N THE CHEST AND EARS OF AGE, of the Lynn Advertiser, and - Jugust 2, 1851. od effects of Holloway's ly active, and can take could not do before. HEARY COE,

Street, Land, Nortols, E. GRAVEL, AND A. O. PLAINT. on, Esq , Sidney, New y 25, 1851. Lake George, was for a hipfaint of the Liver, fonte, after trying all their person, and may further pertug every day would a him to try. Nolloway's ore gave him considerable

ecording to the directions, will red great pleasure in this rame effect, JONES, Proprietor of oWAY'S PILLS IN to these l'ills, as hundreds thus diretal complaint is fastest. necous in the following

Secondary Symptoms
Tie Donloureux
Tumors
Ulcers
Venereal Affec tions,
Worms of all
kinds
Weakness from 's Evil ad Gra whatever cause &c. &c.

nts, are affixed to each Box

for One Hundred weight IARLES STEWÄRT.

ance Company. KINCARDINE.

FIJE Edinburgh.

N HALIFAX FOR Edward Haland, s Twining, Esq. Barrister. Inyley Bland, Esq. Mexauder Keith, Merchant

appointed Officers of the ile be prepared to furnish ice of the Company and

. Richey, Solicitor.

Johnson, M. D., Agent-Kaye, M. D., Agentph Bell, M. D., Agent-ATTHEWEIL BICHEY, A



FIRE !! TV-LAT MANAGENCE in the MUTUAL FIRE Cincilliw stem of explessions other shifteen time can be ob. 19

at his Office, Quen Square

Gazette.

VOL. 22.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1852.

NO. 1189.

Winter Arrangement of Mails.

Newfoundiand and the United States, during the ensuing Winter, will be male 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 13.

Thursday, January 13.

Thursday, January 27.

Thursday, February 10.

Thursday, February 24.

THOMAS OWEN,

THOMAS OWEN,

Letters for the Cape of Good Hope, Australia and India, via the Cape of Good Hope, Australia and India, via the Cape of Good Hope, will require to be forwarded on the 18th January and 11th March.

General Post Othice, Nov. 29, 1852.

Education.

EV. WM. STEWART. Georgetown, is desirous to have a few young gentlemen wishing to be instructed in the Classics and in the matter.

Nov. 11, 1852. National Loan Fund Life and Equitable Fire Insurance Companies of London. Incorporated by Acts of Parliament.

DOAD of DIRECTORS of Fire Insurance for P. E. Island.
T. H. Heeiland, Esq., Hon., tharles Hensley, F. Longworth, Esq., Robert Hutchinson, Esq., Thomas Dawson, Esq.
Thetached Risks taken at considerably reduced premium.
Furms of Miphication, and at their information, may be obtained from the Subscriber, at his Office, Charlottetown.

DRDTTT. DROTTET. T BECOMES every man to save what he can of the above ar Parties who have Insured their Property at the MUTUAL LN-SURANCE OPPICE, have saved Fifty per Cent, the last

year.

The Capital of the Company has increased very nearly One hundred per cc. t. within the Lot Twolve mouths.

Persons withing to jute had better commence with the year—all Policies expire at the end of each year.

18-23 Ban's forms of Application, and other information, can be obtained at the Secretary and Treasurer's Office, KLNT-STREET.

INTEREAS JONATHAN WHITE, a son of the undersigned, aged mineteen years, has lately abscanded from his house; and has without the authority or knowledge of the undersigned, taken up goo is in his again at various Shops in Charlotteeva, and has also misuwfully dispused of certain goods and wages from the farms of the undersigned, situate at the West River she clower. This is therefore, to caution all persons against such impositions, as the said Jonathan Whitehas you and agreed any authority from the undersigned for any such personses; and also, against piping or according any orders, purpointing the idrawn by the undersigned, without Buing previously advised thereof.

WILLIAM WHITE, sent

POBTET.

SOME THINGS LOVE ME.

All within and all without me,

All within and all without me,
Feel a unclauchely uffill;
And the darkness hangs about me,
Oh, how still;
To my feet the river glideth,
Through the shadow sullen, dark;
On the streat, it the white moon ideth,
Like a barque—
And the linden leans above me,
Till I think some things there be,
In this dreary world that love me,
Even me!

Gentle flowers are springing near me,
Shodding sweetest breath around,
Countless vinces rise to cheer me,
From the gound,
And the lone bird comes—I hear it
In the tall and windy pine,
Pour the sadness of its spirit
Late must

Into mine;
There is awings and sings above me,
Till I think some things there be,
In this dreary world that love me,
Even me!

Now the moon hath floated to me.
On the stream I see it sway,
Swinging, boat-like, as 'twould woo me,
Far away.
And the stars bend from the azare,
I could reach them where I lie,
And they whisper all the pleasure
Of the sky.
There they hang and smile above me,
Till I think that some there be,
In the very heavens that love me,
Even me!

Miscellancous.

(From the London Working Man's Friend).

AN AUSTRALIAN DIGGER'S NARRATIVE.

The following is an extract from an interesting letter written by an English emigrant, employed at the date of the narrative (16th May last) in searching for gold at the junction of Basker and Forest croeks, Mount Alexander:

"Dr. Ar FATRE,—There is no use in bothering you with a long account of our voyage out; suffice it to say, that it was prosperous, occupied only three months, and, owing to the doctor's kind attention; my position was piculiarly comforable. We arrivel in Melbourne on the 23d January (Midsummer.) Dr. S. and Mr B. received me very kindly. Through the influence of the latter, and my letters of introduction, I was offered a situation at £150 a-year, Mr B., at the same time, suggested the propriety of my trying the 'Digging,' adding, that if I did not succeed, he would still precare the place for me. On that hint I acted; and started on a visit to a friend, thr. G.—t, who kept large stores near this place. After reconnuitaring the place for a fortinght, I joined my first gold-digging party. Lieut, G., of the Royal Nayy, from sweet Tipperary; Mr. C., a son of the member of the legislative council; myself, with two working men and two boys, constituted our party. We agreed, that all the gold collected, should be divided into five shares. Lieut, G., Mr. C. and I, to have one each, and the remaining two to be divided between the men and by ys. We set to work about the end of February, and the old miners seemed much amused at our mode of using the pickaxe and shove; however, practice soon made it more e-sy, and before three weeks. C. and I went down twenty five feet of a hole, and undermined about the same length on one side. It was any thing but easy work, I assure you, particularly the undermined or drifting; for hou s together obliged to work on your knees by the light of a candle, with the then mometer at 97 degrees, and the native flies drawing blood with fifty-mosquito-power bite. Notwithstanding all our hard work and deep sinking, we had very little luck. We

The Colonial Life Anarrance Company.

"The Colonial Life Anarrance Company."

"The Life Anarr

and if Science be too severe in her demands (as some of those who have no chacity for abstrace calculations have asserted), then the more popular character of Commerce is brought to her rescue; and thus have the hasband and wife divided between them the sympathies and activities of mankind. Hand is: hand they have travelled over the world, the hasband appearing to lean rather on the wife, than the wife upon the husband. While he possesses the strength and energy necessary to their enterprises, she finds the unind and epirit which makes them successful; while he possesses the strength and energy necessary to their enterprises, she finds the unind and epirit which makes them successful; while he possesses the strength and energy necessary to their enterprises, she finds the unind and epirit which makes them successful; while he possesses the strength and energy necessary to their enterprises, she finds the unind and epirit which makes them successful; while he possesses the strength and energy necessary to their one principle was a selection, though the corlin was half full of aromatic leaves. Her had been, we found unother leaden on the selection and thought. Of their many children, the favourite of succlaims and thought. Of their many children, the favourite of both parents is the younges-born, Civilization—a noble youth whose destiny scens to point to no meaner enterprise than the subjugation of the world.

(From Lloyd's London Newspaper.)

AN AUSTRALIAN DIGGER'S NARRATIVE.

The following is an extract from an interesting letter written by an English emigrant, employed at the date of the narrative (18th May last) in searching for gold at the junction of Basker and Forest creeks, Mount Alexander:

'Dra AR FATKER,—There is no use in bothering you with a long account of our voyage out; suffice it to say, that it was prosperous, occupied only three unonths, and, owing to the doctor's kind attention, my position was poculiarly confortable. We arrived in Melbourne on the 23d January (Midsumner.) Dr. S. and Mr. B. re

SUPERSTITION IN NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.—It may not be generally known, that there exists a species of superstition in Nottinghimshire against letting eggs go out of house siter senset. A friend of our's the other day, in want of some eggs, called at a respectable farm-house in East Markham, and inquired of the good woman of the house, whee her she had any eggs to sell, to which she replied that she had a few secres to dispose of. "Then I'll take them home with me in the cart," was the answer; to which she somewhat indignantly replied "That you'll not. Don't you know the sun has gone down? You are welcome to the eggs at a proper hour of the day; but I would not let them go out of the house after the sun is set on any consideration whatever."—Nottingham Journal.

UNITED STATES.

(From the New York Commercial Advertiser.)

THE BRITISH COLONIES.

THE BRITISH COLONIES.

In recent Cana-lian, journa's I have seen an article full of inacestracies and full of invective against the British Government, on the subject of the North American fisheries. This article is copied from the Leadon Daily News, and is untrue in all its statements from beginning to end. It reiterates the old slander, that the administration of the Earl of Derby did in August last surrender all the essential rights of the colonies secured to them in regard to the fisheries by the Convention of 1818, and on this false and exploded notion, the writer does not fail to weave a tissue of ourse and malignant censure on Sir John Pakington and his colleagues in office.

Having paid some attention to this subject, and having had access to most of the documents connected therewith, I can wer, with the utmost confidence, that no surrender of British rights under the convention of 1818, was ever made or contemplated, or is even now contemplated. What is equally true is, that, notwithstanding all that has been said and written in Congress and elsewhere, the Government of the United States has not yet, in any official document addressed to the British Government, impagned or called in question the natural construction of the treaty, or founded any complaint on the proceedings taken by Great Britain. How indeed can any difference of opinion a rise in the construction of a document so carefully worded and expressed as the first article of the convention so often alluded to?

It is painful to see a London daily paper falling into such mischievelle errors energish when the more has any circulation in

often sliuded to?
It is painful to see a London daily paper falling into such mischievous errors, especially when that paper has any circulation in the colony, whose affairs it professes to discuss. But the Daily News, in its blind adhesion to party, is reckless in its inclinations, and therefore false in its statement. In one of its first articles on the fishery question, the same journal made constant reference to the treaty of theat, pointing out, or presending to do so, the various points in that instrument in which fir John Pakington and Lord

the Bahery question, the same journal made constant reference to the treaty of theat, pointing out, or presending to do so, the various points in that instrument in which Sir John Pakington and Lord Berby had ignorantly instanders and its meaning or wifally perverted it. New it is notorious that the treaty of theat is silead on the subject of the fisheries, for Lord tambier and the British cruativations of the fresh and it was not till nearly four years afterwards, that the convention of 1818 was entered into. It is clear, that the writer of that article had never read either the treaty of Ghent or the convention.

Truly, my fellow-subjects in the colonies should be careful how they follow such false lights. In another atticle from the same journal, on the "Clergy Reserves," the writer discourses most fluently and abusively but takes care to omit all reference or allusion to the act of the Imperial Parliament of 1840-1, an enactment on which so much depends, when endeavouring to reach the essential points of this controversy. This is like playing Hamlet, the part of Hamlet being omitted by particular desire.

There is another mustatament which has been repeatedly made and referred to by the Lord in Times, with great pertinacity. It even refers to dutes and to documents which have no existence!—
It is well known that Mr. Crampton, the British Minister at Washington, addressed a note to the United States Government on the 5th of July last, ansouncing the adoption of more efficacious measures for protecting the British fisheries from enconchment, which note was sent by the President to Congress. The Times asya, that Mr. Crampton finding a great excitement had been created, sent a second note on the 7th July, explaining away to the American Government the note of the 5th! The absurdity of such a statement ought to defent it at once, but nevertheless the Times reitarates it is succeeding articles. Now on referring to the President's measage, sending with it all the correspondence, this note of the 7th July, 1852, do

1852, does not appear,
ere written!—No explanations were ever made, for none were
asked for or required
So much for the accuracy of the London Times on colonial affairs;
but that journal had its end to serve—it wished to censure the Goverament, but as it bould not impugn the right confirmed by the treaty, it did the next best thing for its purpose, namely, the manner of
sustaining that right, and with what success the reader will judge.
The supposed negotiation for giving up British fishing rights for
reciprocal fishing rights on the shores of the United States, is entirely imaginary. No such idea was ever mentioned by either Government; yet the confident manner in which this was stated by certain
London journals, induced the colonies of Nova Scotia to address a
remonstrance thereon to the British Government!

1 am sir, your obedient servant,

1. B. B,

New York, Nov. 3, 1852.

IMMENSE IRON STRUCTURE.—The Oswago Starch Factory is now the largest establishment of the kind in the United States.—The factory and buildings cover one and a half acres of ground, and are lighted by between 75 and 100 sky lights. The buildings contain 600,000 penuds of machinery, among which are three cast from kettles holding 1000 gallons each; eight little pumps, capable of discharging 80,000 gallons of starch an hour; five rotary and force pumps, capable of discharging 80000 gallons of water a minute; over one mile in length of water-pipe; 200 vats used in the manufacture of starch, holding 800,000 gallons and four pair of east iron rullers, weighing 10,000 lbs. each.

This establishment gives employment to 100 neo, and concumes amonally from 175,000 to 200,000 bushels of corn, 800 tons antitractic coal, and from 600,000 to 800,000 feet of lumber in the minuficiture of hones and other purposes, and makes 10,000 populs of starch a day. The machinery is propalled by four water wheels, combining 80 horse power.—Queego Times.