HAVILAND & BRECKEN,**  
Barristers & Attorneys at Law,  
NOTARIEN PUBLIC, &c., &c.  
OLD CUSTOM-HOUSE BUILDINGS,  
WATER-STREET, CHARLOTTETOWN,  
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PHILIPS F. IRVING, COMMANDER.  
Under contract with the Provincial Government carrying Her Majesty's Mails.

THIS superior British built STEAMER—coppered and copper fastened, 212 tons Register, 90 horse power, classed at Lloyd's for 15 years, having superior accommodations for Passengers—will run regularly, during the season, on the line between Charlottetown and Pictou, and between Charlottetown and Shediac:—  
Leaving Shediac, unless prevented by unforeseen circumstances, every Tuesday morning, at 6 o'clock, for Charlottetown; leaving Charlottetown for Pictou every Tuesday at 2 o'clock; returning from Pictou every Wednesday, leaving at 8 o'clock; will again leave Charlottetown for Pictou every Thursday morning, at 10 o'clock; will return from Pictou every Friday, leaving at 6 o'clock; and will go on to Shediac, leaving Charlottetown at 1 o'clock.  
For freight or passage, apply at Richibucto to the owner, L. P. W. DESBRISAY, Esq.—in Shediac to E. J. SMITH, Esq.—in Pictou to Messrs. J. & J. YORSTON.—or in Charlottetown to THEO. DESBRISAY.  
June 12, 1856.

**Harness and Coach Hardware.**  
**EDWARD DANA,**  
MANUFACTURER & IMPORTER  
29 Kilby Street, (near State), Boston.  
OFFERS for Cash at low prices, Springs, Axles, Bolts, Spokes, Rims, Shafts, Enamelled Cloth, Patent and Enamelled Leather; all of first quality. Superior malleable Iron on hand, and furnished to order and pattern. Full assortment American Harness, Hardware. PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO ORDERS.

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

**Hardware Hardware!!**  
JUST RECEIVED from the United States, and for Sale by HASZARD & OWEN—  
Mortise Locks and Latches, from 9d to 20s each, Rim, western, store door and plate Locks, &c.  
Small Locks, (a large stock,)  
Wardrobe, hat and coat Hooks, 4s a 2s 6d per doz.  
Iron and wooden Bench Screws,  
Clamp and Riggers' Screws,  
Wilson's Braces, (gear-wheel'd), &c. 2s 3d a 16s.  
Mineral, porcelain, silvered Door-Shutter and Draw-  
or Knobs,  
Mahogany, walnut and japanned Drawer Knobs,  
Coal Chisels and Tinsmiths' Tools,  
Pencil Sharpeners,  
Grindstone Fixtures, from 7s 6d a 12s  
Circular Saws and Arbors, and Leather Belting,  
Hammers, (a large assorted Stock)  
Hatchets, (chisling, claw, lathing, broad, &c)  
Narrow and Broad Axes and Adzes,  
Plumbs and Levels,  
Screw Plates and Dies,  
Web Saws and Handles, lever Sawsets  
India Rubber Packing, combs, toys, bat, ball, &c

**Teacher Wanted.**  
WANTED a Teacher for the Campbellton School, Lot 7; there will be a liberal sum given in addition to the Government Grant. Application to be made to  
EUGENE M'CARTHY

**SPRING SUPPLIES.**  
HASZARD & OWEN, have received ex Ellen from Liverpool, part of their Spring supplies, among which will be found  
Post, Foolscap, and Pott paper, of every description and quality.  
Ruled Papers from Note size to Demy.  
Ledgers, Day and Account Books of every variety.  
Bill Books—receivable and payable, Pens, Penholders, Blacklead, and slate pencils—a large stock.  
Envelopes, Cloth lined, official and other sizes.  
Wrapping paper, Brown, and Gray of all sizes.

**Schooner for Sale!**  
A SCHOONER three years old, under repair, to be sold. She is a good cargo vessel of thirty tons register.  
Apply to—  
WILLIAM HODGES.  
Cymbrin Lodge, Rastion, Aug. 29, 1856.

**QUEEN SQUARE HOUSE.**  
NOW contains an immense assortment of  
**BRITISH AND FRENCH**  
**MANUFACTURES,**  
(the newest make and patterns) just arrived per Brig "INTENDED" direct from England, which is offered for sale at a small advance on cost.  
WM. HEARD.  
Charlottetown, July 2, 1856.

**A good Assortment**  
**WILSON'S**  
CELEBRATED  
**Botanic Medicine**  
AND  
**Thomsonian Preparations,**  
with full directions for  
**FAMILY USE**  
—ALSO—  
**B. O. & G. C. WILSON'S**  
Compound Sarsaparilla,  
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THE NEW BRUNSWICK DISSOLUTION QUESTIONED IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

We copy from the Alliance Weekly News of August 2, Lord Harrington's Questions on New Brunswick:—

"In our Wednesday's narrative of news, we have stated, that Lord Harrington, just before the prorogation of parliament, put to the government a series of five questions touching the extraordinary conduct of the Lieut. Governor of New Brunswick, we are happy in being enabled to publish copies of these answers, and a full report of the remarks with which Lord Harrington prefaced the questions.

The noble Lord opened the enquiry by these very judicious remarks:

"My Lords, I beg your kind indulgence for addressing you at the eleventh hour; and on a subject, I fear, unpopular in this house. The questions I am about to put to her Majesty's government concern two most important subjects.—1st—the Maine Law; 2nd—the dissolution of the Legislative Assembly of New Brunswick by the Governor Mr. Manners Sutton, in opposition to his cabinet and the parliament. Your lordships must well know that the drinking habits of the people in this country fill our pauper-houses, lunatic asylums, penitentiaries, jails, hulks, and penal settlements with their miserable inmates.

"From this source, too, the famous Earl of Shaftesbury recruits for his ragged schools, but what has all this demonstration to do with New Brunswick? It has to do with it, because the same vice and crime that exists in this, exists in that country. The Legislative Assembly of New Brunswick have, therefore, passed the Maine Law. And can her Majesty's government condemn it for that noble conduct? Do they not rather deserve your admiration? Let us next consider what the Maine Law is, which now agitates the world. The Maine Law is the prohibition of the sale of strong beverages. It prohibits the sale, of these liquors. Be it understood, then, that all men under this law may drink what they please, beer, spirits, wine, &c. This subject has been ably argued by the 'Edinburgh Review,' the great organ of Whig government; as also by the 'Westminster Review' and the Alliance. Will your lordships discredit me when I say that a prohibitory liquor law prevails over a large portion of the world. In America, eleven states and two territories are under the Maine Law. More than eleven millions of persons, under a government of universal suffrage, obey the law, and not one of the eleven states has repealed it. Canada and Nova Scotia have carried it to a second reading, and next session it will be in force. Add to these millions all the Mohammedan and Hindoo States. And now, my lords, have I not proved to you that a large portion of the world is under a Prohibitory Liquor Law? Next let us consider the dissolution of the National Assembly of New Brunswick by the Governor, in opposition to the council and the parliament. The blame—if blame there be—is attributable to the government, for no subordinate officer would have dared to have taken so bold and so bad a course, except under the sanction of the government, for reasons yet to be made known. No Sovereign in this country since the revolution has ever dissolved a parliament in opposition to his cabinet. Now the colonies have constitutions nearly similar to the parent state, consequently there is no precedent of a similar act of unconstitutional power having been exercised in her Majesty's North American Empire. Here the Earl of Harrington was interrupted by the process for dissolving the parliament. After the prorogation, the Earl of Harrowby gave Lord Harrington the answers intended to be given to his questions."

Question 1st.—Whether in New Brunswick in the year 1852, some 30,000 persons petitioned the Legislative Assembly in favor of a Prohibitory Liquor Law?

Reply.—According to the journals of the Assembly of 1852, there appear to have been 20 petitions on this subject but the number of the signatures is not stated.

Question 2d.—Whether the representative body elected in 1854, carried that measure?

Reply.—The Assembly was elected in 1851, and passed in 1852, an "Act to prevent the traffic in intoxicating liquors." This law, which did not prohibit the importation of intoxicating liquors was repealed in 1854 by an "Act to regulate the sale of spirituous liquors." This latter act has been amended by a third act, of no importance. Finally, in the session of 1855, a fourth Act was passed to "prevent the importation, manufacture, and traffic in intoxicating liquors."

Question 3d.—Whether the Queen's sign manual had been obtained in 1856, to enforce the prohibition?

Reply.—This last act, 1855, was not reserved for the crown, but was assented to by the governor. It was "left to its operation" by the Queen in Council, in November, 1855.

Question 4th.—Whether the Lieutenant Governor, Mr. Manners Sutton, has now dissolved the parliament in direct opposition to his Council, in order to appeal from the Legislative body to the appetites of the people concerning the Prohibitory Law,—an act intended to save the laboring classes from sickness, pauperism and crimes, and to secure to the State a sober and healthy race of men the great source of power and of wealth?

Reply.—Mr. Manners Sutton, contrary to the opinion of his then advisers, considered a dissolution of the Assembly to be requisite. On his insisting on this point; his executive council resigned and a new administration was formed, on whose responsibility the Assembly was dissolved. The motives which influenced Mr. Sutton in this proceeding are disclosed in a despatch of the 31st May. A new Assembly has been called and is now sitting.

Question 5th.—Whether in her Majesty's North American empire there exists any precedent for the exercise, on the part of a governor, of such an act of power in opposition to his council?

Reply.—I know not of such instance but responsible government has only been established ten years in Canada, and about five in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.

Where now is all the talk concerning Colonial precedents! The Imperial Government by the mouth of the Earl of Harrowby, declare they know of no such precedent. Nor any other live man or "live Lord." The fictitious cases of those who hate the Prohibitory Law, got up with fine spun theories, have received their solution. They were merely imaginary. Mr. Sutton may decline now behind the timber of his "great seal and his little seal,"—but we venture to affirm, that ere the question is finally settled in the House of Lords, he will find his anything but a cough of roses.

Then, independent and irrespective of all factions and classes, the rights of the people will have been vindicated—our beneficent Law will have been honorably exonerated from the foul charges brought against it, and its principles will have become highly exalted—the public mind will be enlightened and ripe to re-assent its enactment and to ensure its enforcement—the humble and the lowly, as well as the aristocratic and the rich, will surely and in reality find ample reason to believe, that their sacred rights will not soon be made again the foot ball of any man or any body of men. Then will the protection of our Laws be indeed a reality—not a fiction—and all men will enjoy the fullest happiness and freedom beneath the glorious safeguards of the BRITISH CONSTITUTION.—Temp. Telegraph.

FEES OF CLERGYMEN AT FUNERALS.—Some of the religious newspapers are contending that clergymen should receive fees for their attendance upon funerals. When called upon to officiate out side of their own congregations, they are certainly entitled to some remuneration. A man, who, from indifference or unbelief, at all times refuses to contribute to the support of religious worship, ought not to expect the gratuitous performance of its most solemn rites when sorrow and bereavement enter his dwelling.—Providence Journal.

THE FASHIONS: A PROSE BALLAD.—I saw her as she sailed along in elegant silk balloon, borne on by many a puff of praise, all sung to an a la mode tune. I saw her as she trailed along, like a racer sharp and thin; and many a voice in ecstasy exclaimed she would "win." I saw a coal-scuttle bonnet, with a front of a foot or two, and rapturous praise, in a thousand ways, proclaimed that it would "do." I saw a cup and saucer stuck on the back of her head, and the very same crowd with its praises loud, declared that fashion led. Hurrah for balloons, and racers, coal-scuttles, cups saucers, too. To thunder with sense and reason—I'm bound to go crazy too!

MISCELLANEOUS.

AN IMPORTANT DECISION.—The liability of telegraphic companies for damages on account of errors in the transmission of messages over the wires, appears to have been fully demonstrated in a case recently tried in a court of law in Ohio. The complaint was that a message directing the purchase of a large amount of wool at 40 cents per pound, reached its destination with the 40 changed to 45, and as this wool was purchased at this latter figure on the strength of the message, the plaintiff brought an action to recover the loss to which he was exposed, laying his damages at the difference between the price actually paid under the dispatch, and the market value of wool at the time and place of purchase, and judgment was given for the plaintiff for \$750 without interest.

THE CLOUDS DROP DOWN THE DEW.—The following quotation from Dr. Wells on dew is highly instructive: "I had often smiled in the pride of half knowledge at the means frequently employed by gardeners to protect tender plants from cold, as it appeared to me impossible that a thin mat, or any such flimsy substance, could prevent them from attaining the temperature of the atmosphere, by which alone I thought them liable to be injured. But when I learned that bodies on the surface of the earth become, during a still and serene night, colder than the atmosphere, by radiating their heat to the heavens, I perceived immediately a just reason for the practice which I had before deemed useless. Being desirous, however, of acquiring some precise information on this subject, I fixed perpendicularly in the earth of a grass plot four small sticks, and above their upper extremities, which were six inches above the grass, and formed the corners of a square, whose sides were two feet long, I drew tightly a very thin cambric handkerchief. In this disposition of things, therefore, nothing existed to prevent the free passage of air from the exposed grass to that which was sheltered except the four small sticks, and there was no substance to radiate downward to the latter grass except the cambric handkerchief. The sheltered grass, however, was found nearly of the same temperature as the air, while the unsheltered was five degrees or more colder. One night the fully-exposed grass was eleven degrees colder than the air, but the sheltered was only three degrees colder. Hence we see the power of a very slight covering to avert or lessen the injurious coldness of the ground.—Hunt's Eminent; Physics.—

RAIN, OR NO RAIN.—The little parish of Yellowdale farmers had long been without a minister. One day the Rev. Mr. Surely visited the village, and was asked to stay over Sunday and preach to them. The people were pleased with his sermons, and some were anxious to have him stop. A meeting was called to know the mind of the people. "I don't see any use in having a minister," said Sharp, a rich old farmer; "a parson can't learn me any thing; if we've any money to spare, we better lay it out in something that will bring a firer return." The Sabbath-loving part of the people argued strongly against him. "Well," answered Sharp, not choosing to show himself convinced, "I've heard tell of ministers that could pray for rain, and bring it; if we could hit upon one of that sort, I'd go for hiring him."

Mr. Sharp was a man of consequence, and the younger and less knowing of his neighbours were quite taken with the idea. "That would be a minister worth having," they thought. And after much talk, it was agreed to hire Mr. Surely upon this condition—that he would give them rain, or fair weather when they wanted it; for their farms often suffered both from severe droughts and heavy rains. Mr. Surely was immediately waited upon by a committee of the parish, who soon came back, bringing the minister with them. "I will accept your terms upon one condition," said he, "that you must agree upon what sort of weather you want." This appeared reasonable, and matters were arranged for a year's stay at Yellowdale.

Weeks passed on, bringing midsummer heats. For three weeks it had not rained, and the young corn was beginning to curl with drought. Now for the minister's promise. "Come," said Sharp, with one or two others whose hilly farms were suffering, "we need rain; you remember your promise?" "Certainly," answered the minister, "call a meeting." A meeting was called. "Now, my friends," said the pastor, "what is it you want?" "Rain, rain," shouted half a dozen voices. "Very well; when will you have it?" "This very night, all night long," said Sharp, to which several others assented. "No, no; not to-night," cried Mr. Smith; "I've six or seven tons of well-made hay out; I would not have it wet for any thing."

"So have I," added Mr. Peck; "no rain to-night." "Will you have it to-morrow?" asked the minister. But it would take all to-morrow to get it in. So objections came up for the two or three next days. "In four days, then?" said Mr. Surely. "Yes," cried Sharp; "all the hay will be in, and no more need be cut till!" "Stop! stop!" cried Mrs. Sharp, pulling her husband smartly by the sleeve; "that day we have set to go to Snow-hill. It may n't rain then."

In short, the meeting resulted in just no conclusion at all, for it was found quite impossible to agree. "Until you make up your minds," said the pastor on leaving, "we must all trust in the Lord."

Both Mr. Smith and M. Peck got their hay in, but on the day the Sharps were to go to Snow hill it began to rain in good earnest. Sharp lost his visit, but his crops gained.

And so it happened once or twice again. The year rolled by, and the people could never all agree upon what kind of weather they wanted. Mr. Surely, of course, had no occasion to fulfil his part of the contract, and the result was, that they began to open their eyes to the fact, that this world would be a strange place, if its inhabitants should govern it. They saw that nature's laws could be safely trusted in the hands of nature's God.

At the close of the year, the minister spoke of leaving. This the people would not listen to. "But I cannot stay under the old contract," said he.

"Nor do we want you to," said Sharp much humbled; "only stay and teach us and our children how to know God and obey his laws."

"And all things above our proper sphere," added the pastor, "we will leave with God for 'He doeth all things well.'"

THE SULTAN'S TREASURES.—Marshal Pelissier, during his stay at Constantinople, was conducted to the kiosk which contains the royal treasures of the Turkish Sultans. The visitor's attention is first attracted by the throne of Kei-Kanous, Sultan of Koniah in 1245, which is of solid silver, covered with enamelled designs of the greatest beauty, representing the thrones and ornaments of the Kings of Persia in the oldest time. It is surrounded on every side with cloth of gold, and the cushions are of crimson velvet, embroidered with pearls and precious stones. Close to it are to be seen the shield and sabre which Sultan Amurath wore, when he made his triumphal entry into Constantinople after his Expedition. These arms are dazzling with diamonds. By their side is the precious box which contained the Koran, and which the Sultan Suleyman carried with him during his campaigns. The lid is covered with jewels of price among which is a turquoise in the shape of an almond of immense size. To the end of the cord which served to suspend the box is fixed an emerald as large as a hen's egg. In another part of the room are arranged the aigrettes which the Sultans formerly wore in their turbans on days of ceremony. The emeralds, rubies and diamonds, collected together in these ornaments, are of a size and brilliancy to excite wonder, and it may safely be predicted that Western Europe can not boast of jewels to be compared to those handed down by the ancient Sultans.



EVACUATION OF THE SEAT OF WAR.

The Times correspondent writes from Constantinople on the 31st ult.—It is but three months and a few days since the exchange of the ratifications of the treaty, and not only the Crimea but Turkey likewise is evacuated by the whole British army. Her Majesty's ship Rosalinde taken on board the last detachment of the infantry depot of Scutari three months before the time allotted by the convention. Of all the thousands who formed the British force in the East, there will be only fifteen men remaining to-morrow with General Stokes, as orderlies. Forty-five battalions of British infantry, 13 regiments of cavalry, 20 batteries of field and horse artillery, the largest sloop train the world ever saw, augmented by no small number of Russian guns, 15,000 men, (cardinal troops) with all their material, and six regiments of the Foreign Legion, have been taken away, part to England, part to different points in the Mediterranean; while 20,000 of the Turkish contingent were brought down from Ketchik to Constantinople. Besides this, mountains of stores and provisions have been removed within the same period of time, and either sold or transported to England. It is especially in the respect that the military and naval authorities at Constantinople deserve praise for their early activity and management. Warned by the sad experience of the winter of 1854-55, the home authorities fell, in that of 1855-56, into the other extreme, and heaped up stores and provisions in such abundance that they would have been sufficient for twice the number of the British army. Although this was a fault on the right side, yet when peace came, the embarrassments were not diminished by it. Losses were actual and inevitable, and the question was to devise the means by which these losses could be reduced to the smallest amount. The freight of vessels being, if anything, rather higher than during the war, the carrying back of cumbersome stores was out of the question. The great difficulty was where to draw the line. It was calculated, for instance, that the transport of a horse to England would be about £30; so all horses which were of less value were sold. In spite of the number which had to be disposed of, the sale succeeded better than could be expected, and the horses, I am told, fetched an average price of £20. The heaviest losses were made with the transport mules, which had been bought for fabulous prices; these had to be thrown on the market all at once, and only a very few were taken by the Turkish government, which proved the best customer for the horses. Another difficulty was the huts and sheds, especially those which had been built on spot, such as those at Giust-Varai, and the barracks and stables at Haidar Pasha. As they were erected on ground belonging to the Government or hired from private individuals, they had to be sold for the value of the materials alone, and in large lots, which restricted the number of bidders. Carts, tools, and similar articles found no market at all, as they are not used in the country; they had, therefore, all to be taken away. This was likewise the case with some kinds of provisions, such as salt meat; hay, barley, oats, and flour had a ready enough sale, but naturally at low prices, so that speculators have bought large quantities of barley to send it to the English market. The hay was mostly taken by the Turkish Government at 25s. the ton. The only thing which remains now is the settling of the respective claims of the English and Turkish Governments; Major Gordon, Royal Engineers, has been appointed to settle the military, and Captain Barlow, R. N., the naval accounts, between the two Governments. Admiral Grey and General Stork's staff, with the exception of Major Macdonald, are leaving to-day in the Rosalinde. With the departure of the troops all the establishments made necessary by their presence, have been likewise broken up gradually. First amongst these are the hospitals. The general hospital and that at Kuleh have been shut for some time, and both buildings given up to the Turks. The naval hospital at Metropoli was closed last week, and the imperial Kiosk which contained it cleared out; about the same time the last batch of sick, 124, were embarked from the barrack hospital at Scutari. Miss Nightingale kept her departure secret, in order to avoid all kind of demonstration, and embarked with her aunt, Mrs. Smith, on board the French steamer for England. The speedy evacuation of the British army, besides being a proof of the resources of England, is even more a proof of her intention to carry out the points of the treaty in the fullest spirit, nor are our allies behindhand in this respect, and if we take into account the great number of troops, the fifteen days more which it will take them to evacuate Turkey are not at all to be much. They continue to display the greatest activity, and by the 15th of next month, the last French soldier will have left.

In the face of these endeavors of the allies to perform their part of the treaty, it is very satisfactory to see every day new proofs of the very contrary on the side of the Russians. As I wrote to you some time ago, they seem to give no signs of their intention of evacuating Kara, and they will still remain on the Serpents Island. To the latter place they sent eight men, while the Turks have sent 50 and an officer to induce them to withdraw. The suspension in Bessarabia is at a complete standstill, through the excuse of the necessity of referring everything to St. Petersburg. All these signs of a not very conciliatory disposition have induced the allied governments to take steps to show the Russians that, although the allied armies have been withdrawn, France and England have still the means of enforcing the observance of the treaty, and Lord Lyons has received the order to send a flotilla to the Black Sea. Accordingly, two days ago, Admiral Sir Houston Stewart went up in the Hannibal to S-Bastopol, to show the British flag; thence he will proceed to Odessa and some other places. At the same time Her Majesty's steamer Gladiator, Captain Hillier, and the gun-boat Snake, went to observe the mouths of the Danube. No French vessel has yet gone, but should the Russian persist in keeping Kara and not leaving the Serpents Island, they will probably follow too.

A Frenchman, lately arrived from Sebastopol, reports that the Russians have raised four of the sunken vessels—two steamers, a large corvette, and a frigate—and have set to repairing them. This latter part seems scarcely credible, as, according to the very best naval authorities, none of the sunken vessels could ever be made serviceable.

Besides this Russian complication, there seems to be another threatening. The Turks, in taking possession of Ismail, have raised there the Turkish flag. The Austrian agent there has protested, giving as the reason of his protest that the territory having been ceded to Moldavia, not to Turkey, the Turks had no right to hoist their flag there. This protest is tantamount to a protest against the sovereignty of the Porte in the Principalities, and the more strange, as even in Servia, which is at least as independent of the Porte as the Principalities, nobody ever questioned the right of the latter to hoist its flag on the fortresses. Nevertheless, Count Baul has supported the protest of his agent, which is in direct contradiction with the assurance given by the Austrian interuncio to the Turkish government.

OUT OF FAVOUR AGAIN.—It is rumoured among diplomatic men here, that General Mouravieff's resignation of the Caucasian Government and general command results from serious difference of opinion upon administrative and military questions between that brave soldier and the council of state, supported by the Emperor. This is not the first time during the general's career, that he has ventured to differ with the highest authorities. On the former occasion, a long disgrace followed, and it was not until about the year 1853, that he was replaced on active service and appointed to the command of the corps of Grenadiers.

The summer of 1812, 1814, 1818, 1836, and 1856 are the hottest remembered in Ireland by the "oldest inhabitant." It was exceedingly hot in 1826, but we believe the present weather to be more so.

A singular circumstance occurred at the Strasburg railway station, when the Emperor arrived on Saturday—either from the swelling of the wood or a derangement in the lock—it was found impossible to open the door of his Majesty's carriage, and he had, after waiting some time, to clamber through the window as best he could. All his suite followed in the same way, except one fat unfortunate, who had to be dragged out by force.

The 17th is the day fixed for the departure of the Emperor and Empress to Biarritz; but the Emperor will not remain there more than a few days with the Empress, though her intention is to stop a month. This new separation of the imperial couple, so shortly after a separation of some weeks' duration, has given rise to much comment.

Marshal Vaillant, as *locum tenens* for the minister of public worship, has addressed a circular to the different archbishops and bishops, calling their attention to the fact that the present year has been memorable for the birth of a prince imperial at the moment of the signature of a glorious peace, and requesting them to order that a "Te Deum" shall be sung in all the churches of their respective dioceses on the 15th inst., the *fete* day of the Emperor, as a mark of gratitude to Providence for those blessings.

The *Menture* announces, that Marshal Pelissier, by an imperial decree, is named Duke of Malakhoff. A law is to be presented to the Legislative body for a grant of 100,000*l.* a year to accompany this title.

LITERATURE IN TURKEY.—The council of state, which has taken up the subject of public instruction in the Turkish empire, made a few days ago some useful suggestions for the diffusion of knowledge and instruction. One of them has reference to the imperial printing establishment, and the other has been made with the object of facilitating the purchase of printed books in the provinces. As regards the first, the council of state is anxious to remove the anomaly which places the imperial printing establishment under the control of the ministry of finance, like most other establishments of the treasury. This could pass as long as there was no special branch of the government to whose sphere this establishment could be referred, but there exists now a council of public instruction specially entrusted with everything connected with education and the propagation of knowledge, which must be supposed to be more fit to superintend this establishment than a committee of the ministry of finance. The latter, however, adheres to its right of managing the printing department, and hitherto the council of state could not carry on its views in this respect. I need not tell you, that it is not so much a love of books or a mania for printing which makes the minister of finance obstinate as the anxiety to have the management of the capital of the imperial printing establishment; and yet they cannot exactly boast of the results of their management, at any rate as far as the printing is concerned, for their activity is nearly at a standstill. The reason of this is, that a number of heavy scientific works have been printed, which have scarcely any sale at all, and thus a considerable part of the capital is lying dead and profitless. The council of state now proposes to make some alteration in this respect, to sell at any price those cumbersome folios, and print with the proceeds books more for the people than for the learned, giving thus a little life and activity to the establishment. The other suggestion, as I said, has for its object to facilitate the purchase of books in the provinces. This is nearly impossible under the present circumstances—first, because there are no booksellers except in the large towns, and they sell the books at three and four times their price, which in most cases amounts to a prohibition. The council of state proposes to have circulars issued to the Moodira of every district, with a list of the books which are sold at the printing establishment, and the prices. Every one who wants to get one of the books would only have to deposit the price with the Moodira, or revenue collector, and get the book sent by the post, which will carry books at a reduced rate—namely at five piastres every package under one oke, or 2*l.* lb, for forty hours, or 120 miles; while all other articles have to pay double, or ten piastres.—Constantinople correspondent of the Times.

THE MOON.—Dr. Scoresby, in an account that he has given of some recent observations made with the Earl of Rosse's telescope, says:—"With respect to the moon every object on its surface of one hundred feet was now distinctly to be seen, and he had no doubt that, under favourable circumstances, it would be so with objects sixty feet in height. On its surface were craters of extinct volcanoes, rocks, and masses of stones almost innumerable. He had no doubt that if such a building as he was then in were upon the surface of the moon, it would be rendered distinctly visible by these instruments. But there were no signs of inhabitants such as ours—no vestige of architecture remains to show that the moon is or ever was inhabited by a race of mortals similar to ourselves. It presented no appearance which could lead to the supposition that it contained any thing like the green fields and lovely verdure of this beautiful world of ours. There was no water visible, not a sea, or a river, or even the measure of a reservoir for supplying towns or factory—all seemed desolate."

THE MOON AND THE WEATHER.—In reference to a popular delusion, that the change of the moon influences the weather, a correspondence has just taken place between Professor Nichol and a gentleman in Glasgow, Scotland, who takes an interest in meteorological phenomena. The learned Professor's opinion on this subject is contained in the following letter:

OBSERVATORY, July 5, 1856.  
Dear Sir—I am in receipt of your letter regarding the supposed influence of the changes of the moon on the weather. You are altogether correct. No relation exists between these two classes of phenomena. The question has been tested and decided over and over again by the discussion of long and reliable meteorological tables; nor do I know any other positive way of testing any such point. I confess I cannot at present account for the origin of the prevalent belief. You are welcome to make any use you please of this note. Yours very faithfully,  
J. P. NICHOL.

HOW WOLVES' CAJOLE AND CAPTURE WILD HORSES.  
Whenever several of the larger wolves associate together for mischief, there is always a numerous train of smaller ones to follow in the rear, and act as auxiliaries in the work of destruction. Two large wolves are sufficient to destroy the most powerful horse, and seldom more than two ever begin the assault, although there may be a score in the gang. It is no less curious than amusing to witness this ingenious mode of attack. If there is no snow, or but little on the ground, two wolves approach in the most playful and caressing manner, lying rolling, frisking about, until the too credulous and unsuspecting victim is completely put off his guard by curiosity and familiarity. During this game, equipping on their hind quarters, look on at a distance. After some time spent in this way, the two assailants separate, when one approaches the horse's head, the other his tail, with a shyness and cunning peculiar to themselves. At this stage of the attack their frolicsome approaches become very interesting—it is in right good earnest; the former is a mere decoy, the latter is the real assailant, and keeps his steadily fixed on the hamstring or flank of the horse. The critical moment is then watched, and the attack is simultaneous; both wolves spring at their victim at the same instant, one to the throat the other to the flank—and if successful, which they generally are, the hind one never lets go his hold till the horse is completely disabled. Instead of springing toward or kicking to disengage himself, the horse turns round and round without attempting a defence. The wolf before then springs behind, to assist the other. The sinews are cut, and in half the time I have been describing it, the horse is on his side; his struggles are fruitless—the victory is won. At this signal, the lookers-on close in at a gallop; but the small fry of followers keep at a respectable distance, until their superiors are gorged and then they take their turn unmolested.

A CURE FOR BAD TEMPER.—A cheerful temper—not occasionally, but habitually cheerful—is a quality which no wise man would be willing to dispense with in choosing a wife. It is like a good fire in winter, diffusive and genial in its influence, and always approached with a confidence that it will comfort and do good. Attention to health is one great means of maintaining this excellence unimpaired, and attention to household affairs is another. The state of body which women call bilious is most inimical to habitual cheerfulness; and that which girls call having nothing to do, but which I could call idleness, is equally so. Let me entreat my young readers, if they feel a tendency to melancholy, if they are afflicted with cold feet and headache, but above all, with impatience and irritability, so that they can scarcely make a pleasant reply when spoken to,—let me entreat them to make a trial of the system I am recommending—not simply to run into the kitchen and trifle with the servants, but to set about doing something, that will add to the general comfort of the family, and that will, at the same time, relieve some member of the family of a portion of daily toil. I fear it is a very unromantic conclusion to come to, but my firm conviction is, that half the miseries of young women, and half their ill tempers might thus be avoided.—Mrs. Eels



AMERICAN PARTY SLANG.—Besides these there are titles expressive of minor differences and of cliques and cabals within the regular national parties. The names used for this purpose are generally derived from some accidental circumstance. In a meeting of the democratic party in the city of New York, the friends of a certain candidate for that party's support, finding themselves likely to be outvoted, attempted to break up the meeting by putting out the lights. The friends of the opposing candidate, however, remained; and one of them having in his pocket some matches of the sort then called loco-foco, relighted the lamps, and the meeting was reorganised. Hence the term Loco-foco was first applied to one of these temporary local divisions; afterwards it came to have a wider application. Of similar character are the names Hard Shells, Soft Shells, Half Shells, by which the two extremes and a neutral division of the democratic party in New York are designated. Hard, in this case, has the significance of stubbornness, a Hard Shell meaning an impenetrable skull. As soon as this term began to be applied, the Hard Shells retorted by applying the term Soft to the rival faction. Soft shells are also called Shadders—this being the fisherman's synonym for soft-shelled crabs and lobsters. In New York, where oysters are more largely consumed than any where else in the world, they are cooked and served in a great variety of forms. One of these is called, Roasted on the half shell. Some one, favouring a compromise and union of the factions of hard and soft, was set down as a Half Shell. An Adamantine is a radical, or ultra Hard Shell. Of the same sort are the words Hunker, Barn-burner, Silver grey, Woolly head, Fogie, Bentonite, and Anti-Bentonite, Pierce Democrat, Buchanan Democrat, Seward Republican, Fremont Republican, North American, South American. Hunker is derived from a popular nick-name for a self-satisfied, wilful, surly rich man; a descendant of old Hunks in fact. Barn-burner, probably from a charge of incendiarism having been resorted to by one faction for the purpose of preventing a meeting of its rivals. Silver grey (a term applied to a certain coloured horse) politically means a worshipper of the past—a hoary headed conservative. Woolly head is the retort; referring to sympathy with the negro slave. Fogie means a man who is befogged with regard to the demands of the present time and who stupidly holds fast to old traditions and dead issues. It is the corresponding term in one party to Silver grey in another.— Household Words.

HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

Saturday, September 6, 1856.

There is a time to laugh, a time to dance and a time to play and so thought the girls large and small of the Charlottetown Catholic Sunday School at a tea drinking given to them at Kensington on Thursday evening last. The day was fine and upwards of one hundred and fifty girls all in high health and high spirits indulged for a few hours in those plays and sports fitted to their age, swings were erected among the trees for those who preferred this species of pastime, music and dancing were participated in not only by them but by children of a larger growth. A series of spacious tea tables under the shade of the trees, we won't say groaned, under the weight of the bread and butter, cake and other delicacies so amply provided, because we cannot bring our minds to the possibility of deal boards uttering sounds of woe on such a festive occasion, and that, had they given voice to any feelings they must have been more in accordance with the light but merry sounds of pleasure and satisfaction, that emanated from the young and interesting guests that surrounded them. A splendid sunset seen to the highest advantage through the vista of trees under the shade of which the feast was held, gave notice that it was time for little folks to be making for home, and accordingly a procession was formed, to our minds far more impressive and imposing than any military array, and to the sound of pipe and drum the little army of merry makers marched into town, many of them we doubt not to renew the scene, with variations, probably in the dream of the night and all to anticipate a renewal of the same delights a twelvemonth hence. The Rev. Mr. Phelan under whose auspices the feast was held honored it by his presence

during the early part of the evening, only having been compelled by parochial duties to leave early. His worship the Mayor and several other guests were present who by promading through the grounds, listening to the music, witnessing the sports and gratification of the children and joining in the mirth showed themselves as much pleased as those for whose especial recreation the party had been got up.

We were favored with a passage across the harbor in Mr. Welsh's new ferry boat "Ora." We were highly pleased with the little craft she is roomy and convenient and Mr. George Moore the manager is, we should say, the man precisely fitted for the station; we wish we could offer any thing in praise of the landing places, but that is impossible; however pains are being taken to secure on both sides more comfortable and appropriate places of exit and entrance and next season we trust will see the public accommodated in the manner we have long wished to see and that the moveable steam-bridge across the harbour will be the means of uniting its shores more effectually than hitherto.

EXAMINATION OF KENT DISTRICT SCHOOL.

This school, better known we believe as the Temperance Hall school, has for its master Mr. A. A. MacKenzie. We were present with the Rev. Mr. Bayne, the Trustees and others at the examination on Monday the 1st instant, and were much pleased with the fine healthy appearance of the boys, 67 in number, as well as with the quickness and intelligence displayed by them. The system adopted by Mr. MacKenzie is the monitorial, or as it is called in Scotland Dr. Bell's system or rather to adopt Mr. MacKenzie's own words "one called out of all the following, the Lancastrian, Pentalonian, Woods, the Prussian and the Scottish parochial systems." Mr. MacKenzie is a man of talent with a peculiar adaptation of mind for ensuring success in educational pursuits, and we could wish that such men were more frequent and better paid. We can well believe that "when board, lodging and other unavoidable contingencies are paid out of his half year's salary there will not be sufficient left wherewith to purchase a proper suit of broad cloth" and we can sympathize with a mind eager to extend the sphere of its knowledge deprived of the means of adding the requisite volumes to his bookshelf.

The following list comprises those who have distinguished themselves during the last half year in their respective branches.

- First Reading Class—1st, J. Duncan, 2nd, Joseph Murphy.
Second Reading Class—1st, Samuel Mitchell, 2nd, Frank Plimpton.
Third Reading Class—1st, J. Passmore, Geo. Allan and Henry Drew, equal.
Fourth Reading Class—1st, J. Fielding and J. Milner, equal; 2nd, Wm. Drew and A. MacKinnon.
First Arithmetic—1st, James Mitchell and F. Plimpton, equal; 2nd, Tho. Wade.
Second Arithmetic—1st, Christopher Trowan; 2nd, Henry Drew.
Third Arithmetic—1st, James Milner and J. Fielding, equal; 2nd, S. Crabb and A. MacKinnon, equal.
Mental Arithmetic—1st, J. Passmore and J. Gidley, equal; 2nd, Henry Drew.
Dictation—1st, Wm. Drew; 2nd, John Fielding and J. Passmore, equal.
Jan. Grammar—1st, C. Trowan and Jas. MacKenzie, equal; 2nd, J. Passmore and F. Drew, equal.
Sen. Grammar—1st, A. MacKinnon, J. Fielding and J. Gidley, equal.
Geography—1st, James Cairns, and J. Fielding, equal; 2nd, Geo. Milner and S. Crabb, equal.
Composition—1st, J. Passmore and J. Fielding.
Beat to acquire lessons at home, C. Trowan, J. Passmore, J. Fielding and Wm. Percival.
General good conduct—C. Trowan, F. Plimpton, Jas. MacKenzie, S. Mitchell, Wm. Harris, J. Snellgrove, J. Fielding, Tho. Murphy, and J. Saunders.

POLICE COURT.

- Aug. 25—John Hopkins, for assault and battery on Samuel Jewell, convicted fined 5s. with costs or be imprisoned 10 days.
Daniel Carroll, drunk and disorderly, convicted on confession, fined 5s.
27—John Barris, for assault on W. B. Allin, convicted, fined 2s. 6d. with costs or be imprisoned 5 days.
29—Mary Manning, for assault and battery on Ann Collings, convicted fined 20s. with costs or be imprisoned one month and find sureties in £20 to keep the peace for six months, committed.
Sep. 1—Patrick Connolly, for assault and battery on a Policeman, convicted fined 5s. with costs or be imprisoned 5 days.
2—Mary Byers, drunk and disorderly on the street, convicted fined 5s. or be imprisoned 48 hours. Committed.
Lawrence Gilfoy, for his goose trespassing on the premises of James MacKenna: parties settled out of court, Gilfoy to pay costs.
Sep. 3—Michael Murphy, for insulting and improper language toward Winifred Doolan, convicted, ordered to find security to keep the peace for three months.

The Steamer Lady LeMarchant made but one trip to Pictou this week, having been laid up for some necessary repairs.

(For Haszard's Gazette.)

TO THE TRUSTEES OF KENT DISTRICT SCHOOL. Gentlemen.

One of you, remarked to me at the examination on Monday last, that I should adopt the monitorial system in this school. This system is (as I then answered) the one which I attempt to adopt, but am unable fully and successfully to carry it out, on account of the want of faith put in it by many of those who send me pupils. I could mention several incidents which occurred, since I took charge of this school, to prove this, but one will suffice. On the very day of the examination, a certain boy was sent to this school for the first time. The order of the day being, not to teach but to examine, he received but little attention. On Tuesday, however, the usual routine of lessons was resumed, and each monitor directed to give his customary assistance. The stranger boy referred to, happened to be placed in one of the monitorial classes. He showed no obstinacy while at his lesson, but afterward, very indignantly observed to one of the boys, "I'm not to be taught by Fielding," and to verify his words, took the surest step possible; for, at dinner hour, he took away his books and other things from the School-room, with the determination, I suppose, never again to subject himself in the same place and in a similar manner, to the indignity of being "taught by Fielding." And to crown the matter, the father, though made acquainted with the incident, allowed his son to indulge in this silly whim, either because he has not faith enough in the system, or because he has not sufficient control over his son. He must be a childish parent indeed, if he has not sufficient firmness of purpose, or command enough over his son to make him attend the school to which he may order him. When young boys thus become masters, it is time the old fathers should go to school to learn the art of discipline.

I confess, that one of the greatest difficulties connected with the monitorial system, in places where it is for the first time introduced, is the jealousy awakened in some boys against those of their companions who are found worthy of being constituted monitors. But, as in matters of meritorious preferment among men in the world, so should it be in the school among those who are shortly to be the men of the world. If, by diligence and good conduct in the school, a boy entitles himself to trust and preferment, why not let him have them? It cannot for a moment be believed by any reflecting mind, that such marks of distinction conferred on the obedient and diligent scholar, can be productive of the least mischief. So totally different is the case, that those boys who earn to themselves and receive such preferments, present to their fellows an example, and produce on their minds an influence which must prove eminently beneficial. Diligence and virtue are admired and respected even by the indolent and vicious.

Some, however, from ignorance in the matter, may conceit, that a boy cannot teach a class to any advantage; but this is a great mistake. If the teacher be skilful in his work, he can by wise and penetrating superintendence of the whole work of the school-room, make a clever and trusty boy be of the highest service to him. I have sometimes thought, when watching a monitor before a class, that a boy of good intellect, and possessed of an aptness for explaining to his fellows what he himself knows, may often be more successful in conveying the meaning of a lesson to a young class, than even the teacher himself; for he will more readily employ the peculiar phraseology of childhood and youth, than a person of mature years; and his illustrations will be only such as are familiar to and understood by very young minds.

Nor is this all: the monitor himself is also benefited by his office; for, at the same time he is teaching his recent attainments to his fellows, he is indelibly confirming them in his memory and understanding. So it is with every one engaged in the communication of knowledge. Some of the brightest thoughts that ever illumined my understanding, were those which peered in while in the act of simplifying and explaining a difficulty to a class. Indeed, the very circumstance that the monitor has sometimes to refer to the teacher for the solution of a difficulty, or the decision of a dispute, may invest the subject before the class with an interest which it is not always easy otherwise to command.

But, aside from the advantages secured by this system in the communication of intellectual knowledge, there is yet another, which, I think, is not of less importance. The monitorial School-room, properly conducted, is a miniature world, in which each actor is made to play his part, not for himself alone, but also with an eye to the benefit of all the little world around him. Every pupil is taught to act up the principles couched in the ancient aphorism, "No one is made for himself alone." We know that in the affairs of life, no man, however high his position, possesses the choice of always commanding and never being put under the necessity of obeying, but all have alternately to rule and be ruled, just as circumstances may determine. And is it any thing but proper, that every boy should commence the preparation for these opposite positions in life, even in the school room?

Should the press be willing to insert my communication; the present few lines are only the commencement of my address to you, and in my future letters shall bring before you matters of more interest and importance.

I am, Gentlemen, Your Obedt. Svt., A. A. MACKENZIE.

Temperance Hall, Sept. 5th, 1856.

TO THE EDITOR OF HASZARD'S GAZETTE. Sir,

I learn that the Petition against the Increase of Representatives Bill was placed in the hands of the Lieut. Governor on Thursday last, to be transmitted to the Throne by the next Mail for England. Its fate will depend much on the impartiality of His Excellency's report on the subject to the Colonial Minister. The members of his Government, actuated by self-interest at all times, will of course, do all they can to prevail on the Governor to damn a Petition which may have the effect of hastening the termination of their tenure of office, and, as their advice on the subject will, fortunately for themselves, be kept secret from the public, the responsibility will thereby devolve more exclusively on the Governor himself, and must remain unknown to the public, but only until the meeting of the Legislature, when there will, doubtless, be found in the Assembly a majority to DEMAND a copy of the Despatch which His Excellency will address to the Colonial Minister to accompany the Petition.

Yours respectfully, A. S. S. S. S. S.

Ch. Town Royalty, Sept. 3.

Birth,

At Liverpool, G. B., on the 15th ult., Mrs. Andrew Duncan, of a daughter.

Married,

On the 4th inst. by the Rev. Albert DesBrisay, Mr. Charles A. Butcher, of Chatham, Miramichi, to Miss Isabella E. Hart, of Sydney, Cape Breton.

Passengers,

In the Lady LeMarchant from Pictou, on Friday, —Hon. Judge Peters, Rev. Alex. McKay, Rev. J. Campbell, Messrs. J. B. Cox, Arthur Richard, John Nicholson, W. B. Dawson, D. Perkins, Charles McKenna, Edward Mack, Henry Mack, George Nichol, D. Gordon, Mrs. and Miss Macgowan, Miss Cox, Miss Louisa Cox, Mrs. W. Hodgson, Miss Campbell, Miss Cairns, and three in the steerage.

Charlottetown Markets, Aug. 30

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Beef, Pork, Mutton, Lamb, Veal, Butter, Tallow, Flour, Pearl Barley, Oatmeal, Fowls, Chickens, Eggs, Oats, Barley, Potatoes, Turnips, Carrots, Green peas, Hay, Straw, Curt., Onions.

A TEA.

Under the Patronage of Lady Daly

WILL be held in the Grounds of Wm. STEWART Esq., "Glen Stewart," in aid of the Church now in the course of erection at "Stratford," on THURSDAY, the 18th SEPTEMBER instant. Entrance to the Grounds at 2 o'clock, Tea at half-past 3 o'clock. Contributions will be thankfully received by Mrs. Lloyd and Mrs. William Stewart, on or before the Wednesday previous. Tickets 1s 6d each Children under 12 years half price, to be had at the Store of H. Haszard, Esq., Mr. Harry Beer, and Mr. Solomon Mutch, Stratford, Lot 48. September 4th, 1856.

TWO FARMS FOR SALE.

THE FARMS possession in of Mr. R. H. Edwards. One of 112 acres freehold, nearly the whole of this farm, is cleared and can be confidently recommended as being capable of growing heavy crops of wheat. There is a fine grove of wood adjoining the premises through which a fine spring runs the Dwelling house and buildings are good and commodious. The adjoining farm is a leasehold of 90 acres with the right of purchase, the greater part of this is also under cultivation. They will be sold either together or separately as may suit purchasers. New Wiltshire, Lot 31, Sept. 4th 1856.

City Livery and Sale Stables.

HAVING enlarged my Stables I am now prepared to take horses for Sale and board, by the day or week, Gentlemen having horses to dispose of will find this an excellent stand, the Stables being roomy and comfortable and groom attentive. Horses and Carriages for hire, accord to none in the City. Please call and examine for yourselves. J. H. GATES. Sept. 4th, 1856.—wif.

At a Meeting ship, now build Hubbard in the by Mr. Samu... That Messrs. Robert Bellin a building. Moved by Mr ing be open to as the Trustees Mr. Bellin, see That with the v gation and ill To woen the Trust Whereas, in professing Chri able to support be under its sol Christian justice division in the that at any tim to hold the Chu management, a different denom assigns, by the N. B. The o mand their port After a vote e We understat ing fit for presi thankfully recei the Secretary in — Masonic Picn ces of the Breth The day was ex ing appearances Steamer Ery, w Bourke's Wharf any disposition River, to McEv ing and pictur admired; and a rama of nature's pany separated dainties contain surrounds Mr. I gaiety. The re sponse from i Thomas William placed at the di retreat to the h ily thrown up occupied. This J. Galbraith an or weight it ool men—from the from about half All parties then partook of Tea Boat. Coming until the tea g highly pleased b long remem Advertiser. On the 14th Glasgow, a sup On the 21st Point, a superi Sir GULIE C. At Pictette, c M'Lean, a ver; At Orwell, I donald, a super Vessels were l FOR Aug. 29th—L Scott, Sh Caroline, Tatamago goods. ( Sept. 1st—P tignoni; Dove, M stone. 2 Marchant ballast. Aug. 28th—B Liverpool Marcella, Pictou; i Camelia, Sydney; i Neil; Ca Shudiac; Corriac, bal. Ca Magdalen Sydney; Venus, B H. HA his C LING OFF he has now make room to His Stock comprising a Dry Good amon which CLOTHING Foot and Hen Point, &c. The GOO day of SEPT with the 1st c As great as the would inv that they may Great Geo Charlott



At a Meeting of the subscribers to the Protestant Place of worship, now building in Tignish, held on the 29th ult., Captain W. Hubbard in the Chair—it was moved by Mr. Fairbairn, seconded by Mr. Samuel Brown, and carried unanimously...

MASSONIC PICNIC.—A Pleasure Trip and Picnic under the auspices of the Brethren of St. John's Lodge came off on Thursday last. The day was exceedingly pleasant, and at an early hour in the morning appearances promised a "good time."

On the 14th August, from the shipyard of Mr. Robert Orr, New Glasgow, a superior built Schooner of 70 tons, called the SHARK. On the 21st August, from the shipyard of Mr. Wm. Balls, at Beach Point, a superior jaupier, copper-lined Brig, 273 tons, called the STAR GOLDS CAMPBELL—for Mr. Robert Orr, New Glasgow.

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Aug. 29th—Lady Le Marchant, Irving, Pictou; mails. Elizabeth, Scott, New Glasgow, deals. Virgin, Beers, Antigonish; limestone. Caroline, Anderson, Boston; goods. 30th—Curlew, Muttetel, Tatamagouche; boards. Blue Wave, Dupa, St. John, N. B.; goods. Cambria, Reid, Boston; bal.

Aug. 29th—Belle, Chappel, Bay Verte; bal. 29th—Maggie, Gowin, Liverpool; lumber. Lady Le Marchant, Irving, Shelburne; mails. Marcella, McDonald, Plymouth; lumber. Sovereign, Purdy, Pictou; bal. Conservative, McFayden, Pictou; bal. 30th—Camelia, Furnace, Plymouth; lumber. Amigent, Nicholson, Sydney; coal. Magistas, Cox, Plymouth; lumber. Trial, McNeil, Richibuctou; bal. Elizabeth, Scott, Shelburne; bal. Shelburne; bal. Virgin, Beers, Pictou; bal. 31—Plover, McNeil, Gervier, Boston; mail. Elizabeth, Campbell, Miramichi; deals. Dove, Moore, Pictou; coal. Venus, Beaton, Antigonish; limestone. 21—Melanda, Roberts, Montreal; flour. 4th—Lady Le Marchant, Irving, Shelburne; mails. Belle, Chappel, Bay Verte; bal. balast.

SELLING OFF!! H. HASZARD begs leave respectfully to inform his Customers and the Public in general, his intention of SELLING OFF the large STOCK OF GOODS...

he has now on hand AT A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES, to make room for the New Importation expected in a few weeks. His Stock of Merchandise will be offered at very reduced prices, comprising a large assortment of Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries and Haberdashery...

Auction of the Effects of the late Hon. Dr Conroy. ON THURSDAY, the 18th instant, commencing at 12 o'clock, by AUCTION, at the residence of the Hon. Dr. Conroy, Water Street the whole of the Household Furniture HORSE (Former) COW, Carriages, Sleighs, Harness, Firewood, &c. &c. all of which will be sold without the least reserve.

ON TUESDAY, the 23d instant, at MOUNT CONROY, Benzeve, the Sale will be resumed at 12 o'clock, of the Stock Crop and Farming Implements, comprising HORSES, COWS, Heifers, SHEEP, Pigs, Wheat, Barley, Oats, Potatoes, Turnips, Hay, &c. Further particulars, see Handbills.

Choice Farm for Sale! FOR SALE by Auction, on FRIDAY the 12th day of this month, (September), at 12 o'clock on the Premises, that splendid Farm "MOUNT LEGEY," on the Malpeque Road, Five and a half miles out, on the Property of Mr. Wm. LEGEY.

Greatly Reduced Prices!! THE large STOCK OF DRY GOODS at the "Manchester House," Queen Street, will be offered During this Month, at Prices very much Reduced!!

to make room for HEAVY IMPORTATIONS, expected by first Fall vessels from LONDON and LIVERPOOL. Those wishing BARGAINS, will find it to their advantage to call at this Establishment.

LIST of City Licenses issued on the 30th August, 1856. W. H. Gardiner Benjamin Davies John C Travers James Morris Albert H. Yates William T Paw James N Harris H W Lobban William W Dudd John Harper

Charles McKenna Bernard McCarvel Patrick Hann John Handrican Arthur Mullins Hugh Conolly Bernard McPhillips Michael Hickey Michael Walsh Edward Whelan, jr John Quinn James O'Reilly Edward Whelan, sen Francis McMahon

Michael Noonan Martin Gannon Charles McKenna James Quinn Arthur O'Neill Catharine Fraser James Goff James Tierney James Peake Francis McCarroll Hugh Fraser

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.

Masonic Hall Company. A GENERAL SPECIAL MEETING of Shareholders of the above company, will be held in the Masonic Hall (McDonald's buildings) Queen's Square, on Monday the 15th inst. at 8 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of selling the Real Estate of said Company in terms of the act of Incorporation.

Royal Agricultural Society's Cattle Show for 1856. THE Queen's County Cattle Show will be held in Charlottetown on WEDNESDAY the 24th SEPTEMBER, 1856.

Table with columns for CATTLE and SHEEP. CATTLE: Best Bull, dropped since 1st Jan. 1854, £2 0; Best Blood Filly, do do do 1 10; Best Entire Colt for Agricul. purposes, do do do 2 0. SHEEP: Best pen of 3 Ewe Tegs, (Leicester breed) £3 0; Best pen of 3 Ewes of any age, do do do 1 10.

His Honor Judge Peters offers the following Prizes, to be competed for at the same time:— Best Heifer, calved in 1855. £2 0

REGULATIONS. No imported Stock of any description will be allowed to compete. No person will be allowed to exhibit Stock in competition unless he be a Subscriber to the Society, or to one of its Branches.

A FARMER'S DINNER at the Globe Hotel at the hour of 4 o'clock on the day of the Show. Prizes to be paid after Dinner. W. W. IRVING, Sec'y.

The following STOCK will, along with many others (pure and half-bred Durham, Ayrshire and Leicester SHEEP), be offered for Sale on the above day:—

By JUDGE PETERS— 1 two-year old HEIFER, by Durham Bull 'Sweet Lad,' out of a half-bred Alderney Cow; has been served by the newly imported Durham Bull 'Prince Edward,' this Spring.

By GEORGE TWEEDY— 1 two-year old BULL, by 'Sweet Lad,' out of Col. Gray's half-bred Durham and Ayrshire Cow.

AYER'S Cathartic Pills, (SUGAR COATED.) CLEANSE THE BLOOD AND CURE THE SICK. Invalids, Fathers, Mothers, Physicians, Philanthropists, read their Effects, and Judge of their Virtues.

Headache, Sick Headache, Foul Stomach, Bilious Disorders and Liver Complaints. Dr. J.C. AYER, Sir: I have been repeatedly cured of the worst headache any body can have by a dose or two of your Pills.

Dysentery, Relax, and Worms. For QUICK, HARMLESS, ETC. ETC. Dr. AYER: Your Pills are the perfection of medicine. They have done my wife more good than I can tell you.

Indigestion and Impurity of the Blood. From Rev. J. V. Hines, Pastor of Advent Church, Boston. Dr. AYER: I have used your Pills with extraordinary success in my family and among those I am called to visit in distress.

Erysipelas, Scrofula, King's Evil, Tetter, Tumors, and Salt Rheum. From a Physician of E. Lewis, Va., 4, 1856. Dr. AYER: Your Pills are the paragon of all that is great in medicine.

Rheumatism, Neuralgia, and Gout. From the Rev. Dr. Hennes, of the Methodist Ep. Church. PULASKI HOUSE, SAVANNAH, GA., Jan. 6, 1856.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL FOR THE RAPID CURE OF COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, INFLUENZA, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA, INFLAMMATION OF THE THROAT, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS.

PREPARED BY DR. J. C. AYER, Practical and Analytical Chemist, Lowell, Mass. AND SOLD BY T. DESBRISAY & Co., General Agents. Mr. I. MUEL OWEN, Georgetown, EDWARD GOFF, Grand River, EDWARD NERDHAM, St. Peter's Bay, J. J. FRASER, St. Eleanora's, GEORGE WIGGINSON, Crapaud, JAS. L. HOLMAN, St. Eleanora, JAMES PIDGEON, New London.



LET US REASON TOGETHER



HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

WHY ARE WE SICK?

It has been the lot of the human race to be weighed down by disease and suffering. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS are especially adapted to the relief of the WEAK, the NERVOUS, the DELICATE, and the INFIRM, of all climes, ages, sexes and constitutions.

THESE PILLS PURIFY THE BLOOD.

These famous Pills are expressly combined to open the stomach, the liver, the kidneys, the lungs, the skin, and the bowels, correcting any derangement in their functions, purifying the blood, the very fountain of life, and thus curing disease in all its forms.

DYSPEPSIA AND LIVER COMPLAINTS.

Nearly half the human race have taken these Pills. It has been proved in all parts of the world, that nothing has been found equal to them in cases of disorders of the liver, dyspepsia, and stomach complaint generally.

GENERAL DEBILITY.—ILL HEALTH.

Many of the most despotic Governments have opened their Custom Houses to the introduction of these Pills, that they may become the medicine of the masses. Learned Colleges admit, that this medicine is the best remedy ever known for persons of delicate health, or where the system has been impaired, as its invigorating properties never fail to afford relief.

FEMALE COMPLAINTS.

No Female, young or old, should be without this celebrated medicine. It corrects and regulates the monthly courses at all periods, acting in many cases like a charm. It is also the best and safest medicine that can be given to children of all ages, and for any complaint; consequently no family should be without it.

Holloway's Pills are the best remedy known in the world for the following Diseases:—

Table listing various ailments such as Dropsy, Indigestion, Bilious Complaints, Erysipelas, Liver Complaints, etc., and their corresponding treatments.

Sold at the Establishment of Professor HOLLOWAY, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar,) London, and 50, Maiden Lane, New York; also by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the Civilized World, at the following prices:— 2s. 6s. 8s. and 20s. Currency each Box.

There is a considerable saving by taking the larger size. N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder alluded to in each Box. GEORGE T. HASZARD, Sole Wholesale Agent for F. E. Island.

South Side of Hillsborough Square, (Immediately opposite the Site of the New City Market House.)

THE subscriber offers for sale a quantity of Juniper WAFERS and RAILS, LONGERS, PICKERS, LATHS, LADDERS of different lengths, 200 Cord of FIREWOOD.

PINE TIMBER, in lots to suit purchasers. BENJAMIN CHAPPEL, April 12th, 1856.

City Tannery, No. 12, Grafford Street.

FOR SALE at the above establishment—500 sides Neat's Leather, 200 sides Harness Leather, 200 sides Light Sole Leather, 500 Calveskins. WM. B. DAWSON, October 20.



FALL SUPPLIES BEGINNING TO ARRIVE AT THE CITY DRUG STORE

No. 14, Queen Street. 100 TINS white, black, red, blue and yellow PAINTS, 2 casks Linseed Oil, 1 hhd. Spum, do, 1 hhd Olive do., 1 hhd. machinery do., 1 bbl. Copal Varnish, (sold at 2, 3, and 4s. a pint), paint and varnish Brushes, Dye-woods, Indigo, Madder, Cadbur, Bloodstone, Copperas, Alum, Starch, Blue, Soda, Potash, Baking Soda, Baking Powder, Chocolate, Cocoa, Farina, Sago and Corn Starch. ALSO, IN STORE. A general assortment of Drugs, Medicines, patent do., Perfumery, Brushes, Soaps, &c., &c. W. R. WATSON.

CLOTH!

THE Subscriber is making some improvements in his CLOTH MILLS, and any Cloth left at his Mills, or with any of the Agents, will be attended to, and returned as soon as possible, and he hopes by strict attention to be able to turn out the work to their satisfaction.

AGENTS. Charlotte—Messrs. Haszard & Owen. Georgetown—Messrs. Joseph Wightman. Victoria River—James L. Hasden, Esq. Head of Orrell—Robert Finlay, Esq. Pinette Mills—Alex. Dixon, Esq. Most Stewart Bridge—Kumbie Coffin, Esq. St. Peter's—Wm. Sterns, Esq. JOHN DIXON, Glenfiddis Mills, June 2, 1856.

Sky Light Glass For Sale.

HASZARD & OWEN have a good stock of the above (such as is used in the United States for Sky Lights in the Roofs of Houses), each sheet, 6 x 15 inches, and 4 inch thick.

Pure Corn Starch. PALATABLE, Nourishing and Healthy, unequalled for rich puddings, nice Blanc Manne Pies, Custards, Cakes, Griddle Cakes, Porridges, Ice Creams, &c. A great Delicacy for all, and a choice Diet for Invalids and Children. For sale by June 7 W. R. WATSON.

Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

THE above Company now insures all kinds of Property, both in Town and Country, at ONE-HALF the PREMIUM usually charged by Foreign Companies. Persons insuring in this Company have their share in the profits, which amount to above One Thousand Pounds within the few years it has been in operation, and the Interest now received on the Capital overpays the annual expense of working the Company. For all particulars, inquire at the Secretary's Office in Kent Street, Charlottetown; W. R. ATKINS, Esq., Georgetown; JOHN HAVESAND, Esq., St. John's; JAMES C. POPE, Esq., Summerside; STEPHEN WRIGHT, Esq., Bonaventure; EDWIN PARKER, Esq., Traveller's Rest; JAMES BRANTON, Esq., Prince Town; JEREMIAH SIMPSON, Esq., Grandville; JAMES FERGUSON, Esq., New London; RICHARD HUDSON, Esq., Trinity; GEORGE WINGSTON, Esq., Capraud; W. S. MACKENZIE, Esq., St. John's; HON. JAMES DUNN, Esq., St. Peter's Bay. Charlottetown, 4th March, 1856.—Isl

Tar! Tar! Tar!

FOR SALE at the Gas Works, a quantity of very fine Gas Tar, at 15s per barrel of 35 gallons. WM. MURPHY, Manager. March 10, 1856.

Squitable Fire Insurance Company of London

Incorporated by Act of Parliament. BOARD OF DIRECTORS for F. E. Island.—Hon. T. H. Haslehead, Hon. Charles Henley, Francis Lougheed, Esq., Robert Hutchinson, Esq., Thomas Dunsan, Esq. Detached Risks taken at low Premiums! No charge for Policies. Forms of Application, and any other information, may be obtained from the Subscriber, at the Office of G. W. Dehorne Esq., Charlottetown. H. T. FUNDAY, Agent for F. E. April 7th, 1854.

F. A. COSGROVE & CO., IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS OF CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELRY AND WATCH MATERIALS, English, American, French & German FANCY GOODS AND TOYS. No. 106, Prince William-Street, St. John N. B.

Notice to the Trade. WE offer inducements to purchasers of goods going to the United States. For being connected with one of the largest Fancy Goods Houses in Boston, we are prepared to furnish American manufactured Goods at the lowest possible rates. We import our English, French and German Goods direct, therefore saving to the Provincial Purchasers from 15 to 30 per cent duty, which must be paid when purchased in the United States. And we hope by strict attention to business, aided by the superior facilities which we possess to merit and receive a liberal share of your patronage. Very respectfully yours, F. A. COSGROVE & CO. P. S. All orders promptly attended to.

TO MILLERS. Camel Hair Bolting Cloth.

HASZARD & OWEN have much pleasure in announcing to their customers that they have received this day, a new supply of the above, Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7, which they offer for sale at 10 per cent below former prices.

Silent Sorrow. CERTAIN HELP.

Numerous Extraordinary, Anatomical, Explanatory 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 ROSS, 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 ROSS, 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 diseases 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 FIVE 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, Thindly, 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 marvellous power in removing contumacious, Secondary symptoms, Eruptions, Sore Throat, Pains in the Bones and Joints, Febrile, Scrofula, and all other impurities, must be felt to be believed. 4s. 6d.; 11s.; and 33s. per bottle. The 15 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, as their name import (or the Kidneys) indicate, 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 Foreigners who thereby obtain a large profit. To protect the PUBLIC against FRAUD, Her Majesty's Hon. Commissioners have directed the words "WALTER DE ROSS, LONDON," to be printed in white ink on the wrapper of the above, so that the which is false. Sold by HASZARD & OWEN, Queen Square, Charlottetown.

TO LET. THREE or four Rooms in a respectable part of the city, suitable for a genteel family. Enquire at the office of this paper. August 13, 1856.

Dissolution of Co-partnership. THE co-partnership hitherto existing between the Subscribers under the name of HASZARD & OWEN, as Booksellers, Stationers, and Printers, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. All debts due the said firm are requested to be paid to either of the subscribers before the 15th October next. GEORGE T. HASZARD, GEORGE W. OWEN. August 15th, 1856.

The BOOK-SELLING and STATIONARY business will be conducted as at present, by GEORGE T. HASZARD, for which he solicits a continuance of public patronage. The Printing business will be continued in the same building by Mr. Haszard until the first of January next, after which period it will be under the management of a person of long and tried experience.

Teacher Wanted. WANTED for the Nine Mile Creek School District, a Teacher of the First Class, with a good moral character. Apply to either of the undersigned Trustees. DONALD CURRIE, DONALD McEACHERN, JOHN McEACHERN, ANDREW McDOUGALL, Nine Mile Creek, Aug. 16th, 1856.

Cod Liver Oil. WARRANTED Pure and Fresh, sold by the Bottle, or in any quantity wished. W. R. WATSON.

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 baggage, &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. Good 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.

Lescher's Starch, &c.

10 BOXES Lescher's best London Starch, 5 do. Glenfield Patent do, 1 cwt. Thumb Blue, ex Anne Roddin. W. R. WATSON

PAPER HANGINGS!

—JUST RECEIVED— 3,300 PIECES FROM BOSTON, And for Sale by HASZARD & OWEN. Aug. 16, 1856.

To Theologians.

HASZARD & OWEN have on hand Dr. Kitto's Cyclopaedia and general works; Dr. Chalmers, Dr. Jay's Works; Kyle's, Bourne's and Hooker's Works, mostly complete; Pearson on the Creed, do. on Infidelity, (price Easy); 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.

To Christian Ministers, &c.

HASZARD & OWEN, keep constantly on hand, a variety of Theological Works; and are prepared to sell them at their publishers prices.

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, Medicines and other Luxuries; as well as the Patent Medicines in vogue, and every other article usually kept at similar Establishments in Great Britain (See Apothecaries' Hall Association). 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 Island. Charlottetown, May 12, 1856.



FLOUR & CORN MEAL! JUST received per Schr. "Helen" from New York. 626 Barrels Flour, (warranted a good article.) 300 Barrels Corn Meal. GEORGE F. C. LOWDEN. Charlotte, 5 July, 1856.

Shingles, Lumber, &c. PINE BOARDS, (a good article), Spruce Boards, Deals, Siding, Studing, Juniper Post, Lath, Birch Plank, SHINGLES, (Pine, Cedar and Fir), 100 pair WINDOW SASHES, (8x10 & 10x12) JAMES N. HARRIS. August 11, 1856.

Wanted to Purchase. OATS, OATMEAL, BUTTER, LARD, Macaroni, Cod Oil, Codfish. JAMES N. HARRIS. August 11, 1856.

Dying and Cloth Dressing. JOHN McP. FRASER of Pecos, Nova Scotia, respectfully intimates to his numerous friends, and the Public, that owing to the large patronage extended to his establishment, he is enabled to reduce his prices from one shilling. For dyeing and full dressing Black and Brown, to turquoise, and other work in proportion. Cloth entered to Agents, will be done with his usual care and dispatch.

AGENTS. Charlotte—PETER M'GOWAN Esq. Georgetown—VINLAY M'NEIL Esq. White Sands—DAVID JOHNSTON Esq. August 30 1856.—All papers 2m

A Good Investment. A MOST rare opportunity is here offered to the Public, particularly Capitalists and Speculators, either in the Island or neighboring Provinces. The Subscriber, now residing in the United States, heretofore at private sale, either the whole or part of his REAL ESTATE in Prince Edward Island, consisting, in part, in some 50 VILLAGE LOTS in the Village of SUMMERSIDE, Lot 17, in which is included about 900 feet along the Shore of the Harbour of Bedouque, and which is laid out in WATER LOTS, and the front secured with a breast-work of considerable expense, and on which is the best location in the Village for a Wharf. On part of these Lots stands Two DWELLING HOUSES, one STORE and WAREHOUSE, and one Carriage Factory. Immediately adjoining the Village is a FARM of about 90 Acres, 50 of which is under a good state of cultivation, and the balance well covered with a splendid growth of wood. There are also a large BARN, a small FARM HOUSE, Out House, a Well, and a large Spring of Superior Water on the premises. This Farm being situated on the north side of Bedouque Bay, and gradually descending south to said Village, rendering its location pleasant; and as it commands a full view of the straits, with New Brunswick in the distance, makes it a very desirable site for a residence; a large portion of which, however, will be required to supply the growth of the Village, and for building Lots in the rear. This property is second to none in the Island in point of beauty and for healthy location. Much might be said of the many business advantages, &c. of Summerside, and of its proximity to Sherbrooke, the terminus of the Rail Road; but it is presumed an intending purchaser will make himself well acquainted with all such information before closing such a purchase.

Also is offered on Townships Nos 15, 8 and 9, in Prince County some 550 Acres of LAND, and on 1 of 25, two FARMS, subject to long Leases, paying annually £9 14s. currency. All this property will positively be sold, therefore, bargains may be expected. For Terms, and further particulars, apply to P. BAKER, Esq., Bedouque, or to Messrs. BIER & SON, Charlotte, with whom plans of said Village Property can be seen, as also in the Registrar's Office May 10, 1856. J. WEATHERDIE.

MAILS.

Summer Arrangement. THE MAILS for the neighbouring Provinces, &c., will, until further notice, be made up and forwarded as follows:— For New Brunswick, Canada and the United States, via Summerside and Sherbrooke, every Monday and Thursday morning, at nine o'clock, and direct to Stediac, by the Steamer "Lady Le Marchant," every Friday afternoon, at ten o'clock. For Nova Scotia, by the Steamer "Lady Le Marchant," every Tuesday afternoon, at two o'clock, and every Thursday morning, at ten o'clock. For Newfoundland, every Tuesday afternoon, at two o'clock. For England and Bermuda, to include the correspondence for the West Indies, every alternate Tuesday afternoon, at two o'clock, viz:— Tuesday, the 2nd and 17th June, The 1st, 15th and 29th July, The 12th and 26th August, The 5th and 19th September, The 7th and 21st October, The 4th and 18th November. Letters to be registered and Newspapers must be posted half an hour before the time of sailing. THOMAS OWEN, Postmaster General. General Post Office, May 24th, 1856. N. B. The Steamer "Lady Le Marchant" will leave Sherbrooke every Tuesday morning at six o'clock, and Pictou every Wednesday and Friday morning at eight o'clock, and will leave Charlotte for Sherbrooke every Friday at two o'clock.

CARD. STEWART & MACLEAN, SHIP BROKERS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS, For the Sale and Purchase of American & Provincial Produce, and Dealers in Provisions, Fish, Oil, &c. FERRY LANDING, Water Street, St. JOHN, N. B. REFERENCE: Charlotte, P. E. I., JAS. PURDIE, Esq., St. John, N. B., Messrs. R. HARRIS & Co. April 12, 1856.

Superior Cooking Stoves Scotch Castings.

JUST RECEIVED by the subscriber, from Glasgow, a quantity of Cooking Stoves, Cannon and Close Stoves, (all sizes); White's Plough Moulding, Door Scrapers, Umbrella Stands, Ash Weights, Cart and Gig Boxes, Put Metal; and a variety of other Castings. The superior quality and durability of these Castings are well known to the public. To be had at the Store of HENRY HASZARD, Ch. Town, Great George-St. October 23d, 1855.

Chambers's Publications.

HASZARD & OWEN are Agents for Prince Edward Island for the sale of Messrs Chambers's Publications. A Catalogue of the Books of this eminent firm can be had on application; among the Books published, will be found such as are suited for Schools, public and private, Libraries, &c., and embracing in a cheap and popular form, the literature of the day.

WILLIAM CONROY, IMPORTER & DEALER IN BRITISH AND AMERICAN GOODS,

OF THE BEST QUALITY, IN ALL THEIR VARIETY. Scale of prices as cheap as any in the City. STORE IN RIDGER'S BUILDING, NEAR THE TEMPERANCE HALL, CHARLOTTETOWN. Tea, Sugar, &c. Confectionery. Cattery. Jewelry. Fancy articles of beauty and durability.

Valuable Farm for Sale.

TO BE SOLD by Private Contract, that beautiful situated FARM, on the Malpeque Road, distant about 5 1/2 miles from Charlottetown, the property of DR. DAY. It contains 153 acres, of which about 100 are in a good state of cultivation, the residue being covered with a mixed growth of hard and soft wood, including suitable fencing material. Upon the premises is a comfortable 1 1/2 story DWELLING HOUSE, 45 feet by 35 feet, with a BARN 45 by 25 feet, and a Well of water at a short distance from the farm yard. The Property is enhanced by a permanent stream of water which flows through it; and together is adapted for Farming purposes. It is held under Lease for 999 years, of which 973 are unexpired, and is subject to the yearly rent of One Shilling per acre only. Possession can be given in April next, or earlier, if required. For terms, and further particulars, enquire of JOHN LONGWORTH, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, Charlottetown, who is fully authorized to treat for the sale. Charlottetown, Jan. 17, 1856.

JUST PUBLISHED, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND UNDER RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT.

Being strictures on the policy of the Provincial Legislature, since the year 1851. BY W. H. POPE, Esq., BARRISTER AT LAW. THIS Pamphlet contains the arguments furnished by the Hon. Joseph Henney, Her Majesty's Attorney General to Sir Alexander Bannerman, in favor of the Elusive Franchise Bill—a most extraordinary production, and one well calculated to illustrate the position of officials generally, and of the Attorney General in particular—under Responsible Government p. 36. Price 9d. CHARLOTTETOWN.—HASZARD & OWEN; Queen Square. ST. ELEANOR'S.—JAMES J. FRASER.

Charts, Charts,

BELLE ISLE to Boston, including Gulf and River St. Lawrence, with a large book of sailing directions, 2s. Cause to Philadelphia, including Bay Fundy, with do. 25s. Gulf of St. Lawrence, and Newfoundland, 17s 6d. Nova Scotia and Bay Fundy, 12s 6d. Northumberland Straits, (2 parts) 3s 6d each. Atlantic General Chart. English Channel. A full Chart of the South of Ireland, St. George's Channel, the English Channel, and of the North Sea to Yarmouth and Amsterdam, 21s. South of Ireland to St. George's Channel, 12s 6d. St. George's and English Channel, with sailing directions, 25s. Parallel Rulers, Mathematical Instruments, for sale by— HASZARD & OWEN. June 26, 1856.

The Art Union of Glasgow.

His Royal Highness the Prince Albert. PATRON. His Grace the Duke of Hamilton, Brandon, and Chatham. PRESIDENT. THE object of the Art Union of Glasgow is, briefly, to aid in extending amongst the Community a knowledge of the FINE ARTS, by the purchase and distribution amongst the Members of Meritorious Works.

A Subscription of ONE GUINEA constitutes Membership for One Year. The whole Subscription, after deducting the necessary expenses, are devoted to the purchase of PICTURES, DRAWINGS, SCULPTURES, ENGRAVINGS, and other WORKS OF ART. Each Member for the present year, for every Guinea subscribed, is entitled to the following privileges:—

- 1.—To a Copy of each of the following beautiful Lith Engravings on Steel:— THE FIRST BORN, after the Painting by W. COPE, Esq., R. A., Engraved by T. VANNOY, Esq. THE VILLA FOUNTAIN, after the Painting by W. L. LUTCH, Esq., Engraved by W. TONNAST, Esq. To one chance of obtaining, at the Annual General Meeting, in 1856, for every Guinea subscribed, a PAINTING, STATUETTE, or GROUPE in Paris; a Fac-simile in Chromo-Lithograph, copied from First-class Printing, executed expressly for the Society; or other Work of Art.

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

SUBSCRIBERS for this year can take a Print of a former year in place of this year's; but of former Engravings, there are no Proofs to be had. The following is the list of former Prints, issued by the Society:—viz. THE HERMIT—ITALIAN SWISS PASTOR—PRINCE CHARLES EDWARD—HARVEST—MAY MORNING—WHITTINGTON—HAWK AND HIMAL—HEATHER BELLES—THE KEEPER'S DAUGHTER—THE RETURN FROM DEER-STALKING—and COMING OF AGE. There are a few Proofs before Letters of Despatch on hand.

OF ARTISTS' PROOF, AND PROOFS BEFORE LETTERS, a very few will be printed, and these will be delivered strictly in the order, that subscribers names are received, a few of each being retained for Subscribers, names abroad. The Engravings being on steel and in Lith, no inferior impressions will be issued. The Committee most respectfully yet earnestly solicit those Gentlemen who are already Members of the Society to do what they can to increase the number of the Subscribers, and thus put the Society in a situation to advance still more than they have yet been able to do the cause of Art in the United Kingdom.

DESCRIPTIONS will be received at the OFFICE OF THE SOCIETY, 20 ST. MARGARET'S PLACE, GLASGOW: by any of the MEMBERS of the COMMITTEE of MANAGEMENT; and by the HONORARY SECRETARIES appointed throughout the County.

ROBERT A. KIDSTON, Acting Secretary.

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

THE COMMITTEE of the ART UNION of GLASGOW have to state to the Members of the Society and to the friends and lovers of Art, that to obviate the complaints of the delivery of the Prints for the year to the members, they have this year determined to issue in place of one Large Print which would take above two years to print, Two Prints of a smaller size, but which can be printed in such time, as will enable each Subscriber to receive them during the currency of the year, each being of greater value than the amount of subscription. These Plates are specimens of the very highest class of Art, both in their subjects and in their execution, and may indeed be designated Gems of Art; they have also by adopting two plates for the present year, been able to make such arrangements as enable will them in all future years, to continue the giving the Engravings on payment of subscription, and at the same time secure to the Members works of the highest class.

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

Having explained as to the delay that has taken place in delivering the prints of COMING OF AGE, the Committee hope, that the Members will be satisfied with the explanation, and having two such fine Engravings this year, that they will continue their support to the Society, and that this year there will again be a large increase to the list of subscribers. Having said so much regarding the Engravings they will only shortly draw attention to the Prize to be distributed among the Members at the annual

meeting.—Every care will be taken to secure Engravings of high merit, and arrangements are making to have a large number of a first rate work of Art in Chromo-Lithography; they are encouraged to spare no labour in attaining this, by the great popularity of the Fac-simile of Mr. GILBERT's Painting of "SPANISH PEASANTS GOING TO MARKET" which was issued last year, and they have no doubt but they will be able to bring forward a work of Art in this department which will not fail to be as popular as the last, and as high in character as a work of Art. Arrangements are also making to have fine specimens in BRONZE, PAPER, &c. As these arrangements are completed, the various Honorary Secretaries and Agents will be duly advised.

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

ROBERT A. KIDSTON, Acting Secretary. Subscriptions will be received, and specimens can be seen at HASZARD & OWEN'S Bookstore.

DONNA FORGET THAT WEE JAMIE DUNCAN is THE Gas-fitter. June 16, 1856.

MAYOR'S OFFICE. City of Charlottetown. NOTICE is hereby given that Towns keepers of taking out City Licenses may obtain the same on application to the City Clerk at the City Hall, between the hours of 11 o'clock a. m. and Two p. m. By order of His Worship the Mayor, W. B. WELLS, City Clerk. Charlottetown, 27th, May 1856.

GAS WORKS. NOTICE is hereby given that the dividend declared May 6th, at the general meeting of Shareholders in the Charlottetown Gas Light Company will be payable at the Company's office from 10 to 2 o'clock on and after the 7th inst. By Order, W. MURPHY, Manager. May 6th, 1856.

Dwelling House and Land FOR SALE. THE DWELLING House belonging to Mr. Thomas KEOUGHAN, and now occupied by Mr. Edward Poor, Pensioner, adjacent to the Government Pond and adjoining the premises of Mr. John Cavanaugh, Provisioner. The above Freehold Property having a substantial HOUSE, 15 x 21 feet, and recently built, will be found well worthy of attention. For further particulars enquire of the owner, next door. THOMAS KEOUGHAN. Jan 25, 1856.

New Importations. BRUSHES in great variety, spirit levels assorted sizes, do. with plumb and side light, Bench screws, (Wash and Walnut) 2s 6d to 4s 6d each. IRON, Axes, Hatchets and Hammers assorted, Superior Morrice Locks, at prices from 1s 9d to 2s each. Morrice Latches, low priced Rim Locks and Latch Locks, Store Door Locks with 2 keys, a good article, Glass, Porcelain, Mineral and Argillol door knobs, Electro Plated Drop Escutcheons, Screws, a large lot, Excelsior Screw Auger Bits, sizes from 2-16 to 1 inch, Chisels, all sizes, Screw Wrenches, Hand and Bench Vices, Oil Stones, Turkey and Hindustan, &c. &c. lately received from the United States, and for sale by HASZARD & OWEN. Oct. 24, 1855.

Coke! Coke! Coke! FOR SALE at the Gas Works, a quantity of very superior Coke, at 12s 6d per chaldron. W. M. MURPHY, Manager. March 10, 1856.

Blood Horse "SALADIN." THE above well known Horse, imported by the Royal Agricultural Society, will be in the City once a fortnight, [SATURDAY] on the 19th May inst., and will stand at the Stables of Mr. GEORGE SMITH, (McGill's Farm) near Spring Park, for the season. JAMES BYRNES. North River, May 13, 1856.

Notice to Gas Consumers. NOTICE is hereby given, that THOMAS WILSON has been discharged from the employment of the Charlottetown Gas Company, and is no longer empowered to act for or in their behalf in any way whatever. W. M. MURPHY, Manager. June 9, 1856.



THE SIDLIER SUICIDE.

IS HE REALLY DEAD?

How complete and absolute either side of a case appears, till the opposite one is heard. A visit to any of our law-courts will illustrate this. The story of the plaintiff is usually so finished in all its details as to appear at the first glance impregnable; and persons who hear it are inclined to ask: "What answer can it be possible to make to this?"—and to regret that the defendant or his counsel should take the trouble to reply to what appears so self-evident. It is difficult to believe, after the high sounding opening speech of the plaintiff's counsel, and the testimony of his witnesses, that there can be a single flaw in the case, or a chance left even for the defendant to speak. But pause a moment, and see how confidently "the learned gentleman on the other side" glides into the case under discussion, and observe how speedily he gives a different complexion to the whole matter—how his witnesses knock down the airy structure of the plaintiff; and amazement sits on our brow when, at the end of the trial, we are obliged to depart from our too hastily formed opinion, because we find the defendant to have the best of the case, and see him walking smilingly out of court, the verdict being in his favour. Every day we have the opportunity of hearing, or at least of reading, such cases. The is scarcely a point promulgated in art, science, literature, or law, in which there is not occasion for the use of the old proverb about "doctors differ," which we recently illustrated; and often enough are there cases still more noteworthy than the Torbanehill controversy or the recent affair of poisoning by strychnia.

Having thus premised, we proceed without further preface to an illustrative circumstance. So lately as February last, an instance of suicide occurred, which, from the position of the deceased and from matters that came out afterwards, attracted very great attention, and which has since given rise to a very curious controversy—one side contending that this person is not really dead, and the other asserting that upon that point there is no room for a moment's doubt.

The following brief summary of the facts of the suicide, and the reasons assigned for denying it, will put the reader in possession of the whole details. On the morning of Sunday the 18th of February last, the dead body of a man was found at a considerable distance from the public road on Hampstead Heath. A silver cream-jug, and a large bottle, labelled "Essential Oil of Almonds," were found by the side of the corpse. The body was quite cold, and the rigor mortis perfectly established. It was speedily removed to the workhouse, where it was seen by a medical man a few minutes afterwards. There were found near it, or on the person of the deceased, six sovereigns, a five pound note, twelve shillings and sixpence in silver, some coppers, a white cambric pocket-handkerchief, a small pocket paper knife with a latch key, a pair of gloves, a case containing two razors, and a piece of paper on which was written his name and address. As is usual in all such cases, an inquest was held upon the body. In addition the coroner watched the proceedings in interest of the family of the deceased; and, according to the report in the Times newspaper, the jury having proceeded to the dead-house, the following facts were elicited:—

1. The butler of the deceased identified the body as being that of his master, and stated that he must have left the house between half-past eleven when he saw him last, and a quarter to one when he proceeded to fasten the door. He also stated, that his master had taken with him a heavy greatcoat, which he seldom wore.

2. A labouring-man deposed to finding the deceased lying on his back, with his head bent backwards against a furze-bush, and his feet towards the edge of the bog. All his clothes were on except his hat, which lay near to the body. This witness also described the things mentioned above as having been found beside him, but he did not feel the skin of the body at all, to know whether or not it was cold.

3. A police constable saw nothing about the spot to indicate a struggle, except a mark or two which the deceased appeared to have made with his heels. The cream-jug, which had a few drops of the poison still in it, lying near him, as if it had dropped from his right hand. The bottle lay on his left side with the stopper out, and about a foot distant from it.

4. The surgeon of Hampstead saw the body at twenty minutes to ten, in the dead-house. It was then quite cold, and the limbs rigid. There was a most powerful odour of the essential oil of bitter almonds perceptible at the mouth; but there was nothing else to shew that the unfortunate gentleman had committed suicide.

5. The butler was called a second time, and identified the cream-jug as that which his master used at tea on Saturday evening. He also proved that the poison in question had been procured from the chemist with whom the deceased was in the habit of dealing. The order for the poison was as follows:—"Get from Maitland's a bottle of the essential oil of bitter almonds; I don't know the quantity wanted, but—but Kenyon (a groom) writes to me to bring one pound's worth. Pay my bill at Maitland's." The witness did not know it was poison he was to get at Maitland's. He thought it was some ingredients in a hair-wash which his master was going to mix in two bottles, which had been placed on the

sideboard. The deceased was a temperate and sober man. He drank only a glass or two of sherry with his dinner. He had not of late noticed any change in deceased's manner. The deceased was much occupied in business. He had not complained of his head at all, of not being able to sleep, nor was he under medical treatment. He came home unexpectedly to dinner on Saturday evening. He seldom dined at home, but usually at his club. He left home on a Saturday morning with a quantity of papers with him, as he was accustomed to do. Before getting into the cab, he returned to his room upstairs, as if he had forgotten something. Again, before he had been away in the cab many minutes, he returned, and went upstairs for a few moments. He drove off in the cab again, and did not return until the evening. He had never before, to witness's knowledge made any attempt on his life.

6. A solicitor, who was intimately acquainted with deceased, then gave evidence. He saw deceased last alive shortly before eleven o'clock on Saturday night last. He appeared oppressed by his undertakings. Latterly, he seemed rather haggard. During the last week particularly, there was a great change in his appearance. He seemed to be quite borne down by the extent of his business, and particularly by some occurrences which took place last week. They were losses and pecuniary embarrassments which had lately come upon him. During the interview, this witness noticed a peculiarity in deceased's manner. His eyes were bloodshot; he was very restless, and evidently not in his usual temperament. Had never seen him in such a state before. This witness had again occasion to call at night, when he was unexpected. He seemed surprised when I went in, and was walking about the room which was very unusual with him. I thought I perceived a great redness and peculiarity about the eyes as if he had been weeping. This witness, on being cross examined, admitted having made a remark to the effect that he would not be surprised if deceased was to shoot himself. The reason I made that remark was, that being a man of extraordinary clearness and strength of mind, my impression was that these reverses, coming suddenly upon him, as they did on Wednesday morning last, his mind would break down at once. I was told last week that his losses were very severe. The subject was discussed in my office, and he admitted it.

The coroner said nothing can be clearer than the case of death. It was perfectly evident to him that the unfortunate gentleman had died by his own act. Nothing could by possibility be plainer. "It was much to be deplored," said the coroner, "that facility was afforded to him to obtain the poison in the way he had done; but, judging from his carrying a couple of razors in his pocket, it was clear, that if he had failed in destroying himself by taking or procuring the essential oil of almonds, he would have done it with a razor. The only question for the consideration of the jury was, as to what was the state of his mind at the time he committed the act."

It also transpired, in evidence at the inquest, that the pecuniary affairs of the deceased were greatly involved. He was what may be called a financier on a gigantic scale; and it has since transpired, that he was at the time of his death involved in frauds and forgeries to the enormous extent of one million pounds sterling and that an expected early exposure was the motive for the suicide.

In the face of such conclusive evidence as we find adduced at the inquest, and of which the above summary, it might, we think, be held as almost impossible to dispute the fact of this being a case of suicide of the most determined kind. The butler speaks positively on the subject of the identity; and the Times' report mentions that two of his brothers were also present, and likewise several of deceased's personal friends and acquaintances; and it is evident, as they say nothing to the contrary, that they believe the body to be that of the person whose name and address was found in the pocket. The coroner also is certain, and so is the surgeon who make the post mortem examination. But all this, we are told, must now go for nothing—it is only a case of imposture, and a deception which has been practised on the credulous public.

This view of the case was first promulgated in a newspaper on the 29th of March last, in a communication by R. W. A. of D., whom the editor of the paper in question leads us, in a note, to look upon as the same ingenious person who questioned the existence of Napoleon Bonaparte. The following is a summary of the arguments contained in the letter of R. W. A.:

1. That the first fact of importance in the case is—What has become of all the enormous sums of money that were known to have passed through the hands of deceased? "That on the particular Saturday of the alleged suicide, a very large sum of money (£1,300) was paid by a gentleman into the hands of deceased—a sum of which, from that time to the present, not the slightest trace has been found. Mr. Kesting, also, on the second day's inquest, speaks of a bank-note of £1,000 which was not to be found among his effects." Various large remittances are known to have been also made, in addition to this sum of £1,300, 'clearly made away with.' Therefore, on the very brink of the grave, we find deceased collecting, as it were, his accounts, and as eager for money as if he was to live a score of years longer.

2. The dates of his letters show that he meditated suicide a full week before his alleged consummation; during most of which time he was engaged in borrowing.

3. The following observations on the rigor mortis are made a strong point in the argument. We have first a quotation from Paris and Fonblanque's Medical Jurisprudence: "It may be laid down as a general rule, that the more sudden the death, the longer is cadaverous stiffness from taking place. . . . If a body in such cases be cold and stiff, we may be certain that more than twelve hours have elapsed since the fatal event." It is argued that the deceased could not have reached Hampstead Heath before twelve o'clock, at the very earliest, taking into account that he was seen by his solicitor shortly before eleven, and by his butler at half-past eleven o'clock. The suicide, therefore, could not take place before half-past twelve, at the earliest, or two o'clock at the latest; and yet, at a quarter before nine in the morning, the body was stiff and cold 'the rigor mortis firmly established.' "We have already established," says the ingenious R. W. A., "half-past twelve as the earliest hour at which a suicide could have taken place, which gives us as the greatest possible interval which could have elapsed between the supposed suicide and the finding of the body 'cold and stiff,' precisely eight hours and a quarter."

4. Dr. Guy, in his treatise on Medical Jurisprudence p. 278, says: "One general rule may be laid down. We should never content ourselves with the mere passive exercise of our senses or judgment. It is not enough to see the objects which actually present themselves to the eye—we must look for such as are not obvious at the first glance. To the correctness of good observers, we must add the intelligence and invention of an experimenter. We must beware of a hasty decision, and remember that the apparent cause of death is not always the real one." And further, as to the place in which the body is found, "the first caution is not to conclude too hastily that the spot in which a body is discovered is that in which death actually took place." Dr. Brek says, that "very soon after death such a total change of the features takes place that it is impossible for the nearest relatives to recognise them."

5. Another medical authority says: "It cannot be too generally known that upon the discovery of a dead body, its situation and attitude should never be disturbed until it has been examined by competent persons. We may, for example, find deceased in a posture which he could never have himself assumed, whence we should be led to conclude that he had not fallen by his own hands. In the case of the disputed suicide of the Earl of Essex in the Tower, much information was lost by the body having been stripped and removed before a due examination took place."

6. We may note as a commentary on the above, that the body was removed to Hampstead workhouse before being examined by any competent person.

7. As to the identification, the following remarks are made:—"The body was not identified at the inquest by any individual whose *causa scientia* consisted in any knowledge of the body by marks or peculiarities of structure. The only witness who speaks to the identity is the butler, who had been only eighteen months in the service of deceased. 'It is upon the evidence of this person, and this person only, that the body was identified for the jury.' The fact of the butler's not having observed any change in his master during the last month or two, and that his manner on the fatal Saturday was the same as usual, does not agree with the statement of the solicitor, who states that deceased latterly appeared haggard, and that he noticed an extraordinary change in his appearance during the last week."

8. The remaining portion of the letter is occupied in criticising the fact of deceased being occupied in preparing a hair-wash, and is introduced by another quotation from Paris and Fonblanque, vol. ii., p. 18. "In conducting our inquiry, the most trifling incidents connected with the deceased should not pass unheeded; for however unimportant they may at first individually appear, we shall often find, that, in combination, they will afford the principal data for the solution of our problem. With how many examples will the history of crime present us where the most minute circumstances have alone furnished the convincing proofs of guilt." This is followed by a piece of truly singular evidence from the butler: "Deceased had previously that evening asked him to clean two bottles and place them on the sideboard, which he did. He (the witness) did not know that he had poison to get at Mr. Maitland's. He thought it was some ingredient in a hair-wash which his master was going to mix in the two bottles, which had been placed on the sideboard."

9. He had just previously posted away a letter to his sister, informing her of his intention to commit suicide.

10. Why did this person walk out to Hampstead Heath at midnight to commit the deed? is next asked. "It has appeared to me very strange that a man intending to make away with himself by a poison instantaneous in its effects, should trudge out to Hampstead Heath in the middle of the night for the purpose, first putting into his pocket a piece of paper to tell his name. In short, the doing so were putting one's self to a deal of trouble for no intelligible purpose."

As might have been anticipated of a speculation so curious as that of R. W. A., it was extensively

circulated by being immediately copied into all the London and provincial papers. Of course it was at first only laughed at, as an ingenious piece of reasoning; and the coroner who presided at the trial was thought finally to have settled the matter when he wrote to the Times in answer to the above, that there could be no doubt whatever as to the identity of the body, as he himself had made a very minute examination of it, and had even opened the eyelids, &c. The surgeon, too, who made the post-mortem examination, thought it necessary to state again, through means of the press, the fact of his having found a very considerable quantity of poison in the stomach of the corpse.

Notwithstanding the re-statement of these two great facts, the idea gained ground that the suicide was in reality a complete deception. The old facts were once again dwelt upon. His anxiety about his papers on the Saturday morning, and his repeated returns to his study after he had gone out, point, it is thought, to anxieties of a different kind from those of approaching death, and lead to the supposition of his being at that time busy making arrangements for flight. The gigantic system of swindling in which it is now known deceased had been engaged, must, it is said, have put him in possession of a sum of money so immense, as to render it easy for him to carry out any piece of deception, however difficult. And we are also triumphantly told, that as the whole career of the man was a development of swindling and forgery, 'he has, in fact, been merely capping the climax of his forgeries by dexterous forgery of himself.' We are also told, 'that the agony of mind displayed to his visitor of Saturday evening was a clever piece of acting—the letters were an ingenious contrivance to strengthen belief in his death—that the written order for the poison, the selection of the silver jug, and the body carefully placed on a mound on Hampstead Heath were all of a piece, cleverly contrived, and admirably carried out.'

The elaborate and varied collection of matters found on deceased, consisting of money of varied kinds, the paper knife, &c., are all a part of the sham; and the writing of the name and address was unnecessary in the case of a man so well known as deceased, who was a member of parliament, and a celebrated shareholder in, and chairman of many joint-stock companies. It is asked—would the body have been so readily known had there been no written paper with the name? It is also reported that deceased said, on meeting a friend in the city: "Good-bye; I am going a long journey."

Another great fact on the case is derived from the circumstance of deceased being perfectly clean and free from mud. Why did he choose to go so far from home to die? How did he get there?—in a cab? If so, where is the cabman who drove him? If he walked on a wet night, how happens it that his boots were perfectly free from stain? How did he cross the moist and muddy ground that encircled the hillock on which the body was found? This particular spot could not in the daytime be approached without soiling the boots or shoes; and yet, on a wet evening, at midnight, the journey across the bog was cleanly accomplished! This brings the evidence to a most dramatic climax, and sorely requires the additional and very latest intelligence we have received on the subject, which goes to prove the whole reasoning to be correct: it is, that a respectable correspondent, living in Tipperary, writes to the Cork Examiner to say that a lady, residing a short distance from that town, had received a letter from her father in Louisiana, United States, in which he states that the supposed suicide is there alive and well, and that he saw him. The name of this American correspondent has been furnished to the above paper, and he is represented as being a gentleman of undoubted respectability.—Chamber's Journal.

"THEY SAY."—"They say" is the monarch of this country, in a social sense. No one asks "who says it," so long as it is believed that "they say it." Designing men endeavour to persuade the public that already "they say" what these designing men wish to be said, and the public is only too much disposed blindly to join in the cry of "they say."

In the Irish language, the electric telegraph is called "Sgeal abata bolta," the literal translation of which is, "News upon stilts."

The Albany Knickerbocker mentions that some robbers upset a pot of yeast while entering a house, which raised the family, and prevented the accomplishment of their designs.

LOUIS THE FOURTEENTH advanced to the top of the staircase to meet the great Conde, after the battle of Senef. The prince, who ascended slowly from the effects of his gout, apologised to his majesty or making him wait. "My cousin," was the reply, "do not hurry; no one could move quickly who was loaded with laurels as you are."