knowledge must be real, positive, modern. He needs a trained eye, a trained hand, a broad chest and sound wind: not, a stimulated brain merely. He must learn how to de this and that for himself. He must be a man of the world, educated in the world by the world, for the world.

by the world, for the world.

THE WAY THEY MAKE HOT-BEDS IN GENERANY.—Take white cotton cloth of a close texture, stretch and nail it on frames of any size you wish; take two ounces of lime water, four ounces linseed oil, one ounce of white of eggs, two ounces of yolk of eggs; mix the lime and oil with very gentle heat, beat the eggs well separately, and mix them with the former; spread the mixture with a paint-brush over the cotton, allowing each coat to dry before applying another, until they become waterproof. The following are the advantages this shade possesses over a glass one: 1. The cost being hardly one-fourth. 2. Repairs are easily and cheaply made. 3. They are light. They do not require watering; no matter how intense the heat of the sun, the plants are never-struck down or burnt, faded or checked in growth—neither do they grow up so long, sick and reachly and the water and and reachly and the state of the sun, the plants are never-struck down or burnt, faded or checked in growth—neither do they grow up so long, sick and reachly and the water and a stackly as they do modern since. growth—neither do they grow up so long, sick, and weakly as they do under glass, and still there is abundance of light. 4. The heat arising entirely from below, is more equable and temperate, which is a greater object. The vapour arising from the manure and earth is condensed by the cool air passing over the surface of the shade, and stands in drops on the inside, and, therefore, the plants do not require as frequent watering. If the frames or stretches are made large, they should be inter-sected by cross-bars about a foot square to support the cloth. These articles are just the thing for bringing forward seeds in season for transplanting .- Plough, Loom, and

HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

Wednesday, December 28, 1853.

MR. WHELAN AND THE MAGISTRACY.

There is this great and essential difference between There is this great and essential difference between the transfer of real and personal property: the first can be conveyed only by deed under seal; the latter may pass by mere delivery. The law of every coun-try has thought proper to attach a certain degree of a slemnity to every change in the owners of land, and this for the heat of all possible reasons, that men may not head out false titles to the world,—that it may be the more occupant; and for this purpose our statute law, providing for the registration of all conveyances of real estate is subsidiary, and particularly so in that stringent clause which gives the registered title priorstringent clause which gives the registered litte prof-ity over all claimants by deeds unregistered. It is sound policy in all Governments, but particularly in that of young countries, that there should be no secret underhand conveyances of real estate. Now it would he a question, in a court of law, at all events in a he a question, in a court of law, at all events in a court of equity, in any case where it became necessary for either party to prove himself in the possession of a certain quantity of freehold or leasehold estate, of a determinate value free from every incumbrance, that the deed conveying it should be registered,—for without this ceremony the title is inchoate and imperfect. And, at all events, the want of registry carries with it so great a suspicion of fraud, that if the transfer he accompanied by other acts of irregularity and concealment, such suspicion ripens into certainty. And every unusual and, between honest men, unnecessary deviation from the accustomed methods of transacting similar basiness must inevitably cast a cessary deviation from the accustomed methods or transacting similar basiness must inevitably cast a shade over the aprightness of those concerned. When Mr. Whelan was making the negotiation with Mr. Dawson for the purchase of the land, it must have been either for a bona fide sale from Dawson to him, for a beneficial purpose, or it was for the purpose of conferring on Mr. Whelan a qualification for a seat in the Assembly. We think it could not have been the former, for many reasons. In the first place, the land could be of no possible use to Mr. Whelan; he was then, as he is now, a mechanic, and not a farmer, and therefore the acquisition of 73 acres of wild uncultivated land, a great part of it awamp, would be a decided incumbrance to him. He did not want it as an investment for his surplus capital, for so far from possessing any overplus of this world's wealth, he was at the time, notoriously poor,—so poor that he could not pay Dawson the £50 that he asked, or pretended to ask, for the land. Nay, his friends had to take him off the jail limits for a much less sum, to enable him to attend the hastings. Nor is it tikely that if he had possessed the £50, free and unencumbered, he would have had any dealings with John been either for a bona fide sale from Dawson to him bered, he would have had any dealings with John Dawson for a piece of land which neither had ever seen, and which just three years previously had been sold at public auction for £6, and which could not be expected to yield either cost or profit, when he could have invested his £50 in a way that would yielded him present profit and future gain from the increased value of the land. Every circumstance tends to shew that the intended transfer was designed for one purpose only, and that, for the purpose of qualifying, or attempting to qualify. Mr. Whelan to be elected a member of the Assembly. Now, there is no doubt at all but that a man may buy a qualification, or that another man may give him a qualification, as a father may a son, or a brother a brother, or a friend a man he is attached to and wishes to see a member of Parliament; and all that the law requires is, that it should not be granted or conveyed fraustiently. If this was to be an honest one file transaction between Dawson and Whelan, why was not a bone fide conveyance made out from Dawson to Whelan, and put spon the record, as it would have been if the parties had been honest and upright in their intentions? The answer is obvious. The instant the deed was put upon the registry, it would have been liable to have been taken in accountion for Mr. Whelan's debts,—which would have become incumbrances on any real estate even for if it conveyed to him. But Dawson might have been an incumbrance; therefore some other means must be reserted to. Without much stretch of the imagination, we may picture to ourselves Dawson and Whelan sitting in the private room behind the bar, and Dawson saying, "I'll tell ye what, Whelan, I'll do. Let's see,—what's the qualification sum? £50 is it?—ays. Well, I'll sell ye what, Whelan, I'll do. Let's see,—what's the qualification sum? £50 is it?—ays. Well, I'll sell ye the land for £50. When ye 're Gasen's Printery ye'll pay me the money, and until then ye min tocop the deed; and if anybody naise ye where his inite is; ye can just shew them the alord, and they will be content,—for there is not a expected to yield either cent or profit, when he could have invested his £50 in a way that would yielded

max is the bind that would take the transfer of gaing as the Raginty Offices—drop paying a shilling utter. The state of th case. Had one, however, been anxious, or even willing to prosecute, an impediment was placed in the way of his exertions that it would be next to impossible to surmount. The Crown Officer of the day was so intimately bound up with the party to which both he and Mr. Whelan belonged, that he would not (had he even been willing) have been suffered to prosecute; but in the event of its being carried on, with the assistance of counsel retained at the expence of the prosecutor, might at any time, and doubtless would have been, compelled to enter a nolle prosequi, and thus frustrated the ends of justice and entailed considerable expence on him or them who should have taken an active or prominent part in the matter. No siderable expence on him or them who should have taken an active or prominent part in the matter. Nor indeed could the leaders of the party have with safety to themselves avoided having recourse to this method of stifling public inquiry, after the manner they had so iniquitously and unconscientiously sustained Whelan in the House of Assembly. His conviction, which would have been certain, must have included their own condemnation. This is one of the inevitable results of Departmental Government in a small Colony, and when intrusted to unacrupalous men. ny, and when intrusted to unscrupulous men.
In our next—and last — we shall advert to the fac of Mr. Whelan having been publicly charged with perjury, and his leaving that charge unrefuted.

(For Haszard's Gazette.)

(For Hazzard's Gazette.)

Mr Editor:—The instructor of youth occupies an important and responsible office in the community. The care, of those who are soon to rise up and become actors on the stage of this earthly existance, is entrusted to him. Upon him, then, very much depends, what will be the state of society in time coming; whether it will be characterized by intelligence and moral worth, or the reverse. Of what immense consequence is it then that we should have well qualified teachers. Should our children be committed to the charge of those, who do not possess the requisite capability of instruction, not only will little or no progress be made, but their time, the value of which can scarcely be estimated, will be irreparably lost.

If then jit be of such great consequence that we should have properly qualified teachers, ought not all legitimate means be used to procure instructors of this description! ought not every thing calculated to encourage such be held out! Teachers of youth are not without their discouragements. In every school, indeed, which consists of any number of pupils, a few will be found that are talented and industrious, whose progress in learning will be delightful to the rightminded teacher. But there are also others, whose dulness and studies the pidity baffle all his ingenuity and efforts to

a few will be found that are talented and industrious, whose progress in learning will be delightful to the rightminded teacher. But there are also others, whose dulness and stupidity baffle all his ingenuity and efforts to promote their progress. Others, again, although possessing a considerable share of talent yet are careless, wholly engressed by play, and will use no exertion to make improvement. Another class is vicious and ungovernable and the source of constant annoyance to the teacher. All these things are very discouraging to the instructor of youth. He has also to content with the unreasonableness, opposition and carelessness of parents. Some of these world take the management of the school out of the hands of the teacher. They seem to think that they understand the method of instruction better than he does; and do not fail to afford him unreasonable opposition, when he will not listen to their suggestions. Other parents take so little interest in the progress of their children in knowledge, that they will neither send them regularly to school, nor furnish them with books, pone, paper, nor other things requisite for use in the school. In addition to these things, many parents, whose children are dull, cannot perceive their deficiency of talent, and expect that their progress will be as great as that of those, who possessignester natural especity; and impute blame to the teacher because this is not the case. Finally the instructors of youth are often very scantily renumerated.

Teachers of youth, however, are not without much, encouragement under their causes of depression. Who can estimate the amount of good, which they may be the means of other way be the means of other way be the means of thus drawing forth from obscurity how they are a supported that they have been suggested by the reading of a communication in the New York Observer, signed with the initials B. G. P., and which I take the liberty of now introducing.

been established at Mr. Roberts' school in Rustico.

In August 1851, a library was formed in the School at Cavendish, numbering 90 volumes, (of which you contributed several yourself) adapted to the understanding of children from 5 years of age and upwards: the benefits resulting from the formation of which have been so decisive that the inhabitants are now taking steps to enlarge it: without desiring to detract from the credit to which Mr. Roberts and his supporters are justly entitled for their meritorious exertions.

I beg leave to subscribe,

I beg leave to subscribe, Honor to whom monor is due.

[When we noticed the formation of a library when we noticed the formation of a library at the Rustico School, we forgot entirely the one alluded to by our correspondent. The Cavendish Library was formed under the able superintendance of their late Teacher, Mr. Robert Bellin.]—Ed. H. Gas.

PUBLIC MEETING.

PUBLIC MEETING.

At a Meeting of Scotchmen held in Charlottetown on the 19th December, 1853.

The Hon. Donald McDonald, in the Chair,—
The following Resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved 1st.—That this Meeting be constituted into a Society called "The Prince Edward Island Branch of the National Association for the Vindication of Scottish Rights."

2d.—That the assertion of principles contained in the Resolutions of the National Association for the Vindication of Scottish Rights, and published in the Address to the people of Scottish Rights, and published in the Address to the people of Scottish Rights, and published in the Address to the people of Scottish Branch Society, shall be to aid the Parent Association, be adopted as the Constitution of this Society, shall be to aid the Parent Association in every way which may seem advisable.

4th.—That the odject of this Branch Society, or any annual payment of Three Shillings, shall be sufficient to constitute a Member of this Branch Association,

5th.—That the following gentlemen be the Office Bearers of the Society, viz.:

The Hon. Donald McDonald, President,

Rev. W. SNODGRASS, Vice

Rev. W. SNODGRASS, Vice
JOSEPH McDONALD, Presidents,
H. D. Morreth, Secretary,
J. W. Morrison, Treasurer,
R. Potts, M. D.,
W. McGill,
James Anderson,
Official States of Committee Committee

W. McGILL,
JAMES ANDERSON,
J. ANDERSON M'DOXALD
J. C. M'Donald,
Enrollment in the above Society may be effected, by applying to the Treasurer.
ORDERED.—That a meeting of the Society be held on the FVENING of TUESDAY the 3d January

next, at 7 o'clock, in the Mason Hall, when Scotchmen favourable to the views of the Society are invited to attend,— And that the proceedings of this Meeting be

H. D. MORPETH, Secretary.

H. D. MORPETH, Secretary.

Correspondence of Haszard's Gazette.

Bedeque, 25th Dec. 1853.

We were visited on Friday night last, by the most violent and destructive Gale of wind, from the S. E., ever experienced in this part of the Island, in the recollection of the oldest inhabitant. To sleep was impossible, especially towards morning, when the Gale was at its height, and most were anxiously awaiting the results, as blast after blast passed by their habitations. Few have escaped altogether, without loss, several Baras have been blown down, and Horses, Horned Cattle, and Sheep crushed with the fallen, timber. Mr. John Burns, Freetown, lost two valuable Horses, two Horned Cattle, and some Sheep, in this way, Several buildings have been unroofed, and some, partially finished, completely destroyed, the English Church is among the latter. But the most serious calamity, is the destruction of Mr. Richard Clark's Dwelling House by fire—he, his wife and five children, barely escaping with their lives, in their night clothes. During the night, the outer door was forced open, and it is supposed blow the fire out of the fire place, into the kitchen, and thereby being fanned into a flame, caused the destruction of the House and all its contents.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased, provisionally, to appoint the Hon. Joseph Hensley to be a Member of the Legislative Council of this Island, in the place of the Hos. Joseph Holsreyd, decessed.

Warrante from No. 338, of the date of the 19th May, 1855, to No. 377, of the date of the 28d-Jane, 1853, (both inclusive) will be paid at the Excelery on demand, together with the interest due thereon,

The Semi-annual Examination of the Central Academy, took place on Friday last, the 23d inst. The progress of the pupils, during the last half year, was satisfactory to the Trustees, and others who were present. We shall take an opportunity during the winter, of entering into the subject of the Acedamy, and Education in general. Much is required to be done with respect to this mean, for promoting the welfare of individuals, and increasing the respectability of the Colony.

over from this side with the mails, consequently we will not likely receive the English mail now waiting at Cape Tormentine for some days.

The Couriers have not yet been able to cross

Our Correspondent from Cavendish will find his Communication, anticipated in another colume.

Port of Gorgetown.

The Schooner Mary Elizabeth for Charlottetown from Halifax put in here again on Thursday night,—was in the ice in Pictou on the 21st. Passengers from Pictou, per Mary Elizabeth—Messrs. William White, D. Fraser, Alex. M*Kenzie, S. Sallinger and F. Critchell.

Dec. 23d. Arrived—Schooners Oriental, Amegant, Ann and Success, from Halifax.

Schr. Montano was stranded on the East Point at 2 o'clock on the morning of the 7th inst., in a thick snow storm, and sold with her cargo of Dry Fish, Barley and Oats, on the 16th inst.

Married, Married,
At Crappaud, on the 21st instant, by the Rev.
Donald M'Donald, Miss Hannah Trowsdale, to Mr.
Hector Campbell, Carleton Point.

On the 25th inst., of Brouchitis, at the Barracks Charlottetown, Lilla Anne, daughter of Color Sergt Edward Coghlan, 75th Regiment.

Aged 23 years, on Monday, at the residence of his Brother-in-law, Mr. William Boyle, Richard, the cidest surviving son of Mr. Richard Faught, recently of this Town. His end was peace. Funeral to-morrow, (Thursday.) at 2 p. m.

Secretary's Office,
26TH DECEMBER, 1853.
THE Lieutenant Governor will hold a LEVER at
Government House on Tuesday the Third day
of January next, at Two o'clock.
By command.
JOHN BALL, Dep. Col. Sec'y.

EATING HOUSE.

THE Subscriber has opened an EATING HOUSE in Mr. Smarden's buildings, opposite to the Market House, where DINNERS, SOUPS, TEA and COPPEE can be had at the shortest notice. and COFFEE can be had at the shortest notice.

Licensed to retail Spirituous Liquers.

ALEXANDER BEYSON.

Dec. 28th, 1858.

Glasgow & Manchester House.

RECEIVED by late arrivals, and for Sale by the Sabscriber, 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.

A DWELLING HOUSE, with three rooms on the first and two on the second floor, with a frost proof collar, also a garden attached—part of the above buildings are new and the remainder nearly so and in good order; all of these premises are pleasantly situated in that little and fast growing town Sammeraide. Further information may be had on applying to Mr. P. POWER, on the premises, or to J. WEATHERBE.

Charlottetewn, Dec. 38th, 1888. Premises to be Let.

GLEASON'S PICTORIAL.

On the first of January next, Gleason's Pictorial will commence its sixth colume, and will appear vastly improved in all respects, with a superb new heading, new type and dress throughout, and will be printed upon the finest paper. As the proprietor of the Pictorial has purchased the entire good will of Baraum's New York Rlustrated News. and has merged that journal in the Pictorial, the public will reap rhe advantage of this concentration of the strength of the two papers upon one, both in the artistic and the literary departments. The same brilliant host of contributors and artists will be engaged on Gleason's Pictorial as herectofore, and a large addition is also made to the corps, both in talent and number. The most liberal arrangements have been completed, and such as will enable the Proprietor to produce by far the finest illustrated journal yet published, and much superior to the present issue of the paper. The columns of the Pictorial will constantly be beautified by all that can please and instruct in art and nature, and its literary department will fully sustain the high reputation it has so long enjoyed.

The pages of Gleason's Pictorial will contain views of every populous city in the known world, of all buildings of note in the eastern or western hemisphere, of all the principal ships and stoamers of the navy and merchant service; with fine and accurate portraits of every noted character in the world, both male and female. Sketches of beautiful scenery, taken from life, will also be given, with numerous specimens from the animal kingdom, the birds of the air, and the fish of the sea, and will present in its mechanical execution an elegant specimen of art. It will contain fifteen hundred and sixty-four square inches, giving a great amount of reading matter and illustrations—and forming a mammeth weekly paper of sixteen octave pages.

Trans:—Three dollars per annum.

Published every Saturaday by F. GLEASON.

Corner of Tremont and Bromfield Streets,
Boston, Mass.

Subscriptions re

At Crappoud, on the 21st instant, by the Rev. Donald M Donald, Miss Hannah Trowsdale, to Mr. Hector Campbell, Carleton Point.

Died
On the 25th inst., of Broachitis, at the Barracks Charlottetown, Lilla Anne, daughter of Color Sergt Edward Coghian, 76th Regiment.
Aged 23 years, on Monday, at the residence of his Brother-in-law, Mr. William Boyle, Richard, the eldest surviving son of Mr. Richard Faught, recently of this Town. His end was peace. Funeral to-morrow, (Thursday.) at 2 p. m.

Charlottetown Markets, Dec. 24, Recf. (small) lb. 24d a 5d. Lard, Sd a 10d. York, 24d a 4d. York, 24d a 5d. Lard, Sd a 10d. York, 24d a 5d. Lard, Sd a 10d. York, 24d a 5d. Land, per lb. 2

John Ross, Esq. Halifax.

Twelvetrees Brothers' Soap Powder IWelvetrees Brothers Soap Fowder
(an entirely new invention.)

Is the cheapest, safeet, best, and most effectual
article for all washing purposes, a packet of
which is equal to ten Penny worth of Soap!

The saving of Time and Labour is so astonishingly great, that a W E E K 'S W A S H
can be accomplished BEFORE BREAKFAST
—no rubbing being required.

This wonderful Article is MORE SERVICEABLE THAN SOAP, as it produces a better and
much quicker lather, and is adapted for purposes
for which Soap cannot be safely or effectually
used.

It will not injure the hands, or the most delicate material; but whilst it is incomparable for permanently whitening Linens, &c., after they have become discoloured by age, or injured by had Washing, it is also unsurpassable for improving the colors of FLANNELS, BLANKETS, WOOLLENS, COLORED PRINTS, MUSLIN and LACE. For Sale by GEO. T. HASZARD, QueenSquare.

CARDING MACHINES.

THE Subscribers have constantly on hand, and offer for sale NEW CARDING MACHINES complete, which can be put into immediate operation. All orders ponettally attended to. Address JOHN MORICE & SON, Sachville, Westmorland, New Brunswick, or DAVID STEWART,

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ON the 11th of last
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