

WILSON'S FARMERS' COMMERCIAL BOTANIC MEDICINE

PUBLISHED ON EVERY

Established 1823.

Charlottetown, P. E. Island, Wednesday April 22, 1856.

New Series, No. 336.

HASZARD'S GAZETTE
Published by **HASZARD & OWEN**
Queen Square,
Issued twice a week, at 15s. per year.
AND CONTAINS,
THE LATEST NEWS, at HOME & ABROA.

Coach and Sleigh Making.

ROBERT HEINTZE returns thanks for the patronage heretofore extended to him, and would inform the public, that he keeps on hand, and makes to order,

Carriages, Wagons, Carts, Sleighs, &c.

Upper Queen Street,
October 13th, 1855.

Harness and Coach Hardware.

EDWARD DANA,

MANUFACTURER & IMPORTER

89 Kibby Street, (near State), Boston.
OPEN for Cash, all low priced Goods, Axes, Bolts, Spokes, Rims, Sails, Examined Cloth, Patent and Email of Leather, all of first quality. Sent on mail order, free on hand, and forwarded to order and pattern. All assortment American Hardware. PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO ORDERS.

A good Assortment of

WILSON'S

Botanic Medicine

AND

Homsonian Preparations,

with full directions for

PREPARATION USE

—ALSO—

B. O. & G. C. WILSON'S

Compound Sarsaparilla,

Neuropathic Drops,

Wild Cherry Balsam,

Dysentery and Cholera Syrup,

and Wild Cherry Bitters.

For Sale by **HASZARD & OWEN,**

Sole wholesale Agents for Prince Edward Island

NEW BOOK

Just issued from the Press of **HASZARD & OWEN,** price 2s.

The Constitution of the Government of Newfoundland.

In its Legislative and Executive Departments, with an Appendix containing the Rules and Orders of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly by **JOHN LITTLE,** Esq., Barrister at Law.

New Books!

HASZARD & OWEN have JUST RECEIVED this day, per "Majestic," 1 case BOOKS, from Edinburgh, among which, are a new supply of **Robinson's Persian Chess, viz.,** Geography, Information, English Literature, &c.

Journal of Popular Literature, new series, Jan. to July, 1855.

Pictorial History of England, 1st volume. A History of the People as well as of the Kingdom, illustrated with many hundred Wood Engravings, to be completed in 10 volumes.

Chambers' Pocket Mathematics. Tales for the Road and Rail. Mathematics Algebra, Geometry, Arithmetic, Book-keeping & Natural Philosophy and Science, in all its branches, &c.

Also, from Messrs. Oliver & Boyd, Esq. Latin Grammar; Edward's Latin Dictionary; Dymoke's Catech. Read's English Dictionary; Fulton's Johnston's &c., Hutton's Book-keeping; Rodgers' Algebra; Key to Lewis's Grammar; Mangall's Questions; Markham's English; Markham's French; Markham's Modern Geography; Pearson's Signs of the Times, urgent questions; Protestant Discussion with D. French, Esq., &c.

COPAL VARNISH.

A FEW TONS of superior COPAL VARNISH, for sale by

H. HASZARD,
Charlottetown, July 2d, 1855.

Carriage Bolts.

HASZARD & OWEN have received a large Stock of the above of the following sizes—

LENGTH	DIAMETER.
1 1/2 inches by 1/2	3/8 - 3/8
1 1/2 "	5/16 - 3/8
2 "	5/16 - 3/8
2 1/2 "	5/16 - 3/8
3 "	1 - 1/4 - 3/8 - 7/16
4 "	1 - 1/4 - 7/16 - 3/8

These Bolts having turned heads and are offered for sale at from 25 to 50 per cent lower than they can be made for on the Island.

JUST PUBLISHED,

THE
RINCE EDWARD ISLAND
CATECHISM
FOR
1856:

The Almanack of this year is embellished with a number of neat and appropriate WOOD ENGRAVINGS, and besides the usual information, contains, at request of several friends, the day's length for every day in the year.

ALLIANCE

LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

Capital £5,000,000 Sterling.

CHARLES YOUNG,

Agent for P. E. Island.

Dwelling House and Land FOR SALE.

THE DWELLING HOUSES belonging to Mr. Thomas Keoghnan, and now occupied by Mr. Edward Peard, Pensioner adjacent to the Government Pond and adjoining the premises of Mr. John Cavanagh, Pensioner. The above Freehold Property having a substantial HOUSE, is 21 feet, and recently built, will be found well worthy of attention. For further particulars inquire of the owner, or of

THOMAS KEOGHAN,
Jan. 25, 1856.

FAIRBANKS'

CELEBRATED

S C A L E S,

OF ALL VARIETIES

Warehouse, 94 Kibby Street,

BOSTON.

GREENLEAF & BROWN,

AGENTS.

A full assortment of all kinds of weighing apparatus and steel furniture for sale at low rates. Railroad, Hay, and Coal Scales in any part of the Provinces.

February 9, 1856.

JUST RECEIVED, per Sch. "SUDBERG," from Halifax, and for Sale at **DODD'S** BRICK STORE, a splendid

LOT of TEA, SUGAR AND MOLASSES

which will sell Wholesale and Retail.

THOMAS W. DODD,
Oct. 5.

Cigars! Cigars!!

40,000 SUPERIOR GERMAN CIGARS imported and received by the Subscriber on Commission, and for sale by his Auction Mart, corner of Queen and Water Streets.

The above Cigars are for immediate sale, and will be sold Wholesale and Retail at very low prices.

BENJAMIN DAVIES,
Oct. 19.

A VOICE FROM AUSTRALIA.

It is amusing to observe how closely our colonists at the Antipodes follow in the wake of the institutions in the mother country. A new constitution has been proclaimed and carried into effect in Victoria—the same which was so largely discussed in the British Parliament during the summer of last year; and what is called the principle of "responsible Government" is now in partial operation in the colony of Melbourne as the capital. By the new constitution, the people will have the management of their affairs entirely in their own hands, and the Governor will hold in the colony the same relative position as the Sovereign at home. The new system will assimilate very closely to our Parliamentary representation. The old plan of a single Chamber, one half composed of nominees and members appointed by the Governor, and the other half of representatives elected by the people, is abolished in favor of two Chambers—an Upper and a Lower House, both elected by the colonists, the qualification for the Upper Chamber being more than double that of the other.

Although this great experiment has not yet come into full operation in the colony of Victoria, there has already been a "Ministerial crisis" in Melbourne, which has delighted the hearts of the Imperial Talpots and Fairies at home, who live in the hope of some day being quizzed on the subject purely by the tone of £1200 a year. This class of official understrappers abound even in the newest of our colonies, and the salaries which they receive—on railway, or in the land office, or for their career in the new state of things is drawing to a close—ought to have induced long ago a large departure of them from the neighbourhood of Downing street.

The colonists have already set an excellent example in the removal of the land office, that elections are worthless, without free freedom of opinion, and this freedom of opinion a majority of the Colonial Legislatures has asserted by tacking to the new constitution the principle of the ballot, instead of the system of open voting which prevails with us. All the Government officials and nominees opposed the introduction of the ballot, which was carried, nevertheless, by 33 against 25; and this majority of 8 represents, we say it stated, the dignified representative members, who desire for their constituents the most unqualified independence in the exercise of the franchise. The Government being beaten on this point, all its members resigned, and hence the "Ministerial crisis" referred to.

In a political point of view this is one of the most striking and important movements which have ever taken place in a British colony, and it cannot fail to impress the people of this country. When the ballot in a colony which has risen so rapidly as Victoria is deemed essential it is a perfect freedom of thought, and there are various sources of influencing men's votes must necessarily be much less refined and tortuous than with us, how much more essential is it that this great safeguard of national purity should exist in Great Britain, where the state of society is so much more complex, and where all the undue influences of wealth, and station, and bribery are brought to bear upon the accretions of political triumphs. In this acting, the Australian Colonies are to be congratulated, which can hardly fail to give immense impetus to the practical triumph of secret vote over open voting. It will cease to be pondered, and it will show the world in large how determined a young and energetic community is to rise superior to the trammels which are cast upon its social independence through the development and expansion of an old country like ours.

But this is not the only phase of the last intelligence from Australia which is worthy of a passing notice. Men in a new colony are measured by their worth and personal talents by the services which they render to the society of which they are members, and being known to their neighbours, a very accurate estimate is formed of their abilities. It is when Sir Charles Holme's military staff, a gentleman named Nicholson "was sent for," a clever, clear-headed practical man, deservedly esteemed in Australia, and who has worked

his way to a high position. It was Mr. Nicholson's motion which carried the ballot, irrespective of this triumph, his success as a man of business is only inferior to his standing in colonial politics. We see him described in one account as a native of Liverpool, in another as a gentleman "who has an appropriate command of good mother English," uttered with a not unpleasant "unberleber accent." The following brief sketch of this colonial phenomenon, from the pen of the Melbourne correspondent of the leading morning journal, is extremely suggestive—"His integrity is spotless, he is endowed with common sense in no ordinary degree, and he has that administrative ability which the architects of a commercial fortune cannot be destitute of. Although he commenced his career as a prospector, it would be difficult to select from the 66 members of the House a man so well entitled to the confidence of the House as the country, and he has it." "Mr. Nicholson has exchanged the shop for the counting house and the craft of the merchant. It is understood, that when Mr. Nicholson "was sent for," after the manner of our English premiers, to form an administration, he was about to leave the colony temporarily for the purpose of establishing coal mines in his own town in London and Liverpool. Probably he may be induced to forego this continuation in consequence of the honor which has thus been thrust upon him; but the incident is instructive, as showing the class of men who are being largely introduced into the destiny of the Australian group of colonies.

Under the new state of things, it will be more than ordinary ability—men at all events who will have sense and shrewdness to appreciate the difficulties of the situation, and be assisted to their hands, and whose administration will be in harmony with the popular element which will in future be the dominant power in the selection of the most productive of the worst consequences, and in future such appointments ought to be made with the most care. It is clear, that the obstinate and self-sufficient military men who are usually placed as the leaders of the present administration of the world, would speedily upset all the wise legislative enactments for maintaining intact a friendly understanding between Great Britain and her settlements at the Antipodes. In nothing is reform more necessary than in the education and personal fitness of the men to whom is intrusted the rule of large communities far removed from the mother country, and the subject is of such vast importance, that we can only for the present throw out a hint which may induce reflection.

That the colonists of Victoria are not a little proud of the result of the recent election, as inferred from the splendid Houses of Parliament which they are erecting, in the city of Melbourne, is not to be wondered at. The contract to be completed by the first May next, and will cover an area of 305 feet by 250, and the side walls of the chambers will be divided into compartments of local columns, and completed columns of the same order are ranged along the ends. The space between the pillars will form a recessed alcove, and the colonial history will find niches for their portraits, on the plan of the palace at Westminster. It will cease to be pondered, and it will show the world in large how determined a young and energetic community is to rise superior to the trammels which are cast upon its social independence through the development and expansion of an old country like ours.

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The shocks of Earthquake in Asia Minor had lasted ten days, and several towns had been destroyed.