him for having done so, and let it pass without further com-

remarked, that, had it not been (Mr. Palmer) and his brother inth Bill would have received sage. It was very well in that mation, to keep up some little Mr. Coles) was persuaded that House did not wish to keep up rnment here cannot compel the o pass the One-ninth or any influence of the proprietors at as evidently much shaken. The mall Debt Bills were sufficient olonial Office at home and the ere, more than ever, inclined to pass such Bills as they might the welfare of the inhabitants. Bill did not, he thought, afford laint. Canada was a powerful ; but their Clergy Reserve Bill e Royal Assent. Nova Scotia had also passed Bills which had milar manner. We ought not, over our One-ninth Bill. It bered, that in former years it ble to get any Bill passed at shape upon proprietors' inter- fortunate that, in this Colony, uld be passed that did not, in lash with those interests. thought the address went rather Excellency the reason why the not been assented to, and it ank him for doing what he had I therefore certainly dissent from address to which he alluded. It hat everything that goes home here is one case that directly ment.

said that the hon. member (Mr. ong in thinking that this House s why the One-ninth Bill should here had been two or three and a general Election since me—which was the reason why ot fulfilled his promise.

N said the address did not thank oing what he had not done. It propriety of the course he had

RER said, the matter resolved the House believe His Excel- and, if so, had he exercised a believed he was, and that he and and wise discretion in this Governor has had sufficient ex- at such times as those referred , the public business is in a great to the subordinate officers—con- al of business is conducted by a mere matter of routine. With g that mode of disposing of this lency had acted in the way he Pope) believed His Excellency rmed, as far as circumstances promises he had made. Earl h of the 6th Nov., 1851, says, any good reason for supposing in future, show less indulgence erto done." If, however, it can stors are now distraining for rent, Minister would find that Earl Grey would find in this circumstance a ivor of the passage of the Law in ion. member for Charlottetown uld not discover a greater dispo- , on the part of the Ministry at Colonists to manage their own dlind indeed. Had this not been lesworth, now a member of Her nt, would not have been called position. We have, therefore, ve, that the postponement of this will be the means of our ulti- t and equitable Law passed by ent.—The Hon. the Treasurer in pretty severe terms, upon the of the Island Press with reference l concluded by observing, that he ad much reason to congratulate essing a Governor who is fully a measure of this nature, and t to feel deeply obliged to His course he had hitherto pursued to.

ght the reason why the Governor carrying out this measure was, ased upon justice and equity. As ded from the Council, it was a e portion of the rents reserved in payable by the addition of one- by the addition of one-half, to of such Rents.

perfectly agreed with the hon. 's County (Mr. Davies), with lity and injustice of the One-ninth remium to grinding and oppres- would be fully borne out in antry by the provisions of the

thought the hon. members who d given very good reasons for ency for the course he had pur- ras, however, when before the by hon. members nearly unani- "No—it was amended in the opposition.] If a man had taken to pay £7 10s. per annum for it, prietor should not be compelled to sum; but where the tenant had paying but £5 currency, with the h thereto, he thought it would be ow the landlord to exact £7 10s., ant to pay in sterling money. But Bill were not then before the ion now before them was, Had d wisely, or otherwise, in the ued? Two or three changes of olution of Parliament, had recently ; and now that matters there were ate, His Excellency hoped to be tention to this subject. As to the hon. member for Charlottetown h reference to the thinness of the bers, he thought that the number bout equal on both sides of the he absence of the regular Reporter t was his look out. There was, ved, quite as efficient a Reporter moment, as the one to whom the alluded.

t thought that the paragraph un- equivalent to a Vote of Thanks to r all that they had done for the last reminded the hon. the Treasurer, on a former occasion, that were d the Royal Assent, he, for one, resign his office. [The Treasurer: ow.] Reasons were given by Session why this measure should ome Government, and the clause under discussion adds—"Whilst essed upon our minds, we fully e adopted by your Excellency in ill, and concur in the propriety of communicate with Her Majesty's n the subject," &c. But, after aid, he (Mr. Longworth) was at why the evidence on this subject home, as promised by His Excel-

d it would be remembered that he n its original shape; but when it he Council amended, he opposed ered their amendments unjust and

RBY thought that this was the ome Government had not passed endments made by the Council cer- a premium to exacting proprietors, not allowing their more honest fel-

low-proprietors to avail themselves of the same privilege. It was, therefore, in his opicion, an unjust measure.

Mr. Mooney said he was one of the most unprotected members on the floor of the House, in consequence of his willingness, at any risk, to declare the truth. It exposed him to the pitiless pelting of the storm from both sides of the House. The minority, he thought, ought not to take credit to themselves for their opposition to the amendments made by the Council to the One-ninth Bill—their object evidently being, to defeat the Bill in toto. He remembered the prophecy of the hon. and learned member for Charlottetown (Mr. Palmer), in 1848, to the effect, that the House would draw an old house about their ears by their interference in this matter. These words he well remembered; and to use the words of the famous Grattan, he had watched over the cradle of this Bill, and he feared he would have to follow its hearse.

The question was then put on the paragraph, as read by the Chairman, and agreed to,—Messrs. Longworth, Mooney, Montgomery, and Haviland, voting in the negative.

The paragraphs in the Address referring to those portions of His Excellency's Speech which recommend the House to abstain from taking any active measures on the subject of the Fisheries or of Trade, which might embarrass or impede the negotiations now in progress between the Governments of Great Britain and America, being read—

The Hon. Mr. Palmer said he objected to one part of the address. One of the paragraphs of the speech to which that portion of the address just read proposed to be an answer, read as follows:—

"Should the American Government agree to make such equivalent concessions as may make it advisable to accord to its citizens the same privilege which are enjoyed by Her Majesty's subjects here, the Fishery Questions, in so far as P. E. Island is concerned, admits of easy solution." The Fishery Reserves, if not the Fisheries, have been the subject of great discussion and agitation for some time past. There are a vast number of settlers—as many freeholders as leaseholders,—large portions of whose farms are found to be within the limits of the Fishing Reserves. The House should be cautious in guarding the rights of these parties, but His Excellency appears to have entirely lost sight of this difficult matter. He (Mr. P.) thought His Excellency should have warned the House carefully to guard against any infringement of the rights of the parties he alluded to. His Excellency speaks of American fishermen being put upon the same footing, with respect to these Reserves, as British subjects. He has, it is true, not actually recommended this, but he has thrown out what, in reality, amounts to an invitation to the British colonial Minister to do so. He (Mr. P.) wished to know from the Members of the Government whether it is their intention that American and British subjects should be placed on the same footing? If so, he much doubted whether reciprocal trade with the United States would be deemed a sufficient equivalent for the loss they would sustain by the parties interested therein. If it was now difficult to guard our numerous Creeks, Bays, &c., it would be tenfold more difficult to do so, were British and American subjects placed upon the same footing with respect to the Reserves. The power to exercise the right of curing fish upon our shores, anywhere within these Reserves, might and doubtless would induce many to commit depredations upon the settlers, from mere wantonness. We have already witnessed the dangerous consequences of allowing large numbers of persons of this description to land on our shores. Were this permitted, what, he would ask, would be the value of the lands adjoining? His Excellency reminds the Colonial Minister that the literal construction of the Treaty would go the length of throwing open the Fishery Reserves as far as salt water flows; and His Excellency invites the House to place these parties in a position to use these Reserves to that extent: and not only so, but to allow Americans to come here, helter skelter, for that purpose. He did not know whether such was His Excellency's intention or not; but such an opinion would, he thought, be borne out by the language of the speech. Let this matter be known and clearly understood, and then they would be better prepared to legislate on the subject.

The Hon. Mr. Coles thought it was a pity the hon. and learned member for Charlottetown, (Mr. Palmer,) could not take a common sense view of the matter. What the Address says, on the point in question is this:—"We readily admit that were the Government of P. E. Island the only party concerned in such a treaty with the Senate of the United States, the Fishery question could soon be settled to the satisfaction of both; and whilst the inhabitants of the Colony would reap the advantages of reciprocal trade, the subjects of that friendly power would be at liberty to co-operate with them in turning to account the very important facilities which this Island possesses for prosecuting the Fisheries, and in occupying the numerous reserves abuting on its sea-shores, bays, harbours and creeks, where the tides ebb and flow, expressly granted and secured for fishery purposes by His late Majesty King George the Third." He (Mr. Coles) thought His Excellency must have anticipated the objections of the hon. member, (Mr. Palmer,) for he says, "By the Convention of 1818, United States fisherman have liberty, in common with Her Majesty's subjects, to take fish of every kind in those waters which are defined in the Treaty, and they have liberty "to dry and cure fish in any of the *unsettled* bays, harbours and creeks, on the southern part of Newfoundland and of the coast of Labrador."" The word *unsettled*, it would be observed, as more emphatically marking His Excellency's opinion of that term, is printed in Italics. In this Island we have long been contending with adverse circumstances—the agriculturist has long and loudly complained of the want of a sufficient remuneration for his labour—and the Legislature has been endeavouring to secure reciprocal trade with the United States, as the surest and best means of bettering the condition of all classes of the inhabitants. And under the impression that we have something valuable to give in exchange for this boon, the Legislature passed an Address, last Session, praying for the removal of the restrictions of the Treaty of 1818, as far as the Island is concerned, provided that free trade with the American Republic were conceded to the inhabitants of this Island, and that they would also admit Vessels built in this Island to American registry and fish duty free. The Government therefore, is merely desirous of following up the wishes of the House of Assembly. Does the hon. member (Mr. Palmer,) wish to prevent respectable American citizens from landing on our shores and carrying on business amongst us? It is not to be supposed, however, for a moment, that our doing so, would necessitate the dispossession of a large number of the present inhabitants. If allowed to come here, it is for the purpose of carrying on a fair trade instead of an illicit one, as at present is, in too many instances, the case. Every port in the Island is now open to the Americans and very little additional expense to the colony has been incurred thereby; and if we wish to derive the full benefits of reciprocal trade with the United States, we must be content to place the American citizen in these respects on the same footing as British subjects. He hoped this Island would not be influenced by the same narrow-minded and selfish policy as the Nova Scotians and New Brunswickers appeared to be governed by at present. They, at first, agreed to throw open the fisheries to the Americans, but now appear to be drawing off, and some of them even go the length of saying that this Island has not the right to do so either. He (Mr. Coles) thought there was not a farmer in the Island that would not be pleased to see an American settle down alongside of him, for the purpose of carrying on a fishery, and who is not prepared to give him, for such purpose, the same privileges as British subjects. If loss were sustained by any party in consequence of the concession of such a privilege, he had no doubt that sufficient compensation would be cheerfully awarded, and that there would be no grumbling about it. But the hon. member (Mr. Palmer) seems to think that His Excellency's speech should, on all these points, be as explicit and definite as a Law, passed for the express purpose of regulating all these matters.

The Hon. Mr. Palmer said it was quite consistent with his knowledge, that the word "reservation," in the original grants, possessed two different significations. In the one case, the land was reserved to the Crown. In the other, it was not reserved to the Crown. The land was granted to the proprietor, but the right of using the same was granted for the purposes of a fishery, to all British subjects indiscriminately. Under the latter reservation, any person who pleased to do so might walk upon these reserves, might pull down and remove obstructions, &c. at any time he pleased. If that right could now be exercised, as it could have been at the time the grants were issued, then every man carrying on a fishery would have a right, without asking permission of proprietor, or anybody else, to pull down any obstruction that might present itself in his way. The word printed in italics, referred to by the hon. the head of the government (Mr. Coles) merely refers to the conditions prescribed for Newfoundland and Labrador, and has no reference whatever to this Island. If His Excellency meant to suggest that the right of the fisherman should only extend to *unsettled* land here, why did he not say so? But, instead of doing this, in his interpretation of the treaty, he has gone the full length of the law officers of the Crown at home. Notwithstanding this opinion of the law officers, the Legislatures of the Colonies should, he thought, be left to legislate in a reasonable way upon the subject in question, and in doing so, they should be governed by due respect to private rights, and by a due regard to the interests of the freeholder and tenant who may have made valuable improvements on these Reserves. He (Mr. Palmer) did not intend his few remarks to apply to any American merchant of respectability who might come here to carry on a fishery. He could appreciate the value of such persons as well as the hon. member (Mr. Coles); and he knew that their presence amongst us would be very acceptable to the country generally, who are anxious to see such establishments increase and multiply. The sites are numerous that might be devoted to such purposes; but he thought His Excellency should have affixed some limit to his suggestions. His Excellency refers to a map or plan, delineating the reserves. This plan had been transmitted to Her Majesty's Ministers. If it indicated, either by red lines or blue lines, that these reserves are to be given up for the fishermen as far as salt water flows, the consequence, he thought, would be most mischievous; it should also be shown whether riotous fishermen and sailors, whether Americans or any others, should be permitted to go up the rivers and creeks of this Island, and, under pretence of drying their nets, break down fences, remove buildings, &c., and commit any act of wanton agression on people's land. He thought the House should have an explicit declaration from the members of the government on these points.

(This debate is not finished.)

Monday, February 14.

Mr. Fraser presented the Impost Accounts for the District of Charlottetown, for the past year. Referred to the Committee on Public Accounts.

Mr. Clark, from the Committe appointed to wait upon His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, to know his pleasure when he will be attended by the House, with the address in answer to his speech at the opening of the session, reported, that His Excellency had, been pleased to appoint one o'clock to-morrow, (Tuesday,) to receive the House.

Mr. Laird presented a Memorial from the Hon. Judge Peters, on behalf of the Committee of the Royal Agricultural Society, praying, for the reasons therein set forth, that the House would be pleased to appropriate the sum of £1000 for the importation of Stud Horses of the Clydesdale or other powerful breed of Horses, to be imported in the ensuing Spring; and the said memorial having been received and read—

Mr. Laird said that, as there was no business before the House, he should move that the memorial just read be taken into consideration, in Committee of the whole House, immediately.

The Hon. Mr. Lord, on seconding the motion, remarked, that it was important that the Society should be made acquainted with the course intended to be pursued by the House with reference to this matter as speedily as possible, in order that, should the House approved of the suggestions and be willing to vote the amount prayed for, the petitioners might at once take the necessary steps to carry out their suggestions.—Question put and carried.

The House then resolved itself into the said Committee—Mr. Davies in the Chair.

A pretty lengthy discussion followed, in the course of which hon. members generally expressed their approval of the proposed importation, and their willingness to grant the necessary funds for that object when in supply. But there appeared to be some diversity of opinion as to the best mode of disposing of the animals after their arrival. Ultimately, the following Resolution was unanimously adopted:—

"Resolved, That it be recommended to the House, when in Committee of Supply, to provide the sum of one thousand Pounds, to be applied towards the purchase and importation of six stud draught Horses, and one full-bred horse, under the management of the Royal Agricultural Society, and that the six draught Horses so imported shall be divided between the three Counties—two to each County—and that the said Society shall appoint three persons—one for each County—to draw for the choice of said Horses; and when so drawn, the Horse for each County shall be sold at the following places, viz.—Charlottetown, St. Eleanor's and Georgtown—the purchasers to be bound in a Bond to the Central Society not to charge for the services of each horse more than Fifteen Shillings, and to keep the horses so drawn for in each of the said Counties where sold, for the space of two years, with liberty to exchange, after that period, with other two of said stud horses, but not, at any time, to export the same from the Island: And the Blood Horse so imported shall be sold in Charlottetown, subject to a charge for his services of not more than Twenty Shillings, the purchaser to give security that he will not export the same from the Island—the amount of such security, and such other rules and regulations as they may deem expedient, to be determined by the Central Society; and that after the sale of the Horses, the balance left, after the payment of all expenses of importation and purchase of the said seven horses, shall be paid into the Treasury of this Island."

The House having resumed, and adopted the Resolution reported from the Committee, the Clerk was instructed to transmit a copy thereof to the Royal Agricultural Society, for their information and guidance.

The Hon. Mr. Coles introduced a Bill for further improving the administration of Criminal Justice, which was received and read the first time. Second reading to-morrow. Then the House adjouoned.

Extension of Elective Franchise.—Hon. Mr. Coles gave notice that he would introduce a Bill for the *Extension of the Elective Franchise*. The precise objects of the Bill, it is understood, are to give the right of voting to every male inhabitant of 21 years of age, who shall have been a resident of the Island for 12 months previous to the date of an election, and been liable to perform Statute Labour, or to pay Road-rates:—persons over 60 years of age, and exempt from Statute Labour, to have a small property qualification.—The debate on this question comes on to-day. Yesterday's proceedings were of little interest.

Our Publishing Days.—It is our intention for the future to publish on Wednesday Morning, instead of Tuesday evening. Our days of issue will, therefore, be *Wednesday & Saturday Mornings*, which, we believe, will suit both town and country Subscribers better than our former arrangement.—We decided upon the above arrangement after the first side of our paper was printed, which will account for the date on the outside being different from the inside.

The Colonial Mail arrived last night at 10 o'clock. The papers are filled with Legislative proceedings. Mr. Howe, has found greater opposition than he expected against his great Railway scheme. The British North American says:—

"The defeat of the Bills seems inevitable unless they are preserved by some miracle we cannot now foresee."

We see no other items of news interesting to our readers.

Erratum.—In the editorial of our last Thursday's number, we say it is probable the present House of Assembly will sit in "a *fifth* Session." We should have said *a sixth*. The present is the *fifth*.

Married.

Yesterday, by the Rev. Dr. Jenkins, Rector, Mr. Daniel Davies, to Catharine, fourth daughter of the late Ewen Cameron, Esq.

At Murray Harbour, on Tuesday, 15th January, Elizabeth. wife of Mr. Alexander Vanderstine, and the youngest daughter of Mr. V. Needham, Bay Fortune.

At New Glasgow, on Thursday the 10th inst., by George Bagnall, Esq., J. P. Mr. James Thompson, of New Glasgow, to Miss Catherine Cameron, of Bedeque Road.

Died.

At Appletree Farm, on Sunday, the 13th inst., Jessie, the beloved wife of James Wilson, and second daughter of the late Donald Stewart of Appletree Farm, in the 44th year of her age. Her illness which was long and severe she bore with resignation to the Divine will. She departed this life with a full assurance of a blessed immortality beyond the grave; leaving a disconsolate husband and four small children to lament her loss.

At St. Eleanor's, on the 9th January, Mary, wife of Mr. Thomas Murray, aged 51 years. Deeply lamented by a large circle of friends and relatives.

Passengers.

In the Mail Boat, from Cape Tormentine, Mr. Alexander Brown, from California.

Departures by the Mail Boat, crossed on Monday, Geo. Bearisto, Esq., Wm. Heard, Esq., and Mr. Wm. Brown, for England.

Charlottetown Markets, Feb. 5.

Beef, (small) lb.	3d a 4d	Cheese,	3d a 7d
Do., by quarter,	2½d a 4d	Butter, (fresh)	1s a 1s 1d
Pork,	3½d a 4½d	Do., (by the tub)	10d a 1s
Do., (small)	3d a 6d	Lard,	8d
Mutton,	3d a 4½d	Tallow,	9d a 10d
Lamb, per lb.,	none	Wool,	1s a 1s 4d
Veal, per lb.,	2½d a 4½d	Homespun, yd.	3s 6d a 5s
Ham, per lb.,	6d a 7d	Flour, per lb.	2½c
Sausages, per lb.,	8d	Oatmeal, per lb.	1½d
Rabbits,	4d a 5d	Barley, bushel,	2s 6d 2s 8d
Codfish, per qtl.,	12s a 15s	Oats,	1s 7d a 1s 9d
Turkeys,	3s a 4s 6d	Pearl Barley, per lb.	1½d
Fowls,	9d a 1s	Potatoes,	2s a 2s 3d
Ducks, each,	none	Turnips,	10d a 1s
Geese,	1s 9d a 2s 6d	Carrots, per bush.	2s
Partridges,	6d a 9d	Hay, per ton,	50s a 60s
Eggs, per dozen,	10d a 1s	Straw, per cwt.	1s a 1s 3d

The Jews.

THE Seventh Anniversary of the "Prince Edward Island Association," in connection with "The London Society for promoting Christianity amongst the Jews," will be held in the Temperance Hall, on Friday evening, the 20th inst. at 7 o'clock.

The Hon. Charles Hensley will take the Chair.

A Collection will be taken in aid of the Funds of the Parent Society.

Horticultural Society.

THE Annual Meeting of the *Horticultural Society* is further postponed until *TUESDAY*, the 22d, inst., at 3 o'clock, p. m.

JOHN LAWSON, Secretary.

TEMPERANCE HALL.

IN consequence of due Notice not having appeared respecting the last adjourned Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of the Temperance Hall Company, this is to give Notice that the adjourned Annual Meeting will be held at the Temperance Hall, on Thursday the 24th inst., at 7 o'clock, p. m.

JOHN ORLEBAR, President.

Feb. 14, 1853.

OATS! OATS!! OATS!!!

WANTED to purchase, 20,000 Bushels Oats, for which the highest price will be paid, in cash, on delivery.

JOHN ANDREW McDONALD.

Charlottetown, February 14, 1853. 4i

TO PLASTERERS.

TENDERS will be received by the Subscriber, until the First of March next, for Lathing and Plastering a House, in Lot 65, twelve miles, by road, from Town.

JOHN KENNY.

Charlottetown, Feb. 14, 1853. 2i

BANKING NOTICE.

THE Subscriber will grant Cheques on the "Bank of British North America" at Halifax, and on the Agents of the Bank at New York, for any Amount at Sight; and will give Bills of Exchange on Halifax or Boston, at any Sight under Ninety days.

The Subscriber will also Cash his own Cheques of £10, and under, on presentation at his Office.

Bills of Exchange bought, and Promissory Notes discounted as usual.

CHARLES YOUNG.

Charlottetown, February 14, 1853. 6w

TOWN MEETING.

IN pursuance of an opinion expressed by a Resolution passed at a Public Meeting, held in Charlottetown, on the 25th ultimo, We hereby call a PUBLIC MEETING of the Inhabitants of Charlottetown, for the purpose of considering the expediency of applying, by Petition, to the Legislature, now in Session, for procuring an ACT OF INCORPORATION of said Town, to be holden at the COURT HOUSE, Colonial Building, at 12 o'clock, on Thursday next, the 17th inst.

EDWARD PALMER, } Representatives
FRANCIS LONGWORTH, } for Ch. Town.

Feb. 11, 1853.

Grand Division.

A SPECIAL MEETING of the *Grand Division, S. of T.*, of this Island, will be held in the Temperance Hall, Charlottetown, on Tuesday Evening, the 22d inst., at 7 o'clock.

P. DESBRISAY, G. S.

Charlottetown, Feb. 15, 1853.

VESSELS WANTED!

FIVE Vessels, of about 50 to 80 Tons, may obtain a Charter for different Ports.

JAMES N. HARRIS.

Charlottetown, Feb. 16, 1853. 3w

Fire! Fire! Fire!!

Secure your Property at a saving of fifty per cent.

THIS can only be done by Insuring in the MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

This is the only Office where claims for loss can be met, without reference to a foreign Company.

Blank forms of application, and any other information can be obtained at the Secretary and Treasurer's Office, Kent Street.

April 6, 1852.

ALLIANCE

LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON,

ESTABLISHED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

Capital £5,000,000 Sterling.

CHARLES YOUNG,
Agent for P. E. Island.

AUCTIONS.

LAND FOR SALE.

TO BE SOLD, by Public AUCTION, on the Premises, unless previously disposed of by private Contract, on Tuesday the 15th day of March next, at 12 o'clock noon, the MILL and LAND attached, at Cove Head, belonging to Messrs. JOHN and WILLIAM AULD, and formerly advertised for sale. For particulars and terms of sale, apply to Messrs. John and William Auld, the owners, or to the Subscriber, at his Office in Charlottetown.

JOSEPH HENSLEY.

Charlottetown, Jan. 26th, 1853.

Large Sale of Valuable Goods.

BY AUCTION.

At the Store of Robert Longworth, Esq., Queen Street.

BY A. H. YATES.

SALE to take place on Thursday, the 3rd of March at 11 o'clock.

All articles put up by the Auctioneer will be knocked down without the least reserve.

As these goods must be sold, the sale will take place on the above mentioned day without any postponement should the weather prove unfavourable.

Merchants and traders, in town and country, will please attend this sale, as Mr. Yates's orders are positive to dispose the of whole, (long credit will be given.)

The Stock consists of Broad Cloths, Whitneys, Buffalo Cloth, Tweed, Doeskins, Serges, Kerseys, Flannels, Blankets, Counterpanes, Bed Ticks, Striped Shirtings; 3 Bales grey Cotton, Print Cottons, Osnaburgs, Denims, Table Cloths, Muslins, Handkerchiefs, Muslin Delains, Orleans, Coburgs, Lustres, Cotton Balls, Linen Thread all colours, Cotton Reels, Buttons, Goffered Blinds, Tapes, Stays, Hooks and Eyes; Gloves of all sorts, Collars and Habit Shirts; 300 yds. fine Carpeting, Hearth Rugs, Furs in Stone Martin, Fitch, Raccoon, Muskquash, &c. &c.; Damask for Curtains; Ready made Clothing, Hats, and Caps, in great variety; Cotton Warp, Tea, Umbrellas, Ribbons, Laces, and a Large variety of other goods.

February 15, 1853. All papers

Mrs. Forsyth

WOULD respectfully intimate to the Ladies of Charlottetown and its vicinity, and of the Island in general, that she has just received a

FALL SUPPLY

of all articles in her line. Some very handsome Embroidered Dresses, Artificial Flowers, and Patterns Berlin Work, will be found to merit inspection; Ladies' Cambric Handkerchiefs, Alpacas, and a variety of other articles in the Millinery line, of the best fabric and finest quality, cheap for Cash.

Charlottetown, Nov. 15, 1852.

THE Subscriber begs to intimate that in order to dispose of his valuable Stock of Woolen, Cotton, Silk and Linen *Goods*, Hats, Furs, Carpetings, Glass, Earthenware and China, &c.,—he will until the 1st of MAY next, allow 5 *per cent.*, on all purchases, for *CASH* on delivery.

WILLIAM HEARD.

On Hand—A few Tons of Anthracite Culm, Figure Heads, Coal Tar, Bath Brick.

200 TONS of *HEMLOCK TIMBER* wanted, for a Breast-work, to be delivered by the 1st JUNE next, apply to

WILLIAM HEARD.

☞ Those Persons whose Accounts are twelve months overdue, are hereby notified, that legal steps will be resorted to, if required, unless settled at once.

Winter Arrangement of Mails.

THE MAILS for transmission to the neighbouring Provinces, Newfoundland, and the United States, during the ensuing Winter, will be made up every THURSDAY at noon, commencing on Thursday, the 16th December; and the Mails for England will be made up on that day and on the days following:—

Thursday, January	27.	Thursday, March	25.
Thursday, February	10.	Thursday, April	7.
Thursday, February	24.	Thursday, April	21.
Thursday, March	11.		

THOMAS OWEN,
Postmaster General.

Letters for the Cape of Good Hope, Australia, and India, via the Cape of Good Hope, will require to be forwarded on the 10th January and 11th March.

General Post Office, Nov. 29, 1852.

Legislative Council Chamber,

February, 10, 1853.

RESOLVED, That the Thirty-seventh Standing Order of this H use be inserted three times in each of the Newspap s published in Charlottetown, for the information of the public.

CHARLES DESBRISAY, Clerk Leg. Council.

"That no Bill, resolution, or other proceeding, founded upon any application, addressed to the House of Assembly, be sustained by the Council, unless an application to the same effect, with such documents as may accompany the same, be also presented to the Council, in General Assembly."

In the House of Assembly,

Thursday, February 10, 1853.

RESOLVED, That no Petition praying aid for Roads, Bridges or Wharfs, or for any object of a local or private nature, be received after MONDAY, the 28th day of FEBRUARY instant.

ORDERED, That the foregoing Resolution be inserted in all the Newspapers published in Charlottetown.

JOHN M'NEILL, Clerk H. A.

PARIS HATS.

RECEIVED per "Sir Alexander," from the Manufactory of Thomas Townend, London, for sale cheap for Cash, at the STORE of the Subscriber, "DAVIES' CORNER," Queen-square,

THREE CASES OF THE ABOVE.

Superior Paris Hats, 12s. 6d. to 25s.
Do with Merino unders,
Do Lamartine Shape,
Clerical Hats—with Merino Brims,
6 Dozen Silk (a consignment) 7s. 6d.

DANIEL DAVIES.

January 21, 1853.

Sugar, Molasses, Flour, &c.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale, at the Premises, Corner of Pownal and Water Streets, opposite the Establishment of the Hon. W. W. Lord:

Puncs. choice Retailing MOLASSES
Hhds. Porto Rico SUGAR
Bbls. do. do., bright
Bbls. superfine Canada FLOUR
Boxes Liverpool SOAP
Boxes Honey Dew TOBACCO
Bags Jamaica and Cuba COFFEE
Bags steam-wrought NAILS, very superior
Chests Congou TEA
Half-do. Souchong do.
Boxes Cast Steel AXES and HATCHETS
Canada square STOVES, 18, 21, 24, 27 and 30 inches
Boxes "Whitemore's" WOOL CARDS

With the usual variety of other articles.

ALSO,

25,000 Havanna SEGARS, } will be sold a
1 Case Bay State SHAWLS } bargain.

WILLIAM T. PAW.

Charlottetown, Jan. 11. 3m

JUST RECEIVED,
A further Supply of New Goods,

AT THE LONDON HOUSE,

per Steamship Canada via Halifax:

THE latest styles in Mantles and Dress Materials, viz.:—Norwich glacee Velours, satin-stripe crape Lustres, Robes in new styles; Lyonese Cloth in varied colours; Gents. fancy winter Vesting; Ladies' white and black satin Slippers; do. French, Morocco and patent leather Slippers; white Kid Gloves; extra French white satin Ribbons; Ladies' mohair Nets; purse, Barbers' and Tailors' coloured Twists.

A large variety of Articles suitable for Christmas Boxes and New Year's Gifts.

2000 Pieces of English and American ROOM PAPERING, from 6d. per piece upwards; Paper window Curtains, very handsome.

Also,

A choice lot of TEAS, very cheap; moist and London Loaf SUGAR, Puncheons Molasses, superior Currants, Raisins, Candied Citron, Spices of all kinds, Starch, Soap, Candles, Mustard, Fig Blue, Indigo, Logwood, Redwood, Alum, Sole Leather, &c. &c.

For Sale by the Subscriber at his usual low rates, for PROMPT PAYMENT.

HENRY HASZARD.

Great George-street, Charlottetown, Dec. 21, 1852.

FALL SUPPLY.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers FOR SALE, a GENERAL ASSORTMENT

OF

BRITISH MANUFACTURED GOODS, MILLINERY, &c. &c.

Just arrived per Barque *Sir Alexander*, from England.

WM. HEARD.

Great George Street, Oct. 12, 1852.

Cheap! Cheap! Cheap for Cash!

At the General Repository of

BRITISH MERCHANDIZE!!!

THE Subscribers have pleasure in announcing to their numerous Friends, and the Public, the arrival of their Fall and Winter

STOCK OF GOODS,

comprising almost every article in the Trade; which are now open for inspection, and having been selected on very favorable terms, will be sold at extremely low prices for cash.

☞ An early call will be to the advantage of present Purchasers.

A. & J. DUNCAN & Co.

Dorchester-st., Oct. 26, 1852.

Glasgow and Manchester House.

DAVID WILSON, No. 3, Richmond Street, has JUST RECEIVED, per Brig *Alexander*, from Liverpool, pool, and other arrivals from Halifax, a large addition to HIS very extensive STOCK of

BRITISH, EAST INDIA, AMERICAN, and WEST INDIA GOODS.

Among which he begs particularly to recommend to notice, a very choice selection of articles suitable for the Season, consisting of Woollen Shawls, Tweeds, Orleans, Scotch Tartans, Ermine Cloaking, Black Lace Flouncing, Lady Mayoress and Duchess Shawls, Cashmere Dresses, Woollen Broad Cloths, of all colours, Flannels, Bed Quilts, Great Coats, Blankets, Carpeting, Marseilles Counterpanes, &c., &c.

Also.

A general assortment of Teas, Loaf, Crushed and Brown Sugar, Molasses, Coffee, Snuff, Drugs, Oils, Window Glass, Crockeryware, Glassware, Fancy Soaps, Confectionery, &c., &c., all of which he offers at unprecedented low prices for prompt payment.

No. 3, Richmond Street, Nov. 16, 1852.

GREAT BARGAINS
By Wholesale and Retail,

AT TREMAIN'S CORNER.

THE Subscriber has just opened a GENERAL and Extensive Assortment of DRY GOODS, of British and American Manufactures, suitable for the season.

Groceries, Hardware, Earthenware, West India Produce

of every description, Brandies, Spirits, Hollands Gin and Rum, Teas, Sole Leather, &c., &c.

The above being on consignment, and all of the very best quality, will be sold at the lowest prices for CASH only, until the First of April.

Country Dealers in particular will find it to their advantage to call and examine his Stock.

FREDK. P. NORTON.

Jan. 13, 1853.

WHOLESALE.

WILLIAM ELLIOT & Co., of BOSTON United States, Merchants, have constantly on hand at Charlottetown, P. E. Island, a large supply of the following articles which will be disposed of as low as they can possibly be imported for viz:—

Tea, Chocolate, Cocoa, Crushed Sugar, Coffee, Sugar, Muscovado, Sugar, Molasses, Flour, Navy Bread, Cheese, Spirits, Vinegar, Candles, Soap, Tobacco, Rosin, Pitch, Tar, Buckets and Tubs, &c.

Please apply to their Agent,

HENRY PALMER.

September 28, 1852.

Encourage Island Manufacture.
AXES! AXES!! AXES!!!

Great reduction in prices!

THE Subscriber offers for Sale his well-known best Ground AXES, from 8s. 6d. to 9s. each according to weight, (being a considerable reduction from his former prices); Unground Axes, 8s., for prompt payment.

EDGE TOOLS, of all descriptions, made and repaired on reasonable terms.

ELISHA WEATHERBIE.

Lot 49, Dec. 24, 1852.

15,000 Havanna CIGARS,

La Salvador Brand, El President, and El Sol;

Also,

THIRTY Bbls. Prime No. 1, Labrador HERRINGS for sale on Consignment, at the Store of Mr. Chas. Welsh.

R. BARKER.

Dec. 28, 1852.

MAINE LAW PETITION.

PARTIES having charge of the *MAINE LAW PETITION* throughout the Island, are respectfully requested to use their best exertions to have the same signed, as numerously and speedily as possible, it being necessary that the said Petition should be returned on or before the first day of March next.

N. B.—Return the Petition by some careful hand, addressed to Mr. J. W. Morrison, No. 3, Queen Street, Charlottetown.

JAMES MORRIS,
Sec'y. of Cen. Com.

Charlottetown, Feb. 7, 1853.

The Laws of Prince Edward Island

FROM 1773 to 1851, both years inclusive—3 vols. Royal 8 vo., with a copious Index; published under an Act of the Colonial Legislature, and carefully revised and consolidated, by Commissioners appointed for the purpose, may be had at the Bookstore of

G. T. HASZARD.

11th Jan., 1853.

Cheap! Cheaper!! Cheapest!!!

AT THE MANCHESTER HOUSE, No. 4, Grafton Street, North Side Queen Square, a carefully-selected Stock DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, CUTLERY, CROCKERY AND GLASSWARES;

American and West India Goods and Groceries, are now opening for Sale at very low rates for Cash.

JOHN ARCHIBALD MACDONALD.

December 2, 1852