

DEATH OF VISCOUNT HARDINGE.

We regret to announce the death of Viscount Hardinge, which took place at 11.38 on Wednesday, at his residence, South Park, near Taubridge Wells. Few officers have served so long and with so many opportunities of distinction, and of Lord Hardinge it must be said that in the field he was ever found equal to the occasion. He was neither a Marlborough, a Napoleon, nor a Wellington, but the work which he had to do he always performed efficiently and well. From the lowest grade he rose to the very highest rank in the British army by his own deserts. Slender indeed was the chance that Henry Hardinge, the son of a clergyman in the north of England, who entered the army as ensign in the year 1798, should have attained the dignities of Governor-General of British India and of Commander-in-Chief. Lord Hardinge used frequently to tell the story how after the Battle of Corunna, when the English troops were hurrying on board ship, a staff officer was anxious to gain the friendly shelter of the English fleet. The keen eye of Marshal Beresford, who was superintending the embarkation, detected the vigour and capacity of a young officer who was employing himself most zealously in the discharge of his duty. That young officer was Henry Hardinge, and from that moment his fortune was made. He was required to act in the place of the expedition staff officer, and Lord Beresford never forgot his activity and zeal. At a subsequent period, when Beresford was charged with the important duty of preparing the Portuguese forces to take an active share in the contest with the veteran troops of Napoleon, he remembered the young officer who had done such good service on the beach at Corunna, and summoned him to his aid. He gave him a brigade in the Portuguese service "before he was 25," and after a time his foreign grade was commuted for British rank. But for this fortunate "accident," as Lord Hardinge used to call it, his fate might have been, according to his own opinion, that of a hundred others. He might have died a colonel on half-pay, after 30 years of hard service in every corner of the British empire. We doubt if this would have been the case. For men of so energetic a stamp—so fitted by nature for the career on which they have entered—"accidents" are ever occurring which they are ever prepared to turn to account. To give but a suggestion of the actions in which this brave soldier was engaged is to recall the leading events of the most glorious and successful war in which the British arms have been engaged. During the whole of the Peninsular contest he acted as Deputy-Quartermaster-General of the Portuguese army. He was wounded at Vimeira; he was present at Roleia; we have already mentioned the distinction he obtained at Corunna. When Wellesley entered on the scene as acknowledged chief we find him at the passage of the Douro, at the Battle of Bussaco, and actively engaged in organizing the defence behind the memorable lines of Torres Vedras. He was present at the three sieges and at the final capture of Badajoz, and at the capture of Ciudad Rodrigo. It was, however, at the Battle of Albuera that Lord Hardinge performed the chief feat of his military career. That battle, as is well known, was offered to Soult by Beresford with more valour than discretion. During the progress of it Beresford, as ever, distinguished himself by the greatest personal courage; but the fortune of the day was turned by a happy manoeuvre, executed by young Hardinge without orders, and on his own responsibility. The battle was one of the most bloody on record in proportion to the number of the combatants. As General Napier writes:—"The rain flowed after in streams discoloured with blood, and 1,500 unwounded men, the remnant of 6,000 unconquerable British soldiers, stood triumphant on the fatal hill." It is thus that the historian of the Peninsular war describes the attack made by Hardinge during that fearful day upon a French division posted upon an eminence formidable for defence:—"Myers was killed; Cole, him-self, and Colonels Ellis, Blakey and Havershaw fell, badly wounded, and the whole brigade, struck by the iron tempest, reeled and staggered like sinking ships. Suddenly recovering, however, they closed on their terrible enemy; and then was seen with what a strength and majesty the British soldier fights. In vain did Soult by voice and gesture animate his Frenchmen; in vain did the hardest veterans, extricating themselves from the crowded column, sacrifice their lives to gain time and space for the mass to open out on such a fair field; in vain did the mass itself bear up, and, fiercely striving, fire indiscriminately on friends and foes, while the horsemen, hovering on the flanks, threatened to charge the advancing line. Nothing could stop that astonishing infantry. No sudden burst of undisciplined valour, no nervous enthusiasm weakened the stability of their order; their flashing eyes were bent on the dark columns in their front; their measured tread shook the ground; their dreadful volleys swept away the head of every formation; their deafening shouts overpowered the dissonant cries that broke from all parts of the tumultuous crowd, as foot by foot, and with a horrid carnage, it was driven by the incessant vigour of the attack to the furthest edge of the hill. In vain did the French reserves, joining with the struggling multitude, endeavor to sustain the fight; their efforts only increased the irremediable confusion, and the mighty mass, at length giving way like a loosened rock, went headlong down the ascent."

Hardinge fought at Salamanca; he was severely wounded at Vittoria; he was at Pampeluna; he crossed the Pyrenees with the conquering British army; he was at Nivelle, at Nive, at Orthes. After the return of Napoleon from Elba he again entered upon active service, and was attached as Commissioner to the Prussian army. He lost a hand under Blucher at Ligny, and this was his share in the Waterloo campaign. When peace was restored to the world he did not retire into inactivity, but continued in one important post or another in the service of his country. He was successively Secretary at War, Secretary for Ireland, Master-General of the Ordnance, and, finally, in the year 1844, he was raised to the high dignity of Governor-General of India. The four years during which he held the reins of government in that distant region were memorable even in the eventful history of British India. The events of the Sikh campaigns are too fresh in the public recollection to need recapitulation here. No one has forgotten, when the storm of war suddenly broke upon the north-western frontier of our Indian possessions, with what energy the brave old soldier hurried to the scene of action—with what disinterested feeling the Governor-General postponed all questions of dignity, and acted as second in command during the fiery days of Moodkee, of Ferozshah, and of Sobraon. In October, 1852, four years after the expiration of his Indian government, Lord Hardinge was raised to the highest post within the ambition of a military man—he was appointed Commander-in-Chief, to succeed the Duke of Wellington. This important post he held until a very recent period, and throughout the eventful epoch of the Russian war.

Russia.—The Emperor has signalled his coronation by a "manifesto of grace," which, as the London Times well remarks, "in its dignity, and its grace outshone all the rest, and will still be glorious when the recollection of ceremonies has been paled and diminished by time." Some of its provisions are as follows:—"In the manifesto the Emperor acknowledges in exalted expressions the devotion of all classes during the late war, and the various boons with which he meets their extraordinary sacrifices. The provinces which have suffered most by the war, will now have equivalent immunities, and the remission of fiscal arrears. Furthermore, and in order to extend as far as possible the circle of his liberality, his Majesty has been pleased to confer on the whole empire the benefits of a

general boon, the importance of which can be measured only by the immensity of the sphere it embraces. The Emperor most graciously dispenses the whole of Russia from every burden of military recruiting or conscription for four consecutive years, unless, which God avert, the necessities of war should interpose obstacles in the execution of this measure. It is scarcely possible to overrate the character and bearings of this measure. Putting the Russian army and navy at a million, which is a low estimate, and reckoning the annual waste of such an army in time of peace at something between 10 and 15 per cent., we have here a waste to be endured without replacement as far as 40 per cent. of the whole. So, here is a promise that the great Russian army, the terror of the Old World, shall, if nothing hinders, be allowed to dwindle down to less than 600,000 men, not more than the aggregate peace establishment of England and France.

Some other acts of grace in this manifesto, though not so widely momentous, are still remarkable. The condition of all State prisoners, both those who belonged to secret societies and those that took part in the Polish rebellion, is to be materially alleviated—to such an extent that the larger class may reside anywhere except at the two capitals. They and their children are to be reinstated in their rights of nobility. The conditions of entrance into the public service are equalized all over the empire. The Jews are to be relieved from those special burdens which the conscription has hitherto entailed on them. The children of soldiers and sailors born during the period of their father's service, and hitherto claimed for the army and navy, are to be at liberty to choose their profession. The tax on passports for foreign ports is to be abolished, except a stamp duty for the benefit of the Invalides. There are, it appears, many other concessions of a like nature—the original manifesto being a document with no less than thirty-eight clauses. He must be both confiding and secure who can thus throw himself at once on the affections, and on the prosperity of so many millions hitherto ruled with a rod of iron.

LOCAL NEWS.

HORTICULTURAL EXHIBITION.—On Friday, the 3d inst., in the shades of Holland Grove, the Charlottetown Horticultural Society held its Autumnal Exhibition. The Exhibition was in every respect more successful than we could have anticipated from the shortness of the notice.—It was, in fact, doubtful whether there would have been any Show this year, nor would it have taken place had not some spirited ladies undertaken the task of seeking for an increase to the funds by soliciting contributions. The difficulty—which under favour, we think, ought not to exist in the advanced state of society—having been got over, it was apprehended that unless an early day was named, the frost might set in and prevent anything like a display in the flower department; there was not therefore sufficient time to advertise more extensively, hence has arisen a good deal of disappointment. As it was, however, the whole was highly creditable, and affords testimony that there is a spirit of improvement roused, which will not fail to be productive of lasting and beneficial effect upon the rural population in general, who, we are happy to say, are beginning to perceive the benefit and advantages that result from attention to the raising of good fruit. That there is a disposition in the people to reward their efforts, those who saw the crowd about our friend Proudfoot's apple-cart last Saturday, could not fail to remark. And he well deserved it, for some specimens of his fruit were among the finest we have for a long time seen.

The vegetable side of the Exhibition abounded with a variety of most excellent esculents. The carrots were particularly fine. The prize beets were the largest, cleanest and finest that ever fell under our observation. Of the cabbage tribe, there were savoy and drum-heads that might have stood competition in any market. We regret that the same praise could not be awarded to the cauliflowers; from the inequality of the weather, first extremely hot and then abounding in moisture, the heads broke out and became filled with short green leaves, instead of preserving an unbroken white and cream colour. The tomatoes were very fine. The prize for onions was, as usual, claimed by the gardener to the Chief Justice, and the specimens were certainly deserving of high praise. The ears of Indian corn would have been commended in an American market.

The show of fruits, though not so large from the reasons mentioned above, was creditable. It gave us sincere gratification to see the vast improvement even in the short space of six years. We were pleased to hear an intelligent gentleman from the United States say, that the specimens of plums were fully equal to those of the same kind usually to be found in the Boston market. Pears, hardly known a few years since, are beginning to multiply, and are being brought to town in something like quantity. The flower-stand exhibited a brilliant appearance compared with that of last year. There were a variety of splendid dahlias, some imported, and others grown from the seed. We observed a camelia, belonging to Mrs. W. B. Dawson, the first of the kind, it was not in bloom or it would have carried the prize.

On the whole, the labours of the Lady Committee have been crowned with the success they merited.—Hazard's Gazette.

On Thursday, the 2d October, the new Presbyterian Church at New Langholm, Cascumpec, took fire about 12 o'clock, the carpenters and other workmen being on the spot at the time, but so rapid was the conflagration that not even the bible, which was placed in the pulpit for Divine Service on the following Sunday, could be saved. As there was no insurance effected, and having cost £400 or £500, it is a severe loss to the settlement, besides the disappointment. Mr. Henderson, the contractor, is a severe loser, having lost all his tools in the building.—Jb.

King's County Cattle Show took place at Finlay's, Georgetown Road, on Tuesday, the 30th September. On the whole it was a better show of stock than last year, though fewer in number than might be expected, which was perhaps owing to the scale of premiums, which were governed by the amount at the disposal of the committee. The subscriptions amounted to £22, including £1 from Mr. Irving, the Secretary of the R. A. Society. It is to be hoped the Royal Society will be able to offer premiums next year for a show in the County, or to assist those who may be desirous of continuing the annual show of stock. The Horses shown, particularly the Colts and Fillies, were much superior to former years. There were several fine Ayrshire and Durham Cows and Heifers. Mr. Wightman exhibited, after the show, a very fine Bull Calf, a purchase from the Hon. G. Coles. There was a good sample of Sheep of all kinds. Pigs were few in number, but those shown were very superior. The judges of stock were entertained to a dinner by Mrs. Finlay. At the table were several others interested in the proceedings of the day, among the number was Charles Hazard, Esq., the only officer of the Royal Agricultural Society who attended the show.

Table with columns for animal types (Mares, Colts, Fillies, Bulls, Cows, Heifers, Rams, etc.) and prize amounts. Includes names of judges and winners.

SUPREME COURT, PRINCE COUNTY, OCTOBER TERM.

If we are prone to point out the short-comings of those in power, we are not unwilling to bestow praise and commendation when deserved. We have hitherto in our excursions to the country had to complain of the want of proper attention to the state of the roads; it is but fair then, that having found them in excellent order during a trip to the westward, during the early part of this week, that we should record the fact and give the parties entitled to it, whoever they may be, credit for this beneficial departure from the old routine. The sessions at St. Eleanor's were duly opened on Tuesday last (October 7). There were no cases of importance. The learned Judge Peters, in his charge to the jury, adverted to the fact of the railroad in the neighbouring Province of New Brunswick being in the course of completion, and congratulated the agricultural portion of the community on the prospect of increased facility of conveying goods and produce to market, which could not fail to have a beneficial effect on the community as well as the rural industry of that part of the Island. There was but one criminal trial, but that, in one respect, a very extraordinary one. A person, of the name of McLeod was indicted for stealing coats, caps, &c., from a store. When the accused stepped into the dock, we turned to look at him, and saw a short, thick-set man, of about, as we should think, twenty-three or twenty-four years of age, with a considerable moustache on his upper lip, and the cheek and chin bearing whiskers and beard of a proportionable length and thickness. When, however, a witness was asked the age of the prisoner, he, to our and the rest of the audience astonishment, replied that he was just twelve years old. We looked again, and were satisfied that there must have been some mistake, his limbs, features and every thing about him, gave such, as we thought, unmistakable evidence of virility; but two other witnesses, one the step-father of the prisoner, the other the school-master, corroborated the testimony of the first witness. The defence was, that he was of unsound intellect; and so, indeed, the unfortunate *lusus nature*, for that he is and must be so considered; he is, however, capable of distinguishing between right and wrong, and the jury found him guilty. The sentence, however, was comparatively mild—two months' imprisonment. The Judge, doubtless, considered the unfortunate creature was to a certain degree idiotic, or the punishment would have been more severe.—Has. Gaz.

Married. On the 4th instant, by the Rev. Charles Lloyd, Mr. William Wyatt, to Miss Randal Margaret Ann Spence, both of this City.

On Thursday, October 2d, at the residence of the Bride's father, by the Rev. Mr. McKay, Mr. Malcolm McDonald, at Mr. Stephens's, to Christy, eldest daughter of Mr. Murdoch McLeod, of Orwell.

Died. Of Dysentery, at New Annan, on the 3d instant, William James, youngest son of Mr. Robert Walker, aged one year and ten months.

Marine Intelligence. PORT OF CHARLOTTETOWN. ENTERED. October 2.—Schr. Lively Lass, Robertson, Picton; coal. 3.—Ellen, Spinney, Tatamagouche; boards. Belle, Selliker, Bay Verte; sundries. Lady Elgin, Turner, Bay Verte; deals. Elizabeth, Scott, Shemogue; do. Charlotte, LeBlanc, Picton; coal. Barbara Ann, Terria, Sydney; do. 4.—Bee, Oulton, Bay Verte; deals. Canine, Reid, Richibucto; do. Abigail, Belang, Harbour Bouche; bal. Jane, Cody, Miramichi; deals. Elizabeth, Campbell, do; do. Favourite, Babin, Buctouche; do. Olive Branch, Bouche, do; do. Reward, Daise, Richibucto; do. Virgin, Bears, Picton; coal. Sarah, Ellis, do; do. 7.—Flora, Hengly, do; flour. Conservative, McEwen, do; coal. Isabella, Turnbull, Boston; goods. Annet, Nicholson, Sydney; coal. Trial, Vico, Arichat; fish. 8.—Marine, Borden, Magdalen Islands; fish. Belle, Selliker, Bay Verte; bal. Glory, LeBlanc, Halifax; goods.

CLEARED. October 2.—Effort, Hauley, Picton; bal. Belle, Selliker, Bay Verte; do. 3.—Lady Elgin, Turner, do; do. Alex. Selliker, Tracadie; do. Ellen, Spinney, Picton; do. Prompt, McKay, do; do. Bee, Oulton, Bay Verte; do. Sovereign, Farly, Paganash; do. 7.—Flora, Hengly, Tatamagouche; do. Emma, Hobbs, Sydney; do. 9.—Belle, Selliker, Bay Verte; do. Emerald, Stewart, St. John, N. B.; produce.

Arrivals from hence. Queenstown, Sept. 24.—Alma. Plymouth, Sept. 25.—Camilla. 15.—Pandora. Liverpool, Sept. 26.—Diana. 24.—Elizabeth. 13.—Una. 14.—Sailed, Majestic.

Torley, Sept. 25.—Sailed, Ohi.

Gravesend, Sept. 15.—Sardinian.

WORMS! WORMS!

A great many learned treatises have been written, explaining the origin of, and classifying the worms generated in the human system. Scarcely any topic of medical science has elicited more acute observation and profound research; and yet physicians are very much divided in opinion on the subject. It must be admitted, however, that, after all, a mode of expelling these worms, and purifying the body from their presence, is of more value than the wisest disquisitions as to the origin. The expelling agent has at length been found—Dr. McLANE'S Vermifuge, prepared by Fleming Bros., is the much sought after specific, and has already superseded all other worm medicines, its efficacy being universally acknowledged by medical practitioners.

Purchasers will be careful to ask for DR. McLANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE, manufactured by FLEMING BROS. of Pittsburg, Pa. All other Vermifuges in comparison are worthless. Dr. McLANE'S genuine Vermifuge, also his celebrated Liver Pills, can now be had at all respectable drug stores. None genuine without the signature of FLEMING BROS.

Ulcerous Sores.—A poor man named Mackey, in the employ of Lieut. Webster, of Paganash, was terribly afflicted with several ulcerous sores on his body, and two on his leg, which rendered him a most miserable object, and frequently deprived him of the means of earning his daily bread; he obtained advice from some very eminent medical men, but he did not get any better, however the gallant and humane Lieut. finally purchased for him a quantity of Holloway's Ointment and Pills, which Mackey commenced using; he persevered with these remedies for only nine weeks, when, to the astonishment of every one, the ulcers had entirely disappeared, leaving scarcely the scar perceptible after 19 years of acute suffering. These famous medicines will cure old wounds of 30 years standing.

New Advertisements.

FALL, 1856. NEW GOODS!

First and only arrival from Liverpool, per bark 'Isabel.' THE subscribers have received a large and varied assortment of BRITISH MERCHANDISE, now opening.

DUNCAN, MASON & Co.

Brick Building, East corner of Queen & Donchester Streets, } Charlottetown, October 13, 1856.

Coal Meter and Weigher.

MR. DANIEL BETHUNE having been put into possession of the City Weighing Machine, by virtue of a lease, and he having this day taken and subscribed to the oath of office: Notice is hereby given that the said Daniel Bethune is the only authorised Coal Meter and Weigher for the City and Port of Charlottetown up to this date.

By order, W. B. WELLNER, City Clerk. City Clerk's Office, Oct. 7, 1856. [all pa. 11.]

City Weighing Machine.

THE subscriber begs to announce to the public that he has rented the above WEIGHING MACHINE from the City Authorities, and that he has commenced operations therewith. A person will be in attendance each day. The Rates for Weighing, according to the City Bye-Laws, are as follow:—For weighing every ton of Coal, Cullm, Coke, Limestone, Gypsum, or heavy Merchandise, the sum of 0s. 5d. And in proportion for a lesser quantity. For weighing every Load of Hay, Straw or Fodder, not over half a ton, the sum of 0s. 8d. For weighing every such Load, when exceeding half a ton, the sum of 0s. 10d. (including the weighing of the Cart, Truck, Sled or other Vehicle containing such load.) For weighing every new or unloaded Cart, Truck, Sled or other Vehicle, the sum of 0s. 3d.

DANIEL BETHUNE, City Coal Meter & Weigher. Residence—Rochford-Square, near John C. Binns, Esquire. City of Charlottetown, October 9, 1856. 11 G & E.

THIS is to certify that I have this day assayed the City Machine, and found it correct. JOHN BOVYER, Assayer of Weights & Measures. Oct. 2, 1856.

New Advertisements.

Farm Stock and Implements.

TO BE SOLD by Auction, on THURSDAY, the 16th day of October instant, at 11 o'clock, forenoon, at the farm of Mr. Michael Bryenton, six miles from the City, on the Union Road, the following

- STOCK AND IMPLEMENTS, CONSISTING OF 1 MARE, in foal, 1 two year old COLT (very superior) 4 excellent Milch COWS, in calf, 1 CALF, 1 year old HEIFER, 2 pairs Harrows, 2 Wood Sleighs, 1 Plough, 1 Jaunting Sleigh, 1 Roller, 2 sets Swingletrees, 3 sets Cart Harness, 4 pairs Chain Traces, 1 Riding Saddle, Grindstone, 3 Bridles, Lot Grain Riddles, 1 Drag Rake, 1 Cheese Press, 1 Winnowing Machine, Lot Grain Sacks, 1 Churn, Lot of Rake, Hay and Manure, Lot Milk Pans, Forks, Scythes, Shovels, &c. 1 set Gig Harness, 1 Stove and Pipe, with a variety of other articles.

Terms.—All sums under £5, cash; over £5, four months. Oct. 13, 1856. WILLIAM DODD, Auctioneer.

Great and Extensive Sale of Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries,

Glassware, Crockeryware, Chinaware, &c. TO BE SOLD by Auction, on TUESDAY, the 21st instant, at the Store of DENNIS REDDIN, Esq., Queen-street, the whole of his large and varied assortment of DRY GOODS, Hardware, Groceries, Glassware, Chinaware, Crockeryware, Ironmongery, Ship Chandlery, Cutlery, Carpenters' and Blacksmiths' Tools, Ready-made Clothing, &c. &c. &c.

The Sale to commence at 11 o'clock, and to be continued until the whole are disposed of.

GREAT BARGAINS MAY BE EXPECTED. Terms of Sale.—£10, three months; £25, four months; £50, six months; £75 and upwards, nine months credit will be given on good and approved Joint Notes of Hand. All sums under £10, cash on delivery. Oct. 13, 1856. JAMES MORRIS, Auctioneer.

Important Sale of Household Furniture, Stock, Crop, Farming Implements, &c.

THE subscriber has been instructed to sell by Auction, at "Binstead," the residence of R. A. Fellows, Esquire, on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, the 4th and 5th days of November next, the whole of his VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

Horses, Cows, Sheep, Pigs, Hay, Straw, Oats, Wheat, Barley, &c., with a large lot of Farming Implements, &c.

The Sale to commence each day at 11 o'clock. For further particulars, see Catalogues. Oct. 13, 1856. JAMES MORRIS, Auctioneer.

Dr. McLANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE AND LIVER PILLS.

Two of the best Preparations of the Age.

They are not recommended as Universal Cure-alls, but simply for what their name purports.

The VERMIFUGE, for expelling Worms from the human system, has also been administered with the most satisfactory results to various animals subject to Worms.

The LIVER PILLS, for the cure of LIVER COMPLAINT, all BILIOUS DERANGEMENTS, SICK HEADACHE, &c.

Purchasers will please be particular to ask for Dr. C. McLane's Celebrated VERMIFUGE and LIVER PILLS, prepared by

Fleming Bros

SOLE PROPRIETORS, Pittsburg, Pa., and take no other, as there are various other preparations now before the public, purporting to be Vermifuge and Liver Pills. All others, in comparison with Dr. McLANE'S, are worthless.

The GENUINE McLane's Vermifuge and Liver Pills can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores.

FLEMING BROS., 60 WOOD ST., PITTSBURGH, PA. Sole Proprietors.

Notice to Farmers.

BUTTER, WOOL and SHEEPSKINS. The highest market price in CASH will be paid for the foregoing articles by CHARLES BELL, Market Square.

Charlottetown, Sept. 8, 1856. A FEW copies of the CHARLOTTETOWN INCORPORATION ACT, with marginal notes, on sale at the Royal Gazette and Examiner Office. Oct. 1, 1856.