The St. Johns New-Brunswicker says. From what we have learned there is no doubt that a Prohibitory Liquor Law will be carried this session, to come into operation next December. The Bill before the House is very stringent, and if ever it can be carried out it will make quite a change in the traffic.

Holloway's Pills.—Wonderful Cure of a diseased Liver. Emily Burton, aged 34, of Halifax, Nova Scotia, was for a long time in a precarious state of health, owing to her liver being diseased; the meddical faculty prescribed for her, in vain, and every remedy she thought liklef to benefit her she made use of with the like ill success. About two months ago, she commenced using Holloway's Pills, and compiled with the printed directions, which produced a very pleasing change, in five weeks, the bloom of of healh was again upon her cheeks, being perfectly cured, to the surprise of her friends. These Piils are also infallible in all diseases of the stomach and bowels.

HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

Wednesday, March 28th, 1855.

To the question whether the House of Assembly would pass an Act similar to that passed in Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, enabling aliens to purchase and hold lands, in fee simple, we have received an answer in the negative, and the reason given by one of the administration, is, that it is not expedient to give to the Americans every thing, without getting some thing in return; by another, that a year's delay can do little harm, and that it can be passed, if necessary, next session. With respect to the first of these answers, we reply, that the Act should be passed for our own sakes, in order to attract foreign capital to the Island, in place of the fisheries we have lost. We have already given up to the Americans all that we had valuable to give them, and we have got nothing in return, for the Reciprocity Act is as beneficial to the American people as to those of this Island. American fishermen will come here for the season, take advantage of our shores to dry their fish upon, and our harbours for refuge, spend a few dollars perhaps on milk, eggs, and fresh meat, and, like birds of passage, when the cold of winter comes, spread their wings and fly. The capital made by the fisheries will centre in the little fishing towns on the coasts of the United States; whereas, if an Act enabling them and other aliens, to purchase lands were passed, we should have the chance of seeing some permanent fishing establishments begun upon our own shores, which would serve as schools, in which our own adventurous young men might be disciplined into becoming good fishermen, and eventually entering into similar undertakings on their own account. Nor is this all, let it be well known, that real property can be purchased here, and we shall have men of moderate capital emigrating from the States whose presence would be of infinite service in stirring up a spirit of emulation among us, aud whose money might serve to replace that which is fast leaving us, for it is a melancholy fact, that some of our wealthiest and most enterprising men of capital are quitting our shores, we fear never to return.

As to its being a matter of national concern with the United States, a few moments' reflection will convince any man of common sense that such can never be the case. To have the fisheries thrown open and to secure to American fishermen, the privilege of using the uninhabitted parts of the coasts whereon to dry their fish, to enable them to take shelter in our harbours and to procure wood and water, was a national concern, and to accomplish this, they have conceded to break partially in upon their system of protective duties; and if they go farther, it will be because it will benefit themselves, not us. If their own fishermen and merchants were to ask them to insist upon the Government of the United States claiming to have such a law as the one in question passed, it would at once reply "No! It is not our intention to make the British Colonies or any one of them richer, or more powerful than they are at present, and such an Act, though it might attract Americans of capital and enterprize to settle among them, and thereby contribute to enrich them, would be of no possible benefit to us, but on the contrary, injure us precisely in proportion as it benefits them." We advocate the passing the Act as a benefit to the people of Prince Edward Island. It will doubtless be of service to individuals of the States and other countries, or they will not take advantage of it. It ought to have been passed years since, and would have been the means of placing Prince Edward Island on a much higher political eminence than she now stands on. We were not a little mortified at seeing an advertisement of Harper and Brothers, of the intended publication of "Gazetteer of the United States and the Colonies of Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick." Prince Edward Island not even mentioned, because we suppose it is not generally known or treated as an adjunct of Nova Scotia or New Brunswick, and viewed in the same light as Cape Breton, or perhaps the Magdalen Islands. The truth is, that every thing that can be done to make it better and more extensively known, should be attempted. As to the postponing this necessary measure to another session—The treaty goes into substantial operation this ensuing summer, and it is but natural to suppose, that a number of our enterprising and speculative neighbours will come over to see how the land lies, and ascertain what can be done. Now the first thing that will strike them as strange—we should say unaccountable—will be to find a complete monopoly of land, on the one side by the proprietors, and on the other, by the law and the Government—that in the surrounding larger and wealthier colonies every facility of settling is afforded to the emigrant, come from whence he will, while in the smallest and poorest, every impediment to enterprise is studiously maintained and upheld. Now, first impressions are always the strongest, and it is to be lamented that the Island, its natural beauties and advantages excepted, presents nothing commanding or attractive. A capital or metropolis which would not stand a moment's comparison with thousands of villages in the United States, without a Bank, Public Library, Athenæum or any of these institutions which betoken a people somewhat advanced in civilization, with streets and squares, encumbered with nuisances, unlighted, unplanted and unadorned; laid out and begun to be inhabited eighty six years since, it presents an aspect of struggling with poverty, which must, to these republicans appear wholly unaccountable. Tell him however, and he must and will be told, that in addition to a monopoly of land which has been lying upon the inhabitants like an incubus during the whole of these years and preventing successful exertion, the Government sets its face against encouraging the importation of foreign capital industry and talent, that it refuses to pass a bill to enable aliens to hold land, and he will no longer be surprised at the evidences of poverty of both purse and mind, that surround him on every side, and may and must, if he have the common feelings of humanity, bestow a sigh upon the unhappy condition of a people who possessed of such a soil, climate and situation, are at least half a century behind the rest of America.

But what makes the refusal or neglect of the Government to pass an Act which would be but corollary to the Act of Reciprocity, and, as their own organ, the *Examiner*, at the commencement of the session advised us, "would be passed as a matter of course," we find the whole House agreeing, not only in passing an Act of Naturalization for James Searl Mann, a native of the United States of America, but in passing it at the expence of the Colony, and we were glad to see the Act introduced, and the disposition of the House to pass it upon the general principle. But why, since the principle has been conceded in one instance, not extend the benefits of it to the other citizens of the same Republic, and not only to them, but to Germans, Swiss, French, and other foreigners? We trust that the Government will take these remarks as they are meant, in good part, and reconsider the matter. Let them not be ashamed of complying with advice, though not coming from one of themselves, and, above all, let not a false pride prevent them from altering their opinion, and consequently their measures, when that altertion will be for the public good.

To THE EDITOR OF HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

Mr. Editor;

I wish through your columns to call public attention to a singular perversion of a solemn rite of the Christian Church, and would candidly ask every thinking man, is it seemly for the Civil Magistrate to usurp "the Priest's Office" and solemnize the Rite of Matrimony, when Ministers of all the various denominations abound? Years past it was all very well, for then Ministers were "few and far between," but now, in the name of common sense, why is this anomaly perpretrated under the sanction of an old law? which long since for the sake of religious "decency and order" should have become obsolete. I hope some one will move in this matter, and that P. E. Island will not continue to lag behind the other Provinces in speedily correcting what is manifestly so ridiculous.

Let there be a Law to restrict the bounds (within which Magistrates shall be *allowed* to marry parties) to at least 10 or 12 miles of the nearest resident Minister of any religious denomination. That in the earlier days of this Colony, Magistrates in celebrating marriage were only acting upon sufferance is plain, from the fact, that they are expected to use the Book of Common Prayer of the Church of England. This curious arrangement therefore, arose from necessity only, for the services of that Book imply the presence of either Curate or Rector, and none other.

If Justices of the Peace, Mr. Editor, are to be ordained (by Law) Parsons, pray let them be content with "Burns" or "Marshall's Justice" and in all cases use their own more familiar form, viz., "Know all men by these presents, &c.," or whether they may find *these* more to their purpose made and provided. Or if searching through their vade mecum should cost them more trouble than they care to take, I would, with all due deference to their Reverences, suggest the greater propriety of going through the business "Quaker fashion," as most expeditious and easy to all parties.

What a farce it is, when in the solemn language of prayer, they undertake to bless the couple in God's name, or in grotesque imitation of the Parson, join their hands and say, "Those whom *God hath joined together*, let no man put asunder," &c. &c., (See Prayer Book *in loco.*)

If then, Mr. Editor, these gentry are still to assume "*the gown*," I for one will continue to "*forbid the Banns*," unless they also in sober consistency, undertake to bury the dead. &c., and exercise all other of their *Civil* and *Ecclesiastical* functions.

VINDEX.

BIBLE SOCIETY.

The Seventeenth Annual Meeting of the P. E. Island Auxiliary Bible Society, was held at the Temperance Hall on the evening of the 19th March, inst., as advertized.

At the appointed hour, the Hall was respectably filled with an attentive audience; the Hon. the Chief Justice, President of the Auxiliary, took the Chair.

After singing a hymn, prayer was offered by the Rev. D. FitzGerald.

The Chairman then opened the meeting with a short but appropriate address, and called for the annual Report which was read by Mr. Cundall, the Secretary, who also read an abstract of the Treasurer's account. The Hon. C. Hensley, the Treasurer being at present in England.

The following Resolutions were then laid before the meeting and carried unanimously, being supported by lively and interesting speeches.

1st. Moved by the Rev. Mr. McMurray, seconded by Rev. W. Snodgrass,

That the Report read, be adopted and printed under the direction of the Committee.

2d. Moved by Rev. C. I. Burnette, seconded by Capt. Orlebar, R. N.

That this Meeting gratefully acknowledges the blessing of Almighty God upon the labours of the parent Society, and would earnestly invoke his continued blessing on the efforts made to multiply the Society's resources, and to extend its usefulness both at home and abroad.

3d. Moved by Rev. D. FitzGerald seconded by Rev. John Knox,

That this Meeting deeply sensible that the fundamental truths of the Bible are the only basis of true religion, pledge themselves to increased united efforts for its circulation among all classes of this community.

4th. Moved by Lieutenant Hancock, R. N. seconded by T. B. Tremain, Esq.

That the following gentlemen do serve as a Committee for the ensuing year.

Mr. R. Brecken, Mr. J. W. Morrison, Mr. T. DesBrisay, Mr. H. Smith, Mr. Charles Palmer, Hon. J. Hensley, Com. Orlebar, John Scott, Mr. H. Haszard, Mr. J. D. Mason.

A collection was taken up in the course of the evening amounting to £6 13s.

After singing the *Doxology* the *Benediction* was pronounced by the Rev. Mr. McMurray.

P. E. Auxiliary Bible Society in Ac. with Joseph Hensley, Treasurer.

1854.	DR.	£	s	d
March 10	To Balance due Treasurer at Public Meeting,	2	13	6
	To expenses of Public Meeting,	1	12	6
Sept. 27	" Depositary's Salary,	15	0	0
	" Printing Annual Report,	4	10	0
	" Insurance from fire,	1	16	0
	" Discount to Pedlar, (Hood)	1	17	0
	" Truckage,	0	0	9
Dec. 31	" Books furnished to Sunday School,	7	18	1½
	" Books granted to individuals,	1	5	9
1855 Feb.	" Amount remitted to parent Society,	151	10	0
March 17	" balance in hands of Treasurer,	7	15	7½
		195	19	3

1854.	CR.	£	s	d
March 10	By Collection at public meeting	8	15	9
	" Subscriptions and donations,	90	6	7
	" Donation towards China fund,	0	12	0
	" New Glasgow Branch,	12	19	9
	" Sales of Books,	83	5	2
		195	19	3

(For Haszard's Gazette.)

No. 5.

VOCAL MUSIC IN ITS ELEVATED FORM, TENDS TO IMPROVE THE HEART.

This is its proper and legitimate, and ought to be its principal object; it can and ought to be made the handmaid of virtue and piety. Music hath uses of the widest extent—it gladdens the social circle, and elevates the service of the sanctuary; it serves for delight, recreation, pomp, and worship. Refinement and religion equally require its aid, and man devoid of music, sinks into the savage. The best and most effective instrument is the voice, and no matter what other is chosen, that should at least be cultivated by the student of music. Its effects in softening the character and elevating the feelings, are too evident to need illustration. It serves also to divert the attention of the young from amusements of a questionable character; and it is known that a reformation in manners and habits, has in more than one district, been effected by introducing vocal music among the youth. Music is in itself, a source of the purest enjoyment, it may occupy the vacant hours, express innocently and happily the lively feelings of childhood and youth, and afford rest and refreshment to the mind wearied with the cares and labours of life. The gladness of the heart is calmed, but deepened by its power, and sorrow becomes soothed and alleviated by being expressed in song. When in the turbulent scenes of life, though many an intermediate association for good or for evil hath passed away, the little hymn chanted by a fond mother, comes rushing upon the mind, in all the freshness of juvenile emotion, and effects the change that the stern lessons of religion and morality and the still sterner ones of misfortune have failed to accomplish. So seldom is the proper cultivation of music admitted into the general plan of education amongst us, that the advantages resulting therefrom, must be to most of my readers in a great measure conjectural, yet the subject is worthy of consideration, in proportion to its importance upon the youthful feelings whatever. Singing is naturally the overflowing of kind and joyful feelings, those parents and children who sing together have been observed to entertain a stronger attachment for each other—the family circle and the family hearth are duly prized, for here can always be found amusement, and such as do not lead into temptation, they can truly sing "Home, sweet Home." When singing is used in the family devotions, it tends to produce a proper frame of mind, it throws a delight and interest into the exercises, which calls up and fixes the attention—young voices around the domestic altar, breathing forth sacred music at the hour of morning and evening sacrifice, is a sweet and touching accompaniment of a sacred duty, as a stimulative of good or preventive of evil.

MUSICUS.

Lecture at Temperance Hall.

On Thursday evening, the Rev. D. FitzGerald will lecture on "The Education that can alone elevate the Island, and enable it to maintain its proper position amid surrounding colonies."

CHARLOTTETOWN GAS LIGHT COMPANY.—The Resolution of the Gas consumers and the reply of the Directors being now both before the public, we shall take up the subject in our next.

The Treasurer of the Patriotic Fund, begs to acknowledge, from J. T. Pidwell, Esq., on behalf of the Committee of Management of the Concert in aid of Fund, tne sum of Thirty-five Pounds, currency.

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

SALE OF DR. M'LEAN'S VERMIFUGE.

Among the hundreds of letters, certificates and orders received by the proprietors of this medicine, the following are selected to show its character, and the effect of its use in a distant part of the West:

Royalton, Boone Co. Ia. May 10, 1850.

Messrs. J. Kidd & Co.—Gentlemen—I write to you to solicit an agency for the invaluable Vermifuge you prepare. Sometime since, I purchased one dozen vials of Mr C. Edy, and prescribed it in my practice; and it proved so effectual in the *expulsion of worms, that no other preparation will satisfy the citizens of this village and vicinity.* Please send me one gross of the Vermifuge immediately.

Yours, &c.

SAMUEL ROSS.

New Providence, Tenn. July 1, 1851.

Messrs J. Kidd & Co.—Gentlemen—please send the Virmifuge for us as soon as possible, as we are nearly out, and *the demand for it is very great. We believe it to be the best Vermifuge ever invented.*

PORTES & DYCUS.

☞ Purchasers will be careful to ask for *Dr. M'Lean's Celebrated Vermifuge*, and none else. All other Vermifuges, in comparison, are worthless. Dr. M'Lean's Vermifuges, also his Celebrated Liver Pills, can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores in the United States and Canada.

Married,

By the Rev. C. Lloyd on Tuesday the 20th March, Mr. Alex. McMillan to Miss Elizabeth Robinson, both of Three River Road.