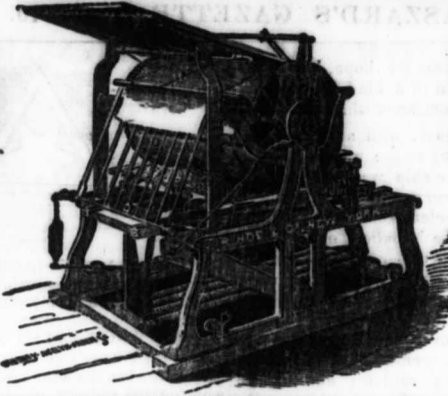


# HASZARD'S

FARMERS' COMMERCIAL PUBLISHED ON EVERY



# GAZETTE

JOURNAL & ADVERTISER. WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY.

Established 1823.

Charlottetown, P. E. Island, Saturday, May 10, 1856.

New Series. No. 341.

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

**Wants a Situation.**  
A TEACHER of many years' experience, duly licensed and capable of teaching the English and French languages, would prefer the situation of teacher in a respectable private family, as a comfortable home (not Salary) is his principal object: would have no objection to act as book-keeper in a respectable establishment—address N. H.—Post Office, city of Charlottetown  
April 4, 1856.—All papers.

**COALS! COALS!!**  
40 CHALDRON Picton COAL, Just arrived and for Sale by  
JAMES PURDIE.  
Charlottetown, Dec. 5.

**Seed Wheat, Seed wheat.**  
50 BUSHELS of Golden Straw WHEAT—superior for Seed—for Sale by  
CHARLES STEWART.  
French Fort.  
March 26, 1856.

**MONEY FOUND.**  
BETWEEN the Charlottetown Ferry and Georgetown, a sum of Money, in a parcel. The owner can have it by proving property and paying expenses, by application to  
HUGH STEWART.  
Cross Roads, Lot 48, April 19th, 1856.

**EDUCATION.**  
A Rare Chance for Young Men!  
MR. A. A. MACKENZIE wishes to inform the Young Men of this City, that he has opened an Evening Class in the Temperance Hall, and is prepared to give instructions in the following branches, and on the following Terms per Quarter of 48 Evenings each, namely:—  
1st, Reading, writing and arithmetic, £0 10  
2d, Grammar and composition, 0 15  
3d, Practical Geometry and mensuration, 0 15  
4th, Trigonometry and mensuration, 1 0  
One-half of the Quarterly Fee to be paid on entering.  
Those studying the first three Branches would require to be in attendance at 7 o'clock, and those in the others at 8.  
Mr. MCK. flatters himself, that his long and well-tried experience in the practice of teaching. Evening Classes, will enable him to convey a far greater amount of practical knowledge to his pupils in a given period of time, than has been communicated by any of his predecessors.  
Charlottetown, Feb. 21st, 1856.

**JOHN HARPER,**  
Auctioneer and Commission Merchant,  
(Queen-St. in Mr. Durberry'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.

**RELIGION IN COMMON LIFE.**  
A SERMON.  
By the Rev. JOHN CAIRD, M. A.,  
Minister of Error.  
JUST arrived and for Sale at Haszard & Owen's Bookstore. Price Sixpence.

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

**CABINET, CHAIR AND SOFA**  
Manufactory.

Queen Square, in the rear of Haszard's Gazette Office.  
THE Subscriber having engaged a part of the Steam Power belonging to the above Establishment, is now prepared to manufacture every article appertaining to his business. Having left P. E. Island (his former home,) several years since, and been during that time, employed in some of the best Shops in the United States, he feels confident, that he can give satisfaction to those who may please to patronize him; he has obtained a knowledge of the modern and antique styles of Cabinet work, and as an aid to his business, has introduced some of the most approved Labor-saving Machinery, and also, a supply of the best WOODS used in Cabinet work, consisting of MAHOGANY, BLACK WALNUT and ROSEWOOD, which with BIRD-EYE MAPLE, BLACK BIRCH, &c., he can make up to order in the best style and shortest notice.  
Turning, straight and sweep-sawing executed with dispatch to any pattern.  
Drilling and Boring also done.  
PATRICK HICKEY.  
January 1st, 1856.

**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. H. ATKIN, Esq., Georgetown; JOHN HASZARD, Esq., St. Eleanor's; JAMES C. POPE, Esq., Summerside; STEPHEN WRIGHT, Esq., Bedouque; EDWIN PARKER, Esq., Traveller's Rest; JAMES BEARISTON, Esq., Princetown; JEREMIAH SIMPSON, Esq., Cavendish; JAMES PINGRON, Esq., New London; RICHARD HUDSON, Esq., Tryon; GEORGE WIGGINTON, Esq., Crapaud; W. S. MACGOWAN, Esq., Souris; HON. JAMES DINGWELL, Bay Fortune, or JOHN SUTHERLAND, Esq., St. Peter's Bay.  
Charlottetown, 4th March, 1856.—1st

**Cigars! Cigars!!**  
FOR SALE at VERY LOW PRICES. The Subscribers have received—  
22,000 superior Cheroots,  
On Consignment, with instructions to effect a speedy Sale.  
HASZARD & OWEN.

**Church of England Prayer Books**  
HASZARD & OWEN have received a large supply of the above and are prepared to sell them at the following low prices, viz.  
Ruby 32mo. Cloth, Gilt Edged, 1s 6d.  
Cape Morocco, Embossed richly Gilt, 3s.  
Morocco, 4s 6d.  
Minion 32mo. Roan, Embossed, Gilt Edged, 3s.  
Nonpareil 32mo. 3s.  
Pica 24mo. 5s 6d.  
8vo 9s.  
Calc. 12s 6d.

**New Books, New Books,**  
RECEIVED this day from England via Cape Tormentine and Cape Traverse Mail Boat, by HASZARD & OWEN.  
Church Services, various sizes, bound in Velvet, Morocco, Antique—in cases extra Gilt, Gilt Rims and Clasp.  
Prayer Books, do. do.  
Testaments do. do.  
Gift Books, a large variety, do.  
Reward do.  
DICTIONARIES—Walker's and Johnston's, various sizes and bindings.  
Souvenirs,  
Russia and its People  
Men of the Times, viz: Lords Russell, Palmerston, Aberdeen, Parnassus, &c., &c.

**Tar! Tar! Tar!**  
FOR SALE at the Gas Works, a quantity of very fine Gas Tar, at 15s. per barrel of 36 gallons.  
WM. MURPHY, Manager.  
March 10, 1856.

**SUPERSTITION.**  
"Don't put those hams in salt to day: whatever you do," said self-conceited Molly to old cook, who was preparing the ingredients for that purpose. "Why not?" asked the cook, "Because it is Friday," answered the silly girl, "and no good luck ever comes to any thing begun on Friday."  
"And are you really weak enough to believe that can have any thing to do with the matter?" asked Mrs.—, who happened to be passing the pantry door at the moment.  
"Every body knows that's true. ma'ma; at least all country people do. There is not a farmer's wife round the country that would put hams in salt, or begin making cheeses on a Friday. It is certain true that they never prosper."  
"And pray do you know the reason why Mrs. Thompson's bacon was spoiled last autumn, which she was so very careful to put in salt on a Saturday?"  
"No, ma'am. I do not know."  
"Then I will tell you. It was because the weather was warm, and the meat was not salted early enough to preserve it. If it had been salted on the Friday, it is very likely it would have proved good bacon, but it was sacrificed to the silly prejudice of not putting it in salt on Friday."  
"Much in the same manner Mrs. Taylor suffered her baby to scratch and disfigure its face, because she had a notion that it is unlucky to cut the nails of a child under a year old. And Nanny Scott, the old washer-woman, is certain sure that another death would happen this year in the family, because, when her sister-in-law was taken out to be buried, some-body shut the door before the corpse was under-ground, and so shut death into the house. Another neighbour expects a similar event, because a single raven flew over the house and the cricked chirped on the heart, and she saw a winding-sheet in the candle."

"My dear woman," continued Mrs.— "how can you be so silly as imbitter your lives by such foolish superstition? It is very likely that death will enter the house within the year, for no doors nor bolts can keep it out, and it is very likely that you may be its victim. You have more reason to think so than any of your silly omen can give you."  
"Dear ma'am, what reason?" asked one of the women in terror.  
"Because the bible tells that it is appointed to all men once to die, and warns us to be always ready, because we know not the day nor the hour when we may be called."  
"But ma'am, don't you believe in any thing in token of death, or god or ill luck?"  
"In nothing whatever. There is no such thing as luck either good or bad, for luck means chance, but every thing, great and small, is under the wise and gracious direction of God; nothing can happen without his permission, and He permits nothing but what, in his wonderful plans, He designs to work about for good. We are kept in ignorance of the particular events that are to befall us, in order to keep up in us a

constant obedience to the directions of his word, by which alone we can be prepared for the dispensations of his providence."

**TURKISH CUSTOMS.**—The customs of the Turks are about as different from ours as one thing can be from another. They abhor the hat, but uncovering the head, which with us is an expression of respect, is considered by them disrespectful and undecent. No offence is given by keeping on a hat in a mosque, but shoes must be left at the threshold: the slippers and not the turban is removed in token of respect. The Turks turn in their toes; they write from right to left, they mount on the right side of the horse; they follow their guests into a room, and precede them on leaving it; the left hand is the place of honour; they do the honors of the table by serving themselves first; they are great smokers and coffee drinkers; they take the wall, and walk hastily in token of respect; they beckon by throwing back the hand, instead of throwing it towards them; they sleep in their clothes; they deem our short and close dresses indecent—our shaven chins a mark of effeminacy and servitude: they resent an enquiry after their wives as an insult; they chew pork as an abomination; they regard dancing as a theatrical performance only to be looked at and not mingled in, except by slaves. Lastly, their mourning habit is white, their sacred colour green; their Sabbath day, Friday; and interment follows immediately on death.

The income of Ohio last year was about four and a-quarter millions of dollars, and its expenditure three millions and a half. It has 800 miles of canals, 600 of navigable rivers, and 2,000 miles of railroad. Its wheat crop last year was 20,000,000 bushels, and corn 60,000,000 bushels.

The Iowa Republican says there will be five eclipses this year—two of the sun—two of the moon—and one of Frank Pierce. The latter will be visible all over the United States in November next.

De Quincy being asked why there were more women than men, replied; "It is in conformity with the arrangements of nature. We always see more of heaven than earth."

"Mamma, Lucy says this is my birthday," said a sunny-faced little boy a few mornings since. "Yes Dicky, you are seven years old," replied the mother. "Will the stores keep open to-day, mamma?" "Yes, my son, but school don't!"

**Bank of Prince Edward Island.**  
**NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.**  
WITH a view to afford all classes an equal chance of participating in the privileges conferred on the Bank, the Act of Incorporation restricts the number of shares which any one individual can in the first instance subscribe for, to forty: The public are hereby notified that the share-list is open at the Secretary's office, where all who desire it may subscribe for shares under this limitation. The above restriction, however, terminates on Wednesday, the 25th day of May next, so that this is probably the only opportunity which will ever be afforded to small capitalists of purchasing shares at par.  
The first General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Court House, on Monday, the 12th day of May next, 11, a. m., for the purpose of forming bye-laws, and electing Directors, agreeably to the 2d section of the Act of Incorporation.  
JOHN KENNY, Chairman of Com.  
THEOPHILUS DREBBINAY, Sec'y.  
April 17, 1856.

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JOHN KENNY, Chairman of Com.  
THEOPHILUS DREBBINAY, Sec'y.  
April 17, 1856.

A PERILOUS VOYAGE.

At a meeting of the passengers on board the United States' mail steamship Arago, held February 29, 1856, at the close of her fifth voyage from Havre, France, to New York, the following paper, expressive of their feelings in view of the facts therein detailed, was adopted:

"The steamship Arago left Havre on the 13th of February inst, and Cowes at about two o'clock on the following morning; weather as favourable as could be looked for in a winter passage enabled us to make a prosperous run, without any remarkable incident, until the morning of the 22d when at six o'clock, icebergs were discovered in the northern and southern horizons. The usual interest was excited, though the surprise at so unusual a sight at this season of the year was less from the fact, that the ship had encountered ice in her outward passage, and had suffered some trifling damage in the contact. Yet none were prepared in the remotest degree for the formidable and dangerous obstruction that lay in our westward path. In the course of the morning, however, fragments and detached masses of all shapes and magnitudes began to appear, and so rapidly increased in number, that only by quick operation and skilful management of the helm and the engine were dangerous encounters avoided. After running the gauntlet of these swarming enemies for several hours, a clearer sea approached before us, and we indulged for a moment the hope of having passed the danger. But very soon it was again descried directly ahead, and a nearer approach showed it to be closely packed and utterly impassable. The ship was then headed to the north, with the hope of finding the end of the pack, and doubling it; but after steaming upon this course for more than thirty miles, the most powerful glass could discover no limit to the barrier. The attempt to find a passage in that direction was therefore abandoned, and the ship returned to her former position. The weather during the day had been broken, and the afternoon looked gloomy, with occasional snow squalls, which added temporarily to our discouragement. Night closed in without the prospect of release from our embarrassing position. A moon, however, enabled us to feel our way in search of an escape, but with little success, and morning found us still in the icy neighbourhood. A south-easterly course had taken us slowly along the broken edge, which was interrupted by occasional bays and indentations.

"During the twenty-four hours thus passed we had, with every other favourable circumstance, made scarcely any westward progress, and had but little, if at all, improved our position. Ice still inclosed us on every side, and the clear water in which we were working was but one of the deep bays which had at first the appearance of an open way to the westward. After steaming for some time in that direction, we were again stopped, as upon the previous morning, by a close pack ahead. The view presented to the eye during this morning was truly magnificent; and, dissociated from the sense of peril which our position so well justified, the mind and fancy could dwell upon the scene with the intensest pleasure. A vast icy territory passed in review before us in our southerly course, which was now resumed as the only hope that seemed left of deliverance. Icebergs of various sizes and shapes, that required but little effort of the imagination to convert into architectural forms, and bring to the eye the illusion of scattered hamlets, ruined cathedrals, columns and arches. The beautiful and grotesque forms of the floating masses added new details to the scene, of which the ensemble was at once awfully grand and charmingly picturesque. But the mind was little disposed to such contemplations under the heavy anxieties that began to weigh upon it as time wore on without apparently bringing any relief. The weather during this day, though still broken and unsettled, was more favourable than in the previous day, and was watched with intense solicitude, inasmuch as it was as important to our safety as it was unusual in that locality. Its continuance was, therefore, devoutly prayed for as our chief dependence, under God. Had a fog shut down upon us, or a gale arisen, and we thus become inclosed in the ice, we should

have found little room for hope, but in the special interposition of a kind Provid

"Our course continued throughout the day to the south-east, with an occasional attempt to make way to the westward. As evening closed, the ship was hove-to, and remained quiet until ten o'clock, when a full moon shed its clear soft light over the sea, revealing the smallest object, and enabling us to get under way and move with comparative safety. Another night thus passed, and Sunday morning found us one hundred and eighty miles to the south from our course, and attempting to double what at last seemed to be the southern cape of the icy region; and as we rounded it and retook a north-westerly course, a new but more scattered field lay before us, through which we finally threaded our way in safety, and a clear open sea once more revealed itself. Three or four hours passed, however, before our minds were even assured, or our faithful commander relaxed in the least degree his vigilance. A fear that we might again, and for the third time, find ourselves embayed, kept suspense alive for several hours, until night returned without bringing new difficulties, and finally hid from our eyes those we had so happily passed. Fifty-four hours had thus worn on in danger and embarrassment, during which time we had sailed two hundred and twenty miles from north to south before the great barrier, and penetrated it to the westward a distance of thirty miles, to meet it again densely packed as far as could be seen. From the extreme point of our northing, no glass could discern a passage beyond, and immense icebergs were seen stretching from the extreme southern point, where we finally passed the pack. It is, therefore, within the truth to measure the extent of this enormous icy barrier at two hundred and fifty miles in length by fifty miles in breadth—stretching over more than three degrees both of latitude and of longitude. It is for others to draw from this, our experience, the valuable cautions that may secure the safety of life and property to an incalculable amount. It is for us to bear most willing and emphatic testimony to the sagacity, fidelity, and prudence of him to whom alone, under Almighty God, we owe our preservation. And it is chiefly with the object of bringing forcibly to view the great resources of mind and body demanded by the exigencies of our position, that the above facts are detailed. No terms of admiration could adequately express our sense of the devotion and skill which our noble commander, Capt. Lines, maintained for fifty consecutive hours his most exhausting position and trying duty in the bow of the ship, exposed to the severe cold and penetrating winds, watching with incessant activity and patient care the dangerous enemies that threatened at each moment to disable us, and avoiding them with an unerring skill that exhibited the earnest self-possession and perfect command of his ample powers of mind and body."

THE QUICKEST TRIP EVER PERFORMED.

—The Cunard steamer *Persia* which sailed from New York April 2, arrived at Liverpool after a passage of nine days and twelve hours, the quickest trip ever made, being six hours shorter than that of the famous passage of the ill-fated Arctic, which sailed from New York on the 7th of Feb. 1853, and arrived at Liverpool in nine days and eighteen hours.

The *Asia*, under Capt. Judkins, made the trip from New York to Liverpool in May, 1851, in ten days and six hours. These are the quickest outward trips ever performed. Capt. Comstock, in the Collins steamer *Baltic*, yet heads the list of quick trips from Liverpool to New York. The *Baltic* sailed from Liverpool Aug. 6, 1851, and arrived at New York in nine days, thirteen hours and forty minutes. The *Persia's* last trip to New York is reported to have been made in nine days and a half! If this proves correct, the *Baltic* is beaten by an hour and forty minutes.

The Emperor Napoleon has purchased an extensive piece of ground between St. Cloud and Mount Valerien, for the purpose of erecting a model farm.



Articles under this heading are published solely on the responsibility of the Grand Division, of S. Temperance, F. E. Island

UPON WHOSE HEAD IS HIS BLOOD.

Late one bitterly cold and stormy night in January last, when the wind was whirling the snow with frightful violence, two young men, brothers, left the tavern in a thinly populated village, for their home which was at some distance. They had been both drinking very deeply, one much more so than the other, and he began to lag ere one-half of the distance had been accomplished. Stupefied by liquor, the strong, driving blast took away the little remaining strength, and he sank down in the snow, calling upon his brother for help.

"Help yourself," was the surly reply; I have helped you enough."

Another feeble cry for assistance. "I've helped you home times enough; I shan't do it again," was the second response. He did not think his words were to be a prophecy, and himself almost senseless, staggered onward, at times almost borne down by the force of the wind. Then, plodding on again in the darkness and storm, muttering deep curses.

At last, the house was reached. The widowed mother, filled with fearful forebodings, had awaited, watched, and listened, until her heart was almost paralysed by fear. A load of anxiety was lifted when she heard the well-known footsteps; but when one came in alone, the hasty inquiry for the absent one was full of fear.

"Oh, he's out; here away; he would not come along," was the reply, as he threw himself down before the fire, and in a few minutes was in the deep sleep of inebriation.

With tears, the wretched mother went into an adjoining bedroom, where slept another of her sons, begging him to get up and go in search of the absent one.

"Mother, I can't," was the reply "I cannot leave my warm bed this dreadful night; I have done it too many times this winter already. He has brought it all on himself, and if he perishes, why he must, I can't go."

It was useless to entreat. That wretched mother knew it was useless for her to think of going herself; the dreadful storm, the intense cold, and the impenetrable darkness, all precluded the idea; and even should she go and find him, she, with her weak frame, palsied with fear, would be powerless to render him the least assistance.

Wearily, wretchedly few the hours of that dreadful night-watched to the lonely heart-broken mother. She listened, and watched, and prayed, hoping against hope, until the morning dawned. The storm had ceased, but the wind whistled a mournful dirge to her sad, aching heart.

The brothers were aroused, and gathering a neighbour or two, they went in search of the lost one. He was found about half-way home.

Dear reader, I shudder when I tell you of the horrid, sickening spectacle. Half buried in the drifts of snow, he lay, with his face upturned in the morning sun, swollen and disfigured; his eyeballs entirely protruded from their sockets; his swollen tongue lolling out on the pure snow, one hand in his pocket grasping the bottle, and his body stiff and dead.

And so, when he might have been in the glory of his manhood, he had perished—gone before his Maker in his pollution.

And upon whose head is his blood? Is it upon that of the brother, with all his faculties and senses benumbed, except the one idea, the thought for his own safety—upon him who had lost all capabilities of human reasoning in the helplessness of inebriation?

Is it on the head of him, whose love, and kindness, and patience had so often been exhausted—who had so often, and night after night had deprived himself of the creature comforts which we so much prize—left the comfortable fire and warm bed, followed and sought out the lost one, safely guiding him home, repeatedly saving him from a miserable death; and now, when he saw that all his efforts were thrown away, and his patience entirely worn out, is his brother's blood upon his head?

Is it upon that of the poor heart-broken mother, who weeps and moans, and wrings her hands in the anguish and disgrace of the bereavement?

Or, is it upon him who earns his respectability and livelihood by dealing out the liquid poison—upon him who, on that dreadful night, rendered him helpless by his fiery draughts, and then permitted him to go out in the driving storm? Or, is it upon those who make it, and fill the land with this direful curse?

I say, Nay! upon none of these.

It is upon those to whom it is given to make the laws that govern the land. It is upon them, for it is their business, their duty to make laws that shall banish this death-bastening, this murdering curse from our shores. Let them look to it, for fearful indeed may be their reckoning with the blood of thousands upon their souls!

THE FRUITS OF LIQUOR SELLING!

We copy the following lists of the doings of the Traffic in London, for a few weeks, from the *Alliance*, published in that City, devoted to Temperance and Prohibition:—

- 64 Serious Accidents or Cases of Striking Bodily Peril.
- 113 Robberies of or by drunken persons.
- 226 Brawls or violent Assaults.
- 73 Cases of Cruelty to Wives or Children.
- 160 Premature Deaths.
- 57 Actual or attempted Suicides.
- 47 Murders or Manslaughters.

The enemies of Prohibition will look upon the above occurrences as small matters compared to the great and important interests of Rum-sellers. They may gather their trophies till the land is deluged in blood, and they are compelled to wade in it ankle deep to prosecute their business—till the wails of the dying, and the sobs and groans of the mutilated and bereaved fill the air and rise above the howling blast; they must be permitted to continue on in their work. The lives of women and children, deaths by suicidal hands, the stiffened bodies lying in gutters, under stone walls or in open fields—the bloody knives of murderers and assassins, prison gates and bars, the gallows and souls reeking in human gore hurried into eternity, are nothing to them, nothing! when weighed in the scale of Rum-seller's rights!—the right to make money thereby!

"These are THE STOUTS they claim—they love them well,—Hired Engineers upon the road to Hell!"

We ask our readers what other business produces the like results? And is it not right and just, to exterminate a traffic fraught with such direful consequences.

HORRIBLE TRAGEDY—FOUR CHILDREN KILLED BY THEIR MOTHER.

[From the *Syracuse Journal*.]

A most heart-rending occurrence took place yesterday (Saturday), on the Onondaga Lake Shore Road, six miles east of the village of Bridgeport, in Madison County. A woman by the name of Ward, the wife of Mathew Ward—who is represented to us as being a drunken, worthless fellow, murdered four of her children in cold blood.

It appears that the husband had neglected his family and treated them in a most cruel manner. The wife and mother had threatened that if he did not reform his ways and help her to take proper care of the children, she would murder them and take her own life. He heeded not her threat, but persisted in his brutality.

Yesterday morning he left his home to go fishing on the lake, and during his absence she executed her threat, taking an axe, and with it cutting the throats of four or five children, the youngest of whom was only two months old. The oldest of the children, aged about eight years, escaped only by running away, she vainly pursuing him, with the axe in hand, for some distance.

She then returned to the house where she had perpetrated these shocking acts, and seizing her husband's razor, attempted to commit suicide by cutting her throat. She did not cut deep enough, however, to render the wound fatal, and when discovered was literally covered with blood, and suffering the most intense agony.

A CAPITAL TOAST.—At a Temperance Convention held in New York, the following laughable toast was given and drunk in a glass of cold water. It rather beats the famous "House that Jack built."

"Here is health to the memory of the man—I know not his name, but no matter for that—who chopped down the trees, who cleared the land, who ploughed the ground, who raised the corn, that fed the geese, that bore the quill that made the pen, that wrote the pledge of total abstinence from all intoxicating liquors."

SCOTT'S SENSIBILITY.—Sir Walter Scott could never eat the flesh of any creature he had known while alive. "I had once," said he, a noble yoke of oxen, which, with the usual agricultural gratitude, we killed for the table: they say it was the finest beef in the four counties; but I never could taste Gog and Magog whom I used to admire in the plough.—Moreover, when I was an officer of yeomanry, and used to dress my own charger, I formed an acquaintance with a flock of white turkeys, by throwing them a handful of oats now and then when I came from the stable. I saw their numbers diminish with real pain, and never attempted to eat any of them without being sick; and yet I have as much of the rugged and tough, about me as is necessary to carry me through all sorts of duty without much sentimental compunction."

Published A Law for

Be it enacted of Charl Sec. 1. The Board of Councillors v cillor shall be general busi Sec. 2. Th nances relati shall be und Marshal and be their dut have power t orders relati and sources except as is subject alway control of th Sec. 3. A constructed, be at least every adjoin adjoining lo sent, and al or public pl vault shall t thereof shal Sec. 4. 7 person havi any other b be a privy t ment with vault of w and built i scried, an number of t those havi such owni ther he be who after l the Mayor such time neglect to be constru exceeding t after the ti privy and Board cause such tonement, by the own Sec. 5. which may t of more t owner or liable to expense t Sec. 6. into decay owner or the sam amended time as t t roof, an days after Board of been serv cleansed, other pe neglectio not excoo day said tended to Sec. 7. shall app that the ment or be the source o ings are constrac law, the to such and qu such ti shall de persons move fr within Mayor rized a remove further five pot Sec. 10. Octobe emptie such a to say vaults, o'clock morais first of inclus o'clock morais such t cles as any pe such t or wh every

Published by Order of the City Council.  
A Law for Sanitary Purposes.

[Sanctioned, 1st May 1856.]

Be it enacted by the City Council of the City of Charlottetown:

Sec. 1. The City Council shall compose the Board of Health for said City, and three Councillors with the Mayor or presiding Councillor shall be a quorum for the transaction of general business.

Sec. 2. The execution of the laws and ordinances relating to the subject of internal health shall be under the superintendence of the City Marshal and the Police Constables, and it shall be their duty and they and each of them shall have power to enforce all laws, regulations and orders relative to causes of sickness, nuisances and sources of filth existing within the City, except as is otherwise provided in this law subject always to the direction, authority and control of the Mayor and City Council.

Sec. 3. All privies and vaults shall be so constructed, that the inside of the same shall be at least two feet distant from the line of every adjoining lot, unless the owner of said adjoining lot should otherwise agree and consent, and also from every street, lane, square, or public place, or private passageway. Every vault shall be made tight, so that the contents thereof shall not escape therefrom.

Sec. 4. The owner, agent, occupant or other person having the care of a dwelling-house, or any other building with which there ought to be a privy connected, shall furnish such tenement with a proper and sufficient privy, the vault of which shall be sunk under ground and built in the manner herein-before prescribed, and of a capacity proportionate to the number of inhabitants of such tenement, or of those having occasion to use such privy; and such owner or other person as aforesaid, whether he be an inhabitant of the City or not, who after having received written notice from the Mayor and Board of Health, shall, within such time as they may appoint, refuse or neglect to cause a suitable privy and vault to be constructed, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds for each and every day after the time specified in such notice till such privy and vault be constructed; and the Mayor and Board of Health are hereby empowered to cause such privy and vault to be made for such tenement, the expense of which shall be paid by the owner or other person as aforesaid.

Sec. 5. In cases where privies and vaults which may be constructed, shall be for the use of more than one house or tenement, then the owner or other person as aforesaid shall be liable to pay a proportionate part of the expense thereof.

Sec. 6. When any privy and vault shall fall into decay, become offensive or a nuisance, the owner or other person as aforesaid shall cause the same to be moved, altered, cleansed, amended or repaired within such reasonable time as the Mayor and Board of Health shall direct, and in case of refusal or neglect for five days after, written notice from the Mayor and Board of Health or City Marshal, shall have been served, to have the same moved, altered, cleansed, amended or repaired, the owner or other person as aforesaid so notified, and neglecting or refusing, shall be liable to a sum not exceeding ten shillings for each and every day said privy and vault shall remain unattended to as required.

Sec. 7. Whenever upon due examination it shall appear to the Mayor and Board of Health that the number of persons occupying any tenement or building in the City is so great as to be the cause of nuisance, sickness and the source of filth, or that any tenements or buildings are not furnished with privies and vaults constructed according to the provisions of this law, they may thereupon give notice in writing to such persons or any of them to move from and quit such tenement or building within such time as the Mayor and Board of Health shall deem reasonable, and if any person or persons so notified shall neglect or refuse to move from and quit such tenement or building within the time mentioned in such notice, the Mayor and Board of Health are hereby authorized and empowered thereupon forcibly to remove them, and such person or persons shall further be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds for such neglect or refusal.

Sec. 8. During the time in each year between the first of May and the thirty first of October, both inclusive, privy vaults may be emptied, and then only within such hours and such manner as hereinafter prescribed, that is to say: all persons who empty or cleanse privy vaults, must do so during the hours of eleven o'clock at night, and four o'clock the following morning—and during the time between the first of November, and thirtieth of April, both inclusive, the hours shall be between nine o'clock at night and six o'clock the following morning, and convey the contents thereof in such tight and properly covered carts or vehicles as shall not permit the stench thereof, or any portion of the said contents to escape; and any persons who wilfully slop or spill any such offensive matter in the removal thereof, or who do not carefully sweep and cleanse every place in which any such offensive matter

has been placed, or unavoidably slopped or spilled, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding forty shillings for each offence; and in default of the apprehension of the actual offender, the driver or person having the care of the cart or vehicle employed for such purpose shall be deemed to be the offender; and any person who empties or causes to be emptied any privy vault in any other hours than herein prescribed, shall forfeit a sum not exceeding five pounds for each and every offence.

Sec. 9. All dirt, saw-dust, soot, ashes, cinders, shavings, hair, manure, oyster, clam or lobster shells, waste water, animal or vegetable substances, rubbish or filth of any kind in any house, warehouse, cellar, yard or other place within the city which the Mayor and Board of Health deems injurious to the health of the city, shall be removed by the owner or occupant of such house or other place as aforesaid within twenty-four hours, or such other time as the Mayor and Board of Health shall deem reasonable, and after notice in writing to that effect served personally upon the owner or occupant or posted on the premises, if he or they shall neglect or refuse to remove the same, then such removal shall be made under the direction of the Mayor and Board of Health, and the expense thereof shall be borne by such owner or occupant and in addition thereto, shall be subject to a penalty not exceeding sixty shillings for every neglect or refusal.

Sec. 10. If the manure or soil of any stable or other collection of refuse matter be allowed to accumulate till it becomes offensive, the owner thereof or the person on whose premises the same may be, shall, within twenty-four hours after being notified remove the same or cause it to be removed, and on neglecting or refusing so to do, the owner of such manure, soil or refuse matter, or the person on whose premises the same may be, shall be subject to a fine not exceeding forty shillings for each and every day such manure, soil or refuse matter shall remain unremoved.

Sec. 11. If at any time a physician shall certify under his hand that the accumulation of any manure, soil, filth, stagnant water, privies or other noxious or offensive matter in the City ought to be removed as being injurious to the health of the inhabitants, the owner thereof or the person on whose premises the same may be, shall be notified to remove the same forthwith, and if the owner or person on whose premises the same may be, neglects or refuses for the space of twenty-four hours after receipt of such notice to remove such injurious matter, he or they shall be subject to pay a fine not exceeding five pounds for each and every day the same shall remain unremoved; and such injurious matter shall be removed at the direction of the Mayor and Board of Health, at the expense of such owner or person on whose premises the same may be over and above the fine and costs thereof.

Sec. 12. There shall be no accumulation of manure or filth of any description in or about any slaughter-houses or yards connected therewith within the City, and all such slaughter-houses and yards shall be kept clean at all times by the respective owners or occupiers thereof, and any person guilty of accumulating any such manure or filth or neglecting or refusing to keep such slaughter-houses and yards connected therewith clean, shall forfeit a sum not exceeding five pounds and in addition, shall be subject to a penalty not exceeding twenty shillings for each and every day such manure or filth shall remain or such slaughter-house or yard connected therewith continues uncleaned after notice being given to remove such manure or filth or clean such slaughter-house or yard.

Sec. 13. Should a Physician certify that any house, or part of a house or building within the City is in such a filthy or unwholesome condition that the health of the inmates or of the neighbors is thereby affected or endangered or that the limewashing, cleansing and purifying of any house or building or any part thereof would tend to prevent or check infectious or contagious disease, the Mayor and Board of Health may order the occupier or owner of such house, or part thereof, to limewash, cleanse and purify the same, and if the occupier or owner do not comply with such order, they or either of them shall be subject to a penalty not exceeding ten shillings for every day's neglect thereof.

Sec. 14. The Board of Health when they deem it necessary, may require the owner or occupant of every dwelling-house, or part of a dwelling-house or building, to limewash and clean their respective portions of such house or building and the privy connected therewith; and every owner or occupant as aforesaid neglecting or refusing to comply with such requisition on conviction thereof, by information of the police or any other credible witness, shall be subject to a fine not exceeding ten shillings for each and every such neglect or refusal.

Sec. 15. No person shall suffer any waste or stagnant water to remain in any cellar or within any premises belonging to or occupied by him within the City so as to be a nuisance, and every person who suffers any such water to remain for forty-eight hours after receiving notice from the Mayor and Board of Health to remove the same, and every person who allows

the contents of any privy to overflow or soak therefrom to the annoyance of the occupiers of the adjoining property, shall for every such offence forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding forty shillings, and a further fine not exceeding five shillings for each and every day during which such nuisance continues; and the Mayor and Board of Health may cause to be drained, or cleansed out any stagnant pools, ditches, or ponds of water, or abate any such nuisance as aforesaid, and for that purpose may enter by their officers and workmen into and upon any premises within the City at all reasonable times, and do all necessary acts for the purposes aforesaid and the expenses incurred thereby shall be paid by the person committing such offence or occupying the premises whences such annoyance proceeds, and if there be no occupier, by the owner of such premises, and shall be recoverable as damages in the Mayor's or Police Court unless the amount thereof shall exceed ten pounds.

Sec. 16. Persons keeping any swine or pigs within the City, shall not permit the same to become a nuisance through dirt and filth, but shall at all times keep their styes or places where such pigs are kept clean and wholesome under a penalty of not more than twenty shillings for each and every offence; and persons keeping pigs shall not permit any manure or offal from the same to remain in the neighborhood of such pigs till it becomes offensive and a nuisance under a penalty of twenty shillings for each and every day such shall continue after notice to remove the same; and persons keeping pigs shall not be permitted to erect the styes or inclosures for such pigs, or place any manure or offal from the same against the dwelling, or in the immediate neighborhood of the dwelling of their nearest neighbors, under a penalty not exceeding five pounds for such erection or placing such manure or offal, and a further penalty not over forty shillings for each and every day such sty, manure or offal remains after notice from the City Marshal to remove the same.

Sec. 17. Every person who shall keep any pig-stye on the front of any street, not being shut out from such street by a sufficiently close wall or fence, or who shall keep any swine in or near any street so as to be a nuisance, and on being notified to remove such pig-stye refuses or neglects to do so, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty shillings for each and every day the same shall remain after the receipt of such notice.

Sec. 18. If on complaint upon oath of any credible person, or in view of the Mayor, any member of the Board of Health, the City Marshal or any of the police constables, it shall be ascertained that any fish, meat, potatoes, cabbages, onions, turnips or any other substances in any cellar, warehouse, stable, outhouse or other premises are decomposing and becoming a nuisance or injurious to health, the same shall be ordered to be immediately removed without the City, and if the owner or person in whose premises the same may be, shall neglect or refuse to remove the same when so ordered, the Mayor and Board of Health shall have power at all reasonable times to send their officers into or upon such premises and remove such decomposing or injurious substances at the cost and charge of the owner or person aforesaid, and such owner or other person in addition shall be liable to a fine not exceeding ten pounds.

Sec. 19. If on complaint on oath of any credible witness, or on view of the Mayor, any of the members of the Board of Health, the City Marshal, or any of the police constables it shall be discovered that any person is guilty of having hid or kept any dead horse, neat cattle, pig, dog, poultry, or any other animal in any stable, store, warehouse, or other building, or within any yard or other enclosure within the City till the same shall have become offensive and a nuisance, and whosoever refuse or neglect to remove or bury the same, when called upon to do so, the Mayor and Board of Health shall herewith have power at all reasonable times to send their officers into any such building or enclosure as aforesaid, take therefrom said offensive animal and bury or destroy the same at the cost of the person having hid or kept the same, or the person on whose premises the same may be found, and said person or persons shall in addition be subject to a fine not exceeding ten pounds for each and every offence.

Sec. 20. No person or persons shall throw, put, deposit, or place, or cause to be thrown, put, deposited, or placed in the creek generally called "the Governor's Fish Pond," or any part thereof any dirt, filth, offals, garbage, or other offensive parts of animals or any rotten or offensive meat, fish or vegetables, or the carcass of any dead animal, or any other rotten or offensive substance under a penalty not exceeding five pounds; and any person having done or caused to be committed any nuisance in the pond or premises aforesaid, shall neglect or refuse to remove the same forthwith, when ordered or directed by the Mayor and Board of Health or City Marshal, shall for every offence forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding twenty shillings, and in case of refusal or neglect to comply with such order, then the Mayor and Board of Health shall order the said nuisance

to be forthwith removed at the cost and charge of the offender or offenders in addition to the penalty.

Sec. 21. In the event of breaches of this law when imprisonment has to be resorted to, the period shall not be less than five days, nor more than sixty days.

ROBT. HUTCHINSON, Mayor.  
William B. Wellner, City Clerk.  
March 7th, 1856.

SILK ABOUT TO SUPERSEDE COTTON—PERHAPS!—We hail with delight the announcement, that a *savant* has just made so valuable a discovery in the art of preparing silk, that this article will become cheaper and more common than cotton. This *savant*, it appears, one day having nothing else to do, began to think, which is wonderful for a *savant*, says Alphonse Karr—that there was but one creature capable of producing silk—that there was but one description of vegetable matter, that of the mulberry tree, fitted for the creature's food, therefore the silky substance must lie not in the animal, but in the vegetable matter; so at once the *savant* set about ("What! eating mulberries?" interrupted the *gamin* Prince Napoleon, when the story was told in the Tuileries. He was rebuked by a *regard superieur*, and the story went on)—the *savant* set about analyzing the composition of the mulberry leaf, and by boiling it to a thick paste has produced every description of silk in immense quantities.

I have seen several yards of it manufactured, and although wanting a little of the gloss belonging to that spun by the worm, I can pronounce it far superior to the finest *foulard* hitherto made. The price of the silk is five francs a pound when spun, being 120 francs cheaper than that of the present day. This new method of procuring silk will at once be adopted in all countries, as the mulberry can be grown in any country, and requires scarcely any culture. The cultivation of this new branch of industry will do away entirely with that of cotton.—*Paris Corr. London Atlas*.

PROPAGATIONS OF THOUGHT.—Who shall say at what point in the stream of time the personal character of any individual now on the earth shall cease to influence? A sentiment, a habit of feeling once communicated to another mind is gone; it is beyond recall; it bore the stamp of virtue; it is blessing man, and owned by Heaven; its character was evil; vain the remorse that would revoke it; vain the gnawing anxiety that would compute its mischief; its immediate, and to us visible, effect may soon be spent; its remote one, who shall calculate? The oak which waves in our forest to day, owes its form, its species, and its tint to the acorn which dropped from its ancestors, under whose shades Druids worshipped. "Human life extends beyond the threescore years and ten which bound its visible existence here." The spirit is removed into another region, the body is forgotten upon earth; but living and working still is the influence generated by the moral feature of him who has so long since passed away.—The characters of the dead are wrought into those of the living; the generation below the sod formed that which now dwells and acts upon earth, the existing generation is moulding that which succeeds it, and distant posterity shall inherit the characteristics which we infuse into our children to-day.—*The Parents' High Commission*.

Messrs. Bernard and Hy. Calneok, of Granville, N. S. have sold two yoke of Oxen a short time since for £135 10s. But a late St. John paper states that a pair of Cornwallis cattle brought in that city, a day or two previous, the sum of £66 10s. The latter were raised by Mr. John M. Bill, of Billtown, Cornwallis, weighed 2,335 lbs, and turned out 350 weight of rough tallow.

The Canadian Parliament has decided, that the permanent seat of Government shall henceforth be at Quebec.

HASZARD'S GAZETTE. Saturday, May 10, 1896.

The case of Gaull vs. Pope, was in effect, to try upon whom the loss of a forged note, paid to the Defendant, as he stated, by the Plaintiff, was to fall.

James McCallum acknowledges the receipt of £229 7s. from the Missionary, Bible, and Educational Society of Cameroon, to be applied as follows, viz: £10 0 0 Foreign Mission Home Mission West River Seminary

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE. On Tuesday evening last—John Kenny, Esq., Vice President, in the chair—Anastasio Mac Nertin, Esq., Secretary of the Institute, at a few hours notice, delivered an extempore Address on "The Position, Prospects and Duties of the Working Classes," dividing these classes into the middle-class, and the body-labourer.

On Tuesday evening next, the Hon. E. Whelan will deliver a lecture on "The elements of the late war against Russia, and its results," after which the present session of the Institute will be adjourned until further notice.

At the residence, Albion Farm, Three Rivers, on the 6th inst., Mr. George Aiken, aged 51 years, after a long and protracted illness which he endured with Christian fortitude and calm resignation. On Friday 25th ult., at the residence of Rev. Deceur Twining, Catherine McKenna, in the 18th year of her age, a native of P. E. Island—(Ezra paper).

Port of Charlotte Town. 6th, Scher. Carter, Langgillie, Pictou; lumber. H. Lagran, Land, do.; mails and passengers. 9th, H. Lagran, Land, do.; mails and passengers. 10th, Scher. Larry Lee, Robertson, Pictou; coal. Elizabeth, Scot., Halifax; goods. 11th, Scher. Carter, Langgillie, Tamsansburgh; provisions at the Eastern end and to the north or in possession of Mr. James McWilliams, being a tract to be sold pursuant to this Notice, comprising an area of 312 acres, a little more or less.

Boat Found! A small boat was found in the harbor, about a fortnight ago. The owner can have the same by paying property and paying expenses the same. EWEN MERRINON, Cases Point, May 2, 1896.

METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL. From APRIL 1st to APRIL 10th, 1896. Table with columns for Day, Barometer, Thermometer (Highest/Lowest), Direction of Wind, and Weather. Includes entries for Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday, and Sunday.

English Garden Seeds. Growth of 1895. JUST received at "ANTHROPICHER'S HALL," from WALKER'S celebrated establishment, Liverpool, a supply of GARDEN and FLOWER SEEDS in every variety, guaranteed the growth of 1895. A further supply daily expected per Ship "Argyle" direct.

TENDERS FOR PAINTING. The Department Secretary's Office. SEALED Tenders will be received by the Sub-Comptroller, on the 21st day of May, next, 1896, at the Colonial Buildings in Charlotte Town, pursuant to a License, duly granted for that purpose by his Honor the Surrogate and Judge of Probate of this Island, bearing date the 17th day of February, A. D. 1896.

VALUABLE PROPERTY. TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on WEDNESDAY, the second day of July, next, (1896), at the hour of twelve o'clock, noon, at the Colonial Buildings in Charlotte Town, pursuant to a License, duly granted for that purpose by his Honor the Surrogate and Judge of Probate of this Island, bearing date the 17th day of February, A. D. 1896.

CITY SURVEYOR. THE City Council has appointed Mr. Thomas Pleasdale, Surveyor of Highways, Streets, Squares and Bridges, in accordance with a By-Law of the City, for the ensuing year. WILLIAM B. WELLSER, City Clerk.

Household Furniture. TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION on THURSDAY, 16th MAY next, at the residence of the Rev. Mr. Smogor, up, Upper Prince Street, all that Gentleman's Household Furniture, &c., &c. For further particulars, see Handbill. A. H. YATES, Auctioneer.

Pasture Lots. THE Subscriber has received instructions to sell by Auction (without reserve) at 12 o'clock on FRIDAY A. Y. the 16th day of next month (MAY) Twenty Building Lots adjoining the City of Charlotte Town, comprising part of Common Lot 25, known as Longworth's corner, situate in a plan to be offered to public competition, four of the most valuable Pasture Lots in the Royalty of Charlotte Town, being Lots 561, 562, 563 and 567, (in one block) and situated on Paul Jones's Hill, about four miles from the City.—This property is conveyed in the Registry for the commanding view it possesses of the Harbor, River, and surrounding Country; about 16 acres are cleared (but not broken up) and the remaining 30 acres are covered with a fine mixed growth of hard and soft wood. A good title guaranteed.

Freehold Property in the Suburbs. BY A. H. YATES. TO BE SOLD BY Auction on FRIDAY the 6th MAY next, at 11 o'clock, on the premises, the remaining portion un sold of these Valuable Pasture Lots fronting on the BRIGHTON ROAD and near GOVERNMENT FARM, hold by the property of the late Lieut. Col. Lane.

Valuable Building Lots for Sale. THE Subscriber will offer to Public Competition, on the premises, at 12 o'clock noon, FIVE LOTS NOS. 43, 44, 45, 86, 89 & 90, on the Fifth Hundred of Lots in Charlotte Town; and part of COMMON LOT NO. 31, being a portion of the "Eskier" Estate. This property has been intersected by Streets opened through it, and the building has been laid off into suitable and convenient Building Lots, in accordance with a Plan prepared for the purpose.

FREEHOLD ESTATE. For Sale WITHOUT RESERVE, on the Premises. BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on Tuesday the 7th instant, at 11 o'clock, at noon, All that Tract of Land situate at Summersdale, between Crabbe's Head, and Peter McPhail's Draining House, having a frontage of 60 feet on the Street, with a depth of 400 feet and an area of 24,000 square feet, and containing one hundred and sixty feet on to the above. On this Land, there are two buildings erected, one of which is at present occupied by Mrs. Coombs, as a Dressing House and Store. There is also a spacious Granary or Warehouse. The whole yielding an annual rent of £26 currency, and is one of the best tracts for business in this thriving and progressive village.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION, please apply to the Hon. Charles Young, Charlotte Town, WILLIAM WASSICE, Auctioneer, March 29, 1896.







