

# HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

## FARMERS' JOURNAL, AND COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

Established 1823.

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**Haszard's Gazette.**  
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Advertisements sent without limitation, will be continued until forbid.

**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, intituled "An Act for laying 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, intituled "An Act to explain and amend the present 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, intituled "An Act 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. 48.	ACRES.
1, 157	233	52, 1109	53, 1090
2, 3943	54, 12724	55, 7651	57, 481
3, 4172	58, 600	58, 600	59, 1900
4, 10,000	60, 1900	62, 8377	65, 12584
5, 11, 2500	65, 12584	66, 12584	67, 12584
6, 12, 1000	68, 12584	69, 12584	70, 12584
7, 13, 1000	71, 12584	72, 12584	73, 12584
8, 14, 1000	74, 12584	75, 12584	76, 12584
9, 15, 1000	77, 12584	78, 12584	79, 12584
10, 16, 1000	80, 12584	81, 12584	82, 12584
11, 17, 1000	83, 12584	84, 12584	85, 12584
12, 18, 1000	86, 12584	87, 12584	88, 12584
13, 19, 1000	89, 12584	90, 12584	91, 12584
14, 20, 1000	92, 12584	93, 12584	94, 12584
15, 21, 1000	95, 12584	96, 12584	97, 12584
16, 22, 1000	98, 12584	99, 12584	100, 12584
17, 23, 1000	101, 12584	102, 12584	103, 12584
18, 24, 1000	104, 12584	105, 12584	106, 12584
19, 25, 1000	107, 12584	108, 12584	109, 12584
20, 26, 1000	110, 12584	111, 12584	112, 12584
21, 27, 1000	113, 12584	114, 12584	115, 12584
22, 28, 1000	116, 12584	117, 12584	118, 12584
23, 29, 1000	119, 12584	120, 12584	121, 12584
24, 30, 1000	122, 12584	123, 12584	124, 12584
25, 31, 1000	125, 12584	126, 12584	127, 12584
26, 32, 1000	128, 12584	129, 12584	130, 12584
27, 33, 1000	131, 12584	132, 12584	133, 12584
28, 34, 1000	134, 12584	135, 12584	136, 12584
29, 35, 1000	137, 12584	138, 12584	139, 12584
30, 36, 1000	140, 12584	141, 12584	142, 12584
31, 37, 1000	143, 12584	144, 12584	145, 12584
32, 38, 1000	146, 12584	147, 12584	148, 12584
33, 39, 1000	149, 12584	150, 12584	151, 12584
34, 40, 1000	152, 12584	153, 12584	154, 12584
35, 41, 1000	155, 12584	156, 12584	157, 12584
36, 42, 1000	158, 12584	159, 12584	160, 12584
37, 43, 1000	161, 12584	162, 12584	163, 12584
38, 44, 1000	164, 12584	165, 12584	166, 12584
39, 45, 1000	167, 12584	168, 12584	169, 12584
40, 46, 1000	170, 12584	171, 12584	172, 12584
41, 47, 1000	173, 12584	174, 12584	175, 12584
42, 48, 1000	176, 12584	177, 12584	178, 12584
43, 49, 1000	179, 12584	180, 12584	181, 12584
44, 50, 1000	182, 12584	183, 12584	184, 12584
45, 51, 1000	185, 12584	186, 12584	187, 12584
46, 52, 1000	188, 12584	189, 12584	190, 12584
47, 53, 1000	191, 12584	192, 12584	193, 12584
48, 54, 1000	194, 12584	195, 12584	196, 12584
49, 55, 1000	197, 12584	198, 12584	199, 12584
50, 56, 1000	200, 12584	201, 12584	202, 12584

First Hundred of Town Lots in Charlottetown, 1-12 of No. 41.

Second Hundred, 1-4th of No. 55.

Fourth Hundred, No. 40, 1-4 of No. 90.

Pasture Lots in Charlottetown Royalty, 1-2 of No. 72, and 1-3 of No. 238.

Town Lots in Georgetown:

No. Range, Letter, No. Range, Letter.

8, 2, G, 1 of 3, A.

10, 2, B, 13, 4, A.

15, 4, F.

Water Lots in Georgetown, No. 10.

Pasture Lots in Georgetown Royalty, No. 26, 186, 186, 188, 1-6 of 248, and 290.

Town Lots in Princestown:

No. 5, Row 2, Division 1, Letter B.

1, do 2, do 2, do C.

2, do 4, do 1, do D.

3, do 10, do 1, do D.

4, do 2, do 3, do B.

5, do 3, do 3, do C.

6, do 5, do 1, do E.

7, do 7, do 1, do G.

Pasture Lots in Princestown Royalty, 2-4 of No. 181, No. 240, and 1-2 of No. 497.

And the owners of the said Lots and Tracts of Land so in arrears and proclaimed as aforesaid, are hereby notified, that in case the same charged on them as aforesaid, together with the costs which have been incurred, shall not be paid before the next Easter Term of the Supreme Court of Judicature, to be held at Charlottetown, which will commence on Tuesday the 24 day of May next, application will be made to the Supreme Court, during the said Term, for Judgment against the said Lots and Tracts of Land, respectively.

STEPHEN RICE, Treasurer.

**PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND ALMANACK FOR 1854.**

FOR SALE BY GEO. T. HASZARD.

WILLIAM SNESTON, sail maker.

DEGS to inform his friends and Ship builders generally, that he is about to recommence the business of SAIL MAKING in this Island, having spent twenty years at the Trade in England, during which time he has never had a false satisfaction from those who employed him.

Residence—Henry Street, No. 2, Charlottetown, Feb. 9, 1854. 6m

### HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

FRIDAY, MARCH 17.

#### COD AND MACKEREL FISHERIES— BOUNTIES.

(Debate concluded.)

Hon. the ATTORNEY GENERAL.—Some years ago, he was a very warm advocate for bounties, under the impression that the granting of them would be the means of causing the fisheries to be prosecuted with more vigour and success; but the experience of late years had induced him to question the soundness of that policy.

When, last year, he gave his support to the measure, he said (he believed) that it would be the last time he would do so; and what he had since seen, with reference to its operation, had been sufficient to induce him to follow up that determination. The bounties had not, he thought, been the means of extending the trade, as it had been hoped they would. It was impossible to force a trade which did not pay. But he did not look upon the fishing trade as one which did not pay. When the bounty was last granted, the price of fish, it was true, was low; but that was no longer the case. Thirty-five shillings were now paid in Charlottetown, for a barrel of herring; and the profit made at that rate, was surely bounty enough for the encouragement of the trade. Our present prospects were very flattering; not less so for the fisheries than for any other branch of business; and would not be sound policy to encourage one at the expense of others. Trade of every kind was improving; prices were high; and fishing, as well as farming, was becoming a much more profitable business than it had been. With these views, he could not think bounties for the encouragement of the fisheries were called for this year; and he would, therefore, oppose the renewal of the Act passed last year for that purpose.

The hon. and learned gentleman concluded by observing, that he was nevertheless, fully sensible of the propriety of what had been advanced by Mr. Yeo, with respect to the encouragement due to those who prosecuted the fishing trade, upon our coasts, in open boats.

Mr. H. HAVILAND. The question was evidently an open one; for not only were colleagues opposed to each other, with respect to it, but the Government themselves were divided upon it. The only difficulty, however, which stood in his way about it, was his consideration of the money which they had voted in the morning for the encouragement of agriculture. To be consistent, it was, he thought, necessary to extend as favorable a consideration to the interests of those who prosecuted fishing as was accorded to those of the farmer. It was admitted on all sides that a great deal of money was made by the raising and sale of horses. Why then, it might be asked, should it not be left to capitalists to prosecute the trade independently of legislative aid; as it was proposed to do with respect to the fisheries, on the ground that the business, having become sufficiently remunerative, it was no longer necessary to encourage it by the granting of bounties. If it was right to encourage agriculture by bounties, it was equally so to encourage the fisheries in the same way; or, if it was thought proper to discontinue them to the one, they ought to be withheld from the other also. Arguments of political economy would not apply in a poor country like Prince Edward Island, as they did in countries where there was plenty of money; what could and would be done by the enterprise of private capitalists in the latter, could only be effectually accomplished by the aid derived from judicious appropriations of public money in the former. He was in favor of the sliding scale proposed by the Hon. the Colonial Secretary. It would almost amount to a breach of faith, on the part of the Assembly, were they suddenly and altogether to withhold the bounty.

Hon. Mr. COXWORTH.—It was very easy to answer the hon. and learned gentleman (Mr. Haviland.) If he could show how it was possible, by means of a legislative grant, to improve the breed of cod-fish and mackerel, it would then be evident enough that, as he had voted for the grant of £1000 for the importation of superior stallions, for the improvement of the Island breed of horses, and with a view to the encouragement of our agriculturists, it was also his duty to vote for a grant for the improvement of the breed of cod-fish and mackerel, and for the encouragement of those engaged in the fisheries; but, unless he could do that, it by no means followed that, because he had voted for the grant to the Royal Agricultural Society, thereby to afford means for improving our breed of horses, that he was bound, in order to be consistent, to vote for a grant for the encouragement of the fisheries. The two objects were entirely dissimilar. The farmer could not improve the breed of his horses, unless the means were brought to his door; but our waters abounded with the finest fish, and all who chose might take them, little besides skill and industry being required to enable them to profit by their abundance.

Hon. the COLONIAL SECRETARY.—In arguing the question, hon. members seemed to forget how much they who engaged in our fisheries contributed to the revenue, by what they

consumed upon the high seas. Their returns to the Treasury, on that account, exceeded the amount of bounties received by them. The farmer was encouraged by the advantages which he derived from his Agricultural Society, by having his roads made for him, and in various other ways; and if bounties were withheld from those who properly fitted out vessels and sent them on fishing voyages, they would, he thought, in having no advantages extended to them at all equivalent to those granted to agriculturists, be unfairly dealt with.

Mr. DEAN.—Prince Edward Island was essentially an agricultural country; and, therefore, the encouragement of agriculturists should always be a leading object with the Legislature. Such of the inhabitants as were engaged in fishing were merely enabled to drag out a miserable existence by means of it. If they looked at Russia, they would find that they who followed fishing there could not properly be called either fishermen or farmers; and, between the two callings in which they were engaged, it was, with difficulty, that they could provide for the daily wants of themselves and their families. It was the same with those who were similarly employed on the shores of Nova Scotia; they were the poorest of all the industrial classes in the Province. If he went for a bounty at all, it would only be for one-half the amount granted by the expiring Act; and that for one year only. Ten times more ought to be done, by the Legislature, for the encouragement of the farmer, than for that of the fisherman.

Hon. Mr. MACLEAY.—It occurred to him that, whilst the voice of the Committee was against bounties, they were not sufficiently alive to the importance of encouraging a portion of the inhabitants of the Colony to catch fish sufficient for home consumption. If what fish was required for our own use, was not caught by our own fishermen, money would have to be sent out of the Island to purchase it. Money was the sinews of commerce, as well as of war; and, if we exported money, for what we might, by proper management, procure at home, we lessened the means of trade in the Colony.

The hon. gentleman concluded by saying, he thought the Committee could not do better than agree to the Resolution submitted by the Hon. the Colonial Secretary.

Mr. YEO.—The hon. member (Mr. Macleay) says it is better to give the tonnage-bounty than for the inhabitants to have to send away their money to buy fish elsewhere. But I say we might as well, or better, do that than pay large sums of money to Aribach vessels and others for freight, whilst many of the Island vessels, fitted out to obtain the bounty, were lying about the harbours, doing little or nothing, but just depending on the bounty. The men who did the work getting nothing. On this account, and for other reasons which I have already stated, I will vote against the Resolution now proposed.

Hon. Mr. MONTGOMERY.—As far as his recollection served him, it was understood, when the Assembly agreed to the Bounty Act which had just expired, that it would be the last time they would endeavour to give a stimulus to the prosecution of our fisheries by the granting of tonnage-bounties; and he was disposed to adhere to that resolution, for he had seen nothing since to induce him to believe that it would be for the general good that it should be departed from. He had always hitherto been in favor of a bounty; but his views upon that subject were now much altered.

Hon. Mr. COXWORTH.—I perfectly agreed with what had been said upon the question by the hon. member from Port Hill (Mr. Yeo.) If no legislative encouragement were afforded to the hardy and courageous men who prosecuted the fisheries, in open boats, upon our shores, it was all a farce to pretend to encourage their prosecution by the granting of tonnage bounties. It was time to see how far they could be prosecuted by private enterprise, independently of legislative aid. It happened that, last year, £1400 were expended in payment of tonnage bounties; and he could not see that any thing had been brought into the country in return. The quantity of fish in the home market had not been increased by a single barrel; and the price, instead of having been lessened, had, on the contrary, actually been enhanced. He would vote against the renewal of the Act.

Hon. Mr. COXWORTH.—The Legislature had not means in their power to enable them to grant such premiums and bounties as, in amount, would be sufficient to induce a due prosecution of the fisheries by inhabitants of the Colony. The wisest plan, with respect to the Fisheries, would be to induce the Americans to catch, and cure them on our shores; and we would, by such an agreement, gain, upon our fish, 20 or 30 per cent. more than they who were not so wise, as to pursue a similar course, because our fish would then go into American markets as American fish. He cared not by what means an arrangement or agreement to that effect should be effected, whether by convention, or through the recognition of reciprocity principles between this Colony and the United States; but he would say, Allow the Americans freely to fish in our waters, to land and cure the fish, so taken by them, on our shores, and to spend their bounty money amongst our farmers,

and a very good idea it is, and from what has transpired, Austria and Prussia go hand in hand with us in all the measures taken. At any rate, Austria has marched 25,000 men into Transylvania to watch the frontiers, so that in point of fact the Russians will presently be completely surrounded. Omer Pacha has now, it is said, an army of 220,000 men on the Danube, and the Russians have as yet made no impression on his position at Kalafat. Demonstrations are continually being made by both armies all along the line of the river, but a general engagement has been impossible, on account of the weather.

The revolt in the Sandjak of Janina is increasing. The inhabitants, 400,000 principally Greeks and Armenians, have armed themselves, and united with the tribes inhabiting the Macedonia and Agrafa mountains. In consequence of this insurrection, a part of the Turkish troops which were to have gone to the frontiers of Montenegro are marching upon Janina.

The news from India, with dates from Bombay to the 28th January, and Hong Kong to the 11th January, is interesting. The Governor General, after fixing the boundary line beyond Meady, had returned to Bangalore. The north-west frontier was tranquil, but we have vague reports of fresh troubles in Persia. The insurgents in China appear to be once more gaining ground, and it was reported that they had captured a city north of Peking, so as to cut off the Emperor's escape. The French seemed to have been treated with some degree of leniency by the leaders of the rebels. The Russian Admiral left Shanghai for Japan on the 24th December, whither it was expected the United States squadron would shortly follow.

For the Resolution—6. Against it—15.  
See Haszard's Gazettee March 18.

R. B. IYING Esq.

Sir.—I observe, in the division published in Haszard's Gazette, which took place in the House of Assembly, on Friday, respecting the proposition to continue the Bounties on Fish, my name appears amongst those Members who voted against the Bounties. I beg to assure you this is a mistake. I entered the House just as the division was taking place, and remained outside the Bar, as I was not present when the division was called for, you, probably, mistaking the position in which I stood for voting against the Bounties. I beg to assure you I had been in my place, from which I had been temporarily called, I would most undoubtedly have voted to continue the bounties.

EDWARD WHELAN,  
Charlottetown, P. E. I. 20th March, 1854.

### NEWS BY THE ENGLISH MAIL.

The English Mail, by the steamer 'Arabia,' arrived at Halifax on the 15th inst. The news will be found one week later than previous advices.

Before the month expires the Anglo-French armies, consisting of about 100,000 men, including several regiments of cavalry and a formidable detachment of artillery, will be encamped near the seat of war. Sir Charles Napier has hoisted his flag, provisionally, on board the Princess Royal, 91, as Admiral of the Baltic fleet, and reinforced by Admiral Corry's squadron, will, after assembling at the Nore, proceed at once to the Baltic, in time, before the ice breaks, to prevent the junction of the three divisions of the Russian fleet. It seems that there are about nine or ten Russian line-of-battle ships lying at Revel, and about the same number at Helsingfors, on the opposite side of the Gulf, and a third division at Cronstadt. As the ice breaks at the Revel a week or ten days before it is navigable at Cronstadt, it will be highly important to prevent a junction of the three divisions. The latest news from Revel describes the ice as already breaking, but the season is too early for the ships to get away, and at present they cannot get refuge in any other port.

Advices from Constantinople state that two war steamers have been detached from the Black Sea fleet to the Albanian coast, in order to support the Sultan's authority. The Greek Government is paralysed. The British Minister at Athens has informed it that his Government will, if necessary, interfere to restore order in Albania, or at any other point. The Turks have concentrated a strong force in the Sandshak of Elbessen, in Albania, and war-like young men are flocking to the Turkish standard as volunteers. Many Greeks have already been taken prisoners, and sent to Constantinople for trial. To the 13th Feb. the insurrection was confined to the district of Janina.

We have no doubt that Sir Charles Napier will make an attempt upon Cronstadt, but his success must mainly depend upon reaching the Gulf of Finland before the weather breaks up, and of course we shall not allow the Czar to procrastinate or gain time. The people of England, however, will not be satisfied with the mere evacuation of the Principality.—The expenses already incurred by Great Britain and France, and also by the Sultan, amount to many millions, and the Czar must reimburse those expenses, and give us very solid security for his good behaviour for many years to come, before we consent to sign terms of peace. This is now becoming a fixed idea in public opinion,

### Summary of Government Advertisements.

Council Office, 20th March, 1854.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, in Council, has been pleased to appoint the following persons COMMISSIONERS OF HIGHWAYS, for their respective Districts—in the terms of the Act of 24th Vic. cap. 16, viz:

#### PRINCE COUNTY.

Benjamin Hayward, District No. 1, comprising Townships 1, 2 and 3.

Robert Gordon, sen., Lot 6, District No. 2, Townships 4, 5, 6 and 11.

James Kinley, District No. 3, Townships 7, 8, 9 and 10.

David Ramsay, District No. 4, Townships 12, 13 and 14.

Donald Campbell, jun. (Archd's. son) District No. 5, Townships 15 and 16.

William Beattie, District No. 6, Townships 17 & 19, and the land between 19 and 23.

Robert MacNutt, District No. 7, Township Number 18, and Princetown Royalty.

Stephen Wright, District No. 8, Townships 25 and 26.

Jacob Gouldrop, District No. 9, Townships 26 and 28.

#### QUEEN'S COUNTY.

William Johnston, Wigmore Road, District No. 1, Townships 20 and 21.

James Simpson, District No. 2, Townships 22 and 27.

John Darrach, District No. 3, Townships 23 and 24.

David Higgins, District No. 4, Townships 23 and 24.

William Inman, District No. 5, Townships 25, 26 and 65.

Theophilus Crosby, District No. 6, Townships 31 and 32.

John Scott M'Leod, District No. 7, those portions of 33, 36, and 37, on the North side of the Hillsborough.

Robert Mutch, District No. 8, Township 48, and those portions of 35, 36 and 37, on the South side of the Hillsborough.

John Ruch Bourke, District No. 9, Townships 49 and 50.

Angus M'Raes, District No. 10, Townships 57 and 58.

Alvan MacDougall, District No. 11, Townships 60 and 62.

#### KING'S COUNTY.

David M'Ewen, District No. 1, comprising Townships 29, 30 and 40, West of Morrell River.

Peter M'Callum, District No. 2, Townships 41, 42 and 39, East of Morrell River, and St. Peter's Harbour's Mouth, and Morrell Bridge.

Roderick M'Intyre, District No. 3, Townships 42 and 43, including the Division Line Road between Townships 43 and 44.

John Macgowan, District No. 4, Townships 44 and 45.

Ronald Macdonald, District No. 5, Township 46 and 47.

John Frost, District No. 6, Township 56, 56, North of Grand River, and Grand River Bridge.

Angus Macdonald, District No. 7, Township 55, South of Grand River, Township 53, North of Cardigan River, and 54.

William Alley, District No. 8, Township 55, South of Cardigan River, 52, 51, 63, and Georgetown and Royalty, and Common and Land adjoining the Royalty, known as Reserved Land.

Edward Thornton, District No. 9, Townships 59 and 61, and Montague Bridge.

Thomas Clow, District No. 10, Townships 62 and 64.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council has also been pleased to appoint Mr. John Beer, Commissioner of Highways for District No. 12, of Queen's County, in the place of Mr. John Williams—in the terms of the Act of 16 Victoria, cap. 1.

VEN GOODS.  
Steel, Ship  
1854.

DE  
URANCE COM-  
DON.  
PARLIAMENT.  
Sterling.  
ES YOUNG,  
at for P. E. Island,  
1854. 6m

NIAL  
COMPANY.  
HONORABLE THE  
MADINE, Governor  
Edin-  
Halifax for Nova  
Banker.





CUSTOMS OF THE TURKS.

Here is a whole volume concerning the customs, manners, and habits of the Turks, contained in a single paragraph: "The Turks abhor the hat? but uncovering the head, which with us is an expression of respect, is considered by them disrespectful and indecent. No offence is given by keeping on a hat in a mosque, but shoes must be left on the threshold; the slipper and not the turban is removed in token of respect. The Turks turn in their toes; they write from right to left; they mount on the right side of their horse; they follow their guests into a room and precede them on leaving it; the left hand is the place of honour; they do the honours of a table by serving themselves first; they are great smokers and coffee drinkers; they take the wall, and walk lazily in token of respect; they beckon by throwing back the hand, instead of throwing it towards them; they cut the hair from the head, but leave it on the chin; they sleep in their clothes; they look upon beholding as a more disgraceful punishment than strangling; they deem our short and close dresses indecent; our shaven chins a mark of effeminacy and servitude; they resent an inquiry after their wives as an insult; they commence their wooden houses at the top, and their upper apartments are frequently finished before the lower ones are closed in; they eschew pork as an abomination; they regard dancing as a theatrical performance, only to be looked at and not mingled in except by slaves; their mourning habit is white; their sacred colour, green; their Sabbath day is Friday: an interment follows immediately on death. The deaths of the women are not registered—those of the men are. Marriages are registered, and with the marriage the woman is virtually struck from existence, so far as the interment is concerned. She is not known officially to the government of Turkey. Her 'lord' or husband does with her as pleases him best."

OUR CHANGING CLIMATE.

The following beautiful passage by Washington Irving, might almost make a November day cheerful:—"Here let me say a word in favour of those vicissitudes of our climate which are too often made the subject of exclusive repining. If they annoy us occasionally by changes from hot to cold, from wet to dry, they give us one of the most beautiful climates in the world. They give us the brilliant sunshine of the South of Europe with the fresh verdure of the North. They float our summer sky with clouds of gorgeous tints or fleecy whiteness, and send down cooling showers to refresh the panting earth and keep it green. Our seasons are full of sublimity and beauty. Winter with us has none of its proverbial gloom. It may have its howling winds, and chilling frosts, and whirling snow-storms; but it has also its long intervals cloudless and sunny, when the snow-clad earth gives redoubled brightness to the day—when at night the stars burn with intensest lustre, or the moon floods the whole landscape with her most limpid radiance. And then the joyous outbreak of our spring, bursting at once into leaf and blossom, redundant with vegetation, and vociferous with life! and the splendours of our summer—its morning voluptuousness and evening glory—its airy palaces of sunlit clouds piled up in a deep azure sky; and its gusts of tempest of almost tropical grandeur, when the "syrked lightning and the bellying thunder-voiley from the battlements of heaven shake the sultry atmosphere! and the sublime melancholy of our autumn, magnificent in its decay, withering down the pomp and pride of a woodland country, yet reflecting back from its yellow forests the golden serenity of the sky! Truly, we may say that in our climate, the heavens declare the glory of God; and the firmament showeth his handiwork. Day unto day uttereth speech, and night showeth knowledge."

FEMALE DOCTORS.—The commencement of the Pennsylvania Female Medical College took place on the 25th ult., when the degree of Doctor of Medicine was conferred on Mrs. Lucinda R. Brown of Galveston, Texas, Miss Elizabeth H. Bates of Morris, Otsego county, New York, Miss Minna Ellegor of Germany, Miss Elizabeth G. Shattuck of Philadelphia.

The Renowned Remedy!



HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

A MOST ASTONISHING CURE OF SCROFULOUS ULCERS—A CASE CERTIFIED BY THE MAYOR OF BOSTON.

Copy of a Letter from J. Noble, Esq., Mayor of Boston, Lincolnshire.

To Professor HOLLOWAY, Dear Sir,—Mrs. Sarah Dixon, of Ligonorod street, Boston, has this day deposed before me that for a considerable period she was severely afflicted with Scrofulous Sores and Ulcers in her arms, feet, legs, and other parts of her body; and although the best of medical advice was obtained, at the cost of a large sum of money, she obtained no abatement of suffering, but gradually grew worse.

Being recommended by a friend to try your Ointment, she procured a small pot, and a box of the Pills, and before that was all used, symptoms of amendment appeared. By persevering with the medicine for a short time longer, according to the directions, and strictly adhering to your rules, as to diet, &c., she was perfectly cured, and now enjoys the best of health.

I remain, Dear Sir, yours truly, J. NOBLE. Dated August 12th, 1852.

AN EXTRAORDINARY AND RAPID CURE OF ERYSIPELAS IN THE LEG, AFTER MEDICAL AID HAD FAILED.

Copy of a Letter from Mrs. Elizabeth Yates, of the Post Office, Alcock Road, near Bognor, Sussex, dated January 12th, 1853.

To Professor HOLLOWAY, Sir,—I suffered for a considerable period from a severe attack of Erysipelas, which at length settled in my leg, and resisted all medical treatment. My sufferings were very great, and I quite despaired of any permanent amendment, when I was advised by your Ointment and Pills. I did so without delay, and am happy to say the result was eminently successful, for they effected a radical cure of my leg and restored me to the enjoyment of health. I shall ever speak with the utmost confidence of your medicine, and have recommended them to others in this neighbourhood similarly afflicted, who derived equal benefit.

I am, Sir, your obliged and faithful Servant, (Signed) ELIZABETH YATES.

A DREADFULLY DISKASED ANGLE CURED AFTER BEING GIVEN UP BY THE FACULTY, AT MALTA AND PORTSMOUTH HOSPITALS.

The following important communication has been forwarded to Professor Holloway for publication, by Mr. B. Dixon, Chemist, King-st., Norwich.

Copy of a Letter from Captain Smith, of Great Yarmouth, dated January 18th, 1853.

To Mr. DIXON, Dear Sir,—I send you the particulars of a cure effected by Professor Holloway's invaluable medicine, Mr. John Walton, late in Her Majesty's Service, in the British Fleet at Malta, had a very bad ulcerated ankle, and after having been in the Malta Hospital for six months, was sent to England as an invalid to Portsmouth Hospital, where he remained an inmate four months, but at Malta, refusing to have the limb amputated, he was tarred out incurable. He then came to Yarmouth, and was under a medical gentleman for about three months, but his ankle became so much worse that all hope was lost. At this period, by my advice, he tried Holloway's Ointment and Pills, which, by unremitted application, healed all the ulcers, and restored him to perfect health and strength.

I remain, Dear Sir, yours very truly, (Signed) JOHN SMITH. Albert Hotel, Great Yarmouth.

SURPRISING CURE OF A BAD BREAST, NERVOUS DEBILITY, AND GENERAL ILL HEALTH.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. T. F. Ker, Chemist, &c., Lower Moss-lane, Manchester, dated February 12th, 1853.

To Professor HOLLOWAY, Dear Sir,—I have great pleasure in forwarding to you the particulars of a very extraordinary cure of a bad breast, effected solely by the use of your celebrated Ointment and Pills. Mr. Martha Leitch, of Pitt-street, in this town, had been for a considerable time laboring under nervous debility, loss of appetite, and general ill health, occasioned by ulcerated wounds in the breast. She had had much experience in the use of all the known remedies for the cure of ulcers, but without any beneficial result; in fact she had nearly lost all faith and hope of a cure being effected. In this distressing and painful condition of body and mind, she was persuaded to have recourse to your invaluable Ointment and Pills, which she immediately did, and in the course of a very short time the effect produced was most astonishing; her appetite was speedily improved, and the sores and ulcers in the breast gradually healed, and the nervous excitement of her system was wholly removed.

I remain dear Sir, yours faithfully, (Signed) T. FORBSTER KER.

The Pills should be used conjointly with the Ointment in most of the following cases:—

- Bad Legs Cancers Sore-throats
Bad Breasts Contracted and Stiff Skin-diseases
Blisters Joints Scurvy
Bunions Elephantiasis Sore-heads
Bite of Mosquitoes Fistulas Sore-nipples
Goats and Swind Soft Corns
Piles Glandular swellings Tumours
Cooch-bay Lambeage Wounds
Chingoo-foot Piles Rheumatism Yaws
Chilblains Scalds

Sold at the establishment of Professor HOLLOWAY, 24, Strand, (near Temple Bar) London, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the Civilized World, in Pots, at 1s 3d, 2s 6d, and 5s each.

There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes. N.B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each pot.

GEORGE T. HASZARD Agent.

WILLIAM HEARD.

THANKFUL for past favours, begs to announce the ARRIVAL of the Nugget, direct from ENGLAND, with the following GOODS:

Woolen, Mohair, Ulster Hosiery, Damask, French and English Merino, Orleans, Coburg, Vienna Cloth, Alpaca, Norwich and Giza Flax, and Spanish Crape, for Ladies' dresses, Veilings, Jaconets, plain Cloth, wool plaid and tweed CLOAKINGS; Wool Jackets, Hosiery, Alpaca, Verres and Field Shirts and Scarfs; Plain, stripe and fancy Silks; Green Silk Irish Poplins; DuCapes, satin Trunks, Sails, Watered Gilt, Parasols, Silk Petticoats for dresses, Bonnets, &c., in all colours. Ribbons in great variety. A large assortment of Millinery, Laces, Nets, Bonnet Trimmings, Fancy Trimmings, Buttons, Linings, Fur Mitts, Bobs, Veilings, caps, cuffs, mitts, gloves, Gaiters, &c., in real cable, fish, stone merrin, squirrel, musquash, silk and wool. English and French CORSETS.

CHILDREN'S DRESSES, CLOAKS, CAPS, HOODS AND HATS, a great variety. Red, blue and white serge; real Welsh, imitation Welsh, Lancashire, Salisbury and Saxony FLANN. & C.L.S., Blankets; Travelling Traps; Horse Saddles; Carriages, Broughies, Harness Sags, Poles, harness, and harness Cloth; Bonnets, Cassimere, Ready made Clothing, Seal Skin Coats, silk Hats of a superior make; glazed and felt Hats; cloth and fur Caps. Silk velvet, moire, satin and fancy Veilings, Mullins, &c., Bandana and cotton Handkerchiefs.

HOSIERY, HATS, BOOTS, and every variety of COTTON and LINEN GOODS. Ladies' Boots, Gaiters, and Children's BOOTS, SHOES and SLIPPERS. Socks, Indigo, Copperas, Starch, Ghee, Lampblack, shoe Thread, Cotton Warp, Hair Sealing, and Hair; Paints, Oils, Whiting, Tar, Rope, Oakum, Figure Heads; sewing Brick (wholesale or retail). A large assortment of IRON, NAGS, SPIRES, &c. IRON, STEEL, Ship Castings, Forge Bars, &c. &c. &c. A choice selection of TEAS.

FANCY GOODS.—Writing Desks, Work Boxes; Ladies' Rosewood Dressing Cases; Gent's Rosewood and commode Mirrors. Cloth, hair, tooth and nail Brushes. Shell, Ivory, German and Bone Pymouth pens and almost endless Scares 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 5, 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.

FOR SALE. 200 ACRES of land on Township No. 51 having a front of 20 Chains on Montague River.

200 Acres on Lot No 8, embracing the West Point of the Island. 100 Acres on Township No. 60. Passage Lot No. 188 in the Royalty of Georgetown.

Town Lot No. 95 in the 4th hundred of Lots in Charlottetown. Apply to WILLIAM FORGAN. Feb. 7th, 1854.

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-proof Cellar, and six good Rooms. There is also a Stable for eight Horses, and new 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 13th 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.

LAND FOR SALE. FIVE hundred acres of LAND, with a Marsh, situated in the Township No. 25, head of the H. by rough River. For terms apply to SAMUEL NELSON. Charlottetown, Nov. 24th, 1853.

To be Let. Corner of Great George and King Streets. A NEW and commodious SHOP, suitable for a GROCERY or DRAPERY STORE, with CELLAR and Out-House room. Apply to W. C. HOBBS.

CLOCKS! CLOCKS! A GOOD variety for Sale, from Sixteen to Fifty Shillings. February 24, 1854. GEORGE BEER, Junr.

Schoolmaster Wanted. FOR the North Bastion School. Enquire of Wm. S. McNEIL, One of the Trustees. March 7th, 1854. 7w

GRAND RIVER, LOT 55. English, American & West India GOODS! THE Subscriber has for sale, at Grand River, Lot 55, a good assortment of English, American and West India Goods and Groceries, at Charlottetown prices, for cash. EDWARD SAVILLE.

NOTICE. THE Subscriber having been duly empowered by GILBERT HENDERSON, of Hyde Park, Square, London, Esquire, and ARTHUR HENDERSON, of Liverpool, in 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, within this 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.

STRAY HEIFER.—There is on the Subscriber's premises a Black Heifer, about three or four years old, with the end of both ears cut square. The owner can have her by proving property and paying expenses. ARCHIBALD FORBES. Tryon Road, Lot 27, Jan. 11, 1854.

SOUTHEASTERN LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

THE Subscriber has much pleasure in notifying the Public, that by the mail of yesterday, he received instructions from the Board of Directors in London, to make a considerable reduction in the rates of Premiums of Insurance against Fire.

All persons hereafter whose risks will expire, shall derive the benefit of reduction, without the necessity of issuing new Policies.

As opposition is the life of business, the Subscriber calls the attention of the Insuring Public, to the responsibility, substantiality and long standing of the "Alliance Life and Fire Insurance Company of London."

CHARLES YOUNG, Agent for P. E. Island. Charlottetown, February 22, 1854. 6w

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

THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY. GOVERNOR—THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE EARL OF DALHUSIE and KINCARDINE, Governor General of Canada. HEAD OFFICE—23 St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh.

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Agent & Secretary—Matthew H. Richey, Solicitor. The following gentlemen have been appointed Officers 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. Johnson, M. D. Agent—E. L. Lydard. Georgetown—Medical Adviser—David Kaye, M. D. Agent—William Sanderson. St. Eleanor's—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 cases of loss, and accepts Risks at a saving of fully 50 per cent, to the insured.

The present reliable Capital exceeds £1700. Persons having property in Charlottetown, or vicinity, should lose no time in applying to the Secretary of this 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.

The National Loan Fund Life Assurance Society of London. CAPITAL £500,000 Sterling. Empowered by Act of Parliament, 24 Victoria. A Saving Bank for the Widow and the Orphan. T. HEATH HAVILAND, Jr. Agent for Prince Edward Island. Office, Queen Square, Charlottetown. September 5, 1853. 1s

Equitable Fire Insurance Company of London. Incorporated by Act of Parliament. BOARD OF DIRECTORS for P. E. Island.—Hon. T. H. Haszard, Hon. Charles Henley, Francis Longworth, Esq., Robert Hutchinson, Esq., Thomas Dawson, Esq. Detached Risks taken at low Premiums. No charge for Policies. Forms of Applications, and other information, may be obtained from the Subscriber, at the Office of G. W. Debbins Esq. Charlottetown. GEORGE W. DEBBINS, Agent for P. E. I. pro Tem. Sept. 7th 1853.

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To command these works is superfluous; they have not only met with universal approval from the British press and public. Their periodical press, representing a great variety of religious and political opinions, stand high in general estimation, and that too with high commendation, in a circumstance exceedingly rare, if not altogether unparalleled. "They have done for the merely literary man, and they will obtain a hearing for reformed truth, far more than which it would otherwise be entitled."—Edin's Journal.

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The above are the prices of Chalmers' Works in sterling, as published in Edinburgh. The Subscriber has made arrangements to sell them on this Island, at the above price currency, being a large deduction on the original price. GEO. T. HASZARD.

WINNOWER MACHINES.

HAVING now permanently located myself one mile from New Glasgow, on the New Glasgow Road, the farmer in the surrounding country may depend upon being supplied with anything in my line, got up in the very best and most substantial manner. I do not profess to sell—except as some others do, or offer to do. No first-rate article can be bought as low as the best common ones can. But I do profess to make the poor the very decidedly best, FANNING MILLS made on the Island. JOHN SMITH.

AYER'S PILLS.

FOR ALL THE PURPOSES OF A FAMILY PHYSIC.

There has long existed a public demand for an effective purgative pill which could be relied on as safe and perfectly suited to its operation. There had been prepared to meet that demand, and an extensive trial of its virtues has conclusively shown that what exceeds it in safety and efficacy, and is in every other respect, is not to be compared with it. It is easy to make a physical pill, but not easy to make the best of all pills—one which should have none of the objections, but all the advantages, of every other. This has been attempted here, and with what success we would respectfully submit to the public decision. It has been uniformly found that the patient hitherto that almost every purgative medicine is reticent and irritating to the bowels. This is not. Many of these produce so much griping pain and revulsion in the system as to more than counterbalance the good to be derived from them. These pills produce no irritation or purgation, unless it arise from a previously existing obstruction or derangement in the bowels. Being purely vegetable, no harm can arise from their use in any quantity; but it is better that any medicine should be taken judiciously. Minute directions for their use in the several diseases to which they are applicable are given on the box. Among the complaints which have been specially cured by them, we may mention Liver Complaint, in its various forms of Jaundice, Indigestion, Langour and Loss of Appetite, Lislelessness, Irritability, Bilious Diarrhoea, Cholera, Fever, Fever and Ague, Pains in the Side and Loins; for, in truth, all these are but the consequences of diseased action in the liver. As an agent, they afford prompt and sure relief in Constipation, Pilection of the Heart, Pains in the Back, Stomach, and Side. They should be freely taken at the spring of the year, to purify the blood and prepare the system for the change of seasons. An occasional dose stimulates the stomach, renovates the strength of the body, and restores the wasted or dissipated energies of the whole organism. Hence an occasional dose is advantageous, even though no serious derangement exists; but unnecessary doses should never be carried too far, as every purgative medicine reduces the strength, when taken to excess. The thousand doses in which a physic is required cannot be enumerated here, but they engage themselves to the relief of every body, and it is confidently believed that this pill will answer a better purpose than any thing which has hitherto been available to mankind. When their virtues are once known, the public will no longer doubt what need to employ when in want of a cathartic medicine.

PREPARED BY JAMES C. AYER, Analyser and Practical Chemist, LOWELL, MASS.

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