whom the integrity and majesty of the law were upheld and maintained.

Next with respect to the legality of the purchase of these liquors. The *State of Maine* either ignorantly or wilfully misled its readers and the public, by affirming that the law contemplated the purchase of liquors by the Agent, the inference being, that the purchase by any one else, even for the use of the agency was an infraction of it, whereas it will appear from an extract from the Act itself, which we give in another place, that the Mayor and Aldermen were the proper persons to make the purchases, consequently that the resolution of the Board and that of the Committee acting in obedience to it were strictly correct.

Next with regard to the conduct of the Mayor and the Police authorities; we think no unprejudiced mind will pronounce judgment against them on a hearing of all the circumstances of the case. A mob collected at night. They make an attack on the property of the public. The conservators of the peace are stationed inside to defend it. They are assailed with stones, one of them weighing twenty pounds. They intreat the rioters to desist, warning them of the consequences.—Instead of thanks, they get abuse for their pains, and are accused of cowardice. Repeated attempts are made to break in the doors. What are they to do? Are they to stand there and see the public property destroyed before their eyes? The *State of Maine* and its contemporary the *Argus*, try to make light of the affair—it was only a bit of sport, it was no harm to spill a little liquor in the gutter! That the mob was bent on the capture and destruction of the liquor, there cannot be the slightest shadow of a doubt. That they did what they could to break open the doors, is quite manifest. In their insane attempts to injure and destroy the property, they persevered notwithstanding the firing of the Police over their heads; and there can be no question, that had they succeeded in effecting an entrance, much more serious consequences would have ensued. Either they would have been suffered to accomplish their object without let or hindrance, or else the Police force would have defended the public property at all hazards. Which would you have had them do, Reader?—give way to a lawless mob, suffer the law of the land to be trampled under foot, or resist the transgressors by force and arms! There can be but one alternative in such cases. There can be no respect for the laws, unless they are promptly and fearlessly vindicated. If the Police were justified (and it will be observed from the accounts which we have published, it was not the Military as has been asserted, but the Police that first fired) in discharging firearms against the rioters, it was as well to do it first as last, and the probability is that less blood was spilt, than there would have been had a combat taken place inside the building. Why should God-fearing and law-abiding citizens sympathize with the Portland mob. If the same resistance were made by a private citizen in defending his property, and a rioter were killed, the public would say, it served him right. It would not be considered necessary or desirable that an individual should wait until he were maimed for a member of his family had been killed, or until his house were fired before firing upon the aggressor; why then wait in the case of a disturbance of the public peace? Is the public property less valuable than that of a private person? Is the life of a man less dear to him because he happens to be a Mayor a Policeman, or acting in the capacity of a citizen-soldier?—Is he to stand more insult or expose himself the more to injury, than if he were acting in defence of his own life? It would be a strange doctrine to maintain—that the public authorities should wait to be killed (the bull is intentional) before using their firearms. If such a doctrine were to obtain, we wonder who would be fool enough to volunteer to assist in the maintenance of the public peace!

To crown the absurdity of the whole proceedings against the Mayor comes the public meeting. This meeting, convened ostensibly for the purpose of allaying public excitement and instituting an investigation into the circumstances of the case, begins its deliberations by prejudging and berating the Mayor, and ends by sending a deputation modestly asking him to resign his office. Was there ever greater puerility and effrontery than this?—Surely the people (if this assemblage is to be dignified by the name) of Portland must have taken leave of their senses or else they never had any. If they have, they must be heartily ashamed of their proceedings.

HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

Wednesday, June 27, 1855.

Our readers will perceive by the copious extracts from the papers received by Fridays mail, that affairs in the east, have assumed a more promising appearance. The taking of Sebastopol without loss, and the subsequent capture of Genitchi, have left the Allies masters of the sea of Azoff. The consequence of their successes will be great and important, independently of the immediate injury inflicted on the enemy, by the destruction of the immense supplies which had been collected for the use of the army. A few more such triumphs and a lasting peace will we trust be the result. Melancholy as is the contemplation of the loss of human beings, and the destruction of the necessaries of life on a scale so extended, it is as nothing when compared with allowing a semi-barbarous people like the Russians, to obtain such a preponderance of power, as would in all probability enable them to engage the greater part of Europe. It is more than conjectural that these advantages of success fully followed up will induce Austria and the other northern powers to join the Allies, and enable them to prescribe permanent bound to the ambition of the present, and all future Czars.

(For Haszard's Gazette.)

Sir:

Placards from the *Advertiser* office have been posted up, calling on "Reformers to attend from King's and Queen's Counties on St. Peter's Road, 18 miles from Town, on the first Tuesday in July next, to take into consideration the Land Question, &c."

I beg to suggest to the Reformers who may attend the Meeting, that they will not allow any official's boy from Town, to serve to them ardent spirits, (as was done last winter,) to divert them from the purposes for which the Meeting has been called. It will be more service to them, if they would take a leaf out of the Royal Agricultural Society's Book, and compel the powers that be, to practice Political Economy, in having the Laws, Royal Gazette &c., printed by tender, which will not only save several hundreds a year to the Public, but also be the means of putting a stop to a very great deal of abominable abuse between the *Ex.* and *Int.* Newspapers. The Electors have only to say to their Representatives do it, and it must be done. If the Electors are in earnest about Reform they will be peaceable, temperate, firm and determined, and they must be aware of the stratagems of their enemies; let the rallying cry of the Reformers be, Vote by Ballot, Elective Courts, Court of Inquiry and the downfall of Corruption, the one will follow the other, as sure as day follows night, hoping that the people will be successful in obtaining all their just rights and liberties, and that in their endeavours, they will not forget the dying Father's advice to his sons about the bundle of sticks, and that they will bear in mind that the Meeting is for the Electors, and not for the Elected, the Elected have had theirs, it is now the time of the Electors.

A FRIEND OF THE PEOPLE.

18½ Miles from Town, June 18th, 1855.

SUPREME COURT.

The Supreme Court commenced its sittings for Trinity Term yesterday. John Morris, Esq., was sworn foreman of the grand jury. The Hon. the Chief Justice charged the Jury to the following effect:

Mr. Foreman and Gentlemen of the Grand Jury.

The Calendar of Criminal offences for this Term contains very few cases, and amongst them, one only of a serious character, and therefore Gentlemen, as far as the Court is informed, it is probable your duties in this respect, will not be very onerous.

There are three cases for your consideration against parties charged with deceit, in having obtained goods under false pretences; this offence is a misdemeanor in law. The parties are charged with having fraudulently pretended to have been authorized by third persons to obtain the goods in their names and on their credit. In these cases to warrant you in finding true Bills, it must be made out to join in evidence that the prosecutors parted with their property by reason of the false pretence alleged, which must clearly appear to be false, and that it was obtained with intent to cheat or defraud some person.

There is also a case against several parties, for resisting a Bailiff of a small debt Court, in the execution of his duty, and rescuing a prisoner in his lawful custody, which will require your attention, inasmuch as the due execution of the laws of the land, without which no community can long hold together in peace and safety. But by far the most serious case is one against a party charged with counterfeiting the silver coin of the Realm, an offence by the statute of the Queen's Treasury, and which subjects the party to the penalty of death. To substantiate a change of this nature, it must be proved both that the coin in question is counterfeited, and that it resembles or is apparently intended to resemble the Queen's Current Silver or gold coin, and it is not necessary to shew he was detected in the act of coining, but presumptive evidence, as in other cases will be sufficient, viz., that false coin was found in his possession, and that there were coining tools found in the house or in his possession. In the event of the Crown Officers not deeming the evidence sufficiently conclusive against the party to warrant the charge for coining and uttering counterfeit Coin, which is only a misdemeanor in law, the proof you require to find a Bill, is that the money uttered was counterfeit, and that the party knew it to be such. Counterfeiting the coin of the Realm and uttering counterfeited coin are novel crimes in this Colony, where happily hitherto nothing of the kind has ever been perpetrated or attempted.

These are the only cases for your consideration which have come to the knowledge of the Court, but you are doubtless aware Gentlemen, that your inquiries are not limited to the cases given you in charge by the Court, but of right extends to all other offences and misdemeanors committed within your County, if any such come to your knowledge, you are bound to present them, taking care however that you present no one on light suspicion merely, but only on a reasonable probability of the guilt of the party, satisfactorily established before you in evidence, and that a majority of your number concur in such presentment, that majority to consist of twelve at least.

The local statutes of the Colony relating to the licensing of Public Houses require the Court to bring the system under the notice of the Grand Juries every term, and therefore it is necessary to observe that your duties and powers under this statute extend to the granting certificates to parties to enable them to obtain licenses in such localities as you think should possess licensed public houses on their complying with the requirements of the acts in question, and also to exercising a wholesome supervision over public houses for which licenses have already been granted, and on complaint of disorderly or improper conduct in the keepers of said houses, substantiated before you in evidence, you are authorized to suspend or annul and wholly abrogate the license of the parties, but as your decision is final and admits of no appeal, your duty differing in this respect from the practice of grand juries in ordinary cases, obliges you to hear evidence on both sides, before you make any order affecting the rights of the parties complained against.

By the Acts referred to you are required to prevent all parties guilty of the offence of retailing spirituous or fermented Liquors without license, in order that they may be prosecuted for the penalties imposed for such an offence, and the Act passed in the present year in its last session authorises the granting of certificates to parties to enable them to obtain Tavern Licenses on the recommendation of a majority of the Grand Jury in attendance, altering the practise in this respect, as regulated by the previous Acts of the several Acts adverted to, will be laid before you for your guidance, and in the performance generally of your important duties as Grand Jurors, the Court will be happy to afford you its counsel and assistance.

NOTES BY THE WAY.

The day before we left St. John, we visited Messrs. Alward and Sons' establishment for turning lasts, planing, sawing and match-making. These gentlemen like a great many others in St. John, have been nearly ruined by fire; they informed us that they had been burnt out just after they got all their machinery in order, and were busily engaged covering and getting fresh machinery again. By the way while we were in St. John, we hardly enjoyed a night's sound rest from the frequency of the alarms of fire, and the great damage done to property, showed that they were not merely alarms; one night, three fires occurred, and another night five. The principal fire bell was within twenty yards of our hotel, and in the night it seemed if it was ringing directly over our heads. The fires were twice distinctly visible, and nearly all the inmates were aroused, but afterwards the bell rather lulled us to sleep, in the States we never heed a fire, leaving all to the firemen, in St. John, however, every body seems to be on the *qui vive*. It surprised us to see that so many wooden buildings are left, knowing how severely the city had suffered. To return to Messrs Clerks' establishment, a machine for turning shoemakers' lasts was put in motion for us; to see a lathe turning out so irregular a shaped article as a last was certainly a great curiosity, but it would take up too much of our space to describe it. Then again we saw them sawing up small blocks of wood for making matches, large quantities of wood were on the top of the steam boiler seasoning for that purpose, and we were surprised to see the amount of labour expended on an article sold so very cheap. A saw for making scroll work was in operation. Messrs Alward have also many other things, but a great part of their machinery was not put up.

There were many other factories, such as we should like to see at work on this Island, which we looked into as we had some spare time on our hands, and which we are sorry to see so little encouragement given to. Many things could be manufactured on the Island cheaper than elsewhere, but persons starting anything new in any place have disadvantages to contend with, such as want of workmen, and the difficulty of obtaining material, which are quite enough to discourage them, without having to pay a duty on the machinery they import, which machinery as yet cannot be made on the Island. Why should there be a duty on machinery, when in many cases there is no duty on the article manufactured? There is no duty on boards, flour, or cloth sent away to be dyed and dressed, books and many other things, yet there is a duty paid on the machinery imported to manufacture these things. We do not wish to see any protective duty on home-manufactures, but we should like to see the home manufacture at least put on equal footing with the foreign. But in some cases, there is a protective duty, and a very high one, on a home manufacture, and on one which brings no; wealth to the community, we mean on whiskey our readers well know, how and why this is protected above all others, but this is not the place to say anything more on this subject, we will take it up at a more convenient season.

Leaving St. John on Thursday, 17th May, we touched at Eastport for an hour to load and receive freight and passengers. Taking our departure from thence, we coasted down the rock-bound shores of the state of Maine, until we arrived at Portland on Friday morning; as we were late for the early railway train, and as the day was beautifully fine, we preferred keeping the steamer, until our arrival in Boston, which place we made at about 6 o'clock on Friday evening. We always prefer a private house to a hotel when we can procure one; on this occasion we directed our steps to the house where our brother lodged last winter, whilst studying at the medical school. We were kindly received and right glad were we to know that we had fallen into such good hands, and that while there he had become so great a favorite with its inmates.

Our next notice will be of what we saw in Boston.

There was no news in the papers by the Lady Le Marchant which arrived from Shediac yesterday.

☞ Some new Advertisements will be found in the first page.

Holloway's Pills, the best Remedy in the World for Female Complaints.—These Pills are particularly recommended to the Canadians for their extraordinary efficacy in female complaints; and they are a like valuable either to the daughter verging into womanhood, or the matron in the turn of life. It has been proved beyond all contradiction, that these celebrated Pills will cure all disorders to which females are peculiarly subject, and enable them to pass their critical periods of life, without exposing themselves to those dangers they too often incur by other treatment.

Died.

At the Lunatic Asylum, on the 25th June, 1855, Ann Rowe, a native of Devonshire, England, aged 54 years.

At North Creek, Charlottetown Royalty on Friday, last, Mrs. Worth, wife of Mr. William Worth, aged 71 years.

At Lot 19, Prince County, on the 12th June, Mr. James Hillson, in the 69th year of his age. He was a native of Plymouth, Devonshire, and has left a wife and six small children to mourn the loss of a kind husband and indulgent father.

Port of Charlottetown.

ARRIVED.

June 23d, Schr. Orwell, M'Rea, Shediac; lumber.
24th, Brigt. Jemima, Green, New York; flour and meal to G. Lowden.
25th, Schr. Nicholson, Halifax; general cargo.
Joseph Elworth, Sidney; coal. Steamer Lady Le Marchant, Shediac; mails.
27th, Thomas, Bourk, Boston; general cargo. Lively Lass, Robinson, Pictou; coal. St. Croix, Egmont Bay; wrecked stores.

SAILED.

25th, Steamer Rosebud, Pictou; passengers. Steamer Lady Le Marchant, do. mails. Rival, Mutch, Cape George.
21st, Mary Ann, Anderson, do. Barque Sir Alexander, Scott, London; timber & deal, by W. W. Lord.

NEW GOODS.

JAMES ANDERSON begs to intimate that he has recently landed an extensive assortment of

British, American and West India Goods.

of the best quality, and newest styles, and he is prepared to dispose of them at the lowest possible rates, for Cash payments.

No. 1, Queen Street, June 22, 1855.

FASHIONS for 1855.

IN

SILK, SHAWLS, and MANTLES,

At GAHAN & Co's New Dry Goods Establishment, Corner of GREAT GEORGE & KENT STREETS. (Isl. Ex. Adv.)

To the Citizens of Ward No. 4.

GENTLEMEN,

I HAVE observed in the last number of the *Islander* Newspaper an account of a public meeting in your Ward, at which I was requested to present to me a requisition to come forward as a Candidate for the Office of Mayor at the coming Election.

In order to save further trouble and delay, I avail myself of the earliest opportunity respectfully to decline that honor.

With thanks to those unknown friends who have kindly thought me competent to fill a situation of so much responsibility,

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient Servant,
WILLIAM CUNDALL.

Charlottetown, June 25, 1855.