with plentiful expectoration, so that the physicians, on the 22d, begged his Majesty would keep his room.

The Emperor would not hear a word of it; on which one of the physicians said to him, "No medical man in the whole army would allow any soldier so unwell as your Majesty is to leave the hospital, for he would be sure that his patient would soon come in again worse." The Emperor answered, "You have done your duty, gentlemen, and I thank you, and now I will do mine; and on this he got into a sledge in rather cold weather, and drove to the Exercising-house to see some men of the Infantry of the Guard, who were about to march into Lithuania to make up the complement of the regiments there.

At this inspection, which was the last occasion of the Emperors being seen in public, he was evidently very unwell, coughed violently, expectorated excessively, and said as he went away, "I am in a perfect bath (of perspiration,") although it was anything but warm in the Exercising-house. The Emperor then drove to Prince Dolgorouki, the Minister of War, who was ill, cautioned him not to go out too soon, and then returned to the Winter Palace. In the evening he was present at the prayers for the first week of Lent, stayed some time with the Empress, but complained of being cold, and kept his cloak on in the room.

From that evening the Emperor did not quit his little study. It was there, on February 23, that he received his Flugel Adjutant, Colonel von Tettenborn, and despatched him to Sebastopol; all the while lying on the sofa, and covered up with his cloak. After that his Majesty transferred all business into the hands of the Grand Duke Alexander.

The days from February 24th to the 27th passed over without one's learning anything further on inquiry than that "the Emperor does not leave his bed, as he is somewhat feverish; the cough is gettting less and less hard," &c.

During the whole time he was ill the Emperor lay only on his camp bed, *i.e.*, on a casing of Russia leather filled with hay, a bolster of the same kind, and with a blanket and his cloak over him.

It was not till February 28, that his state was looked on as decidedly serious. On that night he became rapidly worse. The physicians apprehended a paralysis of the lungs. On the evening of March 1, they despaired of his recovery.

The Empress and the Crown Prince begged him, at the request of the physicians, to take the sacrament.

It was not till then that the Emperor seems to have recognized the real danger of his state; but hardly any shock is stated to have been noticeable in him.

In the night from the 1st to the 2d inst., Dr Mandt communicated to the Emperor that he was dangerously ill, and that more particularly his lungs were violently affected, and gave great ground for apprehension. The Emperor answered very calmly, "And so you think that I am liable to a paralysis of the lungs?" To which Dr. Mandt answered, "Such a result is very possible."

On this the Emperor very calmly and collectedly took the sacrament, took leave of the Empress, their children and grandchildren, kissed each, and blessed each one, with a firm voice, and then retained only the Empress and the Crown Prince with him.

This was about four o'clock in the morning.

The Emperor said subsequently to the Empress, "Do go now, and take a little rest, I beg of you." She answered, "Let me remain with you; I would I could depart with you, if it were only possible." To this the Emperor replied, "No; you must remain here on earth. Take care of your health, so that you may be the centre of the whole family. Go now; I will send for you when the moment approaches." The Empress could not do otherwise than obey this distinct expression of the Emperor's will, and left the room.

The Emperor then sent for Graf Orloff, Graf Adlerberg, and Prince Dolgorouki, thanked them for their fidelity, and bade them farewell. Subsequently the Emperor had all the servants immediately about him sent in, thanked them for their services, blessed them, and took leave of them: on which occassion he is said to have been himself very much affected. Last of all the Kammerfrau Von Rohrbeck was sent for. The Emperor thanked her for the fidelity she had always shown the Empress, for the care with which she had always tended her in sickness, begged her never to quit the Empress, and ended with, "And remember me kindly at Peterhoff, that I'm so fond of." The Emperor pressed Dr. Karell's hand, and said to him, "It is no fault of yours."

Whilst the Emperor's father confessor was speaking with him, he took the Empress's hand and put it into the priest's, as if he would confide the Empress to the ecclesiatic.

After this the Emperor lost his speech for a while, during which time he was engaged in prayer, and crossed himself repeatedly. He subsequently regained his voice, and spoke from time to time up to his decease, which took place without a struggle in the presence of the of the whole family, March 2, at ten minutes past noon.

Almost the last articulate words that the Emperor spoke were, "Dites à Fritz (King of Prussia) de rester toujours la même pour la Russie, et de ne pas oublier les paroles de papa" (the late King of Prussia.)

At first the face of the corpse was very much sunk and fallen in; but in the evening the fine features had become more imposing than ever from their repose and regularity.

Up to the present time the Empress has borne this unexpected and fearful blow with wonderful strength. Yesterday evening she passed an hour entirely alone with the corpse.

The consternation which overcame every one at the suddenness of this fearful blow, is now giving place to the feelings of pain and grief.

Hollowah's Ointment and Pslls, an infallible Remedy for Blotches on the skin.—Edger Mortimer, aged 25, of Anapolis, N. S, W s for five years a severe sufferer with blotches on the skin, the whole of his face, neck, arms, and hands, been disfigured with them like small pox; he consulted several very clever medical men, who told him it was the predicating symptoms of some disease, which alarmed him exceedingly; however, he took Holloway's Pills immediately, and rubbed the Ointment on the parts affected, and in two weeks the whole of the blotches disappeared, and his health was considerably improved· These remedies will cuae the most deeply seated old wounds and ulcers, even of twenty years standing.

HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

Wednesday, April 4th, 1855.

The reply of the Directors of the Charlottetown Gas Light Company to the Resolution of the meeting of Gas-consumers, is published in this day's issue, and ought, we think, to convince the most determined of the oppositionists that the Directors were fully justified in making the advance. Whether it were good policy in them to make the advance so suddenly and unex pectedly in a community so unaccustomed to joint-stock associations, and apparently understanding so little of their true nature and purpose, may be a question which however, concerns themselves alone, and with which the public—as we think—have nothing to do. As it is of the greatest importance to a young growing and needy country, that joint stock companies should be supported and encouraged, we will crave a little attention to the true principles in which both stock-holders and the public ought to be regulated in their intercourse with each other.

"Union is strength," it is also security, When a great number of persons contribute to a common fund, each a small sum, a large capital is at once raised which may be employed in a project, which, if it even fail, is not likely to entail ruin or even distress, in most cases, upon those embarking in it; which might not be the case, if one or a few individuals only were concerned, failure in such a contingency might imply total ruin, inevitably considerable inconvenience and individual suffering. It must not, however, for a moment be supposed, that the mass of those who embark in joint-stock undertakings, do so from motives of patriotism or for the public benefit, at their own individual loss or hazard. Individuals may be found, who are willing to do so as individuals sometimes come forward and found a College or an Hospital, but these are the exception; the other is the rule, and joint-stock companies in all countries are found to be associations for the profitable employment of capital expected to yield an annual return, greater or less than the prevailing rate of interest in proportion to the risk incurred. Hence calculations are always made, as to the probable dividends, and so sanguine are projectors as to the anticipated results, and so avaricious the majority of capitalists anxious to get more than the current rate of interest, that there are times when this anxiety becomes a mania. Witness the Mississippi scheme of Law and the late railway mania. In these cases, an useful form of institutions has degenerated into a mere vehicle for gambling. But even in their brightest and healthiest phase, joint-stock companies are mere associations for the purpose of realizing larger profits either immediately or prospectively. Let us just look a little into the history of the formation of the company whose conduct is under discussion. It had its origin confessedly in self-interest, a number of those to whom a good supply of light is essential to the successful management of their business, found that this supply could not be had but at a cost enormous compared with what it would be, if gas could be obtained here as in other countries, at a fair rate proportionate to the capital employed in furnishing it. Calculations are made and enquiries were instituted, a public meeting was called and the result was, that the present company was formed. But did the public come forward with that generous order for the improvement of the town and contributed their quotas to the supply of the necessary capital? No. It was only by the strenuous exertions of some of the leaders, that the necessary two-thirds of the proposed capital (£4,000) currency was subscribed for, in order to enable the Company to go into operation. After a great deal of zeal and labour on the part of the directors, a commencement was made, and happily by the continuance of that zeal and gratuitous labour, the works are completed, and gas generated and supplied of a quality, we are informed, far superior to that of either Halifax or Pictou, and now comes the point in dispute, and one that has subsisted and will subsist as long as joint-stock companies exist. You charge too much, say the consumers; we deny it, says the Company, and we will prove it also, says the latter, here are our books. We commenced with a capital of £6,000 currency, from various circumstances we have been forced to expend £11,262 13s 4d, nearly double of what we had anticipated. In consequence of shareholders not coming forward we have been compelled to borrow money for which we are ourselves paying interest; hitherto we have received none. When we first commenced supplying you with gas we named 20s. as the price which we were in hopes we might not inconsistently with our own interests at some future day afford to lessen. Circumstances have, however, altered; every thing has risen, one of the necessary articles—Asphaltum—100 per cent., Pictou Coal, 25; labour, the same: in self-defence, therefore, and in justice to those, the great body of share-holders, who have entrusted their interests to our care, we must raise the price of gas, as both the Pictou and Halifax Companies have done. Now, in order to judge of the fairness and justness of the conduct of the Directors or the Company, we must consider them, and it is what they really in point of law are, an individual. Let us suppose for a moment, that Mr. Heard is the individual proprietor of the Gas Works, and that he commenced supplying his customers with gas, on the 1st June, 1854, at 20s. per thousand cubic feet; in three months after, an advance takes place similar to that we have described; would Mr. Heard consider himself bound to continue to supply his customers with gas at a ruinous loss, or ought his customers to require him? The case, put in this way, tells home. The fact is, the consumers who met in the Temperance Hall gave Jeddart law, the rule of which was, to hang the party first, and try him afterwasds. They pass a resolution condemnatory of the proceedings of the proceedings of the Directors, without so much as enquiring whether the facts bore them out in their conclusion or not, or giving the Directors a chance of being heard. The question to have been mooted at the meeting, should have been, Do the prices of gas and oil, tallow or spirit-light bear the same relative proportions to one another now that they did on the 1st June? and if they find that the latter species of illumination has risen in the same proportion, they may safely conclude that they are not worse off in this respect on the 1st March, than on the 1st June. They must confess, however, that they have been rather hasty; the answer of the Directors has demonstrated facts, that must have taken the most of them by surprise. £675 15s. 2d., the interest of £11,262 16s. d., at 6 per cent. is a sum not easily raised, over and above all the cost of material and expence of management. The special General Meeting of the Share-holders will be held on the 6th of this month, and the matter will, no doubt, undergo a thorough sifting, and it may be, that both parties will be better satisfied, and understand one another better for the future. One thing, however, should be always borne in mind, that Directors are but trustees, and that they have other people's interests to look after as well as their own, and many a one who might be inclined to be liberal, were he himself to be the only loser, will draw back, when he reflects that others may not be of the same mind, and that although he he may have a right to do what he will with his own, he has certainly no right to be liberal with other people's money.

To the Editor of Haszard's Gazette.

Mr. Editor;

I wish through your columns, to call public attention to a perversion of mechanical right and talent. I make reference to an expression made by a member of the house, respecting a Coal Boring Machine; he no doubt measures other people's corn by his own bushel. I must say, it is but a hot-headed expression, without ascertaining the fact, and it only recals my memory back to a similar conclusion made by a Committee for getting a Fire Engine, lately imported to this Island. That conclusion was, that there was neither Brass, Iron, nor Wood good enough in the Island to make it. Now if you will allow me to be a judge, who have made three already, and one on the Island; I say there is, and as competent hands to make it too, and at a cheaper rate, for they learned that by experience; if I am rightly informed, it cost them nearly double the amount of my tender. And then did not get one to satisfaction after all. I am inclined to think that the Coal Boring Machine, may turn out pretty much the same as the Fire Engine, and just as likely to give as much satisfaction. Now, Mr. Lord has not been in my shop this year, to know what material is there, therefore he cannot give a correct statement I think he has yet to learn the meaning of the word "machinist." As to throwing away money, I would ask him, if sending mone[illegible] f the Island is not more like thro[illegible]y.

W. C. Hobs.

The British Mails arrived this morning at 7 o'clock· We give the most prominent features of the news. The bags of London Newspapers have been left behind at Cape Tormentine.

On Thursday evening next, at the Temperance Hall, the Seventh of the series of Meetings will be held, some of the benefits of the Maine Law, will be discussed. Chair to be taken at 8 o'clock.

Sweet music as usual. A collection will be taken up to defray expenses, we trust the friends will be liberal.

Married,

On the 24th March, by the Rev. J. B. Strong, John Trenaman, Esq., to Mrs. Catherine Griffiths, widow of the late Captain Griffiths.

At Georgetown, on Thursday, the 1st March, by William Sanderson, Esq., J. P., John Rielly, of Montague River, Lot 59, to Mary Smith, of Grand River, Lot 55.

By the same, on Thursday, the 22d March, Mr. Daniel McKie, of Bay Fortune, Lot 43, to Miss Elizabeth Burke, of the same place.

On the 15th ult., by the Rev. Isaac M'Murray, Mr. John LePage, Charlottetown, to Miss Charlotte McNeill, Cavendish.

On the 29th ult., by the same, Mr. George McKay, New London, to Miss Margaret Lockerby, Cavendish.

On the 13th March, by the Rev. W. Snodgrass, Mr. Lemuel Hyde, West River, to Miss Elizabeth McCallum, Dog River.

At St. Eleanor's, on the 27th ult, by the Rev. J. H. Read, B. D., Mr. Robert McDonald, to Miss Grace Boundy, both of St. Eleanor's.

On the 29th ult., at St., Eleanor's, by the Rev. J. H. Read, B. D., Mr. John Gay, of Lot 17, to Rebecca Symins, daughter of Mr. John Rayner, of Township 19.

Died,

On the 28th inst·, at St. Eleanor's, Mr. Charles Broad, formerly of Kilkampton, Cornwall, England, aged 37 years.

On Tuesday, the 20th instant, Mary, the beloved wife of Mr. Andrew Bell, of Hope River, Cavendish, aged 28 years. Her complaint commenced with inflammation of the ear, extending to the brain, and terminating in effusion. She has left one child and a large circle of relatives and friends to lament her early removal.

At Charlottetown, P. E. Island, on Sunday, the 18th March, 1855, Henry Goldsworthy, late a Private Soldier in Her Majesty's Royal Newfoundland Company, aged 53 years.

Mrs. Vanderbilt, No. 185 Suffolk Street, says of

DR. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS.

Being unwell, and not knowing whether it proceeded from derangement of the liver or merely hysterics, I was persuaded to purchase a box of Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Liver Pills, and before I had used them all, was entirely relieved. I am now enjoying perfect health, and cheerfully recommend Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Liver Pills to all similarly afflicted.

New York, March 25, 1852.

P. S. The above valuable remedy, also Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Vermifuge, can be had at all respectable Drug Stores in this city.

Purchasers will please be careful to ask for, and take none but Dr. M'Lane's Liver Pills. There are other Pills, purporting to be Liver Pills, now before the public.

GILMAN'S HAIR DYE.

The best article ever used, as hundreds can testify in this city and surrounding country. Read! GILMAN'S LIQUID HAIR DYE *instantaneously* chnges the hair to a briliant jet *Black* or glossy *Brown*, which is *permanent*—does not stain or in any way injure the skin. No article ever yet invented which can compare with it. We would advise all who have grey hairs to buy it, for it *never fails—Boston Post.*

Z. D. GILMAN, Chemist, Washington City, Inventor and sole Proprietor.

For sale by Druggists, Hair-dressers, and Dealers in Fancy Articles, throughout the United States.

W. R. WATSON, General Agent for P. E. Island. Jan 6. 6mon

FOR SALE, by the Subscriber, 2 Handsome American WAGONS. Also, 1000 Bushels Sweedish TURNIPS.

JAMES MORRIS.

Queen Street, April 3, 1855.

J. S. DEALEY,

SHIP BROKER AND COMMISSION

AND

SHIPPING AGENT,

No 52, South Street, New York.

☞ Particular attention given to the sale of Produce.

Freights and Vessels procured for all parts of the world.

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

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS indebted to the Subscriber, whose accounts were due previous to the 1st of January, 1855, are requested to settle the same, or they will be put to expences without further notice.

JAMES PURDIE.

Charlottetown, 2d April, 1855. All papers 2w.