

IS SOUGHT!

PILLS

AND STOMACH, WHEN
STATE.

Harvey, of Chapel Hall

5th January, 1850.

man, with God's blessing
and at a time when
I had come to a general
conclusion that it could not
be right to say that I had been suf-
ficiently long standing, which
distracted every one concerned in
the business. But you will say,
that we are now well established
over my claim, and are
already quite complete, care-
less who knows me.

MATTHEW HARVEY.

ESS AND DEBILITY OF
ANDING.

Smith, of No. 5, Little
embeth, December 12,

5 years I hardly knew what
extreme wretchedness and debili-
tation and sickness of the
spirit. I used to think that
many medical men, some of
them, informed me that they
were beyond the reach of cure,
and that there was no thing
to be done for me. One day
I saw your Pills advertised
perhaps from curiosity than with
and myself better by taking them
for six months, when, I am

WILLIAM SMITH.
Y YEARS' STANDING.
Heydon, 75 King Street,
December, 1849.

that many extraordinary cures
had been effected by your Pills
that were after having for Twenty
years, suffering very severely
from the effects of the disease,
but that now, (to use her
own words), "another
of your Pills have
restored me to health again
and have now no more
than a few months to live."
J. K. HEYDON.
CURED OF A LIVER AND
PLAINT.

ship, dated Villa Messina
January, 1845.

the possibility of my thanking
you for sending me your Pills as you
will be sending an order for the amount
will have effected a cure of a dis-
ease not hitherto able to effect; & no
one else. I will have another
say of my family should ever
plaint.

ALIBOUROUGH.
My efficacious in the follow-
ing:

er com-
muni-
cates
Sympos-
mbo-
Tumors
eumatis-
Ulcers
vention of
Venerable Affec-
tions.

otula or
Worms of all
King's Evil
kinds
Throats
Weakness, from
me and Gra- whatever cause
etc. &c.

ENTIONS.

E M E N T :
therewere of every description.
d Agents for the above Ca-
es of its use, in the repair of
confidentially recommend it to
sold in any quantity.

S O A P :
an, Cotton, Linen, Gentle-
the colours. It will also re-
nish from any species of cloth-
e of the cleansing qualities of
that its use will be the means

Agent for the above Soap,
and is present at the Proprietor's price.
with, and being the stur-
them to procure an early sup-

M. W. SKINNER,
Farnham, Dalmry's Corner.
Tyne,
St. George's Bay.

Liver Oil Candy,
Coughs, Common Colds, Cold
in the Head, Asthma, Ticking in
the Brachial Affections.
of Pure Cod Liver Oil, com-
pounded with the best
extracts from its medicinal virtues
it can be administered to the
venience. The medicinal in-
tract of the inflammatory ac-
ting the organs of the voice, its se-
vere lining of the windpipe
irritation, giving ease and
relief to its accustomed clearness
and quietness. It is easily
and safely discharged by a easy
with the stomach, a common
a few hours, and when resorted
all danger of CONSUMPTION

at the Drug Store of M. W.

Remedy!!

d Liver Oil Candy.
for Coughs, common Colds, Cold
in the Head, Asthma, Ticking in
the Brachial Affections.
will find an excellent article for
breath and clearing the Voice.

W. B. WATSON.

at his Office, Queen Square

Hazard's Gazette.

VOL. 21.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1851.

NO. 1125.

BAZAAR,
IN AID OF
Furnishing the New Temperance Hall.
(Under the Patronage of Lady Bannerman.)

THE New Temperance Hall in this Town being nearly completed
it has become necessary to provide the requisite Funds for
suitably furnishing the same. A Bazaar will therefore be held, for
this purpose, in the said Building, on Wednesday and Thursday,

The 16th and 17th days of December next.

The projectors of this Bazaar deem it essential to the prosperity of
the cause in which they are engaged, to render the Hall as comfortable and attractive as possible—to make it at once a rallying point
for the Sons and their friends, and a credit to the community. To
accomplish this object, however, from the Funds of the several Town
Divisions, was found to be totally impracticable, without causing
serious embarrassment thereto. An appeal to the generosity of the
public has therefore been made, and it is believed that
those friends who feel disposed to further this object, but who have
not commenced their labours, will do so without delay. Ladies
can promote this object, not only by working for it themselves, but
also by directing the attention of their friends towards it, and soliciting
their aid.

The following is a List of Ladies who have kindly consented
to receive contributions:—

Mrs. Fitzgerald,
— Yates,
— Lyndard,
Miss P. Desbruyne,
Mrs. Owen,
— Oriobar,
— H. Hazard,
— J. H. Moore,
— J. J. Pippy,
— A. H. Tait,
Mrs. Young,
Miss P. Davies,
Mrs. Cundall,
— W. B. Dawson,
Miss Chappell,
Mrs. Heard,
— G. Hazard,
— H. Moore,
— W. C. Trowan,
— M. Butcher.

Articles may also be sent to the Rev Mr. Fitzgerald, Messrs. W.
B. Dawson, W. Heard, J. Rider and B. Moore.

M.—Every panel should be labelled, for THE TEMPER-
ANCE BAZAAR, with the name of the Article, and the name of the contri-
butor, and the price set down on each Article. As a guide to those
who may wish to contribute, the following is a List of such Articles
as are most likely to be useful:—Ornamental needle-work, of all
kinds, Millinery, Baby Linen, Toys of all sorts, Dolls dressed in the
costume of different nations, as the peasants of France, Italy, Wales,
Scotland, &c., Miniature Articles of Furniture, as chairs, tables,
beds, &c.—Models of Public Buildings, ships, &c.—Basket work,
Turner's goods, Engravings, Drawings of all kinds, Paintings,
Curious Mineral specimens, Dried Botanical specimens, as Herbs,
Mosses, &c.—Shells, Prepared Insects, Choice Plants, Books,
Sweets, Cakes, &c.—Materials for Needlework, and Money
buy Materials.

This story was credited by a but the newly employed hand,
who had taken a dislike to Watt, and from his manner suspected that
something was wrong. He, therefore, slipped quietly away
from the house, and going through the field in the direction of the
shore, he suddenly came upon Lawson's filly, stretched upon the
ground, with its head through the hole, from which the warm
blood was still oozing.

The animal was warm and could not have been killed an hour.
He hastened back to the house of Dood, who met him in the yard,
and demanded, somewhat roughly, where he had been?

"I've been to see if your bullet made sure work of Mr. Lawson's
filly," was the instant reply.

Watt paled for a moment, but collecting himself, he fiercely
shouted—

"Do you dare say I killed her?"

"How can you know she is dead?" replied the man.

Dood hit his tip, hesitated a moment, and then turning, walked
out of the house.

A couple of hours passed by and the morning of the third one had
broken, as the hired man met friend Lawson, riding in search of his
filly.

A few words of explanation ensued, when with a heavy heart,
the Quaker turned his horse and rode home, where he informed the
people of the fate of his filly. No threat or reprimand escaped
him; he did not even go to law to recover damages, but calmly
waited his plan and hour of revenge.

It came at last.

Watt had a Durham heifer, for which he had paid a heavy
price, and appreciated her value.

One morning, just as Obadiah was sitting down, his eldest son
came in with the information, that neighbour Dood's heifer had
broken down the fence, entered the yard, and after eating most
of the cabbages, had trampled the well-made beds, and the vegeta-
bles they contained, out of all shape—a mischief impossible to
repair.

"What did that do with her, Jacob?" quietly asked Obadiah.

"I put her in the farm yard."

"Did that hurt her?"

"I never struck her a blow."

"Right, Jacob—right, sit down to thy breakfast, and when done
eating, I will attend to the heifer."

Shortly after he had finished his repast, Lawson mounted a horse
and rode over to Dood's who was sitting under the porch in front of
his house, and who, as he beheld the Quaker mount, supposed he
was coming to demand pay for his filly, and surely aware he
would have to go to law for it, if he did.

"Good morning, neighbour Dood; how is thy family?" ex-
claimed Obadiah, as he mounted the steps, and seated himself in a
chair.

"All well, I believe," was the crusty reply.

"I have a small affair to settle with you this morning, and I came
rather early."

"So I supposed," growled Watt.

"This morning my son found thy Durham heifer in my garden,
where she has destroyed a good deal."

"And what did he do with her?" demanded Dood, his brow dark-
ening.

"What would they have done with her, had she been my heifer
in the garden?" asked Obadiah.

"I'm a short horn," retorted Watt, madly, "as I suppose you have
done; but we are only even now. Heifer for filly is only for a few
months."

"Neighbour Dood, thou knowest me not, if thou thinkest I would
have a hair of thy heifer's back. She is in my farm-yard, and not even
a blow has been struck her, where then can get her at any
time. I know she shot my filly, but the evil one prompted that to
do it, and I lay no evil in my heart against my neighbours. I came
to tell thee where thy heifer is, and now I'll go home."

Obadiah rose from his chair and was about to descend the steps,
when he was stopped by Watt, who hastily asked,—

"What was your filly worth?"

"A hundred dollars was I asked for her," replied Obadiah.

"Wait a moment," and Dood rushed into the house, from whence
he soon returned, holding some gold in his hand. "Here's the price
of your filly, and hereafter, let there be a pleasantness between
us."

"Willingly, heartily," answered Lawson, grasping the proffered
hand of the other, let there be peace between us."

Obadiah mounted his horse and rode home with a lighter heart
and friendlier disposition than Dood, who, as a good neighbour as
one could wish to have, being completely reformed by the return-
ing good for evil.—Cincinnati Tribune.

WILLIAM LA'MONT,
General Com. Agent.

2 Howard Street, Glasgow,
5th September, 1851.

CHARLES YOUNG.
(R. Gaz. 4w.)

NOTICE.

OWNERS of Farm-estangs or Proprietors of Land for Sale,
and to Let or Lease, in Prince Edward Island, are advised to
communicate with the Subcriber, as to terms and particulars
of sale, for the information of intending settlers of small capital,
and of the Scotch Agricultural class. Those desirous of
procuring land for their families, are invited to apply for a copy
of the "Cyclopedia of Agriculture," which will be sent free of charge.

WILLIAM LA'MONT,
General Com. Agent.

2 Howard Street, Glasgow,
5th September, 1851.

CHARLES YOUNG.
(R. Gaz. 4w.)

BILLS OF EXCHANGE,

ON Halifax, at sight, or at 30, 60 or 90 days, can be had of
the Subcriber; who will purchase Bills of Exchange on any
part of the world.

Charlottetown. September 30, 1851.

CHARLES YOUNG.
(R. Gaz. 4w.)

JOSEPH IDEALE YOUNG,
Commission Merchant & Ship Broker,

BEGS to solicit the patronage of his friends and the public in
the Island, and particularly calls their attention to the Sale
of Produce of every kind, having made himself well acquainted
with that market during his residence in New York.

National Loan Fund Life and Equitable
Fire Insurance Companies of London.

Incorporated by Act of Parliament.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS of Fire Insurance for P. E. Island.

Hon. E. J. Jarvis, T. H. Marshall, Esq.,
Daniel Hodgson, Esq., F. Longworth, Esq.

Robert Hutchinson, Esq.,

Forms of Application, and all other information, may be obtained
from the Subcriber, at his Office, Charlottetown.

L. W. GALL, Agent.

Miscellaneous.

GOOD FOR EVIL.

Obadiah Lawson and Watt Dood were neighbours; that is, they
lived within a half mile of each other, and no person lived between
their respective farms, which would have joined, had not a little
strip of prairie land extended itself sufficiently to keep them sepa-
rated. Dood was the oldest settler, and from his youth up had ent-
ertained a singular hatred against Quakers; therefore, when he
was informed that Lawson, a regular disciple of that class of people,
had moved away again, Accordingly, a system of
annoyance was commenced by him, and every time one of Law-
son's sons chanced to step upon Dood's farm he was beaten by
men and dogs, and most savagely abused. Things progressed thus
for nearly a year, and the Quaker had received at the hands of his spiteful neighbour.
But matters were drawing to a crisis; for Dood more enraged than ever
at the Quaker had decided to shoot him. He had set up a trap for
himself, and had laid a large sum of money for the gun.

One evening, a little after sundown, as Watt Dood was passing
around his corn-field, he discovered the filly feeding in the little
strip of prairie land that separated the two farms, and he conceived
the design of throwing off two or three rails of his fence, that the
horse might get into his corral during the night. He did so, and the
next morning, bright and early, he shouldered his rifle and left
the house. Not long after his absence, a hired man, whom he
had recently engaged, heard the crack of his gun, and in a few
minutes, Dood considerably excited with rage, came running to
the house, where he stated that he had shot and wounded a deer
that had run into his trap. Dood was greatly alarmed, and
had refused a large sum of money for the deer.

This story was credited by a but the newly employed hand,
who had taken a dislike to Watt, and from his manner suspected that
something was wrong. He, therefore, slipped quietly away
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caused by the bursting of the heart, or rather of the arch of the aorta, as in aneurism of that vessel; and only two which are sudden, and in which, consequently, but a momentary pang is felt. It is preferable to hanging, which, although intended to crush the spinal cord by means of the dental process of the second vertebra, often, from want of skill in the adjustment of the rope, destroys life by the lingering and painful process of suffocation."

"Here is scientific testimony that death by the garrote, in some cases at least, is not so painful as death by hanging, is other reports there is nothing peculiarly horrible in it compared with other modes of capital punishment."—*N. Y. Post.*

A lady upon taking up Shiel's novel, "The Last Man," threw it down very suddenly, exclaiming: "The last man! Bless me! if such a thing ever were to happen, what would become of the world?"

LATER FROM EUROPE.

ENGLAND.

THE SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH.

On Wednesday the latest edition of the *Times* was published, when such a hurried Dawn and Call, to form the key for electric communication between this country and the European Continent, was completed at Wapping. The first layer is composed of four electric wires, known as the sixteen wire gauge, each enclosed in a covering of gutta percha; or a quarter of an inch in diameter. These placed in the machine, and with the assistance of the manipulators, are twisted and plaited in spiral coagulations in the manner of an ordinary rope or cable, round the shaft. The next consists of a coil of copper, consisting of twenty yards, and in its turn is tightly twisted and compressed, and by stored power, over the gutta percha, and its inclosed copper wires. This is overlaid again with a series of hexagonal yarns, five or six in number, and about an inch in diameter, saturated in pitch and tallow, with the view of what the workmen call "wetting" the gutta percha. The gutta percha thus protects the delicate wire, and the hexagonal yarn in addition acts as a cementitious material to the more pliable gutta percha, which has been laid over it. The last, the manufacture of the rope in the spiral form is for the purpose of giving flexibility. The second process consists in hauling off the cable so far completed, and passing it on to another wire-rope machine, where the cord is completely covered over with ten galvanized iron wires, each wire being about the thickness of a lead pencil, and known as No. 1, galvanized wire gauge. This galvanized iron sheathing is to protect and preserve the interior layers from the action of the sea, and the weight is distributed to the outer wires, which consist of standard galvanized iron. The appearance of the cable thus completely encased in a sheath of galvanized iron, and diversified of tar and pitch, give it a singular appearance. It weight is 200 tons.

ESCAPE OF THE QUEEN.—We have received the following communication, on which the utmost reliance may be placed, from a gentleman who travelled by the Royal train:—"The journey of Her Majesty to the North, was nearly being attended with consequences likely to compromise, owing to the violence with which the Royal train was driven across Newcastle, which put the Queen in the route. As these will remember who have approached the town of Newcastle over the stupendous bridge and viaduct which crosses the Tyne, there a curve of very small radius at the southern entrance, which is continued so as to form the quarter circumference of a circle. Of course great caution should be observed in traversing this portion of the line on all occasions, but with such a responsibility as that which devolved on the driver in charge of the Royal train, no one and attention can regards not to the safety of the Queen, who will be in imminent danger if she had been overthrown or overcharged. The situation is quite enough to excite one's nervous sensibilities, when passing the bridge with all leisure, looking down on the dark waters of the Tyne, with the shipping and the house-tops far underneath. What must have been the sensations of the Royal party when the whole train dashed at great speed upon this narrow curve, and immediately received three successive shocks, which were felt distinctly from one end of the train to the other, and which caused the Queen to exclaim, 'What a惊恐' running against the sides of the rails in going so rapidly along the curve. The consequences of a carriage getting off the line are too horrible to think of. Surely it should be enough to make an engine-driver careful, even if he were as rigid as the engine he drove, to reflect, that to him intrusted the lives of the Queen of England, of the Prince, of the heir to the throne, of the Princess Royal, of her brother, and of the Prince Minister, and that he was the guardian for the time, of the present happiness and of the hopes of the nation. It is well to consider whether the Queen and the Prince of Wales should travel together on such excursions.—*Glasgow Constitutional.*

CANADA.

Mr. John McGillivray, in the township of Lochiel, had a cow which became sick a short time ago, and on the application of some milk, a snake about three feet and a half was disengaged from the stomach. The cow however, ultimately died, and on opening her another old snake, about two feet and a half, and two young ones were found in her gutters.—*Corporal Constitutional.*

The Transcript has the following:—
We understand that the Canadian Executive Council, or Ministry, has resigned en masse. This is in consequence of the retirement of Messrs. Baldwin and Lafontaine, whose intentions on this point have been quite well known to the public, and have at length been carried out. It is generally understood that Mr. Hunter is to be appointed Provisor, with Messrs. Donaldson and Macleod, the present Solicitors General, as Attorneys General East and West. Mr. Bourret, it is said, is to be made Judge at Asylum; but who is to succeed him, as first Engineer of the Province of Canada, is not known. Mr. Kitay, being supposed to have some engineering knowledge, is, of course, admissible, and altogether out of the question. Whether Mr. Price has resigned, or is to resign at the next Greek Calends, or is to be forced to return £1000 a year against his will, or if Mr. Price is to remain as Provincial Engineer, or if Mr. Hinsdale Inspector General; or if Baldwin and Macleod Cameron are to join the new Ministry, are things closely sealed in the womb of Time, and the bosom of Mr. Hincks, the Premier in posse esse.

A LAND OF PLENTY.—The contract for the supply of flour for the troops in Kingston (Canada) Garrison, for 1852, has been taken at 19s. per barrel; that of beef at 18s. 6d. per cwt. Forage for nothing at all comparatively; and fuel wood at 1ls. 6d. per cord.

NOVA-SCOTIA.

We learn from the C. B. News, that the last of the line of Telegraph Posts between Pictou and Sydney, was planted in Sydney on Saturday last. These between Plaster Cove and Sydney, 100 miles, were put in, in the course of 15 days. The wire, which attaches to the post, was made on Monday last. The wire, which is single, is about twice the thickness of ordinary bell wire; being a much smaller size than the wire used on the other parts of the line) and is attached on the Cape Breton side to a Tower 320 feet above the level of the sea, and stretches over to Phippsburg where it is attached to a Tower 36 feet from the ground—the height of the land above the sea level being near 3000 feet.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

STEAM TO NEWFOUNDLAND BY THE UNITED STATES.—The sum of One Thousand Pounds will be paid yearly, for three years, by the Government of Newfoundland, to any person or persons who will run a monthly, for nine months in the year, Steamers between St. John's and King'sport, St. John's, Newfoundland, and the United States of America—the said Steamer being of not less than 150 horse-power, if screw Vessels, and of not less than 250 horse-power if propelled by paddles; the said sum to be given on the completion of the service to such persons as may first propose for its performance to the Governor of Newfoundland, under such regulations as the Governor of that Colony may prescribe. The Duty on Coal taken at St. John's, and used on board the said Vessel, will be remitted upon satisfaction of the payment of the Revenue of that Island, that the said Committee required for the purposes of the said vessel, Application to be made to the Colonial Secretary, Newfoundland.—*St. John's Paper, Sept. 3.*

UNITED STATES.

THE HILLOTYPE.—The Hilotype, or the Daguerreotype in colour, invented by Mr. L. S. Hill, to be perfectly practicable, that the pictures will be exhibited in September. The mode by which he proposes to disseminate his discovery, has not yet been made public.

POISONED CONFECTIONERY.—The Albany Register states, that on an analysis of the green and red coloring matter of candy, they are found to be composed of deadly poisons; the former is made up of arsenic of potash, and the latter generally of Lead and Mercury. Several cases among children, which have resulted nearly in death, have recently occurred in that city, from eating green and red candies. The green candies are particularly bad, and one of the largest hearts contained in that way, on analysis, was found to contain enough arsenic of potash to kill a child.

Recent papers mention the death of the Hon. Levi Woodbury, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States, long and eminently known in New England particularly, and by the

profession of the law throughout the United States and Canada. Judge Woodbury died at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, on the 23rd instant, at the age of 61 years. His disease was an inflammatory tumour of the stomach.

Advices were received in this city (New York), yesterday, from Apalachicola, St. Mark's, Newport, Tallahassee, and other places in Florida, descriptive of the hurricane and flood on the 24th and 25th of August, on the Gulf Coast of Florida. It is said, a most appalling and terrible hurricane has never been known in that region, and light-houses, Capes San Blas and Dog Island are reported to have been blown down, and many lives lost.

Great fears are apprehended as to vessels in the Gulf, and it is expected that the southern coast and Keys of Florida are covered with wrecked vessels, and that hundreds of human beings have been drowned. The sea rose several feet higher than at any former period; the cotton fields of Middle Florida are laid waste, and it is not anticipated, that more than half a crop will be saved, and it is feared that the injury has extended into Georgia.

The prisoners taken in the Lopez expedition, 100 in number, were sent from Florida to Spain, Government transport.

ESTUARY.—The packet ship *Constellation* arrived at New York last week from Liverpool, with over nine hundred passengers.—Vessels, it is stated, are now on the stocks, which are designed by the owners to accommodate two thousand passengers—in every very little freight.

The number of visitors at Niagara Falls during this season, has been from 60,000 to 100,000, being an increase of 15 to 20 per cent over last year.

THEN YOU'LL REMEMBER ME.—An unfortunate fellow went to Philadelphia first, and asked for a garment, saying that his object was to have something to remember me by. "My friend," said he, "as the end is to remember me, I shall give them nothing, for I am sure thou will remember a refusal, much longer than a gift."

SILVER MINE IN VIRGINIA.—The Silver Mine recently discovered on the land of the Messrs. McSherry the Shenandoah, about three miles above Harper's Ferry, is said to be rich and productive.

CATCHING THE CHOLERA.—The *Dubuque Express* says that during the prevalence of the cholera this season several members of one family, and die of the disease. After the death of the last, the straw pallent on which he was thrown out, and a number of hogs killed therein. Every ova of them die!

Fifty persons are digging for gold at Stratford, Conn., in the expectation of finding from \$7,000,000 to \$10,000,000, said to have been buried there by a Spanish captain.

HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1851.

(The following was prepared for our last number, but unavoidably omitted on account of the press of matter consequent on the late date.)

The last *Advertiser* says:—"We will call *Hazard's Gazette* to witness against itself, that it has thrown the first stone, in the line of writing, which may be called personal." We appeal to the Public, and call it to witness that we have been guilty of no personality whatever. It is fortunate for us that he has quoted the obnoxious paragraph, "The whole of the Administration" — we state — "from George Coles to Edward Whelan are totally and entirely ignorant of the man in which the duties, their high and responsible position has entailed upon them, should be performed. Now we should really like to know, what is there of personality in this? If there was ever a sweeping general assertion, it is the one in question; it is, moreover, the issue that the public are to try, and their verdict may be expected at the next General Election. In the meantime, as a public opposition journal, we will go on, as we have successfully begun, in the matter of the Firewards, to prove the truth of our assertions. And we shall continue, if we think fit, to try all the actions of the Administration by the same unerring rule, "their accordance with the law of the land and the principles of the Constitution." The Administration know, or it must be taught, that from the moment they came upon the public stage in their various characters, from that of President of the Council to that of Queen's Printer, they exposed themselves to the same fate, and rendered themselves liable to the same treatment that actors on the stage of the drama are exposed and liable to, and it is our unquestioned right, as part of the public, whether our seat be in box, pit, or gallery, to applaud or hiss, to praise or to censure, just as it suits our inclination or conviction; nor have they any right to complain so long as we keep our proper place before the scene, and judge and criticize their *acting only*. It is the attempting clandestinely to get behind the scenes, to pry out the private faults and foibles, the little weaknesses in the character of the man, apart from that of the *actor*, that is mean, despicable, and cowardly. Open criticism, whether delivered in the theatre and manifested by the clapping of hands, and the thumping of walking-sticks, or signified by the contemptuous hiss, or the more expressive "Off! Off!" or detailed in the columns of the newspaper or review, is the best safeguard of public morals, and the best corrective of public taste, and as such has ever been sedulously protected. And to this open, bold, many criticism we shall always adhere, nor shall any thing provoke us to violate the sanctity of domestic life, or trespass on the immunities of personal reputation. We have not nor will we write a line, that shall have the least tendency to impugn the moral character of any member of the cabinet. Many a man of great worth and excellent talents in private life, has tried the boards of both these great stages, and been compelled to retire for want of ability to maintain his footing, and in such cases, though we laugh at and perhaps despise the *actor*, our admiration and friendship for the man may be as fresh and unpaired as ever. As members of society, we have not only not failed to find with the present ministry, but in some of them, with whom we are on terms of friendship and acquaintance, we see much to praise and to respect. And while we admit this, we still adhere to our first position, that they have formed a mistaken idea of their own abilities, as statesmen, that they are totally unfit for the parts they have undertaken, and that, as soon as the scenes is over, new manager, with a new company, will have to take the stage, and it will be then their turn to sit in critics in judgment upon their successors. In the mean time we shall keep over them and every of them a strict surveillance, and if we find any thing in their acting, sayings, or doings, as public men, deserving of censure, we shall not fail to seize hold of it and lash the delinquent or delinquent without the slightest feeling of pity or compunction. So much in reply to the *Advertiser*.

With him of the *Royal Gazette* we have not, nor will we condescend to have any thing in common. But to the public, whose servant for the present we are, a few words of explanation are due. Whatever may have been the errors of the writer of that article, and they have been great, no attempt is now made either, to palliate or defend them. If, like the prodigal son, he has gone astray, like him also he has repented, and having thrown himself on the mercy of the public, he has been generously received into the bosom of society, and has again the happiness to number among his friends the good and the virtuous of all classes and denominations in Prince Edward Island. As this is the first, so it will be the last time he will obtrude himself, or his private concerns, on the public notice, nor would he now, but that there may be some who having known of his deviation, are not equally well acquainted with his subsequent return to the path of duty.

"Facilius est descensus Averni
Sed revocare gradum, his labor, hoc opus est."

And we are told, moreover, "That there is more joy over one sinner that repents, than over ninety and nine just men who need no repentance."

It was our intention to have made some allusion to the attack on the Magistrates and Agricultural Society, in the last *Royal Gazette*; but we find that we have been anticipated by a correspondent, "Observer." It will be difficult, we fear, to keep down riot and intemperance, where large bodies of men are collected together, until we are able to establish a regular police, armed with a due authority. In the mean time, however, let our Magistrates cope with what is in their power, and do their duty in repressing individual scenes of intoxication, where they may be able to carry the law into effect, and they will have done much towards putting down this crying evil. We may say, however, *en passant*, that it is certainly humorous to find the advocate of Horse racing opposing Cattle Shows, on the ground of immorality! There are some, who as Hudibras says,

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THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY'S PLOUGHING

The 9th Inst. being the day selected for the Annual Match, Mr. John Thomas, Millbrook River, set up a Plough and a Team of Horses, and a Party of Friends, & Friends, at Milford, & Poulton, near the River, No. 1, Daniel Moulden, of North River, 2, Robert Carter, Chichester, 3, Alexander Scott, East River, 4, John R. Farnham, Esq., Mr. Jones, Farnham, 5, Simon Higgins, Chichester, 6, Alexander Lafford, Junr., New Gloucester, 7, William Smith, Gloucester, 8, Robert, 9, John K. Hart, Banker, Banker Paul Read, 10, George, 11, Edward, 12, John K. Hart, doing credit to the performers. The prize was awarded by the Judges as follows: Mr. Prime, £20, Robert Carton, 2d, Alexander Land, Jno. 3d, 1, Alexander Scott, Jno. 4th, 2, Robert Carton, a young man with only one arm.

Judge—R. A. Farnham, Esq.

Mr. Jones, Farnham,

Largest and cheapest Importation.

—

WINTER SUPPLY

OF

BRITISH and FOREIGN

MERCANDIZE.

in great variety of quality and price; and invites

(at least) the inspection of the public generally, before purchasing

elsewhere.

WILLIAM HEARD.

Great George Street, 13th October, 1851.

BAZAR.

—

PAINTERS AND CARMERS.

—

THE LATE GALE.

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AN ADDITION MADE TO THE INFORMATION OF THE FOLLOWING:

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AMERICAN SCHOOCH COHANET, OF DANIA, MASS., JOSEPH CHASE, ALLEN, MASTERS, SAILORS, AT TIGHLIS, NEAR THE NORTH CAPE.

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L. NATION.

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BANNERMAN, K. STEWART,

—

C. COMMANDER,

—

PRINCE EDWARD,

—

CHARLES,

—

FREDERICK,

—

<h2 style="

Poetry.

WILLIE AND ME.

A SCOTCH BALLAD.

As winterin' my lane down by sweet Birkenshaw,
An' thinkin' on days that are noo gaun awa',
I noticed twa coothes two birds a' comin'—
Thinks I, noo that's meo like Willie an' me.

They lit about, an' wee blythly they sang;
They flatter'd and courted, I know, how lang;
My heart was as happy an' full as could be;
They minded us o' my Willie an' me.

I wonder if a' the wee birds o' the dell,
As kindly and fondly their love tales could tell,
And I wonder'd, if any twa mortals could be,
As happy an' leal as my Willie an' me.

They may be happy—why should they not?
A' lassies fu' meible may think o' their joe;
But naething on earth, in the air or the sea,
Can be half as happy as Willie an' me.

My Willie's aye guide, an' my Willie's aye kin,
And then, oh, think Heaven, dear Willie is mine;
In the joy o' my heart, the tear drops frae my e'e,
To think we're as happy, my Willie an' me.

The hero may sigh for mair laurels, the loon;
The tyrant may grasp at a kingdom or crown;
Contented an' happy I'd live till I dae,
Though they tak' a' the wairld but my Willie frae me.

W.M. CAMERON.

Varieties.

THE BATTLE OF LIFE.

One of the most significant phrases yet uttered by that felicitous writer, Charles Dickens, is the one which stands at the head of this article. Our life, from the cradle to the grave, is a series of antagonisms. Sickness, sorrow, temptation, sin, remorse, poverty, fatigue, hunger—these are the enemies which wage a continual fight against us. Within and without, the foes of the flesh and foes of the spirit, generally acting in concert, make our life one long and earnest battle. And in this strife how many fall, wounded and faint, and yield to the enemy, fierce or subtle, which is fighting against the soul. How different the circumstances and the inherent powers of those who are carrying on this conflict. Some are left from the first to contend single-handed and unaided, while others are surrounded by a friendly band who encourage, by cheering words, valuable advice and efficient aid, him who, if left to himself, would fall. Some have an innate strength and energy of spirit which no defeat, while others yield ingloriously to the most insignificant foes.

There is no spectacle more interesting, more sublime, than a young man going out alone in the world to fight the battle of life. There are thousands every year leaving their homes to enter the arena of conflict and contend as they bear may with the adverse influences which beset their paths. And how often do we observe that those who seemed weakest and least furnished for the contest are most triumphant. It is in his own soul that the young man finds his most efficient armor. If he can draw weapons from thence which may parry the thrusts of his adversaries, there is no fear of his being vanquished. Sometimes a young man comes for a time to succumb to evil influences and then, down he goes, but usually rises again above temptation and triumphs at last. He has, perhaps, been drawn back from destruction by the influences which were shed around his childhood by a wise and gentle mother. The influence of a mother's early prayers and counsels seems but a slender cord, but it is fastened to the tenderest spot in our bosoms, and if, in after life, we stray from the right path, that little cord will be found tugging at our heartstrings.

In this battle of life the most sublime achievements, the most glorious victories are won in silence and in secret. The struggle goes on where the world cannot see, and the final reward to the conquering spirit cannot be fully realized until it has passed away from the world altogether. If we were gifted with keener perceptions, we might every day witness upon earth triumphs which would shed around poor human nature a halo of glory, and cause us to remember and realize that man was truly created in the image of God.—Boston Museum.

ANECDOTE OF GEN. JACKSON.—The Hon. ——————, who was a Baptist preacher, and Lieut. Governor, had at one and the same time been in the service of the Lord, and of the State of Illinois, becoming dissatisfied with the honors or profits, or both, of the posts he held, determined to resign them, and devote his time and talents to the assistance of the administration in carrying on the general Government. Accordingly he went to Washington and laid his case before the President. He told him his pretensions and wishes, narrated at some length all the vicissitudes of his political life, dwelling especially upon his uniring devotion to the Democratic party, the sacrifices he had submitted to, the exertions he had made in its behalf, and its consequent indebtedness to him, but said not a word of what he had done for the cause of religion. General Jackson heard the clerical aspirant through, in silence, and after musing for a moment, put the following question to him:

"Mr. E., are you not a minister of the Gospel?"

"I am, sir," was the reply.

"Then sit," said the General, with his usual quiet dignity,

"you hold already a higher office than any in my gift—an office

which, though properly performed, requires your whole attention; and

really I think the best I can do for you will be to leave you at liberty

to devote your whole time to them, for, from what you tell me, I

fear that hitherto they have been neglected."

FINE CANTRIC HANDBUCHERS.—A most wonderful piece of linen has been woven for the World's Exhibition in the North of Ireland, near Waringstown, by a weaver named George Haddock. It is a web of fine cantric handbucers. Small print can be read through it, and yet the web is so close and compact, that a single thread would not be distinguished without the aid of a microscope, or rather web glass. The cantric when held up to the light, looks like a fine and airy fabric. In the production of this beautiful gauze-looking cantric, Mr. Haddock almost realized what class is fiction ascribed to the perforation of Arachne, who, as mythologists inform us, was converted into a spider on account of equaling that ingenious little artist in her production of fine webs.

FILE YOUR PAPERS.—Having occasion a few days since, to look into the files of this Journal, published twenty and twenty-five years ago, we could not but think of the satisfaction every man would enjoy in the possession of such a record. A newspaper is the deadliest type of time-piece in the dissimilative, dainty school, we had before us the most pleasant village in full life, as it existed a quarter of a century ago. The men of business, and merchandises, and trades, and produce, each enigmatic as now of their stock in trade; the politician, zealous in the maintenance of the right controled solely by him and his party; the competition and strife, the fears and hopes of all were before us as in real life. Here was the announcement of the marriage of those who have long passed the nuptials, and are in the "ever green" yellow leaf" of age; and here, too, was the record of the departed, whose afflicted successors are among us still. The newspaper itself, with its grotesque advertisements and general typography, is the impersonation of the mechanistic arts of those days, and exhibits the contrast between that period and that ingenious little artist in her production of fine webs.

EVERY young man who takes a newspaper now, will file it carefully, in his old age he will not only have a substantial memento of the events with which he was contemporary, to gratify his curiosity, but will have a record of important facts to be obtained from no other source. The trouble and expense of filing and binding your newspapers is slight, and will be well repaid.—Jonestown Journal.

TIENDISH.—In Rock Creek, Indiana, Mrs. Drusilla Owen was discovered in an attempt to pour melted lead into her husband's ear while he slept. She woke up just in season to save herself.

Men are like bugles; the more brass they contain the further you can hear them. Ladies are like tulips; the more modest and retiring they appear, the better you love them.

W. S. FLETCHER,
WATCH MAKER,

R EPECTFULLY begs to announce that he has commenced business in the above line, and solicits the patronage of his friends and the public. Strict and immediate attention will be paid to all commands in his line. Repairs all kinds of Watches, Clocks, Sextants, Quadrants, Compasses, Jewellery, &c., &c., &c.

Shop in Water Street, opposite the residence of the Hon.

Chas. Young, Esq.

James 17, 1851.

THOMAS MANN, TAILOR, late of Kent Street, has removed to Pownal Street, opposite "Prince Edward House," where having the facilities which larger Premises will afford him—continued effort to merit patronage, and maintaining the same punctuality he has always done, he hopes to receive still increasing support from the Gentlemen of Charlottetown, and neighbourhood.

May 19, 1851.

Dyeing and Cloth Dressing.

JOHN McPHERSON FRASER, of Picton, long favourably known in the vicinity of Georgetown and White Sands, as a Dyer and Cloth Dresser, has appointed Mr. John Boyer his Agent for this Town and vicinity. Cloth entrusted to his care will be finished in a workmanlike manner, and with despatch, and returned to his Agents free of carriage.

AGENTS.

Finlay McNeill, Esq., Georgetown.

Mr. David Johnston, White Sands.

John Boyer, Charlottetown.

Alex. McPhail, Picton.

Charlottetown, Sept. 2, 1851.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to the Rev. WILLIAM J. HOYLES, of St. John's, Newfoundland, Clerk, on account of arrears of Rent, or money due to him and his late wife Janet Emma Hoyles, (formerly Janet Emma Rennie) at the time of her death, which happened on the 17th day of May, 1848, in respect of lands or holdings on that portion of Township Number 23, formerly belonging to her, and all others indebted to the said Rev. William J. Hoyles in this Island, are hereby notified that I have been duly empowered to receive the said arrears of Rent or Debts, and that payment thereof is required to be made to me without delay.

JOHN LONGWORTH.

Charlottetown, May 20, 1851.

SCHOOL BOOKS,
To Teachers and Country Dealers.

M. HASZARD having printed large Editions of the Standard SCHOOL BOOKS, is now ready to dispose of them wholesale on liberal terms. He will also be well supplied with all the requisite School Stationery, which being imported direct from the Manufacturers in Britain and the United States, he will be able to sell at the cheapest rate.

Sept. 22.

FOR SALE,

BEST ENGLISH OAKUM, FIGURE HEADS, IRON,
ASSORTED SIZES. CROWN GLASS, 10 x 12 and 8 x 10
PLYMOUTH SOAPS, an excellent article for family use, &c., &c.

W.M. HEARD.

Great George Street, August 26, 1851.

The Subcriber begs to call the attention of Gentlemen (purchasing Summer Clothing) to his well assorted stock of—

BROAD CLOTHS,
CASSIMMERS,
DOESKINS,
LAMAS,
VENETIAN,
CASHMERE,
SATIN, TESTINGS,
CASHMERE do.,
FANCY do.,
&c., &c., &c.

And solicits a comparison with any other assortment in the Island.

W.M. HEARD.

Great George Street, August 26, 1851.

To be Sold.

A ND immediate possession given. The leasehold interest of 87 acres of Land, on Lot 32, about five and a half miles from Charlottetown, subject to the yearly rent of 1s. per acre, and lease for 999 years, there are between 35 and 40 acres under cultivation. As the land is good, well drained, and in a very good condition, it will be well supplied with all the requisite farm buildings, a stable, barn, stable, Cart-House and Dwelling House, a front porch, Cellar and Dairy. Also, a never failing Well of good Water near the door.

Also, Freshfield properties, consisting of three acres of Land being of Common Lot, No. 27, opposite Spring Park, on the Malpeque Road, and near Mr. Daniel Hodgdon's farm. And ½ of town Lot No. 66, with the Buildings and Breast Work, fronting on Dorchester Street and King Street. And ½ of town Lot, No. 39 in King's Street.

Also, Freehold properties, consisting of three acres of Land being of Common Lot, No. 27, opposite Spring Park, on the Malpeque Road, and near Mr. Daniel Hodgdon's farm. And ½ of town Lot No. 66, with the Buildings and Breast Work, fronting on Dorchester Street and King Street. And ½ of town Lot, No. 39 in King's Street.

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EDWARD KICKHAM.

Also, the unexpired term of four years of a House in Dorchester Street, opposite Messrs. Duncan's store, and subject to a yearly rent of £100.

As the Subcriber intends removing to the country he requests all persons indebted to him either by Note of Hand or Book Account, to settle the same on or before the 29th instant, otherwise they will be sued indiscriminately.

E. K.

Charlottetown, Sept. 2d, 1851.

Eligible Business Sites to be Let,

FOR A TERM OF YEARS, IN LOTS OR OTHERWISE, AS MAY BE AGREED ON.

THOSE well known Eligible Business Stands in Charlottetown, fronting on Queen's and Sydney Streets, at present, and for some years past, occupied by MERCANTILE ESTABLISHMENTS by CHARLES DEMPSEY, Esquire, and Mr. JAMES MCRAE.

Apply to MRS. ELEANOR ROBINSON, or JAMES PEAKE.

Charlottetown, July 19, 1851.

TO BE SOLD,

TWO HUNDRED AND EIGHTY ACRES on Township No. 65, adjoining Lot 36, and about four miles below Bonshaw. The land has been partly cleared and some parts of it are very good, while others are in a state of natural vegetation, being of excellent quality; and extending from the Elliot River towards the South Branch of the same, a mile along the Township Line. Also to be Sold or Let, several improved Farms fronting on the Elliot River, about eight miles from Charlottetown.

For further particulars apply to the Subcriber.

CHARLES WRIGHT.

Charlottetown, August 5, 1851.

Building Lots.

T O be sold, together, or in Building Lots to suit Purchasers, the following Lot Nos. 16, 17, 18, 19 and 20, the 2nd Hundred of Town Lot in Charlottetown, fronting on Queen Square, Great George Street, St. George Street, and Prince Street. For terms, and of Plots, apply to SAMUEL NELSON, Esq., Charlottetown.

James Yeo.

Charlottetown, April 9, 1851.

To the Tenants on Lots 9 & 61.

THE Subcriber having, by Power of Attorney, dated the 6th day of March, 1851, been appointed Agent to take charge of Lots 9 & 61, in this Island, the Property of Laurence Sullivan Esq., notifies the Tenants on those Townships, that all rents, and Arrears of Rent, due on the said Property, are required to be paid to him forthwith, by those holding an interest in the same.

Please see that it is on board of the first boat, as it might be neglected and stored.

JAMES YEO.

Charlottetown, Aug. 19, 1851.

Room Paper.

A further supply of DARK and LIGHT Patterns, has just been received, for Caroline from Boston, and is now for Sale at GEO. T. HASZARD'S Booksellers.

August 19, 1851.

Manchester and Glasgow House.

RECEIVED from Glasgow, and Landing per Brig. "Perseus," Gals Cloth and Cashmere Cloakings, long Wool Shawls, Mufflers, Osnaburg, Tickings, &c.

D. WILSON.

Sept. 20, 1851.

Just received, and ready for Sale,

COSTOCK'S VALUABLE MEDICINES,

BESIDES a large Stock of FRENCH PERFUMERY,

Lubin's Bandole or Curing Fluid,

Ox Marrow Pomade,

Calcined Carbon for the Teeth and Gums,

Stove Varnish, and Starch Polish for glossing Linen,

Roady, Rat and Mouse Exterminator,

Thompson's Eye Water for the immediate relief of inflamed Eyes.

A large lot of Almanacks to be had free gratis at the Drug Store of

JAMES GILLIGAN.

Charlottetown, Sept. 20, 1851.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF SCROFULA OR KING'S

CHURCHILL, dated the 22d of January, 1850.

To Professor HOLLOWAY.

SIR,—My eldest son, when about