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Advertisements sent without limitation, will be continue. Advertisem intil forbid.

> UNCLE TOM'S CABIN. CHAP. V.

Showing the Feelings of Living Property on Changing owners.—Pecuniary Difficulties.— An interresting Conversation .- An Unsuspected Listener .-- A Mother's Anguish .-- Eliza's

Flight.

Ms. and Mrs. Shelby had retired to their apartment for the night. He was lounging in a large easy chair, looking over some letters that had come in the afternoon mail, and she was standard to the complication. ing before her mirror, brushing out the complica-ted braids and curls in which Eliza had arranged ted braids and curls in which Eliza had arranged her hair; for, noticing her pale cheeks and hag-gard eyes, she had excused her attendance that night, and ordered her to bed. The employment, naturally enough, suggested her conversation with the girl in the morning; and turning to her husband, she said, carelessly,— "By-the-bye, Arthur, who was that low-bred fellow that you lugged in to our dinner-table to day!"

fellow that you lugged in to our dinner-table to day!"

"Haley is his name," said Shelby, turning himself sether uneasily in his chair, and continuing with his eyes fixed on a letter.

"Haley! Who is he, and what may be his business here, pray!"

"Well, he's a man that I transacted some business with last time I was at Natchez," said

"Well, he's man that I transacted some business with last time I was at Natchez," said Mr. Shelby.

"And he presumed on it to make himself quite at home, add call and dine here, eh!"

"Why, I invite him; I had some accounts with him," said Shelby.

"Is he a negro-trader!" said Mrs. Shelby, noticing a certain embarrasment in her husband's manner.

"Why, my deat, what put that into your head?" said Shelby, looking up.

"Nothing—only Eliza came in here, after dinner, in a great worty, crying and taking on, and said you were talking with a trader, and that she heard him make an offer for her boy—the ridiculous little goose!"

"She did, eh!" said Mr. Shelby, returning to his paper, which he seemed for a few moments quite intent upon, not perceiving that he was holding it bottom upwards.

"It will have to coan out," said he mentally; "as well now as evet."

holding it bottom upwards.

"It will have to eshe out," said he mentally;
"as well now as ever."

"I told Eliza," said Mrs. Shelby, as she continued brushing her hair, "that she was a little fool for her pains, and that you never had anything to do with that sort of persons. Of course, I knew you rever meant to sell any of our people—least of all, to such a fellow."

"Well, Emily," said her husband, "so I have always felt and said; but the fact is, that my business lies so, that I cannot get on without. I shall have to sell some of my hands."

"To that creature! Impossible! Mr. Shelby, you cannot be serious."

"I am sorry to say that I am," said Mr. Shelby.
"I've agreed to sell Tom."

"What! our Tom!—that good, faithful creature!—been your faithful servant from a boy! Oh Mr. Shelby!—and you have promised him his freedom, too—you and I have spoken to him a hundred times of it. Well. I can believe anything now, I can believe now that you could sell little Harry, poor Eliza 'poly child!" said Mrs. Shelby, in a tone between grief and indignation.

"Well, since you must know all, it is so. I have agreed to sell Tom and Harry both; and don't know why I am tole rated, as if I were a monster for doing what every one does every

don't know why I am by be rated, as if I were a monster for doing whatevery one does every day."

"But why, of all others, choose these!" said Mrs Shelby. "Why sell them of all on the place, if you must sell at all!"

"Because they will bring the highest sum of any—that's why. I could choose another, if you say so. The fellow made me a high bid on Eliza, if that would suit you any better," said Mr. Shelby.

Mr. Shelby.

"The wretch!" said Mrs. Shelby, vehemently.

"Well, I didn't listen tot a moment—out of regard to your feelings, I vouldn't; so give me some credit."

regard to your feelings, I vouldn't; so give me some credit."

"My dear," said Mrs. Shelby, recollecting herself, "forgive me. I have been hasty. I was surprised, and entirely anapapared for this; but surely you will allow me to intercede for these poor creatures. Tom is a nible-hearted, faithful fellow, if he is black. I do believe, Mr. Shelby, that if he were put to it, he would lay down his life for you."

"I know it—I dare say; int what's the use of all this? I can't help myself."

"Why not make a pecuniary sacrifice? I'm willing to bear my part of the inconvenience. Oh Mr. Shelby, I have tried—tried most faithfully, as a Christian woman should—to do my duty to these poor, simple, depudent creatures. I have cared for them, instructed them, watched over them, and known all their little cares and joys, for years; and how can I ever hold up my head again among them, if, for the sake of a little paltry gain, we sell such a faithful, excellent, confiding creature as poor Tom, and tear from him in a moment all we have taught him to love and value. I have taught them the duties of the family, of parent and child, and husband and wife; and how can I bear to have this open acknowledgement that we care for no tie, no duty, no relation, however sacred, comhusband and wife; and how can I bear to have this open acknowledgement that we care for no tie, no duty, no relation, however sacred, com-pared with money? I have talked with Eliza about her boy—her duty to him as a Christian mother, to watch over him, pray for him, and bring him up in a Christian way; and now what can I say, if you tear him away, and sell him, soul and body, to a profine, unprincipled man,

just to save a little money? I have told her that one soul is worth more than all the money in the world; and how will she believe me, when she sees us turn round and sell her child!—sell him, perhaps, to certain ruin of body and soul!"

'I'm sorry you feel so about it, Emily—indeed I am," said Mr. Shelby; "and I respect your feelings, too, though I don't pretend to share them to their full extent; but I tell you now solemnly, it's of no use—I can't halp myself. I didn't mean to tell you this, Emily; but in plain words, there is no choice between selling these two and selling everything. Either they must go or all must. Haley has come into possession of a mortgage, which, if I don't clear off with him directly, will take everything before it. I've raked, and scraped, and borrowed, and all but begged, and the price of these two was needed to make up the balance, and I had to give them up. Haley fancied the child; he agreed to settle the matter that way, and no other. I was in his power, and had to do it. If you feel so to have them sold, would it be any better to have all sold!"

Mrs. Shelby stood like one stricken. Finally, turning to her toilet, she rested her face in her hands, and gave a sort of groan.

"This is God's curse on slavery!—a bitter, bitter, most accursed thing!—a curse to the master, and a curse to the slave! I was a fool to think I could make anything good out of such a deadly evil. It is a sin to hold a slave under laws like ours; I always felt it was—I always thought so, when I was a girl—I thought so still more after I joined the church; but I thought I could gild it over. I thought, by kindness and care, and instruction, I could make the condition of mine better than freedom. Fool that I was."

"Why, wife, you are getting to be an Abolition if why wife, you are getting to be an Abolitical to the strand the price of the strand."

Why, wife, you are getting to be an Aboli-"Why, whe, you are getting to be an intentionist, quite."

"Abolutionist! If they knew all I know about slavery, they might talk! We don't need them to tell us; you know I never thought that slavery was right—never felt willing to own slaver."

slavery was right—never lett willing to own slaves."

"Well, therein you differ from many wise and pious men," said Mr. Shelby. "You remember Mr. B.'s sermon the other Sunday!".

"I don't want to hear such sermons; I never wish to hear Mr. B. in our church again. Ministers can't help the evil, perhaps—can't cure it, any more than we can—but defend it! It always went against my common sense. And I

ways went against my common sense. And I think you didn't think much of that sermon, either. ways went against my common sense. And I think you didn't think much of that sermon, either."

"Well," said Shelby, "I must say these ministers sometimes carry matters further than we poor sinners would exactly dare to do. We men of the world must wink pretty hard at various things, and get used to a deal that isn't the exact thing. But we don't quite fancy when women and ministers come out broad and square, and go beyond us in matters of either modesty or morals, that's a fact. But now, my dear, I trust you see the necessity of the thing, and you see that I have done the very best that circumstances would allow."

"Oh, yes, yes!" said Mrs. Shelby, hurriedly and abstractedly fingering her gold watch. "I haven't any jewellery of any amount," she added, thoughtfully, "but would not this watch do something!—it was an expensive one when it was bought. If I could only at least save Eliza's child, I would sacrifice anything I have."

"I'm sorry, very sorry, Emily," said Mr. Shelby: "I'm sorry this takes hold of you so; but it will do no good. The fact is, Emily, the thing's done; the bills of sale are already signed, and in Haley's hands; and you must be thankful it is no worse. That man has had it in his power to ruin us all, and now he is fairly off. If you knew the man as I do, vou'd think that we had had a narrow escape."

"Is he so hard, then!"

"Why, not a cruel man, exactly, but a man of leather—a man alive to nothing but trade and profit; cool, and unhesitating, and urrelenting as death and the grave. He'd sell his own mother at a good per centage—not wishing the old woman any harm either."

"And this wretch owns that good, faithful Tom, and Eliza's child!"

the old woman any harm either."

"And this wretch owns that good, faithful Tom, and Eliza's child!"

"Well, my dear, the fact is, that this goes rather hard with me—it's a thing I hate to think of. Haley wants to drive matters, and take possession to-morrow. I'm going to get out my horse bright and early, and be off. I can't see Tom, that's a fact; and you had better arrange a drive somewhere, and carry Eliza off. Let the thing be done when she is out of sight."

can't see I was deep the content of the content of

the bed, lay her stumbering boy, his long ourls falling negligently around his unconscious face, his rosy mouth half open, his little fat hands thrown out over the bed-clothes, and a smile spread like a sunbeam over his whole face.

"Poor boy! poor fellow!" said Eliza; "they have sold you! but your mother will save you yet!"

yet!"
No tear dropped over that pillow. In such straits as these the heart has no tears to give; it drops only blood, bleeding itself away in silence. She took a piece of paper and a pencil, and wrote hastily:—

"Ob, missis! dear missis! don't think me ungrateful don't think me ungrateful don't think hard of me, any way; --I beard all you and master said to-night. I am going to try to save my boy—you will not blame me! God bless and reward you for all your kindness!"

you will not chame me! Good bless and reward you for all your kindness!"

Hastily folding and directing this, she went to a drawer and made up a little package of clothing for her boy, which she tied with a handkerchief firmly round her waist; and so fond is a mother's remembrance, that, even in the terrors of that hour, she did not forget to put in the little package one or two of his favourite toys, reserving a gaily-painted parrot to amuse him when she should be called on to awaken him. It was some trouble to arouse the little sleeper; but, after some effort, he sat up, and was playing with his bird, while his mother was putting on her bonnet and shawl.

"Where are you going, mother!" said he, as she drew near the bed with his little coat and cap.

as she drew near the bed with his little coat and cap.

His mother drew near, and looked so earnestly into his eyes, that he at once divined that something unusual was the matter.

"Hush, Harry," she said: "mustn't speak loud, or they will hear us. A wicked man was coming to take little Harry away from his mother, and carry him 'way off in the dark; but mother won't let him—she's going to put on her little boy's cap and coat, and run off with him, so the ugly man can't catch him."

Saying these words, she had tied and buttoned on the child's simple outfit, and, taking him in her arms, she whispered to him to be very still; and, opening a door in her room which led into the outer verandah, she glided noise-lessly out.

still; and, opening a door in her room which led into the outer verandah, she glided noise-lessly out.

It was a sparkling, frosty, starlight night, and the mother wrapped the shawl close round her child, as, perfectly quiet with vague terror, he clung round her neck.

Old Bruno, a great Newfoundland, who slept at the end of the porch, rose, with a low growl, as she came near. She gently spoke his name, and the animal, an old pet and playmate of hers, instantly wagging his tail, prepared to follow her, though apparently revolving much in his simple dog's head what such an indiscreet midnight promenade might mean. Some dim ideas of imprudence or impropriety in the measure seemed to embarrass him considerably; for he often stopped, as Eliza glided forward, and looked wistfully, first at her and then at the house, and then, as if reassured by reflection, he patted along after her again. A few minutes brought them to the window of Uncle Tom's cottage, and Eliza, stopping, tapped lightly on the window-pane.

The prayer meeting at Uncle Tom's had, in the order of hymn-singing, been protracted to a very late hour, and as Uncle Tom had indulged himself in a few lengthy solos afterwards, the consequence was, that, although it was now between twelve and one o'clock, he and his worthy helpmate were not yet asleep.

"Good Lord! what's that!" said Aunt Chloe, starting up, and hastily drawing the curtain "My sakes alive if it aint Lizay! Get on your

"Good Lord! what's that?" said Aunt Chloe, starting up, and hastily drawing the curtain. "My sakes alive if it aint Lizzy! Get on your clothes, ole man, quick! There's ole Bruno,too, a-pawin' round—wat on airth! I'm gwine to open the door."

And, suiting the action of the word, the door flew open, and the light of the tallow candle, which Tom had hastily lighted, fell on the haggard face and dark wild eyes of the fugitive.

"Lord bless you! I'm skeered to look at ye, Lizzy! Are ye tuck sick, or what's come over ye!"

"I'm running away, Uncle Tom and Aunt

"I'm running away, Uncle Tom and Aunt "Yes, sold him!" said Eliza, firmly; "I

"Yes, sold him!" said Eliza, firmly; "I crept into the closet by mistrees's door to-night, and I heard master tell missis that he had sold my Harry and you, Uncle Tom, both to a trader, and that he was going off this morning on his horse, and that the man was to take possession to-day."

Tom had stood during this speech with his hands raised, and his eyes dilated, like a man in a dream. Slowly and gradually, as its meaning came over him, he collapsed, rather than seated himself, on his old chair, and sunk his head down upon his knees.

Tom slowly raised his head, and looked sorrowfully but quietly around, and said:—
"No, no; I an't going. Let Eliza go it's her right. I wouldn't be the one to say no. "Ian't in notur for her to stay; but you heard what she said! If I must be sold, or all the people on the place, and everything go to rack, why, let me be sold. I 'spose I can b'ar it as well as any on 'em.'' he added, while something like a sob and a sigh shook his broad, rough chest convulsively. "Mas'r always found me on the spot—he always will. I never have broke trust, nor used my pass noways contrary to my word, and I never will. It's better for me alone to go than to break up the place and sell all. Mas'r an't to blame, Chloe; and he'll take care of you and the poor—"

Here he turned to the rough trundle-bed full of little woolly heads, and broke fairly down; he leaned over the back of the chair, and covered his face with his large hands. Sobs, heavy, hoarse, and loud, shook the chair, and great tears fell through his fingers on the floor—just such tears, sir, as you dropped into the colfin where lay your first born-son; such tears, wo man, as you shed when you heard the cries of your dying babe—for, sir, he was a man, and you are but another man. And, woman, though the dressed in silks and jewels, you are but a woman!

"And now," said Eliza, as she stood in the

dressed in silks and jewels, you are but a woman!

"And now," said Eliza, as she stood in the
door, "I saw my husband only this afternoon,
and I little knew then what was to come. They
have pushed him to the very last standing-place,
and he told me to-day that he was going to run
away. Do try, if you can, to get word to him.
Tell him how I went, and why I went; and tell
him I'm going to try to find Canada. You must
give my love to him, and tell him, if I never see
him again,"—she turned away, and stood with
her back to them for a moment and then added,
in a husky voice, "tell him to be as good as he
can, and try and meet me in the kingdom of
heaven."

heaven."
"Call Bruno in there," she added. "Shut
the door on him, poor beast! He mustn't go
with me." A few last words and tears, a few simple

adieus and blessings, and clasping her wonder-ing and affrighted child in her arms, she glided noiselessly away.

From late English Papers.

CONTROVERTED ELECTIONS.

CONTROVERTED ELECTIONS.

(From the News of the World.)

Much dissatisfaction has always prevailed as to the manner in which controvered elections are dealt with by the House. It has been thought, and not without reason, that the proper mode of dealing with the allegations set forth in petitions, complaining of undue returns of members to Parliament, would be to refer them to the ordinary courts of justice, or else to establish a special tribunal of a judicial character, perfectly independent of the House itself for the express purpose of trying them. This would unquestionably be infinitely the more satisfactory course to the nation. Notwithsanding the election committees of the House of Commons, it is impossible to dissociate from them the idea that they are not impartial tribunals, and that their decisions are apt to be governed not so much by the actual merits of the case under their investigation as by the political tendencies of the majority of the members of which the committee may be composed. This is a vice inseperable from tribunals constituted of men necessarily possessing a greater or a lesser amount of personal feeling, and perhaps of personal interest, in the matter upon which they are required to adjudicate. As long, therefore, as the House insists on retaining its privilege of being the sole judge in matters pertaining to its own constitution, so long its decisions will be open to controversy and its justice be subject to suspicion. Hitherto, however, the House has braved all objection upon that score, and has stoutly stood upon its privilege in defance of every argument and of every remonstrance that could be urged against it. But then nobody expected that upwards of a hundred petitions would ever be lying upon the table of the House could be urged against it. But then nobody expected that upwards of a hundred petitions would ever be lying upon the table of the House at the same moment, all calling for immediate investigation and prompt judgment. Possibly, after the experience of the present year, the House will see the expediency of abating somewhat of its high sense of privilege, and of establishing a tribunal for the trails of controverted elections, which shall at once relieve it from the labour and the odium of adjudicating upon matters in which its impartiality can never go unquestioned, at the same time provide a forum before which electioneering iniquity shall tremble to present itself.

ing came over him, he collapsed, rather than seated himself, on his old chair, and sunk his head down upon his knees.

"The good Lord have pity on us!" said Aunt Chloe. "Oh, it don't seem as if it was true! What has be done, that mas'r should sell him?" "He hasn't done anything—it isn't for that. Master don't want to sell, and missis—she's always good—I heard her plead and beg for us; but he told her 'twas no 'use—that he was in this man's debt, and that this man had got the power over him—and that if he didn't pay him of clear, it would end in his having to sell the place and all the people, and move off. Yes, I heard him say, there was no choice between selling these two and selling all, the man was driving them so hard. Master said he was sorry; but oh, missis! you ought to have heard her talk! If she an't a Christian and an angel, there never was one. I'm a wicked girl to leave her so; but then I can't help it. She said herself one soul was worth more than the world; and this boy has a soul, and, if I let him be carried off, who knows what'll become of it! It must be right; but if it an't right, the hord forgive me, for I can't help doing it!"

"Well, ole man!" asid Aunt Chloe, "why don't you go toc! Will you wait to be toted down the river, where they kill niggers with hard work and starving! I'd a heap rather die than go there, any day! There's time for ye; be off with Lizay—you've got a pass to come and go anytime. Come, bustle up, and I'll get your things together." "A come, bustle up, and I'll get your things together." "A come, bustle up, and I'll get your things together." "A come, bustle up, and I'll get your things together." "A come, bustle up, and I'll get your things together." "A come, bustle up, and I'll get your things together." "A come, bustle up, and I'll get your things together." "A come, bustle up, and I'll get your things together." "A come, bustle up and I'll get your things together." "A come, bustle up and I'll get your things together." "A come of the candidates and simple directio

pointed parish officer." He proposes, therefore, that "immediately after the nomination the (publicity of which will secure all the popular excitement constitutionally desirable) a paper containing the names of the candidates and accompanied with the addresses they have put forth, be left at the house of every elector by a sworn and appointed officer, who shall call again for the same on the next day, or the day but one after, as may be determined on. He shall receive the papers into a sealed box, or bag, and shall deliver them to the returning officer. On this plan, each elector, when he returns home at night, finds the important document awaiting him; he considers the merits of the candidates; he reads their addresses; perhaps he consults his wife and family or his neighbours; and then he places his name opposite to that of the man or men dresses; perhaps he consults his wife and family or his neighbours; and then he places his name opposite to that of the man or men of his choice, and folds up the paper ready for delivery to the collector." The advantages of such a plan are that, were it in operation, we should have no more riots at elections, though probably a much greater number of votes, and those of a more valuable class, would record their suffrages, that it would reduce the cost of elections, by able class, would record their suffrages, that it would reduce the cost of elections, by rendering it unnecessary to bring the voters up in cabs and carriages, and to entertain them at public houses, that there would be no more timid men frightened from the poll," "no more broken heads, no more interference of the kills." ence of the military, no more Six-mile Bridge affairs." Intimidation at elections is of two sorts—that which is produced by the apprehension of the emity of employers, customers, or landlords; and this, it is con-fessed, would not be much affected by the plan proposed, and must still be left to lic opinion; but the kind of intimid ic opinion; but the kind of intimidation which influences so many Irish and not a few English elections, threatening present violence to voters on their way to the polling booths, would be entirely done away. The plan would enormously diminish bribery, for this offence characterises chiefly close contests; and is committed most reckleady in the least few hours of the day of lessly in the last few hours of the day of election. "If, therefore, a candidate were disposed to bribe, he must do so a couple of days beforehand, when he would be very much in the dark as to whether he was not throwing away both his money and his conscience gratuitiously or ineffectually." We are not advocating the adoption of the exact plan proposed in the Edinburgh Review, but we hall it as an expedient ingeniously contrived and honourably intended to relieve our representation from the disgrate of such lessly in the last few hours of the day of our representation from the disgrace of such proceedings as those which have recently taken place at Sudbury, St. Albans, and Derby, and as further designed to protect the country from revolutionary proposals, for which those proceedings will doubtless be made an occasion and argument.

SALE OF SHIPS IN LIVERPOOL.

In conformity with our usual custom at this season, we have the pleusure to hand you our annual statement of the business done in the sale of ships at this port for the year past, and on no occasion have we been able to report so favourably, both of the amount of tonnage sold, and the prices that have been obtained. In one of our recent reports we stated that a period of unusual prosperity in the shipping interest of this country might shortly be looked for, and most fully have our catilities. most fully nave our anticipations oven rea-lised; prices of colonial ships having advan-ced fully 17 per cent. since then, and with a continuing tendency upwards, while stocks have been reduced to 48 sail against 76 in have been reduced to as said any immedi-1852, and 82 in 1851, without any immedi-expected. We have ate supplies being expected. We have great pleasure in noticing a marked improvement both in the model, material, and finish of Canadian ships, the majority of which of Canadian ships, the majority of which have been constructed to class six or seven years, and to which a decided preference is given by buyers over the spruce ships, or those classing but four or five years, even at a very increased price. Among those that have arrived within the last eight months will be found some as fine models that have arrived within the last eight months will be found some as fine models of naval architecture as ever have been produced, combining in reality (from having great length of floor and fine ends) both carrying and sailing qualities of no ordinary kind. This advance in prices we do not mean to apply so much to British-built vensels, for though a larger business has been done in them this year than last, we cannot advise much, if any, increase in price. Our quotations for 1852, therefore, remains unaltered. New colonial ships, to class 7 years A 1, must be quoted at £6 15s to £8 10s per ton; those classing 6 years A 1 at £6 to £7 lbs; 5 years, £5 los to£7. Ship John's, Miramichi, and Quebec build, to class 4 years, are worth £5 to £6 per ton; those built at the Lower Ports of same class are worth from £4 lbs to £5 lbs per ton. Large second-hand ships with, or without class have also been in much demand, in anticipation of an advance in Cotton and Timber freights. The enormous emigration advance, besids which theights generally are to Australia has mainly contributed to this of advance, besids which theights generally are least to Australia has mainly contributed to this of advance, besids which theights generally are

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Remedy !

HIS CRUTCHES AF-UPPERING.

to furnish you with a ed by your invaluable atonished every perfere. About 10 years altney Street, in this se, whereby he received the best medical aderwards an inmate of worse, and at length of in his hip, which so the could not move years; recently he bethe could not move years; recently the be-Pills, which have now I his limb, and enabled tches, so that he can d with renewed health J. THOMPSON.

I ALL MEDICAL AID fird, Draper, of Kea-! March 1st, 1852.

of my children was af-is over the body and of several eminent Sur-if whom the case was th I tried your Qint-aggeration, the effect xaggeration, the effect ering in their use, all red, and the child was

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Professor Horacowary, p., y. London, and by all Dealers in Medicions id, in Pots, at 16. 43d.

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very much better for the larger class of ships. Within the last two months several small craft, varying from 180 to 260 tons register, and of light draft of water, which enables them to go direct to the port of discharge, have been purchased for the Australian trade at full prices. This prosperous state of things, we believe, will continue for 12 months—or it may be somewhat longer—when, perhaps, it is not too much to expect, some means will have been found for freeing a large number of those ships that are now lying unmanned and incapable, at the various Australian ports, amounting, by the last returns, to 20) sail, equal to about 110,000 tons, and which, when freed, will return upon our market about the same time the large fleet of colonial ships now in the course of construction will ships now in the course of construction will have found their way here, and which bear a proportion of five to three over those built in 1852, and five to four 1851. The number of new vessels that have come into Liver-pool within the year, and sold, is 120, equal to 50,000 tons. The number of ships nched and in the course of construction in our port this year is 39, computed at 15,000 tons, against 23, computed at 9200 in 1851. The number of steamers built and in the course of construction here amount in the course of construction here amount to 13, equal to 4050 tons. The number of foreign vessels that have changed hands in Liverpool since the passing of the new Marine Act in 1850, and registered by British owners amount to 11, equal to 5000 tons. As regards iron-built sailing vessels, the most remarkable feature of our trade is the very increasing favour they are growing into, and which are now occupying the builders both here, in the Clyde, New-castle, and elsewhere, to an unprecedented castle, and elsewhere, to an unprecedented extent. There is no doubt, but if some antifouling composition were discovered—which while it would keep the bottom clean would also preserve the iron—its use would, in a very great degree, for the merchant ser-vice, be preferred to wood for shipbuilding purposes, the cost of a nru-rate in favour wood-built ship being somewhat in favour of the former and which, may be quoted at of the former and which, may be quoted at

£ to £15 per ton complete for sea.

also for 1852 of British, colonial,

93 British	§ 12 new 81 old	equal	to 24,600 tons.
41 Quebec	\$ 29 new 12 old	} "	38,533
78 New Brunswick	48 new 30 old	{ "	54,963
14 Miramichi	12 new 2 old	{ "	8,742
36 Nova Scotia	16 new 20 old	{ "	14,927
19 P. E. Island	9 new 10 old	{ "	4,828
4 Foreign	(20 011	,	976
Number and tons			

which 281 are British and colonial, against

234 iu 1851 and 214 in 1850; and the total

tonnage to 147, 471 against 90,754 tons in 1851, and 81,028 tons in 1850, of which—

Liverpool in 1852, 425, equal to 198,000 tons QUOTATION OF PRICES OF SHIPS FOR 1852.

N	ew British-built Vessels	, wi	th Baltie	out	fit,			
	to class A 1		vears 3		0	to d	217	1)
D	litto, ditto	12	,	13	10		15	13
	litto, ditto	10		10	10		13	1
D	litto, ditto	9		10	0		13	10
D	itto, ditto	8		9	9		13	11
D	itto, ditto	7		8	10		29	J
N	ew Miramichi, ditto	7		6	10		8	J
	itto, ditto	6		6	0		7	11
	ew St. John, N. B.	7		6	15		8	3
	itto, ditto	6		6	0		7	IJ
D	itto and Miramichi ditte	0 4		5	10		7	,
	ew Quebec	5		6	10		7	(
0	ther Colonial	4		4	10		5	IJ
			TONGE,	C	URRY	å	Co	
	January 1.							

RETIRING PENSIONS OF MINISTERS OF STATE.

Considerable curiosity is entertained as to the retiring allowances of ministers, and very little is generally known on the subject. It may be interesting, then, briefly to state the substance of the Act of Parliament, which regulates these pensions or allowances. The statute (4th and 5th Wm. IV., cap. 2t) was passed in 1834, and is entitled "An Act to alter, amend, and consolidate the laws for regulating the pensions, compensations, and allowances made to persons in respect of their having held civil offices in his Majesty's service." After reciting two former Acts, and declaring it expedient that the amount of the pensions thereby authorised should be reduced, and that the conditions of such grants should be altered and regulated, the such grants should be altered and regulated, the statute enacts, that no pension to be granted to any minister shall exceed the amount which we have placed opposite to the title of his office. There are limitations both as to term of office nts should be altered and regulated the There are ilmitations both as to the number of recipients at the same time; but these it will be more convenient to notice afterwards. We have added, from another source, the amount of the salaries of the several ministers while they hold

office :		
Office.	Balary.	Pension.
1. First Lord of the Treasury,	£5000*	£2000
2. Foreign Secretary,	5000	2000
3. Home Secretary,	5000	2000
4. Colonial Secretary,	5000	2000
5. Chancellor of Exchequer,	5000*	2000
6. First Lord of Admiralty,	4500*	2000
7. President of Board of Control	2500	9000
8. President of Board of Trade,	9000	9000
Or Lifericonr or receip or rises.	2000	aver
77.	menn.	4.000
9. Irish Secretary,	8090	1400
10. Secretary-at-War,	2080	1400
rition potential sur-		
11. Joint Secretary of Treasury,	2000	1200
12. First Secretary of Admiralty,		1200
13. Vice President of Board of Trade,	2000	1200
* This mark denotes that, beside the	dilant	there L
	0.02	
un ometer temperate samuelo 1 adam	a aga	COUNTY ALL

This mark decotes that beside the calary, there is an efficial residence.

The case of the first eight offices included in the case of the first eight offices included in the case of the first eight offices included in the case of the first eight offices included to a person to make a shall have held one or more of the said offices for a period of not less than two years in the whole, either uninterruptedly or at different times; nor chall any more or greater number than four such pensions hereafter to be granted be existing or in force at the same time." This last provision secures, that the pensions accraing in respect of the said eight offices, or any of them, chall never exceed £8000 a-year, in four pensions. As to Nos. 9 and 10, in the above list, the period is five years; the number of simultaneous pensions four. The fifth section also enests a regulation as to the period of service. Where a minister shall have cerved in more than one class of offices where the pension is less than £2000, so that his whole

period of service amounts to ten years; although he may not have served five years in such highest class, he may have the pension for such highest class, if he have served in it not less than three years; and in cases where his services in any class do not entitle him to the pension of that class, he may have a pension of not more than £1000, if his aggregate services in that or any inferior classes or departments of the public service shall amount to ten years. Always provided the full amount of pensions does not exist at that time.

PROPOSED MAIL LINE BETWEEN THE UNITED Proposed Mail. Line serveen the United States and the West Isries.—An arrangement is about to be effected between England and the United States for a regular mail between the United States and the West Indies generally, and points on the coast of Mexico and northern coast of South America, at which the British mail-packets touch. To the British West Indies, the United States single rate of letter postage, which must be prepaid on letters sent from, and collected on letters received in, the United States, will be ton cents where the distance from the mailing-office is under two thousand five hundred miles, and twenty cents where the distance exceeds two thousand five hundred miles. To the West Indies, not British, Mexico and South America, the British postage of twenty-four cents the single rate, also required to be prepaid, will be added to the ten or twenty cents United States' rate, according to distance above.

PROPOSED TELEGRAPH BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES.—A project has been formed, for constructing a submarine telegraph between Great Britain and the United States. between Great Britain and the United States. It is proposed to commence at the most north-wardly point of Scotland, run thence to the Ork-ney Islands, and thence by short water lines to the Shetland and Færce. Thence, a water line of 200 to 360 miles conducts the telegraph to Iceland; from the western coast of Iceland another submarine line conveys it to Kioge Bay, on the eastern coast of Greenland; it then crosses Greenland to Juliana's Hope, on the western coast of that continent, in 60 deg., 42 min., and is conducted thence by a water line of about 50 miles, across Davis Straits to Byron's Bay, on the coast of Labrador. From this point, the line is to be extended to Quebec. The entire length of the line is approximately estimated at the coast of Lauracot. From this point, the line is to be extended to Quebec. The entire length of the line is approximately estimated at 2500 miles, and the submarine portions of it at from 1400 to 1600 miles. The peculiar advantage of the line being divided into submarine portions is, that, if a fracture should at any time occur, the defective part could be very readily discovered, and repaired promptly and at a comparatively trifling expense. From the Shetland Islands it is proposed to carry a branch to Bergen, in Norway, connecting it there with a line to Christiana, Stockholm, Gottenburg, and Copenhagon; from Stockholm a line may easily cross the Gulf of Bothnia to St. Petersburgh. The whole expense of this great international work is estimated considerably below £500,000.

EPITOME OF NEWS.

The late gale served a good purpose at Troon. A clipper was on the blocks ready for launching. The tide rose a great height from the violence of the storm, and floode the clipper off the blocks. She was floated harbour, and there moored in per-

fect safety.

At Basle, in Switzerland, an unsuccessful attempt has been made to light the town with gas obtained from the carbonization of

Last month, twenty-eight ships left Liver-pool for Australia, with 9200 passengers. Dr. Wiste, of Hanover, has invented a contrivance for arresting a railway train at full speed, without injury to the carriages

or passengers.
The Earl of Aberdeen, the new Premier,

The Earl of Aberdeen, the new Premier, is in his 69th year. The Duke of Argyll, the youngest member of the Ministry, is in his 30th year.

The Quarterly Review, in answer to the question "What is man?" says "Chemically speaking, a man is 45lbs. of carbon and nitrogen diffused through five and a-half pailfuls of water."

Description is the least of Carbon and analysis analysis and analysis analysis and analysis and analysis and analysis and analysis analysis and analysis and analysis and analysis and analysis analysis analysis and analysis analysis and analysis analysis and analysis and analysis and analysis analysis and analysis analysis and analysis analysis analysis and analysis and analysis analysis analysis and analysis analysis analysis and analysis analy

During the late flood at Cockermouth, an immense salmon was seen scudding about the main streets!

Letters received from Melbourne state, the gold, twenty millions sterling of the precious stuff could be shipped from Port Philip alone within a space of four months.

The cable intended to connect Dover and Ostend will be submerged on the first favourable opportunity, when the north-eastern portion of Europe will be placed in electric communication with England.

ANALYSIS OF CRIME AND DISSIPATION IN LON-ANALYSIS OF CRIME AND Dissipation in Lon-Don.—There are, it is computed, 16,000 children trained to crime; 5,000 receivers of stolen guods; 15,000 gamblers by profession; 25,000 beggars; 30.000 drunkards; 180.000 habitual gin-drinkers; 150.000 persons subsisting by profigacy; 50.000 thieves. Thus, we have the tremendous total of thieves. Thus, we have the tremendous 471.000 individuals steeped in crime, de and vice, out of a population

Forty-six years have elapsed,—nearly half a century,—since the administration of "all the talents;" and never from that time to the present has the country seen a Cabinet so strong in individual ability, executive skill, and practical talent as the one over which the Earl of Aberdeen now

The question has been asked can this Ministry stand, can it pull together? We shall best answer this question by asking another, what is to

prevent it?

The head of the Cabinet was never more correct, than when he said, the country was sick of the terms Whig, Tory, and Radical. These phrases have lost all their force and meaning.

The present Ministry is avowedly one of process have lost all their force and meaning.

The present Ministry is avowedly one of process,—the highest and most fitting designation which can be applied to any knot of politicians banded together to serve their common country.

The New Parmer.—George Hamilton Gordon, Earl of Aberdeen, was born in 1784 (consequently, he is 68 years old.)—was Secretary of State, first for Foreign Affairs, in the Wellington Ministry, and for the Colonies in 1834-5: again appointed Foreign Secretary in September, 1841, resigned July 1846. He has also borne the character of a abrewd cautious Scotchman, and diplomatist, and was characterized by the late Louis Philippe as "that excellent Aberdeen." He came forward after a long silence, to oppose the Papal aggression bill.

The news from New South Wales. Victoria, and S with Australia respectively, describes the unprecedented pruspersity of the Australian colonies. At Van Diemen's Land, however, the legislative and executive authorities have come to a stand-still, and a public vote has been agreed to of want of confidence in Sir William Denison. The production of gold at the various diggings, especially in Victoria, continues upon an immense scale. The weekly produce from the Victoria diggings alone is computed at 80,000 annexs, at the lowest average, whilst well-informed persons estimate the yield at not less than 120,000 ounces weekly. It is beyond all doubt, that more than ten millions sterling have been sent from Victoria alone.

HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, FERRUARY 8, 1853.

"Be just, and fear not:

"Browners of the the case—when the Press fails to be the case—when the Press fails to purge itself of its vices and its secannesses, it has become comparatively powerless."

Thy God's, and Truth's."—Statepeare.

PROSPECTIVE LABOURS OF THE LEGISLA
TIVE SESSION.

WE presend not to know what public measures are to be brought forward, either by the administration, or, estimate the yield at not less than 120,000 ounces weekly. It is beyond all doubt, that more than ten millions sterling have been sent from Victoria alone.

The services of a competent engineer have been engaged; and, by the Mail which will leave the Town.

The services of a competent engineer have been engaged; and, by the Mail which will leave the Town.

IRELAND.

STATE OF THE West.—A Tuam paper, in the course of some comments upon the recent census returns, as s:—" In Leirim, nearly one-third of the population has disappeared. From Roseommon 80,000 have been swept away, and from Sligoupwards of 25,000; thus making a terrible total loss of the population as authenticated by the present census, to amount to 240,000. If the diminution were to cease even here, we might expect to see the loss supplied at a future day; but of this there is not the slightest probability. Nay more, short as is the interval which has elapsed since the returns of the present census were handed in, a rapid and fearful tide of emigration has rolled on, and is still rolling on—earrying away, every week, several thousands from Mayo, Roseommon, and Galway. And instead of showing any anxiety about the result, or any wish to arrest the progressive march of emigration, the landlords of Connaught seem inexorably bent upon further clearance and consolidation." STATE OF THE WEST .- A Tuam paper, in the

Later from California!

The Illinois brings China dates to the 31st of

Oct., received at San Francisco.

The rebels in the provinces were still giving trouble. The capture by them of several towns is officially confirmed, but their success is wholly attributed to the incapacity and remissness of the local authorities. The conduct of the operations against the rebels had been committed to a new General, who had gained several advantages; and was preparing to make a clean sweep of the in-

day is occurrence—which are everywhere practised un-der color of law; we could not but acquiesce in the jus-tice with which the system is represented as a Legal Hydra, and the practitioners as Harpies, the former was preparing to make a crean sweep of the horzents
Prates were committing outrages at Ningpong, and other points. A battle had taken place between the piratical fleet and a Portuguese force sent to capture them. The pirates finally escaped by putting to sea in a storm.
The steamship Tennessee arrived at Panama on the 30th, with 2,200,000 in gold dust and 300

passengers.

Members of the Imperial family are to be called French princes, who become of right Senators at the age of 18, and take their seats also as members

EMIGRATION TO AUSTRALIA.—The tide of emi-EMIGRATION TO AUSTRALIA.—The tide of emi-gration from Europe to the auriferous regions of Australia does not relax in the least. From the United States and South America, vessels laden with passengers are taking their departure every week, and the number of natives of the State's with passengers are taking their departure every week, and the number of natives of the State's going out is every day increasing. The emigration from California is very great—the reports from the mines offering to them better returns than they had been receiving on the mountains and ralleys of the golden land they are leaving. Such a large influx of American citizens to one of the British Colonies presents a new and peculiar feature in the conposition of Colonial society; and if political matters do not run smoothly, Jonathan will be disposed to "whittle?" out a new form of guvernment, sonewhat after the model of that under which he had lived at home.

The vessels from this continent stready heard from, have made a quick run out, a.d. in many instances, landed their passengers in good condition, in little over eighty days, from the States. It is not improbable that we shall soon have steamers or kriesson ships on the route, for the trade would warrant the enterprise. If such were the case, the emigration from America would become much more extensive—International.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

A dangerous epidemic, commencing as a severe cold, and ending in inflammation, has recently carried off four young men of the 72d Highland Regiment—now in the garri-72d Highland Regiment—now in the garrison. Their funerals, two at a time, have been the most solemn processions which have for a long time been witnessed in Fredericton.—Fred. Reporter.

CHARGES, brought against DAVID LAWSON, ESQ., J. P., Queen's County, by DAVID HIGGISS, ESQ., J. P., Queen's County, in a MEMORIAL, addressed to His Excellency, the LIEUTENANT

call, says:—
"At present it would appear this part of the project has but little chance of success.—The Cunard Company have beyond doubt formidable wealth and influence to oppose to any distantful apoculation; but from what we can gather thus far, the Londoners are sufficiently backed and fortified, by the same elements of strength, to make them very sanguine as to the issue.

rayara, and the practitioners as Etarpies, the former continually pandering to the voracity of the latter; nor would it be long before the system—"this Hydra, the offspring of Necessity and Wickedness"—would be trampled by the people in the dust.

3d. Municipal Government, established in such 3d. Municipal Government, established in such a manner that it may be "encumbered with little machinery, worked at small cost, easy to be understood, and covering only districts of such extent that the inhabitants shall possess an identity of interest, and may easily be assembled for municipal purposes." Such a system would promote political education, so much needed by the people; and secure a just expensions of the property diture of public moneys and public works.

4th. Abolishment of Imprisonment for Debt.—

be much longer delayed.

With increased enlightenment, there is being widely

diffused among the people such a spirit of independ-ence, self-respect, and self-reliance, as, when fully aroused and called into action, will compel any Go-vernment, however constituted, to respect the wishes of the people, and tremble at their discontents.

Amongst the measures to which we allude, the most prominent and essential are,— 1st. The Abolition of the Land Monopoly.

leng as this monopoly shall continue to exist, the con-dition of the great majority of the people will be no better than a sort of mitigated serfdom. The settle-ment of the question is, we are well aware, beset

with many difficulties; but we are persuaded that

with many difficulties; but we are persuaded that these difficulties are by no means insuperable. Nay, we are convinced, and are prepared to show, that they may be overcome without any violation of right, and in such a manner as, we doubt not, will be cheer-

2d. The Abolition of the Law Monopoly, and a simplification of the Laws and their administration.

simplification of the Laws and their administration.—
This reform is imperatively required, to secure personal liberty, and the establishment and working of a good, cheap, and free Government. If we could contemplate only a hundred-thousandth part of the acts of cracity, injustice, and selfishness—enormities of every

There is nothing practised under colour of law, which is more at variance with the spirit of Christianity, than is more at variance with the spirit of Christianity, than imprisonment for debt—the inflicting apon a man who has been simply unfortunate, or unsuccessful in his speculations, a punishment due only to actual crime flow long must outraged humanity wait before it shall become manifest to our legislators, that it would be quite sufficient to punish the fraudulent debtor as a 5th. An Elective Legislative Council, as not

sary to preserve the balance of the constitution, and to act as a legitimate restraint on the more popular branch. The present mode of constituting a Legislative Council, with us, is a positive deception; and actually deprives us of a branch of the Legislature, the existence of which is essential to the practical reality of the British Constitution. The members of the Upper House, as the nominees of Government, can have no independent legislative existence; apparently, they may compose a second Chamber; but virtually, that branch of the Legislature, whilst so constituted, is abolished.

6th. Extension of the Elective Franchise to ever

adult British subject who pays rates and taxes; and Registration of Voters. This retorm would, in some measure, be dependent upon the establishment of

wealth and influence to oppose to any distasteful speculation; but from what we can gather thus far, the Londoners are sufficiently backed and fortified, by the same elements of strength, to make them very sanguine as to the issue.

No Catechism is so useful to children as their parents' example at home. It is the brightest mirror under their roof.—Taylar.

Bad Flavour in Milk—The flavour of turnips, cabbages, &c., can be neutralized by turning a pint of builing water in each bucketfull of milk.

to be prought forward, either by the administration, or, independently, by individual members, in the approaching Session of the Legislature; but we do know that there are certain measures of reform, so obviously necessary to ensure the general well-being and prosperity of the country, that their adoption cannot now be seen because of the country.

selected as a site for the works, in the eastern part of the Town.

The services of a competent engineer have been engaged; and, by the Mail which will leave Charlottotown, on Thursday next, orders will be forwarded for all the principal machinery, main pipes. &c., which, before shipment, will undergo inspection by the engineer, who will proceed to England for that purpose, and to select the smaller fittings.

undergo inspection by the engineer, who will proceed to England for that purpose, and to select the smaller fittings.

The engineer, it is expected, will be here, early in April, to make plans of the works and contract for their erection; in order that they may be progressing during his absence.

Thus, every step has been taken to ensure our having the benefit of Gas Light early in October next; and we, therefore, heartily congratulate our fellow-townsmen upon the cheering prospect of the illumination which will then invest them, in the streets and in their houses alike, throughout the long dark nights of winter, in the midst of surrounding obscurity.

The Rev. Mr. Murray, of Cavendish, will (D. V.) deliver a Lecture in the Temperance Hall, on Wednesday evening next, on The Evils of the Liquor Traffic, to commence at 8 o'clock.

To the Editor of Hazard's Gazette.

Covehead, 2d Feb., 1853.

Sir;
Having, unhesitatingly, as it would appear, given insertion. in your last number, at the request of David Lawson. Esq., J. P., to a letter, addressed, by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, to the Hon. the Colonial Secretary, in which my conduct, with reference to certain charges preferred by me against Mr. Lawson, is reflected upon with some severity; you will. I have no doubt, as unhesitatingly do me the favor to publish, in your next number, my reply to the censure passed upon me by a Committee of the Executive Council, and endorsed, in that letter, by His Excellency.

I do not require, or expect, that the public should regard my reply as a complete vindica-

I do not require, or expect, that the public should regard my reply as a complete vindication of my conduct; but I am persuaded that it will induce them to suspend their judgment until they shall have been enabled to decide on the best grounds, to which of the parties concerned, misconduct is justly imputable.

I am, Sir,

Your obedt. Servant,

DAVID HIGGINS.

Covehead, 2d Feb., 1853.

Covehead, 2d Feb. 1853.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt, from your Office, of a Copy of a Letter, of date 8th December, 1852, addressed to you by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, in which you are directed to intimate to me, "that the Committee of the Executive Council, appointed to investigate certain charges, brought by me, against Mr. Lawson, a Magistrate of Queen's County, have reported the said charges to be unfounded, frivolous, and vexatious; that the Lieut. Governor has read the depositions of the witnesses examined, and fully concurs in the Report of the Committee;" and that His Excellency "expects I will, without delay, retract the accusations contained in my Memorial, and express my regret at having made them."

In answer to this intimation, for His Excellency's information, I beg leave to say, that, so far from having discovered, since I preferred the charges, that, with respect to them, "I had been acting under some strange delusions and misapprehensions," as His Excellency seems to believe I had been; and being now prepared "to retract my accusations, and express my regret at having made them;" I feel that, in instice to myself, I must again repeat, in the language of my letter to His Excellency which accompanied my Memorial, that "the statement has been carefully drawn up, and with the most conscientious adherence to truth; and, in every particular, it can be fully substantiated, upon oath, by individuals of unimpeachable character and respectability."

I have not been furnished with a copy of the Report: and I am wholly at a loss to determine upon what evidence the Committee were enabled to report to His Excellency, "that the charges are unfounded, frivolous, and evastious;" for, so far as I heard the evidence, it was, in my opinion, fully corroborative of the general truth, character, and bearing of the charges set forth in my Memorial; and all that could be elicited from it, in Mr. Lawson had improperly claimed and received an allowance from the Government, and the rat

bave for a long time been witnessed in Frederiction.—Fred. Reporter.

J. P., Queen's County, by DATH HUMBERS.

New York. The Seal's proper authorities in St. Johns, New foundation in New York. The Seal'shery in all its stages will be activated the proper authorities in New York. The Seal'shery in all its stages will be activated the proper authorities in the Crystal Pilace; and the aplended Ornithological and Mineralegical specimens, so profusely a stereor over the Island and its vicinity, will be activated to the Crystal Pilace; and the aplended Ornithological and Mineralegical specimens, so profusely a stereor over the Island and its vicinity, will be a provided to the Crystal Pilace; and the aplended Ornithological and Mineralegical specimens, so profusely a stereor over the Island and its vicinity, will be a provided to the Crystal Pilace; and the aplended Ornithological and Mineralegical specimens, so profusely a stereor over the Island and its vicinity, will be a provided to the Crystal Pilace; and the appearance of curiosities.

The whole population of Newfoundland, is 96, 295 souls. The Epicapalism have 5 Representatives in the Assembly, and 6 Conneillors in the Executives and Legislative Councils.—two Merchantal and the Colonial Secretary; 121 offices of emolement, distributed between 52 of this demonstration; receiving a sharing. Also sering.

The Roman Calability and Councillors in the Executive and Legislative Councils, a merchant engaged in public, any thing further continues of the Assembly and Councillors in the Executive with the has, litherto, governed them, they are engaged, they would toe sight of that in the Assembly and Councils, they have 6 effices of emolument, distributed between 52 of this demonstration; receiving in salaries.

The Prestyreians are unrepresented in the Assembly and Councils, they have 6 effices of emolument, and the councils of the Councils of the Assembly and Councils, they have 6 effices of emolument of the councils of the Assembly and Councils, they have 6 effices of

1st. David Lawson, Esquire, acted in the business both as a Justice of the Peace and as a Broker, con-trary to law.

2d. The Sale was advertised to take place on the 23d October, 1851; and he (Mr. Lawson) made it on the 18th,—five days before it ought to have been

made.

3d. He (Mr. Lawson) sold every thing that sould be sold, both perishatic and otherwise, without distinction, and without regard to the reservation, directed by Law, in such cases to be made.

4th. In his (Mr. Lawson's) Account Sales, ren-

bered to the owner of the wreck (a true of which is herewith enclosed), he has charged burying of four hodies, 27a. 6d. each, is all £ although the actual expense was only from 18a. each body, that is in all from £3 to £4 And for (2), justices Fees, he has charged Onen each per day, (2 days); in all £7, althouy vid Higgine, Eq., who was one of the three Je (Nr. Lawson binned and Mr. Cooke being the has been paid nothing for his services.

5th. He (Mr. Lawson) in the said Account has also charged Daty as paid on Salt, althou is one of the articles exempted from duty in twence Act.

N. B.—It was only lately that Mr. Higgi

venue Act.

N. B.—It was only lately that Mr. Higgs
able to procure a C.pp of Mr. Lawson's "A
Sales;" otherwise this statement would hav
laid before His Excellency at an earlier period.
6th. The inaccuracy of Mr. Lawson's Bill of
for the interment of the four bodies, found on t
wreck, will be evident on a reference to the
canning Afflactit 4

panying Affidavit.†
Further, with respect to other dead bodies of wrecked seamen:—
7th. For one body, found by Cornelius E. sea., and John M'Aulay, for which they supple offin, dug the grave, &c., for £1, Mr. Law charged and received £2 from the Governmen S. sh. For the interment of one body, found b and Angus M'Mullen—coffin found, grave du buried by them for 15a.—Mr. Lawson has the Government, and been allowed £2.*
9th. For one body, found by Martin Powpenses of interment: coffin, 10s.; grave, 5s. 15s.—Mr. Lawson has charged the Governments and the grave of the Government and the grave of the Gove

heen allowed £2.*

10th. For another body, buried and coffin I
James Shaw, for which services he received 3
the Treasury, Mr. Lawson gave another |
Certificate, for the same services, to H. Palme
the American Consal, from whom he receiv

ment therefor.

N. B.—In all that he did with respect to the bodies, Mr. Higgins acted in pursuance of the which he had received from the Coroner with reference thereto.†

1st Sept., 1852.

DAVID Hig.

of In the 4th Charge, the number of bodies allowance made to Mr. Lawson, by the Gov for the interment of them, are incorrectly stal number was three, and not four; and the all in every case, was £1 10s., and not £2 per

in every case, was £1 100., and not as per I beg leave to enclose, herewith, for the mation of His Excellency, the Affidavit Gurney, which, I think, will fully establiant set forth in the 2d of the foregoing. fact set forth in the 2d of the foregoing and likewise, for the same purpose, I two Affidavits of my own,—the first hav rence to the day on which the Survey Cargo and Materials of the Brothers, Sale thereof, without distinction between able and imperishable property, took plathe second being intended to establish rectness of the copy of Mr. Lawson's Jeent in with my Memorial; but, to the of which, as a copy, I was not allowed before the Committee, as I wished to do To these Affidavits, it is my wish most fully, yet most particularly, to call Hill.

To these Affidavits, it is my wish most fully, yet most particularly, to call H lency's attention; as also to the fact bough I applied, to the Henorable the cheeral, for Subpsenss for individuals isled to be examined, by the Commit ference to some of the charges set for lemorfal, they were not granted. It will, no doubt, appear to His Et that I ought, some time since, to have an answer to the intimation conveyent hrough your Office; and I, therefore, respectfully to explain why I did not. rectness of my Copy of Mr. Lawson's produced before the Committee, was of Mr. Lawson; and, as I was positive the quite correct, I wrote, a short time aff to New Brunswick, for the original of count, and I have delayed replying to ymation, that I might be able to has before His Excellency with my answer. mation, that I might be able to he before His Excellency with my answer-not yet, however, received it; but, wh I will forward it to you, to be laid b

I will forward it to you, to be laid b Excellency.

His Excellency, I am quite sure, wi disposition to blame me, for promptly eing to free my character from the imperation of the publication, in Gazette, at Mr. Lawson's request, of munication made by you, at the confusion of the first property of the first bias, shall enable them correctly to a whether my Charges, or the Report of mittee of the Executive Council, dese characterized as "unfounded, frivol

I have the honor to be, DAVID HI

Hon. James Warburton,

QUALIFICATIONS OF A GOOD T To THE EDITOR OF HASZARD'S GAS

To THE EDITOR OF HASZARD'S GAI

In my lest communication, on the subjectival and religious Education, connected tellectual education, I endeavoured to shormer is most valuable, because the know one only true God, as it is in Christ Jesse, for Eternity, breases it is the crowing by tree of knowledge, which will best fruit light, and love, and glory. All other without that, is, at the best, but as the coff an enter, giving a deceifful and temps and ending in the blactness of dirthness for Now if it be our duty, with reference in the of the rising generation, to educate however, of the control of the rising generation, to educate however, and nature, instead of being pourtray often blooms with beauties which fainey had displays a sprightliness for which site to the decoration of air. There is no king, however, in which this remark is more exemplified, than is whatfinay be called ing. It is here the painter rather describing the control of air. There is no king, however, in which this remark is more exemplified, then is whatfinay be called ing. It is here the painter rather describes should be, then as he is; and whonever a finished character, or events a standard collence, there are seen beauties in his characters, which, I look well in a fine piece of storal painting, found to look quite so fine any where else cribing the qualification of a Teacher, we bly he able to avoid this extravagance, arvies is simple, and the duty known, is so difficult to any distinctly, what is the qualification of a Teacher, we bly he able to avoid this extravagance, as of the contract, and the contract, and the contract, and the contract, and the contract of the c

ngineer have xt, orders will pal machinery, shipment, will neer, who will pose, and to se-

, will be here, the works and order that they

beence.
In to ensure our arly in October ly congratulate cheering prosill then invest houses alike, ts of winter, in rity.

Cavendish, will he Temperance rt, on THE EVILS

B GAZETTE. d Feb., 1853.

would appear, number, at the J. P.. to a letter, the Lieutenant onial Secretary, rence to certain
Mr. Lawson, is
y: you will, I
do me the favor
, my reply to the
mmittee of the l, in that letter,

that the public omplete vindica-ersuaded that it ir judgment un-to decide, on the rties caccerned,

D HIGGINS. ld Feb. 1853.

ige the receipt, Letter, of date to you by His rnor, in which me, "that the meil, appointed brought by me, rate of Queen's charges to be tious: that the positions of the concurs in the i that His Excel-idelay, retract delay, retract Memorial, and de them." for His Excel-

e I preferred the them, "I had e delusions and ellency seems to now prepared ind express my I feel that, in repeat, in the keellency which "the statement ad with the most h; and, in every stantiated, upon sachable charac-

th a copy of the loss to determine tee were enabled that the charges exatious;" for, it was, in my he general truth, harges set forth could be elicited was an error-

nce—respecting erment of which aed and received ent, and the rate myself had dis-the Committee

"upon public such a decision, by me, against the public and appear to reyown character, espectfully, but, to entreat His irect that a full all the facts inee enquiry which hing them, shall before an open y, so constituted mably to suspect unduly biased, ither of the paril be bound to evidence, from them; and bem, I pledge my ish every charge Mr. Lawson, as sy set forth and he exception of

Sale of the Cargo, Brothers, of New

not yet, however, received it; but, when I do, I will forward it to you, to be laid before His Excellency. I am quite sure, will feel no disposition to blame me, for promptly endeavoring to free my character from the imputations cast upon it, by the publication, in Haszerd's Gazette, at Mr. Lawson's request, of the communication made by you, at the commund of His Excellency, to Mr. Lawson; and I shall, therefore, forward copies of this letter, and the enclosures, to the Proprietor of that Paper, with a request that they may be published in his next issue, to the end that, although they may not fully establish my case, they may, at least, cause the public to suspend their judgment until a verdict, pronounced by a Court or Commission of Enquiry above all suspicion of undue bias, shall enable them correctly to determine whether my Charges, or the Report of the Committee of the Executive Council, deserve to be characterized as "unfounded, frivolous, and vexatious."

I have the honor to be, Sir, Your obdt. Servant, DAVID HIGGINS.

Hon. James Warburton, The Affidavit, or Document above referred to, as well as the Note above hereby referred to, were intended to bring to His Excellency's knowledge the fact, that the services concerning the dead bodies, and the directing of the several interments of them, were performed by me, although Mr. Lawson has been remanerated for them by the Government.

DAVID HEGGINS. DAVID HIGGINS.

QUALIFICATIONS OF A GOOD TEACHER To THE EDITOR OF HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

The Hon. the President announced that the following sentlemen would lecture in order.—Next Thurstitual and religious Education, connected with an intellectual education, I endeavoured to show, that the former is most valuable, because the knowledge of the one only true God, as it is in Christ Jesus, is valuable for Eternity, breause it is the crowning branch of the tree of knowledge, which will best fuit in endless light, and love, and glory. All other knowledge, without that, is, at the best, but as the correcasions of a meteor, giving a deceitful and temporary glare, and ending in the blackness of darkness for aver.

Now if it be our duty, with reference to the education of the rising generation, to educate them in the howledge of the true God, in must be asked, What is the instrumentality by which this work can be accomplished? In a good petters, things are often represented rather as they should be, than as they really are; and nature, instead of being pourtrayed as she is, often blooms with beauties which fairey has supplied, and displays a sprightliness for which site is indebted to the decoration of air. There is no kind of painting, however, in which this remark is more frequently exemplified, than in whatmay be called moral excellence, there are seen beauties in his descriptions, and features in his characters, which, though they look well in a fine piece of maril painting, are seldom found to look quits so fine and whenever be exhibite a finished character, or erects a standar of moral excellence, there are seen beauties in his description; the qualification of a Taucher, we shall probably be able to avoid this catravaganet; and as the earlies is simple, and the day known, it will not be so difficult to any distinctly, what is the qualification.

As it is most true, that the efficiency of a school must depend almost depend

invend to the course of the weech (a two capy of which is howewith enclosed), the two changed for the barying of fast bodies, The Ad. each, in all £5 lbs. In the straining the section of granted or granted or any of the third of the section of the course of the course

THE FREE EDUCATION AND THE SMALL DEBTS ACTS.—The Royal Gazette of the 31st ult., contains notifications of Her Majosty's Assent to these two Acts, given on the 28th Dec., 1882.

By the last clause of the Education Act, His Excellency the Lieut. Governor is required to call the said Act into operation, by Proclamation, within Three Months after the Royal Assent thereto has been duly notified. We may, therefore, expect that this Act will be put in force before the end of April next. MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—This Institution i

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—This Institution is rapidly growing into public favour, and at no time of its existence has it been so presperous as during the present ession. The Hall is central, confortable, and well lighted; all it wants are commodious seats, with supports for the back. Why have the Committee—appointed for the preparation of the roomneglected this necessity?

On the 27th ult., John Lawson, Eag., delivered an excellent Lecture on "Banking," and which, being practical, called forth a very animated discussion.

On last Thursday, she Hon. Charles Hensley read an admirable paper on "Glimpsee of Ancient History," and confined himself to "Egypt," giving its carly history, and tracing it to more remote times, and entered somewhat minutely into the character, habits, customs, and manners of its population. This, so far, has been THE Lecture of the season, and filled the Hall full to over-flowing. During the discussion, the foundation of a Public Library was mooted, and which will be one of the many contemplated improvements for Charlottetown—to be accomplished hereafter.

The Hon. the President announced that the following gentlemen would lecture in order:—Nest Thursday, the Rev. James Narroway, on "Self-Thuisino." On the 17th inst., Dr. M'Kenzie, of the Medical Staff, on "The influence of the Solar Rays upon Creation"—with some observations on "The Daguerrectype and other Photographic processes." On the 24th inst., T. Heath Havitand, Eag. And on the 3d proximo, the Rev. Mr. Snodgrass.—Com.

Charlottetown Markets, Feb. 5,
theef, (small) th. 2d a 5d Cheese. 3d a 7d
Do., by quarter, 2d a 5d
Corte, 3d a 5d
Do., (small) 3d a 6d
Mutton, 2d a 4d
Mutton, 2d a 4d
Mutton, 2d a 4d
Hain, per th., one Wool,
Hain, per th., 2d a 4d
Samages, per lb., 3d
Gabbin, 6d a 5d
Codfish, per qtl., 12 a 15s
Terkeye, 2 a 4a 6d
Fewis, 9d a 1s
Ducks, each, 0see, 1s 9d a 2s
Ducks, each, 1s 4d a 5d
Putricipes, 1s 9d a 2s
Ceese, 1s 9d a 2s
Potatoce, 1s 9d a 2s
Partrigue, 6d a 9d
Feyn per ton, 5d a 6d
Partrigue, 6d a 9d
Feyn per ton, 5d a 6d
Partrigue, 6d a 9d
Feyn per ton, 5d a 6d
Partrigue, 6d a 9d
Fegs, per dozen, 10d a 1s

Marketerrigore, 1s Meteorological Journal.

Highest Lowest Mean. Highest Lowest Daily 28th, 24th, 27th28th Mean. 20.64 29.06 29.94 44.5 -7.3 24.0 WIND AT 9, A. M. WEATHER. Overenst. Rain after 8 p. m.
Overenst. Hard rain till 8 a. m.;
passing rain, with fog, till 8,
p. m., then blue sky, with
passing clouds, and slight rain
in evening.
Overeast, with rain, till 9 a. m,
then blue sky with passing
clouds till 6 p. m., then overcast. 23 S. S. W. gen. bre 24 S. fresh do. 5 S. do. do.

S. gentle do.

W. fresh do.
W. gentle do.
S. S. W. light do.
N. B.—The mean temperature of Sunday, Monday, seaday and Wednesday was 35.5. 27 W. fresh do. 28 W. gentle do. 29 S. S. W. light do.

Legislative Library Notice. A NY person or persons having any Book or Books in their passession belonging to the LEGISLA-TIVE LIBRARY, are hereby particularly requested to return the same forthwith, or previous to the meeting of the Legislature.

By Order,
H. W. LOBBAN, Librarian,
Legislative Library, Jan. 31, 1853 2w

FOR SALE,
THE Leasehold interest in and to Fifty-five Acres
of LAND, situate on Lot 23, on the Hazelgrove
read, at present in possession of John M·Kay. There
are twenty acres clear and under cultivation, with a
good Frame DWELLING-HOUSE, 30 by 26, and a
good Barn. The above is a very desirable property,
and well worthy the attention of parties wishing to
purchase.
For further particulars, apply to JOHN M·KAY, on
the Fremises, or to the undersigned.

Charlettstawn 5th February, 1853. Sin6 FOR SALE,

Charlottetown, 5th February, 1853. 8in6

PROSPECTUS Charlottetown Gas Company.

Charlottetown Gas Company.

PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE:
Hon. DANINL BRENAN, Chairman;
Hon. Charles Young,
Hon. W. W. Lord,
Hon. Charles Hensley,
Francis Longworth, Eaq., James Walkinshaw, Esq.,
Mr. James Anderson,
Henry Haszard, Esq.,
James D. Haszard, Eaq.,
James D. Haszard, Eaq.,
George Beris,
James D. Haszard, Eaq.,
George DeBlois, Esq.

Title superiority and advantages of Gas over every
other method yet discovered for lighting Towns
are so self-systemt and avantages of Gas over every
other method yet discovered for lighting Towns
are so self-systemt and avantages of Gas over every
other method yet discovered for lighting Towns
are so self-systemic and continue and the subject;
and it is only surprising that, while every Town and
considerable Village in Great Britain, as also many
Towns in the neighbouring Provinces. are lighted by
Gas, this, the Capital of Prince Edward Island, should
be still in darkness.

To supply this desideratum, it is now proposed to
form a Joint Stock Company—to be Incorporated by
an Act of the Legislature—with a subscribed Capital
of £6000, in 1200 Shares, of £6 ench, to be managed
by a body of Directors, annually chosen by the Shareholders.

As many of the inhabitants of Charlottetown many

Sharenoiders and the requirements.

Although certain spirited individuals were prepared to subscribe the whole of the requisite Capital, it is deemed but fair to give the public an apportunity of participating in the advantages of the undertaking; and for this purpose the Subscription List will remain open at the Office of Mr. LAWSON, Interim Secretary to the Committee,—more than one-half of the Shares being already subscribed.

JOHN LAWSON, In. Secretary. February 3, 1853.

DeBrivay's Buildings, Queen-street, same door as the Clerk of Commissioners of Small Debts-UP STAIRS.

same door as the Clerk of Commissioners of Small Debts—UP STAIRS.

In addition to its greater economy, Gas Light may also be pronounced safer than any other ordinary Light. It produces no sparks—it cannot be excellently placed in counted with bed curtains, or substances easily ignited, and it requires scarcely any attention. It may be turned down in an instant to the most minute speck of flame, ready to be restored to full brilliancy when necessary, by the simple turning of the stop cock; and even when it escapes by the carelessness of an attendant, or a defect in the fittings, it at once indicates the accident to the whole household, by the disagreeable amell which it occasions.

From the large quantity which must be mixed with atmospheric air before it becomes explosive, it is scarcely possible that this accident should occur, in any ordinary apartment, even if the Gas were allowed to escape for the purpose. And as its smell so instantly indicates its presence in cellars, or other confined situations, where it may have escaped in quantity from the accidental breaking, or leakage of a pipe, it is only by the greatest carelessness, or ignorance, that a light will be approached to it, before it has been allowed to escape by the free admission of air. There is no such thing as the borning of a flasometer.

Relative Expense.—The relative cost of Gas has been generally considered not to exceed one-third to one-half the cost of tallow candles.

AUCTIONS.

TEA, TOBACCO, &c.

TO be Sold by Public Auction, on Thursday next, the 10th inst, at the Subscriber's Sale Room, at 12 o'clock;—

10 Chests Souchong TEA, 12 boxes Honey-dew TOBACCO, 6 bbls. Pilot and Navy BREAD, 5 bbds. MULASSES, 100 gress MATCHES, 20 boxes Liverpool SOAP, I cask Port WINE, 2 casks VINEGAR, 1 cask BRANDY.—Terms liberal.

A. H. YATES. Feb. 7, 1853.

LAND FOR SALE. IAND FOR SALE,
TO BE SOLD, by Public AUCTION, on the
Premises, unless previously disposed of by private Contract, on Tuesday the 15th day of March
next, at 12 o'clock noon, the MILL and LAND astached, at Cove Hend, belonging to Messra. JOHN
and WILLIAM AULD, and formerly advertised for
cate. For particulars and terms of sale, apply to
Messra. John and William Auld, the owners, or to
the Subscriber, at his Office in Charlottetown.
JOSEPH HENSLEY. Charlottetown, Jan. 26th, 1853.

Charlottetown, Jan. 26th, 1853.

Bazaar at Georgetown I

N WEDNESDAY, the 10th March, there will be held, in, the Division Room of the Sons of Temperance, at Georgetown, a BaZAAR, which will commence at 10 o'clock, a.m.

On the Evening of the same day, and at the same place, there will be a TEA MEZTING, which will open at 6 o'clock. Several public Addresses will be delivered during the evening: also, Music, instrumental and vocal, will occupy the short intervale of time that may pass between the Addresses. Tickets of admission, 1s. 6d each.

Should the articles at the Bazzar be not all disposed of at private sale they will be add at Public Auction.

The object of for the present undertaking, is to raise funds for purposes connected with the Episcopal Church at Georgetown, viz., to assist in getting an Organ for the Church, and the balance to be added to a Subscription List about to be commenced, for the erceions of a Parsonage House. The smallest douations for the Bazzar—plain articles of needle work, &c., that would be likely to sell in the country—will be most gratefully received at the Boukstore of Geo. T. Hasza hap, Eq. (Charlottetown, and at the Office of W.E. Sanderson, Esq., Georgetown, Feb 4, 1853.

MAINE LAW PETTITON.

MAINE LAW PETITION. MAINE LAW PETITION.

DARTHEN having charge of the MAINE LAW
PETITION introughout the Island, are respectfully requested to use their best exertions to have the
same signed, as numerously and speedily as possible,
it being necessary that the said Petitir a should be returned on or before the first day of March next.
N. B.—Return the Petition by some careful hand,
addressed to Mr. J. W. Morrison, No. 3, Queen
Street, Charlottetown.

JAMES MORRIS,
Sec'y, of Cen Com.

Charlottetown, Feb. 7, 1853.

LAND ASSESSMENT.

Treasurer's Office, Charlo tetown, P. E. Island,

Treasurer's Office, Charlo tetown, P. E. Island, January 15, 1853.

IN pursuance of the Act of the General Assembly of this Island, made and passed in the Eleventh year of the reign of Her present Majordy, initialed An Act for leeying further an Assemment-on all Lands is this Colony, and for the encouragement of Elevation," and of an Act made in mendment thereto, and passed in the Twelfth year of Her said Majordy's Reign, initialed An Act to explain and annead the present Act for the Assessment of Land, and the encouragement of Education: I do hereby give Public Notice that I have made Proclamation, according to the terms of the said Act, of the andermentioned Town Lots, Pasture Lots, Islands, and parts of Townships in this Island, in arrears for the non-payment of the several sums due and owing thereon to ther Majosty, under and by virtue of the first mentioned Act, viz:

ir-	form a Joint Stock Company—to be Incorporated by	first mentioned Act, viz :			
di-	an Act of the Legislature-with a subscribed Capital				
an	of £6000, in 1200 Shares, of £5 each, to be managed	Township No. 3. 9213 Township No. 44. 99811			
	by a body of Directors, annually chosen by the Share-	" 9, 4912 " 47, 115	N		
- 1	holders.	" 11, 701 " 48, 3182	1		
- 1	As many of the inhabitants of Charlottetown may	" 18, 1627 " 50, 15464			
	be comparatively unacquainted with the practical	" 18, 1627 " 50, 15464 " 19, 510 " 54, 2030	7		
	results of Gas Companies, it may be proper to ob-	00, 500	co		
- 1	serve, that a Joint Stock Company for the purpose of		tio		
LL	lighting the Town with Gas, can hardly be called a		St		
ŧ.,	speculation; because it is now ascertained, by refe-		an		
180	rence to the annual Reports and Dividends of the Gas		411		
-	Companies of Great Britain, and some of the neigh-				
el-	bouring Colonies, that wherever they have been		_		
id	managed with ordinary prudence and economy, they	or, root Ghorge a saland, 240			
99	have yielded a certain and steady return of annual	os, over building	T		
ıly	interest on the capital invested.	30, 300 St. 1 eter 6	F		
et	Previous to bringing the scheme before the public,				
	the Provisional Committee had been in correspond-	30, 300 Indian Island, De-	_		
	ence with competent parties, both in the neighbor-	Charlottetown, 1st Hundred of Town Lots, 4 of No.			
ie	ing Provinces and in Great Britain, and from the	64: 5-8 of No. 66.	П		
of	information thus obtained, and the estimates they	3d Hundred, A of No. 45, A of No. 46, 7-30ths of	Т		
he	have received, they are of opinion that the Land,	No 93.	the		
le,	Buildings, Apparatus, Machinery and Pipes requi-	4th Hundred, 1 of No. 30, 4-15ths of No. 33,			
ts.	site to enable the Company to go fully into operation,	5th Hundred, 4 of No. 2, 4 of No. 93.			
it-	may be acquired and completed for and with the	Pasture Lots in Charlottetown Royalty, No. 197.			
_	proposed capital.	Town Lots in Georgetown:			
	To enable the Company to commence operations				
an	at once, and on the most advantageous terms, it	ter A; 1 No. 9, Range 2, Letter B; 1 No. 9, Range			
ing	has been resolved that a deposit of £1 5s. per	2, Letter F; No. 8, Range 3, Letter B; 4 No. 3,			
•	share be paid on the allocation of shares, and that	Range 4, Letter A.			
be	no further call be made, till the Act of Incorporation				
is-	be obtained; and that such further calls shall be				
ita	payable by such instalments, and at such intervals,				
es,	as the Directors may judge most convenient for the				
01,	Shareholders and the requirements of the Com-	No. 5, Row 2, Division 1, Letter B.			
is,	pany.	8, do 2, do 3, do B.			
led	Although certain spirited individuals were pre-	4 and 5, do 2, do 5, do B.	1		
on,	pared to subscribe the whole of the requisite Capi-	2, do 3, do 5, do C.			

and 6.

Row 2, Division 1, Letter B.

do 2, do 3, do B.

do 2, do 5, do B.

do 3, do 5, do C.

do 4, do 2, do D.

do 5, do 1, do E.

do 5, do 1, do E.

do 5, do 6, do C.

do 4, do 2, do D.

do 5, do 1, do E.

do 5, do 1, do E.

do 1, do 1, do J.

do 10, do 1, do J.

do 11, do 7, do K.

rimestown Royaly—1 of Na. 8;

lo. 238; No. 240; No. 376.

EDUCATION!

EDUCATION I

J. MATTHEWSON respectfully annuances to the topen a School, on the 7th of February, inst., in the Office formerly occupied by the Hon. Charles Young. Corner of Great George and King Structs, where he will teach the following Branches, viz., Reading, Writing, English Grammar, Dictation, Composition, Fractical and Mental Arithmetic, Mensuration; Georgraphy, with the use of the Globes; and the Radiments of the Latin Language.

Terms—For the first seven Branches, 7s. 9d., per Quarter; and 2s. 6d. additional for the last, two.

The hours of Taition will be from 10 o'clock a.m. to 3 p m.

Charlottetown, Feb. 1, 1853. (Isl 3w)

Of the Industry of all Nations.

Of the Industry of all Nations.

TO BE OPENED IN THE CITY OF NEW TORK,
ON THE 2D DAY OF MAY, 1853.

A COMMUNICATION on the subject of a representation of the Natural and Industrial Products of Prince Edward Island, at the above Exhibition, having been transmitted to the Committee of the "Royal Agricultural Society," in order that they may adopt such measures as may be desired necessary to carry out so desirable an object, the Committee invite persons who may be desired of forwarding Specimens of the Produce or Manufactures of the Island, to communicate with the Secretary on the subject.

In making up an assortment of Samples of the different Agricultultural Products, the Committee wish to obtain the undermentioned Articles, for the best specimens of which they will pay the prices affixed to each—the same to be shown on the day of the the Grain Show, viz., 3d March next:—

Three Bushels of Timothy Seed, 23 0 0

to each—the same to be shown on the day of the the Grain Show, viz., 2d March next:—

Three Bushels of Timothy Seed,
Barrel of Oatmeal (200 lbs.),
1 10 0
Cheese (not less than 20 lbs. weight),
per lb.,
Firkin of Butter (about 30 lbs. weight),
per lb.,
Do. Lard. (about 30 lbs.), per lb., 0 1 0
Ten Pounds of Dressed Plax, 1 0 0
Ten Pounds of Dressed Hemp, 1 0 0
Bushel of Plax Seed, 0 10
Five Pounds of Caraway Seed, 0 10
Five Pounds of Caraway Seed, 0 10
Two Pounds of Sarsaparilla Root, 0 5
Three Bushels of Rye, 1 0 0
Three do. Buckwheat, 1 0 0
Half do. Indian Corn. on ear, 0 6 3
By order of the Committee,
CHARLES STEWART, Secretary. 0 1 6

Persons desirous of becoming Members of the Seciety for the current year, ending 1st July, 1863, are requested to enter their names with the Secretary, on or before Saturday the 26th day of February next.

Jan. 31, 1852.

Horticultural Society. HOTLICUITURAL SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of this Society will take place at the TEMPERANCE HALL, on MONDAY the 31st day of January instant, when the accounts of the past year will be submitted, and an election of Officers will take place.

The Hon. Charles Young the Senior Vice President will deliver an Address.

The above Meeting is postponed until Tuesday the 15th FEBRUARY next.

JOHN LAWSON, Secretary.

January 1, 1853.

PARIS HATS.

RECEIVED per "SIR ALEXANDER,"
from the Manufactory of THOMAS TOWNERD, London, for sale cheap for Cosh, at the STORE of the Subscriber, "DAVIES' CORNER," Queen-equare,

THREE CASES OF THE ABOVE.
Superior Paris Hats. 12a 62d, 1a 25c.

Superior Paris Hate, 12s. 6d. to 25g.

Do with Merino unders,
Do Lamarrine Shape,
Clerical Hats—with Merino Brims,
6 Dozen Silk (a consignment) 7s. 6d.

DANIEL DAVIES. January 21,1853.

NOTICE. NEWFOUNDLAND AND P.E. ISLAND ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY. THE public are respectfully informed that the above Company's Line of Elegaric Telegraph is completed to Sackville, N. B., and that communication can now be held with any city in the United States and the Colones of Canada, New Branswick

lectin.
HARTLEY GISBORNE, Secretary. MONEY TO LEND.

MUDIE at the Office of Charles Palmen,
Eq., Charlottetown.
February 1, 1853. 1sl. Sugar, Molasses, Flour, &c.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale, at the Prem The Establishment of the Hon. W. W. Lord: Puns. choice Statisling MOLASSES Hinds. Porto Rico SUGAR

Hide. Perto Rice SUGAR
Bbts. do. do., bright
Bbts. superfine Canada FLOUR
Boxes Liverpool SOAP
Boxes Honey Dew TUBACCO
Bags Jamsica and Cuba COFFEE
Bags steam-wrought NAILS, very superior
Chests Congou TEA
Half-do. Souchong do.
Boxes Cast Steel AXES and HATCHETS
Canada square 570VES, 18, 21, 24, 27 and
30 inches

"Whi.temore's" WOOL CARDS 25,000 Havanna SEGARS, will be sold a 1 Case Bay State SHAWLS bergain.
WILLIAM T. PAW.
Charlottetown, Jan. 11.

EMIGRATION TO AUSTRALIA!

Charlottetows, Jan. 11.

San

Charlottetows, Jan. 11.

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Charlottetows, Jan. 11.

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Charlottetows, Jan. 11.

San

EMIGRATION TO AUSTRALIA!

Shares in the Emigrating Company

of P. E. Island.

The Committee of Management of the "Emigra
ting Company of Prince Edward Island," bav
ing, in accordance with the power and authority

on the Supreme Court of Judicature. to be held at Char
solited, that in case the sum charged on them as afore
said, together with the coats which have been incur
red, shall not be paid before the next Easter Term of

the Supreme Court of Judicature. to be held at Char
solited on, which will commence on Tweeday the 3d

day of May next, application will be made to the Su
preme Court, during the said Term, for Judgment

against the said Lots and Tracts of Land, respec
tively.

JOSEPH POPE, Treasurer.

ALIJANCE

LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE COM
PANY, LONDON.

BETABLIBIED SY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

Cupital 18,000,000 Sterling.

CHARLES YOUNG,

Agent for P. E. Island.

Cheap! Cheaper!! Cheapest!!!

A To He Manchest P. E. Island.

Cheap! Cheaper!! Cheapest!!!

A To He Manchest P. E. Island.

Cheap! Cheaper!! Cheapest!!!

A To He Manchest P. E. Island.

Cheap! Cheaper! Cheapers!!

A To He Manchest P. E. Island.

Cheap! Cheaper!! Cheapest!!!

A To He Manchest P. E. Island.

Cheap! Cheaper!! Cheapest!!!

A To He Manchest P. E. Island.

Cheap! Cheaper!! Cheapest!!!

A To He Manchest P. E. Island.

Cheap! Cheaper!! Cheapest!!!

A To He Manchest P. E. Island.

GLASSWARES:

American and West linds Goods and Groceries, are

now opening for Sale at very tow rates for Cash.

JOHN ARCHIBALD MACDONALD,

December 2, 1862.

Charlitetown, Jan. 11.

Shares in the Emigrating Company of Prince Edward Island, Physical Island

The Committee of Management of the "Emigrating Company" of the said Company of Prince Edward Island, Physical Island

The Committee of Management of the "Emigrating Company" of the said Company to the said Company of the said Company of the Articles of the said Company of the Art

Charlottetown, Jan. 27, 1883.

at P a surrier.

The footiains mingle with the river, And the rivers with the obean.

The winds of heaven mix for ever With a sweet amotion;

Nothing in the world is single;

All things by a law divine I a one another's being mingle—

Why not I with thine?

See the mountains kins high heaven, And the waves clasp one another; No sister flower would be forgiven If it disdain'd its brother; And the sunlight class like earth, And the monoteams kins the sea;— What are all these kissings worth, If thou kins not me?

THE DEAD WIFE. In comparison with the loss of a wife, all other earthly bereavements are trifling. The wife! she who fills so large a space in the domestic heaven—she who is so busied so unwearied in laboring for the precious ones around her—bitter bitter is the tear ones around her—bitter bitter is the tear that falls on her cold clay! You stand beside her colfin and think of the past. It seems an amber-colored pathway, where the sun shone upon beautiful flowers, or the stars hung glittering over-head. Fain would the soul linger there. No thorns are remembered above that sweet clay, save these county hand may unwittingly have planthose your hand may unwittingly have plan-ted. Her noble, tender heart lies open to your inmost sight. You think of her now as all gen leness, all beauty and purity. But she is dead! The dear head that laid upon your bosom, rests in the still darkness. upon a pillow of clay. The hands that have ministered so untiringly, are folded, white and cold, beneath the gloomy portals. The heart, whose every beat measured an eternity of love, lies under your feet. The flowers she bent over with smiles, now bend above her with tears, shaking the dew form

may be kept green and beautiful.

Many a husband may read this in the silence of a broken home. There is no white
arm over your shoulder; no speaking face to look up into the eye of love; no trem-bling lips to murmur, "O, it is so sad." The little one whose nest death has rifl-

their petals, that the verdure around her

ed, gazes in wonder at your solemn face, puts up his tiny hand to stay the tears, and then nestles back to its father's breast, half conscious that the wing that sheltered it most fondly is broken.

There is so strange a hush in every room! no light footstep passing round. No smile to greet you at nightfall. And the old clock ticks and strikes, and strikes and ticks—it was such music when she could bear it Now it seems to knell only the hours through which you watched the shadows of death gathering upon her sweet face.

It strikes one—the fatal time when the

death-warrant rang out, "There is no hope!" Two she lies placidly still—somehope!" Two she lies placidly still—sometimes smiling faintly, sometimes grieving a little, for she is young to tread the valley of the shadow. Three! The babe has been brought in, its little face laid on her bosom for the last time. Four! Her breath comes fainter, but a heavenly joy irradiates her brow. Five! There is a slight change—O, that she might live!—Father, spare her! "Thy will be done."

It was her soft broken accepts. You

It was her soft, broken accents. Yes, heavenly Friend, who gavest her to bless me—Thy will be done!

Six! There are footsteps near—weeping friends around. She bids them farewell as she murmurs, "Meet me in heaven!" The damp drops gather upon her pallid features at theseventh hour. She lies very still---sometimes she hears sweet mu Eight! passing away so gently. But her hand still clings to yours, and so she lies while that old house-clock tolls forth nine ten eleven twelve solemn strokes.
You spring to your feet. The lips are still ---cold to your lips. The nand has latten back; its touch grown icy. She is gone. She will never speak to you again on earth. ---You must bear that cold gaze that love so lately kindled—and you fall weeping by

And every day the clock repeats that old story. Many another tale it telleth too---of joys past, of sorrows shared, of beautiful words and deeds that are registered above You feel—O, how often—that the grave cannot keep her. You know that she is in cannot keep her. You know that she is in a happier world, yet that sometimes she is by your side, an angle presence. You look at your innocent babe, and think that a seraph is guarding it. Cherish these emotions; they will make you happier. Let her holy presence be as a charm to keep you from evil. In all new and pleasant connections, give her spirit a place in your heart. Never forget what she has been to youthat she has loved you. Be tender of her memory—so may you meet her with soul memory—so may you meet her with soul unstained—a bright and beautiful spirit bride where no one shall say any more for ever, "She is dead."—Olive Branch.

ever, "She is dend."—Olive Branch.

Miss. Pastrotron says that her minister preached about the parody of the probable son.

Introduction of the parody of the probable son of the parody of the parody

15,000 Havanna CIGARS,

Le Selvador Brand, El President, and El Sel;
ALSO,
HIRTY Bels, Prime No. 1, Labrador HERRINGS for sale on Consignment, at the
Store of Mr. Chas. WELSH. R. BARKER.

Dec. 28, 1852.

Books lately Received.
HORNE'S introduction to the study of the Hely Scriptures. JAY'S Morning Exercises.

JAY'S Morning Exercises.
Do. do. Evening,
RUTHERFORD'S Letters,
BUTLER'S Complete Works,
Kitto'c daily Bible Reading, (complete)
Select works of James, Venn, Wilson, &c.,
January 4, 1833.
G. T. HASZARD.

Winter Arrangement of Mails. THE MAILS for transmission to the neighbouring Provinces, Newfoundland, and the United States, during the ensuing Winter, will be made up every THURSDAY at noon, commencing on Thursday, the 16th December; and the Mails for England will be made up on that day and on the days following.

Thursday, January
Thursday, February
Thursday, February
Thursday, March
Thursday, March
Thursday, March
THOMAS OWEN.
THOMAS OWEN.

Letters for the Cape of Good Hope, Australia, and India, via the Cape of Good Hope, will require to be forwarded on the 18th January and 11th March. General Post Office, Nov. 29, 1852.

ALMANACK for 1853.

H ASZARD'S CALENDAR for 1853, is now ready for delivery, and will be found to contain besides the usual information, much additional

besides the usual MATTER.

THE WEATHER, Horticulture for the Month, consus of British North American Colonies, Imports. Exports, and Revenue of British North American Colonies, and a variety of other useful information. January 4, 1853.

Apprentice Wanted. A BOY of good character, who can read and write, from 12 to 15 years of age, to learn the Printing business; also, a good experienced COMPOSITOR. Enquire at GEORGE T. HASZARD'S ROGERMENT

WHOLESALE.

WILLIAM ELLIOT & Co., of BOSTON
United States, Merchants, have constantly on
hand at Charlottetown, P. E. Island, a large supply
of the following articles which will be disposed of as
low as they can possibly be imported for viz:—
Tea, Chocolate, Cocoa, Crashed Sugar, Cofflee,
Sugar, Muscovado, Sugar, Molasses, Flour, Navy
Bread, Cheese, Spirits, Vinegar, Candles, Soap, Tobacco, Rosin, Pitch, Tar, Buckets and Tubs, &c.
Please apply to their Agent,
HENRY PALMER.

September 28, 1852.

Mrs. Forsyth

WOULD respectfully intimate to the Ladies
Charlottetown and its vicinity, and of the Island in general, that she has just received a
FALL SUPPLY

FALL SUFFL x

of all articles in her line. Some very handsome
Embroidered Dresses, Artificial Flowers, and Patterns
Berlin Work, will be found to merit inspection;
Ladies' Cambric Handkerchleifs, Alpacas, and a variety of other articles in the Millinery line, of the best
fabric and finest quality, cheap for Cash.
Charlottetown, Nov. 15, 1852.

Printers and Publishers. THE undersigned is a manufacturer of Printing Ink, of every colour and quantity, which he knows to be equal to any manufactured, and which he will sell at the lowest price for CASH. As he is determined that his lak shall recommend itself, he only solicits ONE TRIAL of it, relying upon its own marits.

merita.

Extra fine jet black lak for card and wood-cut printing; extra black book and news lak of superior quality; also coloured tak of every variety.

S. M. PETTENGILL & Co., 10 State-street, Books and State-street, Boo

S. M. PETTENGILL & Co., 10 State-street, Boston, agents for New Eagland States.
SHELDON COLLINS,
50, Gold-street, New York.
Publishers of Newspapers inserting this advertisement, including this paragraph, to the amount of §2 and sending §5 and a paper containing it, we will send 35tbs. news Ink.

S. M. PETTENGILL & Co.
January 4, 1853.

Encourage Island Manufacture.
AXES! AXES!! AXES!!!

Great reduction in prices!

THE Subscriber offers for Sale his well-known best GROUND AXES, from 8s. 6d. to 9s. each according to weight, (being a considerable reduction from his former prices); Unground Axes, 8s., for prompt payment.

EDGE TOOLS, of all descriptions, made and

repaired on reasonable terms.
ELISHA WEATHERBIE. Lot 49, Dec. 24, 1852.

The Laws of Prince Edward Island TROM 1773 to 1851, both years inclusive—2 vols.
Royal 8 vo., with a copious Index; published under an Act of the Colonial Legislature, and carefully revised and consolidated, by Commissioners appointed for the purpose, may be had at the Book-

G. T. HASZARD.

KESTON.
TO BE SOLD, the Freshold FARM of between 70 and 80 acres of Land, known as "KiSTON," the property of Heary Shearman, Eq., about four miles distant from Charlottetown, abutting on the Princetown Road. For further particulars apply to Joseph Hamsley, Eq., Soliciter Gaseral, Charlottetown, or to Captain, RICE, Upton. ottetown, or to Captain RICE, Up Nov. 27, 1852. [All the pape

Eligible Building Lots for Sale. TOR SALE FIVE eligible Building LOTS adjoining the Tanyard of Mr. Richard Heartz and running 160 feet on Great George Street, and 84 feet on Fizz Roy Street. Eer Terms of Sale, and plane of the property, application to be made to T. HEATH HAVILAND, Edg., Barrister-at-Law, at his Office in Casen Source. Lucen Square. September 27, 1852, 3709 114. 350

For Sale, or to Let,

THE DWELLING-HOUSE, Out-bone, and Promises, and Lot of LAND, in Georgetown, No. 6, Third Rango, Latter B. Application to be made to D. WILLIAM SANDRASON, Esq., Georgetown, or to William Nov. 16, 1852.

TOR SALE, that eligibly situated House and Premises at the head of Queen Street, next to Fester's corner. The Land comprises a querter of a Town Lot, No. 79, 3d Hundred in Charlottestwa. There are 5 Rooms on the first floor, and 6 on the second, and a specious Attic, and an excellent Cellar under the whole House. The Building is nearly new, and could at a fittle expanse be put in good order. Half the purchase thoney would be allowed to remain securities. WILLIAM SCANTLEBURY.

MONEY POUND,

N the Halpeque Road, between Twen and the Ten-Mile kird, about two months since, a small sum of Money, the owner shall laye the same, on proof thereof, by making application to the subscriber.

ALEX. CAMPBELL.

Malpeque Road, 10-mile Hill, Dec. 17, 1882.

NATIONAL LOAN FUND LIFE Equitable Fire Insurance Compa-nies of London

Incorporated by Acts of Parlia DOARD OF DIRECTORS of Fire Insurance for P. E. Island. T. H. Haviland, Esq., Hon. Chartes Headey, F. Longworth, Esq., Robert Hutchinson, Esq., Thomas Dauson, Esq., Detached Risks taken at considerably reduced pre-

nium
Forms of Application, and all other information, any be obtained from the Subscriber, at his Office, L. W. GALL, Agent.

Queen Square, Nov. 29, 1852. Isl.

ALL Persons indebted either by Mortgage, Judgment, Boud, Promissory Note or otherwise, to THOMAS HEATH HAVILAND, Esq., late Colonial Secretary of this Island, are desired forthwith to make payment of the respective sums due by them as aforesaid to the Subscriber, who is duly authorised by Power of Attorney, to receive and give the necessary discharges for the same. And all Persons to whom the said Thomas Heath Haviland is indebted, are requested to furnish their Accounts for payment.

T. HEATH HAVILAND,
Barrister-at-Law.

Queen Square, Nov. 29, 1852. Barrister-at-Law

ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL.

ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL.

Between Spring and Broome Streets, Broadway,
NEW YORK.

TREADWELL, ACKER & Co., PROPRIETORS.

This magnificent Marrier Hotel, unequalled in architectural beauty, and in all the appliances that minister to convenience, comfort and luxury, will be opened about the 1st December next, by the Sabscribers. Centrally situated between the fashiousble and besiness portions of the city, it presents unrivalled advantages in point of location. The edifice was erected for the lessess, Mesers. TREADWELL & ACKER, by D. H. Haight, Eq., and the interior arrangements as regards ventilation, &c., are on an entirely original plan. It is the design of the undersigned to render the ST. NICHOLAS in all respects a MODEL HOTEL of the very highest class, and to give it a reputation in all its departments which shall be known and appreciated throughout the civilized world.

J. P. TREADWELL, J. P. ACKER, V. WHITCOMB.

New York, November 20, 1852.

New York, November 20, 1852.

A CARD.

MRS. WINSLOW TO THE LADIES.

NAMES. WINSLOW, an old an experienced nurse and Female Physician, would call the attention of the Ladies to her Soothing Syrup for children techning. It will immediately relieve them from pain, allay all spasmodic action, soften the gums, reduce inflammation, and is sure to regulate the Bowels. Depend upon it Mothers, it will give rest to yourselves and retief and health to you, children.

Price, 25 cents per bottle.

We have sold very large quantities of Mrs. Winslow's Southing Syrup during the past six years, several thousand the fast year. We believe, it the best medicine in the world for children techning or for the cure of Dysentry and Diarrhea in Children, whether it arises from techning or any other cause. It gives universal satisfaction—never never beard a complaint from any one using it, never sold a medicine so universally successful in relieving pain and effecting cures—relief is a beolutely sure.

CURTIS & PERKINS,
Druggins, Bangor, Me

WONDER OF THE WORLD.

Gravel Curvel of five years standing.

Messrs. Oursis & Prarxins, Banger, Me.

Gentlemen.—I have been entirely curvel of the Gravel, by the us of your Cramp and Pain Killer. I commenced taking the Cramp and Pain Killer in the Spring of 1847. I had been a great sufferer for ten years previous; some four or five years of the time is suffered beyond all my powers to describe.

During this time, I have had medical sid, and tried various apecifics, but found very little relief until I obtained your Cramp and Pain Killer. In one mouth after I commenced using it, I began to grow batter. I continued to use it for a year, all the time improving until I was entirely cured.

MILES STAPLES.

Prospect. Me., Jan. 29, 1851.

We, the undersigned, are well acquainted with the above case, and certify to the above statement of finels.

CHARLES CLIFFORD, WONDER OF THE WORLD.

CHARLES CLIFFORD, HANNAH CLIFFORD, STANTON ELLIS.

STANTON ELLIS.

Doctor Toby, a regular practising Physician, of East Machias, writes us under date of March20, 1847;

"Please send me half a gallon of your Cramp and Fain Killer—it is the best medicine to cure what it is represented to, that I everused."

The Doctor first made use of it in his own case, for a sever sprain in the shoulder, caused by the upsetting of a stage, and found immediate relief, and some swequested in his practice.

Rad the following—It speaks for itself.

RHEUMATISM CURED.

I certify that I was efflicted with a violent Rheimms-

Read the following. It speaks for itself.

RHEUMATISM CURED.

I certify, that I was afflicted with a violent Rhoumstie pain in the small of my back, which entirely disabled me, so that I could not get up without the greatest pain and effort; nor could I walk without a cane, and intervery little with. I applied Doctor Johnson's Anodyne Liniment, or Liquid Opedaldoe, and several other remedies, without any relief. After suffering in this way about a week, I purchased a bottle of Cramp and Pain Killer, prepared by Cuarts & Perrittely relieved and free from pain, and amenow actively well. I also cured a friend of mine, who had been suffering for a long time with a lame side, with the same bottle. I believe it the best medicibe in the world, and an happy to add my teatimony in its favor.

N. B.—Be sure and call for CURTIS & PERKINS'. Cramp Pain Killer. All others bearing this name are base imitations.

Price 25 cents par bottle. For Sale by

Chalottetown, June 14, 1892.

Improvement of HASZARD'S GAZETTE. WICE A WEEK! IMPORTANT TO TOWN and COUNTRY SUBSCRIBERS

THE management of the Newspaper which for the last 30 years, has been accessfull conducted by J. D. Haszand, Eq., is now transferred to the Subscriber, who will assume all thresponsibilities thereof after the publication of the present number.

The circulation of

the present number.

The circulation of Hazzard's Gezette is, at present, and has always been, greater than that of any other newspaper in this Colony; and—availing himself of some of the greatest recent improvements which have been made in the art and machinery of the Printer,—its new proprietor and publisher hopes he shall be able utill to secure for it the first place in the public estimation. stimation.

To this end, he has, at a considerable outlay,

The subscriber is the Subscriber, at his office, Charlottetown.

L. W. GALL, Agent.

Fire! Fire! Fire!! Secure your Property at a suving of fifty per cent.

THES can only be done by Insuring in the MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

This is the only Office where claims for loss can be met, without reference to a foreign Company.

Blank forms of application, and any other information can be obtained at the Secretary and Treasurer's Office, Kent Street.

April 6, 1882.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber being about to close his business and before a comment at New London, requests all persons indebeted to him, either by Note of Hand or Book Account, to come forward immediately and make arrangements for the settlement of their Accounts, otherwise they will be placed in the hands of his Attorney for collection.

D. MORRISON.

NOTICE.

THE TENANTS of THOMAS HEATH HAVILAND, Eaq, on Townships Numbers 43 and 56 and other Lands in this Island, are requested to make immediate payment of the amount of Rent dee by them to the Subscriber; who is duly authorised to receive and grant receipts for the same.

THEATH HAVILAND.

Barrister-at-Law.

Queen Square, Nov. 29, 1882.

Isl.

Stimation.

To this end, he has, at a considerable outlay, purchased a Powen Papez, requisite for its froper erection. About the beginning of February, he expects to have it in perfect working order; and—that being accomplished will, afterwards, issue Hozzard's Gezette TWICE a seeck, of the same size as that in which it is at present published, and, to Subscribers and Advertisers, are so apparent, that they require no comment, and a due appreciation of it, by the public, will, it is hoped, appear in the increased patronage between the increased patronage the increased patronage between the increased patronage is the time the increased patrona

matter, free from sectarpan onas; and by comprehensive notices of Social and Political Reformations, now happily in progress amongst all the civilized nations of the earth, there will always be manifest in the management of Haszard's Gazette, an earnest desire to provide valuable and acceptable instruction and entertainment for all classes amongst its readers.

And, further,—that the patrons of Haszard's Gazette may be duly apprised of all Pullac Notices proceeding from the Government,—they will regularly appear in it—gratuiously published—under one general head.

For the transmission of Important News, by means of the Electric Teledraph, the subscriber has also made arrangements with Comensional Social Soc

28th Dec. 1852.

. THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

GOVERNOR—THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE HEAD OFFICE-22 St. Andrew Square, Edin

Head Office—22 St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh.
Board of Management in Halifax for Noua
Scotia and Prince Edward Island—
Hon, M. B. Almon, Banker.
Hon, William A. Black, Banker.
Lewis Blins, Eq.
Charles Twining, Eq., Barrister.
John Bayley Bland, Eq.
Hon. Alexander Keith, Merchant.
James Stewart, Eq., Solicitor.
Medical Adviser—A. F. Sawers.
Agent & Secretary—Matthew H. Richey, Solicitor.
The following gentlemen have been appointed Officers of the Company in Prince Edward Island, and will be prepared to furnish information as to the principles and practice of the Company and the rates of Assurance.

Assurance.
Charlottetown—Medical Adviser—H. A. Johnston, M. D. Agent—E. L. Lydiard.
Georgetown—Medical Adviser—David Kaye, M. D. Agent—William Sanderson.
St. Eleanor's—Medical Adviser—Joseph Bell, M.

D. Agent—Thomas Hunt.
MATTHEW H. RICHEY.

Books Just Received. HOOKS JUST RECEIVED.
ATHAM'S MAN and his migrations, Gerald-Milco, the narative of a residence in a Brazilian Valley
Hand Book of Life insurance
Nortum's Literary Almanack
The Naval Dry Docks of the United States
GEORGE T. HASZARD.

REMOVAL.

Mrs. SELDON.
CRATEFULLY acknowledges the liberal patron of age received from her friends, and begs to inform them, that she has removed to that commedious house opposite the New TEMPERANCE HALL, where process the New Temperature of the best To Profess the trusts, by keeping on hand a supply of the best To Profess GLNGER BEER, LEMON SYRUP, &c., DEAR of their favors. Fa- you a testi to merit a continuance of their favors. Fa-milies, Picnic Parties, &c., supplied with any quantity. A few respectable BOARDERS can be June 1, 1852.

FOR CHARLOTTETOWN. THE Superior first-class A 1, fast salling Barque SIR ALEXANDER, 309 tone, Captain John Walsh, will sail from Liverpool, G. B., on the 2d of April, 1853. This Barque has comfortable accommodations for CABIN and STEERAGE PASSENGERS; and as the Owner has had the vessed built and fitted up expressly for the carrying trade between this Port and Liverpool, hopes to merit a share of public patronage. Rate of Freight and Pussage thederate. For further particulars, please enquire of Messra. D. Cannon, Sons & Co., Liverpool, or to the owner.

APOTHECARIES HALL

The Old Esta blished HOUSE,

CHARLOTTETOWN, JANUARY, 1853.

T. DESBRISAY & Co.

ITAYE just received, per late arrivals from London, Dablin, United States and Halfax, their Lexication of the Season, comprising, in the whole, an Extensive and Varied Assortment of Extensive states of the Extensive and Present Spring of the Extensive Spring of the Extensi

FALL SUPPLY. SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE, & GENERAL ASSORTMENT

BRITISH MANUFACTURED GOODS, MILLINERY, &c. &c.
Just arrived per Barque Sir Alexander, from Eng-land. WM. HEARD.

Great George Street, Oct. 12, 1822.

JUST RECEIVED, A further Supply of New Goods, AT THE LONDON HOUSE,

AT THE LONDON HOUSE, per Steemship Canade via Halifaz

THE listest styles in Mantles and Dress Materials, viz.:—Norwich glaces Velonas, astin-atripe crape Lustres, Robes in new styles; Lyonese Cloth in varied colours; Gents. fancy winter Vesting; Ludies' white and black satin Stippens; do. French, Morocco and patent leather Slippers; white Kid Gloves; extra French, white satin Ritheau; Ladies' mohair Nets; parse, Barbers' and Tailors' coloured Twists.

A large sariets, of Articles estitable for Christmas Boxes and New Year's Gifts.

2000 Pieces of English and American ROOM PAPERING, from 6d, per piece upwards; Paper window Curtains, very handeome.

Atso,

A choice lat of TEAS, very cheap; moist and London Loaf SUGAR, Poncheons Molasses, superior Currants, Raisins, Candied Citron, Spices of all tinde, Starch, Soap, Candies, Mustard, Fig Blue, Indigo, Legwood, Redwood, Alum, Sole Leather, &c. &c.

For Sale by the Subscriber at his usual low rates, for PROMPT PAYMENT.

HENRY HASZARD.

Great George-street, Charlottetown, Dec. 21, 1852

HENRY HASZARD.

Great George-street, Charlottetown, Dec. 21, 1852.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF LOSS OF HEALTH, DISORDERED STOMACH, INDIGESTION AND DETERMINATION OF BLOOD TO THE HEAD.

DETERMINATION OF BLOOD TO THE HEAD.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. John Lloyd, of Erw
wen, near Harleth, Merionethabire.

To Professor Hollowax,
Sin,—I avail myself of the first opportunity of informing you, that, for a very long period, I was afflicted
with a dangerous giddiness and frequent swimmings
in the head, attended by loss of appetite, disordered
stomach, and generally impaired health. Every means
had failed to give me any permanent relief, and at
length it became so alarming, that I was really straid
of going about without an attendant. In this melnacholy condition, I waited personally upon Mr. Hughes,
Chemist, Harlech, for the purpose of consulting him
as to what I had better do; he kindly recommended
your Pille, I tried them without delay, and after taking them for a short time I am happy to bear testimony to their wonderful efficacy. I am h.w restored
to perfect health, and enabled to resume my- swail
duties. You are at liberty to publish this letter in
any way you filey think proper.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,
(Signed) JOHN LLOYD.

MIRAGULOUS CURE OF DROPSY.

MIRACULOUS CURE OF DROPSY.

MIRACULOUS CURE OF DROPSY.

Extract of a Letter from Edward Rowley, Esq., of India Walk, Tobago, dated April 8th, 1852.

To Professor Holloway,

DEAR SIR—I deem it a duty I owe to you and the public at large to inform you of a most miraculous recovery from that dreadful disease, Dropsy, and which, under God, was effected by your invaluable Pills. I was tapped five times within eight months, and skilfully treated by two medical practitioners, but could not get cared, until I had recourse to your remedy, and notwithstabiling all I had undergone, this miraculous medicine cured me in the course of six weeks. (Signed) EDWARD ROWLEY.

INFALLIBLE CURE OF A STOMACH COMPLAINT. WITH INDIGESTION ARD VIOLENT

PLAINT, WITH INDIGESTION AND VIOLENT

PLAINT, WITH INDIGESTION ARD VIOLENT HEAD-ACHES.

Extract of a Letter from S. Gowen, Chemist, of Ciiflon, Near Bristol, dated July 14th, 1852.

To Professor Holloway,
Dear Sir—I am requested by a Lety named Thomas, just arrived from the West India, to acquaint you, that, for a period of eight years havelf and family suffered from continual bad health, arising from disorders of the Liver and Stomach, Indigestica, loss of Appetite, violent Head-aches, pains in the side weakness and general debility, for which she comulted the most eminent men in the colony, but without any beneficial result; at last, she had recourse to your invaluable Pills, which in a very short time effected as great a change for the better, that she continued them, and the whole family were restored to health and strength. Further she desires me to say, that she has witnessed their extraordinary virtues in those complaints incidental to children, particularly in cases of Measles and Scarlatina, having effected positive cures of these diseases with no other remedy.

(Signed) S. GOWEN.

A DANGEROUS LIVER COMPLAINT AND SPASM IN THE STOMACH EFFECTUALLY CURED. Copy of a Letter from Mr. Bostock, Druggist, of Ashton under Lyne, dated July 31, 1852.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Bottock, Druggist, of Ashon under Lyne, dated July 31, 1852.

To Professor HOLLOWAY,
DEAN SIR—I have much pleasure in handing to you a testimonial of the efficacy of your Medicines. A person in this neighbourhood, with whom I am well acquainted, was affected for a long time with violent spasmodic pains in the stomach and liver, arising from frequent colds, smells of phint, and the effects of a steoping position, which he was obliged to assume in his business. The spasme were of an alarming character, and frequently left him in a weak and debilitated coudition. At length the heard of the salutary effects of your invaluable Pills, and was induced to give them a trial. The first dose gave him considerable relief, and by following them up in accordance with your directions, they have acted so wonderfully in cleaning the liver and atomach, and strengthening the digestive organs, that he has been restored to the enjoyment of good health.

I remain, dear Sir, yours faithfully, (Signed) WHLIAM BOSTOCK.

These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious an

the algestive organs, but in his been resource to the enjoyment of good health.

I remain, dear Sir, yours faithfully, (Signed) WILLIAM BOSTOCK.

These celebrated Pills are wooderfully efficacious in the following complaints.

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Nov. 16, 1852.

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