ohn Mathews x

William Stewart Thomas Pickering Thomas Coughlan Hugh Craig Ino. Craig Thomas Hunter Alexr. Anderson James Townsend, per Geo. Beairsto P. Stewart, per Thos. M'Nutt Malcolm M'Gougan

Saml. Wilson x of Hugh Craig, John nter, d) P. S. Macnutt.

John Crozier

of Alexander Anderligned) John Keir. Signatures, viz.: nt, Thos. M'Nutt, Agent, Geo. Beairsto, n, for himself, d) P. S. Macnutt.





VOL. 21.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, TUESDAY, AUGUST 6, 1851.

NO. 1115.

Road Compensation Notice.

WE the undersigned, having been appointed by the Lieutenant Governor by Council, Commissioners to examine the Road to be opened from John Muni*a, on the South side of East Point, the Manu Read, on the North side, and to appraise the damage which the Owners of Land, through which the end Road is to pass, may mustain—hereby notify all persons cenesrood, that we will meet at Mr. John Muni*a, South side, on Tuesday, the 12th day of August, at 11 o'clock, a. m., and from thence proceed through the said, for the above purpose.

RONALD MACDONALD, WILLIAM S. MACGOWAN, ANGUS MACINTYRE.

East Point, July 2, 1851.

Road Compensation Act.—Public Notice.

WHEREAS by an Order of His Excellency the Licettenant Governor in Council, bearing date We the undersigned have been appointed Commissioners to ascertain and appraise what damage or advantage will accrue to those persons who are interested in the Lands, through which a certain New Road is intended to be made, commencing at or near the House of Malcolm M'Leod, Orwell, and terminating at the Eastern Boundary of Richard Carran's Farm, Newtewn.—Now we do bereby give Public Notice to all persons concerned, that we will commence the execution of the said Order in Council, by attending at the said line of Read, on Saturday the 9th of August next, at the hour of 11 o'clock foreneon, and will proceed in accordance with the provisions of an Act of the General Assembly of this Island, nade and passed in the Fourteenth year of Her present Majesty's Reign initiated An Act to regulate the altering and laying out of Highways.

SAMUEL MURCHISON,

SAMUEL MURCHISON, EDWARD ROBERSON, Commissioners.

Fishery Claims.-Notice.

Fishery Claims.—Notice.

We the undersigned having been duly appointed Commissioners for settling claims for Bounties on the Cod and Mackerel Fisheries, for Charlottetown, hereby give notice that no claim whatever will be entertained unless the following provisions of the Act have been strictly attended to, viz:—

The claimants must be inhabitants of this I-land.

The vessel or vessels must have been expressly fitted out for the Cod or Mackerel Fisheries, and must have continued in the prosecution of such voyage not less than Three and a baif months, and, that, between the 15th day of June and the 1st day of October.

A Certificate from the Controller of Navigation must be presented with the claim, enting forth the place where the Vessel cleared out—the sort and quantity of Provisions, being at least one month's Stock—and that the Crew were at least one man for every Five tons up to Twenty tons, and one man for every Fix tons above Twenty tens up to Forty-two tons, and one for every Eight tons over Forty-two tons.

The customary weekly allowance for each man engaged in the

Evo tons.

The customary weekly allowance for each man engaged in the Newfoundland Fisheries being Seven pounds of Bread, Seven pounds of Beef or Pork, One pound of Butter, One pint of Molasses, One oance of Tea—an equivalent Stock will be expected by the Commissioners.

missioners.
Claimants for the Mackerel Boanty will be required to have their Catch inspected and weighed, and every required information, relative to their voyage, given, and fully substantiated on Oath, to the satisfaction of the Commissioners.

JAMES N. HARRIS,
KENNETH M'KENZIE,
Commissioners.

- Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, }
July 8, 1851.

ALL persons having legal demands against the Estate of JAMES CLARK, late of Township No. 25, Esquire, deceased, are requested to render their Accounts for settlement; and all persons indebted to the said Estate are required to make immediate payment.

AMY CLARK, Administratix.

ALEXANDER ANDERSON, jun., WILLIAM CLARK,
Township 25, 18th June, 1851.

LL persons having legal demands against the Estate of JOHN DEWAR, late of Lot 48, farmer, deceased, are requested to not in their Accounts for settlement; and all persons indebted to id Estate, are required to make immediate payment.

STEPHEN BOYFER,

JOHN M'GREGOR,

ALEXE. M'GREGOR,

Lot 48, July 14, 1851.

To the Tenants on Lots 9 & 61.

To the Tenants on Does of Attorney, dated the 6th day of March, 1851, been appointed Agent to take charge of LOTS 9 & 61, in this Island, the Property of Laurence Sulvan Eq., notifies the Tenants on those Townships, that all rents, and Arrears of Rent, due on the said Property, are required to be paid to him forthwith, he alone being authorized to receive the same.

JAMES YEO.

Port Hill, April 9, 1851.

PREMIUMS.

HE TRYON BRANCH AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY
offers the following PREMIUMS to be competed for:

Est the best 2 agree of Wheat,
£1 10 0 ne best 2 acres of 2d best do. do.
Best 2 acres Barley,
2d best do. do. Best 2 acres Barley, 1 0 0
2d best do. do. 2 0 0
Best 1 acre Swede Turnips, 1 0 0
2d best do. do. 1 10 0
2d best do. do. 1 0 0
2d best do. do. 1 0 0
The names of the competitors to be intimated to the Secretary, for the Wheat and Barley, on or before the 1st day of August. For Tunips, on or before the 1st of September.
Tunips, on or before the 1st of September.

Tryon, July 11, 1851.

National Loan Fund and Equitable Fire Insurance Companies of London. Incorporated by Acts of Parliament.

Incorporated by Acts of Particular.

DOARD of DIRECTORS of Fire Insurance for P. E. Island.
Hon, E. J. Jarvis,
Daniel Hodgson, Eeq.,
Robert Hutchinson, Eeq.,
Forms of Application, and all other information, may be obtained from the Subscriber, at his Office, Charlottetown.
L. W. GALL, Agent.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Partnership subsisting between us, DENNIS REDDIN and JAMES REDDIN, beretofore carrying on Trade and Business under the name of "D. REDDIN & Son," stands from this day dissolved by mutual consent; that all the liabilities of the said Firm will be discharged; and all the Debts due the same received by the said Donnis Reddin, JAMES REDDIN, JAMES REDDIN,

June 7, 1851.



or ROSE will run, between Charlottetown and Pictos as neekly, having Charlottetown every Wednesday it ten o'clock forenom, and Picton apon Thursdaya her receiving the Mails from Halifax, and on Mon-

ADDRESSES

RESENTED TO HIS EXCELLENCY SIR ALEXANDER BAN NERMAN, AND HIS REPLIES THERETO, DURING HIS RECENT TOUR TO PRINCE COUNTY.

[A3dress from the Inhabitants of Lot 16.] To Hie Excellency Sir Alexander Bannerman, Knight Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief, &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENGY;

We, the Inhabitants of Lot 16, hail with pleasure the arrival of your Excellency among us in this section of the Island, and beg leave to approach your Excellency with our expressions of loyalty to our beloved Sovereign.

The appointment of your Excellency to the Government of this Island is a convincing proof of Her Majesty's desire to advance the interests of her subjects in this part of her dominions.

We beg leave to assure your Excellency, that our best efforts will be directed to render your Government satisfactory to yourself and beneficial to the people whom you govern.

We also embrace the opportunity of expressing our pleasure for the visit paid us by Lady Bannerman, in company with your Excellency; and we hope that both your Excellency and her Ladyship will be so far gratified as to repeat your visit at no distant period.

Signed in behalf of the Meeting,

July 12, 1851.

REPLY. To the Inhabitants of Lot 16, Prince Edward Island. GENTLEMEN;

I beg you will accept my best thanks for the Address which you have been pleased to present to me, and for the kindness and attention Lady Bannerman and I have met with in passing through your district of the country, of which we shall retain a grateful recollection. The expressions of leyalty and attachment to our beloved Sovereign are most acceptable to her Representative; and it is my analoss desire to administer the Government of this colony to the satisfaction and benefit of her subjects.

[Address from the Inhabitants of Lot 17.] To His Excellency Sir Alexander Bannerman, Knight, Lieut Governor, &c. &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY: MAY IT PLASE YOUR EXCELLENCY;

We, the Clergy, Magistrates and other inhabitants of Lot 17, congratulate your Excellency on your visit to this part of the Island. Her Majesty, in appointing a person of your Excellency's know-ledge and experience to assume the Government of this part of her dominions, has offered a convincing proof of the interest she takes in whatever tends to enhance the welfare and prosperity of her sub-

Bedeque, 11th July, 1851.

(REPLY.)

To the Clergy, Magistrates and other Inhabitants of Bedeque and

Gentlement season when I first landed in Prince Edward Island in this neighbourhood—when the ice on your shores alriost forbade me to approach the colony. A few months have only passed away, and I now come to admire your green fields, with the appearance of a beautiful crop with which it has pleased Providence to bless this and the other localities which I have had the pleasure to visit during the last week. I feel greatly obliged as Her Majesty's Representative, for the welcome you have given to me. The expressions of loyalty and attachment which prevail here, as well as every where else in the Island, have been most gratifying; and while I have the honor to administer the Government, it will afford me sincere pleasure to promote the welfare of the people. Lady Bannerman heartily thanks you for your cordial expressions of regard, and will long remember the kind reception she has met among you.

[Address from the Inhabitants of Tryon.] To His Excellency Sir Alexander Bannerman, Knight, Lieut. Governor, &c., &c., &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELENCY; We, the inhabitants of Trom and adjacent settlements, most respectfully beg leave to offer to your Excellency and Lady Bannerman our most cordial welcome to this part of the country, whilst making your tour through the Western part of the Island.

We also beg to assure your Excellency, that we have much pleasure in effering to you our hearty congratulations on your assumption and administration of the Government of this colony; and

we believe that the appointment by our beloved Sovereign of a gentleanue, ao long connected with the public sorvice at Home, will not fail to prove, in the happy experience of the people of this Island, an abundant bleasing.

We congratulate your Excellency on the very happy termination of the last Session of the Legislature; and we hope that as the great question of agitation has, under your Excellency's administration, been now set at rest, the new System of Responsible Government granted to this Island will, in its operation, under your wisa, justicious and impartial Government, prove to the inhabitants an estimable advantage.

Tan your Excellency and Lady Bannerman may long continue to enjoy every happiness, and that your Excellency's administration of the Government of this Colony may prove aliate conductive to your own honor and the well-being of the people over whom you govern, is our sincere and ardent wish.

(Signed by order.)
RICHARD HUDSON, Chairman.

(REPLY.)
To the Inhabitants of Tryon and adjacent Settlements. GENTLEMEN;

GENTLEMEN;

The cordial welcome which you offer to Lady Bannerman and me, on our visit to this part of the country, is very gratifying; and we shall slways remember with affection the kind reception we have every where met with, during our tour through the Western part of the Island.

I thank you for your congratulations, on my assumption of the Government of this colony, and for your flattering allusion to my connection with the public service at Home. I assure you, it afforded me great satisfaction to witness in this colony, during the last Session of the Legislature, so much important business conducted in so short a space of time, and which, at its termination, called forth the Jesseved and warm encominum of the worthy gentlemen who presides an your Assembly.

If I were led to believe in England, that there was a want of material in Prince Edward Island to conduct a similar system of Government to that which had been conceded to the neighbouring Provinces, my short stay in the colony has led me to a contrary belief; and that it was the wish of a great majority of its inhabitants to obtain such a system of Government, I am now fully convinced. Their loyalty and attachment to their Sovereign and their rights, as British subjects, will entitle them to what they consider a boon—that it may prove beneficial—that the Island may continue to prosper, and that, under Providence, the blessings of peace and happiness may dwell amongst the inhabitants, shall always be my sincere desire and most carnets wishes.

COLONIZATION.

(From the London Morning Herald.)

we, the 'lengy, Magistrates and other inhabitants of Lot 17, the Majorty, in appointing a person of your Excellency's knowledge and experience to assume the Government of this part of the lends of the part of t outlay in gratuitous conveyance to the the difficulty is to keep them there. Where wages are higher, where work is most easily obtained, where land is cheaper, there will the emigrant naturally establish his home, and to check this natural impulse by legislative encouragements or legislative restrictions, is merely fighting against nature,—of course, with the certainty of defent. Nor do we incline to think, that the establishment of an emigration fund would produce the effect of even increasing the number of those who leave our shores. The public purse is deep, and the public generosity somewhat undiscriminating—two facts which these who draw upon the one and profit by the other seldom fait to keep in mind. It is probable, that in the lagt two years, upwards of a million and a half have been subscribed out of private funds for the purpose of encouraging a surplus population to emigrate, and one half of this sum, at least, has come from the other side the Atlantic. From the day that free passages began to be granted, there would inevitably be an end to these contributions. Hence a small grant is useless, nay, worse than useless, since its amount would infallibly be exaggerated by popular rusur; and for every pound that Government gave, individuals would withhold two. If such aid is to begiven at all, it must be in the form of public works, such as the Hulfax and Quebec Railroad, which after many delays and difficulties, we are happy to see is now in a way to be soon commenced in good earnest. But, if the desirable to set up a city of refuge in the New World for link paper population, which, in yearly increasing numbers, seeks to escape from its own doomed land, it is not less to to ender the country which they abandon, available to some good purposa for those who estay at home.

[From Pulsky's Traditions.] AN HUNGARIAN ROBBER.

AN HURGARIAN ROBBER.

Prince Frederick Schwarzenburg, the son of the celebrated Field-Marshal Schwarzenburg, used often to relate his encounter with the nototious robber Haburgk. The prince once accompanied a lady from Hungary to Vienna. They journeyed on the mountain roads hetween the countries of Gomer and Torna. Heavy showers had greatly damaged the roads; evening approached; the tired horses had reached the ridge of the woody begint, but could not; a reged on further; and the travellers were thus compelled to seek shelter for the night in the inn of Aggielek, a hiding place of ill note for robbers. The carriage halted before the house, and the servant inquired whether room could be afforded. The publican replied that there was one room for the lady, but that the gentleman could not these was one room for the lady, but that the gentleman could not he accommodated, the largest guest room being over-filled. After some visible reluctance, he owned that the gang of Haburak was diraking there. The lady became terrified, and entreated the prince

not to remain; but it had grown dark, the rain was goaring down, the heases were worn out, and the steep accent of the road was so dangerous, that it was most hazardous to proceed. The prince tried to reassure the lady, so she locked herself up in the room assigned to her. Her companion wrapped is his white officers' clouds, under which he kept his pistols in readiness, stepped into the apartment where the robbers were assembled, and and down at the table, ficing the window, while his servant likewine armed, kept watch out olde of the house, close to the window, in case his master should want any sid. The compans consisted of about at the rable, ficing the window, while his servant likewine armed, kept watch out older adventures, and did not take notice of the newly arrived guest. The prince mixed in their conversation, took wine with them, and listened to their conversation, until it had grown late. Suddenly he rose, called the publican, threw a golden coin on the table, and said: 'This is for the wine these good folks have drunk; they are my guests. Bat now,' he continued, addressing the robbers, 'It is time to sleep. In the adjoining room is a sick lady: the entertainment has lasted long enough; it cannot allow any one longer to occupy this room, or disturb the lady's rest by noise.' At this imperative command one of the robbers jumped from his seat, and contempts outly language and four, and plenty of measy in his pocket, he has a critique and four, and plenty of measy in his pocket, he has a right to command here?' An uproar caused. The men vociferated. 'We are not lade, and therefore us are masters here.' We are not timestances by the state off our hasts to every gentleman.' 'We have yet money and credit enough to swallow a drught when we are thirsty.' 'We do not except gifts from peuple who fancy themselves better than we are.' 'We will not be reled.' All this was almost simultaneously uttered, with a loud tunnit from all sides. All the robbers got up. The prince mechanically caught hold of his pistols a

Pray an Ave Maria for his soul.

The lady tack the rose and the rother vanished. Two means are the lady tack the rose and the rother vanished. Two means are consistent of the spirit of their faith, through renewed celevital communications; two new revolations having occurred within the past month. On Friday night, May 30, it appears that the chamber of Orson Hyde, the editor of the Frontier Guerdian, published at Kanesville, Iowa, received a sudden illumination, and a manuscript book was presented to him, which proved to be a translation from that portion of the golden phases which Joe Smith was forbidden to that portion of the golden phases which Joe Smith was forbidden to disturb. This book is a warning against false teachers, pseudo-prophets, and wolves in sheep's clothing. It tells of counterfeit in directing the Saints not to let go of the "1207 209," meaning thereby the true pricethood. Another revelation has been made to thereby the true pricethood. Another revelation has been made to addenda, proclaiming the daty of reverseding the teachings of the Bishop force proclaiming the daty of reverseding the teachings of the addenda, proclaiming the daty of reverseding the teachings of the Bishop above all prophets, spers, high-priests and aposities, and anouncing his daty to form an alliance with Queen Victoria. Elder Hyde denounces the Bishop for "false revelations" and "anfounded pretensions," and adds some pungent observations upon the conduct of certain new converts, closing with the following exhortations:

"To the Saints who are established here, and who wish to do right: free themselves from all such trash that floats on the swelling varrent of emigrations, and lodges on the banks—by trees and in eddies. Kick and roll it off again, and let it pass away, lest it produce an unhealthy state of things among you."

dace an unhealthy state of things among you."

THE FIRST NECESSARY OF LIFE.—Potatoes contain 75 per cent. (by weight) and turnips no less than 90 per cent. of water, which explains, by the way, the small inclination of turnip-fed cattle and sheep, for drink. A beefsteak, strongly pressed between blotting-paper, yields nearly four-fifths of its present between blotting-paper, yields nearly four-fifths of its weight of water. Of the human frame (bones included) only about one-fourth is solid matter (chiefly carbon and nitrogen): the rest is water. If a man weighing 10 stone were squeezed flat under an hydraulic press, 74 stone of water would run out, and only 2½ stone of dry residue would remain. A man is and only 2½ stone of dry residue would remain. A man is therefore, chemically speaking, 40 lbs. of carbon and nitrogen diffused through 5½ pailsful of water. Bergelius, indeed, in recording the fact, justly remarks that "the living organization is to be regarded as a mass diffused in water; and Dalton, by a series of experiments tried in his own person, found that of the food with which we daily repair this water-built fabric, five-sixths are also water. Thus amply does science confirm the popular saying, that water is the "first necessary of life."—Quarterly Review.

AN INTERESTING DISCOVERY IN EGYPT.—A very interesting discovery has been made in Egypt by the agent of an English mining company.

It is known that there exists in Mount Zerah, situated in an island in the Red Sea, a mine of cuntralds, which was formerly worked by the Pachas of Egypt, but abandoned in the last year of the roign of Mehemet Ali. An English company have solicited and recently obtained authority to resume the workings of this mine, which is believed to be still rich with precious stones. Mr. Allen, the engineer of the company, while directing some important excavations in this place, has discovered at a great depth traces of an ancient gallery, which must evidently be referred to the most remote antiquity. Upon removing the rubbish, they found tools and ancient attentile and a stone upon which is engraved a hieroglyphic inscription, now partially defaced. This circumstance proves the truth of the opinion expressed by Belzoni, on the truth of other indications, that this mine was worked in ancient times.

The nature and form of the implements discovered, and the configuration of the gallery, the plan of which has been regularly traced, prove most conclusively that the ancient Egyptians were skilled engineers. It seems from the examination of the stone which has been discovered, that the first labours in the mines of Zebarah were commenced in the reign of Secontris the Great, or Ramees Secontris, who according to the most generally received opision, lived about the year 1650 before Christ, and who is celebrated by his immense of the stone which he insumes the second of the stone which has been exceeding to the most generally received opision, lived about the year 1650 before Christ, and who is celebrated by his immense originals.