

# HASZARD'S GAZETTE

FARMERS' JOURNAL, AND COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

Established 1823.

Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, Tuesday, January 31, 1854.

New Series, No. 108.

**HASZARD'S GAZETTE.**  
GEORGE T. HASZARD, Proprietor and Publisher.  
Published every Wednesday and Saturday morning.  
Office, South side Queen Square, P. E. Island.  
Terms—Annual Subscription, 12s. Discount for cash in advance.

**TERMS OF ADVERTISING.**  
For the first insertion, occupying the space of 4 lines, including head, &c.—10 lines, 2s. 6d.—5 lines, 2s.—12 lines, 2s. 6d.—15 lines, 3s.—20 lines, 4s.—25 lines, 5s.—30 lines, 6s.—40 lines, 8s.—50 lines, 10s.—For each additional line, one fourth of the above for each continuation.  
Advertisements sent without limitation, will be continued till ordered to be discontinued.

**MAILS.**  
THE MAILS for the neighboring Provinces, &c. will be forwarded on and after the 15th December instant via Cape Traverse and Cape Tormentine.  
They will be made up on that day, and every following Friday, at 12 o'clock noon, and a mail for England will be made up every week at the same time, and forwarded to Halifax.  
THOMAS OWEN, Postmaster General.  
General Post Office, Dec. 6, 1853.

**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.

**LAND ASSESSMENT.**  
Treasurer's Office, Charlottetown, P. E. Island, January 14, 1854.

**IN** pursuance of the Act of the General Assembly of this Island, made and passed in the Eleventh year of the reign of Her present Majesty, entitled "An Act for levying further an Assessment on all Lands in this Colony, and for the encouragement of Education," and of an Act made in amendment thereof, and passed in the Twelfth year of Her said Majesty's reign, entitled "An Act to explain and amend the process Act for the Assessment of Land, and the encouragement of Education, and also of an Act made and passed in the Fifteenth year of Her said Majesty's reign, entitled "An Act for the encouragement of Education, and to raise Funds for that purpose by imposing an additional Assessment on Land in the said Island and on Real Estate in Charlottetown and Common, and Georgetown and Common."  
I do hereby give Public Notice that I have made Proclamation, according to the terms of the said Acts, of the undermentioned Town Lots, Common Lots, Water Lots, Pasture Lots, Islands, and parts of Townships in this Island, in arrears for the non-payment of the several sums due and owing thereon to Her Majesty, under and by virtue of the first mentioned Act, viz:

Township No. 1.	ACRES.	Township No. 54.	ACRES.
1, 457	2,524	1, 127	705
2, 417	56, 496	2, 127	56, 496
3, 5,000	57, 481	3, 127	57, 481
4, 11, 2256	58, 600	4, 127	58, 600
5, 13, 1000	60, 1900	5, 127	60, 1900
6, 17, 100	62, 2377	6, 127	62, 2377
7, 18, 3280	65, 12474	7, 127	65, 12474
8, 20, 2200	100	8, 127	100
9, 22, 854	100	9, 127	100
10, 24, 211	100	10, 127	100
11, 10074	100	11, 127	100
12, 36, 628	250	12, 127	250
13, 28, 4503	228	13, 127	228
14, 31, 794	100	14, 127	100
15, 23, 2920	500	15, 127	500
16, 32, 1259	50	16, 127	50
17, 38, 1063	150	17, 127	150
18, 39, 500	50	18, 127	50
19, 40, 335	150	19, 127	150
20, 41, 994	40	20, 127	40
21, 42, 423	40	21, 127	40
22, 43, 2000	66	22, 127	66
23, 44, 3929	50	23, 127	50
24, 46, 250	12	24, 127	12
25, 47, 1817	100	25, 127	100
26, 48, 923	80	26, 127	80
27, 49, 273	80	27, 127	80
28, 50, 1100	10	28, 127	10
29, 51, 1000		29, 127	

First Hundred of Town Lots in Charlottetown.—1-3 of No. 41, 42, and 43 of No. 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.  
Second Hundred.—No. 82, 1-4 of No. 89, No. 91, 1-4 of No. 93, 1-4 of No. 95.  
Fourth Hundred.—No. 40, 1-4 of No. 50.  
Fifth Hundred.—No. 19, and No. 51.  
Pasture Lots in Charlottetown Royalty.—1-2 of No. 72, and 1-3 of No. 225.  
Towns Lots in Georgetown:  
No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.  
Water Lots in Georgetown.—No. 10.  
Pasture Lots in Georgetown Royalty.—No. 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.  
Towns Lots in Charlottetown Royalty.—1-2 of No. 181, No. 182, and 1-3 of No. 407.

**THE WONDER OF THE WORLD!**  
Devine's Compound PITCH LOZENGES.  
THE GREAT REMEDY in all the most dangerous, and TUBERCLES, COLIC, ASTHMA, COXTIVE, NERVOUS CONSUMPTION have lost their terror, and vanish as if by magic before this Sovereign remedy. Was it ever before known that, *Hopless cases of Consumption were cured for less than 3s!*  
Truly, if any individual is to be pined, and needs sympathy, it is the consumptive, always expecting to get well, and yet the painful evidence of decay almost makes the labor soul shrink with the outer bark.  
"Some bloom as roses bloom,  
And live as roses live,  
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**A BAZAAR**  
Will be held at the Temperance Hall, at Charlottetown, on Tuesday, 14th February, 1854, to aid in the erection of the Parsonage House, in connection with St. John's Church, at Crapaud. Contributions will be thankfully received by the following Ladies:  
Mrs. JENKINS, Mrs. T. DASHBURY, Mrs. FIVE, Mrs. GERALD, Mrs. E. PALMER, Mrs. M. CUNDELL, Mrs. E. T. ROACH.

**THE PALMIST**  
JUST RECEIVED, at GEORGE T. HASZARD'S, 10, South side Queen Square, Charlottetown, P. E. Island, in various bindings. The above is the Edition of Watts's Hymns used in the Baptist Chapel, Charlottetown.

**TO CONTRACTORS.**  
TENDERS will be received from competent persons by the Committee of the Royal Agricultural Society, until WEDNESDAY, 1st March next, for making a Frame for a Farmhouse, 30 by 35 feet, and 12 feet high, and rough boarding and shingling the roof and walls of same. Materials delivered on the ground. Plans to be seen at the office of the Hon. D. BUSHMAN, Charlottetown; or PATR. STEPHENS, Esq., Oriskany.  
Montage, 12th Jan. 1854.

**Royal Agricultural Society. GRAIN SHOW.**  
A SHOW OF GRAIN, under the direction of the Committee of the Royal Agricultural Society, will be held in Charlottetown on WEDNESDAY, the FIRST of MARCH next, when the following Premiums will be offered for competition:  
For the best Wheat, £1 10 0  
Do. 2d best do. 1 0 0  
Do. best two-rowed Barley, 1 10 0  
Do. 2d best do. 1 0 0  
Do. best four-rowed Barley, 1 10 0  
Do. 2d best do. 1 0 0  
Do. best black Oats, 1 10 0  
Do. 2d best do. 1 0 0  
Do. best sample of Red Clover Seed, not less than 50 lbs. 1 10 0  
Do. 2d best do. do. do. 1 0 0  
The Grain and Clover Seed to be of the growth of 1853. Each Bag of Grain must contain not less than 2 bushels. No prize will be awarded without competition of three samples, both of first and second quality. The competitors must be members of the Society. The prize Grain will be set up and sold for the benefit of the exhibition after the decision of the Judges.  
Immediately after the Grain Show, the Annual Meeting of the Society will take place, when the Committee's Report and an abstract of the Accounts will be read.  
By Order, CHARLES STEWART, Sec'y.  
January 25, 1854.

**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 & Sydney Streets, and hopes by promptness and punctuality to merit a share of their patronage.  
ARTEMAS G. SIMMS.  
Chest advanced upon articles left for Auction.

**DR. CHALMERS' WORKS.**  
"To commend these works to superfluity they have not with anterior approbation from the British press and public. That the periodical press, representing so great a variety of religious and political opinions, should have so generally noticed them, and that too with high commendation, is a circumstance exceedingly rare, if not altogether unparalleled. They have charms for the merely literary man, and they will obtain a hearing for evangelical truth in quarters from which it would otherwise be excluded."  
—Kilgill's Journal.

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7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100.

**TO BE PUBLISHED BY SUBSCRIPTION.**  
IN DEMY OCTAVO, printed from a new pica type, on a superior paper, and elegantly bound in cloth. A new and splendid Edition of the POPULAR POETS AND POETRY OF BRITAIN, edited by the Rev. GEORGE GILFILLAN, Author of "Gallery of Literary Portraits," "Birds of the Bible," &c. A volume to be published every alternate month, forming six volumes, averaging 32 pages each, to be delivered to Subscribers in the course of the year. Annual Subscription, one Guinea. Subscribers' names received by G. T. HASZARD where specimen numbers may be seen.

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Truly, if any individual is to be pined, and needs sympathy, it is the consumptive, always expecting to get well, and yet the painful evidence of decay almost makes the labor soul shrink with the outer bark.  
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**PRINCE ALBERT.**  
If we add our voice to that of the other members of the public press of this country, who have spoken with painful but praiseworthy boldness upon the subject of Prince Albert's supposed interposition in the political affairs of the kingdom, it is only in a spirit of the most affectionate and devoted loyalty to the Queen, and of earnest and anxious solicitude for the Prince's own happiness and welfare that we presume to do so.  
It is feared that his Royal Highness has somewhat mistaken the position which the Constitution of England assigns to Princes enjoying the exalted relationship of Consort with the British Crown. It is undoubtedly true that under the Divine law, man and wife, in whatever grade or station of society, are invariably esteemed as one. Our own common and ecclesiastical laws fully recognize the same principle, and in all the ordinary conditions of life the complete unity of persons joined in wedlock is laid down as an incontestable and incontrovertible axiom. For political purposes, however, the constitutional law of this kingdom draws a marked and jealous distinction between the public functions which shall be exercised by the occupant of the throne and the Consort to whom he or she may be allied. Compelling our Sovereigns to form their matrimonial alliances abroad, but at the same time jealous to the last degree of any undue or irresponsible influence that may be brought to bear upon the councils or conduct of the Crown, the constitutional law declares that the Consort shall not be regarded as equal or one with the Crown, but only as the first subject of the Crown. This is the point which Prince Albert appears to have misunderstood.

It is alleged, that his Royal Highness is invariably and upon all occasions present when Her Majesty receives her Ministers in Council; that he is not at such times a silent spectator, but always takes an active, often a leading part in the deliberations; that this practice is not of recent origin, but was first permitted by Sir Robert Peel; that Lord Melbourne never suffered it, and that by his prohibition he incurred the lasting displeasure of the Prince.

These allegations, supposing them to be true, are so easy of refutation, that it is impossible not to regard the rigid silence which has been maintained in respect of them since they have been made public, as a tacit admission of their substantial accuracy. It would be well, however, if the Prince's imputed interposition in the affairs of the State did not extend further than to his intrusion into the Council Chamber.

We grieve to say, it is further imputed to his Royal Highness that he is in the practice of corresponding largely with British Ministers employed at foreign courts, his letters being, of course, private, and their contents unknown to the Foreign Secretary for the time being. It is openly asserted, that several diplomats have received such letters—which, in point of fact, have been private instructions from the Court, not conveyed through the Foreign Office. Now, anything more glaringly unconstitutional than this, or more pregnant with mischief and danger to the public service, can hardly be conceived. Every one will at once perceive what the result of such a practice must necessarily be in all cases in which the Court and the Ministry may happen to differ in an opinion. The views of the Court, which is not responsible to the nation, would supersede the views of the Minister who is responsible, and thus one of the leading principles, and most jealous provisions of the Constitution would be utterly and completely defeated.

No one, of course, attributes to Prince Albert a deliberate intention or purpose of betraying the interests, or prejudicing the welfare of the country, with which he has become so happily allied; but however good and pure his motives may be, it is quite certain that the course he is said to have pursued is utterly inconsistent with the spirit of the British Constitution, and if persisted in, may not improbably be some day productive of results which his Royal Highness would be one of the very first to deprecate and deplore.

We would fain hope that there is no truth in the imputation that there has for some time past existed a good deal of direct and necessarily secret communication between the English and certain continental courts. Rumour has lately been busy upon this subject; and several very suspicious facts have been boldly referred to as furnishing incontestable evidence of the existence of some secret communication between the Court of St. James's and the Courts of Berlin and Vienna. Let us trust that this is not so; or if unhappily something of the sort has indeed existed, let us fervently hope it will never be repeated.

As the Consort of the most popular monarch who ever sat upon the throne of England—as the father of a line of princes upon whom the nation looks with a proud fondness—as the unblemished exemplar of the virtues which must adorn the private and

domestic life of a christian gentleman—and as the enlightened promoter of the arts which contribute most to the physical improvement and intellectual refinement of mankind, Prince Albert justly holds, and will ever continue to hold, a deep and lasting place in the esteem and affections of the people of this country. If he desires thus to live in the regard of his adopted countrymen—thus to preserve his own happiness—and thus to spare His Sovereign and our own the pain, perhaps the anguish, that would result from a popular revolution against him, we would respectfully but most earnestly warn him to leave the conduct of public affairs to the hands to which the Constitution assigns them, and to take no part in matters which lie beyond the legitimate sphere of his personal influence and interposition.

**FORGING BANK NOTES.**  
The new art of forging bank notes by the photographic apparatus continues to attract much attention in England. It appears that a photographic fac-simile of a bank of England note was exchanged for gold at the bank itself. The Times says:—So close was the resemblance between the spurious note and the genuine one, that not only were the signature and the private marks (the latter known only to the bank officials) imitated with the closest accuracy, but the water mark itself, in all its integrity, was as clearly and closely defined as the other more prominent characteristics of the genuine document. The process adopted to produce these effects, is well known to all photographers, and is the same as that used by the directors of the Bank of England, in order most effectually to put a stop to the possibility of frauds being perpetrated to so alarming an extent by photographic agency, have determined, as soon as the necessary arrangements can be effected, to alter the colour of the paper on which the notes are produced, as well as the ink used in printing them. They have ascertained that if their notes be printed on yellow tinted paper on blue ink, it would be impossible to transfer fac-similes to photographic negative wax paper, from which the imitations of the genuine notes are obtained. Another plan which would be equally efficacious would be to have a few words or some ornamental device, struck off on the back of the genuine notes. These words or device, by the process of sun printing would be transferred to the front of the imitation note, and thus the attempts of the fraudulent would be entirely foiled.

**THE CLIMATE OF NEW ZEALAND.**  
The general salubrity of the climate of New Zealand has now been established by the experience of years. For persons of delicate constitution pre-disposed to disease of the lungs, it is unequalled, save by Madeira. Compared with that of Nice—one of the most celebrated continental climates—the climate of Auckland is more temperate in summer, milder in the winter, equally mild in the spring, but a little colder in the autumn;—with this advantage, too, over all the boasted continental climates, that it is not so liable to the very great variations of temperature common to them all, from sudden shifts of wind. The climate of New Zealand is doubtless less charming and delightful than that of Italy and the south of France, but it is certainly more salubrious, and probably better suited to the English constitution, generally, than even the climate of Madeira. For although it has its share of wind, rain, and broken weather, it has the advantage over Italy and France, in being more limited in range of temperature; embracing a less oppressive summer heat, and less sudden changes of temperature during the twenty-four hours, and a more gradual change of temperature from month to month.

**A MONSTER ORGAN.**  
A gentleman writing from Hull, England, gives the following description of an organ about to be built in London for the new Crystal Palace at Sydenham.  
"I have just seen the scheme of the monster organ to be built for the Crystal Palace at Sydenham. Its contemplated erection has not as yet been made public, so that you will, doubtless, be apprised of its dimensions before any one in America at least. It will be a prodigious instrument, at least three times as large as any ever constructed. It is to occupy a position at the east end of the transept. It will contain, in all one hundred and thirty-one stops, and ten thousand one hundred and thirteen pipes:  
The Great Organ 40 stops and 3,138 pipes.  
The Choir Organ 30 " 1,682 "  
The Swell Organ 22 " 1,624 "  
The Solo Organ 27 " 2,030 "  
The Pedal Organ 30 " 1,750 "  
It will be one hundred and twenty feet high, fifty feet deep, with a breadth of sixty-five feet, and will have four rows of keys.  
The cost of this mammoth instrument is to be £25,000 or £125,000! The bellows will be worked by steam.  
Mr. Hill, of London, has the contract for its construction, and three years are allowed him for its completion. The latest pipe will be 64 feet long, which is double the length of any now in use. It will be built in stories, like a house, with staircases, &c.—The sides of the case will be of glass, and the 64 feet pipe to stand in front."

**THE GREAT WALL OF CHINA.**  
CALCULATED.—In a lecture on China, which he delivered at Bolton the other day, Dr. Bowring said it had been calculated, that if all the bricks, stones, and masonry of Great Britain were gathered together, they would not be able to furnish materials enough for the wall of China; and that all the buildings in London put together would not make the towers and turrets which adorn it.

**SUNDAYS IN THE YEAR 1854.**  
In 1854 there will be five Sundays in each of the months of January, April, July, October and December—making fifty-three in the year.

**THE CITY OF NEW YORK ASLEEP.**  
The following from the *New York Tribune* is in the best vein of Dickens—"It is curious to see the circulation of a great city commence in the morning—the great city that had roared itself to sleep. True, there was a feeble pulse all night; the cars beat to and fro; a carriage now and then gave a flutter, but after all there had been a quiet hour. About half a million of the people had been lying 'on a dead level' for four or five hours; some on pillows of down and some on curb-stones; some beneath silken counterpanes and some beneath the great blue quilt of heaven. Queer figure they make in the mind's eye, to be sure—400,000 folks, more or less, lying in tiers or rows, five or six miles long—lying three or four deep. In the cellar—that is the 'primitive formation'—then first floor, second, third, and so on up to the garret. Three hundred thousand people snoring—what a concert! Two hundred thousand people dreaming. Two hundred thousand people in red night-caps, one hundred thousand in white, and here and there one trimmed up in lace. Fifty thousand curls twisted up in papers, giving their owners an appearance of having made a pillow of cigar-lighters. Twenty thousand curls hanging over the backs of chairs or tossed upon tables. How gently Time touches such people; they never grow gray at all! Ten thousand people snoring, and now and then one dying; dying in his sleep; dying in a dream. And then the getting up is ridiculous enough; though going to bed—should we say 'retire' in these refined times?—is a solemn piece of business, whether people think of it or not. But the getting up, the waking up, is funny enough for a farce—its process is a species of gradualism. Here's one who has slept 'like a top' for nine hours, and now he begins to wake; first its a half-lurch and a long breath and a yawn; then an arm is thrust out, then a foot; the muscles are waking up, next, the rattle of the early wagons strikes his ear; hearing is 'coming to.' Then his tongue moves uneasily; taste is returning. Last, his eyes open, one after the other—then half close, then open again, and the man's awake—awake all over—awake for all day. There's another, sound asleep this minute, and this he shakes himself like a huge Newfoundland, springs up 'percussion,' and the thing is done; the fellow hasn't a sleepy hair about him. Snowy quilts that have just risen and fallen with the soft bosom beneath, begin to grow uneasy. The sweet sleepers are waking, so we'll draw the curtains and leave them to their toilette. Bundles of rags in dark, damp corners toss and tumble; that is something alive underneath. Out it comes—more rags. Misery makes no toilette, and there are no curtains to draw."

**TEMPERANCE AND SABBATH-SCHOOLS.**  
Two meetings of the teachers, attended by about eight hundred of them have just been held, to consider the propriety of a proposal to inculcate generally on their scholars the principles of abstinence from beer and other strong liquors. Mr. Edward Baines, editor of the *Leeds Mercury*, presided, and strongly supported the proposal. It was stated, that in England 2,400,000 children, being one-seventh of the population, attend Sabbath

THE CONSTITUTION OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

The progress of Australia has been so remarkable of recent years, that the intelligence from that quarter has ceased to be regarded with surprise or incredulity. The gold discoveries in New South Wales and in Victoria have suddenly raised these districts to a pitch of material prosperity unexampled in the history of colonial enterprise. Whether the mineral treasures which they contain will prove a permanent source of wealth, or whether they are doomed to speedy exhaustion, is a question which no one yet can answer; but of the actual results of these discoveries no doubt can be entertained. That they have rapidly augmented population, and stimulated, in an extraordinary manner, both commercial and agricultural enterprise, are facts notorious and patent to all the world. Their effects upon the political progress of our fellow-subjects at the antipodes are yet to be ascertained, and a controversy has been lately raised in New South Wales which may lead to very important consequences. We allude to the form of the constitution to be adopted in that colony—a question which according to the latest intelligence, was agitated with the greatest warmth throughout all classes of the community. Many of our readers that the one-point duty of framing a constitution was imposed by the Imperial Government upon the Legislative Council of New South Wales. That body accordingly have, in the course of the present year, produced a plan, which has been submitted to the colony, and the merits of which have been discussed with an extraordinary amount of interest. It is now proposed that the Legislative Council of New South Wales should consist of five members, one to be nominated by the colony, and the other to be nominated by the Crown. It is thus that the desire of the Crown is to have as far as possible the Imperial Government represented in the Legislative Council, and we do not think that this arrangement will be objectionable to the colony. They have even carried their resolution far as to suggest the creation of a hereditary nobility for the colony. We commend the spirit in which this latter suggestion has been made. It betrays a deep-rooted attachment to the time-honored institutions of our country, in a quarter where we had hardly a right to expect it. At the same time, we are not prepared to admit the policy of this recommendation. The institution of a hereditary nobility has been more than once proposed as a means of strengthening the ties which exist between the mother country and her distant dependencies. It was chiefly with this view that, so early as during the reign of James the First, the territorial right of Barons of Nova Scotia was created; and we believe that the late Charles Butler was that now projected by the Council of New South Wales. At the same time, looking to the antecedents of that colony, it may well be doubted whether it as yet contains materials for such a purpose. In this country the project will certainly be regarded as premature, and we may, therefore, dismiss it at present from our consideration. The South Wales relates to a question of more practical interest. We have stated that the committee of the Council appointed to draw up the plan of the constitution have recommended that the Upper Chamber should be nominated by the governor. This proposal has met the most resolute opposition from a large and influential party in the colony, who contend that both branches of the legislature should be elected by the people. Great meetings had been held for the purpose of giving expression to these democratic opinions, and the ultimate decision of the question was postponed until a simple time had been given for discussion and reflection. The council, we may state, affirmed, by a large majority, the recommendation of the committee, so that the opposition to the scheme was confined almost entirely to a party out of doors, who were using every effort to get up such an agitation throughout the colony as should lead to its abandonment. Should this agitation prove successful, it is impossible to contemplate the results without alarm. An impulse and a triumph would thus be given to the democratic element in the colony, which could not fail materially to weaken its sympathies with the monarchical institutions of the mother country. The American republic, and not the British constitution, would henceforth become the model for imitation; and the desire for separation and independence would too probably follow. It is for these very obvious reasons that we trust the leaders of this movement may be defeated. Their success in the oldest and most populous of our Australian colonies could not fail eventually to influence the destinies of all our other settlements in that quarter of the globe. Hence the importance of the present struggle, and the anxiety with which all who are interested in the preservation of our constitutional principles will watch its termination. If we attempted any device as to the precise attending the progress of democracy in Australia, they would be disappointed by the recent intelligence from Victoria. At that colony, through the agency of an intemperate and unscrupulous agitator, the "digging" has been abolished. Of the policy of giving way to such demands, it is not necessary to speak; and we trust that the subscribers of Melbourne are prepared with sufficient reasons for their apparently weak and inconsistent conduct. It is essential to the best interests of the community that this sort of intemperance should be checked, not fostered, as it has been by such intemperate conduct. The decision of the question now under discussion in New South Wales

will, in all probability, therefore, affect other interests beyond those immediately at stake. If, on the one hand, the resolution of the council is confirmed by the public voice of the colony, we may read in this distribution as a portent of the future attainment of the independence, and of the inevitable progress of the nation. On the other hand, however, if the resolution should be defeated, we may well regard the consequences with anxiety. The fact that the council has not yet decided upon the question, is a fact which should not be overlooked. It is a fact which should not be overlooked. It is a fact which should not be overlooked.

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General: but whose decisions can be voted by the Emperor who is absolute.

The third rank is occupied by the members of the cabinet, and is numbered exclusive of three directors. These most weekly for ordinary business, and are the mere tools of the Emperor.

In Russia there are certain high officers chosen from among the Senators or other distinguished persons called inspectors, whose duty it is to visit each of the provinces assigned him in the provinces, enquire into the conduct of the persons employed by the State, hear the complaints of the people, examine into the grounds of the sentences of the courts and sometimes reverse them.

There are in Russia more than 600,000 civil officers, who in general exercise a very tyrannical part; persecuting the innocent, oppressing the poor, and extorting money from the rich; obsequious to their superiors and arrogant to their inferiors. They are thus a grievous scourge to the people.

The empire is divided into large provinces. Each of these has over it a Governor General appointed by the Emperor and having under him a sub-governor, a council of regency, whom he may consult in cases of difficulty, and who concentrates in himself all the branches of the administration, within the locality, over which he presides; and is responsible only to the Emperor.

The judicial courts are various, some for criminal and others for civil matters, some for the collection of taxes and crown revenues. Judges are removable; being appointed only for three or six years. In each of the provinces there is one superior court. Judges, it is said, are far from being conscientious.

The chief object of attention with the Russian Emperor is the army. In regard to the number of the Czar's troops different statements have been made. Some estimate them at a million, the most probable number is that they amount to 500,000 infantry and 90,000 cavalry besides 100,000 in the country of the Caucasus. The Emperor however may call immediately under his standard almost any number of troops; but the difficulty is to pay them, the Russian treasury being loaded with debt.

In conclusion the military marine is divided into two squadrons: one on the Baltic and the other on the Black sea. These consist of 360 large vessels, 48 ships of the line, 30 frigates, 15 steam vessels of war, &c. having in all 7,500 cannon. We neglected to mention in the proper place that the Imperial guard consists of 40,000 men, infantry, and artillery. Such is a short account of the internal state of Russia according to the latest accounts.

On Wednesday evening next, there will be a special meeting of the members, to devise means for the formation of a library in connection with the Association, when any favourable to the project are requested to attend.

On Friday next, John Lawson, Esq., will lecture on "The Progress of Society."

Mr. McCallum, Esq. acknowledges the receipt of \$200 from the Presbyterian Congregation of Cascoque, in aid of the Foreign Mission. Breckley Point, Jan. 28, 1854.

WESLEYAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY. The Anniversary Meeting of the Wesleyan Missionary Society will be held in Charlottetown, on Monday evening next, to commence at 7 o'clock. The Hon. Charles Hensley will take the chair.

The Annual Missionary Sermon will be preached on Sunday evening next, by the Rev. Mr. Housley—when a collection will be taken, in aid of the funds.

Tax assessors has been altogether a very extraordinary one. We do not ever recollect to have seen so little snow, accompanied with such intense cold, at this advanced period of the season. It has been a great disadvantage to the farmers and others, for the roads are barely passable in many parts of the country.

On Saturday, the 29th, and Sunday, the 30th inst. the thermometer was said to have ranged as low as 22—and some say 25—degrees below zero. That it was extremely cold, is indicated by the fact, that the water in several of the public pumps was frozen to that degree of solidity as to render them useless—a thing that has not happened since they were first placed in their respective situations. The weather has since moderated, and we may, we hope, look out for a little snow.

We see by an advertisement in the Royal Gazette that the 24 Monthly Meeting of the Liberal Reform Association is to take place on Monday evening, 6th February next, when the question to be discussed is, "Whether Departmental Government, which admits of certain salaried officers holding seats in the Legislature, is suitable to this Island." Doors open to members of the Association and invited friends. Should not the question rather be, "Whether Departmental Government which requires that certain salaried officers should represent constituencies in the House of Assembly, is suitable to this Island?"

Summary of Government Advertisements. His Excellency has been pleased to order the name of Mr. Donald Lamont, Long Creek, to be inserted in the Commission of the Peace for Queen's County. Public Notice is hereby given that the Hillary Term of Her Majesty's High Court of Chancery for this Island, will commence on Tuesday the 7th day of February next, and end on the Saturday following.

Georgetown Mails. The Mails for Georgetown will, during the remainder of the Winter and until further notice, be made up and forwarded every Tuesday and Friday morning, at nine o'clock, instead of Mondays and Fridays.

THOMAS OWEN, Postmaster General. General Post Office, Jan. 28, 1854.

PROPERTY FOR SALE. FOR SALE, the Property at present occupied by the Subscriber, at Hooper's Corner, Bridgetown, consisting of a Dwelling House, Shop and Granary; also a Shop occupied by a mechanic, with an acre of Land and Garden attached.—It is a good situation either for a dwelling or for Public Accommodation.—For particulars, apply to THOMAS DODD, Charlottetown, or to the Subscriber, on the premises.

WILLIAM DODD. Jan. 28, 1854.

1854—JANUARY—1854. The Subscriber has just received the following Goods:—DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, SPICES, CONFECTIONARY & EARTHENWARE, which he offers cheap for Cash.

A. G. SIMS, Queen Street. The highest price paid for Furs. Jan. 21.

Crushed and Molist Sugars. SUPERIOR and Molist Sugars. For sale cheap for cash. A. G. SIMS, Queen Street. Jan. 21.

FALL GOODS. JUST IMPORTED, and for sale by the Subscriber, at his NEW STORE, next door to his residence in Grafton Street, a choice selection of American and other Goods, consisting of—

SUGAR, in hogsheads, barrels and by retail. Lard, crushed and refined do. Superior Hyson and Souchong TEAS, in chests, half chests, and by retail; COFFEE, RICE, PILOT THREAD, in barrels and by retail; CRACKERS, CHEESE, Vinegar, Mustard, Pepper, Ginger, Table Salt, Soda, Saleratus, Soap, Candles, Starch, Blau, Baking Field, Matches, Tobacco, Cigars, Rosin, Blacking, &c.

Fresh Mince and Raisins, CONFECTIONARY, Nuts, Lemons and Ginger Syrup. PRINTED COTTONS, striped and Unbleached do.; Bed-ticks, &c. Cases of BOOTS and SHOES; Ladies' and Gentlemen's India Rubber Boots and shoes; Indian Rubber Coats and Oil Suits; Buffalo Robes of superior quality; Hats and Caps; Cotton-wool and Lamp-wicks; Fluid Lamp—patent in cutlery in variety; CHAIRS, with cane seats and wood ditto, in great variety of patterns; Looking Glasses, Glass Lanterns; Jute and Grass Mats; Hay Forks, Spades and Shovels; Rough Board, Shingles and Lath Nails; Window Glass in boxes and by retail; SHEET-METAL, Nails, Pegs and Thread.

MOLASSES in hogsheads and by retail; Codfish Oil, in barrels and by retail. Also—an assortment of CURRIERS' TOOLS; Pails, Tubs, in sets or single; Clothes Pins, Brushes, &c.

ON HAND—American and Island manufactured SOLE LEATHER, Neats' Leather, Calf Skins, and Harness Leather. W. B. DAWSON. Charlottetown, November 14.

Freehold Farm for Sale or to Let. TWO BE SOLD (or let for a short term of years) A FREEHOLD FARM situated at Mill Creek, on the North side of the Elliot or West River, about 4 1/2 miles from Town. There are 48 acres in cultivation, nearly the whole of which have been cleared within the last 10 years, have been regularly and well manured, and are now in good heart. Eight more acres are ready to stump. The House is on rising ground and has a commanding view of the River, and the various Objects of Interest in the neighbourhood. The Buildings consist of a large Barn, Mill, Stable, Sheep-House, Piggeries, Coach-House and Granary; all of which have been erected within a few years. There is a Grist and Saw Mill adjoining the farm, and an unlimited supply of Mould Mill can be had from the River opposite.

Part of the purchase money can remain on security, and the Stock and Crop taken at a valuation, if required. For particulars enquire of NICHOLAS BROWN. January 27, 1854. 41107

Carpenters' Tools. JUST received per Schooner "Faany," an assortment of the above, among which are— 1. A H. Sorby's Can Steel Socket, Hand-saw, and Firm CHISELS and GOUGES. Do. single and double PLANE IRONS, Jack, Smoothing and Trying PLANES, Groceries and Quirk J. G. Groceries Oval-wood, Rabbit, Match, Hollows and Roundels, Head and other Mowing PLANES, Gages and Turkey Oil Stones, Crescent, Hand, Tennon and Mill SAWS, Smiths' and Carpenters' Files, &c. Cheap for cash, at the Store of DANIEL DANIES. Queen street, Jan. 26, 1854.

THE undersigned has removed his Office to his new residence, upper Queen's Street. EDWARD PALMER. Dec. 18. 1854. 42m

LONDON HOUSE. New Fall Goods, for 1853. JUST RECEIVED at the LONDON HOUSE, by Sir Alexander and Helen, from England, an extensive supply of BRITISH GOODS, suitable for the season, comprising in DRY, Yarns, Ribbons, Silks, Satins, plain and figured; More Antique Dresses, Plashes in every shade, French Merinos, Silk Velvets, black and colored; and Corbages, Dress materials of every kind, Cloakings in great variety, Robes in the latest fashion, Prints good and cheap, Damasks and Mercers, Fricas and Lace for do., Gents' silk, felt and covered Hats, Fur and Cloth Caps, Umbrellas, cotton and silk; Ladies' and Children's Stays, Do. cotton Dresses, Habit Shirts, Chemisettes, Sleeves, Collars and Cuffs, Lace and Medals, Jewellery, large assortment; Vases, in every form; Gents' Seal Overcoats, Work Boxes and Cabinets, Mantles, in all the new styles, Shawls in variety, Ribbons of all kinds, Fancy Trimmings, Dress Buttons, Ladies' winter Bonnets, Do. dresses and other Caps, Do. Cap Fronts and Borders, Artificial Flowers, Gloves and Hosiery, Ladies' and Children's Boots and Shoes, Carpet Slippers, Leather Slippers, Berlin Wools and Patterns, Penelope Canvases, Haberdashery, Millinery, large variety; Hollands and Linens, Laces and other Trimmings; Ready made Clothing, Oil Soot Cloth, all widths; Cloth and worsted Table Covers, Table Linen, Twilled Shirtings, Regatta and fancy do., Long Cloths, embroidered, Domestic Cottons; Beaver, Pilot, capering and fancy Cloths, Dressings in variety, Worsted Cord, new article; Hunting Cord, Moleskins, Black and colored Cotton Velvets, Blankets, all prices; Domestic Sheetings, Flannels and Serges; Corded, quilted and hair Petticoats, Children's Dresses, Floor and carpet Carpets, Crumb Cloths, Hair Damask, Rubber Coats, Boots, Shoes and Leggings, Stationery, Perfumery, Hair oils, Toilet Soaps, Chamois Skins, Patent Cord, Travelling Bags, Ladies' Fur, Linings, French Cambric Handkerchiefs, Hascocks, Silk Handkerchiefs, Fancy Neck Ties, Table Mats, Cotton and muslin Handkerchiefs, Bonnet Shapes, Cap Shapes and Crowns, Gents' Mufflers, Hoarse Rag, Sacks and Sacking. GROCERIES: Souchong and Congou Teas, Coffee, Homespun Cloths, Crushed and molist Sugar, Baking Powder Table Salt, Ground and whole Rice, Split Peas, Mustard, Preserved Citrus, cheap; Pickling Spices, Spices of all kinds, Glassified and Poland Starch, Pig and lard Soap, Washing Powder, Albest night light, Soap, Candles, &c. &c. Also, a Large and General Assortment of Hardware, the whole having been selected by the Subscriber in person, and purchased direct from the manufacturers, he can with confidence, recommend them to the public as good and cheap, at the establishment of H. HASZARD. Opposite the Catholic Chapel, Great George Street, Charlottetown, Nov. 14th, 1854.

MONEY TO LEND. ENQUIRE at the Office of CHARLES PALMER, Esq., Charlottetown. February 1, 1854.

WILLIAM HEARD, ATPOD OF THANKFUL for past favours, begs to intimate the ARRIVAL of the Argos, direct from England, with the following GOODS:—Caddis, Mohair, Glass Eyes, Danish, French and English Hosiery, Orleans, Coburg, Yuccan, Cloth, Alpaca, Norwich and Gals Field, and Spanish Crapes, for Ladies' dresses, Veils, Trimmings, plain Cloth, wool plaid and tweed CLOAKINGS, Wool Jackets, Hosiery, Alpaca, Yuccan and Field Shirts and Scarfs, Plain, stripes and fancy Silks; Glass Suits; Irish Poplins; DeCapes, satin Turbans, Satin, Watered Gros Peraines, Silk Petticoats for dresses, Bonnets, &c., in all colours. Likewise in great variety. A large assortment of Millinery, Laces, Hairs, Braids, Gimps, fancy Trimmings, Buttons, Linings, For Madras, Gases, Veneerings, capes, cut white gloves, Gantlets, &c. in real silk, Cash, stam muslin, aquired, muscad, silk and wool. English and French CORSETS. CHILDREN'S DRESSES, CLOAKS, CAPS, HOODS AND HATS, a great variety. Red, blue and white serges; real Welch, imitation Welch, Lancashire, Saluberry and Saxony FLEANS, YELLS, Blankets; Travelling Rugs; Hosiery Rags; Carpets, Druggists, Health Rags, Flies, leavers, umbrellas, & broad Chestry Dressings, Cambric. Ready made Clothing, Real Silk Coats, Silk Hats of a superior make; glass and felt Hats; cloth and for Caps. Silk velvet, moire, satin and fancy Vestings, Mufflers; silk, Bandana and cotton Handkerchiefs. HOSIERY, HERRINGBERRY, and every variety of COTTON and LINEN GOODS. Ladies', Gents', and Children's BOOTS, SHOES and SLIPPERS. Soda, Indigo, Cambric, Struck, Gize, Lamp-glass, cheap Thread, Cotton Warp, Hair Sewing, corded Hair; Paints, Oil, Whiting, Tar, Ropa, Oaken, Figure Heads; scowering Brick (wholesale or retail.) A large assortment of IRONWORKERY, NAILS, SPIKES, &c. IRON, STEEL, Ship Castings, Forge Back. EARTHENWARE, CHINA and GLASS. A choice selection of TEAS.

FANCY GOODS.—Writing Desks, Work Boxes Ladies' Rosewood Dressing Cases; Gents' Rosewood and combeded Maltese. Cloth, hair, tooth and nail Brushes. Shell, Ivory, German and Bone Combs. A great variety of Fancy Toilet Soaps, Plymouth salt and almond Soaps for family use. Dressing and chimney Glasses, in mahogany, rosewood and gilt frames. For Christmas presents, a splendid collection of Jewellery. The whole will be sold at the lowest figure for cash. Charlottetown, December 9, 1853.

FALL ARRIVALS. THE Subscriber has received, on Consignment, per schooner, Mary Ann 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, blue of striped Sherry, Domestics and Bed-ticks, Furniture Cottons, window blinds, Handkerchiefs, stationers and doekings, vestings, shawls, table cloths, &c. Also, 50 chests, half-chests and 15 lbs. boxes Congou TEA, Three Rice, hids, Muscovado Molasses, boxes Raisins, Drum Figs, Dressed Java Apples, barrels Backs, Brooms, nests Tubs, Pilot Board, barrels Fitch, Tar, and Rosin, Franklin and other STOVES, brass writing and wrapping Paper, cane and wooden seated Chairs, a variety of Brass Clocks, brass Boots and shoes, 50 Grass Mats, 50 boxes Soap, &c. JAMES MORRIS. October 21.

JAMES N. HARRIS, HAS RECEIVED a large Additional Supply of HARVESTING TOOLS, of various descriptions, which he offers at prices as low as possible on the coast. Charlottetown, Jan. 2, 1854. 1815w

JUST RECEIVED, and for sale, a few FARMERS' BOILERS. THOMAS DODD, Fowall Street. Nov. 7th, 1853.

Price Edward Dispensary, KENT STREET, CHARLOTTETOWN. H. & R. JOHNSON respectfully announce that they Supply from their Establishment, DRUGS, CHEMICALS, and the various Ointments of the Medical College, and from a thorough practical knowledge, obtained in first class Establishments in England, they feel warranted in claiming the confidence of the public, which they will endeavour to retain by uniform personal attention and care. H. & R. J. prepare Medicines adapted to family requirements and the prevailing diseases of this climate, and specially suitable for families who live distant from Medical assistance. Physicians' Prescriptions and Family Receipts accurately dispensed, Medical Galvanism, Vaccination and the minor Surgical operations performed. Horse and Cattle Medicines of the best kind. January 5, 1854.

MINIATURES! LIKENESSES! THE Subscriber has just received a handsome stock of Plates and Casts, gold and plated Lockets and Brooches for Likenesses, done by top or side light. Also, a first rate Camera, for sale, with instructions. In the Strand. W. C. HOBBS.

Apples, Onions & Stoves. JUST ARRIVED per Schooner, Elizabeth, from Boston, and for sale by the Subscriber:—Barrel Apples and Onions, Cooking Stoves, Parlor Grates, Air-tight & Cannon Stoves. Also—For sale at the yard of the subscriber, 100 cones Rock maple & Birch fire wood, 20,000 feet Scantling. W. B. DAWSON. Nov. 7, 1853.

School Slates & Pencils. GEORGE T. HASZARD has on Sale 2 Cases WELSH SLATES, SLATE PENCILS, which he offers for Sale, wholesale and retail.

AMERICAN HOUSE! THE subscriber, grateful to his friends and the public in general for past favours, respectfully intimates that he has REMOVED from his Old Stand on Queen Street, to his NEW BRICK HOUSE, corner of Kent and Great George Streets, where he will be happy to receive his old customers and friends. JOHN GIBSON. Jan. 20, 1854. 61105

Bills on England. BILLS ON ENGLAND at Thirty Days' Sight, payable in London, for Sale by JAMES PEAKE. Jan. 4, 1854. N. B. Approved Interest Notes, at Two, Four or Six Months, will be taken for half the amount if required.

BOAT PICKED UP on the 21st October last, between Big Mornings and Hope Pond. The owner can have the same by proving property and paying expenses, by applying to ROBERT M'INNIS. Big Mornings, Dec. 26th, 1853.

FOR SALE. A SCHOONER afloat, nearly new, Salt and rigging one year in use. For further Particulars apply to Mr. KENNETH M'KENZIE, Fowall Street Charlottetown, Dec. 19th, 1853.

WANTED, A FARM SERVANT with a settler's factory character. He must be a good Ploughman. Apply to Mr. Fiddlers, Boatman, near Charlottetown. Also, wanted, a good plain COOK. Apply as above. Swain's

CANDLES MADE. HOUSEKEEPERS are respectfully informed, that they can have their TALLOW made up by application to JOHN ROYCE. Nov. 10th. Corner of Queen & Water Streets.

THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE WEEKLY ENLARGED. On the 11th of last April THE DAILY TRIBUNE, having completed its twentieth year, was enlarged more than fourfold, and the size of the London Press making it possibly larger than any other cheap Daily published in this country or in the world. No change in price was made in consequence of this enlargement—the paper being still offered to Mail Subscribers at 10¢ per annum and sold to Carriers and to Agents entering it by Express or Mail for distant sale at \$1 50 for one hundred copies, or \$15 per thousand copies, payable in advance. At these prices our aggregate receipts for our entire Daily edition do not exceed the same we pay for Paper and Ink, leaving all other expenses to be defrayed from our receipts for Advertising. In other words, we return to each purchaser of our paper from us, his money's worth in the naked sheet we send him, looking for the record of our own labor and the heavy expenses of Telegraphing, Correspondence, Reporting, Composition, Printing, Mailing, Book-keeping, Rent, &c., to our Advertising alone. We do not think it now possible to change newspapers by and this point; if we shall be fortunate, we intend to be even with the former in demonstrating the fact.

Our SEMI-WEEKLY EUROPEAN and CALIFORNIA editions were enlarged simultaneously and equally with the Daily, and also without any increase of price. We respectfully solicit a comparison of our Semi-Weekly at 60¢ per annum, (two copies sent a full year for \$5, and ten copies for \$50,) with any \$4 or \$5 Semi-Weekly, and will cheerfully send copies for this purpose upon direct post-paid application.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE entered on its thirteenth year on the 23d of September, it was enlarged to the size of the Semi-Weekly and Daily, adding more than four-fifths to its capacity—also without increase of price. This enlargement adds at least \$20,000 per annum to our expenses, in addition to the previous cost of our Daily Edition already effected. All our editions from the 1st of September appeared in entirely new and beautiful type, prepared expressly for this paper. Our Steam Cylinder Presses are not surpassed by any in the world. Even though our Weekly Edition should be rapidly run up to 100,000 copies, we are prepared to print and mail every copy on the day (Thursday) that the form is put to press, without interrupting or retarding the regular issue of our three Daily editions, amounting to twenty odd Thousand copies. We stand ready to adopt any improvements, however expensive, which will enable us to disseminate intelligence more fruitfully and effectively, and shall especially hail, as we labor to effect a radical improvement in the celebrity and reliability of the Mail.

THE TRIBUNE has not set out its character to make or to preach. It has not bound itself ever to be a mere party organ. It has supported the Whig party because the distinctive principles of that party appeared to favor the great ends which it has labored to achieve; it never advanced a measure because it was proposed or sustained by the Whig party; it holds itself at all times as free to condemn sound principles, unwise measures or corrupt acts should the two former be proposed or the latter perpetrated by Whigs; so though they had emanated from the hostile camp. In so far as Peace, Liberty, Education, Temperance, Internal Improvement and Industrial Development may be advanced by acting with the Whig party, it must continue to do, as it has done, Whig.

Though never acting with any Abolition or other one-sided party, THE TRIBUNE is and must be the relentless foe of Human Slavery, as of whatever else tends to degrade Labor and obstruct the intellectual and moral improvement of any portion of mankind. Were it able to eradicate that vile and heinous crime, could abolish Slavery in Carolina, it might attach itself to some one of the expressly Anti-Slavery parties lacking that light, it declines to abandon the enterprise for the shadow of political gain. But while it does not see its way clear of any effective Political action against Slavery in the States which now cherish it, it regards the defeat of whatever effort to extend the great wrong under the flag of our Union, or to obstruct by its power the progress of Abolition in other lands, as among the most urgent and sacred of public duties, not to be abandoned to any party consideration whatever. And, while it does not propose to make Anti-Slavery the basis of Political action, other than defensive, it will neglect no opportunity, result no effort, so to stir up Light and Truth as to render the continuance of Slavery impossible in a land irradiated by the sun of Christianity and boasting itself the great exponent of Political Justice and law-guarded Freedom.

For Temperance in all things, but especially the abuse of Intoxicating Beverages and the heinous oppression of the Liquor Traffic, we shall struggle, as we have struggled, unflinchingly and unceasingly. We regard the Maine Law as essentially the most beneficent statute of our day, and confidently hope to see it soon prevail universally.

The Congressional Reports and Washington Correspondence will, as heretofore, be both reliable and satisfactory.

The Markets for Grain, Cattle, Cotton and other products of the country, will receive our attention, and be reliably reported in THE TRIBUNE.

On our correspondence with the most important points throughout the world we need not here dilate. In the fact that our Associates, HAZARD TAYLOR, is now on the other side of the globe, sending us adv. from the seat of war in China, and expecting soon to depict for our readers the physical, moral and social characteristics of jantony-guarded Japan, the public is already aware. He will probably return by way of Australia and California, in which we have several correspondents. Briefly—we shall spare no expense to keep our readers well advised on every subject of interest, and doubt not that the same generous measure of patronage hitherto accorded to us will continue to repay all our exertions.

Any friend who believes he will be good by increasing the circulation of THE TRIBUNE is authorized to solicit and receive subscriptions; and, on due proof that money has been actually paid post-paid to our address, we take the responsibility of safe transmission. Specimen Copies will promptly be sent without charge to those requiring them, and we trust many friends will be moved to ask their neighbors and acquaintances to join in making up a Club to commence with our Enlarged Sheet and New-Type on the first of September, or at any time thereafter.

A limited amount of space in the WEEKLY TRIBUNE will be appropriated to advertising.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE. Single copy, 1 year, 63 numbers. . . . \$2 00 Three copies, 1 year, 63 numbers. . . . 5 00 Five copies, 1 year, 63 numbers. . . . 8 00 Ten copies, 1 year, 63 numbers. . . . 12 00 Twenty copies, 1 year, to one address. . . . 20 00

The extremely low price at which THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE is now furnished to Club subscribers, absolutely prohibits our allowing any commission, either in money or by an extra paper.

Subscriptions may commence at any time. Payment in advance is required in all cases, and the paper is invariably discontinued at the expiration of the advance payment.

Money may be remitted for subscriptions in letters at our risk, but the postmaster at the place where the letter is mailed should be made acquainted with its contents and keep a description of the money, in case of loss.

Bills of any specie-paying bank in the United States or Canada, received at par for subscriptions. Subscriptions received at G. T. Haszard's Book Store.

House to Let. TO LET, that well known HOUSE and PREMISES, situated in Fowall Street, known as Mrs. Wood's, being a fine, spacious House, possessing great convenience, and well adapted for a variety of purposes. For further particulars, apply to G. T. HASZARD, Sept. 6.

House to Let. A DWELLING HOUSE, with three rooms on the first and two on the second floor, with a front porch, also a garden attached, situated in that fast growing town Summerside. J. WEATHERS. Charlottetown, Dec. 26th, 1853.

Books! New Books! JUST OPENED at G. T. HASZARD'S Book Store, a large supply of NEW BOOKS and STATIONERY, among which will be found the newest standard Literature of the day—Maunder's Treasuries, Chalmers' Posthumous Works, Parker Librarian's Illustrated Book Case, Maunder's Church History, "Memorial of Christian Life," "Life of Christ," Kito's Fictorial Life of our Saviour, Burns's Notes in 11 vols 12mo, and 2 vols 4to, Cyclopaedia of Religion, Denominations, written by members of the different Denominations, &c. &c. &c.

Premises to be Let. A DWELLING HOUSE, with three rooms on the first and two on the second floor, with a front porch, also a garden attached, situated in that fast growing town Summerside. J. WEATHERS. Charlottetown, Dec. 26th, 1853.

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