

# HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

FARMERS' JOURNAL, AND COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

Established 1823.

Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, Saturday, November 12, 1853.

New Series. No. 85.

**Haszard's Gazette.**  
GEORGE T. HASZARD, Proprietor and Publisher.  
Published every Wednesday and Saturday morning.  
Office, South side Queen Street, P. E. Island.  
TERMS.—Annual Subscription, 15s. Discount for cash in advance.

**TERMS 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.—18 lines, 4s.—24 lines, 4s. 6d.—30 lines, 5s.—36 lines, 5s. 6d.—42 lines, 6s.—48 lines, 6s. 6d.—for each additional line. One fourth of the above for each continuation.  
Advertisements sent without limitation, will be continued until forbid.

**Georgetown Mails.**  
THE MAILS for Georgetown will further Notice, will be made up and forwarded every Monday and Friday morning at nine o'clock.  
THOS. OWEN, Postmaster General.  
May 2, 1853.

**A BAZAAR.**  
WILL be held at the Temperance Hall, at Charlottetown, on Thursday, the 12th day of January, 1854, to aid in the erection of the Parsonage House, in connection with St. John's Church, at Camp. Contributions will be thankfully received by the following Ladies:  
MRS. JERKINS. MRS. T. DEBRISAY,  
" FITZ GERALD. " E. PALMER,  
" CUNDALL. " R. T. ROACH.

**A BAZAAR.**  
THE Christian Public are hereby notified, that the Ladies of the BAPTIST CHURCH and congregation, are holding a BAZAAR in the Temperance Hall on Thursday the 29th, December, to aid in raising funds for the erection of a Tower and Porch to the said Chapel.  
Contributions in donations or work, will be thankfully received by either of the undersigned Committee.

Mrs. W. BARNSTAD,  
" J. McGEORGE,  
" D. WILSON,  
" J. WEATHERS,  
" J. SCOTT,  
" J. LOVE,  
" T. DEBRISAY,  
" J. CURRY.  
Charlottetown, Nov. 1, 1853. (All papers.)

**Charlottetown Gas Light Company.**  
NOTICE.  
A Special General Meeting of Stock holders in the above Company will be held in the Temperance Hall, on Monday, the 14th of November next, at 11 o'clock, to consider the propriety of increasing the Capital Stock of the said Company, by issuing an additional number of Shares, or otherwise.  
By order of the Board,  
JOHN GAINSFORD, Secretary.  
Nov. 1st 1853. All papers.

**Charlottetown Gas Works.**  
NOTICE.  
It is requested that all parties wishing to become Gas Consumers, this season, will give early notice in writing to the Companies' Engineer, at the Works, so that no time may be lost in laying the service pipes, and internal fittings, which will be done according to priority of application.

The Gas Company has engaged an experienced Gas fitter, from Scotland, and have imported an assortment of Lamps, Pendants, Brackets, &c., which may be seen in a few days at the Works.  
By JOHN GAINSFORD, Secy.  
Oct 24, 1853. In all the papers.

**A CARD.**  
THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the Public generally that he has commenced business as a Commission Merchant and Auctioneer.  
At the corner of Queen and Sydney Streets, and hopes by promptness and punctuality to merit a share of their patronage.  
ARTEMAS G. SIMMS.  
CASH advanced upon articles left for Auction.

**A CARD.**  
THE undersigned having this day entered into CO-PARTNERSHIP as GENERAL and COMMISSION MERCHANTS, their Business heretofore carried on by them individually, will in future be conducted under the Name and Firm of LONG-WORTH & YATES.  
FRANCIS LONGWORTH,  
ALBERT H. YATES.  
Charlottetown, P. E. Island,  
June, 16th, 1853.  
N. B. The AUCTION business will at all times receive their best attention.

**Dissolution of Copartnership.**  
NOTICE is hereby given that the Copartnership heretofore existing between the Subscribers under the firm of CROSS & RENDLE, Tanners & Curriers, hath been this day dissolved, by mutual consent. And all persons indebted to the said firm are hereby requested to make payment to Christopher Cross.  
CHRISTOPHER CROSS,  
JOHN RENDLE.  
Charlottetown, 14th Sept., 1853.  
N. B.—Likewise all persons having any demands against the said parties will please to render their accounts for settlement.

**J. S. DEALEY,**  
COMMISSION MERCHANT AND  
Ship Broker,  
No. 7, SOUTH STREET, NEW YORK.  
Freights and Vessels procured, at short notice for Europe, the British Provinces, West Indies, Australia and California. Barges secured for the latter places.

**Temperance Hall Company.**  
AT A MEETING of the Directors of the above Company, held in the Temperance Hall, this evening, the following Resolution was unanimously adopted:  
"Resolved, That the Treasurer (Mr. John W. Morris) be instructed to take the necessary legal measures for the recovery of all uncollected Subscriptions to the Temperance Hall Company."  
By Order,  
J. R. COOPER, Secy.  
Charlottetown, March 17, 1853.

### NATIONAL EMBLEMS:

**THEIR LEGENDARY HISTORIES.**  
Full white the Bourbon lily blows,  
And fairer haggly England's rose;  
Nor shall among the symbols smite,  
Green Ireland! of thy lily isle.  
In Scotland grows a warlike flower,  
Too rough to bloom in lady's bowers;  
His crest when high the soldier bears,  
And spurs his courser on the wars—  
O there it blossoms—there it blows—  
The thistle's grown about the rose!

ALLAN CUNNINGHAM.  
All our readers, doubtless, are aware, that the rose is the national flower of England—the shamrock, of Ireland—the thistle, of Scotland—and the fleur-de-lis, or lily, of France; but as some among them may not be aware of the circumstances which led to their becoming so, we subjoin the following information on the subject.

The most disastrous and troublesome period of our English history, from the Norman conquest to the present time, was undoubtedly that which elapsed between the accession of Henry VI. and that of Henry VII., extending over a period of fifty years. Never was there so many rival claimants for the throne—never were the pretensions of any more fiercely or perseveringly maintained; scarcely had one candidate departed from the stage, when another started up to fill his place; and surely it is strange, that the longest and most bloody civil war which ever desolated England should have been named after the loveliest flower in our gardens; and that the rose, which we hold sacred as the emblem of love and beauty, should then have been the badge of parties carrying on a sanguinary civil war.

The circumstances which led to such an anomaly is briefly this: In the early part of the reign of Henry VI., about the year 1450, a few nobles and gentlemen were discussing the question which then agitated the heart of every one who loved his country—namely who was the rightful heir to the English throne? After a time they adjourned to the Temple Gardens, thinking that they would there be more free from interruption. Scarcely, however, had they arrived, when they perceived Richard Plantagenet, afterwards Duke of York, approaching. Unwilling to continue the conversation in his presence, a deep silence ensued. He, however, asked what they had been so anxiously talking about when he joined them, and whether they espoused the cause of his party, or that of the usurper, Henry of Lancaster, who then filled the throne. A false and absurd politeness prevented their making any reply, he added, "Since you are so reluctant to tell me your opinion in words, tell me by signs; and let him that is an adherent to the house of York, pull a white rose, as I do."

Then, said the Earl of Somerset, 'let him who hates lattery, and dares to maintain the cause of our lawful but absent king, even in the presence of his enemies, gather a red rose with me.'  
'Be it so,' said the brave Earl of Warwick. 'My flower shall be a white rose; and, as I pull it, I pledged myself to be a staunch supporter of the house of York.'  
'Well,' replied the Earl of Suffolk, 'I will follow the Earl of Somerset's example; and gather a red rose, in token that I am ready to defend the cause of Henry of Lancaster with the last drop of my blood.'  
'But,' said Vernon, a friend of Plantagenet's, 'before gathering any more roses, we ought to agree, that whichever party has the greatest number, gains the day.'

This proposition was at once agreed to by all; but now their angry passions began to rise, and fierce and bitter threats were uttered on both sides, each prophesying with bitter taunts and execrations, the speedy downfall of the other. At length they separated, to make known to their various friends the badges which were henceforth to distinguish the adherents of the houses of York and Lancaster.  
A few years after this event, an effort was made to reconcile the contending parties. Several of the most powerful nobles on both sides met, and certain articles of peace were agreed on, which were afterwards signed by the king and his ministers, and the Duke of York and his friends; and in order to give publicity to the circumstance, a procession to St. Paul's Cathedral was appointed, when the Duke of York led Margaret of Anjou, wife of Henry VI., by the hand; and the rival roses were seen in conjunction. The joy of the nation, however, which had been groaning under the miseries of the long protracted war, was destined to be but of short continuance; for, ere long, the flames which had been smothered, not extinguished, broke out again with increased violence, and raged with redoubled fury; and it was not until Henry VII. of Lancaster, by his marriage with Elizabeth of York, eldest daughter of Edward IV., united for ever the rival houses, and thus put an end to the civil war, that the roses then blundered together became the national flower of England, and were emblazoned on her arms, and on the coin of the realm. Well might Sir Walter sing in one of his poems:

Let merry England proudly rear  
Her blazon'd rose, fought so dear!  
In the language of flowers, the rose is the emblem of love and beauty, and the symbol of secrecy.

Where'er we pass,  
A triple grass  
Shoots up with dew drops streaming!  
As softly green

Through mossy crystal gleaming,  
Oh, the shamrock! the green immortal shamrock!  
Chosen leaf  
Of bard and chief,  
Of Erin's native shamrock.

St. Patrick, the Apostle of Ireland, or, as her people love better to hear him called, her patron saint, was born, according to the best authorities, at Saburnis, in North Britain.—His father was a priest, and his mother a sister of St. Martin, the celebrated bishop of Tours. When about sixteen years of age, he was taken prisoner by some pirates, who brought him over with them to Ireland; and there sold him as a slave to a certain MacBrien, with whom he remained for six years, performing the most servile offices. It was during this period he felt an earnest desire to preach the gospel to those around him, many of them being deplorably ignorant of the way of salvation. At the expiration of the six years, he was most fortunately enabled to purchase his freedom with a piece of gold he had accidentally found in a field which had been just ploughed up.

He immediately returned to England, and hastened to rejoin his parents, who were filled with joy at once more beholding the son they had long mourned for as dead; but although enjoying the pleasure of freedom, and surrounded by those to whom he was most tenderly attached, the youthful Patrick was far from happy. Again and again did his earnest desire to labour as a missionary among the Irish recur to him, and each time with redoubled vigour. It was strengthened, too, by a dream he had about this time, in which he saw a man bringing him a letter from Ireland and saying to him: "We beseech thee, the holy youth, come over and dwell among us."

At length, after much and anxious deliberation, his determination was taken; and once taken, all the persuasion, entreaties and arguments of his parents and friends failed to move him. Feeling, however, that the manner in which his early life had been passed rendered further study and preparation necessary, he passed over into France, and placed himself under the guidance and tutelage of his uncle, the good bishop of Tours, with whom he spent some years. He afterwards prosecuted his studies under the care of Gernandus, bishop of Auxerre, by whom he was subsequently ordained, and appointed "chief bishop of the school in Ireland." And now, being in every way qualified for the post, the time had arrived for him to put his long-cherished desire into execution. Accordingly, he went to Ireland, and landed at Wicklow in the year 432. Once there, he lost no time in commencing his holy labour. He travelled through the entire country, and was everywhere received with delight by multitudes, who hung with rapture on his words. One day, whilst preaching at Tara, he was anxious to explain the doctrine of the Trinity; the people, however, failed to understand, and refused to believe that there would be three Gods, and yet but one. The holy man paused for a moment, absorbed in thought, and then seeing a shamrock peeping forth from the green turf on which he stood, he gathered it, and showing it to them, exclaimed: "Do you not see in this simple little wild flower how three leaves are united on one stalk, and will you not then believe what I tell you from the Sacred Volume, that there are indeed three Persons, and yet but one God?" His audience without difficulty understood this simple yet striking illustration; and to the inexpressible delight of St. Patrick, eagerly embraced the doctrine of the truth of which he was so anxious to impress them. From that period the shamrock became the national emblem of Ireland; and dearly is it loved and cherished by her affectionate and warm hearted people.

St. Patrick, after prosecuting his Labours for many years with unwearied energy and unprecedented success, died at the Abbey of Saul, in Down, on the 17th of March (called after him St. Patrick's day,) in the year 465, or, according to others, 492.—There has been much dispute among botanists as to what particular plant is the genuine national flower of Ireland; it is now, however, generally supposed to be the wood sorrel (*Oxalis acetosella*). Dr. Withering, however, maintains that it is the white clover (*Trifolium repens*). In the modern language of flowers, the shamrock has been considered too insignificant to have a place. Among the ancients, however, Hope was generally represented as a beautiful child, standing on tip-toe, with a spear of shamrock in her hand.

Full white the Bourbon lily blows,  
Clovis, the founder of the French monarchy, ascended the throne in the year 481; and about two years afterwards, he married Clotilda, a niece of Gondebaud, king of Burgundy. Our readers will remember that many of the large districts, which are now merely French provinces, were then separate kingdoms, each governed by its respective sovereigns. Clotilda was a Christian, and that not in name only; she was therefore naturally anxious that her husband, to whom she was devotedly attached, should embrace her religion. Her arguments, however, though affectionately urged, were for a long time unavailing. But by degrees her gentle and consistent conduct, and her cheerful readiness to comply with his wishes in everything, save where her religion was concerned, won upon the king, and his prejudices gradually yielded to the truth; and at length, during the battle of Tolbiac, fought between the French and Germans, when the former were well-nigh vanquished by their more numerous antagonists, Clovis exclaimed aloud, in the presence of his disheartened soldiers, "O God of Clotilda, if thou wilt grant me this victory, I will henceforth worship no God but thee!" The prayer was heard; his army immediately rallied, and the Germans were defeated with great slaughter. Faithful to his vow, made under the excitement of imminent danger, Clovis was shortly afterwards baptised with great pomp and splendour.

E'en then a wish, I said to power—  
A wish that to my latest hour  
I should strongly leave my breast—  
That I, for poor old Scotland's sake,  
Some useful plan or task could make,  
Or sing a song at least.  
The rough bar-billie spreading wide  
Among the heather-side,  
I turned the weather-side aside,  
And spared the symbol dear!

In the reign of Malcolm I., about the year 1010, Scotland was invaded by the Danes, who made a descent on Aberdeenshire, and landed at Buchaness, intending to storm Slains Castle, a fortress of importance, situated close to the most eastern point of Scotland, and therefore convenient for the Danes, at any time they might feel inclined to pay a hostile visit to their warlike neighbours. The still and silent hour of midnight was selected as the most suitable time for commencing the attack; and as their presence was as little expected as desired, they flattered themselves they should, without much trouble, succeed in taking possession of the castle. Wisely determined, however, to leave nothing to chance, they took every precaution to make the necessary preparations complete. When all was ready, and the night sufficiently far advanced to inspire them with a reasonable hope that the inmates of the castle were asleep, the word of command was given, and they commenced their march. Slowly and cautiously they advanced, taking off their shoes to prevent the possibility of their footsteps being heard. No voice broke the deathlike silence; not a gleam of light illumed their onward path save that one or two

Sentinel stars kept their watch in the sky,  
as if to guide them to the castle. They now approached within a short distance of its lofty towers, and their hearts beat quick in joyous anticipation of a speedy victory. No sound was heard from within; not a light appeared in the windows; the inhabitants are fast asleep. Their labours are now well nigh over. They can scarcely refrain from exclamations of delight, for they have but to swim across the moat, and place the scaling ladders, and the castle is theirs! But in another moment a cry from the invaders themselves rouses the inmates to a sense of their danger; the guards fly to their posts; the soldiers mount their arms, and quick as thought pursue the now trembling Danes, who fly unresistingly before them. Whence arose this sudden change in the face of affairs? From a very simple cause. It appears that the moat, instead of being filled with water, as the Danes had expected, was in reality dried up, and overgrown with thistles, which pierced the unprotected feet of the assailants, who, tortured with pain, forgot their cautious silence, and uttered the cry which had of course alarmed the sleeping inmates of the castle.

Thus, then, we find the inconspicuous thistle—somehow like the Geese in the Capitol—was the means of preserving Scotland from falling into the hands of her enemies; and in token of gratitude it was henceforth adopted as the national emblem, and has ever since been held in the highest veneration by her hardy sons.

In the language of flowers, the thistle is the emblem of self-defence. The motto used by the Knights of the Thistle, or of St. Andrew, is peculiarly appropriate to their floral badge, "Nemo me impune lacesset"—No one shall touch me with impunity; or, in plain Scotch, "Tak tent how ye meddle wi' me."

Ellis, in his narrative of Captain Jame's voyage, says that he carried a frozen mass of what he believed to be part, and laid it before the fire, when presently the whole room was filled with a cloud of musketoes. They had clustered together and become a frozen mass like bees when about to throw off their swarms.

An Italian Proverb says, the teacher is like the candle which lights others in consuming itself.

four by the bishop of Reims; and an old legend tells us, that immediately after the ceremony, an angel appeared to him, and presented him with a fleur-de-lis to testify the signal approbation of Heaven, and to confirm his right to the French throne. Since that period, France has been called "the empire of lilies." The coat-of-arms of Clovis and his successors was a field of azure, seeded with golden fleurs-de-lis. Until the reign of Charles V., a great many fleurs-de-lis were united to form the arms. He, however, reduced them to three, the number still retained, white being also the colour of the national flag, all were united to show that the fleurs-de-lis represented France and its sovereigns. It is, however, strange to say, a much disputed point, whether the three signs seen on the escutcheon of the French monarchs were really fleurs-de-lis. Some imagine that they represented the toads which formed the crest of the helmet worn by Pharamond; and others, the golden bees which were discovered in the tomb of Childeric at Tournay, in 1655. Whatever they may have been, however, Louis VII. ceased his shield, crest, and coins with them; and Philip Augustus, his standard. We ourselves are very much inclined to think that they were fleurs-de-lis; because Louis IX. (St. Louis) took for his device a marguerite or daisy and fleur-de-lis, in allusion to the name of Queen Marguerite, his wife, and the arms of France, which were also his own. He also had a ring made, round which a relief in enamel represented a garland of marguerites and fleurs-de-lis. One was engraven on a sapphire, with these words: "This ring contains all we love." Thus did the excellent prince show his people that he loved nothing but religion, France and his wife.

Louis VII. adopted the fleur-de-lis as his badge when he formed the Crusade, which circumstance led to its being called fleur-de-louis: this name was afterwards corrupted into fleur-de-luc; and after a long lapse of years, it was changed to fleur-de-lis, by which name it is now universally known.

Before concluding this short sketch—embodying popular tradition, whatever may be said of historical fact—it might be as well to mention, that the consecrated banner borne by Joan of Arc at the siege of Reims, represented the Deity grasping the globe of the earth, surrounded by fleur-de-lis. And in order to reward the services rendered to France by this heroic and most extraordinary girl, as well as to perpetuate the memory of them, Charles VII. gave her family the surname of La.

In the language of flowers, the lily is the emblem of innocence and purity.

A CHEERFUL HEART—I once heard a young lady say to an individual, "your countenance is like the rising sun, for it always gladdens me with a cheerful look." A merry or cheerful countenance is one of the things which Jeremy Taylor said his enemies or persecutors could not take away from him. There are some persons who spend their lives in this world as they would spend their lives shut up in a dungeon. Every thing is made gloomy and forbidding. They go moaning and complaining from day to day, that they have no little, and are constantly anxious, lest what they have should escape out of their hands. They always look upon the dark side and can never enjoy the good. That is not religion. Religion makes the heart cheerful, and when its large and benevolent principles are exercised, man will be happy in spite of himself.

The industrious bee does not stop to complain that there are so many poisonous flowers and thorny branches on its road, but buzzes on, selecting his honey where he can find it, and passing quietly by the places where it is not. There is enough in this world to complain about and find fault with, if men have the disposition.

We often travel on a hard and uneven road; but with a cheerful spirit and a heart to praise God for his mercies, we may walk therein with comfort, and come to the end of our journey with peace.—Dreyer.

LACE BARK TREE.—In the West Indies is found a tree, the inner bark of which resembles lace or net-work. This bark is very beautiful, consisting of layers which may be pulled out into a fine white web, three or four feet wide. It is sometimes used for ladies' dresses.

It is complained of that no monument has yet been erected in honor of Benjamin Franklin. The craft, certainly ought to rear for him an imposing one.

CLEANINGS FROM LATE PAPERS.

LARGE SHIP. The "Newburyport Herald," referring to the launch of the Great Republic, says:— "Mr. McKay, we hear, will immediately commence the construction of a ship larger than this, which he is to build by contract. "The theory has been started of building a ship so large, that she will pass through the ocean with comparatively little motion; plunging directly through the waves, without rising upon them, and so high above them that the highest waves will always be below the deck. It is a daring thought, but in view of what has been accomplished already, who will venture to denounce it as absurd? There are those bold enough to predict, that a ship will yet be built that will pass through the stormy waves on the ocean with as stately a progress as a vessel of a hundred tons through a river in the same gale. " [That such a ship can be built we have no doubt at all, but it will have to draw about 50 or 60 feet of water. Such a vessel could enter very few ports in the world, because there is not a sufficient depth of water to float such a vessel. It would not be wise, we think, to build vessels of such magnitude. There is certainly a limit to the economic size of vessels, but what that is we cannot tell, nor can any other person at present; experience alone can settle this question. A ship named the Columbus, built at Quebec, in 1824, by Charles Wood, was nearly as large tonnage as the Great Republic. It was launched with 4,000 tons of cargo on board. It was 300 feet long, 50 feet in breadth and 30 feet deep. Her speed was so very great that she took only 54 days to cross the Atlantic, anchored safely in the Downs, and in a storm was afterwards driven on the coast of France, and wrecked. There is certainly a great difference between the voyage of the Columbus, 54 days and the Sovereign of the Seas, 14 days—so much for 29 years progress.

A portrait of Shakespeare, printed in chromolithography, uniform in size, style and color with the original in Lumley Castle, has been exhibited in London, by Mr. Vincent Brooks. The new process by which the portrait has been produced, seems remarkably well adapted to reading the force and solidity of oil painting upon paper, by means of the press, and if it does not yet reach to some of the peculiarities of an oil picture, it still possesses considerable advantages in power over the ordinary printing in colors, and in the imitation of the state of a picture painted in oil, even to the close resemblance of the cracks which so frequently occurs in the opaque and thickly empasted parts. This effect has been very successfully carried out in the present specimen.

DURABILITY OF WOOD.—The piles under the London bridge have been driven 500 years, and on examining them in 1846 they were found to be little decayed. Old Savoy Palace, in the city of London, was built 650 years ago, and the wooden piles, consisting of oak, elm, beech and chestnut, were found upon recent examination to be perfectly sound. Of the durability of timber in a wet state, the piles of a bridge built by the Emperor Trajan, over the Danube, afford a striking example. One of these piles was taken up and found to be petrified to the depth of three-fourths of an inch; but the rest of the wood was not different from its former state, though it had been driven 1600 years.

SINGULAR PHYSIOLOGICAL FACT.—The South Side Democrat (Petersburg, Va.) remarks:—"In the recent epidemic which devastated New Orleans, we have been informed that few, if any, of the sufferers were among the blacks; and a gentleman who lived for several years at Mobile, during which time the yellow fever twice attacked that city, tells us he never knew a negro to die of it. There is an aptitude, an adaptability of the negro to high temperatures, that is as immutable a fact as any other natural law.

News from Van Dieman's land to the 19th of July is to the effect that "John Mitchell is gazetted as an absconder, and a reward of £2, or less so much as may be determined upon by the convicting magistrate," is offered for his apprehension. The Colonial Times say:—"We understand that Messrs Mitchell and Martin have proceeded to join their compatriots in America. There are only two left. From the foregoing it may be inferred that the Government is not very anxious for the "Patriots" captivity. It would seem as if they winked at their departure and thought it a good thing to get rid of them.

A new discovery has been made to relieve deaf persons. Two aurists in London, have invented an instrument which is placed within the ears, without projecting, and being of the same color as the skin, is not perceptible. It enables deaf persons to enjoy general conversation, to hear distinctly at church, and at public assemblies; the unpleasant sensation of ringing noises in the ears is entirely removed, and it affords all the assistance, that possibly could be desired.

The Bank of England uses, in its accounts, no less than sixty folio ledgers filled completely up every day. They are made on the premises.

Eight pairs of engines, each pair of 400 horse power, for eight of the line of battle ships in course of building, or commission, are making at Plymouth, for the British navy.

A county treasurer in Ohio, who is a defaulter in the sum of 7,000 dollars, very innocently says he "has no idea how it occurred."

Ms. COHEN ON TEMPERANCE.—The following extracts from a letter just written by Richard Cohen, Esq., M. P. acknowledging the receipt of a number of Petitions on the Sunday Traffic Question, from Mr. J. Hovey, of Putney near Leeds, will be read with much interest:—"Every day's experience tends more and more to confirm me in the opinion, that the Temperance Cause lies at the foundation of all social and political reform. It is vain to seek by extension of the Franchise, or Free Trade, or by any other means, to elevate the Labouring masses unless we can impart to them habits of sobriety and economy,—in fact, their destiny is in their own hands, and they will as a class, be elevated or depressed in the social scale in proportion to the extent of their virtues or vices. They are, therefore, the true friends of the Working Millions, who are labouring in the cause of Temperance; and it is a gratifying fact, that the ablest and most persevering of its advocates have been found among their ranks."—[Bristol Tem. Herald.

HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

Saturday, November 12, 1853.

The Weekly Advertiser has one of those extraordinary articles that one hardly knows how to deal with. We would willingly laugh at or with it, but, in spite of its laborious attempt at wit there is nothing that elicits even a smile. Argument there is none and as for the assertions of the vast benefits the country has been deriving, and will continue to derive from the continuance of the present party in office, they are of a piece with most of the assertions made in that periodical and unsupported by any proof. The people of New Brunswick manifest an inclination for a few hundred of horses and several speculators purchase to the amount of some thousands of pounds and pay for them in gold or New Brunswick notes. A demand for oats takes place in the United States or the neighboring colonies and consequently occasions an increase in price. Larger quantities are exported than otherwise would be, and as a matter of course larger importations follow and the impost and excise amounts increase proportionably. All this however is gravely attributed by the Editors of the Advertiser and Gazette to the introduction of responsible government. In Shakespear's play of Henry IV. Owen Glandower says to Percy

"— At my birth, The frame and huge foundation of the earth Shak'd like a coward!" and Percy replies "Why, so it would have done At the same season, if your mother's cat had But kitten'd, though yourself had ne'er been born."

And so say we, all this would have happened though George Colles and responsible government had never been heard of. Mr. Colles cries out, and his organs resound the cry that he has fostered and encouraged the trade of the Island with the United States; when, where, and how? The Legislature has passed an Act, word for word a copy of similar Acts passed in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick admitting certain articles the produce of the United States free of duty when that Republic shall make similar concessions but in the mean time we pay a duty of 10 per cent on boots and shoes 25 per cent on clocks and watches 10 per cent on carriages, &c.

If Mr. Colles had really wished to encourage and foster a trade with the United States, he should have limited the duties on articles the peculiar manufacture of that country to the lowest per cent on articles when imported from Great Britain. One really gets sick and tired of all this senseless self gratulation.

The article above referred to, is directed against Col. Gray, who, because he is an officer in Her Majesty's Army, and holds the Commission of Lieut. Colonel of the unattached Militia of Prince Edward Island, and the appointment of Provincial Aid de Camp, is, it would seem, to hold his tongue at public meetings, and to refrain from expressing his sentiments upon political affairs through the medium of the public papers. This is really carrying matters with a high hand. The Royal Gazette sometime since, complained of some persons who held little offices under the present administration voting against the Government candidate stating they "wretches who struck at those that fed them or gave them bread" or in some equally pathetic or heart rending expression, but we never expected that the appointing a gentleman to a situation unproductive of the least emolument was to bind him irrevocably either tacitly or openly, to support the Government in all its measures. If the writer will look over the list of the members of the House of Commons, he will find Generals and Colonels, Admirals and Captains on both sides of politics.

But what shall we say to this precious piece of rhodomontade! We cannot say we ever heard of the probability of Colonel Gray becoming the owner of the Worrell Estate, and certainly he must know that it is rather mysterious how, however, that Colonel Gray, for some time after he arrived in the colony, as it appears by his own confession, entertained opinions strongly in favour of the present administration, and that he should so soon become an adherent of the Tory, proprietary party. Who will say that he holds on the Worrell estate had nothing to do with this surprising and sudden change in the Colonel's opinions,—he doubtless imagines that he has new proprietary interests to protect, and must therefore league himself with proprietors and their agents, whose policy it is to frustrate public improvements—to force themselves into office and emolument—to substitute despotic rule for a free constitution—to cramp the energies of the People, and deprive them of the rights and liberties of British subjects.

We dare to say that the writer whoever he was, thought that paragraph a stunner, something sublime that would fix the flints of both Islander and Haszard's Gazette, but alas poor man! He is miserably deceived, it is nothing but rant-fustian-humbag. There appeared some time since, in either Whelan's Gazette or the Weekly Advertiser, an assertion that the Steamer Rose was previous to her loss in an unaccounted and rotten state. We were at some pains to ascertain the truth of this bold and as it turns out gratuitous assertion, and in a conversation last week with the purchaser of the wreck of the Rose, William Heard, Esq. he stated—"we use his own words—"that from the stern to the stem, from the gunnel to the keel, there was not two inches of unstained wood in her, with the exception of a portion of the outside of the planking which was adjacent to and receiving the splash of the paddle-wheel, partially decayed in consequence of being alternately wet and dry." Her timbers, he said, were of good English oak and so sound and firmly put together that it cost him an immense deal of labor to break her up, and that it would have been some pounds more had she been in the decayed state described in one, or many both of the above periodicals. So much for hypothetical assertions made without except to pay the term that is attached. Every member of the committee knew that Mr. Young had stated as one reason why

THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY AND WILLIAM H. POPE ESQ.

We have received a rather voluminous communication from Mr. Pope respecting the conduct of the House of Assembly towards himself in the case of Cumberland and with Mr. Darrach, accompanied by the report of the Committee. In which Report says Mr. Pope "I am charged by the House of Assembly with unjust and oppressive conduct towards a poor old man, and with having caused him to be illegally imprisoned for a period of nine months; and on the floor of the House, my conduct was denounced by several speakers who characterized it as being of the most cruel and revolting character, and as the warrant and also several very intemperate speeches upon it were published by you, I trust you will consider it an act of common justice towards me, to publish the whole proceedings of the House in this matter, including the evidence, which was only partially published, as well as, to afford me the opportunity of stating to the public, that the proceedings against Darrach were not unjust and oppressive." Nor were they "such as could not be sustained in a Court of Law or Equity;" and of proving that the House of Assembly by appointing a Special Committee "to examine the same and report thereon," and by adopting the Report prepared by that Committee, displayed great presumption, and the greatest ignorance of the nature and extent of their duties and powers as members of that House.

That the members of the Special Committee who signed the Report, and those members of the Assembly who voted for its adoption, are justly chargeable with untruthfulness, and that the requesting His Excellency "to submit the evidence and Report of the Special Committee to the House of the Supreme Court or Court of Chancery, with the view to ascertain their decision on the merits of Neil Darrach's case, and should they recommend a new trial to be commenced then the House would make good any expense attending the same" while it displayed their ignorance of the principles of the Constitution of the Country, amounted to a very serious offence, it being an attempt on the part of the assembly to tamper with the Judges, and thus nullify the purity of the Bench, which, if accomplished, would render unsafe our lives, liberties, and estates. Now although we cannot, as Mr. Pope wishes re-publish the whole Report and the evidence, &c.,—they having already been before the public in every periodical published rendering it less necessary,—we are willing that Mr. Pope should have a fair proportion of one column for the purpose of showing the correctness of his conduct and the unconstitutionality of the proceedings of the House of Assembly, and we will, where necessary, insert the evidence which has remained unpublished. Mr. Pope observes.

The whole facts of Darrach's case were laid before the Supreme Court of Judicature an affidavit, and, in the proceedings which followed, which was obtained in Easter Term to set aside the second Judgment, the merits of both cases were fully argued, and in Michaelmas Term last, the Court Ordered the Rule nisi to be discharged with Costs.

I therefore think that this decision fully bears out as characterized in the proceedings, was not as oppressive;" nor were they "such as could not be sustained in a Court of Law or Equity."

The House of Assembly of this Island cannot legally claim or exercise judicial powers,—nor constitute themselves a Court of appeal to try the validity of the proceedings of the Supreme Court of Judicature;—nor Judgments, Executions, or imprisonments;—nor to prosecute, try, convict, and punish the Attorneys or Barristers of that Court for professional misconduct; nor can they compel Proprietors or Proprietors agents to restore to their Tenants, leases, which, for valuable consideration they may have surrendered; Yet on the presentation of Darrach's Petition a Special Committee was at once appointed "to examine the same, and to report upon them to the House of Assembly, and to cause the same to be printed for circulation." This committee summoned before them witnesses, examined these witnesses, and also certain Leases, accounts, and receipts produced by them—determined the legal effect of those documents as evidence—decided a question of law as to the right of the plaintiff to appropriate certain payments made to him by the defendant, in the absence of the parties, and in the Plaintiff's demand, invented those necessary items—proved the Defendant's set-off for him—tried and condemned and passed sentence upon the unfortunate Attorney, who were ignorant of the charges for which they were so tried, condemned and sentenced drew up a record of their proceedings which they termed a Report, and submitted it to the House of Assembly, by whom it was all but unanimously adopted. This most celebrated document, proved the charge of presumption, "and the greatest ignorance, of the nature and extent of their duties and powers as members of the House of Assembly."

In proof of the untruthfulness of the Report, I shall instance two statements contained therein, but which I believe the committee know to be untrue when they signed it. The one is "that Darrach was served with a second writ for arrears of rent while he was in prison under the Execution issued upon the first Judgment." The other, that the judgment for £50 was confessed by the Defendant's Attorney without the consent of the Defendant or his Son who was acting for him. When I was requested to attend before the Special Committee, I stated to the Chairman that the Committee had no power to compel my attendance, but that I would attend and give such an explanation of the matter, as I felt assured would satisfy them that Darrach's case was very different from what it was represented in his petition. I had not, however, being long in the committee room, before I was surprised that the object of the investigation was not so much to elicit the truth, as to make a record of the oppressed tenant against his Landlord. I heard it stated that the writ in the second writ had been served on Darrach while he was in prison under the Execution issued upon the first Judgment. I immediately searched for the writ in the Sheriff's office—found by the Sheriff's indication upon it that it was served on Darrach on the 6th January—then gave the Committee a statement in writing to this effect, and called their attention to the fact, that no judgment was signed against Darrach until the 21st January; subsequently, on hearing the Report read in the House, I noticed that this statement had found its way into it. The next morning I informed a member of the Committee in the House, that the statement was contrary to the fact, and requested that it might be corrected, and the attention of several members was called to it by my Father, a member of the House, in my presence, but this untruthful statement was I suppose considered as good for nothing, and was not inserted in the Report. It is, however, one of the most glaring instances of untruthfulness that I have seen.

The assertion "that the Judgment was confessed by the Defendant's Attorney without the consent of the Defendant or his Son who was acting for him," I cannot designate by any milder term than a falsehood. Every member of the committee knew that Mr. Young had stated as one reason why

the cause was not tried, "was that the agent of the Defendant authorized him to confess the debt." I also stated to the Committee that I was present when he did so.

In the Report it is unequivocally stated "that the Defendant's Attorney neglected his client's interests, and confessed the debt, and that, without the consent of the Defendant or his Son who was acting for him."—Not the slightest allusion is made to the evidence of Mr. Young—His testimony was not worthy of credit in opposition to that of Mr. Archibald Darrach the defendant's son, and agent, who, Mr. Young told the committee, had expressed his willingness to run the risk of criminal prosecution, by swearing that a receipt, which he knew was given for money paid in 1843, had been given in 1849, and this for the purpose of defrauding the Plaintiff—this is the most disgraceful part of the whole proceedings—the Assembly well knew, that almost as soon as read on the floor of the House, the Report would be circulated in the Newspapers throughout the Island—they also were well aware that the evidence, which contradicted that Report, would be committed to the safe keeping of the Printer to the House, by whom it would be concealed in the appendix to the Journals—and they had reason to believe that the libellous allegations contained in the Report would be read and believed by thousands, who would believe the committee any thing which that Report and voted for its adoption of wilfully mistaking the truth.

But the Report did not impute enough of crime to the Attorneys, and it was considered necessary to attack them again in an after dinner sitting of the assembly, and with right good will, the speakers entered upon the task. One of those conscript worthies I particularly noticed as far out-doing his fellows in fierceness of speech and action, it was Francis Longworth, Esquire M. P. P. for Charlottetown, of the special Committee, his indignation knew no bounds—after much violent gesticulation he succeeded in calling the Assembly—and his friends in the galleries—among other things "that the poor old man Darrach had been sacrificed—that the judgments of the Supreme Court against him had been obtained unwarrantably and that the Attorneys were alike culpable." This is the language of Mr. Longworth, as it appears in the Reports of the House—I would ask is there in the evidence which I have stated anything which in the slightest degree warranted Mr. Longworth in declaring the Attorney General and myself "alike culpable of sacrificing" Mr. Darrach, or of "obtaining the judgment of the Supreme Court against him unwarrantably?" I answer not—He knew the difference was not made in that individual—He was not a member of the Legislative Assembly—where he knew the objects of his detraction would not even be allowed to deny their guilt, thus to hold up to public abhorrence those whose only crime consisted in having done their duty! He knew well that he was unable to prove the charges which he made, and that the Attorney General would be highly spirited document, and it fully protects the rights of common sense.

When the Car heard that Turkey had declared war, he fell into a passion, and swore he would wage a war of extermination! Umar Pacha had notified the Russian Commanders to quit the principalities before the 25th, else he would commence hostilities. It was supposed that fighting would commence on the Black Sea. General Paakievitch, of Polish notoriety had taken chief command of the Russian army in the Principalities.

On the 5th Oct. the fleets were observed preparing to advance to Constantinople. Prussia and Austria both give indications, though not formally, that they will keep neutral on the Turkish question. A battle had been fought on the 27th ult. between Schamyl and the Russians, in which the Circassians retreated to the mountains, with heavy loss on both sides.

FRANCE.—Two hundred political arrests were made in Paris on the 16th; among them M. Godechaux, Minister of Finance under the late Provisional government; but he was speedily released. Intelligence from Paris, by telegraph, states that the Bourse was dull at the opening on the 18th, but became gradually more steady, and closed with a rise.

The cholera in England does not seem to increase in virulence or extent. The London Board of Health, in their report of Oct. 17, announces seven deaths in the suburbs on the preceding day and several in the Westminster. The deaths in Newcastle and the surrounding towns had nearly ceased.

NAPLES.—The Neapolitan government of Naples, in order to check the increasing price of corn, had imprisoned the corn dealers Naples. This not proving effectual, however, they were released, and government contemplated becoming buyers foreign markets, and bearing the loss of underselling at home. RUSSIA AND TURKEY.—The Ottoman Government has published a manifesto, intimating the course it intends to pursue towards Russia, and assigning the reasons for adopting it. The manifesto remarks in the outset that the principal points to which the government of his majesty the Sultan desires to give prominence are these:—That from the very beginning, his conduct has furnished no motive of quarrel, and that animated with the desire of preserving peace, he had acted with a remarkable spirit of moderation and conciliation. It adds, even if Russia had a subject of complaint in relation to the holy places, she ought not to have raised pretensions which the object of her complaints could not sustain, and should not have taken measures of intimidation on the subject of a question which might have been settled amicably between the two powers. The question of the holy places, says the manifesto, was settled to the satisfaction of all parties, and the sublime Porte had testified a favourable disposition on the subject of the guarantee demanded. Was it not, then, seeking a pretext for a quarrel, to insist upon, and endeavor by threats and warlike measures, as Russia had done, to enforce the question of the privileges of the Greek Church, granted by the Ottoman government—privileges which the government believed its honor, its dignity, and its sovereign power were concerned in maintaining, and on the subject of which it could neither admit the interference, nor the surveillance of any government!

The manifesto says that since the Russian cabinet has not been content with the assurance offered, since the benevolent efforts of the Four Powers have proved fruitless, and since the Sublime Porte cannot longer tolerate the existing state of things, or the usurpation of the occupation of the Moldo-Wallachian principalities, the Ottoman cabinet itself obliged to declare war, and it has given instructions to Omar Pacha to demand from Prince Gortschakoff the evacuation of the principalities, and to commence hostilities if after a delay of fifteen days from the arrival of his despatches at the Russian headquarters, an answer in the negative should be returned. The declaration of war, however, is accom-

Your Obedt. Sec. W. H. POPE. Charlottetown, Nov. 1853. We observe, with melancholy pleasure that it is intended to erect—by subscription—a monument to erect—by subscription—a monument in St. James' Church, to the memory of the late Dr. Johnson, one of the ill-fated sufferers by the late St. James' Fairy Queen. The list is at Mr. W. R. Watson's drug store, and is headed with the names of His Excellency Sir Alexander and Lady Banerman.

WILLIAM BARRY, seaman, a mulatto, was committed to jail by Peter McGowan, Esq., for breaking into and robbing the store of A. S. Dana & Co.; Hon. W. W. Lord and Mr. W. B. Dean.

The Packet Isabella arrived last night at 11 o'clock with a Colonial and American mail, by which we have English News one week later. The Packet left again this morning to bring the English mail.

NEWS BY THE MAIL.

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND. The steamer Africa, with Liverpool dates to the 22nd Oct., arrived at New York yesterday morning. The aspect of the war question was not materially changed.

A despatch from Vienna of the 18th says, that Gortschakoff has replied to the Turkish summons, that he has not authority either to commence hostilities, make peace, or evacuate the Principalities, and refused to do either the one or the other. There the matter rests. Russian subjects in Turkey are placed under Austrian protection from the 1st Oct.

The Turks will allow neutral flags to sail on the Danube until the 25th, but no longer. On the 14th.—The Turkish declaration of war has been received. The corps of General Luders is still near, expecting marching orders.

ITALY.—Agitation begins to manifest itself in Italy. China advices continue to report the successful progress of the rebels northward, but do not offer any remarkable incident. Dismal floods had occurred at Canton, doing much injury to the rice crops, and causing scarcity. The export of tea shows an increase of four million pounds over the same period last year, and all from Canton.

DRACHTER. The steamer Dalhousie, from London for Sydney, New South Wales, was wrecked off Beachy Head on Wednesday, the 19th Oct. and the passengers and crew were all drowned! A small lad only escaped.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.—The combined fleets had not entered the Dardanelles up to the 13th, but were momentarily expected. The Turkish fleet was preparing for sea with all possible despatch. The aspect of the war question was not materially changed.

Nine soldiers deserted from St. John N. B. Garrison on Tuesday night last, they stopped the mail coach on the St. Andrew's road, and robbed the driver of £2. We also learn that they robbed a gentleman travelling on the road of £42. A party has been sent in pursuit of them, and no doubt they have all been captured. The Times says that the Turkish manifesto is one of the strongest and most unanswerable state papers issued during the present century.

The Post says that Russia is already morally defeated, and that she will be so materially. Gold is 28 per cent. dearer in Paris than in London, and 65 per cent. dearer in Hamburg than in London.

The Turkish declaration is a temperate and highly spirited document, and it fully protects the rights of common sense. When the Car heard that Turkey had declared war, he fell into a passion, and swore he would wage a war of extermination!

Umar Pacha had notified the Russian Commanders to quit the principalities before the 25th, else he would commence hostilities. It was supposed that fighting would commence on the Black Sea.

General Paakievitch, of Polish notoriety had taken chief command of the Russian army in the Principalities. On the 5th Oct. the fleets were observed preparing to advance to Constantinople.

Prussia and Austria both give indications, though not formally, that they will keep neutral on the Turkish question. A battle had been fought on the 27th ult. between Schamyl and the Russians, in which the Circassians retreated to the mountains, with heavy loss on both sides.

FRANCE.—Two hundred political arrests were made in Paris on the 16th; among them M. Godechaux, Minister of Finance under the late Provisional government; but he was speedily released.

Intelligence from Paris, by telegraph, states that the Bourse was dull at the opening on the 18th, but became gradually more steady, and closed with a rise.

The cholera in England does not seem to increase in virulence or extent. The London Board of Health, in their report of Oct. 17, announces seven deaths in the suburbs on the preceding day and several in the Westminster. The deaths in Newcastle and the surrounding towns had nearly ceased.

NAPLES.—The Neapolitan government of Naples, in order to check the increasing price of corn, had imprisoned the corn dealers Naples. This not proving effectual, however, they were released, and government contemplated becoming buyers foreign markets, and bearing the loss of underselling at home.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.—The Ottoman Government has published a manifesto, intimating the course it intends to pursue towards Russia, and assigning the reasons for adopting it. The manifesto remarks in the outset that the principal points to which the government of his majesty the Sultan desires to give prominence are these:—That from the very beginning, his conduct has furnished no motive of quarrel, and that animated with the desire of preserving peace, he had acted with a remarkable spirit of moderation and conciliation. It adds, even if Russia had a subject of complaint in relation to the holy places, she ought not to have raised pretensions which the object of her complaints could not sustain, and should not have taken measures of intimidation on the subject of a question which might have been settled amicably between the two powers. The question of the holy places, says the manifesto, was settled to the satisfaction of all parties, and the sublime Porte had testified a favourable disposition on the subject of the guarantee demanded. Was it not, then, seeking a pretext for a quarrel, to insist upon, and endeavor by threats and warlike measures, as Russia had done, to enforce the question of the privileges of the Greek Church, granted by the Ottoman government—privileges which the government believed its honor, its dignity, and its sovereign power were concerned in maintaining, and on the subject of which it could neither admit the interference, nor the surveillance of any government!

The manifesto says that since the Russian cabinet has not been content with the assurance offered, since the benevolent efforts of the Four Powers have proved fruitless, and since the Sublime Porte cannot longer tolerate the existing state of things, or the usurpation of the occupation of the Moldo-Wallachian principalities, the Ottoman cabinet itself obliged to declare war, and it has given instructions to Omar Pacha to demand from Prince Gortschakoff the evacuation of the principalities, and to commence hostilities if after a delay of fifteen days from the arrival of his despatches at the Russian headquarters, an answer in the negative should be returned. The declaration of war, however, is accom-

Your Obedt. Sec. W. H. POPE. Charlottetown, Nov. 1853. We observe, with melancholy pleasure that it is intended to erect—by subscription—a monument to erect—by subscription—a monument in St. James' Church, to the memory of the late Dr. Johnson, one of the ill-fated sufferers by the late St. James' Fairy Queen. The list is at Mr. W. R. Watson's drug store, and is headed with the names of His Excellency Sir Alexander and Lady Banerman.

WILLIAM BARRY, seaman, a mulatto, was committed to jail by Peter McGowan, Esq., for breaking into and robbing the store of A. S. Dana & Co.; Hon. W. W. Lord and Mr. W. B. Dean.

panied by the following qualifications, which it is distinctly a reply to Prince Gortchakoff's agents are and that the commensurate subjects of it be broken off.

As the same time consider it just to the Russian agents are and that the commensurate subjects of it be broken off. The islands are as fit as any other for surviving settlers on they experienced two earth every year.

The islands, has present the most fit and every hideous agitations. I know of no offer greater interest geologist than these.

Port Ljerd is situated in the centre of the island, and is a safe and commodious anchorage in from 11.

The safe anchor up the harbour as having been to do and veering cable—

by examination the can wrap their ships Wood and water stream, and is of

The few settlers land—the other I raise considerable Indian corn, onion

and pine apples: a seal is raised. I to the whale ship port for water and

four days we were three whalesmen, glish, communicate with the

articles, of which acceptable to man Were it not for hands, a much

cultivated. At p 150 acres of island, and this at the seaward end of which fresh water, c the harbor.

The soil is of tion, very much and the Canary I same parcels of

and of adapt vine, and of many other val to make the settle their own consu

Timber for bu and would soon population were

and of the the wild Mother the red wood of

edifying. I caused the is by two parties of

by duty filled w masters of the r rounding towns had nearly ceased.

The scarcity o noticed by every five or six vari

Of quadrup deer, bullocks, cats and dogs.

The harbor of ing water, abbu may be taken v the places for b

Of edible she could learn, ex dence,) which m

The waters of dante of crabs we obtained a

According to the Japanese crabs, they are as abundant as w were from the description of

of which they mist which are so e accounts give a

The Pacific I dependent of quier, who pic the next Presi position to con coast by a gre caused, but the tion that soon the individual of the country.

The Steamer New York, an specie in high passenger.

A private fr the sea, and Sona, is a vessel lead of Wm. W Herald, and C

The impud capitan, who the freight. The the design is to the name of the

The consuls bound to be The eighth frigate Colomb coast, where it and were in

at night at 11 American mail, re one week in his morning to

MAIL. ENGLAND. Liverpool dates. York yesterday was quiet as usual

the 18th says, to the Turkish authority either to see, or evacuate to do either the other rests. are placed under st. Oct. I flags to mail on no longer.

rich declaration a corps of Geneveting marching

manifest itself sport the success- ward, but do not nt. Disastrous

doing much in- causing severely. rease of four mil- lid last year, and

no steamer Dalme- New South York on Wed- passengers and small lad only

o combined fleets an up to the 13th, spring for sea with aspect of the war hanged.

a St. John N. B. ast, they stopped adrew's road, and

also learn that eling on the road ment in pursuit of all been captured. rish manifesto is out unanswerable

a present century. s already morally so materially. in Paris than in arer in Hamburg

a temperate and it fully protects Turkey had delared nd swore he would

the Russian Com- plicities before the e hostilities. hing would com- ish notoriety had

Russian army in were observed pre- ntipled. h give indications, y will keep neutral

on the 27th ult. be- sians, in which the mountains, with

alitical arrests were s along these Me- nce under the late at he was speedily

y telegraph, states the opening of the y more steady, and

oes not seem to xtent. The London report of Oct. 17, the suburbs on the in the Westminster- castle and the sur y ceased.

ian government of e increasing prices of corn dealers Naples! however, they were contemplated becom- e, and bearing the

the Ottoman Govern- imitating the us towards Russia, for adopting it. n the outset that the government of his s to give prominence very beginning, his notice of quarrel, and desire of preserving

remarkable spirit of sion. It adds, even complaint in relation ht not to have raised out of her complaints ould not have taken the subject of a ques- ion settled amicably be- he question of the holy- y was settled by the and the sublime Porte ble disposition on the s demanded. Was it rest for a quarrel, re by threats and war- had done, to enforce privileges of the Greek

Ottoman government pretensions believed it a sovereign power were g, and on the subject admit the interference ny government! hat since the Russian ent with the assurance lent efforts of the four allies, and since the nger tolerate the exist- or the prolongation the Moldo-Wallachian man. cabinet finds itself ar, and it has given

to demand from evocation of the prin- ciple of the Republic of Geneva. After the arrival of his sion headquarters, a should be returned. ar, however, is accom-

panied by the following considerable and mild qualifications, which conclude the manifesto: "It is distinctly understood that should the reply of Prince Gortschakoff be negative, the Russian agents are to quit the Ottoman States, and that the commercial relations of the respective subjects of the two governments shall be broken off."

"At the same time the Sublime Porte will not consider it just to lay an embargo upon Russian merchant vessels, as has been the practice. Consequently they will be warned to resort either to the Black Sea or to the Mediterranean Sea, as they shall think fit, within a term that shall hereafter be fixed. Moreover, the Ottoman government, being unwilling to place hindrances in the way of commercial intercourse between the subjects of friendly powers, will during the war, leave the Straits open to their mercantile marine."

THE JAPAN SQUADRON. We find in the Washington Union an interesting extract from a despatch from Commodore Perry, dated Napa Island off Loos Choo, June 25, 1853.

EXTRACTS FROM THE RUSSIAN JOURNAL OF COMMERCE. The Bonin Islands extend in a direction nearly north and south, between the latitudes of 26 deg. 30 min. and 27 deg. 45 min. north—the centre line of the group being in longitude about 142 deg. 15 min. east.

The islands are evidently volcanic, the internal fires being still at work, as Mr. Storer, the oldest surviving settler on the island, informed me that they experienced two or three tremblings of the earth every year.

The islands, headlands, and detached rocks, present the most grotesque forms exhibiting the appearances of castles, towers, animals, and almost every hideous thing conceivable to the imagination.

I know of no part of the world which can offer greater interest to the researches of the geologist than these islands present.

Port Lloyd is situated on the western side, and nearly in the centre of Pell Island. It is easy of ingress and egress, and may be considered a safe and commodious harbour, that of deep anchorage in from 18 to 22 fathoms.

The safest anchorage to be obtained as high as the harbour as a ship can conveniently go, having regard to depth, and room for swinging and veering cable.—Strangers can easily discover by examining the proper position to which they can warp their ships.

Wood and water can be obtained in abundance. The water is obtained from running streams, and is of good quality.

The few settlers still remaining on Pell Island—the other Islands being uninhabited—raise considerable quantities of sweet potatoes, Indian corn, onions and a few fruits, the most abundant of which are water-melons, bananas, and pine apples; a few pigs and some poultry are also raised. For these they find ready sale to the whale ships constantly touching at this port for water and other supplies. During the four days we were at anchor at Port Lloyd, three whalers, two Americans and one English, communicated by means of their boats with the settlement, and carried away many supplies, procured generally in exchange for articles, of which ardent spirits are the most acceptable to many of the settlers.

Were it not for the scarcity of working hands, a much greater extent of land would be cultivated. At present there cannot be more than 150 acres under cultivation in the whole island, and this in detached spots, generally at the seaward termination of ravines furnishing fresh water, or upon plateaus of land near the harbours.

The soil is of excellent quality for cultivation, very much resembling that of Madeira and the Canary Islands, (the latter being in the same parallel of latitude,) and consequently is admirably adapted for the cultivation of the vine, and of wheat, tobacco, sugar cane, and many other valuable plants. Of sugar and tobacco the settlers already cultivate enough for their own consumption.

Timber for building purposes is rather scarce, and would soon be exhausted if any increase of population were to call for the erection of many buildings. The best kind are the manna and the wild Mulberry. The former is similar to the red wood of Brazil and Mexico, and is very enduring.

I crossed the island to be thoroughly explored by two parties of officers, and their reports will be duly filled with other similar papers. The masters of this ship and the *Saragosa* also surveyed the harbour.

The scarcity of sea and land birds has been noticed by every one as singular, not more than five or six varieties of land birds have been seen. Of quadrupeds we may enumerat goats, deer, bullocks, and sheep, with any number of cats and dogs.

The harbor of Port Lloyd and the neighboring water, abound with excellent fish, which may be taken with the hook or seine, though the places for hauling seine are few, owing to the coral which in many parts lines the shores. Of edible shell fish there are none, that I could learn, except the chame gins, (tridacna,) which must be very tough and indigestible.

The waters of the Bonin Islands furnish abundance of crawfish, as also green turtle, of which we obtained a good supply.

According to Kamper, these islands known to the Japanese as early as 1675, and they described them under the name of Bunc Sima, and as abounding with fish and crabs, some of which were from four to six feet long. From the description of the crabs, I am led to believe that they mistake the enormous green turtle, which are so common here, for crabs. Other accounts give a much earlier date for the discovery of these islands by the Japanese.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Courier and Enquirer, who pretends to lay out the doctrines of the next President's message, says "the proposition to connect the Atlantic with the Pacific by a great national railroad will be discussed, but the President will state his conviction that sound policy requires it to be left to the individual energies and the private capital of the country."

The Steamer Ohio, from Aspinwall arrived at New York, on the 28th. She had 9 925,000 in specie in freight, and 200,000 in the hands of passengers.

A private letter from San Francisco states positively that an expedition for taking forcible possession of Sonora is already organized in that city, under the name of the Republic of Sonora.

The constitution has already been drafted, and bonds issued in the name of the republic.

The eighteen deserters from the United States frigate Columbus had been arrested on the Huachuca coast, which they had been creating a disturbance, and were to be carried to Astoria in a vessel.

The New Light Hoop on the east end of Pictou Island is now nearly completed, and will, in all probability be lighted in two or three weeks. We understand that William Hogg has been appointed keeper of this light. The propriety of this appointment was some time since called in question by an individual hailing from New Glasgow, in a letter which appeared in one of the Halifax papers, on the ground that other applicants, whose claims were superior, had been unfairly dealt with. We cannot speak as to the claims that any individual may have upon the government, but certainly have not a more trustworthy person than Mr. Hogg, and no one who has been selected for the situation.—*Eastern Chronicle*.

The stern part of the wreck of the *Fairy Queen*, has broken from the machinery by which it was held to the bottom, and has drifted down the coast. On Saturday, a man from Merigomish stated that on the day previous he and another person had boarded the wreck, as it was drifting at a distance of about two miles from the shore, and that they had discovered under it, the body of a man, but in a position where it could not be reached by them; a part of the body only was visible, but they observed that it was dressed in plaid trousers. It is believed that this must be the body of Doctor McKenzie, as he was the only person on board who wore plaid clothing. We have heard that the wreck has drifted ashore at Malignant Cove, County of Sydney. The other part of the wreck has been towed ashore at Little Harbor.—*Pictou Chronicle*.

JAMES MEYER was committed by Theobald Doherty, Esq., for stealing a £7 New Brunswick Note from Mr. David Sullivan.

**Birth.** On the 9th inst. the wife of Com. Orlebar R. N. of a son.

**Farm to be Let.** The subscriber offers to let for one or more years as may be agreed on. A farm at Summerside Lot 17 of about 60 acres of cultivated land all of which is under fence, it fronts two chains on the Bedouque Bay within about Fifteen chains of Green's Wharf, On the front abundance of seaweed may be had, and on the farm any quantity of Black mud may be procured. A large Barn, Dwelling House and out-houses are on the premises, the rent may be paid in produce or in cash at the option of the Lessee, if not let soon it will be otherwise disposed of. Application may be made to Mr. P. Power Summerside or to the subscriber.

**J. WEATHERBE.** Charlottetown, Nov. 9, 1853. A steady sober man with a fair knowledge of farming wanted, with or without a wife. J. W.

**Premises to be Let.** The subscriber offers to let a shop, dwelling house and warehouse in one building, 60 by 25 & 22 feet on the ground, with an excellent foot well, cell, it is directly opposite the residence of Mr. McEwen, at Summerside, Bedouque, and within a few yards of the public wharf at the Bedouque and Shelburne packet arrive and depart from.

Also. Near the same wharf a convenient dwelling house with a garden attached and a pump of good water at the door. This house has a front porch and has on the first floor 2 Kitchens and 3 rooms, and 4 rooms on the second, also, a warehouse, stable, &c. &c.

A dwelling house with three rooms on the first and two on the second floor, with a front porch, also a garden attached, part of the above buildings are new and the remainder nearly so and in good order, all of these premises are pleasantly situated in that little and fast growing town Summerside, further information may be had on applying to Mr. P. Power on the premises or to

**J. WEATHERBE.** Charlottetown, Nov. 10th, 1853.

**Cattle and Band Sale.** The subscriber will offer for sale by Public Auction on his Farm at 7 Mile Bay on Wednesday the 30th inst. at 12 o'clock noon the following property, viz: Cows, Calves, Young Cattle, Sheep, Horses, Farming Utensils, Carts, &c. Also Beds, Bedding, Bedsteads, Tables, Chairs, &c. &c. which have been sent to said farm to be sold. Also a small lot of Dry Goods. Immediately after which will be offered for sale the Farm and all lands belonging to the Subscriber at 7 Mile Bay either together or in lots to suit purchasers, these Farms having been advertised in the Royal Gazette in 1849 and being otherwise well known require but little further description than to say, they contain about 140 Acres each, and Marsh to each to cut about 6 stacks of Hay, or 240 acres in the whole with Marsh to cut about 12 stacks; about 140 acres are under cultivation; they are beautifully situated are possessed of the most natural and acquired local advantages and form altogether the best property now offered for sale in this island. Credit given for all the stock, &c., until next Fall on approved notes, and such credit for the Farms as may be agreed on. Further information given at sale.

**J. WEATHERBE.** Charlottetown P. E. I. Nov. 11th, 1853.

**Apples, Onions & Stoves.** JUST ARRIVED per Sch. *Elizabeth*, from Boston, and for sale by the subscriber:— Boxes Apples and Onions, Cooking Stoves, Parlor Grates, Air-tight & Cannon Stoves;

Also—For sale at the yard of the subscriber, 100 cords Rock maple & Birch fire wood, 20,000 feet Scantling.

**W. B. DAWSON.** Nov. 7, 1853.

**STOVES.** A FEW WOOD STOVES suitable for Meeting or school House, just received and for sale by **GEORGE MOORE.** North side Queen Square.

11th Nov. 1853. 485

**STRAYED** from Restico in June last, a dark brown Mare, rising 3 years old with a star on the forehead. Also, a yellow Mare, rising two years, with a white stripe on the forehead, and the feet, neck, and tail inclining a little to white. Whoever will give information by letter or otherwise, where the above mentioned animals may be found will be rewarded for their trouble.

**ABRAHAM PINEO.** Restico, November 12th, 1853. 31.

**FALL ARRIVALS.** The Subscriber has received, on Commission, per schrs. *Mary Anne* and *Isabella*, from BOSTON, a quantity of GOODS, which he offers for Sale at his Store, Queen Street, consisting in part of—100 pieces grey, white and printed Cottons, bales of striped Shirtings, Denims and Bed-ticks, Furniture Cottons, window blinds, Handkerchiefs, satinetts and dooskins, vestings, shawls, table cloths, &c.

Also, 50 chests, half-chests and 15 lbs. boxes Congo TEA, Three Rice, hinds, Muscovado Molasses, boxes Raisins, Dress Gings, Drums Yew Apples, dozens Buckets, Brooms, warts Teles, Pilot sand, barrels Pitch, Tar, and Rosin, Franklin and other STOVES reamed writing and wrapping Paper, cane and wooden seated Chairs, a variety of Brass Clocks, boxes Boots and shoes, 50 gross Matches, 50 boxes Soap, &c.

**JAMES MORRIS.** October 31.

**NEW GOODS!** THE Subscriber being thankful for past patronage, begs leave to intimate to his friends and the public in general, that he has received to his New Brick Building, on the East side of Pownall Street—that he has added to his former Stock a choice selection of

**AMERICAN AND OTHER GOODS.** suitable for the season, consisting of Cooking Franklins, Clocks and Parlor Stoves; also Farmers' Browsers, Forks, Spades, Shovels and Scoops, Axes, Hatchets, Hammers and Traces, chaff cutters, claws, locks, bolts, and chain bolts, with a variety of other Hardware; Clocks, of all descriptions, looking Glasses, Bells, Sheds, Umbrellas, a great variety, Rubber Overcoats and Oil Clothing.

Also—A Good Assortment of AMERICAN DRY GOODS—Door mats, Tobacco, Buffalo Robes, best kind Sole Leather, Pilot Broad, Dresses, Characters, Onions, Apples, Raisins, Confectionary, Cheese, Brooms, Buckets, Vests Teles, Oil Cloth for Hall Floors, Burning Fluid; TEA, wholesale and retail; Sugar, Molasses, Mustard, Starch, Indigo, bags salt, &c.

A Good Assortment of Glass, Earthenware and *Crown Glass*; Cotton Warp, Hens, caps, window blinds, combeders, brasses, belts writing and wrapping Paper, balance and spring Scales, Jars, string Bells, Baskets, shoe pegs, window glass, different sizes; with a variety of other articles.

A constant supply of all kinds of PROVISIONS, BULKY GOODS for P. E. Island.

All kinds of Agricultural PRODUCE taken, at the market prices, for any of the above Goods. **THOMAS DODD.** Oct. 14, 1853. 6w

**NOTICE.** ALL persons having Legal demands against the Estate of GEORGE HILL, Merchant, late of Flat River, Belfast, in this Island, deceased, are hereby required to furnish the same for admission and all persons indebted to the said Estate are required to make immediate payment.

**HANNAH JANE HILL,** Administratrix. November 8th, 1853. 483c

**NEW GOODS.** THE Subscriber is now receiving, per "Sir Alexander" and "Hellas" from Liverpool, 162 PACKAGES MERCHANDISE, suitable for the present and coming seasons, which, having been personally selected from some of the first Houses in England and Glasgow, he is enabled to offer to his customers at extremely low prices for prompt payment. THE STOCK comprises:—

10 Cases Ready Made Clothing, 5 do Hats and Caps, 5 do Dresses Materials, 5 do Haberdashery, 2 do Laces and Millinery, 1 do Gloves, 2 do Silks, Ribbons and Velvets, 5 do Carpets and Linoleums, 2 do Furs, 10 Trunks Boots and Shoes, 5 Bales Cloths, 5 Bales Grey and white Calicos, 5 do Linen Drapery, 5 do Carpet and Linoleums, 10 do Paper Hangings, 20 Chests Tea, 25 Packages Groceries, 40 do Hardware and Ironmongery.

**DANIEL DAVIES.** Charlottetown, Nov. 4, 1853.

**The National Loan Fund Life Assurance Society of London.** CAPITAL £500,000 Sterling. Empowered by Act of Parliament, 21 Victoria. A Saving Bank for the Widow and the Orphan.

**T. HEATH HAVLAND, Esq.** Agent for Prince Edward Island, Office, Queen Square, Charlottetown. September 8, 1853. 1s

**Equitable Fire Insurance Company of London.** Incorporated by Act of Parliament. **BOAZ PAVAN, Esq.** for P. E. Island—*Hon. T. H. Hartland, Hon. Charles Hooley, Francis Longworth, Esq., Robert Hutchinson, Esq., Thomas Dawson, Esq.*

Detached Risks taken at low Premiums. No charge for Policies. Forms of Application, and all other information, may be obtained from the Subscriber, at the Office of W. Debus Esq. Charlottetown.

**H. J. CUNDALL.** Sept. 7th 1853. Agent for P. E. I. pro tem

**THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.** GOVERNOR—THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE EARL OF ELGIN and KINCARDINE, Governor-General of Canada. HEAD OFFICE—22 St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh.

Board of Management in Halifax for Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island—*Hon. M. B. Aldrich, Esq., Hon. William A. Black, Banker, Lewis Bliss, Esq., Charles Twining, Esq., Barrister, John Bayley Bond, Esq., Hon. Alexander Keith, Merchant, James Stewart, Esq., Solicitor, Medical Adviser—A. F. Savers.* Agent & Secretary—Matthew H. Richey, Solicitor.

The following gentlemen have been appointed Directors of the Company, in Prince Edward Island, and will be prepared to furnish information as to the principles and practice of the Company and the rates of Assurance. Charlottetown—Medical Adviser—H. A. Johnston, M. D. Agent—E. L. Lydiard. Georgetown—Medical Adviser—David Kaye, M. D. Agent—William Sanderson. St. Eleanors—Medical Adviser—Joseph Bell, M. D. Agent—Thomas Hunt.

**MATTHEW H. RICHEY.** Charlottetown Mutual Insurance Company, Incorporated by Act of Parliament in 1848.

THIS COMPANY offers the best guarantee in case of loss, and accepts Risks at a saving of fully 50 per cent, to the assured. The present reliable Capital exceeds £1700. Persons having property in Charlottetown, or vicinity, should lose no time in applying to the Secretary of the Company for Policies or Information.

One of Philip's Fire Annihilators has been purchased by the Company, for the benefit of persons insured in this Office. In case of Fire, the use of it can be obtained immediately, by applying at the Secretary's Office.

**W. HEARD, President HENRY PALMER, Sec'y and Treasurer.** Secretary's Office, Kent Street, } August 5th, 1853.

**ALLIANCE LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON.** ESTABLISHED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT. Capital £5,000,000 Sterling. **CHARLES YOUNG,** Agent for P. E. Island.

**JUST RECEIVED, and for sale, a few TANNERS' BALES** of THOMAS DODD, Pownall Street. Nov. 7th, 1853.

**SUBSCRIBERS TO THE ALLIANCE LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF LONDON.** HAVING a Capital of £5,000,000 Sterling, offers advantages to this Community, which are equal, if not superior, to any other in the world.

The Subscriber continues to issue Policies against Fire, at reasonable rates of Premium.

All losses that may be sustained, are paid with liberality and promptitude, by the Agent, without reference to the Company, in London. In cases of fraud, suspicion, or requiring explanation, the subscriber then asks for instructions, from the Board of Directors.

Quarterly participation of profits will be declared next year. It may be remembered that one of the assured in this Town, was paid, in 1849, the handsome sum of £41 9s. 10d. Cy., as his return of premiums paid, for the then preceding five years.

Whenever reserves for water are made in the Town, or Pensions are erected at the Wharves, and used in cases of Fire, the Company have authorized the Subscriber to contribute liberal donations for such purposes.

The Agent has received instructions by the last Mail, to issue Policies for Life Insurance, that in future, NO CHARGE FOR STAMP DUTY WILL BE MADE. The Company will pay such charge out of its own funds.

All blanks and informations wanted, will be cheerfully furnished, by making application to **CHARLES YOUNG,** Agent for P. E. Island. Clp Town, Nov. 9, 1853. 2m

**To Grocers. SUGAR! SUGAR! SUGAR!** JUST RECEIVED, ex Schrs. *Sophronia*, from J. Halifax, Hbds. Treceas, and Barres Choice PORTO RICO SUGAR.

For Sale low, by **WILLIAM T. PAW.** Oct. 8, 1853. 3m

**Butter, Wool and Sheep Skins.** THE Subscriber will pay the highest market price in Cash, for any quantity of WOOL and SHEEP SKINS. **ROBERT BELL.** May 31st, 1853. } 6m

**BELLS! BELLS! BELLS!** THE Subscriber manufactures and keeps constantly on hand, all sizes of Church, Factory, Steamboat, Ferry, Locomotive, School House and Plantation Bells, with the best description of Hangings.

These Bells are made from the best stock, and the small sizes undergo the same process in manufacturing as Church Bells. An experience of thirty years, with a great many recent improvements, and an entirely new method of casting, enables us to obtain the most melodious tone, combining also, in extraordinary vibration.

Nearly 9,000 Bells have been cast and sold from this Foundry, which is the best evidence of their superiority. We have fifteen Gold and Silver medals at our office, which were awarded for the "best Bells for construction and purity of tone." We pay particular attention to the getting up Peals or Chimes, and can refer to those furnished by us. Our establishment is contiguous to the Erie and Champlain Canals, and Railroads running in every direction, which brings us within four hours of New York. Cash paid for old Copper, Old Clocks, Levels, Compasses, Transits, Theodolites, &c., for sale, of superior workmanship. All communications, either by mail or otherwise will have immediate attention.

**A. WENEELY'S SONS** West Troy, N. Y., March, 1853. Orders will be received and information given as to prices, at Geo. T. Hazard's Book and Stationery Store. 10m

**MONEY TO LEND.** ENQUIRE at the Office of CHARLES PALMER, Esq., Charlottetown. February 1, 1853.

**Notice to Tenants on the Estates of Captain and Mrs. Cumberland, in P. E. Island.** THE Tenants on the above Estate are hereby notified, that they will henceforth be required to pay all taxes imposed by the local Statutes upon the lands in their possession, and that the Proprietors will not be liable for the same. Cash paid for old Copper, Old Clocks, Levels, Compasses, Transits, Theodolites, &c., for sale, of superior workmanship. All communications, either by mail or otherwise will have immediate attention.

**W. H. POPE.** Charlottetown, 19th October 1853. all p.

**FRENCH LANGUAGE.** M. CESAR DEBASONT has the honor of informing the inhabitants of Charlottetown, and vicinity, that he has opened Classes for instruction in the French Language, at Mrs. M. DONALD'S, North side of Queen Square.

Morning Classes, from 10 to 12. Evening Classes, from 7 to 9, (Saturday excepted) 1 s. 6 d. —Morning Classes, 30s. per quarter. Evening Classes, 25s. per quarter. M. D. will also be prepared to attend private classes between the hours of 2 and 5 in the afternoon.

Residence—Mr. Bagnall's, Commercial House, Pownall Street. S w 80 S l s i

**Glasgow and Manchester House!** THE Subscriber has JUST RECEIVED his SUMMER SUPPLY of NEW and FASHIONABLE GOODS, Par Brig *Altwood*, direct from London. **DAVID WILSON.** Richmond Street, 17th June, 1853

**NEW GOODS.** THE Subscriber has received, per Brig *Altwood*, from LONDON, and other recent arrivals, the following GOODS, which are offered cheap for Cash. Bales & Cases Dry Goods. 50 Chests Choice Tea. Canvas, Cordage, Oakum. Chain Cables 4 inch to 7-8ths. Anchor and Kedges. Cut and Wrought Nails, Spikes, Round and flat Iron, Window Glass, Paints and Oil, London and Liverpool Soap, London waxed-wick Candles, Barrels Choice Sugar, Hids. Molasses, &c. &c.

**LONGWORTH & YATES.** Water Street, Charlottetown, June 17th, 1853.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of the Honorable Colonel LANE, deceased, are requested to make payment forthwith; and any persons having demands against the said Estate are requested to forward the same to the Office of **WILLIAM FORGAN, Esq.** 100, Queen Street, Acting Executor. 7th Oct. 1853. All the papers 4 weeks

**Stoves! Stoves! Stoves!** JUST RECEIVED by the Subscriber 200 STOVES, well assorted, consisting of Pioneer, Premium, Ransom, New Market, Young America and Boston Cooking Stoves, Soap-iron-back Franklin, Wood Furnishes, Cast & Sheet Iron, Air Tight, Box, Combination, and other Stoves. **JOHN ANDREW McDONALD!** October 14th, 1853. 1st & R. G.

**FLUID! FLUID!** FIVE CASES BURNING FLUID just received, and for sale low. Also, a few FLUID LAMPS. **JOHN ANDREW McDONALD.** Queen Street, 14th Oct. 1853.

**"Catharine."** THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his Friends and Customers, that he has just received per Schooner *Catharine*; and other arrivals from the United States, a large Stock of GOODS, which will be sold at a very small advance on first cost. Cash is wanted. They consist in part of

200 Stoves, assorted, 15 PUNCHES Molasses, 50 Chests Tea, 25 Boxes Candles, 12 Cases Boots, Shoes and Straps, 15 Bbls. Pilot Bread and Crackers, 5 Bbls. Burning Fluid, 50 Eight day & Thirty hour Clocks, 32 Doz. Beggles, 32 Doz. Brooms, 50 Doz. Chairs, 20 Bbls. high proof Ram, 20 Boxes Glass, 60 Suits Oil Clothing, 12 Boxes Tobacco.

Stock Leather, Churns, Window Blinds, Rocking horses, Wash Boards, Looking Glasses, Thermometers, Ladies' and Gents' India Rubber Boots and Shoes, Whips, Sattinets, Drillings, Ticks, Striped Shirting, Prayer Books, Bibles, and other Books.

**JOHN ANDREW McDONALD.** October 14th, 1st & R. G.

**The Wonder of the World! Devines' Compound Pitch Lozenge.** THE Great Remedy is at last discovered, and COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, COSTIVENESS and CONSUMPTION have lost their terrors, and vanish as if by magic before this Sovereign remedy. Was it ever before known that *Hopletis cases of Consumption were cured for less than \$8!* Truly, if any individual is to be pained, and needs sympathy, it is the consumptive,—always expecting to get well, and yet the painful evidence of decay almost "makes the inner soul shrink with the outer flesh."

"Some bloom as roses bloom, And live as roses live, A single morning space,— By others, in more mature life,— by some impudence and a slight cold neglected,—in the hectic flush, the painful cough, "The prints of their parting steps appear." All we ask is this one question—If you have got mucous membranes, or any other members of the body that are "hoarse to hiss,"—are you not interested in this great remedy, DEVINES' COMPOUND PITCH LOZENGE?

Sold by **W. B. WATSON and T. DESBRIAS & Co.** at APOTHECARIES' HALL.

**Tailoring Establishment.** JAMES McLEOD, TAILOR AND HAT MAKER, respectfully intimates to the Gentlemen of Charlottetown, and his numerous friends in town and country, that he carries on the above business in all its branches, at the corner of QUEEN and KING STREETS, nearly opposite the residence of Mr. D. PORTER, where all orders in his line will be thankfully received, and attended to with punctuality.

Having had considerable experience in his business, he takes his opportunity of challenging competition, and feels confident of giving satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage.

N. B. Two Journeymen and an Apprentice Boy wanted immediately. November 3, 1853.

I do certify that JAMES McLEOD has for many years been employed by me, and he has obtained his knowledge from me in the cutting and making up of garments; I can, and do, therefore, recommend him to the public as the very best cutter and workman in his branch. **H. FOUND.** Charlottetown, Nov. 1, 1853. 383

**NOTICE.** THE Tenants on Townships Numbers Sixteen and Twenty-two, in this Island, the property of The Right Honourable, Laurence Sullivan, are hereby required to make immediate payment of all arrears of rent due by them, otherwise proceedings will be instituted for the recovery thereof. **WILLIAM FORGAN.** 12th April, 1853.

**Hubback's Patent WHITE ZINC PAINT.**

ITEMS OF NEWS.

PRESENT TO MR. GLADSTONE.—A few days ago Mr. Gladstone received, carefully packed in an oaken box, and nicely enveloped in many folds of tissue paper, a massive handsome silver poker.

RUSSIA IN LONDON.—It is said that the agitation for the constitution of a Greek empire is the politic work of Russia. That if others supply the eloquence, the Greek fire of talk—it is Russia that stands the shot.

INTEGRITY OF FOREIGN POWERS.—The preservation of the integrity of the Ottoman Empire is no doubt a very important object; but a matter of no less consequence is the restoration of the integrity of the Kingdom of Spain, which it has lost in cheating its creditors.

MAKING THE NAVY USEFUL.—There is an awful fluttering among the naval epaulettes. A whispering is abroad, that the president contemplates putting all the ships, or the better part of them, into active and systematic service, by making regular and stated mail carriers of them from the United States ports to the most important ports in the West Indies and South America, and the Mediterranean. Africa will have a line of two frigates—that have never done anything but make a pleasure cruise once in a while—but in fixed communication between Norfolk and Liberia; and one of the best steamers—and poor is the best—will start regularly from New Orleans, touch Cuba, Hayti, Porto Rico, and pass on to Sierra Leone and Liberia, and thence return on the same track to New Orleans. If President Pierce and Mr. Dobbin have the nerve to carry out their idea, it will open a new and brilliant epoch in our national advancement.—U.S. papers.

The Hon. J. S. Mc Donald, Speaker of the House of Assembly of Canada, is at present on a tour through Great Britain and Ireland.

A thousand persons were lately indicted by the Grand Jury of New York, for selling liquors without licence.

AFRICANIZATION OF CUBA.—The Washington Union states that Great Britain by the consent of Spain, is going to introduce apprentices from Africa into Cuba, under protection of ships of war, and thus Africanize that island, and weal thy Spaniards in Cuba, in anticipation of imported apprentices, are now negotiating to supply them, at a fixed price. The arrangement is regarded as a transfer of Cuba to England.

SALT AS FOOD FOR PLANTS.—Professor Way, chemist to the R. Agricultural Society in a lecture on this subject, stated, as a conclusion to which his investigations had led him, that common salt was neither directly nor indirectly a constituent of the food of plants. He stated, however, as his belief, that salt did, in some instances, produce an action beneficial to vegetation, on some soils. He had not carried out his investigations to such an extent as to say positively, to what this effect is attributable, but he was led to believe that the common salt acted on certain silicates of lime present in a way as yet not understood; and at the same time as it afforded a supply of lime to plants, gave rise, probably, to a modification of silica, important to the straw of the cereals.

Mr. Barrow has found salt improves the strength and quality of his wheat straw, his neighbours' crops having been laid while his stood well. Mr. Meeki said—"not being able to give the scientific reason, salt gave strength and brightness to the wheat straw and prevented its lodging." He applied it at the rate of 3 cwt. per acre, mixed with the same weight of guano.

GOLDEN THOUGHT.—We know not the author of the following, but it is witty:—Nature will be reported. All things are engaged in writing their history.—The planet, the pebble goes attended by its shadow. The rolling rock leaves its scratches on the mountain, the riverits channel in the soil, the animal its bones in the stratum, the fern and leaf their estrod epitaph in the coal.—The falling drop makes its sculpture in sand or stone; not a foot steps on the snow or along the ground, but prints in characters more or less lasting a map of its march: every act of man inscribes itself on the memory of its fellows and its own face.—The air is full of sounds, the sky with tokens; the ground is full of marks and signatures, and every object is covered with hints, which speaks to the intelligent.

BOATS.

THE Subscriber having been for several years employed in building Ship, Fishing, and Pleasure BOATS of all kinds, begs leave to return thanks for the generous support he has hitherto experienced in that line, and to notify his friends and the public at large, that he is making preparations for a larger and more extended business, and that, for the purpose of accommodating persons who may favor him with Orders, the following gentlemen have kindly consented to act as his Agents:—

Captain MATHEWS, of the Steamer "Rose." Mr. G. T. HARRARD, Charlottetown. Captain HUBBARD, Tigish. Mr. Wm. N. EWES, Innkeeper, Summerside. NICHOLAS CONROY, Esq., Kildare.

A handy LAD, of about 14 or 15 years of age, may find employment by application as above.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to Mr. RICHARD FAUGH, by Note of Hand, or Book Account, are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned, who is duly authorized by Power of Attorney to collect the same. THOMAS ALLEY. Charlottetown, Sept 21st, 1853.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having been duly empowered by GILBERT HENDERSON, of Hyde Park, Square, London, Esquire, and ANTHONY HENDERSON, of Liverpool, England, Merchant, surviving Executors and Trustees named and appointed in and by the last Will and Testament of Gilbert Henderson, late of Liverpool, aforesaid. Merchant, deceased to collect all Debts and Sums of Money due to the Estate of the said Gilbert Henderson deceased, with the said Island, and to dispose of all Lands and Hereditaments belonging to said Estate situate therein. All persons so indebted to the Estate of the said Gilbert Henderson, deceased, are duly required without delay to pay into my hands the several amounts due by them; and those persons who may be in possession of any part of such Lands and Premises, are required to make an immediate and satisfactory arrangement with me, otherwise they will be treated as Trespassers. JOHN LONGWORTH. Charlottetown, April 9th, 1853.

TO LICENCED TEACHERS. WANTED A District Teacher of the first Class for the Schools and Covehead District. An experienced person will find it to his advantage to apply to JAMES CURTIS LAWSON. June 22d, 1853.

Ten Dollars Reward. WANTED TO TIMBER STEALERS. WHEREAS a number of Tenants, and other persons have, during the winter season, been in the habit of Stealing Timber from off the various Townships with which I am concerned. Now I hereby give Public Notice to all Tenants, or other individuals, who may be found Trespassing upon these Forest Lands, either by cutting timber, fire-wood, erecting camps, making sleigh roads, hauling on any private roads, on said property, that they will without distinction of persons, be prosecuted to the utmost rigour of the Law; and any person who will give information of such Trespassers, so that they may be brought to justice, shall, on conviction, receive the above reward. WILLIAM DOUSE. Charlottetown, October 6, 1853.

Saint John Sale Stables. M. A. CUMMING, Veterinary Surgeon, begs to intimate to parties having HORSES to dispose of, that he is about to open a Sale Stable, those premises near the Catholic Chapel, head of King's Square, St. John; where horses will be kept at liberty, and bought or sold on commission. There being no well-constructed place in St. John where these Airing Horses, and those meeting Horses, know where to find each other, M. A. C. flatters himself that a HORSE BAZAAR, or Sale Stable, properly conducted, may in some measure supply a want often felt by the public; while from the knowledge of horses derived from his profession, he may be able at times to give useful advice both to seller and purchaser. N. B.—Two or three good young Harness Horses wanted; and a strong HEAVY PAIR, laid mouthed for shippard work. Saint John, 26th April, 1853.

To be Sold. BY PRIVATE SALE, the following VALUABLE REAL ESTATE of the late Hon. Colonel A. LAKE, situate in Charlottetown, and in vicinity, viz: TOWN LOTS Nos. 57, 58, 59, and 60, and in the Fourth Hundred of Lots in Charlottetown, containing nearly two Acres of Land, fronting on Rockford Square, tastefully laid out with ornamental fruit trees, and Garden; it contains also the Family Residence, out houses of the deceased, of the most commodious description. Town Lots Nos. 3, 4, 5 and 6, in the Third Hundred of Lots in Charlottetown aforesaid, and One-twentieth part of Town Lots Nos. 67, 68 and 69, in the Second Hundred of Lots in Charlottetown, adjoining the property of Daniel Hodson, Esq., in lots to suit purchasers. Town Lots Nos. 3, 4, and 6, in the Fifth Hundred of Lots in Charlottetown, aforesaid, in lots to suit purchasers. Town Lot No. 64, in the Fourth Hundred of Lots in Charlottetown, adjoining the residence of the Chief Justice. COMMON LOTS 15 and 18, in the Common of, and in close proximity to Charlottetown, containing Twenty-four Acres, in lots to suit purchasers. Part of Common Lot No. 18, in the Common of Charlottetown, and which forms the Western side of the approach from Town to Government House, in lots to suit purchasers. PASTURE LOT No. 564, in the Royalty of Charlottetown, containing Twelve Acres. Also—PEW No. 31, in the South Aisle of St. Paul's Church, Charlottetown. For further particulars, apply to W. FORDAN, Esq. Barrister at Law, Charlottetown; at Pictou, to J. HAMILTON LANE, the Acting Executor of, and one of the Trustees named in the Will of the late Colonel A. Lake. Charlottetown, 26th October, 1853.

TO LET for such a Term of years as may be agreed upon, the Farm known as Sherwood situate seven miles from Charlottetown at Dog River, Township No. 31 containing 150 acres of excellent and, upon which are erected a Stone Cottage suitable for a grafted family, and commodious out-houses. Possession can be given at once. Apply to J. HAMILTON LANE, Esq. Charlottetown, 29th Sept. 1853.

FOR SALE OR LEASE. FOUR DESIRABLE BUILDING LOTS, at the Ferry, on Lot 48, and in a desirable Farm on that township. For particulars apply to JOSEPH BALL, Nov. 2d 1853. #811m

Shop to be Let. FRONTING on Queen's Square and near the Depot of the Royal Agricultural Society. It has a small office adjoining, and a commodious cellar beneath, and is a desirable stand for business. Enquire at this office.

FARM FOR SALE.

TO be sold by private sale, the Leasehold for 999 years, containing 262 acres of Land, with the Buildings thereon. About 40 acres are clear. There is a good pump at the door of the Dwelling House. This Farm is situated about 10 miles from Charlottetown, on the Tryon Road, and known as the SUN INN, for the last 18 years. Half the purchase money can remain on the Premises. For further particulars apply to Mrs. WIDGERY on the Premises, or to HENRY PALMER, Esq., Charlottetown. Lot 31, West River, June 27, 1853.

House in Kent Street. THE subscriber offers for sale, or to let, the dwelling House in Kent Street, adjoining his own residence. It contains a large Store, and good front-parlor, and six good Rooms. There is also a Stable for eight Horses, and good Well of Water in the yard. It will be let altogether or in two parts. On £200 being paid down, the remainder could be on mortgage for four or five years. JOHN BREEN. June 12th 1853.

FOR SALE. THAT valuable plot of GROUND at the head of Prince Street, formerly the site of the Baptist Chapel, fronting 100 feet on Easton Street, and 104 on Upper Prince Street. It is one of the most desirable situations in the suburbs for a gentleman's residence, or is capable of being divided into three good building Lots. For Terms, &c. apply to W. H. POPE. June 8.

Farm for Sale. THE Subscriber offers for sale his FARM, consisting of 110 acres, 90 acres Freehold, and 20 acres Leased, at One Shilling per acre. There is about 40 acres cleared, and in a high state of cultivation; a good House, Barn and Workshop on the Premises. There is also a very flourishing flourishing settlement of Sealions, about 2 1/2 miles from Hooper's Corner, and about 1 1/2 miles from the South Shore, where abundance of Sea Manure may be had. For particulars apply to the Subscriber on the premises. JOHN TODD. Sealions, 2d Oct, 1853.

Valuable Farm for Sale. THAT valuable leasehold FARM at Long Creek, for 999 years, formerly in the possession of JOHN MCLEOD, now owned by the Subscriber. There are on the premises a good House and Barn, the house partly finished; two wells and plenty of poles; also a Marsh which cuts 30 tons of Hay. One thousand poles will run the line fence, as the farm is almost surrounded by water. There is abundance of Mussels and black marsh Mud in front of the Farm. Such a Farm is very seldom in the market. For particulars apply to Mr. JAMES CARRNS, Globe Hotel, Charlottetown, or to JOHN GARVIE, Bonshaw Inn. Terms Moderate. Oct. 8, 1853.

Cottage to Let. TO LET, the Cottage immediately above Apothecaries' Hall, fronting on Queen Street. Immediate possession given. Also, the Store and Counting House adjoining Apothecaries' Hall, Cellar underneath, and Ware Room attached. Rent moderate. THEOPHILUS DESBRISAY. October 12th, 1853.

Valuable Real Estate for Sale. THE Subscriber offers for SALE his WHARF and several BUILDING LOTS adjoining, at FOOT QUEEN STREET. Persons desirous of purchasing, will please make early application to THOS. B. TREMAIN. Charlottetown June 23, 1853.

For Sale, or to Let. THAT pleasantly situated COTTAGE on the premises near Charlottetown, together with the Outbuildings, and about six acres of land. For particulars apply to the Subscriber. JOHN S. BRENNER. Charlottetown, Oct. 8, 1853.

House to Let. TO LET, that well known HOUSE and PREMISES, situate in Powell Street, known as Mrs. Wood's Boarding House. Possession given in November next. For further particulars, apply to G. W. DEBLOIS. Sept. 9.

APARTMENTS TO LET. IN HASZARD'S BUILDINGS POWELL STREET, NEAR THE WHARF. No. 2. ELGAR KITCHEN, Parlor, Bed Rooms and Vegetable Cellar. No. 7. large front ROOM, up stairs, Garret BED ROOMS, and a Cellar. No. 9. FRONT ROOM up stairs, Garret Room and a Cellar.

Wanted to Charter. SHIPS amounting to about 2000 Tons Register from Merchants to Liverpool, enquire of CHARLES S. M'NUTT, Princtown, Oct. 17th, 1853.

HORSES WANTED. TWENTY-FOUR SPAN GOOD DRAFT HORSES wanted. Apply at the GLOBE HOTEL. July 18.

FOR LIVERPOOL. THE Brigantine "HELLEN," coppered and copper fastened, will sail for the above port on or before the 18th instant. Has good accommodations for passengers. For freight or passage, apply to the owner. November 3, 1853. W. WELSH.

FOR LIVERPOOL. THE Brig "ELLEN," 300 tons burthen will sail for Liverpool, G. B., on or about the 1st December—has excellent accommodations for passengers. For freight or passage, apply to the owner, Queen-street. November 3, 1853. W. WELSH.

Regular Liner from London. THE Subscribers beg to intimate to Ship Owners from London, that they will place on the Line between London and CHARLOTTETOWN, the A. I. Clipper Barque Harvest Home, 500 tons Register, to sail from London on or about the 1st April, 1854. Apply to the owners ROBERT BROWN & Co. 24 Lime Street, Finchburgh Street, London. E. BROWN & Co. Wallace, N. S. Wm. WALSH, Agent, Charlottetown, P. E. I.

Parties wishing to ship per Harvest Home, will do well to make early application. October 14th, 1853. #182-p

NOVELTIES FOR THE SUMMER.

WILLIAM HEARD,

BEGS to announce the arrival per Alford, from England, of a large assortment of BRITISH and FOREIGN MANUFACTURES, from the First Houses in the Trade. W. H. having personally selected this Stock, would call especial attention to a variety of NEW MATERIALS FOR LADIES' DRESSES, SILKS, SHAWLS, RIBBONS, PARASOLS, BONNETS, MILLINERY, &c., &c. A large selection of Broad Cloth, Doanins, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Waist-coatings, Cotton and LINEN GOODS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS. Boots and Shoes, and every article in the Furnishing Department.

In order to compete with other Houses, W. H. begs to inform his Friends that in future his business will be conducted on the CASH principle, and requests those whose accounts were furnished to the 31st December last, will make immediate payment. June 25, 1853.

Fire! Fire! Fire!! Secure your Property at a saving of 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, Kent Street. April 6, 1852.

APOTHECARIES' HALL. The Old Established HOUSE, 1810. CHARLOTTETOWN, JANUARY, 1853. T. DESBRISAY & Co. HAVE just received, per late arrivals from London, Dublin, United States and Halifax, their Supplies for the Season, comprising, in the whole, an Extensive and Varied Assortment of DRUGS & CHEMICALS, PERFUMERY, Brushes, Combs, Soaps, and other Toilet requisites; Paints, Oils, Colours, and Dye Stuffs; Fruits, Spices, Condiments, Medicines and other Leverages; with all the Patent Medicines in repute, and every other article usually kept at similar Establishments in Great Britain (See Apothecaries' Hall Advertiser.) The whole of which they can with confidence recommend to the public, and, if quality be considered, at as low, if not lower prices, than they can be procured in the market.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL. For the rapid Cure of COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING-COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA, AND CONSUMPTION. Among the numerous discoveries Science has made in this generation to facilitate the business of life—increase its enjoyment, and even prolong the term of human existence, none can be named of more real value to mankind, than this contribution of Chemistry to the Healing Art. A vast trial of its virtues throughout this grand country, has proven beyond a doubt, that no medicine or combination of medicines yet known, so surely control and cure the numerous varieties of pulmonary disease which have hitherto swept from our midst thousands and thousands every year. Indeed, there is now abundant reason to believe a Remedy has at length been found which can be relied on, to cure the most dangerous affections of the lungs. Our space here will not permit us to publish any proportion of the cures effected by its use, but we would present the following:—and refer further enquiry to my American Almanac, which the agent below named, will always be pleased to furnish free of charge, to all our correspondents, and indisputable proof of these statements. Office of Transportation, Laurens R. R., S. C., Aug. 4, 1853.

J. C. AYER, Dear Sir,—My little son four years old has just recovered from a severe attack of nearly fatal Fever, his throat was rotten, and every person that visited him, pronounced him a dead child. Having used your CHERRY PECTORAL in California, in the winter of 1850, for a severe attack of Bronchitis, with entire success. I was induced to try it on my little boy. I gave him a tea-spoonful every three hours, commencing in the morning, and by ten o'clock at night, I found a decided change for the better, and after three days use he was able to eat or drink without pain. In use in the above named disease will save many a child from premature grave, and relieve the anxiety of many a fond parent.—For all affections of the Throat and Lungs, I believe it the best medicine extant. A feeling of the deepest gratitude, prompts me in addressing you these lines,—but for your important discovery, my little boy would now have been in another world. I am yours, with great respect, J. D. POWELL, Sept. Trans. L. R. R. Rock Hill, (Somerset Co.) N. J., July 21, 1852. Dr. J. C. AYER.—Since your medicine has become known here, it has a greater demand than any other cough remedy we have ever sold. It is spoken of in terms of unmeasured praise by those who have used it, and it is not too much for the good it has done. I take pleasure in selling it, because I know that I am giving my customers the worth of their money, and I feel gratified in seeing the benefit it confers. Please send me a further supply, and believe me Yours, with respect, JOHN C. WHITLOCK. Almost any number of certificates can be sent you, if you wish it. Windsor, C. W., June 26, 1852. J. C. AYER, Sir: This may certify that I have used your CHERRY PECTORAL for upwards of one year; and it is my sincere belief that I should have been in my grave ere this time if I had not. It has cured me of a dangerous affection of the lungs, and I do not overstate my convictions when I tell you it is a precious remedy. Yours very respectfully, D. A. McCULLIN, Attorney at Law. Wilksharre, Pa., September 28, 1850. Dr. J. C. AYER, My dear Sir,—Your medicine is much approved of by those who have used it here, and its composition is such to insure and maintain its reputation. I have had to use it in several cases of pulmonary affection, as do many of our principal physicians. I am your friend, CHAS. STREATER, M. D. PREPARED BY J. C. AYER, CHEMIST, LOWELL, MASS. For sale at Apothecaries' Hall, & Co. T. DESBRISAY & Co. General Agency. And by Mc. LEMUEL OWEN, Georgetown, EDWARD GOFF, Grand River, EDWARD NEDHAM, St. Peter's Bay, J. E. HARRIS, St. Elizabeth's, GEORGE WIGGINTON, Capraud.

MIRACULOUS CURE OF DROPSY. Extract of a Letter from Edward Rowley, Esq., of Nival Walk, Togoog, dated April 9th, 1852. To Professor HOLLOWAY. DEAR SIR—I deem it a duty I owe to you and the public at large to inform you of a most miraculous recovery from that dreadful disease, DROPSY, and which, under God, was effected by your Holloway's Pills. I was tapped five times within eight months, and skillfully treated by two medical practitioners, but could not get cured, until I had recourse to your remedy, and notwithstanding all I had undergone, this marvellous medicine cured me in the course of six weeks. (Signed) EDWARD ROWLEY. A DANGEROUS LIVER COMPLAINT AND SPASM IN THE STOMACH EFFECTUALLY CURED. Copy of a Letter from Mr. Bedoch, Druggist, of Ashton under Lyne, dated July 31, 1852. To Professor HOLLOWAY. DEAR SIR—I have much pleasure in handing to you a testimonial of the efficacy of your Medicines. A person in this neighbourhood, with whom I am well acquainted, was afflicted for a long time with violent spasmodic pains in the stomach and liver, arising from frequent colds, anæmia of pain, and the effects of a steeping 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 trial. The first dose gave him considerable relief, 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, WILLIAM BOSTOCK. (Signed) INFAILLIBLE CURE OF A STOMACH COMPLAINT, WITH INDIGESTION AND VIOLENT HEAD-ACHES. Extract of a Letter from S. Gowen, Chemist, of Clifton, Near Bristol, dated July 14th, 1852. To Professor HOLLOWAY. DEAR SIR—I am requested by a Lady named Thomas, just arrived from the West Indies, to acquaint you, that for a period of eight years herself and family suffered from continual bad health, arising from disorders of the Liver and Stomach, indigestion, loss of Appetite, violent Head-aches, pain in the side weakness and general debility, for which she consulted the most eminent men in the colony, but without any beneficial result; at last, she had recourse to your invaluable Pills, which in a very short time effected so great a change for the better, that she continued them, and the whole family were restored to health and strength. Further she desires me to say, that she has witnessed their extraordinary virtues in those complaints incidental to women, particularly in cases of Menstrue and Scarcities, having effected positive cures in these diseases with no other remedy. (Signed) S. GOWEN. These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints. Ague, Dropsy, Inflammation of the Liver, Bilious Complaints, Erysipelas, Jaundice, Blisters on the skin, Female Irregularities, Pleurisy, Bowel Complaints, Rheumatism, Cholera, Fevers of all kinds, Piles, Constipation of the Stomach, Head-aches, Dropsy, Consumption, Indigestion, Scorbutic, Sore Throat, Stomach and Gravel, King's Evil, Secondary Symptoms, Venereal Affections, Tumours of all kinds, Warts, Freckles, and other skin eruptions. Sold at the Establishment of Professor HOLLOWAY, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar,) London, and by all respectable Druggists and dealers in Medicines throughout the Civilized World, at the following prices:—No. 1. 2s. and 2s. 6d. Currency each Box. "No. 2. 1s. 6d. and 1s. 8d. "There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes. A B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder affixed to each Box. GEORGE T. HARRARD, The Wholesale Agent for P. E. Island.

To be Published by Subscription. N demy octavo, printed from a new plan type, on superior paper, and elegantly bound in cloth a new and splendid Library Edition of the POPULAR POETS AND POETRY OF BRITAIN, Edited, with Biographical and Critical Notices, by the Rev. GEORGE GILLFILLAN, Author of "Gallery of Literary Portraits," "Bards of the Bible," &c. A volume to be published every alternate month, forming six volumes, averaging 250 pages each, to be delivered to Subscribers in the course of the year. Annual Subscription, one Guinea. Subscribers' names received by G. T. HASZARD, U who specimens numbers may be seen. My An.

Health for a Shilling! EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF LOSS OF HEALTH, DISORDERED STOMACH, INDIGESTION AND DETERMINATION OF BLOOD TO THE HEAD. Copy of a Letter from Mr. John Lloyd, of Erwen, near Harlech, Merionethshire. To Professor HOLLOWAY. SIR,—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 vomitings 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 duties. You are at liberty to publish this letter in any way you may think proper. I am, Sir, your obedient Servant (Signed) JOHN LLOYD. June 6th, 1852.

CHARLOTTETOWN, F. Nov. 16th, 18 N. B. The Au receive their book e

Disolution NOTICE is hereby given under the firm of J. & Carriers, hath consent. And all are hereby request per Cross. Charlottetown, 14 N. B.—Lithors against the said accounts for settle

J. COMMISSIONER No. 7, SOUTH Freights and for Europe, the Br trials and Californ places. Tempor A. A. MEET A Company, h ewning, the tolls adopted:— "RESOLVED, (Merrison) be his measure for them to the Temperance Association, at Charlottetown.

TO LICHT WANTED a An experienced J to apply to June 25d, 1853



Established GEORGE T. HASZARD Published every Week Office, South side Queen T. B. 3.—Annual Sales in advance.

George T. HASZARD Will be held at 1 Charlottetown, on January, 1854, at an age House, in concoc Crapaud. Contributions by the following Ladi Mrs. JERVIS, "FIVE GARD CUNDALL,

THE Christian Pat Ladies of the congregation worsh Charlottetown, purp Temperance Hall on to aid in raising Five and Pouch to the aid Contributions in the do fully received by i mittes.

THE Christian Pat Ladies of the congregation worsh Charlottetown, purp Temperance Hall on to aid in raising Five and Pouch to the aid Contributions in the do fully received by i mittes.

THE Christian Pat Ladies of the congregation worsh Charlottetown, purp Temperance Hall on to aid in raising Five and Pouch to the aid Contributions in the do fully received by i mittes.

THE Christian Pat Ladies of the congregation worsh Charlottetown, purp Temperance Hall on to aid in raising Five and Pouch to the aid Contributions in the do fully received by i mittes.

THE Christian Pat Ladies of the congregation worsh Charlottetown, purp Temperance Hall on to aid in raising Five and Pouch to the aid Contributions in the do fully received by i mittes.

THE Christian Pat Ladies of the congregation worsh Charlottetown, purp Temperance Hall on to aid in raising Five and Pouch to the aid Contributions in the do fully received by i mittes.

THE Christian Pat Ladies of the congregation worsh Charlottetown, purp Temperance Hall on to aid in raising Five and Pouch to the aid Contributions in the do fully received by i mittes.

THE Christian Pat Ladies of the congregation worsh Charlottetown, purp Temperance Hall on to aid in raising Five and Pouch to the aid Contributions in the do fully received by i mittes.

THE Christian Pat Ladies of the congregation worsh Charlottetown, purp Temperance Hall on to aid in raising Five and Pouch to the aid Contributions in the do fully received by i mittes.

THE Christian Pat Ladies of the congregation worsh Charlottetown, purp Temperance Hall on to aid in raising Five and Pouch to the aid Contributions in the do fully received by i mittes.

THE Christian Pat Ladies of the congregation worsh Charlottetown, purp Temperance Hall on to aid in raising Five and Pouch to the aid Contributions in the do fully received by i mittes.

THE Christian Pat Ladies of the congregation worsh Charlottetown, purp Temperance Hall on to aid in raising Five and Pouch to the aid Contributions in the do fully received by i mittes.

THE Christian Pat Ladies of the congregation worsh Charlottetown, purp Temperance Hall on to aid in raising Five and Pouch to the aid Contributions in the do fully received by i mittes.