TEMPERANCE.

To the Officers and Members of the Grand Division S. of T., of P. E. Island.

Worthy Brethren;

My term of office having expired, it is now my duty to present to you my last quarterly Report. Since our last session there have been unmistakable signs of progress in different parts of our Island. Three new Charters have been granted for Divisions, two of which, is the result of Brother Arbuckle's labours, in a part of the Island that has been hitherto regarded as the stronghold of our great foe. Eighty-two new members have been added to our ranks, but from this we must deduct thirteen who, having yielded to the tempter's whispers, have fallen. One death only, has broken our ranks. We have abundant reason for gratitude to God, for sparing us yet a little longer to occupy in the cause of all mankind.

From my deputies in all parts of the Island, I have received the most encouraging reports of the present and prospective state of the Order. All appear animated with a laudable desire to extend these principles and benefits, which we are united to perpetuate. Their praiseworthy exertions and sacrifices in the discharge of their duties demand my warmest praise.

During the past quarter, our Lecturer Bro. Arbuckle, has been chiefly employed in King's County. From various parts of the county I have received letters from persons who have a strong attachment to the cause of Temperance, all of which speak in the highest terms of Bro. Arbuckle's efforts to extend the Order, as well as to diffuse temperance information at Public Meetings and distributing Tracts. I have no doubt, if he be still continued in that work, and his hands properly sustained, that a much larger amount of good will be done, than we have at present any idea of. For the information of the Grand Division, I enclose Bro. Arbuckle's Report.

It is with much pleasure, that I refer to the visit paid us in September last, by our M. W. P. The kindness which characterized that visit, will inscribe Bro. Tilley's name upon the most enduring tablets of our memory. His Addresses in Public, and at our Social Meetings, were of that practical and efficient character, as to convince us of the wisdom displayed by our National Division, in their selection of M. W. P.

In reviewing the past year, I would observe that I have had one unwavering—unceasing regret,—not because I belong to the Order of the Sons of Temperance—nor that it has cost me a fraction too much, or infringed on my time,—but that my duties have been so imperfectly discharged. Had I foreseen the obstacles which have intervened, when elected to the Chair, I can assure you that no arguments would have induced me to occupy the position of G. W. P.—

Brothers—I have done to the utmost what I could, to further the interest of our Noble Order—I have suffered too much from the effects of Rum on others, and have witnessed too much of the tremendous evils attendant on the Liquor Traffic, to refrain from using my best endeavours in future, to advance the cause and extend the blessings of a Prohibitory Liquor Law *for* the whole world.

WILLIAM HEARD, G.W.P.

To William Heard, Esq., G. W. P. Chairman of the Lecture Committee.

Worthy Brother;

It now becomes my duty to submit, through you, for the information of the Grand Division, a condensed report of my proceedings under the Commission conferred on me by the Lecture Committee.

Agreeably to my instructions, I visited King's County, and endeavoured to discharge the duties assigned me, in the manner prescribed. I was, of course, prepared to meet with some misconception of our principles, popular prejudices, and party spirit; and in fact, some friends were apprehensive, I would meet with a rough reception in that section of the country, but, relying on the protection of Providence, my personal knowledge of the community, and the conviction that the attacks made upon me in the Press, were merely the expression of the malevolent feelings and passions of interested individual writers, and by no means an indication of the general sentiments and spirit of the country. I was well aware, that I would prosecute my mission without molestation. I have much pleasure in stating that the readiness and cordiality with which the inhabitants availed themselves of the opportunity of attending Temperance Meetings—a novel scene in many of the settlements—surpassed my anticipations. In each district visited, I have delivered one or more discourses, and discussed such subjects as I deemed suitable and indispensable for the edification of my audience in the Temperance Doctrines—and conferred, as had been proposed by the Committee, on the nature and object of my mission, and the best means of obtaining signatures to the Petitions to the Legislature for the suppression of the Liquor Traffic. The attendance at the majority of the meetings, and the interest excited by them, were exceedingly gratifying; and the request has been general, that such a visitation might be often renewed.

It would be too much to expect many marked results of development of public opinion on behalf of the Temperance Movement in any community, immediately after its introduction; and further, the establishment of an institution to abolish social drinking usages, is the object of the greatest importance, and the most difficult of accomplishment. On each side of the East Point, the coast is dotted with fishing establishments—a grog shop in every creek or inlet—On the North Shore seven "dens" of that infamous description were pointed out to me, from Black Bush to Milltown, within the extent of seven miles!! And, in all the settlements "tippling" facilities notoriously abound, and deleterious spirituous liquors are imported and sold by wholesale and retail, without adequate restriction or interference on the part of the constitutional authorities. In fact, the extent and ruinous influence of strong drink in King's County, are widespread and lamentable, but it is a cause of congratulation that an interest has been aroused to abate the nuisance, and a few societies instituted to enlighten and agitate the popular mind; which if fostered and encouraged, promise auspicious developements and beneficial results.

An elaborate detail of the incidental revivals that occurred in some localities, might expose me to the imputation of egotism, and be merely an iteration of information already communicated by your correspondents or your deputies in their reports—permit me therefore, to refer respectfully to such disinterested testimony, in regard to these particulars—albeit, under the influence of this feeling. I deem it my duty to intimate that remarkable excitement prevailed in some districts; in course of which, several who were actually engaged in the traffic have been induced to abandon it—some of them joined our Order—others of the accursed craft signified a determination to relinquish the connection, when the *stock* on hand would be exhausted, and notorious inebriates have signed the Pledge. Such facts furnish cheering evidence that your Mission has already been the medium through which God has in mercy, emancipated some of the slaves of strong drink.

During the summer and autumn, I visited the East Point, at three periods, and in the course of these visitations, I distributed a large supply of select tracts, copies of the Anti-liquor Bill, delivered a series of lectures and addresses, and entered into engagements with trust-worthy persons, to enlist the sympathies of their neighbours in favour of our movement, and to induce them to petition the Legislature for the prohibition of the Traffic.

In my Circuit, I visited, as often as my other engagements would permit me—the subordinate branches of our beloved Order located within my reach—and, also endeavoured to organize auxiliary societies, and to attend and assist at the monthly meetings, held by the friends of Temperance in Township 49 and in New Perth, Georgetown Road. In my intercourse with the People every where I recommended the formation of district libraries—of associations for mutual improvement and the dispassionate discussion of topics, moral and social. I embraced every available opportunity to advocate the advantages accruing from devoting to intellectual pursuits, the time and means usually dedicated to frivolous recreations, or too often appropriated to excessive habitual indulgence in strong drinks, to the ruin of body and soul; and invariably made an effort to create and cultivate a taste for reading instructive books in the domestic circle—I believe that in this respect, as well as in the other prominent features of its character, will the Order of the S. of T.—prove an important, potent and popular system of social police,—meliorating and elevating society—originating and propagating means of rational enjoyment, social intercourse and expansive philanthropy.

The special meetings convened to inaugurate the new Divisions, were highly satisfactory in their results—In Bay Fortune, prejudices have been raised against our Order—to the effect, that it was an institution formed to overthrow our present system of Government—This misrepresentation estranged the individuals who had signified a desire to identify themselves with us; consequently the arrangements for opening a Division there have not been consummated.

I also regret to report that eleven of the Requisitionists for a Charter to hold a Division in Souris, retracted. The ostensible excuse assigned for this annoying re-action, was—that the time and attention which the business of the Division would require, would seriously interfere with their *private business*, and that they did not foresee the responsibilities implied in the Requisition they had inadvertently signed. But I was informed by good authority, that the actual reason was, the officious interference of a certain gentleman—who neared some of the party, that our Ritual was in direct antagonism to their Creed. However, the public Discussions that I originated and conducted, and the Tracts and Documents distributed in the village and its neighbourhood may eventually produce beneficial results.

The Honorables F. Peters, and E. McEachen, John McGowan, F. McCallum, Esqrs., John Knight, Esq. High Sheriff of that County, and several other influential gentlemen manifested a favorable disposition to co-operate in the advancement of our movement. In fact, there was much interest exhibited, and I trust, a good impression was produced; but the excitement must, in justice be chiefly attributed to the zeal and fidelity with which J. W. Robertson, P. W. P. of the Diamond of the Desert, advocated and propagated our principles in this place and the adjacent districts. I enjoyed the kindness of some very hospitable and warmly attached friends; and the generous attention exemplified by James MacFarlane, Esq., "*to afford me aid and comfort*" merit my grateful acknowledgements—He accompanied me, in several excursions, and, to his influential intercession, we are principally indebted for "a local habitation and a name," in the West River settlement.

In this connection I deem it my duty to inform you, that in my appeals to the people for their endorsement of our efforts, the extermination of the Liquor Traffic was the *cardinal* proposition; in which it was, of course, implied that sound and staunch temperance men should occupy executive stations; and, that there was no issue in our existing party divisions, worthy even in the eyes of the determined partizan, to be compared for a moment with the beneficent object of suppressing the liquor trade, and the multitudinous evils of which it is the provocation.

G. W. Patriarch, Officers and Brothers—I respectfully submit the Premises, as a synopsis of the progress and prospects of the Agency entrusted by you to me, and whatever the result of my humble efforts may be, "I have done what I could."

Our cause is the cause of humanity and truth, and with the blessing of God, we must succeed. Let it be the determination then, of all who love our principles and are willing to labour for their triumph, to begin at once—diffuse light in relation to them, explain and enforce their truthfulness, and thus win to our ranks new friends. My conviction is, that if we persevere, as the advocates of other great social reforms have done—and by dispassionate reasoning—seek to agitate and enlighten the public mind, our efforts will be crowned with success—sooner than our opponents apprehend: yes! I believe, that the day is not distant—when pure and unalloyed Temperance shall permeate our sea-girt Isle. And then I trust we shall, from the fulness of our grateful hearts, be able to exclaim—"not unto us—not unto us—but unto God! —and unto Him alone, be glory given."

In L. P. and F.

JOHN ARBUCKLE.

25th Oct., 1854.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE COAL FIELDS OF RUSSIA.

"In Russia there are no valuable and unbroken coal fields, and if, in the progress of cultivation, her forests disappear, she has no mineral fuel to supply their place. There is, indeed, a coal field upon the Donetz, but it is far distant from St Petersburg and Moscow, and it may not be of sufficient value for transportation to the Black Sea. In the carboniferous system which occupies the vast territory between the Volga and Ural mountains, there occur only at intervals very rare and thin traces of coal."

The above is selected from the last number of the *North British Review*; article *Murchison's Siluria*. It is a well known fact, that Russian steamers are entirely dependent on England for coal, as it is impossible for a steamship to use wood for fuel, over for a very short voyage. Russia, without coal fields, never can become a great commercial or manufacturing country. It is the coal of the United States which will yet make our Republic the first manufacturing and commercial nation in the world.

TEMPERANCE LOOKING UP.—It must be gratifying to the friends of Temperance to witness the elevation of those who are esteemed among them for their consistency and private virtues, to situations of highest trust and honor in the Government. The selection of Bros. Tilley and Steves, (we do not count on Bro. Johnston as he is in opposition on the Prohibitory question,) to fill the offices of Provincial Secretary and Surveyor General are events of no mean significancy, and will add greatly to their influence in the Assembly in favour of a Prohibitory law.—We should like to know how some of our contemporaries feel, about this time, who ere while announced that Temperance was knocked into a cocked hat by the last election! We rather think that they will find that it has as many friends in the Legislature of New Brunswick as it has in the Canadian Parliament, where the Liquor Bill passed ninety-five to five.—Of course, the new office holders will have to come back to their constituents, but we have no doubt that they will be re-elected by triumphant majorities. We do not know of any one who can be brought to oppose Bro. Tilley in the City, and it is probable that he will be allowed to walk the course. —*Telegraph.*

A NEW FOG TRUMPET.—The *Providence Tribune* states, that after long continued experiments Mr. Carroll, of Connecticut, has succeeded in constructing a mechanical fog trumpet fordlight houses or ships, which upon being connected with clock machinery may be blown at regular intervals, so loudly that in favorable weather the sound may be heard a distance of eight or ten miles. The trumpet is made of brass, about four feet long, with a mouth piece like that of the organ pipe, and is said to be far preferable in every respect to the fog bell.—*Boston Journal.*

RAPID SAILING.—Two St. John ships have just made extraordinary rapid runs to Britain, which call for especial notice. The *British Tridendi*, built by Messrs. F. Ruddock & Brothers, arrived at Liverpool on the 15th ult., in *sixteen days and a half*, and the *Ouangondy*, built by Mr. Thomas McLeod, Carleton, made the run to Greenock in *sixteen days*. Both vessels were heavily laden, and on their first trips. Their sailing qualities were therefore tested under unfavourable circumstances.

THE LAST RAILROAD COLLISION.—A fearful accident occurred on the Great Western (Canada) Railroad on Friday morning before daylight, when near Chatham. Nothing like it has taken place since the Norwalk tragedy. Forty-seven human beings were hurried into eternity in the twinkling of an eye, and twenty-four men, eleven women and sixteen children were badly wounded. Many others were more or less bruised.

All this awful loss of human life is attributable, as is alleged, to the negligence of one man, a watchman, who fell asleep in his post. This person, it appears, informed the conductor of the train, which should have waited for the passenger train, that it had already passed him. The gravel train proceeded, and the terrible collision ensued. The names of those killed were mostly unknown. Some of them had large sums of money about them. Among the survivors are Thomas Francis Meagher and Orestes A. Brownson. The collision took place amid a dense fog, which is no small degree added to the horrors of the scene.

THE NEW BRUNSWICK GOVERNMENT.

Hon. Chas. Fisher, Attorney General:
Hon. J. Johnston, Solicitor General:
Hon. S. L. Tilly, Provincial Secretary:
Hon. Mr. Steves, Surveyor General:
Hon. Mr. Ritchie, } Executive Councillors, without
Hon. Mr. Brown, and } place
Hon. Mr. Smith, }

This leaves two vacancies in the Council yet to be filled. Mr. Steves, who is a member of the Legislative Council, will probably obtain a seat in the Assembly before next Session.

A better Government than this it would be difficult to form. Between the members there is no difference of opinion on any important political principle, and they all possess the full confidence of the people. There were difficulties in the formation of this Government; but it was not so much to find places for the claimants as to induce the men to take office. Mr. Brown we believe positively refused to be Surveyor General, and it required much persuasion to induce Mr. Tilly to accept the Secretaryship.

Amongst a few there is no doubt much dissatisfaction. The men most eager for offices are generally those least qualified to fill them; but this will subside in a few days. It is only to be wondered at, that where it was so novel an undertaking a Government so excellent was constructed with such little difficulty.

Messrs. Fisher, Johnson and Tilly will have to be re-elected, and new writs have been ordered. They will be triumphantly re-elected, if indeed there is even a show of opposition. In St. John, Mr. Tilly will get at least a two-thirds vote.—*St. John Freeman.*

NEWS BY LAST NIGHT'S MAIL.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the R. M. Steamer America.

BY TELEGRAPH TO PICTOU!

IMPORTANT INTELLIGENCE FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

TELEGRAPH OFFICE, HALIFAX,
Friday Morning, Nov. 10.

The R. M. S. "America" arrived yesterday at 3 p. m.

Sebastopol is not taken yet, and not likely to be soon. The Batteries of the Allies were only ready on the 15th, and fire was opened on the 17th. Storming had not yet been attempted.

The Russians made frequent Sorties.

Admiral Nachimoff, the butcher of Sinope who commands in Sebastopol, declares he will defend to the last.

The Allies number one hundred and ten thousand. The Russian army is hovering around the position of the Allies.

On the Danube, the enemy has again entered the Dobrudscha.

Affairs between Russia and Austria seem to promise immediate hostilities.

Soule the American Minister, has been refused permission to pass through France, or return to Madrid.

There are strong indications in England, that the acquisition by the United States of Samana an San Domingo, will not be tolerated.

Other political news unimportant.

Flour advanced 2s. Wheat 5d. Corn 3d. to 4d.

Arrival of Steamship Pacific at New York.

NEW YORK, Oct. 30.

Ten thousand additional French troops are to be shipped immediately from Marseilles to the Crimea.

Omar Pasha is preparing to operate on three points, the Pruth, Dobrudscha and the sea.

It is rumored that France and England are at present organizing the re-establishment of the independent Kingdom of Poland.

Jerome Bonaparte has been re-naturalized as a Frenchman.

Russia is amassing troops on the Austrian frontier, while she has scarcely a regiment on the frontier of Prussia.

Messrs Oliver's and McHenry's affairs look more favorable.

The recent heavy failures in England are causing disastrous effects.

All foreign refugees have been ordered to leave Madrid within eight days.

China letters mention that three attempts had been made to capture Canton, but without success. An attempt to effect a compromise with the insurgents had failed. Fighting continued at Shanghai, without any decisive results.

There is a report that 2000 Russians made a sortie from Sebastopol, and were badly beaten, No date mentioned. It is also asserted that intercepted letters of Menchikoff's say that the city cannot hold out. Mr. Upton, an Englishman settled in the Crimea, and son of an engineer of fortifications in Sebastopol, has been taken prisoner by the British, and is sent to Lord Raglan's head quarters to have information extracted from him respecting the works.

The Russians seem fully determined to defend the Crimea, even should Sebastopol fall.

Last week the report was that Schamyl was beaten,—this week, that he was victorious. Possibly no battle has been fought.

The inference is plain. The Czar at length distrusts Austria and has an arrangement with Prussia. Confirmatory of this supposition, rumors at Vienna say that a secret treaty actually does exist between Russia and Prussia with respect to the Turkish war, in which treaty Russia strictly lays down the limits within which Prussia may make a sham alliance with the German powers.

The subject which at present most occupies the attention of the British public is the lamentable deficiency of surgeons, nurses and surgical requirements, which is distressingly increasing the mortality among the sick and wounded of the army of of the East. Already a national subscription has been set a-going, and £1,200 stg., have been sent to the London *Times*. The great want, however, appears not to be medical requirements but medical men.

Hundreds of qualified persons are ready to offer their services as temporary attaches to the medical staff, but the absurd "red tape" requirements of the military boards prevent them. For example. hospital students skilled in "dressing" and in the minor operations of surgery are ineligible unless they have completed a prescribed routine of studies in logic?

Winter threatens to set in early this year. Already snow has fallen in the north of Scotland.

A learned writer, Dendy, says: "Dryden, to ensure his brilliant visions of poesy, ate raw flesh; and Mrs. Radcliffe adopted the same plan. Green tea and coffee, if we Do sleep, induce dreaming. Baptista Porta for procuring quiet rest and pleasing *dreams* swallowed *horse tongue* after supper. Indigestion, and that condition which is termed a weak or irritable stomach, constitute a most fruitful source of visions. The immediate or direct influence of repletion, is totally altering the sensations and the disposition in waking moments, is a proof of its power to derange the circulation of the brain, and the mental faculties in sleep. People who are troubled with indigestion, may surely get relief from HOOFLAND'S German Bitters," sold exclusively in this country by Dr. C. M. Jackson, 120 Arch street, Philadelphia, and his agents.

HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

Saturday, November 11, 1854.

THE INCORPORATION OF THE TOWN.

Both the *Examiner* and *Advertiser* at last concur in the necessity of having Charlottetown incorporated, and we are heartily glad to find that this desirable measure will not only be carried, in all probability, at the ensuing Session of the Legislature, but with a degree of unanimity that we could not last year have counted upon. Our own opinion upon the necessity of its taking place sooner or later, has been so often given, that we trust there is no need of pledging ourselves to the furtherance of the object. We shall, however, previous to the sitting of the Legislature, give our opinion, as to the spirit in which such a measure of general public utility should be carried out; and we trust that in the prosecution of it, all party spirit and feelings of party animosity will be, for the time at least, laid aside. In this as in all other matters, when unanimity is desirable, it becomes the duty of every man to sacrifice his personal feelings on the altar of public good.

FARMERS AND SPECULATORS, READ THIS!

Clipt from the New Brunswick *Morning News* of the 1st November, instant, viz:—

"AN IMPOSITION.—Haszard's P. E. Island Gazette, of the 25th October, contains an extract of a letter from St. John, N. B., giving an account of the state of the markets in this city for the articles enumerated, which statement, it is said, may be 'relied upon' (lied upon is the proper word), as follows:"

Oats, 2s. 6d. per bushel—False, the price is 2s. Barley, 2s. 9d. to 3s.—False, the price is 4s 6d. Potatoes, 1s. 6d. to 1s. 9d.—False, the price in the country Market is 4s.; at the wharfs yesterday, 3s. Turnips, 10d. to 1s.—It is 1s. 1d. to 1s. 1½d. Canada Butter at that.—The object of the writer, wherever he is, in this City, is to keep the prices up in St. John, by trying to prevent the people of P. E. Island from sending their products to this market.

As a public Journalist, we are obliged to the *Morning News* for exposing the nefarious matter of Haszard's Gazette; and if either the Proprietor or Editor be a proper person, caring for respectability, he will unmask his deceiver, or taking the onus on himself, incur the suspicion of collusion of a discreditable character.—*Ed. Advertiser.*

WE copy the above from the *Weekly Advertiser* of the 9th inst. The language of the Editor of that periodical is, as usual, unnecessarily strong. The quotation was handed to us by a gentleman extensively engaged in the business of shipping produce to St. John, and we see no reason whatever to change our opinion with respect to its correctness. It may be perfectly true that on the 1st of Nov., the prices in the the market of St. John were as they are stated by the *Morning News*, and it may also be as true, that the prices on the 18th October, the date of the communication, were as they have been stated by the correspondent of our commercial friend. The *Morning News*, in order to make out the truth of his charge, ought to have gone back and quoted the prices at the above date.

We fully concur with the writer in the *Morning News*, that attempting to keep up or to lower prices by spreading false information, is a nefarious act; and if we are unwittingly made the instrument of giving publicity to any such attempts at imposition, we shall not scruple to hold up the party delinquent to public censure, but we must be first satisfied that he is guilty. We know too much of the fluctuations of Colonial markets to take the prices of one day, as a criterion of those of *twelve* days previously.

We looked over the *N. B. Morning News* of the 18th, in the hopes of finding a price current published in that paper, but neither in it nor in the New Brunswick Courier or any other of the St. John papers did we find any list of the prices of produce, so that we still hold to our opinion, that the prices of the 18th were correct. It is not usual with Commission Merchants to attempt to lessen their own profits by discouraging their employers, which the person giving the state of the St. John, New Brunswick market, most effectually did.

(For Hazzard's Gazette.)

Mr. Editor;

I clip from a New Brunswick paper the enclosed; will you publish it to show those of this community who consider this Island as the *Granary of America*, what is exported from some "small places" in Nova Scotia to St. John N. B. in three months?

Nov. 7th, 1854.

We give below the quantities of some articles of agricultural produce imported into this port from small places in Nova Scotia, on the other side of the Bay, from which it will be seen that this City is greatly dependent on that part of the country for its supplies.

Statement of some articles of produce from Nova Scotia imported into Saint John in the quarter ending 5th July, 1854.

426 Cattle, 83 sheep, 217 Calves, 64 Horses, 459 tons Hay, 72,506 bushels Barley and Oats, 21,557 bushels of Potatoes, 459 barrels and 409 bags of Oatmeal, 2410 cwt. Salt and Smoked Meat, 47 cwt. Fresh Meat, 314 cwt. Butter Cheese and Lard, 37,432 dozen eggs. Even on such a trifling article as Eggs, the value at 10d. per dozen would amount to £1559 13s. 4d for three months. Deals 2,368,000 feet, Firewood 527 cords, Coals 1355 chalds, Bricks 183,000.

(For Hazzard's Gazette.)

Mr. Hazzard;

Sir,—The accompanying minute of a meeting of the Committee of the Royal Agricultural Society, on the 25th Oct, was, owing to a pressure of business, neglected to be handed to you for publication at the proper time.

Your obedient servant,
C. STEWART,
Sec'y R. A. S.

9th Nov., 1854.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY COMMITTEE MEETING.

Wednesday 25th Oct., 1854.

PRESENT:

Henry Longworth, Esq., Vice President,
Hon. Judge Peters, Jas. Walkinghaw, Esq.
George Wright, Esq., C. Hazzard, Esq.,
T. Pethick, Esq., G. W. Deblois, Esq.,
Mr. George Smith.

The subject matter of a letter of R. A. Fellowes, Esq., addressed to the President of the Society, through the medium of the columns of the "Examiner" newspaper, having been taken into consideration, complaining of unfair treatment at the exhibition of Stock at the Cattle Show held on the 20th September, in Charlottetown;

It was resolved, That, in the opinion of the Committee, Mr. Fellows has no just ground of complaint against the managers of the affairs of the Royal Agricultural Society, in the instance alluded to in his letter, the practice having been, for the last three years, to require that Cattle and Horses only should be entered by a particular day, in order that the pedigree of the animals might be ascertained as far as practicable, and a record thereof preserved, the same regulation never having been acted upon as regards Sheep.

In addition to the above, it is to be observed, that several head of Cattle, the property of other individuals, were excluded on the same ground, some of which (as stated by the Judges) would have been entitled to a prize.

It is also further to be remarked, that Mr. Fellows has still less cause to complain of unfair treatment, as the Cattle brought by him to the Show did not arrive in the yard until *half past one o'clock*, whereas, the regulations of the Society require that they should be sent in before *twelve o'clock, noon*, and at the period of the arrival of Mr. Fellows's Stock, the Judges had been for a considerable time engaged in the prosecution of their duty of inspection.

By order,
C. STEWART, Sec'y.

Committee Room, 25th Oct., 1854.

The Steamer *Lady LeMarchant* arrived about two o'clock this morning. She came part of the way on Thursday, but the weather became so boisterous, that the Captain was induced by the passengers to return to Pictou to await the English Mail, which was expected to arrive that evening; but, after returning, and waiting until five o'clock last evening, the English Mail had not then arrived from Halifax.

Charlottetown Markets, Nov. 8.

Beef, (small) lb.	3d a 6d	Oatmeal,	2d
Do. by quarter,	2d a 5d	Turkeys each,	2s a 4s 6d
Pork,	3½d a 4½d	Fowls,	6d a 1s
Do. (small),	5d a 7d	Partridges,	7d a 9d
Mutton,	3d a 5d	Geese,	1s 9d a 2s 3d
Veal,	2½d a 4½d	Ducks,	1s a 1s 3d
Ham,	none	Eggs dozen,	9d a 10d
Butter (fresh),	15d a 18	Barley bush.,	3s 6 a 4s 6
Do. by tub, 4s	2d a 1s 4d	Oats,	2s 3d a 2s 9d
Lard,	10d	Potatoes,	1s 9d a 2s
Tallow,	10d a 1s	Turnips,	10d a 1s
Wool,	1s a 1s 3d	Homespun yd.,	3s 6d a 5s
Flour,	3d	Hay, ton,	100s a 110s
Carrots bush.,	3s	Straw,	4s
Pearl Barley,	2d		

Holloway's Pills a most Excellent Remedy for a Disordered Liver, and General Derangement of the System.—Mrs. Eliza Davies, of Pontyberem, near Carmarthen, was troubled for years with a disordered liver, which so deranged her system that it produced severe attacks of ague, and she became so susceptible of colds that she was seldom or ever free from them. She tried various remedies without deriving relief, but ultimately was persuaded to take Holloway's Pills, which in a few days greatly benefitted her, and finally restored her to perfect health. Mr. Treharne, druggist, Carmarthen, can certify the truth of this statement.

HYMN BOOKS.

JUST RECEIVED a large supply of HYMN BOOKS, used in the Church of England.

G. T. HASZARD.

Mount Vernon.

THE subscriber offers for Sale, or to be let, the above establishment, situated at Vernon River, near Hayden's Mills, and midway between Charlottetown and Georgetown, in the centre of an extensive and populous portion of the Island. It is a very desirable situation for any tradesman, and as a mercantile establishment cannot be surpassed in any part of the country. For further particulars apply to the owner,

ARCHIBALD M'NEILL.

November, 9.

MONEY TO LEND
ON FREEHOLD ESTATE.
T. HEATH HAVILAND,
Barrister at Law,
Queen Square, Charlottetown.
November, 11th, 1854.

LOST,

ON Friday evening last, between Reddin's Wharf, and the Subscribers Store, an Iron Keg, containing 1 cwt of White Lead. The finder will be rewarded by delivering it to

WILLIAM HEARD.

Charlottetown, Oct. 17th, 1854.

APPLES, APPLES, APPLES.

JUST RECEIVED, ex Schr. *Myrtle* from Annapolis

150 Barrels APPLES—Baldwins, Greenings, Russets, Golden Pippins, &c. &c., selected for Family use.

Apply to
WILLIAM T. PAW,
Oct. 8, Auctioneer.