

# HASZARD'S GAZETTE

## FARMERS' JOURNAL, AND COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

Established 1823.

Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, Saturday, December 31, 1853.

New Series. No. 99.

**BELLS!**  
Manufactured and kept constantly in stock...  
**A MEVELLY'S BONS**  
March, 1853.  
received and information given to the Book and Stationery...  
**YATS.**  
being sent for several years...  
**GOODS.**  
received per Brig Attwood...  
**LONGWORTH & YATES.**  
Charlottetown, June 17th, 1853.  
**F. P. E. ISLAND.**  
to show the Electoral Districts...  
**TO LEND.**  
Office of CHARLES PALMER,  
Charlottetown.

**AYER'S PILLS.**  
FOR THE PURPOSES OF A PHYSIC.  
detailed public demand for a pill which could be relied on as a certain remedy...  
**S. C. AYER,**  
Practical Chemist,  
WELL, MASS.  
SOLD BY  
**T. DESBRISAY & Co.,**  
General Agents.  
And by  
**E. O. G. GERRARD,**  
**J. O. G. GERRARD,**  
**J. O. G. GERRARD,**  
**J. O. G. GERRARD,**

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

**TERMS OF ADVERTISING.**  
For the first insertion, occupying the space of 4 lines, including head, 2s.—6 lines, 2s. 6d.—9 lines, 3s.—12 lines, 3s. 6d.—18 lines, 4s.—24 lines, 4s. 6d.—30 lines, 5s.—36 lines, 5s. 6d.—42 lines, 6s.—48 lines, 6s. 6d.—for each additional line.

**MAILS.**  
THE MAILS for the neighbouring Provinces, will be made up and forwarded every Monday instant via Cape Traverse and Cape Tormentine.  
They will be made up on that day, and every following Friday, at 12 o'clock noon, and a mail for England will be made up every week at the same time, and forwarded to Halifax.  
THOMAS OWEN, Postmaster General.  
General Post Office, Dec. 5, 1853.

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

**COMMISSARIAT.**  
DEPARTS at eight on the Commissariat Chest at Halifax, will be given in exchange for British Coins, or Mexican Dollars, at par.  
JAMES B. LUNDY, D. A. C. G.  
Commissariat, P. E. Island, 23d Nov., 1853.

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

**Temperance Hall Company.**  
AT A MEETING of the Directors of the above Company, held in the Temperance Hall, this evening, the following Resolutions were unanimously adopted:—  
"Resolved, That the Treasurer (Mr. John W. Morrison) be instructed to take the necessary legal measures for the recovery of all uncollected Subscriptions to the Temperance Hall Company."  
By Order,  
J. B. COOPER, Sec'y.  
Charlottetown, March 17, 1853.

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

**BOATS.**  
THE Subscriber having been for several years employed in building Ship, Fishing, and Pleasure BOATS of all kinds, begs leave to return thanks for the generous support he has hitherto experienced in that line, and to notify his friends and the public at large, that he is making preparations for a larger and more extensive business, and that, for the purpose of accommodating persons who may favor him with Orders, the following gentlemen have kindly consented to act as his Agents:—  
Capt. M. HENNINGSON, of the Steamer 'Rose.'  
Mr. G. T. HASZARD, Charlottetown.  
Captain HUBBARD, Tiquish.  
Mr. Wm. McEWAN, Innkeeper, Summerside.  
NICHOLAS GORBOV, Esq., Kildare.  
Boats of any description, dimensions or build (whether Clinker or Carvel), delivered in Charlottetown, or elsewhere, with promptness. Workmanship and materials warranted of the best description. Produce or outfit will be taken in payment, if desired.  
CHARLES McQUARRIE.

**BELLS! BELLS! BELLS!**  
THE Subscriber manufactures and keeps constantly on hand, all sizes of Church, Factory, Steam-boat, Ferry, Locomotive, School House, and Pleasure Bells, with the best description of Hangings.  
These Bells are made from the best stock, and the small sizes undergo the same process in manufacturing as Church Bells. An experience of thirty years, with a great many recent improvements, and an entirely new method of casting, enables us to obtain the most melodious tones, combining also, in extraordinary vibrations, and giving to the tones a brilliancy of sound never before attained in any other Bells. The thousand cases in which cannot be enumerated here, but which we are confident will be found in our Bells to be as true as any thing which has ever been made. We are now, in consequence of our Bells, the public will no longer employ them in need of a

**NEARLY 9,000 BELLS** have been cast and sold from this Foundry, which is the best evidence of their superiority. We have fitted Gold and Silver medals at our office, which were awarded for the "best Bells for sonority and purity of tone." We pay particular attention to the getting up Peals or Chimes, and can refer to those furnished by us. Our establishment is contiguous to the Elizabeth-Charlotte Canal, and Railroads running in every direction, which brings us within four hours of New York. Cash paid for old Copper, Old Clocks, Levers, Compasses, Transits, Theodolites, &c., or in any other workmanship. All communications, either by mail or otherwise will have immediate attention.

**A MEVELLY'S BONS**  
Orders will be received and information given as to prices, at Geo. T. Haszard's Book and Stationery Store, 105 Queen Street.

**BOAT PICKED UP** on the 21st October last, between Big Point and Horn Point. The owner can have the same by paying property and paying expenses, by applying to  
ROBERT MINNIE,  
Big Point, Dec. 31st, 1853.

**THE EMPRESS EUGENIE.**  
This curious communication comes from the Parisian correspondent of the London Atlas:—  
"The speculation of the week has all been concerning probability (not the possibility) of the truth of a most wonderful rumour which has been set afloat, and is discussed with as much defence and opposition as though it were already officially confirmed. The first colouring given to the tale has been bestowed by the non-success of the journey to Compeigne, which was intended to rouse the Empress from the state of discouragement and apathy into which she had fallen, and which is beginning to give great uneasiness to those who love her, but which has failed in its object most completely. First of all, the miserable state of the weather, which impresses a deeper gloom on that country than any other; then the souvenirs which the visit was intended to conjure, instead of producing the tender emotion, the birth of which the place had first borne witness, somehow seemed to awaken sentiments of a totally different nature, and to increase the melancholy depression which has settled like the witches curse upon one who was not so very long ago the gayest being in the world. It seems, indeed, as if the spot were fatal to all mirth. The last visit in dismay, when Edgar Ney received the bullet intended for the Emperor, and which has disabled him ever since, and prevented his official attendance at court till the other day, when he was rushing at the horse which bore the Empress, tore open the wound scarce healed as yet, and left him more crippled than before. The last event is said to have completed the evil effects of the journey to Compeigne. An insatiable desire for change, if you may so leave not to the atmosphere of the court, which weighs like lead upon her soul, but to travel out of the very land, has seized upon the Empress. Even the direction of her flight, which was once limited with burning desire to Spain and her mother's house, has now become an object of indifference. North, south, east, or west was said to be all alike to her, provided France be left behind. This dream of change has become one sole object of her life, and every other pursuit than that of preparation for departure, has grown utterly distasteful. So far the truth. Now for the suppositions and deductions which have, as usual, been arrayed as realities by the very people from whom they first emanated. The Emperor, in order to dissipate the malady, which has laid such hold upon the very nerve and spirit of his fair young wife, after calculating and weighing in his mind the various advantages to be obtained by a journey abroad, and rejecting the Rhine and other autumn sojourns, has at last hit upon the most wonderful stroke of policy hitherto invented by his hold and fertile brain, finer in its way than the coup d'etat, more audacious than the Orleans confiscation, more cunning than the escape from Ham, more self-reliant than the échaffourdes of Strasbourg or Boulogne, and more apparently impossible of execution than his proclamation of the Empire. He proposes, in short, taking the Empress Eugenie to England, for the purpose of introducing her in person to his good friend, ally, and cousin, Queen Victoria! To describe the sensation which the announcement has created in certain re-unions would be utterly impossible. No one pauses to examine into its truth, so borne away are we all by the agitation and excitement of the moment, and the loudest discussions are carried on at every cafe and reading room concerning the effect this extraordinary measure will produce, before it is even certain that the thing has ever been contemplated. Above all, the indignation with which the rumour has been received by the English is the most amusing to witness. They cannot realize the idea of a visit of this nature, and designate the step as one more extraordinary than any which has been taken yet."

**PHYSICAL RECREATION.**  
Bodily exercise is one of the most important means provided by nature for the maintenance of health, and in order to prove the advantages of exercise, we shall show what should be exercised, and the modes by which it may be adopted.  
The human body is in a reality a machine, the various parts of which are beautifully adapted to each other so that if one suffers all must suffer. The bones and muscles are the parts on which motion most depends. There are 400 muscles in the body, each performing a specific duty. They assist the tendons in keeping the bones in their places and put them into motion. Whether we run, walk or sit, or stoop, bend the head, arm or leg, or chew food, we may be said to open or shut a number of hinges, or ball and socket joints. It is a provision of nature that, to a certain extent, the more the muscles are exercised, the stronger they become; hence mechanics, laborers, farmers and others, are stronger and more muscular than those whose lives are passed in easy, light, and professional duties. Besides strengthening the limbs, muscular exercise has a most beneficial influence on the circulation of the blood and on respiration. The larger blood vessels are generally placed deep among the muscles, consequently when the latter are put into motion, the blood is driven through the arteries, and the veins with greater rapidity than when there is no exercise; it is more completely purified, as the action of the insensible perspiration is promoted, which relieves the blood of many matters taken

**TEMPERANCE A PART OF EDUCATION.**  
There are vast sums of money expended, and a great waste of time and labor, in hopeless efforts to reclaim the confirmed inebriate—the thousands who have become fixed in their drinking habits—who have grown grey in the use of ardent spirits. They tell you, they cannot do without it—that their father or their wife is as essential to them as their bread or their beef.  
Now there is some truth in this plea; experience every day confirms it. Need we wonder at the feeble headway the cause of temperance is making? We have begun at the wrong end—we are working downwards, also, to little purpose. The disease lies at the root of the tree, and vain is it to lop off the branches. It is the same with crime. What's the harvest in growing up in the children of the uncared-for poor—the denizens of the dock, and the market-house, the little pilferers that swarm like flies about the busy mart of commerce! In a few years behold the mature thief—the house-breaker—the assassin of our midnight walk! O, yes, we

have built fine prison-houses for them—massive and safe! But does that mend the matter—does that cure the disease in vice less productive among us? Ask the records of the courts—ask the daily items of our newspapers.  
But blessings upon some wise and good men, who have taken the initiatory steps in this needed reformation. Visit that plague-spot once of the city—the infamous Five Points, and see what they are doing there. Blessings upon the self-sacrificing men and women engaged in that noble cause. They have struck at the root, and are many years roll over, we shall behold the healthy flourishing tree. Vice and crime will be banished, and the prison-doors will grow rusty.  
Why should we not, therefore, introduce Temperance in the school-room—in the public school—the high school—the academy—the college? Temperance should be as much a study as history or mathematics.  
There should be books specially prepared for it. The thousand advantages of abstinence, and the myriad evils following from a contrary course should be fully and clearly set forth. Catechisms should be prepared by competent minds, with simple and easy questions and answers for the very youngest scholars. Physiology, so much taught now, should go hand-in-hand with the study of Temperance. As the pupil advances he could be taught to see how that beautiful piece of mechanism, the human body, becomes marred and disordered—how insidiously the poison paves the way for death in a thousand forms!  
O, there is work to be done here, for the rising generation; a world of work. Who will set about it—who will write the first "Class book on Temperance"? Who will first incorporate the study of it as a branch of a thorough English education.—*Union Ark.*

**THE MAINE LAW.**—A strong effort is being made in Pennsylvania to secure, during the coming session of the Legislature, the passage of an act similar in its provisions to the celebrated Maine Law. No man, who, honestly expresses his sentiments, can hesitate to commend that the passage of such an act, and its rigid enforcement by the officers of the law, would be of vast service to improve the morals and manners of thousands of our most useful citizens. In the State of Philadelphia, we are ashamed to say, the evil of drunkenness is fearfully increasing, and is sadly manifest in the actual objects of every man, from the enormous numbers of beggars which are springing up like mushrooms in every ward in the city. The most melancholy fact connected with this subject is that the strongest supporters these places of iniquity receive is from the young men, the very flower of our population. Go into any of these places and you will find that nine-tenths of the persons haunting them are less than thirty-years of age—a vast majority not over twenty. Now this is fearful, and calls aloud for restraining measures to check the tide which is thus sweeping the future-hopes of the State to destruction. Whether the Maine Law will accomplish all that its warm friends expect we know not, but this we do know, that we go for it, under the strong conviction that no other remedy, has been devised which has called forth such strong opposition from the mob, and, therefore, we think this must be the shoe which pinches the toe. Fellow citizens, vote for it, and work for it!—*Graham's Magazine.*

**BLESSINGS OF THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC.**  
There are some fanatical individuals who are continually railing about the evils of the Liquor Traffic, and are endeavoring to get a law passed to suppress it. Poor infatuated mortals! They would deprive their fellow-creatures of the privilege of getting drunk! Infamous outrage on the rights of American citizens!—Down with such odious doctrines! Give the people the right to get gloriously drunk when and where they please. Getting drunk helps a man on so rapidly in the world, it renders his family so astonishingly happy, and raises him in the esteem of his fellow-men. Besides, Liquor helps digestion—can't get along without it, unless the "fanatics" wish to kill off the human family with dyspepsia!  
Then there are the housewives who know how to serve up rare dishes, are they to be deprived of the necessary ingredients to do it? Are the people to be deprived of rich preserves, pies, &c., to please a few fanatics? No! the Liquor traffic forever! If people will get drunk constantly, it is no fault of the Liquor Traffic; if they couldn't get drunk perhaps they would do something worse. The Liquor traffic is not to blame for the faults of human nature, and that man is not capable of self-government.  
Who would discountenance the Liquor Traffic after reading the following? No sane person would wish to deprive mortals of such luxury, or put the stuff that reduces our fellow-creatures to such a state beyond their reach! It is related in the Daily Times, the place described is the locality of Five Points.  
"During one of the oppressively warm days which we have endured of late, the narrator was called to visit one of the dilapidated and filthy habitations of Cow Bay. He was informed that a corpse lay unshrouded in one of the upper rooms, and straightway proceeded to ascertain whether such was the case. The story was true, and the scene before him was such as to shock every human sensibility. The writer has witnessed the mangled bodies of the living and the dead, mingling, a homogenous mass, with broken cars and shattered engines; has seen the writhings of the mortally scalped-victims of the steam-boiler explosions again and again; has viewed day after day, the scores of the dead that lay so long in an advanced state of decomposition on the river's shore at Yorkers, after the burning of the steamer Henry Clay—but never has he witnessed, in a single scene, sight so sickening in all its variety as that which presented itself to the gentleman who gave us the description.  
"The building is five stories in height, and its crumbling walls, green from the accumulation of noxious vapours, surrounded near one hundred miserable creatures of crime and starvation.—The room in which the corpse lay is about twelve feet square, and is it twenty wretches, white and black, reside. The effluvia that filled the room when our narrator entered, was most intolerable. The body had been

decaying for several days. There it lay in the corner of the room, a mass of corruption. Near to it were three females, one white and two coloured, sleeping the unrefreshing sleep of drunkenness. The others, male and female, black and white, were sitting or lying upon the floor, and so stupefied by rum, noxious vapours, and the intense heat, that when interrogated as to how long the corpse had lain in the room, they could not give an intelligible answer. The worthy young man was notwithstanding the poisonous condition of the atmosphere, determined to accomplish that which he had so laudably undertaken, and stepping carefully over the "living dead," he reached the corpse. It was that of a white woman, apparently about twenty-five years of age. She had doubtless been dead several days, for the form and features were discolored and distorted—so much so, that the body could not be identified. The taste that had been displayed in the dress then upon the body, although much faded, betokened that its now lathsome occupant had not been reared in the dens of filth and infamy. The Coroner was notified, an inquest held, and Potter's Field now numbers among its inmates the once, doubtless, loved and loved—*Unknown.*—*America's Own.*

**ONE KISS BEFORE PARTING.**—A lady of fashion (the well known Marchioness of Finsbury) had been loitering for nearly an hour in a fashionable music-shop. She had purchased a copy of nearly every piece of music that had a sentimental tale. She had sent into her carriage a whole cantata-ry full of "Love" going through every mood of the feeling, past, present, or future, and was following their example, when she paused upon the step, as if meditating whether she would take it, or some other step that was evidently turning itself over mind. The shopman who had been somewhat moved by the tender tone of voice in which she had asked him, "Wilt thou have me then as now?" watched her with anxiety that betrayed itself plainly in the adjustment of his shirt-collar, and the arrangement of his hair. Suddenly the Marchioness seemed resolved. As with one bound she cleared the pavement and, breathless pale, her Auburn ringlets fluttering in the wind, stood once before the admiring shopman: "I had nearly forgotten," she said, in a voice that seemed to veil her blushing words—"Dear! dear! I cannot tell where my head is to-day. I have come back to ask you if by chance—"  
Here she paused, as if to take new courage, whilst the trembling shopman poised his two thumbs elegantly on the mahogany counter, and least his body inquiringly forward. "You can give me one kiss before parting!"—"Ma-a-a-d-a-m!" exclaimed the astonished shopman. "I want you," repeated the Marchioness, "to let me have one kiss before parting, if you please." She raised her beautiful blue eyes full upon him. Springing over the counter, he seized hold of the Marchioness's fair form, and then and there, gave the kiss so earnestly begged for. To his great astonishment, the only return the Marchioness made was to give him a tremendous box on the ear. This was followed by a volley of blows dealt by her parasol over his head, that never terminated till the police came into the shop. The affair was carried to Bow Street, but was soon dismissed, upon it being explained that "One Kiss before Parting" was the title of a song, which the unsophisticated shopman, blissfully green from his native fields had never heard of before. It was a favorite joke with the old Duke to ask the Marchioness whenever she was at the piano if she would mind giving just "One Kiss before Parting."

**A WATCH STOLEN BY A RAT.**—One night last week the overseer of a farm near Lutwick laid his watch on a table in his sleeping apartment, previous to going to bed. Towards morning he was aroused by a crash of something that had fallen, and a rattling sound, as of something being dragged along the floor. He immediately got up, and found his watch was gone. He lost no time in pursuing the thief, following the direction of the sound, when he came upon the watch at the mouth of the rat's hole, into which the rat had entered, taking with him the whole of the guard chain, and was only prevented from taking in the watch by the case springing open from the fall, which made it require more room than the hole would admit of. As it was, the rat did not seem disposed to leave his prize, but kept a firm hold of the guard when the owner tried to pull it from him.

"Ned, who is the girl I saw you walking with?"—"Miss Hogg."—"Hogg, Hogg—well she's to be pitted for having such a name."—"So I think," rejoined Ned. "I pitted her so much, that I offered her mine, and she's going to take it presently."  
"He that loses his conscience has nothing left worth keeping."  
Satan, as a master, is bad; his work much worse; his wages worst of all.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

A BIT OF WHOLESOME ADVICE.

Reader be popular in your views. Your notions must be wrong if they are narrow. This universe is not to be measured with a two-foot rule. Be popular in your style. If you would be a "will of the wisp," you may appear in the darkness; but if you would be a sun, brush the clouds from your face. Be popular in your sympathies; think, feel, pray, with your knees upon the round globe. See Africa a continent of dry bones, Asia a pyramid of mortal death, Europe struggling in the folds of the serpent, and the isles of the sea crying for help. If the supineness of Athens produced a Philip, shall not the prostration of a world produce a Paul?

Be humble. Seek not for the knowledge that puffeth up, but for that which edifieth. Never be inflated by success; for what hast thou that thou didst not receive? Be not wise in your own conceit. Shall the incarnate God say, I am nothing; and shall that worm (man) say, I am rich? Be independent.—God made you; lift up your heads among his sons. Think for yourselves. If there are books upon the shelf, thank God for them; but remember the open leaves of creation and the unbound volume of the soul. Dare to speak out. When the thoughts burn, let the flames have a due. What fear you? Shall he whose exemplar died upon the cross be afraid of sneers, and stripes, and blows?—"Strike, out hear me!" cried the great Athenian at the battle of Salamis.—"Kill, but hear me! let the Christian cry at the battle of the world."

REPROFS ARE NOT PEARLS.—Few things are more difficult than to reprove sin properly; yet even the avowed servants of God need it frequently and on different grounds. One day a person, in the apartment of an aged Christian woman, was lamenting a want of firmness in reproving the abandoned, especially when travelling; and offering a pretty frequent apology in the caution, "Give not that which is holy unto the dogs, neither cast ye your pearls before swine."

The aged woman seriously and instantly replied, "O, sir, keen and just reprofs are no pearls. Were you to talk to a wicked coachman, or omnibus driver, respecting the love of God shed abroad in the hearts by the Holy Ghost, and the pleasure of communion with God, you would cast pearls before swine; but not in reproving sin. Hear the command of God: 'Thou shalt in any wise rebuke thy neighbour, and not suffer sin upon him.'"

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

IMPORTANT INVENTION IN THE MANUFACTURE OF FLOUR.—A most remarkable invention calculated to effect a complete revolution in the manufacture of flour, is rapidly coming into use in England and France. The bakers affirm that the flour is more nutritious, and will rise much sooner and more certainly. This is attributable to the greater portion of gluten contained in the flour manufactured by the "conical" burrs. Every experiment tried with the new method has proven, that within a given time more than double the quantity of wheat can be ground than with the flat burrs and a larger amount of flour, of a better quality, from the same quantity of wheat be the product. The beneficial changes effected by this new invention are thus sufficiently enumerated:—First, the reduction of the weight of the running stone from 14 cwt. to 1½ cwt. by placing it between instead of upon the fixed one; second, the reduction of the size of the stones in the proportion of 3 3/4 to 1; and thirdly, the giving to the stones a new form—that of the frustrum of a cone.

A few cases of Asiatic Cholera have occurred at Edinburgh and Glasgow.

QUEEN VICTORIA AND THE POOR.—The sum of five thousand pounds was recently placed in the hands of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, by Queen Victoria, for distribution among the Dublin charities.

Upwards of 2,400,000 children attended Sabbath Schools in England, under the care of 300,000 teachers. A conference of teachers connected with various religious denominations was recently held in Leeds, for the purpose of considering what means could be adopted to preserve the children of the schools from falling into the snare of intemperance.

Sir George Seymour, the Admiral on this station, is, we hear, very shortly to strike his flag, Admiral Fanshawe, who is appointed his successor in the North American command, having hoisted his flag at Portsmouth, in the Boscawen 74. Sir George will leave this station with the sincere good feelings of the Colonies at large, in consequence of the determined and judicious course he has pursued in regard to our fisheries.

An association has been organized in St. John, N. B., for opposing the introduction of the Maine Law into that Province.

A committee of twelve citizens has been appointed in East Boston, to enforce the "Maine Liquor Law."

The Rev. Mr. Clay, Chaplain of the Preston House of Correction, estimates the loss caused to the public by fifteen pick-pockets whose career he has traced, including the value of the property stolen, expense of prosecution and maintenance in goal, at \$28,500. At an annual expense of \$75 the whole fifteen might have been trained in an industrial school.

Capt. J. Everon, of Memphis, Tennessee, has recently secured a patent for glass tubes to conduct water from wells and cisterns, which supercede those made of lead, iron or wood.

THE LATTER RAIN.—Among the many strangely interesting occurrences of the present day, the following is not the least:—"Dr. Duff, the Calcutta missionary of the Free Church of Scotland, assured the General Assembly at Edinburgh, that for the first time since the destruction of Jerusalem, has the "latter rain" returned, last autumn, to the Holy Land; and as this is predicted by the prophet Joel, in connection with the return of Israel, and is, indeed to be the one great desideratum, for the restoration of the fertility of the soil of Palestine, it is regarded with interest by the students of prophecy."

The Limerick Chronicle states, that a field officer of the 96th Light Infantry in Dublin has placed his commanding officer under arrest for alleged drunkenness.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

MINERAL WEALTH OF CARLETON CO. N. B.—The Woodstock Sentinel, in giving an account of a late visit to the Iron Works at the Upper Town, and of the operations there carried on, discourses thus of the Mineral Wealth of that fine County of our Sister Province:—"As we stated in our last result of the present experiments has proved highly satisfactory, iron can be produced of excellent quality, and in abundant quantity, and the Company are so far encouraged as to meditate an enlargement of their Capital Stock, which the Act of Incorporation empowers, with a view to operations on an extended scale and the manufacture of the Iron into Bars."

We wish them that success which their enterprise well deserves, and with which we think the destinies of this flourishing County particularly interwoven. No need of going to California or Australia if the mineral wealth of our county be only properly developed. Carleton possesses a Steel-making Iron Ore in quantity sufficient to render Great Britain independent of Sweden or Russia for generations, and which only requires an outlay of some of the superabundant capital of Britain to make it as well known in London or Sheffield as the best works of those Countries.

We repeat, our Country is rich in Mineral wealth. We have seen a very rich specimen of Lignite, the out-cropping of Coal found not over 3 miles from where we write, which, ignited well and burnt away leaving but very little residue.—We have also been shown Silver-lead fluxed and melted from Ore found in this our County.

These sources of Mineral wealth and our high Agricultural Capabilities warrant the inference that Carleton is soon destined to take rank as one of the richest Counties in the Province of New Brunswick.

HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

Saturday, December 31, 1853.

MR. WHELAN AND THE MAJORITY.

In the printed speech of Mr. Whelan there is this clause, "Hon. Mr. Whelan would, however, say, that it was very fortunate for that hon. member (Mr. Palmer) that the accusation which he had thrown out against him (Hon. Mr. Whelan) had been made under the sanction of the Assembly; for had it been made elsewhere, he would have dragged him before the tribunal where he was so often obliged to seek assistance from the spirits and quibbles of the law to sustain him in his advocacy of a bad cause;—he would have beard the lion in his den." This was meant to be a very high-sounding phrase,—a very valiant note of defiance; and had it been acted up to, Mr. Whelan would have proved, at least, that he was beard the lion in his den. Why did he not file a declaration for libel against Mr. Palmer the instant the House was prorogued? Had he done so, and Mr. Palmer had pleaded his privilege, then there might have been some hardship for him to complain of. But Mr. Palmer would have put in no such plea, he would have done the same thing that he did in the House, he would have justified the assertion; and the question would then have been tried before a competent tribunal, and the same question would have been submitted to the jury that is now submitted to the public, and the former would have virtually found Mr. Whelan guilty, if they had had acquitted Mr. Palmer. Mr. Whelan must, therefore, be considered as having acquiesced in the justice of the charge made by Mr. Palmer, and the declaration made by him in the House as an empty threat which he did not dare put in execution. But if Mr. Palmer were privileged, Mr. Ings was surely not,—he is no member of Parliament, nor is his paper privileged. Has not Mr. Ings given him sufficient provocation? Has he not repeatedly in the *Islander* stigmatized Mr. Whelan as a perjured man,—and on the very ground, too, of the taking this oath of qualification without having the requisite property prescribed by the statute? Here were opportunities which Mr. Whelan might have availed himself of. If Mr. Ings had not justified, Mr. Whelan would have been in a position to show that both Mr. Ings and Mr. Palmer were slanders, and he (Mr. Whelan) an injured man. Mr. Ings is a man who could respond to a verdict of damage fully as well as Mr. Whelan, and we suspect, much better. Mr. Whelan may affect to despise and contemn, as beneath his notice, anything that may appear in the editorial columns of a newspaper, and so long as he is attacked merely as the editor of the *Gazette* it may be well to do so. But Mr. Whelan has been attacked by the *Islander* as a member of the Assembly,—as having obtained a seat in it under false pretences, and as having taken a false oath in order to support those pretences,—and it became a duty to over to himself to clear his character from the aspersion that been cast upon it. It has been said, that the Libel Act, which has been passed, and that there was no objection made to Mr. Whelan's name being in the Commission of the Peace, for the whole Island for two whole years. There is an immense difference, however, between a man filling an office or office, and being specially appointed. So long as Mr. Whelan held the post of Executive Councillor, so long was he a Justice of the Peace, but only in virtue of his being a Councillor; the moment he ceased to be one, that moment he ceased to be the other. It was the appointing him for the first time a Justice of the Peace for Queen's County, merely to give

him precedence, and to compensate him for his compulsory retirement from the Council,—the attempting to associate him with honest men after he had thought fit, for fear of being compelled to quit the Council, to anticipate it by a resignation,—that constituted the grievance; the attempt to bolster up his character by giving him a right to sit on the same bench with those who bear the character of honest men. And then, under the circumstances, bring ourselves to associate with a man whose character for truth and integrity has been so publicly assailed, and with a show of truth, supported by evidence that, until disproved, we cannot refuse giving credence to,—a man who, according to the evidence adduced by himself, had obtained his seat in the Assembly by fraud, and who in taking the oath that he was qualified by law for that seat, had added, and most materially so, to the wrong, was, unless he could satisfactorily explain that conduct, an unfit man to place on the bench of justice to sit in judgement upon his fellow men. What confidence could be reposed in one who was even suspected of disregarding the moral and legal obligation of an oath?

But Mr. Whelan relies upon his acquittal by the Hon. John Le Zuckewer as well as his pledged acquittal. Mr. Whelan has stated, that Mr. Palmer was compelled by a unanimous vote of the House, to retract the accusation. It is so recorded in the Journals of the House, but erroneously; for the Journals carry their own record. Immediately after, Mr. Montgomery moved that the Hon. Edward Whelan had not a legal qualification when he took his seat in this House in March, 1850; and Mr. Pope having moved, as an amendment, that Mr. Montgomery have leave to withdraw his motion, the House divided, and there were for the motion 10, against it 9. So much for the House being unanimous. The same may be said of Mr. Thornton's and Mr. Hamilton's amendments, the day previous. It is evidently, then, a clerical error, or it may be that the Committee, for revising the Journals, of which Mr. Whelan was the chairman, undertook to interpolate the word unanimously. But how or why it got there is of no consequence; it is not true. No division was demanded, and it was therefore the resolution of the House, and not the unanimous resolution of the House,—and it being the resolution of the House, Mr. Palmer did right to retract. He withdrew the accusation,—as he was compelled so to do by that resolution,—on a mere matter of course, and consequently meaning nothing. Did Mr. Whelan ever ask Mr. Palmer whether he did so upon the conviction that he had made an erroneous charge, or did he persist in his assertion of the truth of it? We rather think not. Mr. Palmer, or at least he would have said, was answered the question, and that unequivocally. All we can say is, that if Mr. Whelan is satisfied with the unanimous—as he calls it—resolution of the House, and Mr. Palmer's compliance with it, it is what no man possessed of the feelings of a gentleman would be, and, as we said in the commencement, the whole question is a part of the political history of the Island; and, as such, every man has a right to his own opinion on the matter—we have ours; and so far as saying that on the 20th day of January, 1850, and the day Mr. Whelan retook his seat in the House of Assembly on the 5th March, 1850, he had no legal qualification to entitle him to a seat there; and that of this fact there does not exist the possibility of a doubt in the mind of any man at all qualified to form an opinion on the matter. Whether in taking the oath that he was qualified, Mr. Whelan committed the crime of perjury, is a question that every man must judge for himself from the evidence.

Whether Mr. Whelan will choose, at this late hour, to adopt the plea of ignorance, is for himself to say. It is, in our opinion, the only one that is open to him; but who will say, it can avail him. In reviewing this, as one of the other circumstances alluded to by the retiring magistrates, we think it one which, from its magnitude, renders unnecessary the production of what must necessarily be minor and, viewed in comparison, probably venial offences, such as the open and unqualified aspersion of the actions of traitors, and the sorrow expressed for the failure of their treacherable attempts, and the denunciation of their treasonable pronouncements on the offenders after an impartial investigation as *partisan judges*.

We feel that we have but done our duty, in bringing the matter before the public. We leave them to decide.

[For Haszard's Gazette]

MR. HASZARD,  
Sir,—A late number of the Advertiser contains a letter dated Flinty Glen, December 20th, written in reply to some remarks signed "An Observer," which appeared in your *Gazette* of the 10th instant. Had the writer confined himself to a discussion of the question, without mixing it with irrelevant matter, and invidious allusions altogether, beside the mark, I make no doubt but before now he would have been fairly answered by "Observer," who obviously wishes to avoid the display affected by that correspondent.

His second paragraph is a flowing specimen of the headlong, rollicking, style; but does he really put forth such senseless rhapsody, with a view to serious consideration? If *Boswell* still shines, at least the South has been disturbed, and what wonder if we hear of whirlwinds next! He somewhat exultingly remarks that in Lord "Sackville's" case, the dissentient Peers "did not resign." When, may I ask, did he hear of Peers of the Realm resigning the hereditary rank and privileges of their order? No, says he, "they submitted;" and why I rejoice did they submit! simply because on a division they found themselves in a minority—singular, indeed, that they did not resign!

He appears brim full of Parliamentary lore, evidently crammed for the occasion, and this he deals out with a happy seasoning of his native talent for the ridiculous; but in the midst of his indignation at the "family clique," and a mass of immaterial matter, consisting, as he tells us, of "regions of assertions" which can be produced to prove the great end and aim of "almost every Tory Administration," he plainly loses sight of the meaning of the words which he contradicts, and which he ought clearly to confute.

From his signature, however, we are perhaps to infer that he acts under a roving commission; and before now he may possibly have strayed from one side of politics to the other. But I will presume to ask him, when he informs the public on the subject of the Middlesex petitions, why he does not extend his information a little further; and state that it was not the expulsion of Wilkes, even for the fourth time, that called forth these measures, so much as the arbitrary usurping in his stead of his opponent, the ministerial candidate; who having the majority of votes, and consequently being the representative of the people, was nevertheless by the joint Parliament, under the corrupt influence

of the Ministry, declared to be the sitting member. This at once alarmed the fears, and roused the indignation of the Country, and tended more than anything to increase the popularity of Wilkes. Addresses were poured in from various quarters, both to King and Parliament, and among others the two quoted in "Observer's" letter.

To these two petitions which were both addressed to the King, one by the Freeholders of Middlesex, and the other by the City, "Observer's" remark was manifestly confined; and the extracts given from them, as well as the foregoing observations, will sufficiently indicate his wishes or the grievances complained of in those days, bear any affinity to more recent occurrences which immediately concern ourselves.

"Rover" should have given the date of the debate he refers to; if it were that of the 8th of May 1769, it was before either of the petitions was presented; and it matters not what Lord North's reasons then were, towards any one who should sign such a petition as Mr. Townshend wanted him to expect. "Rover" should have informed us of the nature of the Minister's threats, and what he said and did, after the petitions had been received by his Majesty; one signed by no less than 1565 of his subjects in a single county, and both by many persons of wealth and distinction, whose loyalty had never been questioned. These petitions not receiving proper attention, certain corporate bodies adopted a still bolder tone of remonstrance; and I may here be allowed to assist Rover in his historical researches, by directing his attention to two subsequent petitions presented the year following, one on the 14th of March, and the other on the 25th of May 1770. I do not wish to mislead, but I think he will find that it was the first of these latter petitions that called forth parliamentary notice, and the reply to the second that produced the memorable words of Beckford to the King.

Referring to a work of some authority on the political events of that day, as regards the last mentioned petitions, I find the following passage—"about this time the courtiers talked of nothing but a bill of pains and penalties against the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs, or impeachment at the least;" and a few lines further on—"all their magnanimous threats ended in a ridiculous vote of censure, and a still more ridiculous address to the King."  
So much for a brief review of historical facts, which by comments on a garbled extract from "Observer's" letter, "Rover" would fain make it be believed have been misrepresented to the public. Without dealing in general assertions he has yet to show, that either of the petitions quoted were described by Lord North or by any other person or out of Parliament, as inconsistent with the rights and liberties of the subject, or attempts to fetter the prerogative. To impute the latter construction to them, would be absurd, indeed, for if they meant anything, they must have had a very different signification, as they distinctly called for a prompt and energetic exercise of the Royal privilege, and of the veto jurisdiction of the House of Commons, as it is called. "Rover" shows an antipathy to the rights and liberties of the subject, or attempts to fetter the prerogative. This has possibly raised his apprehensions.

He also stigmatizes the hatred and acrimony of "the tory party in endeavouring, like Wilkes, to expel him (Mr. Whelan), from the lower house." Curious indeed;—Wilkes endeavouring to expel Whelan from the House; and the vile torridity which are ranked last of Wilkes? But I would now ask friend "Rover" a few simple questions:—Does he expect any longer to work on the credulity of the public, by conjuring up the ghost of a defunct "family clique," that bugbear which has so often served the paltry purposes of his party. Does he still persist in "An Observer's" with any "family clique" of office hunters now or heretofore in existence? Or does he think to convey an imposing idea of the immaculate purity of the present, as compared with the "late dynasty?" That last is a fine word, so let it pass; and who knows but the Oracles of "Flinty Glen" may be enrolled with the annals of the Whiskey dynasty. The party whose cause is so jealously advocated by "Rover," seem rather disposed to create new precedents for themselves, than to be guided by such lights as have descended to us; and hence he ridicules the idea of comparing our local affairs with those of the mother Country, though it is the boast of Responsible Government to have assimilated the maxims by which we are ruled. But perhaps the bugbear of his imagination frightened him from his propriety, for in illustration of his peculiar doctrine, he very unceremoniously introduces the names of two gentlemen, in no way concerned in the conduct of his argument. He may indeed amuse or deceive himself, but the public will no longer be misled; they can discern, through the medium of such transparent mist as veil the sophistry of faction, the nucleus of a far more dangerous confederacy than has yet gained the ascendant;—they can trace it in recent connexions and endeavours to reorganize parties;—in the displacement of a high functionary on unknown grounds, from a position held by right of seniority, in accordance with instructions under the great Seal of England—instructions which are sought to be rendered nugatory by a less formal document, obtained under circumstances of secrecy and concealment, that must be regarded as an insult to that Body, whose privileges are directly invaded.

Who knows but at the next Session, this same "Rover" or some other mouth piece of the Whiskey dynasty, may be pronounced in the Province Building, not "fulminating," but growling hoarse threats against any one who should dare to sign such a remonstrance, as was lately submitted to the worthy "North Briton" who governs the Colony; and whose advent, we are told, caused so pure a stream to circulate through the members of the body politic! Bussing eloquence answered in Lord North's time, and may again be happily applied, by some modern orators of more palmarious renown.—Let them not however rely too confidently on success.—"Dogs" is said to be a good dog, but "Holdfast" a better;—with "Rover's" qualities I am not personally acquainted;—he may have been a pretty fellow in his day,—perhaps a drawing one of the pack;—but if I have heard him correctly described, he is growing old and crusty, rather loose in the tongue, and of late so faulty at scent as to be unfit for fox hunting, the only sport at which he was ever known to excel. He is besides, I am told, somewhat chap-fallen at being obliged to quit the kennel on rather short commons, owing to his agreement with his associates, though doing his best to regain the good will of his masters, by humbly licking their hands and whining piteously for readmission to his former privileges.

The higher the Apo goes the more he shows his tail!—Aye, Sir, this is true, but "Rover" will find it difficult to hide his tail, let him "cracken low" as he pleases.

Wishing you the compliments of this festive season,—"Rover" merry Christmas "pastime."

I remain, Sir,  
Your constant Reader,  
and very Obedient Servant,  
Dec. 20th, 1853. Q. IN THE COURSE,

The Proprietor's Address to his Patrons.

The Proprietor of *Haszard's Gazette* is unwilling to allow the year to close without tendering to his friends his best thanks for their cordial support given to the journal which bears his name. It has been his constant endeavour to merit that support, and his aim has been to keep up with the progress of the times and the advancing spirit of the age. For this purpose, he has during the past year, at an outlay of more than £2000 imported and erected a power press, so as to enable him to issue his journal semi-weekly, of the same size as previously, thus presenting his Subscribers with two papers weekly instead of one, without any additional charge. It was his design this autumn to have erected a small steam engine instead of the horse power now in use; his arrangements were not made early enough in the season for the accomplishment of this purpose, he trusts however, in due spring, to avail himself of the more effective strength of the Iron horse, whose muscles sever fire, and who needs never stop to feed. One of the principal duties of a public journalist is to place before his readers the occurrences of the day in a manner that may give, a just idea, both to them and those who may succeed them, of "the very age and body of the time, his form and pressure." And for this purpose he has secured the services of a gentleman whose aim he trusts it will be found, has been, in reviewing the sayings and doings of public men, to perform that responsible duty with a severe regard to truth, and without violating the respect due to society, by the use of intemperate, vulgar or abusive language. His establishment, already extensive, and embracing various departments, to be efficiently conducted, requires that persons entrusted with their execution should be properly qualified. In the mechanical department, in consequence of the emigration of workmen to the United States, the bulk of the work has chiefly to be performed by young and inexperienced hands, and so short a period is left between each issue for the revision and correction of the press, that its execution may not be, as the proprietor is aware, as free from typographical errors as in the time of his predecessor. This he trusts, however, will be obviated in future, and he will spare no pains in order to render the execution as correct as possible.

While the proprietor pledges himself, to make every exertion in his power to provide the patrons of *Haszard's Gazette*, with information and amusement, he trusts that they will see the necessity of a spirited co-operation on their part, and that the notes of invitation to meet himself or his book keeper, which will be issued in the course of the ensuing week will be responded to with as much alacrity, as if they were to a more attractive entertainment.

In wishing them a HAPPY NEW YEAR and many pleasant returns of the season he hopes, also, that intervening time may be productive of health and happiness to each and all of them.

THE MAIL.—The Couriers have not yet been able to cross over from this side, nor from the unsettled state of the weather is there any prospect of their doing so for some days to come.

We will make arrangements to receive the news by Telegraph, as soon as the line which is down from the effect of the late storm, is re-erected.

Married.

At New London, by Rev. Mr. Sutherland, Mr. Donald Morrison, to Mrs. Ann Corrie.

At Scotch Settlement, by Mr. Sutherland, Mr. John McKeenie, to Miss Catherine McDonald, also Mr. Donald McKeenie, to Miss Margaret McDonald.

Died.

At Cavendish, on Wednesday, the 28th Dec., Agnes Woodside Simpson, relict of the late James Simpson, in the 79 year of her age.

COMMISSARIAT.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at this Office until noon on SATURDAY, the 7th JANUARY, 1854, for the supply of Seven Tons of STRAW for Bedding, the Straw to be good Wheat or Oaten, subject to the approval of the Barrack Master, and to be delivered at the Barracks at the Contractor's expense, in such quantities as may be required during the year commencing the 1st April next. Payment will be made Quarterly by the Barrack Master, in Specie, for such quantities as have been supplied. The Tenders to be signed by two Sureties in the sum of £100 sterling.  
JAMES B. LUNDY, D. A. C. G.  
Commissariat, P. E. Island,  
Charlottetown, 28th Dec., 1853.

Glasgow & Manchester House.

RECEIVED by late arrivals, and for Sale by the Subscriber, a General Supply of  
DRY GOODS & GROCERIES,  
Also, DIGBY SMOKED HERRINGS,  
ANNAPOLIS CHEESE, OILS, WINE,  
Cheats superior tea, &c. &c.  
Also,  
For Sale or to Let,  
A FARM on the St. Peter's Road, about three miles from Charlottetown, consisting of 36 Acres of LAND, in a high state of cultivation,  
DAVID WILSON,  
No. 3, Richmond Street,  
Charlottetown, Dec. 28, 1853.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber is now receiving, per "Sir Alexander" and "Hellen" from Liverpool, 182 PACKAGES MERCHANDISE, suitable for the present and coming seasons, which, having been personally selected from some of the best Houses in England and Glasgow, he is enabled to offer to his customers at extremely low prices for prompt payment. The STOCK comprises:—  
10 Cases Ready Made Clothing,  
5 do Hats and Caps,  
8 do Dress Materials,  
5 do Haberdashery,  
2 do Laces and Millinery,  
1 do Gloves,  
2 do Silks, Ribbons and Velvets,  
3 do Jewellery,  
2 do Fans,  
10 Trunks Hats and Shoes,  
5 Bales Cloths,  
5 Bales grey and white Calicoes,  
5 do Linn Drapery,  
5 do Carpets and Flannels,  
10 do Paper Hangings,  
25 do Chees Teas,  
25 Packages Groceries,  
40 do Hardware and Ironmongery,  
DANIEL DAVIES,  
Charlottetown, Nov. 4, 1853.

FLUID! FLUID!

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

THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE.

ON the 1st of April THE DAILY TRIBUNE, having completed its twelfth year...

THE NEW YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE entered on its thirteenth year on the 2d of September...

THE TRIBUNE has not now its character to make or to proclaim. It has not been and never can be a party organ...

THE TRIBUNE has not yet been on this side, nor from the other, is there any prospect of some days to come.

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AUCTIONS.

The Sale of the undermentioned articles, to have taken place this day has been postponed until the 4th January 1854...

BY H. W. LOBBAN. AT the Shop of Mr. EDWARD MAWLEY, Great George Street, the whole of his Stock in Trade...

Secretary's Office, 17th Dec. 1853. THE Lieutenant Governor will hold a LEVEE at Government House on Tuesday the Third day of January next...

THE undersigned has removed his Office to his new residence, upper Queen's Street. EDWARD PALMER.

LONDON HOUSE.

New Fall Goods, for 1853. JUST RECEIVED at the LONDON HOUSE, 5, ex Sir Alexander and Helen, from England...

JUST RECEIVED at the LONDON HOUSE, 5, ex Sir Alexander and Helen, from England, an extensive supply of BRITISH GOODS...

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APPLES.

THE subscriber has received a Consignment of 100 barrels of CHOICE APPLES—Russets, Baldwins, Pippins, &c. JAMES N. HARRIS.

Just Received, DAPPLES, Dried and Pine BREAD, American Apples, Dried Apples, Raisins, Figs, &c. GEO. MOORE.

EATING HOUSE. THE Subscriber has opened an EATING HOUSE in Mr. Sturges's building, opposite to the Market House...

NEW GOODS! THE Subscriber being thankful for past patronage, begs leave to intimate to his friends and the public in general...

AMERICAN AND OTHER GOODS, suitable for the season, consisting of Cooking Frankins, Close and Parlor Stoves...

JUST IMPORTED, and for sale by the Subscriber, at his NEW STORE, next door to his residence in Grafton Street...

FALL GOODS. JUST IMPORTED, and for sale by the Subscriber, at his NEW STORE...

AMERICAN AND OTHER GOODS, consisting of—SUGAR, in hogsheads, barrels and by retail...

CRACKERS, CHEESE, Vinegar, Mustard, Pepper, Ginger, Table Salt, Soda, Saleratus, Soap, Candles, Starch, Blue, Burning Fluid, Matches, Tobacco, Cigars, Rosin, Blacking, &c.

NOTICE. THE Tenant on Townships Numbers Sixteen and Twenty-two, in this Island, the property of the Right Honourable, Laurence Salomon...

NOTICE. ALL Persons indebted to Mr. RICHARD FAUGHT, by Note of Hand, or Book Account, are requested to make immediate payment...

NOTICE. THE Subscriber having been duly empowered by GILBERT HENDERSON, of Hyde Park, Square, London, Esquire...

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WILLIAM HEARD.

THANKFUL for past favours, begs to intimate the ARRIVAL of the Yaguet, direct from England, with the following GOODS...

CHILDREN'S DRESSES, CLOAKS, CAPS, HOODS AND HATS, a great variety. STEEL, Ship Castings, Forge Bars, &c.

FANCY GOODS.—Writing Desks, Work Boxes; Ladies' Rosewood Dressing Cases; Gent's Rosewood and combed Mirrors...

FALL ARRIVALS. THE Subscriber has received, on Consignment, per schooner Mary Ann and Isabella, from BOSTON...

APPLES, ONIONS & STOVES. JUST ARRIVED per Schooner Elizabeth, from Boston, and for sale by the subscriber...

CHRISTMAS FRUIT, &c. JUST RECEIVED at the King Square House, a quantity of best BLOOM RAISINS, Cash do. CURRANTS, APPLES, NUTS, SPICES, ONIONS, &c.

MINIATURES—LIKENESSES! THE Subscriber has just received a handsome stock of Plates and Casts, gold and plated Lockets and Brooches for Likenesses...

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THE ALLIANCE.

HAVING a Capital of £5,000,000, Sterling, offers advantages to this Community, which are equal, if not superior, to any other in the world...

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IRON AND IRON WARE.

RECEIVED per Sir Alexander, Sydney and... IRON AND IRON WARE... RECEIVED per Sir Alexander, Sydney and... IRON AND IRON WARE... RECEIVED per Sir Alexander, Sydney and...

DANIEL DAVIES. Dec. 14, 1853. on 75 1st St.

THE PALMIST.

JUST RECEIVED, at GEORGE T. HAZARD'S... THE PALMIST... JUST RECEIVED, at GEORGE T. HAZARD'S...

Twelvrees Brothers' Soap Powder

IS the cheapest, safest, best, and most effectual... Twelvrees Brothers' Soap Powder... IS the cheapest, safest, best, and most effectual...

CARDING MACHINES.

THE Subscribers have constantly on hand... CARDING MACHINES... THE Subscribers have constantly on hand...

ARCHIBALD SCOTT, Esq.

As the Agent of various Fire Insurance... ARCHIBALD SCOTT, Esq... As the Agent of various Fire Insurance...

GLEASON'S PICTORIAL.

ON the first of January next, Gleason's Pictorial... GLEASON'S PICTORIAL... ON the first of January next, Gleason's Pictorial...

Twelvrees Brothers' Useful and Economical Preparations.

THEIR British Furniture Cream, at 6d... Twelvrees Brothers' Useful and Economical Preparations... THEIR British Furniture Cream, at 6d...

LADIES' RUBBER BOOTS.

At the King Square House, a pair Ladies'... LADIES' RUBBER BOOTS... At the King Square House, a pair Ladies'...

LAND FOR SALE.

FIFTY Acres of Fresh Land, on a River... LAND FOR SALE... FIFTY Acres of Fresh Land, on a River...

LAND FOR SALE.

FIVE Hundred Acres of LAND, with a Marsh... LAND FOR SALE... FIVE Hundred Acres of LAND, with a Marsh...

To be Sold.

BY PRIVATE SALE, the following VALUABLE... To be Sold... BY PRIVATE SALE, the following VALUABLE...

FARM FOR SALE.

TO be sold by private sale, the Leasehold... FARM FOR SALE... TO be sold by private sale, the Leasehold...

House in Kent Street.

THE subscriber offers for sale, or to let, the... House in Kent Street... THE subscriber offers for sale, or to let, the...

Farm for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale his FARM, on... Farm for Sale... THE Subscriber offers for sale his FARM, on...

FOR SALE.

THAT valuable plot of GROUND at the head... FOR SALE... THAT valuable plot of GROUND at the head...

Cottage to Let.

TO LET, the Cottage immediately above... Cottage to Let... TO LET, the Cottage immediately above...

Valuable Real Estate for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for SALE his WHARF... Valuable Real Estate for Sale... THE Subscriber offers for SALE his WHARF...

House to Let.

TO LET, that well known HOUSE and... House to Let... TO LET, that well known HOUSE and...

Town Lot for Sale.

TO be sold, at Public Auction on Wednesday... Town Lot for Sale... TO be sold, at Public Auction on Wednesday...

Shop to be Let.

FRONTING on Queen's Square and near the... Shop to be Let... FRONTING on Queen's Square and near the...

FOR SALE, a double Saxon, fitted for one or

two Horses, with Fox &c. complete. It can... FOR SALE, a double Saxon... two Horses, with Fox &c. complete. It can...

New Books, New Stationery!

GEORGE T. HAZARD has JUST RECEIVED... New Books, New Stationery!... GEORGE T. HAZARD has JUST RECEIVED...

CHANGES MADE.

HOUSEKEEPERS are respectfully informed, that... CHANGES MADE... HOUSEKEEPERS are respectfully informed, that...

NEW PERFUMES, &c.

THE NEW PERFUMES, &c. are now on hand... NEW PERFUMES, &c... THE NEW PERFUMES, &c. are now on hand...

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD!

Devine's Compound... THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD!... Devine's Compound...

VETERINARY PRACTICE.

Under the Patronage of His Excellency Sir... VETERINARY PRACTICE... Under the Patronage of His Excellency Sir...

Hubbuck's Patent WHITE ZINC PAINT.

NOW LANDING, at Brightwood, from Lox... Hubbuck's Patent WHITE ZINC PAINT... NOW LANDING, at Brightwood, from Lox...

To be Published by Subscription.

IN demy octavo, printed from a new type, on... To be Published by Subscription... IN demy octavo, printed from a new type, on...

A CARD.

MRS. WINSLOW, an able and experienced nurse... A CARD... MRS. WINSLOW, an able and experienced nurse...

Just Published.

The British North American GEOGRAPHICAL PRIMER... Just Published... The British North American GEOGRAPHICAL PRIMER...

Astonishing efficacy of the Oxygenated Bitters.

IN A CASE OF NINETEEN YEARS' STANDING... Astonishing efficacy of the Oxygenated Bitters... IN A CASE OF NINETEEN YEARS' STANDING...

MONEY TO LEND.

ENQUIRE at the Office of CHARLES PALMER... MONEY TO LEND... ENQUIRE at the Office of CHARLES PALMER...

J. E. DEALY, COMMISSION MERCHANT AND Ship Broker.

No. 7, SOUTH STREET, NEW YORK... J. E. DEALY, COMMISSION MERCHANT AND Ship Broker... No. 7, SOUTH STREET, NEW YORK...

APOTHECARIER'S HALL.

THE Old Established HOUSE, CHARLOTTETOWN, JANUARY, 1853... APOTHECARIER'S HALL... THE Old Established HOUSE, CHARLOTTETOWN, JANUARY, 1853...

LAW BOOKS.

CHITTY on Pleading, Chitty on Contracts, Blant's... LAW BOOKS... CHITTY on Pleading, Chitty on Contracts, Blant's...

FALL AND WINTER COATS.

WITH EVERY DESCRIPTION OF... FALL AND WINTER COATS... WITH EVERY DESCRIPTION OF...

A MAP OF P. E. ISLAND.

COLOURED so as to show the Electoral Districts... A MAP OF P. E. ISLAND... COLOURED so as to show the Electoral Districts...

NOTICE.

NO all persons indebted to the Subscriber, whose... NOTICE... NO all persons indebted to the Subscriber, whose...

Newfoundlander.

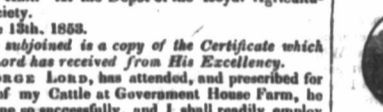
JUST ARRIVED to the Subscriber, the Sch... Newfoundlander... JUST ARRIVED to the Subscriber, the Sch...

Regular Liner from London.

THE Subscribers beg to intimate to Ship... Regular Liner from London... THE Subscribers beg to intimate to Ship...

The Laws of Prince Edward Island.

FROM 1773 to 1851, both years inclusive—2 v... The Laws of Prince Edward Island... FROM 1773 to 1851, both years inclusive—2 v...



AYER'S PILLS.

A new and singularly successful remedy for the... AYER'S PILLS... A new and singularly successful remedy for the...

THE BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL PRIMER.

Price with 7 Maps 1s. 6d.; without Maps 1s... THE BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL PRIMER... Price with 7 Maps 1s. 6d.; without Maps 1s...

Astonishing efficacy of the Oxygenated Bitters.

IN A CASE OF NINETEEN YEARS' STANDING... Astonishing efficacy of the Oxygenated Bitters... IN A CASE OF NINETEEN YEARS' STANDING...

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