municate with those Proprietors whose Tenants hold Lands under short Leases, with a view of inducing the Proprietors to grant long Leases in lieu thereof, and to made other concessions to their Tenantry, which may result to the mutual advantage of both Landlord and Tenant.

R. B. Irvine, Reporter.

NEWS BY THE ENGLISH MAIL.

Steamship Canada, Stone, Commander, arrived at Halifax on Thursday. We append the latest and most interesting and important of the news:

From the rumours which have of late been promulgated with respect to the interference of a high personage in the political affairs of the State, a more than usual curiosity was excited in the minds of the public generally, high as well as low. No indication of a hostile spirit to her Majesty or her Royal Consort presented itself in the earlier part of the day, and the appearance of the streets gave indication that the populace would not in any way interrupt or annoy the Queen in her progress to the House of Lords. The appearance of her Majesty was the signal for loyal and respectful greetings, which were, however, not so hearty as on some former occasions. Here and there hissing might be heard; but these demonstrations were at once drowned in a chorus of cheers, and it was evident that the hissers were a small minority. At several points the cheering was taken up with unusual spirit, and it was noticed that it was louder and more general as her Majesty returned from the House of Parliament.

It was just a quarter after two when her Majesty entered the house, leaning on the arm of Prince Albert, and proceeded and followed by the different officers of state. Her Majesty appeared to be in the enjoyment of excellent health. On taking her seat upon the Throne her Majesty rested for a few minutes, and then directed the Commons to be summoned. On the appearance of the Speaker and the Commons, her Majesty, in a clear voice, read the speech.

Her Majesty said—"My lords and gentlemen:

"I am always happy to meet you in Parliament; and on the present occasion it is with peculiar satisfaction that I recur to your assistance and advice.

"The hopes which I expressed at the close of the last session, that a speedy settlement would be effected of the differences existing between Russia and the Ottoman Porte, have not been realised, and I regret to say that a state of warfare has ensued.

"I have continued to act in cordial cooperation with the Emperor of the French, and my endeavours, in conjunction with my Allies, to preserve and to restore peace between the contending parties, although hitherto unsuccessful, have been unremitting. I will not fail to persevere in these endeavours; but as the continuance of the war may deeply affect the interests of this country, and of Europe, I think it requisite to make a further augmentation of my naval and military forces, with the view of supporting my representations, and of more effectually contributing to the restoration of peace.

"I have directed that the papers explanatory of the negotiations which have taken place upon this subject shall be communicated to you without delay.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

"The estimates for the year will be laid before you, and I trust you will find that, consistently with the exigencies of the public service at this juncture, they have been framed with a due regard to economy."

Her Majesty refers to the harvest as abundant and the privations of the poor owing to the increased price of provisions—"but their patience has been exemplary;" and attributes to the care of the Legislature in reducing the taxes on necessaries of life the spirit of contentment existing.

"The commerce of the country is still prosperous, the revenue of the past year being more than adequate to the demands of the public service."

Her Majesty recommends the opening of the coasting of the United Kingdom to the ships of all friendly nations, and looks forward "with satisfaction to the removal of the last legislative restriction upon the use of foreign shipping for the benefit of my people.

"Communications have been addressed by my command to the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, with reference to the improvements which it may be desirable to effect in their institutions.

The establishments requisite for the conduct of the civil service, and the arrangements bearing upon its condition, have recently been under review; and I shall direct a plan to be laid before you which will have for its object to improve the system of admission, and thereby to increase the efficiency of the service.

The recent measures of legal reform have proved highly beneficial, and the success which has attended may well encourage you to proceed with further amendments. Bills will be submitted to you for transferring from the Ecclesiastical to the Civil Courts the Cognizance of testamentary and of matrimonial causes, and for giving increased efficiency to the superior courts of Common Law.

The laws relating to the relief of the poor have of late undergone much salutary amendment; but there is one branch to which I earnestly direct your attention. The law of settlement impedes the freedom of labor; and if this restraint can with safety be relaxed, the workman may be enabled to increase the fruits of his industry, and the interests of labor will be more firmly united.

Measures will be submitted to you for the amendment of the laws relating to the representation of the Commons in Parliament.

Recent experience has shewn that it is necessary to take more effectual precautions against the evils of bribery, and of corrupt practices at elections. It will also be your duty to consider whether more complete effect may not be given to the principles of the Act of the last reign, whereby reforms were made in the representation of the people in Parliament. In recommending this subject to your consideration, my desire is to remove every cause of just complaint, to increase general confidence in the Legislature, and to give additional stability to the settled institutions of the state.

I submit to your wisdom the consideration of these important subjects; and I pray God to prosper your counsels, and to guide your decisions.

"It has been remarked," says the European Times, "that the Speech from the Throne contains two remarkable omissions,—namely, a total silence respecting Ireland, and an equal oblivionness of the British Colonies. But this is not an ill omen. If the state of Ireland had been less progressive, the omission would have been culpable; and if the British Colonies in their entirety did not present striking proofs of contentment, they would, in all probability, have had the unenviable satisfaction of figuring in a paragraph by themselves."

(From Wilmer's European Times.)

"Much of the interest which would otherwise have attached to the debates in Parliament on the foreign policy of the Government has already become stale by the actions of the Russian Ambassador, who has either left London, or is on the point of leaving it. The time, therefore, for reasoning has passed, and that for action has arrived, and the strongest attacks on the Government or the cleverest rejoinders of the Ministry, fade in the presence of so startling an event."

Whether for good or evil, the Western Powers pledged themselves to the present territorial arrangements of Europe, and to preserve it they are now prepared for the worst that can happen—a general war in Europe, a contingency which now rests on the head of the young Emperor of Austria. At the time we write the decision of the Austrian Cabinet is not known; but the Crown Prince of Prussia is said to have declared sentiments the carrying out of which will find him in the struggle the firm and decided foe of the Czar,—for whom his personal sympathies are naturally great, and to whose alliance he would doubtless have clung if he had not felt satisfied that it must have ended in ruin.

This is the state of things on the eve of our publication, while we are waiting anxiously for further intelligence, and when the result of Count Orloff's mission to Vienna is merely conjectural. But all who believe that the young Emperor of Austria is not thoroughly demented, incline, of course, to the opinion that he will, at the eleventh hour, throw the Czar overboard, and thus prevent a general conflagration, in which, were it to take place, he and his empire would be the first scorched.

The speeches of Lords Clarendon and Aberdeen in the Upper and of Lord John Russel in the Lower House are very straightforward expositions of a policy which we are still inclined to believe may, if it cannot preserve peace, at least restrict the war within very narrow dimensions. The Czar will hardly show fight alone, or if he do it will be a make believe, to hide his own mortification and his credit with his people. But, from the tone of the opposition speakers, their desire to damage their opponents is much more apparent than their anxiety to sustain the honor of the country in the eyes of Europe.

The position of the belligerents on the Danube continues the same, the Russians being evidently bent upon forcing the position of the Turks at Kalafat, at any cost of life. It is said that Prince Gortschakoff has been superseded by General Schilders, and the Prince is exiled to his own estates. The authorities at Sebastopol, who were outwitted by Captain Drummond in the Retribution frigate, have also been punished by removal and banishment *pour encourager les autres*. Captain Drummond having ascertained that only five line-of-battle-ships were lying in Sebastopool, which, of course, was his main object, carried his news to the Anglo-French fleet at Sinope, which, no doubt, would speedily cruise over the whole Black Sea until the remainder of the Russian ships are found. As more stringent instructions to protect the flag and territory of the Turks had previously reached the Admirals, a collision can scarcely be avoided. It is beyond doubt that the combined fleets have conveyed troops and ammunitions of war to the Turks at Batoum; and if this is not an hostile act, we do not know what is. The fleets are now, it is said, conveying troops to Varna. The Turkish forces in Asia were in great want of powder; and now General Guyon has the command, it is anticipated that the fortunes of the war in that quarter will be materially changed.

HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

Wednesday, February 22, 1854.

The great increase of beggars and mendicity of all sorts that has taken place in Charlottetown within the last few years, is one of the inevitable results of the increase of population and augmentation of wealth. But a few years since, there was scarcely a pauper, properly so called, to be found in Charlottetown;—the case, we are sorry to say, is sadly altered; there are now too many, by a great deal, for the size of the place. Much of this, we fear, is caused by indiscriminate almsgiving. It is one of the blessed dispensations of a Providence which always works for our our good, though sometimes in very mysterious ways, that the principle of pity and compassion is universally diffused; the wish to relieve the needy, the desire to alleviate suffering, is far more general than many people are aware of. It is one of the instincts of our nature; but the misfortune is, that, like all instincts, unless properly regulated, it is as likely to lead us into doing evil as good. For indiscriminate charity, by giving to the impostor, not only fosters and encourages profligacy and crime, but is an actual robbery of the unfortunate and deserving poor, inasmuch as what is given to the former, lessens by so much the fund to which the latter has the only just claim. We place the unfortunate in the first rank, not only because they are the most numerous, but because they, in this country at least, are almost the only objects of charity and compassion. There are a few of the latter, comprising chiefly widows and orphans, and those who, from old age and want of connexions, and by neither vice nor improvidence, are reduced to a state of destitution, from which they must be relieved or perish;—but they are, as we have said, comparatively few; and were they the only objects of charity, there would be little or no difficulty in providing for them. Among the unfortunate, the greater proportion owe their inability to provide for themselves to their vices or their follies; but these we do not term impostors. Many of these poor victims of intemperance and improvidence would willingly avail themselves of the means of getting a livelihood by industry, but to the exertion of this industry their former habits and characters prove, in many cases, insurmountable obstacles. Few people like to have a drunkard or person of questionable character about their house; and yet these people must not be suffered to starve and die of mere want. On the other hand, in a land where labor is in demand, and where he or she who is willing to work need not, and therefore ought not, to beg, to give to such people is the very reverse of true benevolence; and any proposition that will serve to keep such barefaced impostors from our doors and streets, and at the same time enable us to offer a refuge from actual want, and afford employment to those who are willing to work for their food and shelter, will be hailed, we doubt not, with sincere pleasure and satisfaction by the benevolent and humane, of whom, we are happy to say, there is in this town a goodly number. Before anything, however, can be accomplished, that will tend to relieve the proper objects of compassion, it is absolutely necessary that a building be provided in which to shelter them, and to furnish a proper place for the scene of their industrial energies. For this purpose, as will be seen by the advertisement in this day's paper, a number of benevolent ladies have undertaken to get up a *soiree*, in the Temperance Hall, on the evening of Thursday the 2d March next, with the intention of making a commencement of a fund for erecting a House of Refuge and Industry for the Destitute and Indigent. Charlottetown cannot be charged with being over much addicted to public amusements; in fact, there is a positive want of those inducements for people of all ranks to mingle in friendly concert for an hour or two, which are so common in other places; so that we trust that on this occasion the Hall will be crowded. Several gentlemen have undertaken to address the company on the subject of Charity, and the objects and intentions of those who have lent their aid to begin this so good a work will be fully made known and explained.

During the lull in politics occasioned by waiting for the results of the elections now pending, we would wish to direct the attention of our readers to a subject which has been before alluded to in this journal, in two well-written letters under the signature "W." These letters did not pretend to advocate any new principles, or lay claim to any new discoveries: they were merely a synopsis of old and established maxims, put forth in the simplest manner for popular information.

There are, however, only two questions that we conceive arise upon the subject. 1st, Is a Bank wanted? 2dly, Is there capital and intelligence in the Country sufficient to put a Bank in operation?

When these questions shall have been decided in the affirmative, another will necessarily spring from the decision, viz.: What kind of Bank shall be established—a private Joint Stock Bank, with an unlimited individual responsibility,—or a Chartered Bank, the responsibility of the members of which shall be limited to the amount of the shares held by each member of the Corporation? We would respectfully suggest, that there could be no better time for holding a public meeting on this subject than the present, at which the two first questions might be freely discussed.

It would appear, we think, clearly manifest, that the institution of a Bank is imperatively called for, if the commerce of the Island is to be put upon an equal footing with those of the surrounding colonies. The internal commerce of the country also requires that the same advantages should be held out to our farmers and traders as are enjoyed by the like classes in every country that is at all in an advanced state of civilization. There are a great many persons in different parts of the country who are actually in want of a safe place in which to deposit their money, and, what is more to the purpose, this money is lying idle, productive neither to the holder nor any one else; whereas if lodged in a Bank, it would be immediately put into circulation and be productive of profit to the person who lodges it, the Bank, and him to whom it is advanced by the Bank. But the great benefit which we would anticipate from the meeting of persons interested in the matter, would be, the ascertaining whether there are a sufficient number of persons willing to join in such an association;—for that there is a sufficient surplus capital seeking employment, we have not the least doubt of; nor do we doubt, also, that such a meeting would be well attended, and that the benefits and advantages of the introduction of the banking system would be fully made manifest, and that a sufficiency of capitalists would come forward; and it would be for them to say, what should be the nature of the institution. We should prefer to see a chartered Bank, under proper restrictions—we mean such as have been found useful and necessary to preserve the interests of the public, while they have not interfered with the salutary action of the Bank, nor the fair profits of those who have embarked their capital.

Wednesday, the 1st March, is appointed for the Nomination of Candidates for the representation of Charlottetown and Royalty in Provincial Parliament, and the 8th for the holding of the Election. We believe the former members will be returned with a large majority.

The Courier crossed over from this side yesterday, and returned the same day, delivering the Mails at the Post Office this morning at 7 o'clock.

Several Communications are unavoidably postponed, to make room for the news by the mail.

Temperance Hall, Charlottetown,
15th February, 1854.

At an adjourned Meeting of the G. Division, S. of T., held this evening, the following communication from the M. W. S. was ordered to be published, for the information of Subordinates.

P. DESBRISAY, G. S.

Office of the National Division, S. of T. of N. A.,
Bethlehem, December 6, 1853.

Worthy Brother;

In reply of your favor of November 21, I have to acknowledge Credentials of Reps., and thank you for list of Officers.

I have to-night ordered 18 sets of Rituals, from the publisher at Cincinnati, Ohio, to be forwarded as per your note, and without delay, *for principle of rotation;*—I hope they may reach you soon. Our Bro. Haszard's Gazette is an admirable sheet, and must do you and the great Cause much service. A good paper like his is both a champion of might for the Order and Temperance, and a public friend and benefactor. Your late G. W. P's. Report was telling and excellent, in subject matter and style.

With best wishes, in L. P. and Fidelity,
Very truly yours,
Fred. A. Fickardt, M. W. S.

Peter DesBrisay, Esq.,
G. S. of G. D. of P. E. Island.

Mechanics' Institute.—Mr. John Bovyer will Lecture on Thursday evening next, on the subject of Road Making.

Died,

At Charlottetown, on Saturday 18th instant, Lewis Charles, aged 14 months, son of Mr. William Weeks.

House of Refuge and Industry.

THERE will be held at the Temperance Hall, on Thursday, the 2d of March next, at 6 o'clock, p. m., a

PUBLIC SOIREE,

For the purpose of commencing a Fund for the building a House of Industry for the destitute and indigent poor.

Managers—Mrs. Fitz Gerald,
Mrs. Yates.

Assisted by a number of Ladies of Charlottetown.

Tickets 1s. 6d. each, to be had of Mr. Albert Yates, Mr. James Morris, Mr. James DesBrisay, Mr. Geo. T. Haszard, and at the door.

Several gentlemen will speak on the subject, in the course of the evening.

Charlottetown, 21st Feb., 1854.

☞ It is intended to have a sale of fancy and other articles, the proceeds to be applied to the same useful and benevolent purpose, in the course of a short time. Contributions will be thankfully received.

FUR MITT LOST.

LOST, about a fortnight since, on the upper part of Queen Street, a Lady's right hand Fur Mitt. The finder will be rewarded, by leaving it at this Office.

Feb. 22, 1854.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Subscriber are requested to settle their Accounts before the 1st of April next, as all accounts open at that time will be left with an Attorney for collection.

EDWARD SAVILLE.

Grand River, Lot 55, Feb. 22, 1854.

GRAND RIVER, LOT 55.

English, American & West India GOODS!

THE Subscriber has for sale, at Grand River, Lot 55, a good assortment of English, American and West India Goods and Groceries, at Charlottetown prices, for cash.

EDWARD SAVILLE.

W. H. SMITH. H. B. SMITH.

SMITH BROTHERS,
Commission Merchants,

NORTH MARKET WHARF,

St. John, New Brunswick.

REFERENCE:
N. S. Demill, Esq.,
Edward Allison, Esq. } 6i—z

To the Hon. T. H. Haviland.

Sir,—A vacancy having occurred in the House of Assembly in the representation of Princetown and Royalty, by the lamented death of our late Member James M'Kay, Esquire. We, the undersigned Electors of said Town and Royalty, respectfully request, that you will permit yourself to be put in nomination to supply the said vacancy—as from the knowledge we possess of your public and private character, and from the high official position which you so long, and so honorably filled in this Island, we have full confidence that in the event of your being elected as our Representative, the interests of Princetown and Royalty would receive your honest support and attention. (Here followeth the Signatures of Sixty Electors.)

To George Ramsay, Esquire, and other Electors of Princetown and Royalty.

Gentlemen;

I have had the honor to receive your numerously signed Requisition, to permit myself to be put in Nomination as a Candidate, to supply the vacancy in the House of Assembly, occasioned by the lamented death of your late Member, James McKay, Esquire.

The confidence which you are pleased to express in my integrity, arising from your knowledge of my public and private character, and your approval of my official conduct, would, under any circumstances, be highly appreciated by me; but, at this moment, they are peculiarly gratifying, as affording a satisfactory proof that the unscrupulous attempts of my enemies, to injure the one, and to impeach the other, on my late retirement from Office, have signally failed.

Until I received your Requisition, I had no intention again to take a prominent part in the public affairs of the Island; but, from the flattering manner in which you express a wish to avail yourselves of my services, as one of your Representatives in the House of Assembly, I willingly accede to your request, to be put in Nomination, as a Candidate at the approaching Election; and, should I be returned, my best exertions shall be devoted to the advancement of the general prosperity of the Island, and to the local interests of Princetown and Royalty.

I have the honor to be,
Gentlemen,
your friend and fellow Colonist
T. H. HAVILAND.

Charlottetown, Feb. 13, 1854.

Legislative Council Chamber,

Thursday, 9th February, 1854.

RESOLVED, That the following Standing Order of this House, be inserted three times in each of the Newspapers published in Charlottetown, for the information of the Public, viz:—

"That no Bill, Petition, 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."

CHARLES DESBRISAY,
Clerk Legislative Council.

IN THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

February 11, 1854.

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 Twenteith day of March next.

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

JOHN M'NEILL, Clerk H. A.

NOTICE.

SEALED Tenders will be received until the 25th of February, by the Subscriber, at his residence, from Masons, Bricklayers, Carpenters, Joiners and Plasterers, for Building a Brick House, in Kent Street, Charlottetown, 46 feet by 36, two stories. Plans and Specification to be seen at Mr. Henry Smith's, Prince-street, who is appointed to superintend the same in its erection.

Tenders for Plastering will also be received.

GEORGE FOSTER, Stanhope.

☞ Persons tendering, to specify for the materials as well as the Labour leaving it optional with the employer to take either.

Charlottetown, Feb. 4, 1854. on3w

ONE POUND REWARD.

LOST, last evening, between Prince Street and the New School House, Grafton Street, a large size GOLD PEN and PENCIL CASE. Whoever may find the same, and leave it at the Store of Geo. T. Haszard, will receive the above reward.

Glasgow & Manchester House.

RECEIVED by late arrivals, and for Sale by the Subscriber, a General Supply of

DRY GOODS & GROCERIES.

Also, *DIGBY SMOKED HERRINGS, ANNAPOLIS CHEESE, OILS, WINE,* Chests superior fine *TEA*, &c. &c.

Also,

For Sale or to Let,

A FARM on the St. Peter's Road, about three miles from Charlottetown, consisting of 36 Acres of LAND, in a high state of cultivation.

DAVID WILSON.

No. 3, Richmond Street,
Charlottetown, Dec. 28, 1853.

Carriages! Carriages! Carriages!

THE Subscriber, thankful for past favors, takes this opportunity to inform his friends, and the public generally, that he has removed to Green's Shore, and will be prepared to furnish Carriages, of every description, at the shortest notice; and he hopes by punctuality and good workmanship, to merit a share of public patronage.

JOHN TODD.

Green's Shore, Jan. 30, 1854.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to Mr. RICHARD FAUGHT, by Note of Hand, or Book Account, are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned, who is duly authorised by Power of Attorney to collect the same.

THOMAS ALLEY.

Charlottetown, Sept. 21st, 1853.

AUCTION.

Apparel, Furniture, Jewellery, &c.,
(TO-MORROW.)

THE Effects of the late Lieut. Poole, 76th Regiment, consisting of—Military Uniform, Wearing Apparel, Furniture, Jewellery, &c., will be sold by Auction, at the Barracks, on THURSDAY morning next, the 23d instant, at Eleven o'clock.

☞ Terms—Cash; no article to be taken away till paid for.

The Barracks, Charlottetown,
17th February, 1854. }

Valuable Properties for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers to sell, at moderate rates, and on reasonable terms, his right by Deed to the following Freehold Properties, viz.: 100 acres of Land on Lot or Township No. 3. 300 acres on Lot No. 8. 450 acres at Fifteen Point. And 82 acres on Lot No. 25, near McMurdie's.

Also,

His interest in the following Leasehold Premises, viz., 44 acres of Land with Dwelling House, Store, Barn, and Out-houses on Lot 18, near the Indian River Chapel, which is an excellent business stand. It is now in the occupation of Mr. J. Coughlan. Also, the Property in Tryon, formerly occupied by the late George Bynon. And also, the Lot of Land with a House and Store thereon, at Vernon River, now in the occupation of Mr. Archibald McNeill, Teacher. The above Tracts of Land being generally known, require little, if any further description.

J. WEATHERBE.

Charlottetown, 10th Feb., 1854.

Horses, Hay and Straw.

THE Subscriber has for Sale, one pair superior Heavy HORSES, one of them 4 and the other 7 years past; one other Horse, 4 past; one Mare, 5 past; and one Filly, 2 past. These animals are possessed of every general good quality, and gentle tempers.

Also,

For Sale, several Tons of UPLAND HAY, and STRAW, deliverable at sundry places, and Nine Stacks of MARSH HAY at Seven Mile Bay. For further particulars, apply to P. Baker, Esq. or to

J. WEATHERBE.

Charlottetown, Feb. 10, 1854.

Hemlock Timber Wanted.

THE Subscriber wishes to Contract for 60 or 80 Tons of round HEMLOCK TIMBER, of general sizes. Also, a quantity of Scantling of assorted sizes, to be delivered at Summerside, Lot 17, in June next. For further particulars, apply to P. Baker, Esq., Bedeque, or to

J. WEATHERBE.

Charlottetown, Feb. 10, 1854.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber hereby requests all persons who have Accounts against him, to furnish the same for settlement. And all persons indebted to him, are requested to discharge their respective amounts before the 25th inst., as on that day, he intends placing all his Accounts, Notes, &c., in the hands of an Attorney for immediate collection.

J. WEATHERBE.

Charlottetown, 10th Feb., 1854.

APPRENTICE WANTED.

A SMART BOY, of about 12 or 14 years of age, with a good English Education. Apply at this Office.

PROPERTY FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, the Property at present occupied by the Subscriber, at Hooper's Corner, Bedeque, consisting of a Dwelling House, Shop and Granary; also, a Shop occupied by a mechanic, with one acre of Land and Garden attached,—it is a good situation either for a Mechanic or a house for Public Accommodation. For particulars, apply to Thomas Dodd, Charlottetown, or to the Subscriber, on the premises.

WILLIAM DODD.

Jan. 23, 1854. 2menx

Crushed and Moist Sugars.

A SUPERIOR article.—For sale cheap for cash.

A. G. SIMS, Queen Street.

Jan. 31. 1sl—1m

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND
ALMANACK
FOR 1854.

FOR SALE by

GEO. T. HASZARD.

TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS will be received from competent persons by the Committee of St. Michael's Church, until WEDNESDAY, 1st March next, for making a Frame for a Parochial House, 30 by 26 feet, and 12 feet post, and rough-boarding and shingling the roof and walls of same. Materials delivered on the ground.

Plan to be seen at the office of the Hon. D. Brennan, Charlottetown; or Patk. Stephens, Esq., Orwell.

Montague, 13th Jan., 1854.

FALL ARRIVALS.

THE Subscriber has received, on Consignment, per schrs. *Mary Anne* and *Isabella*, from BOSTON, a quantity of GOODS, which he offers for Sale at his Store, Queen Street, consisting in part of—100 pieces grey, white and printed Cottons, bales of striped Shirtings, Deniums and Bed-ticks, Furniture Cottons, window blinds, Handkerchiefs, satinetts and doeskins, vestings, shawls, table cloths, &c.

Also,

50 chests, half-chests and 15 lbs. boxes Congou TEA, Tierces Rice, hhds. Muscovado Molasses, boxes Raisins, Drums Figs, Drums Jews Apples, dozens Buckets, Brooms, nests Tubs, Pilot Bread, barrels Pitch, Tar, and Resin, Franklin and other STOVES reams writing and wrapping Paper, cane and wooden seated Chairs, a variety of Brass Clocks, boxes Boots and shoes, 50 gross Matches, 50 boxes Soap, &c.

JAMES MORRIS.

October 21.

Carpenters' Tools.

JUST received per Schooner "*Fanny*," an assortment of the above, among which are—

1. & H. Sorby's Cast Steel Socket,
Mortice and Firmer CHISSELS and GOUGES,
Do. single and double PLANE IRONS,
Jack, Smoothing and Trying PLANES,
Grecian and Quirk O. G. Grecian Ovelos,
Rabbet, Match, Hollows and Rounds,
Bead and other Moulding PLANES,
Gages and Turkey Oil Stones,
Crosscut, Hand, Tennon and Mill SAWS,
Smiths' and Carpenters' Files, &c.

Cheap for cash, at the Store of

DANIEL DANIES.

Queen street, Jan. 26, 1854.

CODFISH and PEARL BARLEY of best quality, for sale at H. HASZARD'S, *LONDON HOUSE*.

Feb. 14, 1854.

MONEY TO LEND.

ENQUIRE at the Office of Charles Palmer Esq., Charlottetown.

February 1, 1853.

LAW BOOKS.

CHITTY on Pleading, Chitty on Contracts; Bleet's Commercial Digest and Shipmaster's Assistan English CommonLaw Reports, for sale at Geo. T. Haszard's Book Store.