

MORMON MISSIONARIES.—The Mormon Elders held a Special Conference at Salt Lake City, August 28, and made extensive Missionary arrangements, considering their numbers and means. England seems to be their great field of labour—no less than thirty-seven Elders being appointed Missionaries to that beautiful country. To Ireland they send two; Wales two; France one; Germany four; Berlin three; Norway two; Denmark one; Gibraltar two; Hindostan nine; China three; Cape of Good Hope three; British North American Provinces four; West Indies four; Brazil (Bahia two); Texas three; New Orleans one; St. Louis one; Washington, City one; Iowa one; Australia one; and the Sandwich Islands six. The appointments were confirmed by the unanimous vote of the congregation.

BARLEY.—It is stated in an address by the Brewers of Philadelphia to the farmers of Pennsylvania, urging them to direct more attention to the cultivation of barley, that within the county of Philadelphia, there are annually consumed for the purpose of brewing about six hundred thousand bushels of barley. It is supplied from the State of New York, and at prices ranging from 75 to 90 cents per bushel. The demand too, is continually increasing. The State of New York now produces an annual average crop of about 2,500,000 bushels.

The last of the Bay fleet has arrived here since Saturday morning. The steamer *Devastation* having left the city on the 21st inst. since the fishermen have not had any success lately. They all report heavy weather the last three weeks, and but few mackerel have been taken.—*Gloucester Telegraph*.

Three boys were recently bitten in the hand by a copper-head snake, near Liberty, Va. Their hands in a few minutes swelled, when a physician dosed them with liquor until they were drunk, and they shortly recovered. A negro in the same vicinity was bitten by a copper-head, and in the course of half an hour he drank a quart of whiskey, and recovered from the effects of the bite.

California contains four hundred thousand square miles. This would give eight States as large as New York State, fifty as large as New Jersey, and fifty-seven as large as Massachusetts. With a population equal per square mile to that of New Jersey, California would support eighteen millions of inhabitants; if equal to New York, twenty million, if equal to Massachusetts, forty million—or fifteen million more than the entire population of the entire United States.

The last census statistics show that Alabama has more than four millions of acres of improved land; that the value of her live stock and agricultural productions exceeds one hundred millions of dollars; and that she has expended for railroads more than sixteen million dollars. The estimated value of her real and personal estate is over two hundred and twenty millions of dollars.

AN INTELLIGENT HORSE.—Some years ago, the citizens of Centerville, Indiana, were often annoyed by the conduct of a horse, when, with others, he was used in the barnyard to be watered. One day, however, the horse, though it was empty, he seized the propeller of the water pump, and, with his teeth, he pumped water into the trough for himself and the other horses. Having thus begun to water, when he was inclined to wait upon himself, he was observed, when it was observed that he always drove the other horses away until he had quenched his own thirst, after which he pruned for the rest.

English Mail of November 28.

COMMERCIAL POLICY.—Parliament met on Monday, the 22d, for the first time after the intermission of the Duke of Wellington, and on next day (Tuesday, the 23d), Mr. Villiers brought on his motion:—

“That the improved condition of the country is mainly the result of recent commercial legislation, and especially the act of 1846; that the act was a wise, just and beneficial measure; that the maintenance and further extension of the free-trade, as proposed to that of Protection, will best ensure the property and industry of the nation to bear the burdens to which they are exposed, and will most contribute to the general prosperity, welfare and contentment of the people; and that this House is ready to take into its consideration any measure consistent with the principles of these resolutions, which may be laid before it by Her Majesty's Ministers.”

The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved in amendment that the words “wise, just and beneficial,” be omitted.

The House divided, when there appeared on the question, that the words, “wise, just and beneficial,” be left out.

For the omission 236
Against 136
Majority 100

Lord Palmerston then moved in amendment to Mr. Villiers's resolution.

“That it is the opinion of this House that the improved condition of the country, and especially of the industrious classes, is mainly the result of recent legislation, which has established the principle of unrestricted competition, has abolished taxes imposed for the purposes of protection, and has thereby diminished the cost and increased the abundance of the principal articles of the food of the people. That this House is of opinion, that this policy firmly maintained and gradually extended will best enable the industry of the country to bear its burdens, and will thereby most surely promote the welfare and contentment of the people. That this House will be ready to take into consideration any measure consistent with this principle, which, in pursuance of Her Majesty's gracious speech and recommendation, may be laid before them.”

This amendment having been concurred in by Ministers, was carried by an overwhelming majority.

For the amendment 468
Against it 63
Majority for amendment 405

Parliament has therefore established the principle of Free Trade, in the food of the people, having come to the conclusion that it is sound and good, and ought to be received by all parties as the only safe basis on which the future commercial legislation of the country should proceed.

NORTH AMERICAN FISHERIES.—In the House of Lords in reply to Lord Wharfedale, the Earl of Malmesbury stated, with reference to the North American Fisheries, that Mr. Webster's letter to the Government from the Government Fisheries, was not the result of any investigation, but was the result of the negotiations. He did not know what was the cause of the letter being written, unless it resulted from circumstances which occurred to the American Government at the time of the presidential election. He must refuse to produce the state of the negotiations, but he stated the House, that the most friendly spirit prevailed between the two Governments. With the exception of that one letter, everything tended to a most satisfactory conclusion. He would produce the papers as soon as possible.

DEATH OF THE MARCHIONESS OF SLIGO.—The poor of the country of Mayo have sustained a heavy loss by the rat and sudden demise of the Marchioness of Sligo, an event which took place on Tuesday last at Westport House. Her ladyship had only attained the twenty-eighth year of her age.

The Nottingham Journal professes to be aware, that the Chancellor of the Exchequer's financial scheme is to repeal the malt tax, and the duty of 2s per £ on farmer's rental, to reduce the tax on incomes from £10 to £24, and to impose it on all incomes and wages above £20 (250) per annum and a charge of 5 per cent. tax on all incomes, of whatever amount, arising from property.

Mr. Hind, of the Observatory, Regent's-park, London, has discovered another new Planet, situated between the two bright stars in the horns of Taurus.

Mr. Howe, from Nova Scotia, had an interview with the Earl of Derby on Wednesday at his official residence in Downing-street.

QUICK TRAVELLING.—Passengers from Milwaukee to New York—a distance of 1,600 miles—come on in two days and sixteen hours, provided they are fortunate in making the connections. What would folks have said of such a journey fifty years ago?

IRELAND.—In Ireland, murders of persons offensive to the peasantry, and warnings, with threats against life, continue to be put in various directions. Four hundred pounds sterling are offered for the apprehension of the murderers of a Mr. Mansfield. Another gentleman, a Mr. White, resident near Farnsworth, has been warned, that unless he give up an employment within the bounds under Lord Rosse, the fate of Mr. Mansfield will be his.

Complaints have been made at the London police offices that persons are in the habit of firing bullets, from air-guns, through plate glass windows. It is supposed that the guns are fired from the tops of houses. It is rather a singular circumstance that the same novel offence should be perpetrated in New York about the same time.

FRANCE.—Louis Napoleon has received a call to the Throne at Palermo; by the votes of 88 out of 97 of the Executive Council of France; there being only one dissentient. The votes of the people were being taken on the subject, but already showed an immense majority in favour of the Emperor.

The Corps Legislatif will go in a body to St. Cloud, on December 1st, to present to Louis Napoleon the official result of the votes. It is expected that Louis Napoleon will be crowned by the Pope on the 2d December, and that he will be married in the Princess Yvonne, on December 15th.

The Brandy Vintage has failed in France. Prince Jerome Bonaparte has obtained his 60th year.

HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1852.

The Proprietor and Editor of this Paper takes leave respectfully to apprise his friends throughout the Island, that in order to be able to command time for the adjustment of his business accounts, and the arrangement of other important matters of private concern, which, for several years, have been accumulating in error upon his hands, he has deemed it advisable to transfer—if not permanently, for a season at least, the management of this Journal and his immediate interests therein, to his son, Mr. GEORGE T. HASZARD, whose best exertions, sustained by those of a competent Editor, he may, he feels certain, confidently assure them, will be uniformly and anxiously directed to sustain the high and long established character of the Paper, as well as, in every particular in which it may be practically susceptible of improvement, to render it still more worthy of the extensive patronage at present bestowed, and which, for a long series of years, has been conferred upon it.

In announcing this proposed change in the individual and immediate management of this Paper, we feel happy in having an opportunity to assure our old and numerous friends, the very high and grateful sense which we entertain of the uninterrupted support which, for a period of twenty-nine years, they have approvingly accorded to us as a Journalist, and it is not without a feeling of much pride and pleasure that we, at the same time, acknowledge generally the public favour and esteem which have accompanied and sustained us throughout our long career of journalism, as most convincingly evidenced by the regular increase of our Subscription List, from the period of our commencing business, in 1823, up to the present time, and by the fact that our issue (originally 150) is, and has long been in spite of talented competition, the most extensive, proceeding from the Island Press.

Honestly and sincerely delighted as we are, in having it in our power to make these truthful acknowledgments and statements, it would be unjust to our friends, and to ourselves alike—we were, through any feeling of false modesty to forbear the avowal, that the satisfaction which we experience in the retrospect of our progress as a public Journalist, and in our contemplation of our present position in that character—being still vigorous in the van, although the oldest in the field—arises chiefly from the reflection, that whatever may have been our unintentional shortcomings, and of none of any other character can we accuse ourselves—we have never either basely courted the favour of those in power, by any traitorous compliance with designs inconsistent with public freedom, or yet sought popularity by yielding our countenance and support to the visionary and delusive speculations of selfish and fraudulent demagogues, even when such might have secured us the highest of all honours; but that our success has been altogether owing to our unremitting attention to the business of our office, to our zealous endeavours to elevate, by means both of our original and selected matter, the social, moral, and political character and position of the people, by instructing them in facts, enlightening them as to principles, and eradicating false impressions, by aiming at the improvement and gratification of their literary tastes, and thus rendering them capable of the purest and highest of all enjoyments—those of the mind; and especially by our sacred regard for the sanctity of the private relations of life, by truthful independence, freedom from slander, purity of language, and integrity of purpose.

We feel that whilst as a public Journalist, still retaining the confidence and approval of a very numerous and highly respectable section of the community—a fact, which we are in a position most triumphantly to prove—we have been very upbraidly dealt with by our present local Government. We here allude to our unceremonious dismissal from the Office of Queen's Printer, after having well and faithfully discharged its onerous and important duties for the long period of twenty-five years; without having been allowed—in accordance with the principles of the Government, and the new governmental system, to appeal to the people as a candidate for their electoral suffrages. This is a wrong which we have undervalued indeed, in common with some other public characters, sustained at the hands of the existing Island Administration; for we never opposed the introduction of the Responsible System, although we were by no means backward in avowing our mistrust in the principles of the unworthy, noisy, and active demagogues, who, by false promises, and every specious and deceptive art, were seeking to dupe the people, and make them unconscious instruments for the elevation of starkupidity, ambitious folly, and vain pretence; but were in fact, and shall we trust, ever continue to be more truly liberal in the right acceptance of the word than such men can ever be. The wrong which they have done to us, we can never patiently endure for a short time longer. The period of their trial is fast approaching to its close; and the day when they will be strictly called to account, is not far distant—it will perhaps come upon them sooner than they expect. At that time, we hope, we will be able to confront them, as one of their many and detested accusers, at the bar of public opinion; and we shall then, we constantly trust, see justice done upon them, and awarded to those whom they have basely defrauded of their right to appeal to the public for the support of their electoral suffrages. We therefore hope, fully bid our time.

Although now retiring—certainly for a season, perhaps permanently—from the Editorial chair, and the management of *Haszard's Gazette*, we have no means contemplated either a temporary or entire cessation of our correspondence with our Subscribers and friends through the columns of this paper; but on the contrary, we purpose, as leisure shall serve us, to address them, in our own name, from time to time, on many subjects, in the free and candid discussion of which, we and they cannot but have a deep and common interest; and we may further be permitted to hint—we hope not egotistically—that we shall be glad to receive the assistance of our experience, as may, in no inconsiderable measure, promote the success of his undertaking, and tend to secure, for him, not only a continuance, but an increase of the public confidence and patronage, at present reposed in, and bestowed upon it.

We are glad to see that the friends of the Institute have determined on its revival; and we trust, that before the end of the season, we shall be able to congratulate our readers with an account of its having augmented its members, and increased its sphere of usefulness, in a ratio befitting the increased population, wealth, knowledge and information of the people of the town. We are satisfied that there is no want of intelligence or ambition in our youth—the examinations in the Academy, and the honorable distinction earned in other places by those who have been educated in the Island, are proofs of this. Our working mechanics, also, need not fear competition with those of any country. The young farmers are beginning to feel that, if they mean to keep up to their proper standard, they must join in the march of intellect—must add knowledge to practice, and make science subservient to industry. Our insulated situation, and long winters, afford great facilities for the accumulation of knowledge; and yet, the means of instruction, other than school learning, are extremely limited. The Mechanics' Institute has now been in existence about ten years; several grants of money have been made, philosophical and chemical apparatus provided; and a commendable made in the formation of a library; but, somehow or other, the Electrical, Pneumatic, and other machines are so totally out of order, that they might as well be wanting—the library, also, is, we hear, in a very imperfect and deranged state. In this cycle of the world's history, the language of science is every day more and more becoming the common-place-talk of all classes of society. We live in an atmosphere of improvement, and with emanations from gas, steam, magnetism, electricity, and chemistry, that it has become absolutely necessary to be learned, in order to understand and be understood. In former times, when a lad was released from school, or a youth had attained his degree at college, his education was supposed to have been completed. In these days, both find that it is but begun—that the whole of his former labours has been consumed in a twinkling—and that he is now obliged to begin work in earnest—and such as the gigantic strides of knowledge walks with, that he who would not be behind-

hand, must make the best use of his faculties, and exert all his energies. But we are free to confess, that the rising generation in Prince Edward Island are not fairly dealt with; however hungry they may be for intellectual food, unless they possess a greater quantity of wealth than is the lot of the mass, they must starve—for knowledge is not here either gratuitously communicated, or sold at moderate prices. Books, it is true, are tolerably cheap; but the will to see them is wanting. There are no public lectures from which a young man, with a good capacity, on payment of a small fee, might carry away a large amount of knowledge. A few individuals may, and do acquire information, the extent of which is astonishing, considering the few helps they get by the way—the majority remain as ignorant as before. This is sometimes painfully conspicuous; for example, when any thing of a purely scientific nature is proposed as a Lecture, scarcely any one attends; a battle conjurer, or sleight-of-hand man, however, will attract a crowded audience. Under such circumstances, it becomes the duty of those who, under happier auspices, have acquired knowledge, to impart a portion of it to those who stand in need of it; and we can point out at present no better method, than giving their services in aid of the Mechanics' Institute, during the ensuing winter. Much may be done, where there is a determination to do it. Let the different apparatus be put into good working order, and there will be no great difficulty, we think, in getting lecturers who know how to use them. A few popular exhibitions of those experiments which strike the unaccustomed mind with such astonishment as induces it to seek for the cause and reason of that, for which it is unable to account, will go a great way to induce a love of reading in many; and when it becomes evident to them, that study is attended with a quiet satisfaction and pleasure to which they had heretofore been strangers, they will soon find, that the love of knowledge will increase in proportion as it is acquired; and that it is among the admirable and beneficent dispensations of Providence, that, as the eye is never satisfied with seeing, nor the ear with hearing, so the mind is never contented with the information it has received by means of the senses,—and not only craves more and more, but has within itself the faculty of augmentation, by means of the powers of analysis, combination and reflection, with which it is so wonderfully endowed. The introductory Lecture will be given this evening, by the President; and we shall be better able to judge by the attendance, whether any thing is likely to be effected in the cause, and whether there exists that desire for the spread of knowledge which ought to characterize the inhabitants of the metropolis of a Colony.

The English Mail of the 23rd ult., was brought from Picton on Friday last by the *Grafton* (Shediac Packet). The most important news has been selected for this day's paper. The Mail by the Winter Route—Cape Traverse and Cape Tormentine—arrived last night, by which we have American papers with California dates to the 16th Nov. last. There had been a most disastrous and extensive fire at Sacramento city, in which 2300 buildings were burnt, and property to the amount of \$10,000,000 destroyed, accompanied with the loss of several lives. Another large fire, at San Francisco, to the extent of \$150,000 had occurred.

LATER NEWS FROM CALIFORNIA.

THE GREAT FIRE AT SACRAMENTO—2,500 BUILDINGS DESTROYED—LOSS OF LIFE.

The mail steamer *Illinois* arrived at New York on the 12th inst., with 540 passengers, and \$2,100,046 in gold on freight, and \$400,000 in the hands of the passengers. The dates from San Francisco are to the 16th Nov. The American steamer City of Pittsburgh was destroyed by fire at Valparaiso on the 24th Nov.

The Sacramento fire broke out on the 9th, in J street, crossing Third to K, L, and M streets, laying bare the whole space from U street south and J street north, and all between Third and Tenth streets, comprising forty blocks, and leaving homeless nine tenths of the population. The principal sufferers are Warren & Co., Young and Kibbee, Wood & Kenyon, each \$25,000; J. W. Ford & Co., Philip Bellman & Co., Marks & Friendman, G. N. Dawson, Novato & Co., G. W. Hancock, each \$20,000; El Dorado Saloon, Mac Call & Co., R. T. Brown & Co., Ballum, Foggan & Co., each \$10,000; Harwood & Harris, each \$10,000; Meeker & Co., Schoolcraft, each \$75,000; C. T. Huntington, \$50,000; John M. Nally, \$150,000.

The fire at Sacramento city destroyed 2300 buildings, among them almost every one of value in the city, and over \$10,000,000 worth of property. Great distress prevailed among the women and children. Contributions were opened to relieve the sufferers in the principal towns. San Francisco raised, in 10 days, \$50,000.

After the fire in Sacramento city, doughnuts were selling at a dollar each; coffee fifty cents a cup. Thousands are wandering around knowing no shelter for night, and the amount of suffering will be inconceivable.

Eight or ten lives had been lost by the Sacramento fire. The wind was blowing a gale at the time, and the fire raged with fearful rapidity. In one hundred and fifty buildings, many of them being brick, were erected in nine days, and hundreds of others were rapidly going up.

The fire at San Francisco, was on the evening of the 14th. The whole estimated the loss at \$150,000 to \$200,000.

Fires had occurred at Stocton and Sonora under suspicious circumstances.

The rainy season had set in, and copious showers had fallen throughout the state. The rivers were rising, and the miners were successfully employed in washing out the ore. The dry diggings were fully supplied with water, and were expected to yield a rich harvest.

The price of gold at the mines had advanced to \$17.25.

A great number of Chinese were returning home. Emigration had fallen off.

The markets were unsettled. Flour was from \$35 to \$45 a barrel.

They are taking down buildings in San Francisco and removing them to Sacramento, so great is the demand for tenements at the latter place, in consequence of the fire.

The loss by the fire in Marysville, is estimated at \$70,000. The saw mills at San Francisco were running night and day, to great was the demand for lumber for building, owing to the recent fires.

There was a heavy gale at San Francisco, Nov. 3, and much damage was done to property.

IMPORTANT FROM TOBACCO—OUTRAGE AND BLOODY BATTLE.

The New York Herald has private advices from Acapulco which give the subjoined particulars of the battle between General Blanco and Count Boulbon:—

The Mexicans are reported to have numbered about 2,000, whilst the French army under Count Boulbon, were only 250 strong. 15 of the French were killed, while the Mexicans lost more than 100. Count Boulbon then marched on Hermosilla, the capital of Sonora, and declared it independent, and was, with a handful of men, encamped within one league of Guaymas, when the vessel which brought this news left Acapulco.

The inhabitants Guaymas had all left the place.

UNITED STATES.

GRAND FIRE IN BOSTON.—On Wednesday night at 11 o'clock, a fire was discovered in Mr. Chickering's extensive piano establishment on Washington street, and in a short time the fine building was in ashes. The building was erected by Mr. C., a few years ago at a cost of \$700,000, and at the time of the fire there were within its walls about two hundred pianos, only eight of which were saved. The loss is estimated at \$200,000 only \$75,000 of which were insured.

The Royal Mail Steamer *America* arrived at Boston on Thursday night, with advices to the day previous.

On Saturday last, evidence of death was passed on four young men in New York, for crimes of murder.

Congress was opened on Monday. President Fillmore's message on the occasion was rather less voluminous than the average of such documents, although the reading of it would occupy a fast reader about an hour. We doubt his observations on the Fishery subject will be less interesting than those which he has made in the President's message.

In the course of last Summer, considerable anxiety was caused for a short time by an official intimation from the government of Great Britain, that she had been given for the protection of the Fishery upon the coast of the British Provinces in North America, against the illegal encroachments of the fishing vessels of the United States and France. The shortness of this notice, and the season of the year, seemed to make it a matter of great importance. It

was at first apprehended, that an increased naval force had been ordered to the fishing grounds, to carry into effect the British interpretation of these provisions in the Convention of 1818, in reference to the true intent of which the two governments differ. It was soon discovered, that such was not the design of Great Britain, and satisfactory explanations of the real objects of the measure, were been given both here and in London.

The unadjusted difference, however, between the two governments, as to interpretation of the first article of the convention of 1818, is still a matter of importance. American fishing vessels within nine or ten years have been excluded from waters to which they had long fished for twenty-five years after the signature of the treaty. In 1848, this exclusion was relaxed on its construction by the Bay of Fundy, by the just and liberal intention of the Home government in compliance with what we think the true construction of the convention; to open all the other outer bays to our fishermen, was abandoned, in consequence of the opposition of the colonies.

Notwithstanding this, the United States have, since the Bay of Fundy was re-opened to our fishermen in 1848, pursued the most liberal course toward the colonial fishing interest. By the revenue law of 1848, the duties on colonial fish entering our ports were very greatly reduced, and by the warehousing act, it is allowed to be entered in bond without payment of duty. In this way colonial fish has acquired the monopoly of the export trade in our market, and is entering to some extent into the home consumption. These facts were among those which increased the sensibility of our fishing interests, at the movement in question.

The illness and death of the late Secretary of State, prevented the commencement of the contemplated negotiation. Pains have been taken to collect the information required for the details of such an arrangement. The subject is attended with considerable difficulty. If it is found practicable to come to an agreement mutually acceptable to the two parties, conventions may be concluded in the course of the present winter. The control of Congress over all the provisions of such an arrangement, affecting the revenues, will of course be reserved.

By a despatch published in yesterday's *Royal Gazette*, we learn the importance of the fact, that the Royal Assent has been given to the Small Debts' Act and the Free Education Act, passed last Session.

THE KROLLMANS.—We are pained to hear a report, brought by passengers from Newfoundland per Steamer *Merlin*, that the Krollmans, who sailed from St. John's, for Demerara, in the *Triton*, have been drowned, together with the entire crew and passengers of the said vessel. We sincerely trust the report may yet be contradicted.—[Halifax paper.]

Charlottetown Markets.

Exchange 50 per cent., on Sterling SATURDAY, Dec. 18, 1852.

FROM TO	FROM TO
Sheaf, (small) pr. lb. 0 21 0 4	Butter, (fresh) 0 11 1 1
do., by quarter, 0 24 0 24	do., by the tub, 0 10 0 11
do., 0 24 0 24	Lard, 0 0 0 8
do., (small) 0 2 0 6	Tallow, 0 2 0 10
Mutton, 0 24 0 8	Wool, 1 0 1 4
Lamb, per lb., 0 2 0 4	Hempseed, per yd., 3 6 5 0
Veal, per lb., 0 2 0 4	Oats, 1 6 1 9
Hens, per lb., 0 6 0 7	Barley, per bushel, 2 6 2 9
Swamp, per lb., 0 2 0 2	Peat, per bushel, 0 4 0 11
Codfish, per cwt., 11 0 14 0	Timothy seed, bush 12 0 13 0
Turkeys, each, 2 6 3 0	Potatoes, 1 8 1 9
Corn, 0 10 1 0	Turkey, per bushel, 10 1 0 10
Bees, each, 0 10 1 0	Carrots, per bushel, 0 2 0 4
Ducks, each, 1 8 2 0	Apples, per bushel, 3 0 4 6
Partidge, 0 6 0 9	Hay, per ton, 60 0 70 0
Perch, per dozen, 0 9 0 9	Sticks, per cwt., 10 1 0 10
Clams, 0 3 0 7	Hubbards, per bushel, 0 4 0 9

GEORGE LEAVIS, Market Clerk.

Flour and Meal Market.

Saturday, December 18, 1852.

FLOUR, per bushel, 24.
OATMEAL, per bushel, 14.

PATRICK GILLIGAN, Clerk.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, 20th Dec., 1852.

WARRANTS from Number 161, of the 6th of April, 1852, to No. 185, of the date of the 16th April, 1852, both inclusive, will be paid at the Treasury on demand, together with the interest due thereon.

JOSEPH POPE, Treasurer.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, Dec 2, 1852.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to appoint Doctor FORTES as Medical Attendant to the Queen's County Jail, in the room of Doctor JARVIS, resigned.

JAMES WARBURTON, Col. Secy.

NOTICE.

THE Diocesan Church Society of Prince Edward Island, as now incorporated, will hold its First General Meeting at the Infant School Room on TUESDAY the 28th inst., at 7 o'clock, p. m., for the purpose of adopting such By-Laws as may be found necessary for its future government, choosing an Executive Committee and appointing Officers for the ensuing year.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, Patron of the Society, has kindly consented to take the Chair.

A full and general attendance of Members is requested.

Signed on behalf of the Society
D. FITZGERALD.

Dec. 20, 1852.

Charlottetown Temperance Hall Company.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders in the above Company will be held, in pursuance of the Act in 15 Victoria, Cap. 39, in the lower room of the Temperance Hall, on MONDAY, January 3, 1853, at 8 p. m.

By order of the Directors
JAMES B. COOPER, Secy.

Charlottetown, Dec. 20, 1852.

Second Concert for the Season!

BY THE SONS OF TEMPERANCE BRASS BAND.

Under the Patronage of His Excellency the Lieut. Governor.

THE Sons of Temperance BRASS BAND will give their second CONCERT on FRIDAY EVENING January 7, 1853, in the Temperance Hall, under the Patronage of His Excellency, Sir ALEXANDER and Lady BARKERMAN, who a variety of new and popular Music will be performed, under the direction of Mr. B. FORTES.

The performance to commence at 8 o'clock, p. m.

Tickets may be had at the stores of H. Stanger, Exp., Messrs. G. T. Hazard, J. W. Morrison, and J. J. Pippy.

Charlottetown, Dec. 20, 1852.

SINGING.

THE Subscriber respectfully intimates to the Public, his intention of opening Classes for instruction in the Principles of the Science of Singing, on FRIDAY EVENING, January 7, 1853, at 8 o'clock, p. m. Admission by ticket only. No Visitors allowed. The Classes will commence on MONDAY the 9th January, 1853, at the Old Court House, should a sufficient number of Pupils offer.

Music Books for Sale.

JOHN ROSS, Teacher of Music.

December 20, 1852.

Books for Christmas and New Year.

A SELECTION of the newest, best and most interesting Literature of the day will be found at GEORGE T. HASZARD'S Book Store.

Among which will be found a number of elegant binding suitable for Christmas and New Year's Presents.

Daily expected from New York, on Schooner *Hope*, completion of his Fall Supply.

Dec. 20, 1852.

JUST
A further
of the "LONDON"

THE latest styles in Millinery, hats, bonnets, and all the latest fashions in dress, are now on hand at the "LONDON" Store, No. 10, Prince Street, Halifax. A large variety of Art. No. 2000 Pieces of English and 50 per piece.

A choice lot of TEAS, viz. GAIL, Panchoco, died Citron, Spices, Mustard, Fig Biscuits, and other goods, for sale by the Subscribers.

Great George-street, Oct. 21, 1852.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20, 1852.

Boston Chemist.

THE FINEST POWDER, for use in the kitchen, is now on hand at the "LONDON" Store, No. 10, Prince Street, Halifax. A large variety of Art. No. 2000 Pieces of English and 50 per piece.

J. G.

HAS now open a DRUG STORE, at the corner of Prince Street and the Water Street, Halifax. A large variety of Art. No. 2000 Pieces of English and 50 per piece.

PAINTS, &c.

(Sold to the)

CAMPIENE.—Wine, and other goods, for sale by the Subscribers.

CRACKERS—Wine, and other goods, for sale by the Subscribers.

LEMON SYRUP, and other goods, for sale by the Subscribers.

PORTWINE, and other goods, for sale by the Subscribers.

J. G. having engaged the market for a large quantity of Art. No. 2000 Pieces of English and 50 per piece.

PEGG'S BOOTS, and other goods, for sale by the Subscribers.

CHARLOTTETOWN, Dec. 21, 1852.

DON'T burn your real Red POPE, which is a boot and will wear twice as long as any other.

PRINCE EDWARD MORROW.—Hon. CHARLES MORROW, M.P., will give a Lecture on the Moral and Political State of the British Empire, on FRIDAY, December 23rd, at 8 o'clock, p. m., at the Theatre Royal, Halifax.

TWO stray EWES, and other goods, for sale by the Subscribers.

Head Dog River, and other goods, for sale by the Subscribers.

Books—Boards—Public of P. E. I.

THE SUBSCRIBER to the Public of P. E. I. has the pleasure to announce that he has received a large quantity of the latest publications, and is now on hand at the "LONDON" Store, No. 10, Prince Street, Halifax.

THE FINEST POWDER, for use in the kitchen, is now on hand at the "LONDON" Store, No. 10, Prince Street, Halifax.

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an increased naval force had been to carry into effect the British interest in the Convention of 1810, in reference to the two governments. It was not the design of Great Britain of the real objects of the measure, in London.

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JUST RECEIVED
A LONDON SUPPLY OF NEW GOODS,
of the "LONDON HOUSE" per Steamship Canada via Halifax.

THE latest styles in Mantles and Dress Materials, viz.:
Narrow Stripes, Velvets, anti-silks, extra Lustrous, Robes in all styles; Lace and Ribbons in all colors; (Gents. fine winter Vestings; Ladies' white and black satin Slippers; Kid Gloves; extra French and extra Ribbons; Ladies' mohair Neck pieces, Barbours and Tailors' coloured Ties.

Also,
A choice lot of TEAS, very cheap; moist and London Leaf SUGAR, Fanciful Molasses, superior Currants, Raisins, Candied Citrus, Spices of all kinds, Marsh, Soap, Condensed Mustard, Fig Olive, Logwood, Redwood, Alkan, Solid Leather, &c. &c.

WASHING MADE PLEASANT AND EASY
BY THE USE OF
Boston Chemical Washing Powder.

J. GILLIGAN,
(Great George Street),
HAS now open a full and complete assortment of genuine DRUGS AND MEDICINES,
CHEMICALS, SHAVING SOAPS, PERFUMERY, &c. &c.

SHOES AND BOOTS.
BEST BOOTS AND SHOES neatly repaired, without delay, and at moderate charges. Residence near Mr. Cross's, opposite Crab's Corner.
ELIJAH PURDIE.
Charlottetown, Dec. 20, 1852.

POTASH
DON'T burn your houses saving ashes, when you can buy the real Rock POTASH at the Drug Store of M. W. SKINNER, which is a convenient and cheap article for burning Soap, and will save trouble and all risk which is incurred in saving ashes.
Medical Warehouse, Dalrymple's Corner,
December 20, 1852.

Books—Bought, Sold, or Exchanged!
THE Subscriber begs respectfully to intimate to the (reading) Public of P. E. Island, that he has his residence next to that of THOMAS PETER, Esq., and hopes to have the pleasure of offering for their inspection, a large number of New and Second-hand BOOKS, in various languages. As, during the last few years, he has disposed of nearly 10,000 Volumes, he trusts, from the increased intelligence of the times, and the further facility of having his house in Charlottetown, to be the means of more largely diffusing a taste of acquiring and useful knowledge.

FIRE! FIRE!! FIRE!!!
SECURE YOUR PROPERTY AT A SAVING
FIFTY PER CENT.
This can only be done by insuring in the MUTUAL 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 Treasurer's Office, West Street, April 6, 1852.

LET, for a Term of years, as may be agreed upon, with immediate possession, if required, a Shop and Dwelling HOUSE, situated in the occupation of ANDREW DUNCAN, Esq., in the town of Charlottetown, P. E. I.
Application to be made at the Store of
A. J. DUNCAN, & CO.

American Boots, and Shoes, Chairs, &c.
Now Landing from Boston, a further supply of
AMERICAN GOODS,
CONSISTING IN PART OF
300 PAIRS BOOTS AND SHOES
Ladies' India Rubber Boots
Womens' India Rubber Overboots
Gents' Long Gaited Boots
Men's Common thick Boots
Boys' Long thick Boots
Children's small Boots
Men's thick Brogue
American Cloth, noted for their cheapness and durability
Cotton Shootings and Shirtings
Drill Applique
Barrels of Apples and Onions
A large lot of Chairs, in great variety,
Cheap for Cash.

Cheap! Cheaper!! Cheapest!!!
At the MANCHESTER HOUSE, No. 4, Great George Street,
NORTH SIDE QUEEN SQUARE, a carefully-selected Stock of
DRY GOODS
Hardware, Cutlery, Crockery & Glasswares
American and West India Goods and Groceries, are now opening for sale at very low rates for Cash.
JOHN ARCHIBALD MACDONALD.
December 2, 1852.

FALL SUPPLY.
THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE, A
GENERAL ASSORTMENT
OF
British Manufactured Goods, Millinery, &c., &c., &c.
Just arrived per Barque Sir Alexander, from England.
WM. HEARD.
Great George Street, Oct. 12, 1852.

QUEEN SQUARE, (NO. 6.)
CHARLES SAUNDERS
WOULD respectfully thank his friends and numerous customers, for the very flattering share of patronage which they have afforded him since his commencement in business; and begs to have acquainted that he has just received from Halifax, per Schooner Elizabeth Jane, a large and well-selected assortment of
Fancy Goods and Groceries,
suitable for the season, consisting of—
CLOTHS, comprising Tweeds, Doan's, Lionskin, and Whinney, with trimmings of all descriptions; Ladies' fancy and services, Gowns, viz., Alpaca, Mohair, Muslin Delaines, Printed Cottons, Chalking, and Lyons Cloth; Cashmere and Woolen Shawls; Stays, Gloves, and Hosiery; white and red Flannels, Blankets, and Bed Ticking; Fancy Silks, Silk Handkerchiefs, Silk and Cotton Yarns, Neck Ties, Stockings, Mufflers and Comforters; white, striped, and grey Cottons, and Cotton Warp.
Liquors and Groceries.
Choice Cognac Brandy, and Jamaica Spirit.
Tea, Tobacco, Coffee, Molasses, Sugar, Raisins, Soap, and Candles.
A few boxes superior Dugby Herring.
Also, on hand, a few sets of good HAUSELLS.
The above Goods will be sold at UNUSUALLY low prices, for Cash, and good Produce.
All persons indebted to the Subscriber, are requested to make immediate payment, to save trouble and unnecessary expense.
Charlottetown, Dec. 6, 1852. I. & R. G.—41.

Glasgow and Manchester House.
DAVID WILSON,
No. 3, Richmond street,
HAS just received per Brig Alexander from Liverpool, and other arrivals from Halifax, a large addition to his very extensive STOCK OF
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 Woolen Shawls, Tweeds, Orlean, Scotch Tartan, Ermine Cloaking, Black Lace Flouncing, Lady Mayores and Duches Shawls, Cashmere Dresses, Woolen Broad Cloths, of all colors, Flannels, Red Quills, Coats, Blankets, Carpeting, Marcelline Counterpanes, &c., &c.
—ALSO—
A general assortment of Teas, Leaf, Crushed and Brown Sugar, Molasses, Coffee, Sugar, Drugs, Oil, Window Glass, Crockery-ware, Glassware, Fancy Soap, Confectionery &c., &c., all of which he offers at unprecedented low prices for prompt payment.
No. 3, Richmond Street,
Nov. 16, 1852.

NEW GOODS
THE Subscriber has much pleasure in announcing to the public that he has completed his
FALL STOCK OF GOODS,
by the arrival of the *Mary Ellen* from Halifax, and will sell at unusually low prices for Cash, this being about the last importation of Dry Goods from Halifax, intending purchasers will find it to their advantage to examine them before purchasing elsewhere, as they comprise almost every article in the **DRY GOODS LINE,** and a larger assortment of some kind, than can be found in any other store. They consist in part of 45 pieces black, brown and blue Beaver, Pilot and Whinney CLOTHS; black, brown and blue Superfine Cloth; checked, checked and Oxford grey Doan's and Keweenaw; Elephant, Buffalo and Canadian Cloth; black, brown, blue, checked and green AMERICAN SATINETS; drab, brown, blue and black LIONSKIN; 100 pieces printed, colored and black Orlean, Delaines, Cashmeres, Corbels, Lustrous and Alpaca; black, watered and embossed Orleans, Shot Lustrous; black, brown and shot Gros de Naples; purple and black watered Oriental, black Satin and Gany Vesting, &c. &c.
JOHN ANDREW MACDONALD.
December 14, 1852.

Books, Stationery, &c.
THE Subscriber has received, from Edinburgh, London, and the United States, his
FALL SUPPLY OF GOODS,
being the most extensive Stock of Books and Stationery offered for Sale in the Lower Provinces, and comprising—
Writing Papers; of every description—plain and ruled, and at very low prices
Gold Pens and Pen-cases
Steel Pens—a large assortment
Ink, in bottles; and Ink Bottles, of various kinds
Pencil-nibbers and Pocket Books
Check-books and Books
Work Boxes, Desks, and Travelling Cases
Diaries for 1853
Religious Works, of the best authors
Standard Histories, of the most recent date
Works in General Literature
Atlases and Maps of the Society for the diffusion of Useful Knowledge
School Books, of all kinds.
Catalogues of the extensive Stock comprised in the above, are now ready. It will be sold Wholesale and Retail, at the lowest prices.
GEO. T. HAZARD.
Nov. 22, 1852.

FOR SALE, or to Let,
THE DWELLING HOUSE, Out-house, and Premises, and Lot of LAND, in Georgetown, No. 3, Third Range, Letter B. Application to be made to B. Wilson, Charlottetown, or to WILLIAM SANDERSON, Esq., Georgetown.
Nov. 16, 1852.

RIGHT! LIGHT!! LIGHT!!!
Real Sperm, Price's Balsam Sperm, Composite, and Tallow CANDLES!
For Sale by the Package, Cheap for Cash.
At A. & J. DUNCAN & Co's.
Dorchester-st., Oct. 28, 1852.
Per Schooner "EMILY," from Halifax,
M. W. SKINNER
HAS received his FALL SUPPLY OF GENUINE
British Drugs and Medicines,
including every thing in his line: French and English Perfumery, Toilet Soaps, Hair Oil, Pomades, Clavier's Cresson Cream, Buffalo Oil, Honey, Pomades, Potey & Co's Cold Cream; a large assortment French Soaps, Tooth, Cloth, and Nail Brushes, and a large variety of superior Hair Brushes. All kinds Spices and Essences for Flavoring: Canned Lemon, Orange and Citrus Peel. Sanger's Mustard in 1/2 Tin, and a great variety of Pickles and Sauces. Among his large supply of Confectionery are Cod Liver Oil Lozenges, in Tin, at 1/2 each; Acidulated Pine Apple, Jargonelle Pear, and Raspberry Drops, Hermetically Sealed, to preserve the Flavor. A large assortment of Fancy and Miscellaneous Articles, Medical Instruments, &c., and many articles suitable for presents for the approaching New Year; all kinds of fresh Fruit, Figs, Raisins, Nuts, Prunes, &c.
Paris, &c., just landing from Boston.
Medical Warehouse, Dalrymple's Corner,
November 29, 1852.

FOR CHARLOTTETOWN.
THE Superior Seal-chose A. J. fast-selling Barque SIR ALEXANDER, 200 tons, Captain John Walsh, will sail from Liverpool, G. B., on the 24th of April, 1853. This Barque has comfortable accommodations for CABIN and STEERAGE PASSENGERS; and the Captain has had this vessel built and fitted expressly for the carrying trade between this Port and Liverpool, hopes to merit a share of public patronage.
Rate of Freight and Passage, moderate.
For further particulars, please apply to Messrs. D. COOPER & CO., Liverpool, or to the Owner,
W. W. LARD,
Charlottetown, Dec. 14, 1852. 10c.

PAINTS, PRINTS, RUM, CHEESE!!
BY AUCTION.
TO clear sundry consignments, the following will be sold without reserve on **THURSDAY**, the 23d, at 12 o'clock, at the Subscribers Store, No. 234 and 235, at 12 o'clock, and 184
184 Cwt. No. 1, 2 and 3 White Lead in Tins of 10lbs and 14lbs.
14 Cwt. Black Paint in Tins
14 Do. Yellow do.
80 Pieces Gown Prints
20 Half-chest Tea
20 Boxes Soap
5 Superior Cheese
1 Cask Rum, 16 proof
1 Piece Carpeting
1 Box Tobacco
And a further variety.
JAMES H. HARRIS, Auctioneer.
Charlottetown, Dec. 21, 1852.

Unreserved Sale of Dry Goods, Furs, Hats, Caps, Teas, &c. &c.
By **A. H. YATES.**
AT THE STORE, lately occupied by Mr. NICHOLAS BRUCE, QUEEN STREET, ON WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY next, 23d and 24th December.
The Stock consists of
BROAD CLOTHS, TWEEDS, Batists, Cottons, Prints
Carpetings, Druggs, Hearth Rugs
Door Mats, Cotton Warp. MUSLIN DELAINES
Oleum, Lustrous, Ginghams
Embroideries, white and colored TOILET QUILTS
Marcelline and Vanosine Blinds, greens and white
Crinoline and white, blue and white, green and white and cream and white DAMASKS for Curtains,
Bed Ticks, Striped Shirtings
Cotton Seeds, Cotton Balls, Threads
Bonnet and Cap RIBBONS
French and Satin Finish HATS, Glazed do.
Kosmoth Hats, Cloth Caps, Fur do., in great abundance,
JEWELRY
Stone, Maroon, Squirrel, Musk, Mink, and Sable MUFFS, CUFFS and VICTORIES.
A Superior article in TEA.
GREAT BARGAINS may be expected, as the whole of the above GOODS MUST be sold by the end of this Month.
J. W. C. DECHMAN.
December 17, 1852.

PRIME! PRIME! PRIME!
American Baldwins, Greenings and Russet Apples.
THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his customers and friends that he has received per Eliza, Echo and Garland, his FALL SUPPLY of
American Goods,
comprising Baldwins, Greenings, and Russet Apples, selected from one of the best orchards in the United States—please
Call and Try
Before you Buy.
AMERICAN CHAIRS—consisting of Rocking, Nursery and Parlor Chairs, cane bottoms; 60 dozen Wood Chairs, 20 dozen Pairs, Corn Brooms, Nests of Teas, Boxes Clothes Pins, Grass and Bleigh Mats, Corn Whups, Knife Trays, Willow Carriages, Barrow, Wash Stands, Toilet Tables, Bed Room Stools, Lathing Glasses, Bedsteads with Cane Mattresses to match, Fluid Lamp, &c. &c. which he will dispose of at the lowest prices.
Nov. 29, 1852. [Sd.] H. W. LOBBAN.

PORTER and ALE, &c.
Just Landing per Schooner "EUDEVILLE," from Halifax
DOZENS GUINNESS'S DUBLIN PORTER, (a good article) Disto Pale Scotch ALE.
ALSO, ON HAND,
Port and Sherry WINE
Dark and Pale BRANDY
Holland GIN
Burning FLUID and Patent OIL.
All are warranted to be of a Superior quality. For Sale low by the Subscriber,
CHARLES DEMPSEY.
Dec. 6. 4in. E.G. & Is!

Fruit! Fruit!! Fruit!!!
Just received from New York and Halifax
80 BARRELS APPLES, Russets, for family use
Oranges, Lemons, Dates, Prunes, &c.,
Fresh Figs, Turkey and Malaga,
Fresh Currants and Raisins in boxes, half-boxes, and quarts
A few boxes Quinces
Dried Apples and Peaches
Bugs Nuts, Wall, Hazel, & Brazil
Jordan Almonds and preserved Fruit.
For Sale at GILLIGAN'S Drug Store.
Dec. 6, 1852. 4c.

WHOLESALE.
William Elliott & Co.,
OF Boston, United States, Merchant, have constantly on 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, Crushed Sugar, Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Sugar, Molasses, Flour, Navy Brand, Cheese, Spirits, Vinegar, Candles, Soap, Tobacco, Rosh, Pitch, Tin, Buckets and Teas, &c.
Please apply to their Agent,
HENRY PALMER.
September 28, 1852.

Mulligatway Paste.
THE Subscriber has received, per "Falcon" from London, a Supply of the above celebrated Paste for Fish, Curry Paste for Meats, Anchovy and Shrimp do., Curry Powder, Mixed Pickles, Imperial mixed do., Cauliflower, Ginkin, White and brown Onions, Piccalilli, Red Cabbage, Walnuts, Chilies, Capicorns, Gava Jelly and Marmalade, Orange and Lemon Marmalade, Prunes in Bottles, Crystallized Apricots, Greening, Peas and Pine Apples, Peas in Syrup, Boxes and Jars Curzon Ginger, Lemon Pickle, Chili and Tarragon Vinegar, French and Champagne do., very superior; French Olives; Soda, Reading, John Bull, Tomato, King of Oude, Megal or Chetan, Worcester, Sir Robert Peel, Harvey's, and Boyer's Sauces; Boyer's Relish, India Roy, Essence of Shrimps, Essence of Anchovies, Salted Cream, Luscious Oil-in-jar and half pint fancy Decanters, Cayenne Vinegar, Raspberry do., India Mangoes, Capers, Red and black Currant Jelly, West India Tamarinds; Prepared Orange, Lemon, Peach, and Noyau Jelly; Anchoy, Sardines, Essences for Flavoring, Prepared Condensed, Tom. Jus. Malt, Hard's Fortissimo Food, Custard Powder, Baking do., Orange Flower Water, Rose do., Mixed Spice, Cayenne Pepper, Dried Chilies, Mustard Catnip, Walnut do., Canned Peas, Macaroni, Vermicelli, Gelatine, Cat langines, Basket Salt, Durham Mustard—in bottles and kegs, Double Gl'ister Cheese, Treacle, &c. &c. &c.
Wm. R. WATSON.
Reddie's New Building, Queen Street,
June 7, 1852.

FOR CHARLOTTETOWN.
THE Superior Seal-chose A. J. fast-selling Barque SIR ALEXANDER, 200 tons, Captain John Walsh, will sail from Liverpool, G. B., on the 24th of April, 1853. This Barque has comfortable accommodations for CABIN and STEERAGE PASSENGERS; and the Captain has had this vessel built and fitted expressly for the carrying trade between this Port and Liverpool, hopes to merit a share of public patronage.
Rate of Freight and Passage, moderate.
For further particulars, please apply to Messrs. D. COOPER & CO., Liverpool, or to the Owner,
W. W. LARD,
Charlottetown, Dec. 14, 1852. 10c.

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