LEND.

om a similar complaint, her case adopted your been saved also. I shall of this to any enquirer. J. HIRD, Draper.

URE OF ULCERATED AND GENERAL ILL

J. M. Clennell, of New-leptember 20th, 1852.

rised by Mrs. Gibbon, of vn, to inform you that fo-d been a sufferer from der h, accompanied by a dis-derangement of the sys-be was terribly afflicted anning sores, in both her y incupable of doing her sing condition she adopted Distances, and she states ne, they effected a perfect tored feer constitution to states in some analysis. at she to now enabled to comfort. Saysral other od have also received ex-

yours faithfully, ORTON CLENNELL.

SCORBUTIC HUMOURS IG CURE OF AN OLD PE AGE OF A BAD LEG. cases. Walker and Co., Bath.

numerous cures effected nuclicines in this neigh-that of an old lady living thou five miles from this rounds in her leg for many reased to such an ultraining sual reincidies; her health his suffering she endured, she had recourse to your by the assistance of her resevere in their use, until We have ourselyes been. we have ourselyne been ffect upon so old a person, of age. We shall be hapas to the nathenticity of b, either personally or by

olice Force, also, has been scorbatic affection in the had failed. He states that

'e faithfully, WALKER & Co.

onjointly with the Ointu slowing cases :— foot Firtul ins Gout d hands Gland Soft) swelling to the collection of the col Firtulas -foot Firtulas ins Gout d hands Glandular swellings Lumbago tted and Stiff Rhenmantianis senses rs Bore Nipples Sourcy

it of Professor HoLLOWAY, e Bar,) Loudon, and by all and Dealers in Medicines World, in Pets, at 1s. 14d. and 33s. each. derable saving by taking the

the guidance of patients in to each pot.

BEES HALLS of Principal of Prin

fellow, that had made a fair bargain to be gulled that way."

"Mr. Haley," said Mr. Shelby, "if I did not think you had some cause for disappointment, I should not have borne from you the rude and unceromonious style of your entrance into my parlour this morning. I say this much, however, since appearances call for it, that I shall allow of no insimulations cast upon me, as if I were at all partner to any unfairness in this matter. Moreover, I shall feel bound to give you every assistance, in the use of horses, sersuals. CALS, PERFUMERY, and other Toilet requisites; 1 Dye Staffa; Fraits, Spices, 1 Dye Staffa; Fraits, Spices, 1 Dye Staffa; Fraits, Spices, 1 Dye Staffa; 1 Dye Staffa; Spices, 1 Dye Staffa; 1 Dye Staffa; 1 Dye Staffa; 1 Dye Comfidence recommending by the comfidence recommending the comfidence recommendation recommendation recommendation recommendation recommendation recommendation recommendation recommendation recommendati

NEWS BY THE CANADA HASZARDIS & CALLERY FOR THE STATE OF THE STA

FARMERS' JOURNAL, AND COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER

Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, Tuesday, February 15, 1853, Established 1823.

New Series, No. 8

Haszard's Gazette. GEORGE T. HASZARD, Proprietor and Publisher. E. B. IRVING, Editor.

Published every Tuesday evening, and Saturday morning. Office, South side Queen Square, P. E. Ishaid.

TERMS—Annual Subscription, 15s. Discount for cash in advance. TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

TRRMS OF ADVERTISING.

For the first insertion, occupying the space of 4 lines, including head, 2s.—6 lines, 2s:6d.—9 lines, 3s.—12 lines, 3s.—6d.—16 lines, 4s.—6d.—25 lines, 5s.—30 lines, 5s.—6d.—96 lines, 6d.—36 lines, 6s.—and 2d. for each additional line. One fourth of the above for each continuance. Advertisements sent without limitation, will be continued until forbid.

UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.

CHAP VI.

DISCOVERY.-HALRY'S DISAPPOINTMENT.-NIGGER CALCULATIONS -THE CHASE DETERMINED .- MRS. SHELBY'S ADVICE.—THE PLOT SUCCESSFUL.—THE FACULTY OF OBSERVATION.

Mr. and Mrs. Shelby, after their protracted discussion of the night before, did not readily sink to repose, and in consequence slept somewhat later than usual the ensuing morning.

'I wonder what keeps Eliza," said Mrs. Shelby, after giving her bell repeated pulls to no purpose.

no purpose.

Mr. Shelby was standing before his dressing-Mr. Shelly was standing before his cressing-glass, sharpening his razor; and just then the door opened, and a coloured boy entered with his shaving-water.

"Andy," said his mistress, "step to Eliza's door, and tell her, I have rung for her three times. Poor thing!" she added to herself, with

a sigh.

Andy soon returned, with eyes very wide with

astonishment.

'Lor, missis' Lizzy's drawers is all open, and her things all lying every which way: and I believe she's just done clared out!"

The truth flashed upon Mr. Shelby and his wife at the same moment. He exclaimed—

'Then she suspected it, and she's off!"

'The Lord be thanked!" said Mrs. Shelby;

"Then she suspected it, and she's off!"

"The Lord be thanked!" said Mrs. Shelby;
"I trust she is."

"Wife, you talk like a fool! Really, it will be something pretty awkward for me if she is, Haley saw that I hesitated about selling this child, and he'll think I connived at it to get him out of the way. It touches my honour." And Mr. Shelby left the room hastily.

There was great running and ejaculating, and opening and shutting of doors, and appearance of faces in all shades of colour in different places, for about a quarter of an hour. One person only, who might have shed some light on the matter, was entirely silent, and that was the head cook, Aunt Chloe. Silently, and with a heavy cloud settled down over her once joyous face, she proceeded making out her breakfast biscuits, as if she heard and saw nothing of the excitement around her.

Very soon about a dozen young imps were roosting, like as many crows, on the verandah railings, each one determined to be the first one to apprise the strange mas'r of his ill luck.

"He'll be real mad, I'll be bound," said Andy.

"Wan't he swar!" said little Jade.

er than you did. This nigger an't so green, we're young and bert a dozen young imps were roosting, like as many erows, on the verandah railings, each one determined to be the first one to apprise the strange mas'r of his ill luck.

"He'll be real mad, I'll be bound," said Andy.

"Won't he swar!" said little Jade.

"Yes, for he does swar," said woolly-headed Mandy. "I hearn him yesterday, at dinner; I hearn all about it then, 'cause I got into the closet where missis keeps the great jugs, and I hearn every word." And Mandy, who had never in her life thought of the meaning of a word she had heard, more than a black cat, now took airs of superior wisdom, and strutted about, forgetting to state that, though actually coiled up among the jugs at the time specified, she had been fast asleep all the time.

When at last Haley appeared, booted and spurred, he was saluted with the bad tidings on every hand. The young imps on the verandah ware not disappointed in their hope of hearing him "swar," which he did with a fluency and fervency which delighted them all amazingly, as they ducked and dodged hither and thither to be out of the reach of his riding-whip; and all whooping off together, they tumbled in a pile of immeasurable giggle, on the withered turl under the verandah, where they kicked up their heels, and shouded to their full satisfaction.

"If I had the little devils!" muttered Haley between his teeth.

"But you han't got 'em though!" said Andy, with a triumphant flourish, and making a string of indescribable mouths at the unfortunate trader's back, when he was fairly beyond hearing.

"I say now, Shelby, this yer's a most extro'r nary business!" said Haley, as he abruptly entered the parlour. "It seems that gal's off, with her youing 'un."

between his teeth.

"But you han't got 'em though!" said Andy, with a triumphant flourish, and making a string of indescribable mouths at the unfortunate trader's back, when he was fairly beyond hearing.

"I say now, Shelby, this yer's a most extrornary business!" said Haley, as he abruptly entered the parlour. "It seems that gal's off, with her youing 'un."

"Mr. "Haley, 'Mrs. Shelby is present," said Mr. Shelby, 'and the parlour." It seems that gal's off, with her youing 'un."

with her young 'un."

"Mr. Haley, Mrs. Shelby is present," said Mr. Shelby."

"I beg pardon, ma'am," said Haley, bowing slightly, with a still lowering brow. "but still I say, as I said before, this yer's a sing'lar report. Is it true, sir!"

"Sir," said Mr. Shelby, "if you wish to communicate with me, you must observe something of the decorum of a gentleman. Andy, take Mr. Haley's hat and riding whip. Take a seat, sir. Yes, sir; I regret to say that the young woman, excited by overhearing, or having reported to her, something of this business, has taken her child in the night, and made off."

"I did expect fair dealing in this matter, I confess," said Haley.

"Well, sir," said Mr. Shelby, turning sharply round upon him, "what am I to understand by that remark! If any man calls my honour in question, I have but one answer for him."

The trader cowered at this, and in a somewhat lower tone said, that "it was plaguy hard on a fellow, that had made a fair hargain to be gulled that way."

en of with such freedom," said Mr. Shelby, dryly.

"Beg pardon; of course, only a joke, you know," said Haley, forcing a laugh.

"Some jokes less agreeable than others," rejoined Shelby.

"Devilish free, now I've signed those papers, cuss him!" muttered Haley to himself; "quite grand since yesterday!"

Never did fall of any prime minister at court occasion wider surges of sensation, than the report of Tom's fate among his compeers on the place. It was the topic in every mouth, everywhere; and nothing was done in the house or'in the field, but to discuss its probable resalts. Eliza's flight—an unprecedented event on the place—was also a great accessory in stimulating the general excitement.

place—was also a great accessory in sumulating
the general excitement.

Black Sam, as he was commonly called, from
his being about three shades blacker than any
other son of ebony on the place, was revolving
the matter profoundly in all its phases and bearings, with a comprehensiveness of vision and
a strict look-out to his own personal well-being,
that would have done credit to any white patriot
in Wachington.

strict looks and the second to any white patriot in Washington.

"It's an ill wind dat blows nowher—dat ar a fact," said Sam seutentiously, giving an additional hoist to his pantaloons, and adroitly substituting a long nail in place of a missing suspender-button, with which effort of mechanical genius he seemed highly delighted.

"Yes, it's an ill wind blows nowhar," he repeated. "Now, dar, Tom's down—wal, course, der's room for some nigger to be up; and why not dis nigger!—dat's de idee. Tom, a ridin'round de country—boots blacked—pass in his pocket—all grand as Cuffee; who but he? Now, why shouldn't Sam!—dat's what I want to know."

"Halloo, Sam—Oh Sam; Mas'r wants you to cotch Bill; and Jerry," said Andy, cutting short Sam's solloquy.

to cotch Bill; and Serry, said Amy, causing short Sam's soliloquy.

"High! what's aloot now, young un?"

"Why, you don't know, Is posse, that Lizzy's cut stick and clared out with her young un?"

"You teach your granny?" said Sam, with infinite contempt, "knowed it a heap sight sooner than you did. This nigger an't so green, now!"

"Well, anyhow, mas'r wants Bill and Jerry

sorts of worlds, and therefore had come to his conclusion advisedly.

Now, sartin I'd a said, that missis would a scoured the varial world after Lizzy," added Sam, thoughtfully.

So she would, said Andy, "but can't ye see through a ladder, ye black nigger! Missis don't want dis yer Maa'r Haley to geb Lizzy's boy; dat's de go."

"High!" and Sam, with an indescribable intonation known only to those who have heard it among the negroes.

"High!" said Sam, with an indescribable intonation known only to those who have heard it among the negroes.

"And I'll tell yer more'n all," said Andy;
"I 'specks you'd better be making tracks for dem hosses—mighty sudden, too—for I heard missis 'quiring arter yer; so you've stood fool-in' long enough."

Sam, upon this, began to bestir himself in real carnest; and after a while appeared, bearing down gloriously towards the house, with Bill and Jerry in a full canter, and advoitly throwing himself off, before they had any idea of stopping, he brought them up alongside of their horse-post like a formado. Haley's horse was a skittish young colt, winced and bounced, and pulled hard at his halter. "He have yet a well and he was a large becon-tree overshadowing the place, and the mull, sharp, triangular becon-inter scattered thickly on the ground. With one of these in his lingers, Sam approached the colt, stroked and petted, and semed apparently busy in soothing his agitation. On pretunee of adjusting the sudde, he adraitly slipped under it the sharp little mut in such a manner that the least weight brought upon

&c., in the recovery of your property. So, in short, Haley," said he, suddenly dropping from the tone of dignified coolness to his ordinary one of easy frankness, "the best way for you is to keep good-natured and eat some breakfast; and

perceptine grass or wound.

"Dar" he said, rolling his eyes with an approving grin: "me fix em!"

At this moment Mrs. Shelby appeared on the balcony, beckoning to him. Sam approached with as good a determination to pay court, as did ever suitor after a vacant place at St. James s or Washington.

"Why have you been lottering so. Sam! I sent Andy to tell you to hurry."

"Lord bless you, missis! said Sam, "horses won't he cotched all in a minit: they'd done clared out way down to the south pasture, and the Lord knows whar!"

"Sam, how often must I tell you not to say 'Lord bless you, and the Lord knows, and such things! It's wicked."

"O Lord, bless my soul! I done forget, missis! I won't say nothing of de sort no more."

"Why, Sam, you just have said it again."

"Did I! O Lord! I mean—I didn't go fur to say it."

of easy frankness, "the best way for you is to keep good-natured and eat some breakfast; and we will then see what is to be done."

Mrs. Shelby now rose, and said her engagements would prevent her being at the breakfastable that morning; and, deputing a very respectable mulatto woman to attend to the goutlemen's coffee at the sideboard, ahe left the room. "Old lady don't like your humble servant over and above," said Haley, with an uneasy effort to be very familiar.

"I am not accustomed to hear my wife speken of with such freedom," said Mr. Shelby, dryly.

"Why, Sam, you just have said it again."
Did I! O Lord! I mean—I didn't go fur to say it."

"You must be careful, Sam."

"Just let me get my breath, missis, and I'll start fair. I'll be berry careful."

"Well, Sam, you are to go with Mr. Haley, to show him the road, and help him. Be careful of the horses, Sam; you know. Jerry was a little lame last, week; John't ride them too fast."

Mrs. Shelby spoke the last words with a low voice, and strong suphasis.

"Let dis child alone for dat." said Sam, relling up his eyes with a volume of meaning!

"Lord knows! High! Didn't say dat i!" said he, suddanly catching his breath, with a ludicrous flourish of apprehension, which made his mistress laugh, spite of herself. "Yes missis, I'll look out for de hosses!"

"Now, Andy," said Sam, returing to his stand under the beech tree, "you see! wouldn't be't all, surprised if dat ar gou linan's critture should gib a fing, by and by, when he comes to be a gettin' up. You know, Andy, critturs sail do such things;" and therewith Sam poked Andy in the side, in a highly suggestive manner.

"High!" said Andy with an air of instant.

comes to be a gettin up. 100 know, Andy, critture seil do such things, 'and therewith Sam poked Andy in the side, in a highly suggestive manner.

"High!" said Andy, with an air of instant appreciation.

"Yes, you see, Andy, missis wants to make time,—dat ar's clar to der most or 'nary 'heerver. I jis make a little for her. Now, you see, get all dose yer, hosses loose, caperin 'permiseus round dis yer lot and slown to de wood dar, and I spec mas'r won't be off in a hurry."

Andy gramed.

"Yer see, 'said Sam, 'yer see, Andy, if any such thing should happennas thus Mas'r Haley's horse should begin to act contrary, and cut up, and I jist let's go of our n to help hims and we'll help him—oh yes!" And Sam, and Andy, laid their heads back on their shoulders, and broke into a low immoderate langh, snapping their fingers and flourishing their heads with exquisite delight.

At this instant Haley appeared on the verandah. Somewhat mellified by certain cups of very good coffee, he came out smiling and talking, in tolerable restored humour. Sam and Andy, clawing for certain fragmentary palmeleaves, which they were in the habit of considering as hats, shew, to the horse-posts, to be ready to "help mas'r."

Sam's palm-leaf had been ingeniously disentangled from all pretentions to braid, as respects its brim: and the slivers sturting spart, and standing upright, gave it a blazing sir of "free-dom and defiance; quite equal to that of any Feejee chief: while the whole brim of Andy's being departed bodily, he rapped the erown on his head with a dexferous thump, and looked about well pleased, as if to say, "Who says, if haven't got a hat?"

"Well, boys," said Haley, "look alive now; we must lose no time."

"Well, boys," said Haley, "look alive now; we must lose no time."
"Not a bit of him, mas'r!" said Sam, putting Haley's rein, in his hand, and holding his stirrup, while Andy was untying the other two horses.

The instant Haley touched the saddle, the pattlement remains bounded from the court.

The instant Haley touched the saddle, the mettlesonic creature bounded from the earth with a sudden spring, that threw his master sprawling, some feet off, on the soff, dry turf. Sam, with frantic ejaculations, made a dive at the reins; but only succeeded in brushing the blaxing palm-leaf afore-named into the horse's eyes, which by no means tended to allay the confusion of his nerves. So, with great violence, he overturned Sam, and, giving two or three contemptuous snorts, flourished his heels vigorously in the air, and was soon prainting away towards the lower and of the lawn, followed by Bill and Jerry, whom Andy had not failed to let loose, according to contract, speeding them off with various direful ejaculations. And now ensued a miscellaineous scene of confusion. Sam and Andy ran and shouted, dogs barked here and there, and Mic, Moss, Mandy, Fanny, and all the smaller specimens on the place, both male and female, raced, clapped hands, whooped and shouted, with outrageous officiousness and untiring geal.

and female, raced, clapped hands, whooped and shouted, with ourrageous officiousness and untiring scale.

Haloy's horse, which, was a white one, and very fleet and spirited, appeared to enter into the spirit of, the seeme with great gusto, and having for his coursing ground, laws of nearly balf a mile in extent, gustly sloping down on every side into indefinite woodland, he appeared to take infinite. delight, in seeing how near he could allow his parsucers to approach him, and then, when within a hands breadth, whick off with a start and a sport, like a mischierous beast as he was, and career fax down into some alley of the woodlot. Nothing was further from Sam's mind, than to have any one of the troop takes, until such assons as absended some to him most befitting, and the exertions that he made were certainly most herone. Like the sword of Court & Low, which always blazed in the front and thickest of the battle, Sam's palm-bul was to be seen everywhere when there was the least danger that a horse could be caught—there he would bear down full tilt, shouting. Now for it cotch him to orde him would set averything to indiscriminate rout in a moment.

Haley man up and down and curise and stamped miscellaneously. Mr. Shelby

upon the saddle would annoy the nervous in vain tried to shout directions from the balco-sensibilities of the animal, without leaving any perceptible graze or wound.

"Dar!" he said, rolling his eyes with an approving grin; "me fix em!"

"The said is a said in the balco-sensible graze or wound.

"Dar!" he said, rolling his eyes with an approving grin; "me fix em!"

"The said is a said in this confusion.

this confusion.

At last, about twelve o'clock, Sam appeared triumphant; mounted on Jerry, with Haley's horse by his side, recking with sweat, but with flashing eyes and dilated nostrile, showing that the spirit of freedom had not yet entirely subsided.

Asselfe's cotched!" he exclaimed, triumphant-

ly, "If't hadn't been for me, they might a bust theirselves, all on 'em; but I cotched

bust theirselves, all on 'em: but I cotched him!"
"You!" growled Haley, in no amiable mood.
"If it hadn't been for you, this never would have happened."
"Lord bless us, mas'r," said Sam, in a tone of the deepest concern, "and me that has been racin and chasin till the sweat jest pours off me!"

me!"
"Well, well," said Haley, "you've lost me

"Well, well," said Haley, "you've lost me near three hours, with your cursed nonsense. Now, let's be off, and have no more fooling."

"Why, mas'r," said San, in a deprecating tone, "I believe you mean to kill us all clar, horses and all. Here we are, all just ready to drop down, and the critters all in a reck of sweat. Why, bus'r won't think of startin' on now, till arter dinner. Mas'r's hoss wants rubben down; see how he splashed hisself; and Jerry limps, too; don't think missis would be willing to have us start dis yer way, no how. Lord bless you, mas'r, we can ketch up, if we do stop. Lizzy never was no great of a walker."

Mrs. Shelly, who, greatly to her anusement,

Mrs. Shelby, who, greatly to her anusement, had overheard this conversation from the verandah, now resolved to do her part. She came forward, and, courteously expressing her concern for Haley's accident, pressed him to stay to dinner, saying, that the cook should bring it on the table immediately.

Thus, all things considered, Haley, with rather an equivocal grace, proceeded to the parlour; while Sam, rolling his eyes after him with unuterable meaning. Proceeded gravely with the

an equivocal grace, proceeded to the parlour; while Sam, rolling his eyes after him with unutterable meaning, proceeded gravely with the horses to the stable-yard.

Did yer see him, Andy!—did yer see him!" said Sam, when he had got fairly beyond the shelter of the barn, and fastened the horse to a post. "O Jor, if it warn's as good as a meetin' now to see him a dancin', and kickin', and swarn' sates. Didn't I hear him! Swar away, old fellow (says I to myself'); will yer have yer hoss now, or wait till yer cotch him! (says I). Lor, Andy, I think I can see him now." And San and, Andy leaned up against the barn, and laughed to their hearts' content.

"Yer oughter seen how mad he looked, when I brought the hoss up. Lord, he'd a killed me, if he dure' to; and there I was a standin' as innercent and as humble."

"Ator, I seed you," said Andy; "an't you an old hoss, Sam!"

"Rather 'spects I am," said Sam; "did yer see missis upstars at the winder! I seed her laughin'."

"T'm sare I was racin' so, I didn't see nothing," said Andy.

"Well, yer see," said Sam, proceeding gravely.

laughin."

'T'm sure I was racin' so, I didn't see nothing," said Andy.

"Well, yer see," said Sam, proceeding gravely to wash down Haley's poney, "I'se 'quired what yer may call a labit o' bobservation, Andy. It's a very 'portant habit, Andy; and I commend yer to be outlivatin' it, now yer young. Hist up that hind foot, Andy. Yer see, Andy, it's bobservation makes all the difference in nigners. Didn't I see what missis wanted, though she never let on! Dat ar's bobservation, Andy. I 'spects it's what you may call a faculty. Faculties is different in different peoples; but cultivation of 'em goes a great way."

"I guess, if I hadn't helped your bobservation dis mornin', yer wouldn't have seen yer way so smart," said Andy.

"Andy," said Sam, "you's a promisin' child, der an't no manner o' doubt. I think lots of yer, Andy; and I don't feel noways ashamed to take idees from you. We oughtenter overlook nobody, Andy, 'cause the smart-

aspaned to take takes from you. We ought-enter overlook nobody, Andy, 'cause the snart-est on us gets tripped up sometimes. And so, Andy, let's go up to the house now. I'll be boun missis 'll give us an uncommon good bite dis yer time."

A NEW IMPLEMENT OF DESTRUCTION.

Mr. James Nasmyth, of Bridgewater foundry, Patricroft, near Manchester, has devised a means of destroying, by one masterly blow, the largest ship of an invading chemy. The following is his description of the chief features in this proposed destructive areas.

the enter teatures in this proposed agent.

I. A shell of great size, so constructed as to explode, per se, the instant it is brought in contact with the side of the enemy's ship.

2. The means by which this great shell

2. The means by which this great shell is brought in contact with the enemy's ship consists in placing it in the chamber of a great Energy's notar, which, as it were, forms the prow of our destructive vessel, the chamber of the mortar being six feet befow water line, and the mortar being made so fit part and parcel of the vessel, which would weigh about 600 tons; the entire mass of our destructive vessel comes into play as a most effective means for absorbing all the reaction consequent on the discharge of the monster touch and go off-shell; so that the three of four men, who would be all that are required to attend to the navigation of our floating mortar would not experience any sensible effect from the discharge of the shell had all that are required to attend to the navigation of the peculiar barrel-like construction of the vessel, on the prow of

3. By reason or the peculiar patrol-line construction of the vessel, on the prow of which the great mortar is fixed, and the thickness of the timber on all sides, being from alice to ten feet, and that of popular wood, not only would the interior, where

the steam engine and crew are placed, be perfectly inaccessible to the effect of either red-hot or cold shot, but, by reason of the barrel-like form of the vessel, it would present, in most positions, no surface favourable to shot taking effect; and as the means of propulsion would consist of a suitable compact steam-engine, of the most simple construction, and a screw-propeller submerged some 10 or 12 feet below water, both the crew and machinery would be quite out of crew and machinery would be quite out of

crew and machinery would be quite out of harm's way.

4. As respects the construction of the shell, it would be of the most simple character, being somewhat in the form of a huge thimble, or somewhat similar to the Minie rifle ball, containing a suitable charge of powder, and having a self-exploding cap at the breech end, and the shell so arranged in the chamber of the mortar, as that the crushing action resulting on the protrading ged in the chamber of the mortar, as that the crushing action resulting on the protruding end of the shell being brought in contact with the hull of the enemy, the self-exploding cap is thereby forced in contact with the breech of the mortar, and the shell instantly explodes in contact with the side of the enemy into which it tears its way, leaving a hole as wide as a church door. The result to the enemy, I leave to imagination to picture.
The instant before contact, it would be

well to reverse the engine, so as to back off and leave the enemy to his well merited

The shell would be encased in a copper, water-tight case, so that it might be placed in the chamber of the mortar, and remain there six feet under water line for years without injury of any kind, ready for action whenever it would be wanted.

whenever it would be wanted.

Were our harbours provided with two or three of these floating mortars, which could be brought into action at any time with half an hour's notice, I am confident that no invading enemy would done to insult our no invading enemy would dare to insult our shores, as any attempt on his part to take up a position and proceed to discharge troops would be followed with certain destruction from the first tap of the prow of the floating mortar.

mortar.

A few thousand pounds would test in the most complete and satisfactory manner the correctness and success of this proposed simple means of defending our coasts from all invading enemies, and I trust some suitable means will be afforded, by a most full and complete demonstration, of the efficiency of what I have proposed, for the protection and service of my country.

THIS HAND NEVER STRUCK ME. - We recently heard the following most touching incident: A little boy had died. His body was laid out in a darkened, retired room, waiting to be laid away in the lone, cold grave.

His afflicted mother and bereaved little sister went in, to look at the sweet face of the precious sleeper, for his face was beautiful even in death. As they stood gazing upon the form of one so cherished and beloved, the little girl asked to take his hand. The mother at first did not think it best, but as mother at first did not think it best, but as the child repeated the request, and seemed very anxious about it, she took the cold, bloodless hand of her sleeping boy, and placed it in the hand of his weeping sister. The dear child looked at it for

caressed it fondly, and then looked up to her mother, through the tears of affection love, and said: "Mother, this little hand never struck me!"
What could be more touching or lovely!
Young readers, have you always been so
gentle to your butthers and sisters; and

were you to die, could such a tribute as this be paid to your memory? Could a brother or a sister take your hand, were it cold in death, and say: "This hand never struck death, and say:

me!"

What an allevistion to our grief when we are called to part with our friends, to be able to remember only words and actions of human kindness and love. How bitter must be the sorrow, and how scalding the tears of an unkind child, as he looks upon the cold form, or stands at the grave of a brother or sister, a father or mother, towards whom he manifested unkindness. Let us all remember that whatever we sow in this respect, that we shall also reap.

Don't know his own Son. There is a good story told of Jarvis, the painter. Starting out one day, with two or three companions for a spree, the ever observing eye of the painter was attracted by some boys, actively engaged at play, and puticularly by one of these genitice. born to rule, "who was leading in their evolutions, —"Come here, my man, "cried Jarvis, what is your name." My name is John, and I am not your man, "quickly suswered the boy. "John why that is my name "was John Wesley, that is my name." "Wesley, "John Wesley, that is my name too. Any more names the more the merrier." "Jarvis, "said the boy. "Jarvis John Wesley Jarvis John Wesley Jarvis John Wesley Tarvis Meller face to the painter and mother than the painter and the painte

By the overland mail we have received advices from Melbourne to the 12th of November, and Sydney to the 8th, being one month later advices than those brought by the Marco Polo. The following is an extract from the Sydney Empire of November 8:—

The general condition of these colonies remains marly unaltered. The specific condition of a locality is affected by the quality and numbers of its arrivals and departures. The authenticated accounts of Victoria, and particularly of Melbourne, are most distressing, and they are confirmed by all the private testimonies we receive. The Government is destitute of vigour and wisdom. The arrivals are too ripid and too numerous to be suddenly provided with homes and employment. The golden idea has excited cupidity to a pitch so extreme, that there is the utmost insecurity both of person and property. The more respectable diggers and dealers are swamped by the vast crowds of disreputable adventurers who have no stake in the colony no interest in its welfare, no concern with its final success, nor any moral principle to keep them from the most atrocious outrages. But the general state is best indicated by the universal recklessness of high prices in every branch, showing that neither political economy nor moral discretion at present obtains, in any appreciable degree, in the mass of the people collected in that colony to profit by the gold excitement.

The case, although very far otherwise than as

cofficient in that colony to profit by the gold excitement.

The case, although very far otherwise than as it should be, is still exceedingly different in New South Wales. What it might have been, had we been inundated with so sudden and so reckless a throng as that which has for a time inundated Victoria, it is hard to say. The money spent in drunkenness is enormous. The largest wages create the worst habits. Men were far more steady and prosperous generally at half their present wages than they are now. The wealth acquired at every handicraft does not so much fill churches and reading-rooms as public houses. Little good in point of morals has yet been derived from the immigration that is going on. The ship generally proves a bad place for moral training, and on arriving, the influted minds of the immigrants are rarely capable of settling down to the sober duties of industrious and orderly life. Such is certainly the general state of the case, albeit distinguished by honorable exceptions. The gold fever must be allayed, or the number of persons not affected by it must be largely increased, before the ordinary course of industry will offer so much the stronger inducements as they furnish the best means of securing a good moral and religious state of mind.

The religious denominations are not wanting

it were better that the matter should be revoked at once, and that we should fall back on private chips. The Sydney will be at least 100 days in reaching us, come when she may, and the Australian was 95. Surely these are not the signs of progress. We are looking with great saxiety for the opening of other lines, more especially that by Panama. It is now demonstrably certain that nothing short of this will do for New South Wales. There is likely to be a great lack of coasting steamers in our colonial traffic; and this want is the more severely felt on account of the state of our roads, and is another result of the state of our roads, and is another result of the want of labour.

REGISTRIED LETTINGS BY THE AUSTRALIAS MALL. The extraordinary number of \$300 registered letters passed through the London chief postofice, in St. Martin's-le-Grand, on the day of the arrival of the Australian steamer. Most of these letters, undoubtedly, contained remittances; and several of them were so weighty, that the postages amounted, in not a few instances, to the sum of \$27s\$, per letter, the single rate being 1s. only. The mail itself was the heaviest yet received in London from that interesting portion of the globe.

The Frence Navy.—No less than twenty ships of the linear new heiding in the Ferred doc.

THE FRENCH NAVY.—No less than twenty ships of the line are now building in the French dockyards, and for the greater number of them crews have been ordered. In addition to these there are 18 frigates and 15 other vessels of different classes building, which are to be all propelled with screws.

A CLYDE SHIPBUILDER AND THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT.—It is reported that Mr. Napier, the eminent shipbuilder, recently received an order for six first-class steam-frigates, which he found emanated from the French Government. He at once communicated with the Admiralty, leaving it with them to decide the course he should take. He was advised not to account the order, at the same time being commissioned with an order to build six similar vessels for the British Government.

The Steam Ship Great Britain.—The screw steam-ship Great Britain, Captain Mathews, which sailed from Liverpool with the mails, &c. for the Cape of Good Hope and Australia, reached Melbourne on the 10th of November last, having made the run from the Cape to Melbourne in 244 days. The whole voyage from Liverpool to Melbourne, including detention occupied 81 days. She was to leave Melbourne on her return voyage the 1st of January.

HASZARD'S GARETTE. Wednesday, February 16, 1853.

System, at the opening of the present Legislative Session.

We have not, at present, time to analyze the Speech with which His Excellency opened the present Legislative Session. Were it our determination and purpose "to do nothing but oppose, theert, and obstruct the legislative manure" of the present administration, we should, very likely, feel disposed to give an unfavorable colouring to some parts of it,—and might even succeed in the attempt. But we honestly disclaim any such intention; and, as the Speech distinctly indicates the purpose of the Government to bring forward such measures of relief, as are most loudly and most justly called forsuch measures as, we hope, will receive the sympathy and support of all chasses and parties in the Colony—we are very glad to be able to any, most sincerely, that we think the speech, as a whole, and the reforming, but conservative, spirit which pervades it, such as ought to afford—any, such as will afford, abundant satisfaction to every one in the country, who, regardless of party objects and mere individual hopes of profit and distinction, to accrue to himself, through the overthrow of the present Government, has his truly patriotic heart set upon nothing political, so much as the advancement of the general welfare and common interests of the people at large.

In our politics we are, we believe, both truly liberal and truly conservative. Our object is not to write a certain body of men into, and another set out of, power and office. But we desire to see brought into practical recognition what we esteem to be sound and constitutional principles; and the men, be they who they may, who, when in power, honestly and energotically endeavor to meet all the social wants of the community and "to keep the machine of public life in decent and 'tenantable' repair," shall always have our support, for the attainment of such objects, to the full extent of our humble abilities.

It is, indeed, true that, amongst the men at present in power and office, there are some, with

And the strategies of the control of

regularly issued, in a correct and beautiful style of typography, by the eminent publishers, LacNARD SCOTT & Co., 79, Fulton-street, New York.
From their establishment, we have to acknowladge the receipt of the last number of Blackneod. Its contents are of a very interesting character, particularly an article on Slavery and the Slave Power in the United States of America, a Review of the Life and Writings of the late Thomas Moore, and a political article on the Defeat of the late Tory Administration.

ADDRESS OF THE ASSEMBLY IN ANSWER TO HIS EXCRURNEY'S SPIRCH.—The Address, as usual is, with one exception, a more echo to the speech; we, therefore, think it needless to publish it. The exception consists in the Assembly's dispent from His Excllency's views concerning the scale of official salaries. His Excellency thinks that scale too low; but the Assembly reply—"Though the salaries of the public servants may appear small, in comparison with the amounts paid to officers performing similar services in the other Dependencies of the Crown, yet we do not conceive that the circumstances of the Colony, with a due regard to economy, warrant any increace of those salaries."

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

FRIEDLY, Feb. 11.

Michael Campion, Esq., elected to represent the First District of King's County, in the room of Donald Beaton, Esq., took the cathe and his seat.

The Hon. Mr. Wirelan, from the Committee on Expiring Laws, reported—
That the Act, 10 Vic., cap. 29, "for the encouragement of Education," will expire on the 3d-April next; or, if the Act, 15 Vic., cap. 13, being the Free Education Act, shall go into operation before that day, then so soon as the Act, 15 Vic., cap. 3, shall go into operation; and that the Acts "for raising a Revenue" will severally expire on the 1st May.

The draft of an Address, in answer to His Excellency the Lieut. Governor's Speech to both Houses, at the opening of the present Session, was presented to the House by Mr. CLARK, and ordered to be committed to a Committee of the whole House to-morrow.

Adjourned.

fore, find no fault with him for baving done so, and was quite disposed to let it pass without further comment.

Hon. Mr. Colks remarked, that, had it not been for the hon. member (Mr. Palmer) and his brother Proprietors, the One-ninth Bill would have received the Royal Assent long ago. It was very well in that hon gentleman's estimation, to keep up some fluid agitation. But he (Mr. Coles) was persuaded that the majority of that flouse did not wish to keep up agitation. The Government here cannot compel the flouse Government to pass the Oss-ninth or any other Bill. But the influence of the physicient proof of this. The Colonial Office at home and the Ministers of the day were, more than ever, inclined to allow the Colonies to pass such Bills as they might think necessary for the welfare of the linhabitants. The loss of this one Bill did not, he thought, afford much cause for complaint. Canada was a powerful and influential Colony; but their Clergy Reserve Bill had been refused the Royal Assent. Nova Scotia and New Brunswick had also passed Bills which had been treated in a similar manner. We ought not, therefore, to grieve over our One-ninth Bill. It is should also be remembered, that in former years it was next to impossible to get any Bill passed at home that bore in any shape upon proprietors' interests; and it was unfortunate that, in this Colony, scarcely any Bill could be passed that did not, in some way or other, clash with those interests.

Mr. Longworth thought the address went rather to far. It tells His Excellency the reason why the Bill in question had not been assented to, and it goes so far as to thank him for doing what he had not done. He should therefore certainly dissent from the passed; but here is one case that directly contradicts this statement.

Hon. Mr. Colks said that the hon. member (Mr. Longworth), was wrong in thinking that this House had given any reasons why the Oue-ninth Bill should

Hon. Mr. Coles said that the hon. member (Mr. Longworth), was wrpng in thinking that this House had given any reasons why the One-ninth Bill should be assented to. There had been two or three changes of Ministry and a general Election since the Bill had gone home—which was the reason why His Excellency had not fulfilled his promise.

Hon. Mr. WHELA N. Said the address did not thank His Excellency for doing what he had not done. It merely concurs in the propriety of the course he had persued.

low-proprietors to avail the lego. It was, therefore.

lege. It was, therefore, in ms of measure.

Mr. MOONEY said he was one of tected members on the floor of the It quence of his willingness, at any ristrath. It exposed him to the pittless storm from both sides of the House. be thought, sught not to take credit their opposition to the amendment Council to the One-ninth Bill—their being, to defeat the Bill in toto. He prophecy of the hon, and learned mottetewn (Mr. Palmer), in 1848, the House weight draw an old house by their interference in this matter. well remembered; and to use the wo by their interference in this matter, well remembered; and to use the wo Grattan, he had watched over the cand he feared he would have to folloom. The question was then put on the by the Chairman, and agreed to,—M. Mooney, Montgimery, and Havilan negative.

by the Chairman, and agreed to,—M. Mooney, Montgimery, and Havilanegative.

The paragraphs in the Address is portions of His Excellency's Speciment the House to abstain from the measures on the subject of the Fish which might embarrass or infipedent in progress between the flower of the Britain and America, being read—

The Hou. Mr. Palmer and by preceding the past of the address. One of the proposed to be an answer, read as formation of the proposed to be an answer, read as for the proposed to the analysis of the proposed to the analysis of the proposed to the analysis of the proposed to the proposed to the analysis of the proposed to the analysis of the proposed to the first the same penjoyed by Her Majesty's subjects Questions, in so far as P. E., Islandmits of casy solution." The if not the Fisheries, have been the discussion and agitation for some are a vast number of settlers—as as leaseholders,—large portions of found to be within the limits of the The House should be cautions in go f these parties, but His Excellence should the cautions in go f these parties, but His Excellence entirely lost sight of this difficult P.) thought His Excellence should House carefully to guard against a the rights of the parties he alluded to speaks of American fishermen being footing, with respect to these Resubjects. He has, it is true, not ace d this, but he has thrown out amounts to an ivitation to the Britis subjects. He has, it is true, not aced this, but he has thrown out amounts to an ivitation to the Britis to do so. He (Mr. P.) wished the Members of the Government wheth the thing that the thing the subject on the same footing? If so whether reciprocal trade with the Le deemed a sufficient equivalent would sustain by the parties intere was now difficult to guard our Bays, &c., it would be tenfold mowere British and American subject on the subject of th

unsettled, it would be observed, ly marking His Excellency's opi printed in Italics. In this Islam contending with adverse circums tarist has long and loadly compl gislature has been endeavouring trade with the United States, as means of bettering the condition inhabitants. And under the impsomething valuable to give in exthe Legislature passed an Addreing for the removal of the restrict 1818, as far as the Island is confree trade with the American Reto the inhabitants of this Island, also admit Vessels built in this Istry and fish duty free. The Ge is merely desirous of following House of Assembly. Does the Palmara, wish to prevent respective to the inhabitants of the Island is not can make the property of the Palmara, wish to prevent respective to the inhabitants. If allowed to come is pose of carrying on a fair trade one, as at present is, in too mas Every port in the Island is not cans and very little additional has been incurred thereby; an rive the full benefits of reciprose ted States, we must be content citizen in these respects on the tish subjects. He hoped this I fluenced by the same narrow policy as the Nova Scotians an appeared to be governed by a first, agreed to throw open the ricans, but now appear to be of them even go the length of the pat the right to do so eith thought there was not a farm would not be pleased to see an alongside of him, for the purposery, and who is not prepared purpose, the same privilege at loss were sustained by any part concession of such a privilege sufficient compensation would the authors the susplicit and definite as explicit and definite as explicit and definite as a explicit and definite as a caption propose of regulating a The Hos. Mr. PALMER said with his knowledge, that the woreriginal grants, possessed two discounts and an analongside purpose of regulating a The Ros. Mr. PALMER said with his knowledge, that the woreriginal grants, possessed two discounts and an analongside purpose of regulating a The Accellency's speech should be an expensed to the content of the purpose of the said that the wore grant of the purpose of the said that the wore grant of the purpose of the said that the wore grant of the purpose of the said that the wore grant of the purpose of the said that the wore gra him for having done so, and let it pass without further com-

let it pass without further comremarked, that, had it not been
(Mr. Palmer and his brother
inth Bill would have received
ago. It was very well in that
mation, to keep up some Bule
fr. Coles) was persauded that
louse did not wish to keep up
rement here cannot compel the
o pass the Committed or any
influence of the proprietors at
as evidently order where afficient
lounal Office at home and the
even, more than ever, inclined to
pass such Bills as they might
the welfare of the Inhabitants.
Bill did not, he thought, afford
laint. Cannda was a powerful
y but their Clergy Reserve Bill
v Royal Assent. Nova Scotia
bud also passed Bills which had
milar mauner. We ought not,
over our One-ninth Bill. It
thered, that in former years it
ble to get any Bill passed at
y shape upon proprietors' interfortunate that, in this Colony,
uld be passed that did not, in
lash with those interests.
thought the address went rather
Excellency the reason why the
not been assented to, and it
nak him for doing what he had
it therefore certainty dissent from
ddress to which he alluded. It
hat everything that goes home
here is one case that directly
ment.

ment.
said that the hon. member (Mr.
pag in thinking that this House
is why the One-ninth Bill should
here had been two or three
and a general Election since
ince—which was the reason why
of fulfilled his promise.
N said the address did not thank
one when he had not deen. oing what he had not do propriety of the course he had

RER said, the matter resolved the House believe His Exceland, if so, had he exercised a believed he was, and that he und and wise discretion in this Governer has had sufficient ext at such times as those referred, the public business is in a great to the subordinate officers—consal of business is conducted by a mere matter of routine. With ag that mode of disposing of this lency had acted in the way he Pope) believed His Excellency runed, as far as circumstances promises he had made. Earl h of the 6th Nov., 1881, says, any good reason for supposing in future, show less indulgence erto done." If, however, it can stors are now distraining for rent, Minister would find that Earl Grey would find in this circumstance a twor of the passage of the Law in ion, member for Charlottetown ald not discover a greater disponing the control of the part of the Ministry at Colonists to manage their own slind indieed. Had this not been lessworth, now a member of Her tt. would not have been called. RER said, the matter resolved slind indeed. Had this not been eleworth, now a member of Her at, would not have been called position. We have, therefore, we, that the postpoement of this will be the means of our attat and equitable Law passed by sent.—The Hon, the Treasurer in pretty severe terms, upon the of the Island Press with reference I concluded by observing, that he ad much reason to congratulate essing a Governor who is fully a measure of this nature, and it to feel deeply obliged to His course he had hitherto pursued to.

to. ight the reason why the Governo ight the reason why the Governor carrying out this measure was, used upon justice and equity. As ded from the Council, it was a se portion of the rents reserved in payable by the addition of one-by the addition of one-by the addition of one-by the addition of such Rents. perfectly agreed with the hon. 1's County (Mr. Davies), with lity and injustice of the One-ninth reminent or grinding and oppressould be fully borne out in antry by the provisions of the

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

In thought that the paragraph unsquivalent to a Vote of Thanks to rall that they had done for the last reminded the hon. the Treasurer, on a former occasion, that were

r all that they had done for the last reminded the hon. the Treasurer, on a former occasion, that were d the Royal Assent, he, for one, resign his office. The Treasurer: iow."] Reasons were given by Session why this measure should ome Government, and the clause under discussion adds—"Whilst sessed apon our minds, we failly see adopted by your Excellency in ill, and consur in the propriety of communicate with the Majesty's in the subject," &c. But, after sid, he (Mr. Longworth) was at why the evidence on this subject home, as promised by His Excel-

lege. It was, therefore, in his opicion, an unjust measure.

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

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

The paragraphs in the Address referring to those

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

The Hon. Mr. PALMER said he objected to one set of the address. One of the nearer when of the

sow in progress between the Governments of Great Britain and America, being read—
The Hon. Mr. Palmer said he objected to one past of the address. One of the paragraphs of the speech to which that portion of the address just read proposed to be an answer, read as follows:—

"Should the American Government agree to make such equivalent concessions as may make it advisable to accord to its citizens the same privilege which are enjoyed by Her Majesty's subjects here, the Fishery Questions, in so far as P. E. Island is cencerned, admits of casy solution." The Fishery Reserves, if not the Fisheries, have been the subject of great discussion and agitation for some time past. There are a vast number of settlers—as many freeholders as leaseholders,—large portions of whose farms are found to be within the limits of the Fishing Reserves. The House should be cautious in gaarding the rights of these parties, but His Excellency appears to have entirely lost sight of this difficult matter. He (Mr. P.) thought His Excellency should have warned the House carefully to guard against any infringement of the rights of the parties he alluded to. His Excellency speaks of American fishermen being put upon the same footing, with respect to these Reserves, as British subjects. He has, it is true, not actually recommended this, but he has thrown out what, in reality, amounts to an ivitation to the British colonial Minister to do so. He (Mr. P.) wished to know from the Members of the Government whether it is their intention that American and British subjects should be placed on the same footing? If so, he much doubted whether reciprocal trade with the United States would be deemed a sufficient equivalent for the loss they would sustain by the parties interested therein. If it was now difficult to guard our numerous Creeks, Bays, &c., it would be tenfold more difficult to do so, were British and American subjects placed upon the same footing with respect to the Reserves. The power to exercise the right of curing fish upon our shores, done

F.) thought fils Excellenery should have warned the House carefully to gand against any infringenents of the rights of the parties he aliaded to. His Excellency probable, of the recognition to the British colonial Minister dot his, but he has thrown out what, in reality, amounts to an ivistion to the British colonial Minister do so. He (M. P.) which to know from the Members of the Government whether it is their intentian that American and phistin subjects what the best between the Members of the Government whether it is their intentian that American and points of the colonial Minister to do so. He (M. P.) which the States would be deemed a sufficient equivalent for the loss they would entain by the parties interested therein. If the was now difficult to gard or namerous Creak, Baya, &c., it would be tenfold more difficult to do so, were British and American subjects placed spon the suffice, from the subject placed spon the proposer to exercise the right of carring fish upon our shore, and the subject placed spon the proposer to exercise the right of carring fish upon our shore, and the subject placed spon the proposer of the description to be subject. The subject placed spon the suffers, from mere wantenesses. We have already witnessed the dangerons consequences of all the subject placed spon the suffers, from mere wantenesses. We have already witnessed the dangerons consequences of all the subject placed to appropriate the sum of the first placed to the following place and the subject placed to appropriate the sum of the subject placed to appropriate the sum of the subject placed to appropriate the sum of the subject placed to appropriate the subject placed to appropriate the sum of the subject placed to appropriate the sum of the subject placed to appropriate the sum of the subject placed to appropriate the subject placed costending with adverse circumstances—the agriculturist has long and loudly complained of the want of a sufficient remuneration for his labour—and the Legislature has been endeavouring to secure reciprocal trade with the United States, as the surest and best means of bettering the condition of all classes of the inhabitants. And under the impression that we have something valuable to give in exchange for this boon, the Legislature passed an Address, last Session, praying for the removal of the restrictions of the Trenty of 1818, as far as the Island is concerned, provided that free trade with the American Republic were conceded to the inhabitants of this Island, and that they would also admit Vessels built in this Island to American retry and fish duty free. The Government therefore, is merely desirous of following up the wishes of the House of Assembly. Does the hose member (Mr. Palmer,) wish to prevent respectable American citizens from landing on our shores and carrying on business amongst ma? It is not to be supposed, however, for a moment, that our doing so, would necessitate the disposession of a large number of the present inhabitants. If allowed to come here, it is for the purpose of carrying on a fair trade instead of an illicit one, as at present is, in too many instances, the case. Every port in the Island is now open to the Americans and very little additional supense to the colony has been incurred thereby; and if we wish to derive the full benefits of reciprocal trade with the United States, we must be content to place the American editions in these respects on the same footing as British subjects. He hoped this Island would not be influenced by the same narrow-minded and salfish policy as the Nova Scotians and New Brunavickers appeared to be governed by at present. They, at first, agreed to throw open the fisheries to the American, but now appear to be drawing off, and some of them even go the length of saying that this Island has not the right to do so either. He (Mr. Colos) thought there was no

prietors to avail themselves of the same privical twas, therefore, in his opinion, an unjust we.

Mooney said he was one of the most unpromembers on the floor of the House, in consection of his willingness, at any risk, to declare the Resposed him to the patiless politing of the orn both sides of the House. The minority, but the right was present of a sheap of the orn both sides of the House. The minority, but the consensith Bill—their object evidently to defeat the Bill in toto. He remembered the yellow the two consensiths Bill—their object evidently to defeat the Bill in toto. He remembered the overly on the second that we have been at the time the grants were issued, the yellow of the hon. and learned member of Charva (Mr. Palmer), in 1848, to the effect, that see weight draw an old house about their care risterference in this matter. There words he membered; and to use the words of the famous 1, he had watched over the cradle of this Bill, feared he would have to follow its hearse. Chairman, and agreed to,—Messra Longworths, Montgimery, and Hrvlind, voting in the construction of the tests, he had watched over the cradle of this Bill, feared he would have to follow its hearse. Any many the part of the part of the famous 1, he had watched over the cradle of this Bill, feared he would have to follow its hearse. One of the paragraphs, are read Chairman, and agreed to,—Messra Longworths, Montgimery, and Hrvlind, voting in the conditions prescribed for Newfoundiand and Labradows of His Excellency's Speech which recombered the would have to follow its hearse. One the subject of the Fisheries or of Trade, might enthered the part of the pa

he government on these points.

(This debate is not finished.)

Monday, FERRUARY 14.

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

to exchange, after that peried, with other two of said stud horses, but not, at any time, to export the same from the Island. And the Blood Horse so imported shall be sold in Charlottetown, subject to a charge for his services of not more than Twenty Shillings, the purchaser to give security that he will not export the same from the Island—the amount of such security, and such other rules and regulations as they may deem expedient, to be determined by the Central Society; and that after the sale of the Horses, the balance left, after the payment of all expenses of importation and purchase of the said seven horses, shall be paid into the Treasury of this Island."

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

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

the House adjouoned.

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

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

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

says:unless they are preserved by some miracle we cannot now foresee."

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

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

Married.

Yesterday, by the Rev. Dr. Jenkins, Rector, Mr. Daniel Davies, to Catharine, fourth daughter of the late Ewen Cameron, Esq. At Murray Harbour, on Tuesday, 15th January, Elizabeth. wife of Mr. Alexander Vaniderstine, and the youngest daughter of Mr. V. Needham, Bay Fortune.

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

Died.

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

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

Passengers.

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

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

Charlottetown Markets, Feb. 5. Charlottetown Markets, Feb. 5.

Beef, (small) ib. 3d a 4d
Do., by quarter, 2d a 4d
Butter, (firesh) la a la id
Pork, 3d a 4d
Butter, (firesh) la a la id
Pork, 3d a 4d
Mutton, 1 d d a 6d
Mutton, 2d a 4d
Hamb, per lb., 2d a 4dd
Ham, per lb., 2d a 5d
Codfish, per qui., 12s a 15d
Turkoys, 3e a 4s 6d
Fowls, 9d a 1s
Ducks, each, 9d a 1s
Ducks, each, 1 s 9d a 2s 6d
Partridges, 6d a 9d
Eggs, per dozen, 10d a ls
Straw, per bent. 1s 3d
Eggs, per dozen, 10d a ls
Straw, per cwt. 1s a 1s 3d

The Jews.

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

The Hon. Charles Hensley will take the Chair. A Collection will be taken in aid of the Pands of the Parent Society.

Horticultural Society.

Horticultural Society.

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

JOHN LAWSON, Segretary. TEMPERANCE HALL.

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

JOHN ORLEBAR, President.
Feb. 14, 1853.

OATS! OATS!! OATS!!! WANTED to purchase, 20,000 Bushele Oats, for which the highest price will be paid, in cash, on

JOHN ANDREW McDONALD. Charlottetown, February 14, 1853.

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

JOHN KENNY. Charlottetown, Feb. 14, 1858. BANKING NOTICE. BANKING NOTICE.

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

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

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

CHARLES YOUNG.

Charlottetown, February 14, 1858. 6w

TOWN MEETING. IN pursuance of an opinion expressed by a Resolu-tion passed at a Public Meeting, held in Char-lettetown, on the 25th ultimo, We hereby call a PUBLIC MEETING of the Inhabitants of Charlotte-TUBLIC MEETING of the Inhabitants of Charlotte-town, for the purpose of considering the expediency of applying, by Petition, to the Legislature, now a Session, for procuring an ACT OF INCORPORA-TION of said Town, to be holden at the COURT HOUSE, Colonial Bailding, at 12 o'clock, on Thurs-day next, the 17th inst. EDWARD PALMER, FRANCIS LONGWOMPARS

EDWARD PALMER, Representative FRANCIS LONGWORTH, For Ch. Town. Feb. 11, 1858.

A SPECIAL MEETING of the Grand Division,
A SPECIAL MEETING of the Grand Division,
A. S. of T., of this Island, will be held in the
Temperance Hall, Charlottetown, on Tuesday Evening, the 22d inst., at 7 o'clock.
P. DESBRISAY, G. S.
Charlottetown, Feb. 15, 1853.

VESSELS WANTED! Lack Vessels, of about 50 to 80 Tens, may obtain a Charter for different Ports.

JAMES N. HARRIS.

Charlottetown, Feb. 16, 1853.

Fire! Fire! Fire!! Secure your Property at a saving of fifty per cent.

TALL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

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

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

April 6, 1882.

ALIJANCE
LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON,

ESTABLISHED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

Copilal Ex. 000,000 Sterling.

CHARLES YOUNG,

Agout for P. E. Island.

AUCTIONS.

LAND FOR SALE.

TO BE SOLD, by Public AUCTION, on the Premises, unless previously disposed of by private Contract, on Tuesday the 18th day of March next, at 12 o'cleek noon, the MILL and LAND attached, at Cove Head, belonging to Messrs. JOHN and WILLIAM AULD, and formerly advertised for cale. For particulars and terms of cale, apply to Messrs. John and William Auld, the owners, or to the Subscriber, at his Office in Charlottetown. John and Charlottetown. Jon. 20th, 1853.

It.

BY A. H. YATES.

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

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

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

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

The Stock consists of Broad Cloths, White-pole, Blankets, Consists of B

sitive to dispose the 'of whole, (long credit will be given.)

The Stock consists of Broad Cloths, Whitneys, Buffile Cloth, Tweed, Doeskins, Serges, Kerreys, Flancis, Bisles grey Cotton, Print Cottons, Omnaburgs, Donima, Table Clothe, Muslins, Handkerchiefs, Muslin Belains, Orleans, Cobergs, Lustres, Cotton Balls, Linen Thrend all colours, Cotton Reele, Buttons, Geffered Blinds, Thapes, Stays, Hooks and Eyes; Gloves of all certs, Collars and Habit Shirts; 300 yds. fine Carpeting, Hearth Rugs, Fars in Stone Martin, Fitch, Raccoon, Muskquesis, &c. &c.; Damask for Curtains; Ready made Clothing, Hats, and Caps, in great variety; Cotton Warp, Tea, Umbrellas, Ribbons, Laces, and a Large variety of other goods.

February 15, 1883.

All papers

February 15, 1853. All papers

Mrs. Forsyth

Mrs. Forsyth

Would respectfully intimate to the Ladies of Charlottetown and its vicinity, and of the Island in general, that she has just received a FALL SUPPLY of all articles in her line. Some very handsome Embroidered Dresses, Artificial Flowers, and Patterns Berlin Work, will be found to merit inspection; Ladies' Cambric Handkerchiefs, Alpacas, and a variety of other articles in the Millinery line, of the best fabric and finest quality, cheap for Cash. Charlottetown, Nov. 15, 1862.

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

chases, for CASH on delivery.
WILLIAM HEARD.
On Hand—A few Tons of Anthracite
Culm, Figure Heads, Coal Tar, Bath Brick.

200 TONS of HEMLOCK TIM-BER wanted, for a Breast-work, to be delivered by the 1st JUNE next, apply to WILLIAM HEARD.

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

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

Thursday, January
Thursday, February
Thursday, February
Thursday, March
Thursday, March
10. Thursday, March 25.
24. Thursday, April 7.
24. Thursday, April 21.
THOMAS OWEN,

Letters for the Cape of Good Hope, Australia, and India, vià the Cape of Good Hope, Australia, and India, vià the Cape of Good Hope, will require to be forwarded on the 18th January and 11th March. General Post Office, Nov. 29, 1852.

Legislative Council Chamber, FEBRUARY, 10, 1853.

FERRUARY, 10, 1853.

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

CHARLES DESBRIBAY, Clerk Leg. Council.

"That so Bill, resolution, or other proceeding, founded upon any application, addressed to the House of Assembly, he sestained by the Council, unless an application to the same effect, with such documents as may accompany the same, be also presented to the Council, in General Assembly."

In the House of Assembly, THURSDAY, FRENEVARY 10, 1853.

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

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

town. JOHN M'NEILL, Clerk H. A.

PARIS HATS.

RECEIVED per "SIR ALEXANDER," from the Manufactory of TNOMAS TOWNERD, London, for sole cheep for Cash, at the STORE of the Subscriber, "DAVIES" CORNER," Queen-quare,

sories, "DAVIES CORNER," Queen-aqua
THREE CASES OF THE ABOVE.

Superior Paris Hata, 12a. 6d. to 25e.

Do with Merino anders,
De Lamèrtine Shape,
Clerical Hats—with Merino Brime,
6 Dezen Silk (a consignment) 7s. 6d.
DANIEL DAVIEL DAVIEL signment) 7s. 6d. DANIEL DAVIES.

January 21,1853.

January 21,1858.

Sugar, Molasses, Flour, &c.
THE Subscriber offers for Sale, at the Premises,
Corner of Pownal and Water Streets, opposite
the Establishment of the Hon. W. W. Lord:
Pans. choice Setalling MOLASSES
Hads. Porto Rice SUGAR
Bbla. do. do., bright
Bbla. do. do., bright
Bbla. do. do., bright
Bbla. do. do., bright
Bbla. superfine Canada FLOUR
Boxes Honey Dew TOBACCO
Bags Jamaica and Caba COFFER
Bags steam-wrought NAILS, very superior
Cheats Congos TEA
Half-de. Souchong do.
Boxes Cast Steel AXES and HATCHETS
Canada square STOVES, 18, 31, 24, 27 and
36 inches
Boxes 'Whittemore's' WOOL CARDS
With the usual variety of other articles.
ALSO,
25,000 Havanna SEGARS,
1 Case Bay State SHAWLS
harmin.
Charlettetown, Jan. 11,

JUST RECEIVED, A further Supply of New AT THE LONDON HOUSE,

AT THE LONDON HOUSE, per Steamshap Canada via Halifar.

THE latest styles in Mantles and Dress Materials, via.:—Norwich glaces Velenas, astin-stripe craps Lustres, Robes in new styles; Lyonese Cloth in varied colours; Gents. fancy winter Vesting; Ladies' white and black satin Slippers; do Fresch, Morocco and patent leather Slippers; white Kid Gloves; eatra French white satin Ribbons; Ladies' mobile Note; purse, Barbers' and Tallons' coloured Twies.

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

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

BRITISH MANUFACTURED GOODS,
MILLINERY, &c. &c.
Just arrived per Barque Sir Alexander, from England.
Great George Street, Oct. 12, 1862.

Cheap! Cheap! Cheap for Cash! At the GERERAL REPOSITORY of BRITISH MERCHANDIZE!!!

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

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

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

A. & J. DUNCAN & Co.

Dorchester-st., Oct. 26, 1852.

Glasgow and Manchester House. DAVID WILSON, No. 3, RICHMONN STREET, has JUST BECEIVED, per Brig Alexander, from Liverpool, pool, and other arrivals from Halifax, a large addition to iffevery extensive STOCK of

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

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

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

GREAT BARGAINS

By Wholesale and Retail,
AT TREMAIN'S CONNER.

THE Subscriber has just opened a GENERAL
and Extensive Assortment of DRY GOGDS,
of British and American Manufactures, suitable for

Groceries, Hardware, Earthenware, West India Produce
of every description, Brandies, Spirits, Hollands Gin and Rum, Teas, Sole Leather, &c., &c.
The above being on consignment, and all of the very best quality, will be sold at the lowest prices for CASH only, until the First of April.
COUNTRY DEALERS in particular will find, it to their advantage to call and examine his Stock.
FREDK. P. NORTON.

Jan. 13, 1853.

WHOLESALE. WHOLESALE.

WILLIAM ELÈIOT & Co., of BOSTON
United States, Merchants, have coustantly en
hand at Charlottetown, P. E. Island, a large supply
of the following articles which will be disposed of as
low as they can possibly be imported for viz:—
Tea, Chocolate, Cocoa, Crashed Sugar, Codies,
Sugar, Mascovado, Sugar, Moisses, Flott, Navy
Bread, Cheese, Spirits, Vinegar, Candles, Soup, Tebacco, Rosin, Fitch, Tar, Buckets and Tabs, &c.
Please apply to their Agest,
HENRY PALMER,
September 28, 1882.

September 28, 1852.

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

AXES: A.A. M. Great reduction in prices to Great reduction in prices to THE Subscriber offers for Sale his well-known best GROUND AXES, from Ss. 6d. to Ss. Axes of the considerable of th reduction from his former prices); Unground Axes, 8s., for prompt payment.

EDGE TOOLS, of all descriptions, made and repaired on reason

able terms.
ELISHA WEATHERBIE. Lot 49, Dec. 24, 1852.

15,000 Havanna CIGARB, Salvador Brand, El President, and El Sol; THIRTY Bbls. Prime No. 1, Labrador HER-RINGS for sale on Consignment, at the Store of Mr. Chas. Welsh.

R. BARKER. Dec. 28, 1852.

MAINE LAW PETITION. PARTIES having charge of the MAINE LAW

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

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

JAMES MORRIS, Sec y. of Cas. Com. Charlottetown, Feb. 7, 1888.

The Laws of Prince Edward Island FROM 1778 to 1881, both years inclusive. 3 usb.
Reyal 8 vo., with a copious index; published under an Act of the Colonial Legislature, and care-fully revised and consolidated, by Commissioner-appointed for the purpose, may be held at the Bookestors of

G. T. HASZARD. 11th Jan., 1853.

Cheap! Cheaper!! Cheapeat!!!

AT THE MANCHESTER, BOUSE,
No. 4, Graften Street, North Side Queen Square,
a carefully-selected Stock DRY GOODS, A carefully-assected Stock DEX GOODS,
HARDWARE, CUTLERY, CROCKERY AND
GLASSWARES; 200 and Greening, are
new opening for Sale at very low rates for Cash.; 3 H
JOHN ARCHIBALD MACDONALD, 20
December 2, 1852, at no 3000 1000 olar 1500m.

Ho! ye who till the stubborn soil,
Whose hard hands guide the plough;
Who bend beneath, the summer son
With burning cheek and brow—
Ye deem the curse still clings to earth,
From olden time till now:

But while we feel 'tis hard to toil But while ye feel 'tis hard to toil

And lab labour long hours through ; Ho! ye who plough the sea's blue field,

-Who ride the resiless waveBeneath whose gallant vessel's keel
-There-lies a yawning grave.
-Kround whose bark the wintry winds
Like fiends of fury rave.
-Oh i while ye feel 'tis hard to toil
And labour long hours through And labour long hours through, ember it is harder still

Ho! all who labor-all who strive He: all who smoot—an to strive—
Ye wield, a lofty power;
Do with your might, do with your strength,
Fill every golden hour!
The glorious privilege, to do,
Is man's most noble dower:
Oh! to your birthright and yourselves,

To your own souls be true A weary, wretched life is theirs Who have no work to do.

VARIETIES

A ROYAL EXAMPLE. - Many of our readers, per-A ROYAL EXAMPLE.—Many of our readers, per-chance, are not favire that there is in Buckingham Palace, a regularly organized Sunday School for the instruction of the children of the servants and offier resident officials of that establishment. With sincere gratification do we add, that our beloved Sovereign Lady the Queen not merely patronizes this interesting seminary, but acts as an instruct-ress therein.

This fact cannot be too widely known, as it may have a sendacy to stir up the upper classes

This fact cannot be too widely known, as it may have a tendency to stir up the upper classes of our Colony to the discharge of a duty, in which frequently they are greatly remiss, particularly in the more rural districts. Many of our Brethren who labour in the country have complained to us of the difficulty which they experience in prevailing upon the ladies of their flocks, to take an active pair in the inculcation of religious knowledge to the young on the Lord's day.

tive part in the inculcation of religious knowledge to the young on the Lord's day.

We fully grant, that higher and nobler motives than the example of earthly royalty should urge Christian matrons and maidens to the discharge of his most important, and delightful duty. Constituted however, as human nature is, the precedent afforded by the highest personage in the realm may not be without its good effects. "The Queen's name is a townit of strength," either for good or for evil; and it may be that some who have here-tofore kept aloof from the Sunday School through feelings of false pride, may from the example of the Sovereign be led to the performance of a work, incumbent upon-all who have the leisure and ability therefor.

by heing a book-binder, he came to find on the blank-leaf of a volume he was binding the recipa for the calebrated medicine which laid the foun-dation of the princely fortune which he left behind which made DAY and his " eminent"

Day was a hair-dresser in a humble way, and Day was a hair-dresser in a humble way, and was beneficent and charitable in the extreme : one day a solding a track his shop, and stated that he had just landed from an expedition, and had a long march before him, to reach his regiment; that his mostly was gone, and anthing but sickness, fatting us, and punishment avaited him, unless he could get a lift on a coach. The worthy buther presented him with a gainea, when the grateful soldier exclaimed:

exclaimed:

44. God bless you, Sir—how can I ever repay
this? I have bothing in this world—except, 22 pullingua dirty piece of paper out of his pocket, 44 a
recipe for blacking: it is the best ever was seen;
many a shelf-guinen have I had for it from the
officers, and minny bottles have I sold; may you
be able to get something for it to repay this you
have given to the poor soldier; your kindness I
never can bitther repay of longet. 22

have green to the poor soldier; your kindness.) never can either ropay or lorget:

MY: Day, who was a sirewid man, inquired into the truth of the sory, gived the blacking, and fining it good, commenced the manufactrue and sale of it, and restricted the immence fortune of which he died reserved.

as the woman said of hers, who had abused her, to an old maid, who represented her for marrying him.—"To be sure he is not so good a humband is he ought to be, but he is a powerful sight better than none.

Transmo a Formour To Sprak Excellent.

Transmo a Formour To Sprak Excellent.

The first of the country."

The country of the country. The country of the proposed to the proposed to be a sure he is not so good a humband its he ought to be, but he is a powerful sight better than none.

Transmo a Formour To Sprak Excellent.

Transmo a Formour To Sprak Excellent of the country of the country. The country of the country. The country of t

MONEY FOUND,

ON the Malpoque Read, between Tuve and the Ten-Mile IIII, about two months where, a small sum of Money, the owner shall have the Saghe, all proof thereof, by making application to the subscribe.

ALEX. CAMPRELL.

Malpoque Road, 10-mile IIII, Dec. 17, 1852.

Leonard Scott & Cos. British Periodical Publications.

ORWARDED by mail, under the provisions the fate Post Office Law, at merely nomine

1 the late Post Office Law, at merely nominal rates.

1. The London Start telly Review (Conservativet).

2. The Edinburgh Review (High).

3. The North British Review (Free Church),

4. The Westminster Review (Liberal).

5. Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine (Tory).

These Reprints have been in successful operation in this country for liveraly gears, and thosir disculation is constantly on the increase, notwithstanding the competition thay encounter from American periodicals of a similar class, and, from the numerous Eclectics and Magazines made up of selections from foreign periodicals. This fact shows clearly the high estimation in which they are hold by the intelligent reading public, and afferds a guarantee that they are established on a firm basis, and will be continued without interruption.

reading public, and affords a guarantee that they are established on a firm basis, and will be continued without interruption.

Although these words are distinguished by the political shades above indicated, et but a small portion of their contents is devoted to political subjects. It is thout literary character which gives them their chief value, and in that they stand-geodesseldly farabase all other journals of their class. Blackwood, still under the masterly guidance of Christopher North, manutains, its ancient celebrity, and is, at this time, unusually attractive, from the serial, works of Bulwer and other literary, notables, written for that magazine, and first appearing in its columns, both in Great Britam and in the United States. Such works as "The Castons" and "My New Novel, (both by Bulwer), "Alty-Buninsular Medal," "The Great Hand," and other serials, of which numerous rival editions are issued by the leading publishers in this country, have to be reprinted by those publishers from the pages of Blackwood, after it has been jesued, by Messis, Scott and Co, so that Subscribers to the Reprint of that Magazine may always rely on having the earliest reading of these fascinating tales.

Per ann.

For any two of the four Reviews,

For all four of the Reviews, For Blackwood's Magazine, For Blackwood and three Reviews. For Blackwood and the four Reviews, Por Blackwood and the four reviews,
Payments to be made in all cases in advance.
REDUCED POSTAGE.
The following table will show the great reduction which has been made on these Periodicals since 1844, and the very trifling rates now charged.

Per ann.

Prior to 1845, the postage on Blackwood was
on a single Review
on Blackwood
on a Review
In 1851-52 (average rate) on Blackwood
on a Review
The present postage on Blackwood, is

The present postage on times wood, is 2.1
2.0 on a Review
(The rates are now uniform for all idistances within the United States.)
At these rates surely no objection should be made to receiving the works by mail, and thus ensuring their speedy, safe, and regular delivery.

LEONASCO SCULTT & CO.

then speedy, safe, and regular delivery.

LEONASCO SCUPT & CO.,

79 Fulton Street, (Entrance 54 Gold street.)

New-York.

N. B.—L. S. & Co. have recently published, and have now for sale, the "FARMER'S GUIDE," by Henry Stephens of Edinburgh, and Prof. Norton of Yale College, New Haven, complete in 2 vols. (oyal octavo, containing 1600 pages; 14 steel and 600 woods engravings. Price, in muslim binding, 86; in paper covers, for the mail, \$5.

"This work is not the old "Book of the Farm." lately resuscitated and thrown upon the market.

GEO. T. HASZARD.

Druggists, Bangor, Me WONDER OF THE WORLD.

wolume he was binding, the recipe ted mediciae which laid the founrincely fortune which he left behind ing like this was the lucky accident
Ay and his "eminent" blacking so
hair-dresser in a humble way, and
rand charitable in the extreme one
stated his shop, and stated that he
b from an expedition, and had a long
tim, to reach his regiment; that his
dis, land authing but sickness, fitti
shment awaited him, unless he could
conch. The worthy bather present
genea, when the grateful soldier
a you, Sir—how can I ever repsy
othing is this world—except, pullcolor daper out of his pocket, "a
king: it is the best ever was seen;
guines have I had for it from the
Diugists, Bangor, Me
WONDER OF THE WORLD.
Gravel Cured of five years slanding.
WONDER OF THE WORLD.
Gravel Cured of five years slanding.
WONDER OF THE WORLD.
Gravel Cured of five years slanding.
WONDER OF THE WORLD.
Gravel Cured of five years slanding.
WONDER OF THE WORLD.
Gravel Cured of five years slanding.
Gravel Cured of five years slanding.

Messr, Curit & Prankins, Bangor, Me
Genliemen.—This we been entirely cured of the Gravcult by the us of your Cramp and Pain Killer in the
Spring of 1847. I had been a great sufferer for ten
suffered beyond all my-powers to describe.
During this time, I have been entirely cured of the Graver
suffered beyond all my-powers to describe.
During this time of four or five years of the time I
suffered beyond all my-powers to describe.

During this time of four or five years of the Graver
suffered beyond all my-powers to describe.

Spring of 1847. I had been a great sufferer for ten
suffered beyond all my-powers to describe.

Spring of 1847. I had been a great sufferer for ten
suffered beyond all my-powers to describe.

Spring of 1847. I had been a great sufferer for ten
suffered beyond all my-powers to describe.

Spring of 1847. I had been a great sufferer for ten
suffered beyond all my-powers to describe.

Spring of 1847. I had been a great sufferer for ten
suffered beyond all

Doctor Toby, a regular practisting Physician, of East Machiae writes us under date of March 20, 1847: "Please send me hat a gatton of your Cramp and Pain Killer with the best medicine to cure what it is represented to, that I evaposed My fire monet is The Doctor first made use of it in his own case, for

R. B. IRVING,

NOTARY PUBLIC, CONSTRUCE, AND ACCOUNTABLE.

PETCE—over the Bookstore of Mr. G. T. Hanand, Queen's Square (South side), Char-

Improvement of HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

TWICE A WEEK! IMPORTANT TO

the present number.

The circulation of Huszard's Gazette is, at present, and has always been, greater than that of any other newspaper in this Colony; and-availing himself of some of the greatest recent availing himself of some of the greatest recent improvements which have been made in the art be present number.
The circulation of Haszard's Gazette is, at preand machinery of the Printer.—its new pro-prictor and publisher hopes he shall be able still to secure for it the first place in the public estimation.

To this end, he has, at a considerable outlay,

arching himself of some of the greatest recover and machinery of the Printer-its new personnel and the second pers

Severeign be led to the performance of a work, it can be made to be leisaure and ability therefor.

N. B.—L. S. & Co. have recently published, and better class:

We like an unpremeditated pun, but a forced hugged-in, pun consundrum is our especial aversion. Here is one of the first and better class:

M. Ace them all Bibles P. aked a country man, the inhere of the man, \$5.

Ace them all Bibles P. aked a country man, the inhere of wills.

Ace them all Bibles P. aked a country man, the inhere of wills.

Agent for P. E. Island.

GEO. T. HASZARD,

Agent for P. E. Island.

GEO. T. HASZARD,

Agent for P. E. Island,

A CARD.

MRS. WINSLOW TO THE LADIES.

MRS. WINSLOW T

Subscriptions received at Gro, T. Haszarn's Bookstore.

Subscriptions received at Gro, T. Haszarn's Bookstore.

REMOVAL:

Ten Pounds of Dressed Hism.

Ten Pounds of Dressed Hism.

Ten Pounds of Dressed Hism.

Ten Pounds of Caraway Seed, and the second Hism.

Ten Pounds of Caraway Seed, and the second Hism.

The Pounds of Caraway Seed, and the second Hism.

The Pounds of Caraway Seed, and the second Hism.

The Pounds of Caraway Seed, and the second Hism.

The Pounds of Caraway Seed, and the second Hism.

The Pounds of Caraway Seed, and the second Hism.

The Pounds of Caraway Seed, and the second Hism.

The Pounds of Caraway Seed, and the second Hism.

The Old Established

CHARLOTTETOWN, JANUARY, 1853.

The Old Established in the Second Helphane of the Second Helphane

PROSPECTUS

Charlottetown Gas Company. PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE: Hon. DANIEL BRENAN, Chairman;

Hon. DANIEL BRENAN, Charman;
Hon. Charles Young,
Hon. Lord,
Hon. Lord,
Francis Longworth, Esq.,
Mr. Janes Anderson,
Hon. George Birnie,
James D. Haszard, Esq.,
Mr. George Beer,
James D. Haszard, Esq.,
George Perfilois, Esq.

TWICE A WEEK: IMPORTANT TO
TOWN AND COUNTRY SUBSCRIBERS
THE management of the Nowspaper which,
for the last 20 years, has been successfully
conducted by J. D. HASZARD, Esq., is now transferred to the Subscriber, who will assume all the
responsibilities thereof after the publication of
the present number.

James B. Haszard, Esq., George Fellions, Esq.
where the previous and discovered for lighting Towns
age self-evident and so universally acknowledged,
that it would be superfluous to dilate on the subject;
and it is only surprising that, while every Town and
considerable Village in Great Britain, as also many
responsibilities thereof after the publication of
the present number.

As many of the inhabitants of Charlottetown may

lay; for the sooner the Subscription List of the Company's shall be filled up, the sooner will it be practicated by the special shall be filled up, the sooner will it be practicated up, the special special inducements we have the age, the great improvement in art, and the constantly increasing intelligence of the people, the publisher, with this change of the people, the provided in the constantly increasing intelligence of the people, the provided in the constantly increasing intelligence of the people, the provided in the constantly increasing intelligence of the people, the provided in the constantly increasing intelligence of the people, the provided in the constantly increasing intelligence of the people, the provided in the constantly increasing intelligence of the people, the provided in the constantly increasing intelligence of the people, the provided in the constantly increasing intelligence of the people, the provided in the constantly increasing intelligence of the people, the provided in the constantly increasing intell O. CURTIS, Secretary.

Charlottetown, Jan. 27, 1853.

EXHIBITION

Of the Industry of all Nations.

TO BE OPENED IN THE CITY OP NEW YORK, ON THE 20 DAY OF MAY, 1853.

A COMMUNICATION on a subject of a representation of the Natural and Industrial Products of Prime Edward Island, at the above Exhibition, having been transmitted to the Committee of the "Bayah Agricultural Society," in order that they may adopt such measures as may be desired need to the publisher. By referring to the following list, which forms a part only of the "Bayah Agricultural Society," in order that they may adopt such measures as may be desired need to the publisher. By referring to the following list, which forms a part only of the "Bayah Agricultural Society," in order that they may adopt such measures as may be desired need to the publisher. By referring to the following list, which forms a part only of the "Bayah Agricultural Society," in order that they may adopt such measures as may be desired need to be published.

Mrs. A. n. S. Stephens, Mrs. L. H. Sigourney, Mrs. C. A. Hayden, Mrs. R. T. Eldridge, Mrs. E. R. B. Waldo, Rev. H. Hastings Weld, Hen. Wm. Herbert. T. B. Read, T. S. Arthur, A. J. H. In additional the undermotioned Articles for the best obtains the undermotioned Articles for the best obtains the undermotioned Articles for the best shown on the day of the Grain Show, viz., 5d March listi:—" or additional for the Grain Show, viz., 5d March listi:—" or additional for the Grain Show, viz., 5d March listi:—" or additional for the Grain Show, viz., 5d March listi:—" or the Grain Show, viz., 5d March listi:—

year. Subscriptions received at GEO. T. HASEARD'S Bookstore.

Health for a Shilling!



HÖLLOWAY'S PILLS. * EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF LOSS OF HEALTH, DISORDERED STOWACH INDIGESTION AND DETERMINATION OF BLOOD TO THE HEAD.

DETERMINATION OF BLOOD TO THE HEAD.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. John Lloyd, of Erw
wen, near Harlich, Merionethshire.

To Professor Hollowax,
Sin,—I avail myself of the first opportunity of informing you, that, for a very long period, I was afflicted
with a dangerous giddiness and frequent swimmings
in the head, attended by loss of appetite, disordered
stomach, and generally impaired health. Every means
had failed to give me any permanent relief, and at
length it became so alarming, that I was really afraid
of going about without an attendant. In this melancholy condition, I waited personally upon Mr. Hughes,
Chemist, Harlech, for the purpose of consulting him
as to what I had better do; he kindly recommended
your Pills, I tried them without delay, and after taking them for a short time I am happy to bear testimony to their wonderful efficacy. I am now restored
to perfect health, and enabled to resume my usual

IN THE STOMACH EFFECTUALLY CURED.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Bostock, Druggist, of Ashon under Lyne, dated July 31, 1852.

TO Professor Hollowar?

DEAR SIR—I have much pleasure in handing to you a testimonal of the efficacy of your Medicines. A person in this neighbourhood, with whom I am well acquainted, was affected for a long time with violent spasmodic pains in the stomach and liver, arising from frequent colds, smells of paint, and the effects of a stooping position, which he was obliged to assume in his business. The spasms were of an alarming character, and frequently left him in a weak and debilitated condition. At length he heard of the salutary effects of your invaluable Pills, and was induced to give them a triol. The first dose gave him considerable reitef, and by following them up in accordance with your directions, they have acted so wonderfully in cleansing the liver and stomach, and strengthening the digestive organs, that he has been restored to the enjoyment of good health.

I remain, dear Sir, yours faithfully, (Signed)

WILLIAM BOSTOCK.

I remain, dear Sir, yours faithfully,
(Signed) WILLIAM BOSTOCK.
These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in

Ague Dropsy Inflam
Asthma Dysentery Jaundi
Bilious Complaints Erysipelas Liver
Blotches on the skin Female Irregulariph
Bowel Complaints ties Lamb
Cholies Fevers of all kinds Piles
Constinuation of the 14 Jaundice Liver Complaints Lumbago Constipation of the Bowels Gou Rheumatism Fits Rheumatsm
Gout Rotention of
Head-ache
Indigestion Scorealn, or
Stone and Gravel King's Evil Bowels
Consumption
Debility
Sore Throats

as the Owner has had the vessel built and fitted up expressly for the energing trade between this Port and liverpool, hopes to merit a chare of public patronage. Rate of Freight and Passage moderate. For further particulars, please enquire of Messra. D. Cannon, Sons & Co., Liverpool, or to the owner.

APOTHECARIES' HALL.

The Old Established

Established 18

Haszard GEORGE T. HASZAR R. B. IB
Published every Weds
Office, South side Gases S
TERMS—Annual Subscion advance,

UNCLE T The Mother's Struggli
— A dilemma.—The
lour summons.—Tes Road. - Haley's disc tuckian .- Haley's so

IT is impossible to con more wholly desolate a she turned her footstep Her husband's suffer the turned ner rootsep
Her husband's suffer
danger of her child, all
a confused sind attantia,
rouning, in leaving the
known, and cutting loo
friend whem she loyed
was the parting from,
place where she had,
a which she had played,
walked many an evenis
side of her young huse
in the clear, frosty sta
proachfolly to her, and
go from a bome like the
But stronger than all
into a paroxysm of free
for a fearfall danger. B
have walked by her side
she weald only have lie
now the bare thought
arms made her shudder
he bosom with a converspidly forward.

rapidly forward.

The frosty ground cand she trembled at their make ward to her heart, and She wondered within hearing it he wondered within hearing it he proper in She wondered within heemied to be come up weight of her boy as if yeary flatter of fear see natural power that bor pale lips hurat forth, in prayer to a Friend absave me?"

If it were noter Harry

If it were your Harry that were going to be to trader, to-morsew morsimas, and heard that the delivered, and you had till morsing to make go could got walk? How in those few brief hours bosom,—the little sleep—the small, soft arms your neck?

For the child sleept, alarm kept him waking edly repressed every bre

edly repressed every bre red him, that if he were tainly save him, that he neck, only asking as he " Mother, I don't nee

"Mother, I don't nee
"No, my darling; is
"But, mother, if I d
let him get me!"
"No I so may God he
with a paler cheek, an
large dark eyes.
"You're sure, an't ye
"Yes, sure" said the
startled herself; for it
from a spirit within, tha
the boy dropped his little
det, and was soon as
those warm arms, the g
in her peek, seemed to
movements I it seemed
d into her in electric at

ed imo her in electric st touch and movement of child. Sublime is the d the body, that for a time the body, that for a time impregnable, and string that the weak becomes a The bounderies of the iot, passed by her dizzil still she went, leaving another, slacking nots, i daylight found her many ces of any familiar, obje-way.

ces of any familiar objewsy.
She had often been, we come connections in the not far from the Ohio rive To go thithut, to esca were the first hurried out beyond that she could on When horses and valid the highway, with that to a state of excitement, sort, of inspiration, she headlong, page and distinct the country of the ground and at not she walked oh', at as it consistent with the pre

ooy on me ground and a met abe walked on at as I consistent with the pre In her little bundle she cakes and apples, which for quickening the apeed apple some yarde befor would run with all his rues, often repeated, on half-mile.

At the a while they c woodland, through which a hard woodland, through which as the child complained climbed over the tence would not eat; arms a cound her neek, he hat, she could not eat; arms cound her neek, he in cake into her mouth, rising in her throat woul "No, no, Harry darily ou are safe! We must to the river!" And ab read, and again constrail larly and composable for road, and again constru larly and composedly in