HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

FARMERS' JOURNAL, AND COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

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Hazzard's Gazette.

GEORGE T. HASZARD, Proprietor and Publisher, Published every Wednesday and Saturday mornings, Office, South side, Queen Square, P. E. Island.

TERMS—Annual Subscription, 15s. Discount for cash in advance.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

For the first insertion, occupying the space of 4 lines, including head, 2s.—6lines, 2s. 6d.—9 lines, 3s.—12lines, 3s. 6d.—20 lines, 4s.—30 lines, 5s.—40 lines, 6s.—and 20s. 6d.—80lines, 6d.—and 2d. for each additional line. One fourth of the above for each continuance.

Advertisements not without limitation, will be continued until forbid.

COMMISSARIAT.

DRAFTS at sight on the Commissariat Chest at Halifax, will be given in exchange for British Coins, or Mexican Dollars, at par.

JAMES B. LUNDY, D. A. C. G.

Commissariat, P. E. Island, 1st July, 1853.

Summer Arrangement of Mails.

THE MAILS for the neighbouring Provinces will be made up until further Notice every TUESDAY and THURSDAY NIGHT, at Nine o'clock, and forwarded via PICTOU, and the MAILS for England will be closed upon the following days at the same hour.

Tuesday,	May 10,	Tuesday,	August 2,
"	May 24,	"	August 16,
"	June 7,	"	August 30,
"	June 21,	"	Sept. 13,
"	July 5,	"	Sept. 27,
"	July 19,	"	October 11.

Letters to be *registered*, and Newspapers, must be mailed half an hour before the time of closing.

THOMAS OWEN, Postmaster General.

General Post Office, April 30, 1853.

Georgetown Mails.

THE MAILS for Georgetown until further Notice, will be made up and forwarded every Monday and Friday morning at nine o'clock.

THOS. OWEN, Postmaster General.

May 2, 1853.

Mail Steamer "Fairy Queen."

W. R. BULYEA, Commander,

WILL leave (till further notice) for Bedeque and Shediac every Monday evening, at 8 o'clock; will leave Bedeque at 7 o'clock, Tuesday morning, for Shediac; returning, will leave Shediac at 2 p. m. same day, Tuesday, and Bedeque at 8 o'clock, in the evening for Charlottetown.

Will leave Pictou, every Wednesday and Friday morning, at 6 o'clock, till further notice. For Freight or Passage, apply to the Hon W. W. LORD, Charlottetown, JAMES C. POPE, Esq., Bedeque, or to the Master on board.

Fares low to Shediac, and as usual to Pictou.

Charlottetown, May 30, 1853.

CARD.

GEO. P. TANTON'S DAGUERREAN GALLERY, Great George Street, opposite Mr. T. H. Watt's, where Likenesses are taken by the most improved Northern Sky-light—the only light that can produce a good picture.

A good assortment of Lockets, Frames, and plain and fancy Cases kept constantly on hand.

Rooms open from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.

Morning light is most profitable for rapid process, such as children, &c.

May 14. 3m.

A CARD.

THE undersigned having this day entered into *CO-PARTNERSHIP* as GENERAL and COMMISSION MERCHANTS, their Business heretofore carried on by them individually, will in future be conducted under the Name and Firm of *LONGWORTH & YATES.*

FRANCIS LONGWORTH,
ALBERT R. YATES.

Charlottetown, P. E. Island,
June, 16th, 1853.

N. B. The AUCTION business will in all times receive their best attention.

R. B. IRVING,

NOTARY PUBLIC, CONVEYANCER, AND ACCOUNTANT.

OFFICE—over the Bookstore of Mr. G. T. Haszard, Queen's Square (South side), Charlottetown.

☞ Deeds of Conveyance of all descriptions, of Leasehold and Freehold Estate, including Assignments, Mortgages, &c., Letters of Attorney, Bonds, Indentures of Apprenticeship, Bills of Sale, Charter Parties, Arbitration Bonds and Awards, Petitions, &c., prepared with accuracy and despatch; Merchants' Books, Partnership and other complicated Accounts, &c., arranged and balanced at moderate charge.

"Temperance Hall Company."

AT A MEETING of the Directors of the above Company, held in the Temperance Hall, this evening, the following Resolution was unanimously adopted viz:—

"RESOLVED, That the Treasurer (Mr. John W. Morrison,) be instructed to take the necessary legal measures for the recovery of all monies Subscriptions to the Temperance Hall Company."

By Order,
J. D. COOPER, Secy.

Charlottetown, March 17, 1853.

To the Tenantry on that part of Lot or Township No. 18, the Property of the Undersigned.

TAKE NOTICE that we have this day revoked and made void a certain Deed Poll, or Power of Attorney, made and given by us to JAMES PRO, Esq., of Port Hill, bearing date the Fifth day of February, One thousand Eight hundred and Fifty two, and that we have resumed the management of the said Property ourselves. All sums of money, therefore, due to us for Rent, or arrears of Rent, by you, are hereby required to be paid to us without delay. Dated at Charlottetown, this Second day of June, 1853.

ELLEN STEWART,
MARY STEWART,
MARGARET STEWART.

Quarterly Session, G. D.

THE next Quarterly Session of the Grand Division S. of T. P. E. Island, will be opened on Monday, the twenty-fifth day of July next, in the Temperance Hall, Princetown, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

F. DESBRISAY, G. S.

Charlottetown, June 30th, 1853. All the papers.

UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.

CHAP. XIII.

An Authentic Ghost Story—The haunted Garret—Escape of Cassy and Emmeline—Cassy and George Shelby—Madame de Thoux—Discoveries.

For some remarkable reason, ghostly legends were uncommonly rife, about this time, among the servants on Legree's place.

It was whisperingly asserted that footsteps, in the dead of night, had been heard descending the garret-stairs, and patrolling the house. In vain the doors of the upper entry had been locked; the ghost either carried a duplicate key in its pocket, or availed itself of a ghost's immemorial privilege of coming through the keyhole, and promenaded as before, with a freedom that was alarming.

Authorities were somewhat divided as to the outward form of the spirit, owing to a custom quite prevalent among negroes—and, for aught we know among whites too—of invariably shutting the eyes, and covering up heads under blankets, petticoats, or whatever else might come in use for a shelter, on these occasions. Of course, as everybody knows, when the bodily eyes are thus out of the lists, the spiritual eyes are uncommonly vivacious and perspicacious; and therefore there were abundance of full-length portraits of the ghost, abundantly sworn and testified to, which, as is often the case with portraits, agreed with each other in no particular, except the common family peculiarity of the ghost tribe—the wearing of a *white sheet*. The poor souls were not versed in ancient history, and did not know that Shakspeare had authenticated this costume, by telling how

"the *sheeted* dead
Did squeak and gibber in the streets of Rome;"

and therefore their all hitting upon this is a striking fact in pneumatology, which we recommend to the attention of spiritual media generally.

Be it as it may, we have private reasons for knowing that a tall figure in a white sheet did walk, at the most approved ghostly hours, around the Legree premises—pass out the doors, glide about the house—disappear at intervals, and, reappearing, pass up the silent stair-way, into that fatal garret; and that, in the morning, the entry doors were all found shut and locked as firm as ever.

Legree could not help overhearing this whispering; and it was all the more exciting to him from him. He drank more brandy than usual; held up his head briskly, and swore louder than ever in the day-time; but he had bad dreams, and the visions of his head on his bed were anything but agreeable. The night after Tom's body had been carried away he rode to the next town for a carouse, and had a high one. Got home late and tired; locked his door, took out the key, and went to bed.

After all, let a man take what pains he may to hush it down, a human soul is an awful, ghostly unquiet possession for a bad man to have. Who knows the metes and bounds of it? Who knows its awful perhapses—those shudderings and tremblings, which it can no more live down than it can outlive its own eternity? What a fool is he who locks his door to keep out spirits, who has in his own bosom a spirit he dares not meet alone—whose voice, smothered far down, and piled over with mountains of earthliness, is yet like the forewarning trumpet of doom!

But Legree locked his door and set a chair against it; he set a night-lamp at the head of his bed; and he put his pistols there. He examined the catches and fastenings of the windows, and then swore "he didn't care for the devil and his angels," and went to sleep.

Well, he slept, for he was tired—slept soundly. But, finally, there came over his sleep a shadow—a horror—an apprehension of something dreadful hanging over him. It was his mother's shroud, he thought; but Cassy had it, holding it up, and showing it to him. He heard a confused noise of screams and groanings; and with it all, he knew he was asleep, and he struggled to wake himself. He was half awake. He was sure something was coming into his room. He knew the door was opening, but he could not stir hand or foot. At last he turned, with a start; the door was open, and he saw a hand putting out his light.

It was a cloudy, misty, moonlight, and there he saw it!—something white, gliding in! He heard the still rustle of its ghostly garments. It stood still by his bed; a cold hand touched his; a voice said three times, in a low, fearful whisper, "Come! come! come!" And while he lay sweating with terror, he knew not when or how, the thing was gone. He sprang out of bed, and pulled at the door. It was shut and locked, and the man fell down in a swoon.

After this, Legree became a harder drinker than ever before. He no longer drank cautiously; prudently, but imprudently and recklessly.

There were reports around the country, soon after, that he was sick and dying. Excess had brought on that frightful disease that seems to throw the lurid shadows of coming retribution back into the present life. None could bear the horrors of that sick room, when he raved and screamed, and spoke of sights which almost stopped the blood of those who heard him; and, at his dying bed, stood a stern, white, inexorable figure, saying, "Come! come! come!"

By a singular coincidence, on the very night that this vision appeared to Legree, the house-door was found open in the morning, and some of the negroes had seen two white figures gliding down the avenue towards the high road.

It was near sunrise when Cassy and Emmeline paused, for a moment, in a little knot of trees near the town.

Cassy was dressed after the manner of the Creole Spanish ladies—wholly in black. A small black bonnet on her head, covered by a veil thick with embroidery, concealed her face. It had been agreed that, in their escape, she was to personate the character of a Creole lady, and Emmeline that of her servant.

Brought up, from early life, in connexion with the highest society, the language, movements, and air of Cassy, were all in agreement with this idea; and she had still enough remaining with her of a once splendid wardrobe, and sets of jewels, to enable her to personate the thing to advantage.

She stopped in the outskirts of the town, where she had noticed trunks for sale, and purchased a handsome one. This she requested the man to send along with her. And, accordingly, thus escorted by a boy wheeling her trunk, and Emmeline behind her, carrying her carpet bag and sundry bundles, she made her appearance at the small tavern, like a lady of consideration.

The first person that struck her, after her arrival, was George Shelby, who was staying there, awaiting the next boat.

Cassy had remarked the young man from her loophole in the garret, and seen him bear away the body of Tom, and observed, with secret exultation, his rencontre with Legree. Subsequently, she had gathered, from the conversations she had overheard among the negroes, as she glided about in her ghostly disguise after night-fall, who he was, and in what relation he stood to Tom. She, therefore, felt an immediate accession of confidence when she found that he was, like herself, awaiting the next boat.

Cassy's air and manner, address, and evident command of money, prevented any rising disposition to suspicion in the hotel. People never inquire too closely into those who are fair on the main point of paying well—a thing which Cassy had foreseen when she provided herself with money.

In the edge of the evening, a boat was heard coming along, and George Shelby handed Cassy aboard, with the politeness which comes naturally to every Kentuckian, and exerted himself to provide her with a good state-room.

Cassy kept her room and bed, on pretext of illness, during the whole time they were on Red river; and was waited on with obsequious devotion by her attendant.

When they arrived at the Mississippi River, George, having learned that the course of the strange lady was upward, like his own, proposed to take a state-room for her on the same boat with himself—good-naturedly compassionating her feeble health, and desirous to do what he could to assist her.

Behold, therefore, the whole party safely transferred to the good steamer Cincinnati, and sweeping up the river under a powerful head of steam.

Cassy's health was much better. She sat upon the guards, came to the table, and was remarked upon in the boat as a lady that must have been very handsome.

From the moment that George got the first glimpse of her face, he was troubled with one of those fleeting and indefinite likenesses which almost everybody can remember, and has been, at times, perplexed with. He could not keep himself from looking at her, and watching her perpetually. At table, or sitting at her state-room door still she would encounter the young man's eye fixed on her, and politely withdrawn, when she showed, by her countenance, that she was sensible of the observation.

Cassy became uneasy. She began to think that he suspected something; and finally resolved to throw herself entirely on generosity, and entrusted him with her whole history.

George was heartily disposed to sympathize with any one who had escaped from Legree's plantation—a place that he could not remember or speak of with patience; and, with the courageous disregard of consequences which is characteristic of his age and state, he assured her that he would do all in his power to protect and bring them through.

The next state-room to Cassy's was occupied by a French lady, named De Thoux, who was accompanied by a fine little daughter, a child of some twelve summers.

This lady, having gathered from George's conversation that he was from Kentucky, seemed evidently disposed to cultivate his acquaintance; which design she was seconded by the graces of her little girl, who was about as pretty a plaything as ever diverted the weariness of a fortnight's trip on a steamboat.

George's chair was often placed at her state-room door; and Cassy, as she sat upon the guards, could hear their conversation.

Madame de Thoux was very minute in her inquiries as to Kentucky, where she said she had resided in a former period of her life. George discoverd, to his surprise, that her former residence must have been in his own vicinity; and her inquiries showed a knowledge of people and things in his region that was perfectly surprising to him.

"Do you know," said Madame de Thoux to him one day, "of any man in your neighbourhood of the name of Harris."

"There is an old fellow of that name lives not far from my father's place," said George.

"We never have had much intercourse with him, though."

"He is a large slave-owner, I believe!" said Madame de Thoux, with a manner which seemed to betray more interest than she was exactly willing to show.

"He is," said George, looking rather surprised at her manner.

"Did you ever know of his having—perhaps you may have heard of his having a mulatto boy, named George?"

"Oh, certainly—George Harris—I know him well; he married a servant of my mother's but has escaped now to Canada."

"He has!" said Madame de Thoux, quickly.

"Thank God!"

George looked a surprised inquiry, but said nothing.

Madame de Thoux leaned her head on her hand, and burst into tears. "He is my brother!" she said.

"Madame;" said George, with a strong accent of surprise.

"Yes," said Madame de Thoux, lifting her head proudly, and wiping her tears; "Mr. Shelby, George Harris is my brother."

"I am perfectly astonished," said George, pushing back his chair a pace or two, and looking at Madame de Thoux.

"I was sold to the South when he was a boy," said she. "I was bought by a good and generous man. He took me with him to the West Indies, set me free, and married me. He is but lately that he died, and I was coming up to Kentucky to see if I could find and redeem my brother."

"I have heard him speak of a sister Emily, that was sold South," said George.

"Yes, indeed! I am the one," said Madame de Thoux. "Tell me what sort of a"——

"A very fine young man," said George, "notwithstanding the curse of slavery that lay on him. He sustained a first-rate character, both for intelligence and principle. I know, you see," he said, "because he married in our family."

"What sort of a girl? said Madame de Thoux, eagerly.

"A treasure!" said George. "A beautiful, intelligent, amiable girl. Very pious. My mother had brought her up, and trained her as carefully, almost, as a daughter. She could read and write, embroider and sew beautifully, and was a beautiful singer."

"Was she born in your house?" said Madame de Thoux.

"No. Father bought her once, in one of his trips to New Orleans, and brought her up as a present to mother. She was about eight or nine years old then. Father would never tell mother what he gave for her; but, the other day, on looking over his old papers, we came across the bill of sale. He paid an extravagant sum for her, to be sure—I suppose, on account of her extraordinary beauty."

George sat with his back to Cassy, and did not see the absorbed expression of her countenance as he was giving these details.

At this point in the story she touched his arm, and, with a face perfectly white with interest, said, "Do you know the means of the people he bought her of?"

"A man of the name of Simmons, I think, was the principal in the transaction—at least, I think that was the name on bill of sale."

"O my God!" said Cassy, and fell insensible on the floor of the cabin.

George was wide-awake now, and so was Madame de Thoux. Though neither of them could conjecture what was the cause of Cassy's fainting—still they made all the tumult which is proper in such cases—George upsetting a wash-pitcher, and breaking two tumblers, in the warmth of his humanity; and various ladies in the cabin, hearing that somebody had fainted, crowded the state-room door, and kept out all the air they possibly could; so that, on the whole, everything was done that could be expected.

Poor Cassy, when she recovered, turned her face to the wall, and wept and sobbed like a child—perhaps, mother, you can tell what she was thinking of? Perhaps you cannot; but she felt as sure, in that hour, that God had mercy on her, and that she should see her daughter—as she did months afterwards—when—but we anticipate.

THE PRAYING MACHINE

Well, who ever heard of a praying machine before? What can be meant by it? Where is it to be seen? How is it to be used? Such, we can well imagine, will be the exclamations of some of our young readers, when they hear of this extraordinary contrivance.

But if it were merely to be looked at as a wonderful thing, we should not have given it a place in the "Instructor." No: it is a vain and foolish thing—we might almost say that it is a *horrible* thing; for it is a means by which the poor, ignorant, and sinful people of Thibet—a country to the north east of India think that God can be prayed to and worshipped! And how insulting must this be to Him who has told us that He is a Spirit and that they who worship Him must do so "in spirit and in truth!"

It appears that the people of Thibet suppose that the more prayers a person can repeat, the more merit he has in the sight of God. As a means, therefore, of multiplying their prayers, they have invented these praying machines. They are either wooden, or iron, or copper cylinders, which they fill with a long but narrow roll of paper or cloth, on which their idols and symbols are painted, and below are prayers, either printed or written, in the language of the country. The cylinder has a rod lengthwise through the centre, upon which it is made to turn round. Some of these praying machines are very large. A Missionary saw one of this kind, which was turned by a handle, and near which a number of people were sitting, in order that the wind caused by turning it might touch their faces, which is considered a blessed thing for them.

In some cases the people set up these machines in rivers, and small streams, near their houses, so that the water, by turning the cylinder, performs the necessary prayers for them! This we have represented in the sketch on the next page. The way the people manage it is this. They fix in the bed of the stream a post, with a hole bored in the top. Turning freely in this hole is a horizontal (or flat) cross of wood, to which is fastened the rod that passes through the cylinder. Now then, to make the machine go round, a stream of water is brought through a trunk of a tree, or some such simple channel, and made to fall just upon the cross of wood, which of course turns round, with the cylinder that is fastened to it. The cylinder represented in our picture is about a yard high, and half a yard across. There are prayers printed on the outside, but it is turning so fast that you cannot see them. The poor fellow who has put up this machine, and whose flat roofed cottage you see behind him seems very well satisfied to look quietly on, while his cylinder says his prayers for him.

The people are very unwilling to part with these machines. "Some time ago," writes a Missionary, "I met one of the people who was turning his praying machine most quickly whilst he walked; his small bundle of property being on his back. I stopped him, and asked him if he would sell me the machine. At length, after some difficulty with him, he consented, and I gave him three rupes, or six shillings for it. After I had paid him the money, and he had given me the machine, he asked me, after a little while, to give it him again. As soon as he had it in his hands once more, he put it three times to his forehead, made his salaam—or did reverence—to it, and then, poor fellow! he returned it to me, and off he went."

Such is the thick darkness of Thibet!

We will only add, that it has just struck us that it is possible there may be praying machines nearer home than in that distant country. What shall we say of the boy or girl who mutters over a number of prayers, either in or out of church, in which his heart is not engaged? Is he or she not a mere *praying machine*? and oh, how offensive to God!—*London Juv. Instructor.*

POPULATION OF THE GRAVE.

From extensive calculation, it seems the average of human births per second, since the birth of Christ to this time, is about 815? which gives about thirty-two thousand millions; and after deducting the present supposed population of the world (960,000,000), leaves the number of thirty-one thousand and forty millions that have gone down to the grave; giving death and the grave the victory over the living, to the number of thirty thousand and eight millions. Of this number in the grave, about

9,000,000,000 have died by war;
7,920,000,000 by famine and pestilence;
500,000,000 by martyrdom;
580,000,000 by intoxicating drink;
13,000,000,000 natural or otherwise.

Thus it will be seen that war and strong drink have sent nearly one-third of the human race to a premature grave.

The calculations upon this subject might be extended to an almost indefinite length, and perhaps, too, with propriety, if thought and meditation would dwell upon them and deduct the morals from each and every avenue. For instance, if strong drink has had its 580,000,000 of victims, how many more must it have before the moderate drinker will lay his shoulder to the pledge of reform; suppose but thirty days of intense agony and misery to be the lot of each drunkard's family of five each, what is the amount in the aggregate? Suppose it required even no more than *fifty* bushels of grain distilled to make a man a drunkard, how long would it last famishing Europe—nay, even the whole universal world? It would amount to fifty millions of barrels of flour.

Suppose again, that each drunkard loses or wastes only ten years of his life, at three shillings per day, how many solid globes of gold of the size of our earth would it (668, 080,000,000 dollars) purchase? Make your own calculations, not only upon these supposed cases, but any others of which the subject is susceptible, and the result will astonish you, and perhaps lead to a somewhat different course in life. These estimates are, many of them, below the reality.—*Merchants' Ledger.*

COWS LOSING THEIR MILK. A Correspondent at Columbia, Pa, says he has several cows dry up their milk in one night, so entirely, that from having giving a good quantity, they gave none of any consequence. He conjectures it was occasioned by their eating potatoes, which, in his neighbourhood, are this year very unsound.

We hear great complaints of a disease in potatoes in the quarter where our friend lives. Some accounts state that the death of animals had been occasioned by the defective or diseased potatoes—and we think it not unlikely they may have occasioned the trouble with the cows, especially if eaten in large quantitis.—*Albany Cultivator, Feb, 1844.*

As the disease has this year reached Nova Scotia, if any person should observe that the health of stock of any kind were affected by feeding with defective potatoes, he would confer an obligation upon Farmers by publishing the facts of the case. During the past month considerable quantities have been fed by different persons, to swine and cows in this neighbourhood, usually cutting off the most of the damaged portion of the potatoe, and some have given them to their cattle without removing the rotten portion: we have not as yet heard of any harm following.

We have formerly known a few instances of cows "drying up their milk in one night," and in every instance found that the inside of the mouth had turned yellow. They were quickly cured by giving two or three messes of bran, scalded with water, in which about two quarts of wild(red) cherry bark had been boiled, and in which half an ounce of soap was dissolved.

"Say, Sammy, why don't your mother mend that rip in your breeches?" "Oh! she's gone away to the sewing circle, to make cloths for the poor children."

JULY—WORK TO BE DONE.

The farmer now begins to reap some reward for honest toil, the results of his spring's labor are just assuming a tangible form in the harvest of grain and grass, which commences in the latter part of June with clover, and the early part of this month with orchard-grass, timothy, wheat, rye, &c.

A great variety of opinions exists as to the proper time for cutting wheat. The following accords with our experience in wheat growing:

"Experiments, careful and repeated,—the true touchstone of all theories—have solved the question of the period of cutting grain, in favor of *early harvesting*. Don't delay this, until the grain is either ripe or dead ripe, but cut a week or ten days before it is either the one or the other. As soon as the straw immediately below the head turns yellow, becoming hard and dry two or three inches length, no more nourishment can be received from the root, and for several reasons the sooner it is harvested, the better. Professor Norton, who justly ranks among the ablest agricultural chemists, says:

"The time of cutting grain very sensibly affects the proportion of flour and bran yielded by samples of it. Careful experiments have shown with regard to *wheat*, that when cut from ten to fourteen days before it is fully ripe, the grain not only weighs heavier, but measures more; it is positively better in quality, producing a larger proportion of fine flour to the bushel. When the grain is in the milk, there is but little wood fibre; nearly every thing is starch, gluten, sugar, &c., with a large percentage of water. If cut ten or twelve days before full ripeness, the proportion of wood fibre is still small; but as the grain ripens, the thickness of the skin rapidly increases, woody fibre being formed at the expense of the starch and sugar; these must obviously diminish in a corresponding degree, the quality of the grain being of course injured. The same thing is true as to all the other grains."

"If these things be so, of which there can be no doubt, this is truly an important matter in this large wheat-growing region. If grain cut two weeks before it is fully ripe will produce fifteen per cent more flour, and fourteen per cent greater weight of straw—both of a superior quality—in the aggregate, an important difference in product would result to the country from weakly harvesting. Every experiment, of which we have seen any account, proves unmistakably that such is the fact.

"For seed, it is thought that wheat should be suffered to stand until ripe. This is undoubtedly true, for all know that mature and perfect seed is necessary to produce healthy and vigorous plants. But this can be easily managed, by selecting a portion of the field to stand until the remainder of the harvest is completed."

We would recommend the use of a machine reaper for harvesting grain and cutting grass.

Great losses sometimes occur from the slow progress of cutting by hand, while, if a machine be used, the field may be cut at once and placed in a safe condition.

These reapers are so constructed, as to be easily converted into a mowing machine for cutting grass. They perform this operation equally as well as that of reaping grain.

Orchard grass should be cut while in flower. It is more tender, and will make better hay than when cut later. Timothy grass never should be cut until the seed has formed, and about the same rule may be applied as to grain crops. If left longer, it will become tough and wiry, the starch, &c., will become changed in part to woody fibre, and of course is less nutritious than when cut at the proper season.

Clover should be mown closely to the ground, and the after-growth will be more rapid and even than if cut irregularly. The season when clover has passed the point of full bloom, and the blossoms are slightly tinged with brown, seems to be the most proper period for cutting. The usual method of stirring out the green clover to the powerful influence of the June or July sun should be entirely abandoned. By this process the leaves are immediately dried up and lose their sweetness. Clover hay made in this way proves injurious to animals fed upon it. This is more particularly noticed in horses troubled with *heaves*.

The practice of some farmers is to follow the mowers—if the grass be dry—and lay up the clover in small heaps to remain so for two days to wilt, when they are turned over, aired, doubled, and then allowed to stand another day, turned up to the sun and air, and when freed from moisture carted into the barn. As soon as stored, it is usual to add from eight to twenty quarts of salt per ton. Some use no salt, but place a layer of straw alternately with a layer of clover, thus allowing them to stow it away in a fresh state. The use of too much salt is injurious to stock. Its tendency when used in large quantities is to purge the animal. This causes them to devour an inordinate quantity of food, with but slight benefit. Six to eight quarts of salt is an abundant supply for each ton of hay.

Timothy and other grasses are sometimes cured by merely exposing them to the sun by spreading, or allowing it to lay in the swath a day or two, but it is much better practice to throw it into snug cocks after the superabundant moisture is dried off by exposure to sun and wind. Hay well made in cocks is much more valuable than when cured in any other way. It retains its sweetness better, and will keep longer in a good state in the mow. Hay which has been properly cured will come out in the spring with a fresh green appearance, while that not so cured will have become mouldy and totally unfit to feed the stock. Let the motto be, "what is worth doing at all is worth doing well," and your animals will not suffer from the use of poorly prepared provender.

Strawberries grafted on Roses.—A short time ago there were exhibited in Paris, in a florist's shop on the Boulevard des Italiens, several rosetrees, upon which were grafted a few strawberry plants. This curiosity attracted much attention from the passers-by. The process by which it was effected was as follows:—In autumn a few dogroses of good sort, on their own roots, are selected and planted in pots; at the same time a well-rooted strawberry is placed with each rose planted just beneath the stem of the rose. In spring, when the runners of the strawberries soon make their own roots, in due time these roots are cut away, making the cuts as for a scion, and then they are grafted on the rosestem "without cutting or tearing the runners from the parent plant in the ground." In this way, the strawberries will vegetate upon the rose tree for some time.

What is "Canvassing?"—A witness having said, before the Clare election committee, that he had been 'all day canvassing,' was directed to 'define' canvassing, which he did thus—"To try to induce the voters to vote for Corny O'Brien; and if they would not, to give them drink till they could not vote at all."

A contemporary imagines that gold will go on increasing, until it becomes less valuable than old iron. In less than ten years he expects to see tenpenny nails take the place of breast pins. Gold in his opinion, is bound to be a drug, and, in a century from now, will only be used for coal-scuttles.

A singular mode of betting is resorted to on Sundays, on the western waters, on which days there is no card-playing allowed. The gamblers sit around a table, each having before him a lump of loaf sugar; a stake is put up by the players and he upon whose lump a fly lights first, wins the 'pile.' They also make side bets among themselves upon this important event. The excitement often waxes high, as the fly hovers over and around the sweet morsels undecided upon which to feast."

SCRAPS OF NEWS

A Noble Monument.—To honor the memory of the late Duke of Wellington, a magnificent school is to be established, at which children of army officers are to be admitted free of charge. The Queen heads the subscription with $5000; Prince Albert and the Duke of Cambridge (the Queen's Uncle) follow with $2,500 each; and there are several subscriptions ranging from $500 to $1000. The entire subscription already amounts to $400,000, and will probably be increased to $500,000. Isn't this better than a pyramid of useless granite?

The Christians in Turkey are said to be daily increasing in wealth, power, knowledge and enterprise, and, in the fulness of appointed time, it is not unlikely that they will supersede the Turks as the dominant race.

In answer to a question from Sir J. Pakington, relative to the affairs of Jamaica, Lord John Russell stated that the Government has the subject under consideration, and would be ready to propound a plan for the pacification of that colony in a few days.

Samples of Tea, grown near the Himalaya Mountains, have been exhibited in England.

Several Rabbis have declared the experiments of the turning tables are opposed to the law of Moses.

Gen. Sumner has been presented to Queen Victoria; but it is stated, that her Majesty refused to receive Mrs. Beecher Stowe at Court.

It is now perfectly understood, that the policy of the Pearce administration is strict non-intervention as regards European affairs, "except in a case of necessity so stern as to fall within the range of self-protection."

The New York Exhibition is positively to be opened on the 15th inst.; the inauguration to take place on the day previous. Preparations on an extensive scale are being made to put the affair through in good shape.

The heat appears to have been excessive in the several Atlantic cities, and quite a number of deaths are reported from the injudicious use of cold drinks. An unusual number of casualties, from lightning, fire, and steam, have occurred during the past week,—not less than *fourteen persons being Killed and as many others badly injured* on Friday the 1st instant.

The price paid for the steamer *Rose* by Messrs. S. Cunard & Co., is said to be £1000 stg. This fine little craft was formerly owned by James Peake, Esq., of Charlottetown, P. E. I., and having recently been put in a thorough repair, is at present nearly as good as new. It is further said that the Admiral pays £200 per month for the use of her during the present fishing season.—*Nova Scotian.*

The Hall of the Sons of Temperance at Kingston, Richibucto, was blown up with gunpowder on the night of the 25th ult. It is expected that the perpetrators of this piece of rascality will be brought to justice.

Speed.—A fast train on the Pennsylvania Railroad, when near Greensburg, lately, ran ten miles in seven and a half minutes, which is at the rate of eighty miles an hour.

On the Island of Martha's Vineyard, there has not been a criminal case in any of its courts for eighteen years. In connection with the above it is stated, that during that time, not a glass of liquor has been sold on the Island.

We learn, that the survey and location of the line of Railway between Shediac and the Bend is now completed, and that Mr. Morton, our Government Engineer, who is expected to arrive on Tuesday evening by the *Admiral*, will immediately proceed to inspect it, after which the work of construction will at once be commenced. It is said, that the time for the grand celebration of the turning of the first sod will not be fixed until the arrival of Mr. Jackson, who is expected by next steamer, but that it will probably take place about the middle of August. If Mr. Stephenson, Mr. Roney and Mr. Jackson could be induced to be present on this occasion, they would no doubt attract many of our neighbours, both east and west, and give the affair a world wide celebrity.

Of course the celebration must be in St. John, as Shediac or the Bend could by no possibility accommodate a tithe of the people who maybe expected to assemble.

HASZARD'S GAZETTE

Saturday, July 20, 1853.

ELECTION RETURNS.

The following are the numbers of votes declared for the respective candidates at the Sheriff's Courts held in the several counties.

Prince County.

Princetown Royalty.

M'Kay,	57	Sinclair,	35
Montgomery,	43		

First District.

Yeo,	326	Gorman,	173
Warburton,	295		

Second District.

Fraser,	334	Campbell,	168
Clark,	281		

Third District.

Lord,	341	Muirhead,	295
Conroy,	321	Welsh,	190

Warburton protested against Yeo—cause, that his proposer, Charles Craswell, Esq., was not a qualified person.

Sinclair protested, because the polling place was not held where he considers, the proper place.

Campbell protested against Clark's return—cause—John M'Kinnon, Esq., proposer—not qualified.

Queen's County.

Chedlottetown and Royalty.

Longworth,	272	Trenaman,	115
Palmer,	263		

First District.

McLeod,	581	Beer,	552
Coles,	566	Laird,	484

Second District.

Mooney,	789	Longworth,	486
McGill,	638		

Third District.

Douse,	502	Hazzard,	379
Davies,	498		

Mr. Beers demanded a Scrutiny, having objected to 52 votes given to Mr. Coles.

King's County.

Georgetown.

M'Aulay,	84	Hensley,	58
Haviland,	82	Ross,	48

First District.

McEachern,	286	M'Intosh,	223
McGowan,	249	Cooper,	161

Second District.

Whelan,	344	Desbrisay,	213
Jardine,	303		

Third District.

Wightman,	423	Thornton,	296
Goff,	383	Aldouse,	258

We have now before us the returns from all parts of the Island, which give us the same result, as we printed in our last with the exception of Mr. Warburton, who is in the place of Mr. Gorman.

Whelan's Gazette with the usually one sided and garbled way in which it always puts forth its statements, gives a *few* of the returns of the Poll where they are favorable,—*not in one instance correctly*—but says little or nothing where they in the least tell against the party. With such persons there is no manliness or honor, and we feel a reluctance upon entering into any controversy with antagonists so dishonorable. Why not give a fair statement of all; and then make what comment they please!

We shall commence our remarks with Charlottetown, here it will be seen the only man the Government could bring forward has been signally defeated, and little more than half the votes were polled which would have come forward had they been required.

In the first District, both of the two Government members have been virtually defeated, we doubt not the great Head himself will be found considerably behind hand, after the scrutiny.

In the second District the Government have got a new member returned, in place of their old one. who we doubt not will do their bidding, but they have gained nothing. Mr. Mooney, has declared himself free of any party, and, it is likely, he will be found voting with the new party as often as with the members of the present Government.

The third District has returned the same members—nothing gained here—but we do not doubt, had any other person than Mr. Davies offered, the Government would not have been able to return a member wedded to their principles—by the way Mr. Davies pledges himself to be free of party influence.—He has however yet to shew that he is.

King's County.

Georgetown has nobly sustained the cause of freedom, by returning her two old members, by a majority considerably larger than formerly. Whelan hopes to see the respectable voters of this and every other district swamped, by the idle and the profligate, for the person who after a few years, is not able to qualify himself to vote, must be indolent and dissolute indeed. Of course there may be occasional cases of misfortune or accident, but these we believe would be few.

The First District has returned two liberal candidates in opposition to the two radical destructive candidates in the especial favour of the Government. This is a sufficient evidence that the people of this district, wish to see Responsible Government carried out by other hands than those now in power.

The Second District.—Although the majority of votes given, are in favour of the old candidates, Mr. Desbrisay has demanded a scrutiny, and with every prospect of success he is now prosecuting it. He has objected to 156 votes.

The Third District has elected Mr. Wightman and Mr. Goff. The former has in many instances taken up arms against the present party, and although favourable to Responsible Government, would prefer to see it carried out by better, more honorable and more honest men. The latter gentlemen has been elected especially to oppose the destructive policy of the present party.

Prince County.

The Government Candidate was obliged to abandon the field for Princetown and Royalty, and the inhabitants have elected gentlemen, who will, we feel assured, oppose the policy of the present Government.

In the First and Second Districts, old members have been returned, and the Government have gained nothing. In the third District they have lost by the return of one of their most sturdy opposers, Dr. Conroy.

Upon the whole then, the returns are against the Government, and the demand of the country is for a more truly liberal, and less destructive policy. To call the present party Liberals is a misnomer, unless it be a liberal act to intimidate the honest, inoffensive man from voting, unless liberalism is, to be liberal with the public money for private uses—unless liberalism means, liberal in promises and reckless of performances, or to throw the selection of candidates into the hands of the lowest and least responsible in the community, if these are liberal acts and productive of the country's good, then the Government is liberal, but as we can prove, they are sacrificing the country for their own aggrandizement, as they are increasing its burdens, by pensioning individuals on the country in order to obtain the offices themselves, and as they are keeping up an agitation on the Land question, which they know can never be advantageous to the community, they should be styled by their proper name, as they most assuredly are, the most Radical Destructives that have ever yet disgraced our Legislature.

The late election has proved, the impossibility of carrying out the departmental system of Responsible Government in such a small place as Prince Edward Island. According to the principles laid down by the Radical party, we are virtually without an Attorney General, for that gentleman has been defeated by a large majority, considering the number of votes in the district—his opponents having each polled nearly half as many more than he. The question then, is, what should the present government do? They are unable to carry out their principles and if they knew their duty they would resign, or procure a seat for their Law officer. But no says Mr. Whelan "I did not get a seat to serve the people, it was to procure me a living, I will hold on, until they shove me out." "If you hold out" says Warburton, "so will I," "and so will I" says Fraser. It remains to be seen whether, the Attorney General himself will not resign; if we have rightly estimated the character of that gentleman, we think he will. By so doing, he will shew that he is willing to carry out the principles upon which he started, and that he is not bound to the party individually. Time will shew.

The Scrutiny in the First District of Queen's County.—The Sheriff having appointed 11 o'clock on Tuesday, (yesterday) at Wheatly River Bridge, as the day of commencement of the scrutiny demanded by Mr. George Beer, who contested the Election for the first District with the Hon. Mr. Coles. The former gentleman attended, and the Court having been opened in due form, the Sheriff took and subscribed the oath appointed to be taken by him, before William Craswell Esq., J.P., and then administered the requisite oaths, first to his own Clerk Mr. N. Lepage, and afterward to Mr. William Matheson, an Elector nominated by Mr. Beer, on his behalf. Neither Mr. Coles nor any one for him appeared. Mr. Beer tendered a bond of £200 guaranteeing the expences of proving the votes, that having been objected to might turn out to be good, to Mr. John Doirant, who it was thought was the agent of Mr. Coles there, as he had been at the hustings; but he declined taking it, alledging that he and Mr. Craswell, came merely as spectators. The bond was then given to the Sheriff and the Court was afterwards adjourned until 11 o'clock on Thursday next—to-morrow—at the same place.—*Com.*

We have little to remark on the communication, save that it appears to us extraordinary that Mr. Coles who also demanded a scrutiny should have declined to appear and nominate an Elector on his behalf. It is true he has given a written notice to the Sheriff that he does not intend to be present at the scrutiny, assigning as a reason, "That the Sheriff had already declared him George Coles *duly elected*" so the Sheriff did, as he was bound to do, his duty being only to ascertain in the first place who had the greatest number of votes on the poll book, then to wait for the space of one hour, in order to give time to ascertain whether any votes had polled twice, or polled in the wrong division. The hour having elapsed, and no such objections having been started, the Sheriff very properly declared Mr. M'Leod and Mr. Coles duly elected, and had not Mr. Beer come immediately forward and demanded a scrutiny, they would have been duly elected, and the Sheriff would have returned them so, simply without note or comment. The moment however Mr. Beer demanded the scrutiny the Sheriff's hands are tied up and he can no longer return Mr. Coles *duly elected*, but will have to await the event of the scrutiny and will then return the proceedings that have occurred at the Scrutiny, leaving the House to judge who, from what has been elicited there, had the greatest number of good and unobjectionable votes.

We have been given to understand that from a subsequent examination of the disputed votes Mr. Beer has not the least doubt but that the scrutiny will result in his favor. This may account for Mr. Coles' unwillingness to join.

SUPREME COURT.

TRIAL OF THOMAS HENDERSON.

Continued.

The first witness was Thomas Pierce, who testified that he was acquainted with the prisoner, who lives on the Winsloe road—that he was present at a party on the evening of his (prisoner's) daughter's marriage; he went there about 4 or 5 o'clock; deceased was stopping at Prisoner's house, and partook of dinner, and afterwards removed to a seat between the fire and the table. There was tea afterwards. Did not see deceased at the tea table. Heard deceased ask for tea. Prisoner's wife told him that he did not want it; upon which he called her a nasty dirty strumpet, or something of the kind. She called her husband, the prisoner, to come and keep his father quiet. The prisoner, upon this, came up, having in his hand a piece of iron, part of a sleigh shoe, which had been used as a poker; this he shook in a threatening manner over deceased's head, telling him at the same time, that if he did not hold his tongue he would strike him with it. Witness interfered, and begged the prisoner not to strike his father, and endeavoured to wrest the poker from his hand; they had a scuffle together and both fell, witness underneath; seen no blow struck. Witness's wife and brother-in-law came to him and begged him not to interfere; upon which he left the room, and shortly after went home. Heard the deceased cry out while he was outside the house.

The Prisoner's counsel declined cross examining.

James Offer—was at the wedding in the month of March last; went about 5 o'clock. Deceased was there; witness knew him, but not particularly well; he was an old man about 80, a cripple, could walk, but only with the assistance of crutches. Did not sit at table either at dinner or tea, but near it. Believe he heard him ask for tea a time or two. Prisoner told him to hold his tongue; deceased still kept asking for tea. Prisoner then got the poker and held it over his head. Prisoner had taken some liquor, but not enough, in witness's opinion, to affect his senses. Thomas Pierce jumped up and took prisoner away; others interfered and separated Pierce and him and took the poker from prisoner. No blow was struck to witness's knowledge; must have seen it if one had been. Prisoner afterwards grasped deceased by the hair of the head and threw him down upon the stone hearth; he fell pretty heavily he let him lie there, till I picked him up and sat him again in his chair. Some little while after, prisoner threw him down on the hearth in the same way, and I picked him up and again placed him in his chair. I then began to look for my hat and whip in the other room, to go home; on coming out, I saw the prisoner strike his father with doubled fist twice on the top of the head, and struck him down as he sat in his chair. The last thing I saw, was prisoner dragging the old man, chair and all, to the door, in order to put him out of it. Old man cried out; I cannot repeat what he said, particularly; it was a sort of groaning. He fell pretty heavy on the hearth; his legs were of no use to him. I told prisoner, that he ought to be ashamed of himself to treat his father so. He made no answer either to me or to others who told him the same thing. I did not examine the person of the deceased, then, or at any time after. I saw no one else inflict any injury on deceased;—was some time about when getting hat,—do not know that the old man could have been injured during my absence. The last scuffle lasted about ten or 15 minutes. I wanted to get away. I think that the injury the old man received was serious, but not such as to endanger his life. I always thought that he did not that night take sufficient harm to cause his death. The deceased had taken something to drink, I gave him some myself two or three times, I cant say whether he was tipsy or not, nor whether he was insensible from liquor, he was getting a little merry. Saw the blood running down his cheek can't say whether from the fall on the hearth or the blows, it was on his cheek when I picked him up.

Cross examined by Mr. C. Palmer.

The whole lasted a short time, about 15 minutes, might be less; there was no watch in the house I was very anxious to leave; I considered it a family quarrel. Deceased was about 80 years of age; had had liquor; I dare say it would have a greater effect on him from his age. I suppose he was dry, and wanted tea as well as the rest. Prisoner found fault with me for giving the old man liquor. He gave orders that he should not have any.

James Adams—knows the prisoner; knows the deceased; has lived 21 years on the Island; was at the wedding of the prisoner's daughter on the beginning of March (described the situation of deceased as sitting in a high-backed chair, between the table and fire, the witnesses all agree as to this fact)—went up to deceased and shook hands with him—asked him how he was. Replied, that he was well in health, and at the same time took my hand in his, and put it to the side of his face, where I felt a lump; it was on the lower part of the face, about the neck—said something about a poker. Heard the deceased ask prisoner's wife for a cup of tea, and say that he would go to bed. I said to her, Jane give it, and he will go to bed; she refused. Deceased then asked for water; it was refused, some person had offered him a cup, which she took and threw away. Prisoner's daughter struck deceased with a hand towel; said he had called her bad names; this he denied. Prisoner then came out; he held a poker in his two hands, and threatened to strike deceased; afterwards held it in one hand; did not strike him. Thomas Pierce then flew at him, and asked him if he meant to strike his father they clenched, I interferd, for I was afraid of some mischief from the poker. Roper took Pierce off prisoner got back the back, and went into the other room and called his brother Isaac, I told him that if he wanted to see any thing, now was the time. Isaac said it was time for some one to take the old man's part. Prisoner seized the deceased by the collar and pulled the old man off the chair. Deceased was easily put down. Pierce took him up and replaced him in the chair afterwards prisoner struck deceased on both sides and on the crown of the head, blackened his eyes and made his face bleed. Prisoner would not allow any one to go near the deceased to assist him; had the poker in his hand made a prod at him but did not hit him. On being asked why he did not interfere, said that his wife begged him not; thought that he was as likely to be struck with the poker as any one else. I heard the old man screech out several times and cry murder, while he was down; he rose upon his hands and knees and said "gentlemen;"—was told to hold his tongue; I afterwards thought he was then going to complain of bad usage. I think the old man was put in bed afterwards; seen prisoner pull him off the bed once, by the coat and then by the hair of the head; deceased was all doubled up; got hurt about the knees; was dragged by prisoner about 5 yards, for the purpose of putting him out of doors, but he was prevented by the bystanders. Did not see the poker in his hand this time. The old man was put back in his chair; this was about the last of it; all went away soon after. Prisoner looked back to see if any body was present, and when he saw no one, hit the deceased several times on the head with his fist. My wife said—(Here Mr. Palmer interfered, and objected to witness testifying as to what his wife had said, as she could have been subpoened; it is hearsay evidence at best, the rule as to being part of the *res gestæ*, does not apply here. Objection overruled.) witness—my wife said "Thomas don't strike your father any more or you will kill him." Prisoner replied, that he knew his own business.

Cross Examined.—There were several present, is not exactly sure who they were. He was there for one. Mr. and Mrs. Pierce, his own wife and John Lamb, who he heard had gone to sea; afterwards heard he had come back. James Offer was one. House was full going in and out. Thomas Parsons had been at my house on business, I asked him to come along. Drank a glass of beer after I had been in awhile. Had a tumbler, whether lemonade or not did not know, is not particular; could drink Gin or Brandy. Was standing at the door and heard what prisoner said to Isaac. House not so large, but that every person might hear. Will not positively say that Offer was present when prisoner gave deceased the raps on the head, but Mrs. Pierce was. There were 10 or 12 at the wedding, might have been 14 or 15, had he thought of it before, might have counted them up.

Thomas Parsons—was at the wedding between 5 and 6 in the evening. Saw deceased sitting in his chair by the fire. Saw prisoner with a piece of iron in his hand, holding it over his father's head, could not hear what the old man said, but he spoke, as if he had received a blow. Prisoner told his father, he would knock him down, or knock his brains out, if he did not hold his noise; can't tell which, something like it. Four or five persons between prisoner and me. Thomas Pierce attempted to take iron from prisoner, several others interfered; does not know whether they got the iron from prisoner. I saw prisoner afterwards seize deceased man by the hair and drag him across the room. Isaac got up to assist his father, prisoner gave Isaac—a blow on the head. Old man was then put into his chair. Prisoner attempted to drag him, chair and all, out of the house; his brother, cried out to him that he would beat his father or would take his part. I did not strike either with fist or stick; thought I might be mistaken; had no business there; afraid that I thought that the old man alive in the morning, and brought up. I could not see man, he appeared to be crouching alone or something else. I did not strike deceased with a club; struck him with a leather waist band; did not have hurt him much; liked a blow with the belt. Took off with his arm raised; did not give him receive no other blows; gauge was very bad, gross. When I left, the old man was in the chair. Some of the company were some outside, making their way. Mary Adams and Hannah Offer were of the preceding witnesses; prisoner were also examined, but served to corroborate the evidence.

Mary Bell—Resides at prisoner's house. Deceased was in house by Isaac and John. Saw deceased in a very frail state, says he was injured, had a tumor behind his ear. It was very large. Made milk poultice to it—it was while broke, it discharged. Deceased did not seem, she thought he would get over it, told him that he would die. He would be a horrid thing to have his grave with two black eyes. Deceased had the poultice on his head. He was not sensible the day before. No complaint after the Friday night.

Cross examined.—Was at the house at the time he died; was there the Friday before he died. Monday and on Friday morning.

Dr. Hobkirk and Dr. [illegible] were called; but as the evidence was essentially the same under one head. They held a post mortem examination on the body of deceased the end of March. There were bruises on the body—on the knees, traces of old bruises on the neck; was a large abscess on the neck behind the angle of the spinal column, and involved, appeared to have been a long tension.

It was the opinion of witnesses that the abscess had not been the causes, but from external causes, contributed the death of the deceased. A discussion then ensued between the Counsel for the Crown and Counsel for the prisoner, whether sufficient evidence had been given to connect the acts of the prisoner with his father's death.

The objection was that the Counsel for the Prisoner contended that the Crown having failed to prove a *prima facie* case, inasmuch as the evidence of the violence, which the witnesses had testified to, had in no way caused or hastened the death of the deceased, and that the prisoner was therefore entitled to be discharged by the Jury under the Judge's direction. The Judge having considered the evidence, gave it as his opinion that there was sufficient evidence to go to the Jury, as to whether or not the death of the deceased, which was proved by the evidence, to be so immediately connected with the death, as to have hastened it, and that if the Prisoner's Counsel in his address to the Jury said, that the turn which the evidence had taken was very much against the prisoner, he would, no doubt, both of Jury and Counsel, be bound by the Court, he would forbear from commenting on the whole mass of evidence, which was in his opinion, and would in effect call upon him to be confining himself to the evidence, to the degree bore upon the question before the Jury, and he had no case to meet, no evidence on the part of the prisoner, the onus incumbent on the Prisoner's Counsel would call no witnesses in his defence, although a great number were in attendance.

It was already in evidence of the Crown witnesses, one of the Crown witnesses too, who of all witnesses, spoke harshly against the Prisoner, was present at the wedding, and at the time and place, deceased had received a blow of some sort under his ear, and had pointed it out to the witness on it, and that it was the gentlemen who held the inquest upon the deceased, that the death was occasioned and to no other cause than the death was occasioned by means than these could have produced.

The Counsel then stated that that there was no evidence at all interfered with the face in the locality of the assumption was contradicted by Crown Witnesses, who stated that in the upper region of the prisoner struck or tapped, it therefore quite the reverse of proving a negative, but would leave the matter in direction and charge.

[illegible]

Mr. Barron—It [illegible] readers to notice the [illegible] prove the passing by [illegible] enjoyment to the [illegible] rural rest.

We were this day [illegible] to the beautiful grounds [illegible] Church, where we [illegible] hundred children [illegible] Schools of Crapaud [illegible] where the parson's [illegible] several leading men [illegible] had determined the [illegible] tions, to afford [illegible] And such it was, [illegible] ture comforts and [illegible] were tables loaded [illegible] active outstretched [illegible] tle hands and [illegible]

We were particularly [illegible] voices of the children [illegible] so, they were called [illegible] gal in a small [illegible] Psalms and Hymns [illegible] and innocent as [illegible] neighbouring woods [illegible] bearing witness to [illegible] obedience to their [illegible] placed them in [illegible] in more populous [illegible]

Towards the conclusion [illegible] several pleasing [illegible] Rev. Mr. Roach, [illegible]

him, chair and all, out of the door. John, his brother, acted similar on him. Prisoner said he would beat his father or any one else who would take his part. I did not see the old man struck either with fist or poker. I was frightened; thought I might be next sorry I was there, had no business there; said so to others; said that I thought that the old man would not be alive in the morning, and that we should be all brought up. I could not understand the old man, he appeared to be crying for help, let me alone or something else. Saw prisoner's wife strike deceased with a towel. Saw Car strike him with a leather waist belt. The towel would not have hurt him much—I would not have liked a blow with the belt. Deceased fended it off with his arm raised above his head. Saw him receive no other blows. Prisoner's language was very bad, gross and violent. When I left, the old man was near the door in his chair. Some of the company were in the room, some outside, making their escape, I believe.

Mary Adams and Harriet Pierce, wives of two of the preceding witnesses and James Roper were also examined, but their evidence only served to corroborate that already adduced.

Mary Bell—Resides about a mile from prisoner's house. Deceased was brought to her house by Isaac and John Henderson. He was in a very frail state, saw that he had sustained injury, had a tumor behind the cheek, just below the ear. It was very sore, put a bread and milk poultice to it—it softened and after a while broke, it discharged a great deal. Deceased did not seem alarmed about his fate, I thought he would get over it. I afterwards said to him that he would die. He once said that it would be a horrid thing to send an old man to his grave with two black eyes. When he first had the poultice on he said, who struck him. He was not sensible the day he died, he made no complaint after the Friday—he died the Saturday night.

Cross examined.—Was not absent at all up to the time he died; was absent a little bit on the Friday before he died; sent for Isaac on the Monday and on Friday night.

Dr. Hobkirk and Dr. M'Kenzie were severally called; but as the evidence given by both was essentially the same, we include them under one head. They held a *post-mortem* examination on the body of the deceased about the end of March. There were marks of violence on the body—on the knees, skin was scratched; traces of old bruises on the right side. There was a large abscess on the right side of the neck behind the angle of the jaw, near to the spinal column, and involved part of the tongue; appeared to have been caused by a severe contusion.

It was the opinion of both learned gentlemen, that the abscess had not arisen from natural causes, but from external injuries. Both attributed the death of the subject to the abscess. A discussion then ensued between the Court and Counsel for the prisoner, as to whether sufficient evidence had been adduced to convict the acts of the prisoner with the death of his father.

The objection was then followed up by the Counsel for the Prisoner, who contended that the Crown having failed to make out a *prima facie* case, inasmuch as it did not appear, that the violence which the evidence for the Crown had testified to, had in any manner caused, procured or hastened the death of the deceased, that the prisoner was entitled to be acquitted by the Jury under the direction of the Court. The Judges having consulted, decided upon letting the evidence go to the Jury on the point, as to whether or not they could find the injuries to the deceased, which had been given in evidence, to be so immediately connected with the death, as to have hastened or procured it. The Prisoner's Counsel in his address to the Jury, said, that the turn which the case had now taken, would very much facilitate the labours both of Jury and advocate, and also of the Court, he would forbear to comment upon the whole mass of evidence produced by the Crown, and would in effect cut short the case by merely confining himself to that evidence which in any degree bore upon the point, now immediately before the Jury, and so confident was he that he had no case to meet, and that there was no evidence on the part of the Crown which it was incumbent on the Prisoner to rebut, that he would call no witnesses whatever for the defence, although a great many were in attendance.

It was already in evidence, as testified by one of the Crown witnesses, James Adams, a witness too, who of all others, had spoken most harshly against the Prisoner, that on the night of the wedding, and before any disturbance took place, deceased had an abscess or swelling of some sort under his right jaw, that deceased had pointed it out to him and put his hand upon it, and that it was proved by the medical gentlemen who held the *post mortem* examination, that the death was attributed to that abscess and to no other cause in their opinion, here then the death was accounted for by other means than those connected with the prisoner.

The Counsel then dwelt at some length on the fact that there was no evidence that the prisoner at all interfered with, or struck that part of the face in the locality of the abscess, indeed this assumption was completely negatived by the Crown Witnesses, who all testified that it was in the upper region of the head that the prisoner struck or tapped the deceased, he deemed it therefore quite unnecessary to attempt to prove a negative, but without further evidence would leave the matter to the Jury under the direction and charge of their Lordships.

(For Haszard's Gazette.)

Mr. Editor:—It may interest some of your readers to notice how we of the country improve the passing hour and add one quota of enjoyment to the present grateful season of rural rest.

We were this day delighted with a visit paid to the beautiful grounds adjoining the Parish Church, where we found assembled above one hundred children belonging to the Sunday Schools of Crapaud and upper Westmorland, to which the parson's amiable lady, together with several leading members of the congregation, had determined through their laudable exertions, to afford a day of innocent enjoyment. And such it was, if there is any virtue in creature comforts and youthful recreations. There were tables loaded with most palatable dainties, as we ourselves can testify, borne to us by gentle hands and welcoming hearts.

We were particularly pleased with the sweet voices of the children, when every half hour or so, they were called from their mirth, and ranged in a semi-circle round their Pastor, sung Psalms and Hymns and Spiritual Songs, happy and innocent as their rival songsters of the neighbouring woods. And we cannot refrain bearing witness to the ready and unhesitating obedience to their teachers and minister, which placed them in pleasing contrast with the schools in more populous vicinities.

Towards the conclusion of the day's festivities, several pleasing Addresses were delivered by Rev. Mr. Roach, Mr. Holland, Donald Palmer Esquire, and Mr. William Pearson; after which the National Anthem was sweetly sung by all, appropriate prayer offered, and the children dismissed, carrying to their homes the experience of a day well spent and long to be remembered.

We felt gratified to learn that it is the intention of the good people of Crapaud to hold a Public Tea Meeting, on the same grounds, on Wednesday the 27th inst.; for the purpose of enclosing the Parsonage frame, already erected. We wish them every success, and shall, if spared, make one of the number of guests, and trust that many of the elite of Charlottetown will favor Crapaud with their presence.

It may be well to add, for the encouragement of visitors to the Tea Meeting, that Crapaud abounds in beautiful scenery; perhaps more so than any other part of the Island; and at this present season presents a lovely landscape of all that tends to charm the eye and lure the sense; and better still, its inhabitants are of the right sort—real old fashioned open hearted Englishmen—who will "be careful to entertain strangers," we doubt not, provided they deposit their English Shillings to aid them in their good work.

VISITOR.

Launched on the 14th inst. from the Shipyard of Mr. Robert Orr, New Glasgow, a very fine Brig of 318 Tons called the SENECA.

Port of Charlottetown.

ARRIVED.

July 16, Fairy Queen, Pictou.—Swallow Souris.
17th, Fairy Queen, Bay Fortune with a new vessel for Messrs. Reddin.—Dove, Robertson, Pictou; coal.
18th, Dennel, Shediac; deal.—Combine, Reid, do. Trial, Malard, River John; stone.—Union, West Point; lumber.—Trinadad, Shediac; do.
19th, Industry, Bearisto, Pictou; coal.
20th, Fairy Queen, Bedeque and Shediac.

SAILED,

July 16, Fairy Queen, Bay Fortune.
17th, Schr. Swallow, Souris; goods.—Montano, fishing.
18th, Brigt. Jane, Plymouth; deals.—Combine, Reid, Shediac.—Brigt. Ellen, Liverpool; timber and deal by J. Peake, Esq.
19th, Queen of the Isles, Pictou.—Trial, Malard, do. Jason, Richibucto; bal.—Perseverance, Bay Chaleur.
20th, Fairy Queen, Pictou.

Port of Georgetown.

ENTERED,

July 4th, Swift, Reynold, Sydney; coals.
5th, Dart, Gordon, NewBedford, U. States; goods, Sarah, Roberts, Halifax; goods.
11th, Atlantic, M'Donald, Pictou; goods.
12th, Annandale, Enman, St. Johns Newfd. goods.
13th Spec, M'Kenzie St. Johns New-fd. goods.

CLEARED.

June 18th, Country Maid, Philips, Gut of Canso; balast.
July 4th, Margaret, Steel, Pictou; lumber.
7th Sarah, Roberts, Tatmagouch;
8th, Dart, Gordon, Pictou; ballast
9th, Swift, Reynolds, Sydney; ballast.—Hope, Reynolds, Pictou; do.—County Maid, Graham, Gut of Canso.
16th, Spec, M'Kay, Sydney; ballast.
18th, Atlantic, M'Donald, U. States.

Passengers,

In the *Fairy Queen* from Shediac—Mr. George Gardiner, and Mr. Stephen Trenaman, from California.

Charlottetown Markets, July 16,

Beef, (small) lb.	4d a 6d	Lard,	8d
Do., by quarter,	4d a 6d	Tallow,	9d a 10d
Pork,	none	Wool,	1s 3d a 1s 6d
Do., (small)	5d a 7d	Homespun, yd.	3s 6d a 5s
Mutton,	4d a 6d	Flour, per lb.	2
Lamb, per qr.	1s 9d a 2s	Oatmeal, per lb.	1½d
Veal, per lb.,	2d a 4d	Barley, bushel,	2s 9d 3s 4d
Ham, per lb.,	6d a 7d	Oats,	1s 9d a 2s
Codfish, per qtl.,	12s a 15s	Pearl Barley, per lb.	1½d
Turkeys,	4s a 5s	New Potatoes, per qrt	2d
Fowls,	1s a 1s 3d	Turnips,	none
Ducks, each,	none	Carrots, per bunch.	2d
Partridges,	none	Green Peas, per qrt.	1s 6d
Eggs, per dozen.	5d a 6d	Hay, per ton,	70s a 80s
Cheese,	8d a 7d	Straw, per cwt.	1s 6 a 1s 9d
Butter, (fresh)	7½d a 10d	Timothy Seed	none
Do., (by the tub)	none	Chickens, pair	1s 6 a 4d

ROCKLIN FULLING MILL.

THE Subscribers, in returning thanks to the public of P. E. Island for the liberal patronage with which they have been favoured, hope, by careful attention to the wants of their customers, to meet a continuance of their favour.

The following are the prices, in Nova Scotia Currency:

Fulling only, per yard, 4d
Do. and half dressing, 6d
Do. full dressing, 8d
Fulling and Dyeing Black, Brown, Olive-green, Olive-brown, and Claret, 8d per yard.
Do. and half dressing, do. 10d
Do. and full dressing, do. 1s
Bottle and Invisible Green dyed and full dressed, 2s 3d

WOMEN'S WEAR.

Brown, dyed and pressed per yard, 6d
Green do. do. 8d
Women's Wear pressed only per yard, 2½d
Dyeing Scarlet, per lb. 2s 6d.
No additional charge for carriage.

R. & A. FRASER.

AGENTS—Charlottetown, Mr. D. Stewart, St. Eleanor's Mr. N. J. Brown. Grand River, Lot 55, John M'Donald, Esq. White Sands, Mr. Glover. Murray Harbour, Mr. John Hyde.

Rocklin, Middle River, Pictou, N. S.
July 15th, 1853.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD

WHEREAS some evil disposed person or persons did on the night of Wednesday the 13th inst. enter the pasture of the Subscriber and did wilfully and maliciously kill a *Foal* belonging to him.

The above reward will be given to any person who will give such information as will lead to the apprehension and conviction of the perpetrator of so infamous a deed.

DAVID HIGGINS.

Cavehead, July 15th 1853.

MILLER WANTED.

A STEADY MAN, to attend a *GRIST MILL*. Enquire of

GEORGE BAGNALL.

New Glasgow, June 24, 1853.

Housekeeper Wanted.

A RESPECTABLE middle-aged WOMAN, willing to engage as Housekeeper, will hear of a place by applying at this Office.

6th July 1853.

HERRINGS! HERRINGS!

200 Barrels of St. George's Bay and Labrador *HERRINGS*, of good quality, for sale.

JAMES N. HARRIS.

June 29, 1853.

SHINGLES.

BY the *Amelia*, *Adelaide* and *Betsey* the Subscriber has received a fresh supply of PINE and CEDAR SHINGLES.

JAMES N. HARRIS.

Charlottetown, June 29, 1853.

AUCTIONS.

Extensive and Unreserved Sale.

BY LONGWORTH & YATES.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, on THURSDAY 21st inst.

At the Store of Mr. Pierce Gaul,
Queen Street,

ALL HIS VALUABLE STOCK OF

DRY GOODS, &c.

Consisting of—

Pieces, Gray and white cotton,
do. Blue and fancy Prints
do. Striped Shirtings, Cotton Warp,
do. Delaines, Orleans, Coburgs,
do. Cotton Handkerchiefs, Muslins,
do. Osnaburghs and Shawls, Linsen thread
Cotton Balls and Reels, Pins, Braces, Buttons, Side Combs,—Sheethreed &c. &c.
60 Chests choice TEA,
20 Boxes TOBACCO,
20 " GLASS, 8x10—10x12,
20 Bags NAILS,
25 Sides Sole LEATHER.

With a large Stock of various other Goods.

MR. GAUL being about to make an alteration in his present business offers the whole of his stock without reserve, on liberal terms.

A credit of 3 months on sums £20.
4 months on do. of £30,
6 months do. of £40 and upwards.

July 12, 1853. (all Papers)

SELLING OFF!

THE Subscriber being about making an alteration in his present business, offers the whole of his

STOCK IN TRADE AT FIRST COST,

Until the 15th instant, when the remainder will be disposed of at PUBLIC AUCTION.

N. B.—An early settlement of all debts due earnestly requested.

JOHN C. M'DONALD.

Queen Street, 4th July, 1853. 3i49

CLOTHS.

Ex *Sir Alexander*, from LIVERPOOL.

THE Subscriber has received ONE BALE of the above, comprising—

Superfine black, blue and brood CLOTHS, from 18s. to 35s.
Invisible Green, do. do.
Black and Oxford mixture Doeskins and Cassimeres from 6s. to 12s.
Fancy and Checked, do. do. 2d. to 5s
GAMBEROONS, white and printed Drills, CASSINETS,
Drab and printed Moleskins, &c.

DANIEL DAVIES.

Queen's Square, Charlottetown, June 16, 1853.

NEW SHOP! NEW GOODS!!

THE Subscriber has just received from Liverpool, G. B., an assortment of *DRY* and *FANCY* GOODS, GROCERIES, AND CROCKERYWARE,

which he will sell at a low figure for Prompt Payment.

ARTEMAS G. SIMS.

North Side Queen Square,
Smardon's New Buildings, June 4.

PAINTS.

LANDING, ex *Sea Nymph*, from Liverpool, Hubback's Patent WHITE ZINC PAINT,
Do. Nos. 1, 2 and 3 London WHITE LEAD,
Black, Green, Yellow and Red PAINTS,
Boiled and Raw Paint OILS,
PUTTY in bladders and casks,
TURPENTINE, Copal varnish, Litharage, &c.
25 Boxes British Window GLASS,

DANIEL DAVIES.

Queen-square, Charlottetown,
June 23, 1853.

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, Crushed Sugar, Coffee, 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.

NEW GOODS JUST RECEIVED, at the LONDON HOUSE.

EX the "*SIR ALEXANDER*" and "*SEA NYMPH*" The Subscriber has received a Large Supply of Fancy and Staple Goods, Suitable for the Season.

Also—Tea, Loaf and Moist Sugar; Soap, Starch, Blue, Tobacco, Spices of all kinds, &c.

A general assortment of Hardware, Bar Iron, assorted sizes, round, square and flat; Window Glass; Putty, Wrought and Cut Nails, Spikes, &c. Pure London White Lead; also, No. 1, 2, 3 do Black, Yellow, and Red Paints; Raw and Boiled Linseed Oil, &c.

All of which are offered at the Lowest Cash Price, at his store, Great George Street, opposite the Catholic Chapel.

HENRY HASZARD.

Charlottetown, July 4, 1853.

AMERICAN GOODS AND GROCERIES.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale at the old stand of the late Mr. JOHN DAVIS, Sen., a general assortment of *AMERICAN GOODS AND GROCERIES*, which has been selected and purchased for the cash by himself at the lowest rate, and will be sold at a small advance upon cost, for ready cash, AND NO CREDIT.

ASSORTMENT of DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES of all kinds, *CROCKERYWARE*, &c. &c.

CONFECTIONARY, (assorted) Figs and Raisins, CRACKERS, Butter and Soda, RICE,
Candles, (mould and dips,) Pipes and Tobacco,
Burning FLUID, Dried Apples,
Pickles, fine Salt, Cheese, Castile Soap,
Crushed and Brown SUGAR, TEAS,
COFFEE, (whole and Ground,)
SOAP, (English and American Castil,)
Buckets and Tubs, SOLE LEATHER,
Boots and Shoes, Childrens' do., do.,
BRUSHES, (hair, cloth, shoe, scrubbing, white wash, paint, horse and cow,)
Feather Dusters, Whips and Brooms,
HATS, (silk, superior Kossuth, black and pearl, palm leaf, Infants' pearl,)
Boys' cloth Caps, Glazed do.,
CHAIRS, (wood and cane seat,)
Rocking do., Childrens' do., Childrens' Waggons,
Patent Churns, scythe Snaths and Scythes,
Hay Rakes and Forks, manure do.,
Spades and Shovels, Hoes, cast-steel Axes,
Horse Whips & Lashes,
English and American Cotton Warp,
Looking Glasses, &c. &c.

N. B. Cash paid for Country FLOUR at market price. The BAKING business will be carried on as usual. Always on hand a good assortment of SHIP BREAD.

T. GREEN.

Kent-street, Corner of Great George,
Charlottetown, July 14, 1853.

SPRING GOODS.

Per *Lucy Allen*, from Boston, a choice SUPPLY of Gentlemen's summer HATS, including Leghorn, Tuskas, Florence, Palm, Kossuth, &c.; Light BOOTS, Fancy Dunalops; Boy's BOOTS and BROGANS in great variety; a good assortment of Light CLOTHES, cotton, woolen and mixtures; Drillings, Jeans and Nankeens for boy's and men's summer wear Palm-Leaf Fans. A variety of GLASSWARE, including Fluid Lamps, Tumblers, Fruit and Preserve Dishes, Plates, Sugar Bowls, Cream Jugs, Castors, heavy Salts, Lanterns, &c., Fresh Oranges' drums and baskets Figs; Picnic, Soda, Sugar, and Butter Crackers, Ground Coffee, Vinegar, Burning Fluid, fine smoking Tobacco, Sole Leather, superior Axes, Shovels, Spades, Hoes, Rakes, Scythe Snaths, manure and hay Forks, Looking Glasses, wood and cane seat Chairs, One Bale seamless BAGS.

The above GOODS are suitable for the season, and marked at a low figure for ready cash.

GEORGE BEER, Jun.

Charlottetown, May 19, 1853.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber has received, per Brig *Attwood*, from LONDON, and other recent arrivals, the following GOODS, which are offered cheap for Cash.

Bales & Cases Dry Goods.
50 Chests Choice Teas.
Canvass, Cordage, Oakum.
Chain Cables ⅞ inch to 7-9ths,
Anchors and Badges.
Cut and Wrought Nails, Spikes,
Round and flat Iron,
Window Glass,
Paints and Oil,
London and Liverpool Soap,
London waxed-wick Candles,
Barrels Choice Sugar,
Hds. Molasses, &c. &c.

LONGWORTH & YATES.

Water Street, Charlottetown, June 17th, 1853.

FOR SALE,

A STRAWBERRY COLOURED PONY in good condition. Apply to the Subscriber,

DAVID WILSON, Richmond St.

Charlottetown, May 24, 1853.

JUNIPER POSTS.

FOR SALE, by the Subscriber, 500 *JUNIPER POSTS*.

H. HASZARD.

Charlottetown, April 27, 1853.

Valuable Farm for Sale.

THAT valuable leasehold FARM at Long Creek, for 999 years, formerly in the possession of JOHN MCLEOD, now owned by the Subscriber. There are on the premises a good House and Barn, the house partly finished; two wells and plenty of poles; also a Marsh which cuts from 25 to 30 tons of Hay. One thousand poles will run the line fence, as the farm is almost surrounded by water. There is abundance of Mussel and black marsh Mud in front of the farm. Such a Farm is very seldom in the market. For particulars apply to Mr. JAMES CAIRNS, Globe Hotel, Charlottetown, or to JOHN GARVIE, Bonshaw Inn.

July 13, 1853. 3i 50

Glasgow and Manchester House!

THE Subscriber has JUST RECEIVED his SUMMER SUPPLY of *NEW* and FASHIONABLE GOODS,

Per Brig *Attwood*, direct from London.

DAVID WILSON.

Richmond Street, 17th June, 1853.

Charlottetown Gas Light Company.

ALL parties desirous of increasing the number of their shares in the Gas Light Company, beyond the limit of twenty shares, originally restricted, are now requested to send in their application to Mr. Gainsford immediately; and all shareholders in the Company who have not completed their payment of the first or second instalment, are requested to pay the same to JAMES FRASER, Esq.

July 11, 1853.

FOR SALE, a staunch clinker built BOAT, 16 feet keel. She has lately undergone a thorough repair, and is now in good condition, perfectly tight, and sails remarkably well. For further particulars apply at Haszard's Gazette Office.

July 11, 1853.

PUBLIC TEA MEETING!

A PUBLIC TEA MEETING will be held on the beautiful grounds adjoining SAINT JOHN'S CHURCH, Crapaud, to aid in the completion of the PARSONAGE HOUSE, in connection with the above Church, on WEDNESDAY, 27th July.

Tickets for Adults 1s. 6d.; children 9d. To be had at HASZARD'S Book Store, Charlottetown,—Hockins, Tryon, and of Major Wright, Bedeque.

1i.

HATS AND CAPS.

PER *Isabella*, from Boston, and *Sir Alexander*, from Liverpool, the Subscriber has received his Spring Stock of the above, at his usual low prices.

DANIEL DAVIES.

Charlottetown, June 6th, 1853. 6w 1i

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, from 16 to 21 years of age, accustomed to a Farm. He must be a good Ploughman and Mower. Apply to Mr. NICHOLAS BROWN, Elliot River.

June 30.

Wool and Sheep Skins.

THE Subscriber will pay the highest market price in CASH, for any quantity of *WOOL* and *SHEEP SKINS*.

ROBERT BELL.

Queen Square, Ch. Town,
May 31st, 1853. } 6m

NOTICE.

THE *TENANTS* of THOMAS HEATH HAVILAND, Esq., on Townships Numbers 48 and 56 and other Lands in this Island, are requested to make immediate payment of the amount of Rent due by them to the Subscriber; who is duly authorised to receive and grant receipts for the same.

T. HEATH HAVILAND.
Barrister-at-Law.

Queen Square, Nov. 29, 1852.

THE MISSES MAYNE beg to say, that they will receive Pupils, for instruction in the usual Branches of an English Education, with French and Italian, after the present vacation.

1st July. 3i

WANTED.

A GOOD steady TEACHER for the Orwell School; a Master having good ability and wishing to be made comfortable, can get a good advance in addition to the Government pay, by an early application to the Trustees.

PATRICK STEPHENS,
THOMAS M'PHERSON,
WILLIAM M'LEOD, } Trustees.

Orwell, June 22, 1853.

A Vacancy for a Youth.

A YOUTH of from 14 to 15 years of age, may obtain a situation if well recommended as a good writer, honest and industrious.

JAMES N. HARRIS.

June 30. 3w

NEW GOODS.

JUST IMPORTED, and for sale by the Subscriber, at his NEW STORE in *Grafton Street*—*A CHOICE SELECTION* of *AMERICAN GOODS*, consisting of—

SUGAR in hhds., barrels, and by retail; Crushed SUGAR.

Superior Souchong TEA, in chests, half chests, and by retail; COFFEE, RICE, PILOT BREAD, in barrels, and by retail; Crackers, Vinegar, Mustard, Pepper, Table Salt, Soda, Saleratus, Soap, Candles, Starch, Burning Fluid, Matches, Tobacco, Cigars, Blackening, ORANGES, *CONFECTIONERY*, *NUTS*, &c.

Printed Cottons, striped and unbleached do., sheeting, bedtick, &c.; Ladies' and Gents'. India Rubber Boots and Shoes; India Rubber Coats, Oil Suits, Cotton-wick, Lamp-wicks, Fluid Lamps, patent and common, in variety; CHAIRS with cane seats and wood do., in great variety of pattern; Axes, Scythes, Snaths, Hay-rakes, Hay-forks, Spades, Shovels, Hoes, Garden do.

ALSO—An assortment of Currier's TOOLS; Pails, Tubs, in nests or single, Clothes-pins, Brooms, Brushes, &c.

ON HAND, American and Island Manufactured SOLE LEATHER, Neats Leather, Calf-skins and Harness Leather.

N. B.—The highest prices, paid in cash, for green hides, calf and other skins.

WILLIAM B. DAWSON.

Charlottetown, June 10, 1853.

Twelvetrees Brothers' Soap Powder

(an entirely new invention.)

IS the cheapest, safest, best, and most effectual article for all washing purposes, a packet of which is equal to ten Pennyworth of Soap!

The saving of Time and Labour is so astonishingly great, that a WEEK'S WASH can be accomplished BEFORE BREAKFAST—no rubbing being required.

This wonderful Article is MORE SERVICEABLE THAN SOAP, as it produces a better and much quicker lather, and is adapted for purposes for which Soap cannot be safely or effectually used.

It will not injure the hands, or the most delicate material; but whilst it is incomparable for permanently whitening Linens, &c., after they have become discoloured by age, or injured by bad Washing, it is also unsurpassable for improving the colors of FLANNELS, BLANKETS, WOOLLENS, COLORED PRINTS, MUSLIN and LACE. For Sale by

GEO. T. HASZARD, Queen Square.

The Art Union of Glasgow.

Patron—His Royal Highness the PRINCE ALBERT.
President—His Grace the DUKE OF HAMILTON.

Committee of Management—The Hon. ROBERT STEWART, Lord Provost of the City of Glasgow, *Chairman*; Wm. James Davidson, Esq., Sir James Anderson, M. P., Thomas Dawson, Esq., A. Roxburgh, Esq., Paisley, Major Campbell, D. C. Rait, Esq., Charles H. Wilson, Esq., Alexander Harvey, Esq., Prof Allan Thomson, M. D.

Mr. ROBERT ALEXANDER EDSTON, *Act. Sec'y.*

THE object of the *ART UNION OF GLASGOW* is, briefly to aid in extending amongst the Community a knowledge of the FINE ARTS, by the purchase and dissemination amongst the Members of Meritorious Works.

A Subscription of ONE GUINEA constitutes Membership for ONE YEAR. The whole Subscriptions, after deducting the necessary Expenses, are devoted to the purchase of PICTURES, DRAWINGS, SCULPTURES, ENGRAVINGS, and other Works of Art. Each Member for the present year, for every Guinea subscribed, is entitled to the following privileges:—

I. To a Copy of the very beautiful Engraving on Steel, of *THE KEEPER'S DAUGHTER* after the Painting by Richard Ansdel, Esq., and W. P. Frith, Esq., A.R.S. Engraved by H. T. RYALL Esq. Size, 19½ by 16 Inches.

II. To the chance of obtaining one of 100 *PARIAN STATUETTES* and *GROUPS*, with Shades and Stands.

III. To the chance of obtaining one of *TWO HUNDRED INDIA PAPER PROOFS*, in Folio, of Ten Etchings on Steel, by W. B. Scott, Esq., after Paintings by his late distinguished brother, David Scott, Esq., R. S. A., with a Memoir of his life, Engraved and Written expressly for the Art Union of Glasgow.

IV. To the chance of obtaining a PAINTING, or other Work of Art, at the Annual General Meeting.

The Committee of the *ART UNION OF GLASGOW* have much pleasure in directing particular attention to the Engraving of this year, and the very beautiful selection of Etchings from the Works of the late talented Artist, DAVID SCOTT, Esq., R. S. A., to be given as Prizes; and would also draw attention to the Plan of the Art Union of Glasgow, which partakes of all the best features of the different systems now adopted by contemporary Associations; for while, on the one hand, a guarantee is afforded, from an experienced Committee purchasing the Pictures, that nothing but Works of Merit will be bought, the Subscribers, on the other hand, have all the advantages of *Money Prizes*, in having the privilege of selecting from the Works of Art purchased, according to the number of the Prize allotted to them, such Painting, or other Work of Art, as may be most pleasing to them. This plan has been in operation for several years, and has given the most unqualified satisfaction.

The Committee respectfully urge on all friendly to the diffusion and encouragement of Art, not only to honor them by their own support, *but to induce their friends also to become Members of the Society*, AT AS EARLY A DATE AS POSSIBLE, that the Committee may be enabled *to commence their Purchases without delay*.

☞ The Engraving of "*THE KEEPER'S DAUGHTER*," and Specimens of the ETCHINGS by Mr. SCOTT, are on view at GEO. T. HASZARD'S Bookstore, and which the Public are respectfully invited to inspect. The *ENGRAVING WILL BE DELIVERED TO SUBSCRIBERS*, on Payment of Subscription, in the Spring.

GEORGE T. HASZARD,
Honorary Secretary (A. U. of G.

Subscribers of more than One Guinea, in place of taking more than one copy of the Engraving for the year, have the choice of selecting, for each additional Guinea, one of the following Engravings, being Prints already issued by the Society, viz:—*THE HERMIT*, *ITALIAN SHEPHERDS*, *PRINCE CHARLES EDWARD*, *HARVEST*, *MAY MORNING*, *WHITTINGTON*, *HAGAR AND ISHMAEL*, and *HEATHER BELLES*, or, in lieu thereof, taking a Proof Impression for the year.

A MAP OF P. E. ISLAND,

COLOURED so as to show the Electoral Districts. For sale at GEO. T. HASZARD'S Book Store.

THE ENTIRE HORSE, Woodmark, imported by the Royal Agricultural Society, will serve Mares at the Subscribers' premises, until the last of August.

TERMS—FIFTEEN SHILLINGS, which must be paid down.

JOHN THORNE.

Palmerwood Farm, July 13.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SHANGHAI Fowls.—No person who has ever seen fair specimens of the Shanghai or Cochin China fowls will, for a moment, dispute their superiority to the draghill fowl in point of size. Large fowls, if young, will certainly always command a better price in market than smaller ones. But they possess other advantages. Well cared for Shanghai attain a larger size at five months than common fowls at twelve. We have now in our flock a pair of Cochin Chinas, three months old, which weigh eight and a half pounds—the cock five, and the pullet three and a half pounds. But it is contended by those who stand opposed to "big chickens," that the greater amount of food they consume than the smaller ones, more than overbalanced the advantage of their increased size. This too, however, we conceived to be a mistaken notion. We have a few common fowls which are kept for hatching—their small size giving them, for that purpose, a decided advantage over the Shanghai. Careful observation has fully satisfied us that they consume as much food as the larger ones. The common fowl is a much more ravenous feeder than the Shanghai. If favourite food is given, nothing of repletion will satisfy them. Not so with the Shanghai or Cochin China. They feed as they move—slowly, and appear to turn every grain of corn or wheat to an advantage. Much has been said in regard to the laying of the Shanghais or Cochin Chinas. To a limited extent we have tested this point also, and, so far as our experience goes, unhesitatingly yield to them the palm. Our common fowls are as good specimens as any we have seen. We pay a high price for them, for special purpose of testing their egg-producing qualities, as compared with our finer fowls, and hatching, as before stated. The result has been, that with the same food, same lodging, and same attention in every particular, the Shanghais have beaten two to one. Another point in favour of the Shanghai is, that they are more sociable, not nearly so much inclined to be mischievous, and if even thus inclined far less capable of doing damage, as the remarkable shortness of their wings, and the great size of their bodies, prevent them from flying over fences, into gardens or fields, or injuring the grain in the stacks or mows. For these, and other reasons, we feel inclined to give the improved breeds the preference over the common ones, and believe it would be economy, on the part of our farmers generally, to introduce them, even at a cost of ten dollers for the first pair.

MOUNT VERNON.—Mount Vernon, where the ashes of General Washington repose, has been sold by Mr. John A. Washington to a company, for $200,000. One of the conditions of the sale is, that the remains of General Washington are never, under any circumstances, to be removed from their present resting-place. The purchasers offered a largely increased price to have the sale made absolute; but, the *National Intelligencer* says, Mr. Washington replied that he would not, for any sum that could be named, place it out of the power of Congress to make Mount Vernon the property of the nation.

ANTIQUITY OF UMBRELLAS.—Umbrellas and parasols, he it remembered, are as old as the sun and rain. Though of modern introduction in this country, they were well known in the olden time. In the East, the umbrella has been in use from time immemorial, though chiefly by the great; and proud is the Oriental despot who can style himself "brother of the Sun and Moon, Lord of the Umbrella." Assyrian monarchs stood beneath its shade while receiving homage from the vanquished foes; and Lycian princes sat under such shelter while directing the siege of a hostile city, as the reliefs recently brought from the ruins of Nineveh and the coasts of Lycia, and now in the British Museum, satisfactorily attest. The proudest trophy of the Gallic wars in Africa was the umbrella of Abd-el-Kader, till he himself shared its fate, though he was soon avenged by his victor being compelled to abandon his in a far more ignoble manner.

Umbrellas preserved the complexion of the "fair-cheeked" Helen, and sheltered many a fair one of Greece and Rome from Phœbus' gaze, as we learn from ancient vases, bas-reliefs, and paintings. They were borne by the men, as well as by the maids of Athens, in the days of Pericles; and Roman "gallants" were wont to hold them over the heads of their mistresses. In the tomb (at Chiusi) we have proof satisfactory—that they were used in Etruria also. Yet, though an umbrella often shaded the rich cheek of Cleopatra, and softened the glow of Aspasia's charms—in London, in the centre of modern civilization, not a century since, Jonas Hanway was ridiculed for carrying one through the streets.—*Dennis's "Etruria."*

SURSIGKTER.—I could write down twenty cases, (says a pious man,) when I wished God had done otherwise than he did; but which I now see, had I my own will, would have led to extensive mischief. The life of a Christian is a life of paradoxes. He must lay hold on God, he must follow hard after him, he must determine not to let him go; and yet you must learn to let God alone. Quietness before God is one of the most difficult of all Christian graces; to sit where he places us, to be what he would have us be, and this as long as he pleases.

A western paper says that vegetation is so scarce at Cape Cod, that two mullen stocks and a huckle-berry bush is called a grove.

A man of family, remarked the other day, in my hearing, that on his wedding day he thought that life would be all sunshine, but it proved all moonshine.

Leonard Scott & Co.'s

British Periodical Publications.

FORWARDED by mail, under the provisions of the late Post Office Law, at weekly rates, viz.:

1. The *London Quarterly Review* (Conservative).
2. The *Edinburgh Review* (Whig).
3. The *North British Review* (Free Church).
4. The *Westminster Review* (Liberal).
5. *Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine* (Tory).

These Reprints have been in successful operation in this country for twenty years, and their circulation is constantly on the increase, notwithstanding the competition they encounter from American periodicals of a similar class, and from the numerous *Eclectic* and Magazine made up of selections from foreign periodicals. This fact shows clearly the high estimation in which they are held by the intelligent reading public, and affords a guarantee that they are established on a firm basis, and will be continued without interruption.

Although these works are distinguished by the political shades above indicated, yet but a small portion of their contents is devoted to political subjects. It is their literary character which gives them their chief value, and in that they stand confessedly far above all other journals of their class. *Blackwood*, still under the masterly guidance of Christopher North, maintains its ancient celebrity, and is, at this time, especially attractive, from the spirit works of fiction and other literary notables, written for that magazine, and now appearing in its columns, both in Great Britain and in the United States. Such works as "The Caxtons" and "My New Novel," (both by Bulwer,) "My Peculiar Medal," "The Green Hand," and other serials, of which numerous rival editions are issued by the leading publishers in this country, have to be reprinted by these publishers from the pages of Blackwood, after it has been issued by Messrs. Scott and Co., so that Subscribers to the Reprint of the Edinburgh may always rely on having the earliest reading of these fascinating tales.

TERMS.

	Per ann.
For any one of the four Reviews,	$10 00
For any two of the four Reviews,	8 00
For any three of the four Reviews,	7 00
For all four of the Reviews,	20 00
For Blackwood's Magazine,	3 00
For Blackwood and three Reviews,	9 00
For Blackwood and the four Reviews,	10 00

Payments to be made in all cases in advance.

REPRINT POSTAGE.

The following table will show the great reduction which has been made on these Periodicals since 1844, and the very trifling rates now charged:

Prior to 1845, the postage on Blackwood was		6c.
" " "	on a single Review	1 12
From 1845 to 1851,	on Blackwood	1 00
" " "	on a Review	20
In 1851-52 (average rate) on Blackwood		75
" " "	on a Review	20
The present postage on Blackwood is		24
" " "	on a Review	12

(*The rates are now uniform for all distances within the United States.*)

At these rates surely no objection should be made to receiving the works by mail, and thus ensuring their speedy, safe, and regular delivery.

LEONARD SCOTT & CO.,
79 Fulton Street, (Entrance 54 Gold street,)
New-York.

N. B.—L. S. & Co. have recently published, and have now for sale, the "FARMER'S GUIDE," by Henry Stephens of Edinburgh, and Prof. Norton of Yale College, New-Haven; complete in 2 vols., royal octavo, containing 1600 pages, 14 steel and 300 wood engravings. Price, in cloth binding, $6; in paper covers, for the mail, $5.

This work is not the old "Book of the Farm," lately resuscitated and thrown upon the market.

GEO. T. HAZZARD,
Agent for P. E. Island.

A CARD.

MRS. WINSLOW TO THE LADIES.

MRS. WINSLOW, an old and experienced Nurse and Female Physician, would call the attention of the Ladies to her Soothing Syrup for Children Teething. It will immediately relieve them from pain, stay all spasmodic action, relax the gums, reduce inflammation, and is sure to regulate the Bowels. Depend upon it Mothers, it will give rest to yourselves and relief and health to you, children.

Price, 25 cents per bottle.

We have seen a very large number of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup during the past six years, several thousand the last year. We believe, it is the best medicine in the world for children teething or for the cure of Dysentery and Diarrhœa in Children, whether it relieves from teething or any other cause. It gives universal satisfaction—never never heard a single fault from one using it, never sold a medicine so universally successful in relieving pain and affecting cures—rather be a *bobtail cur*.

CURTIS & PERKINS,
Proprietors, Bangor, Me.

WONDER OF THE WORLD.

Grand Cures of the Yearly Heading.

Messrs. CURTIS & PERKINS, Bangor, Me.

Gentlemen,—I have been entirely cured of the Dyspepsia, by the use 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 I suffered beyond all my powers to describe.

During the time, I have had medical advice, and tried various nostrums, but found very little relief until I obtained your Cramp and Pain Killer. In one month after I commenced using it, I began to grow better. I continued to use it for a year, all the time improving, until I was entirely cured. MILES STANLEY.

Frankfort, Me., Jan. 20, 1851.

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

CHARLES CLIFFORD,
HANNAH CLIFFORD,
STEVEN ELLIS.

Doctor Toby, a regular practitioner of East Machias, writes to order thus of Messrs. Curtis & Perkins:

"Please send me half a gallon of your Cramp and Pain Killer. It is the best medicine to cure what it is represented to, that I ever saw."

The Doctor first took one of a bottle on his own risk, for a severe sprain in the shoulder, caused by the upsetting of a stage, and found immediate relief, and has since used it in his practice.

Read the following. It speaks for itself.

RHEUMATISM CURED.

Lowville, Oct. 1, 1849.

Lowville, that I was afflicted with a violent Rheumatic pain in the small of my back, which entirely disabled me, so that I could not get up without the greatest pain and effort. My child I took with me, and had some little with. I applied Doctor Johnson's Anodyne Liniment, or Cramp and Pain Killer, 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 CURTIS & PERKINS, Bangor, and after three applications was entirely relieved and able to go about my business as usual. I then cured a friend of a chill, who had been suffering for a long time with a bad ague, in the same bottle. I believe it the best medicine in the world, and am happy to add my testimony in its favor.

Yours, respectfully, OLIVER GUNN.

N. B.—Sold by all the Jobbing Druggists, and by Curtis & Perkins' Cramp Pain Killer. All others bearing the name are base imitations.

Price 25 cents per bottle. For Sale by

WM. R. WATSON.

Charlottown, June 14, 1852.

NOTICE.

THE Tenting on Tyrrwhitt Nurseries Farm and Twenty-five Acres Field Adjoining, the property of The Right Honourable Sandford Fleming, for Cash or approved notes payable at the office of the undersigned, on the day of sale, will be sold by Public Auction, on the premises, on Wednesday, the 28th day of July, instant, at 12 o'clock, when the conditions will be made known by

WILLIAM PURDIE.

12th April, 1853.

VETERINARY PRACTICE,

Under the Patronage of His Excellency Sir ALEXANDER BANNERMAN, Knight.

GEORGE LOSS, begs leave respectfully to intimate to his friends and the public in general, that he has established his practice in the Vetenrinary Line, under the patronage of His Excellency Sir ALEXANDER BANNERMAN, Knight.

After a successful practice of 27 years—14 in Engl and and 13 in America—in the course of which he has been directly instrumental, through his skill, in saving, for their owners, the lives of many valuable Horses and Cows; he feels that, in now soliciting a renewal of PUBLIC PATRONAGE, he may be permitted to say that he considers himself to be as well qualified to prescribe MEDICINES and perform OPERATIONS, in the capacity of a HORSE and Cow DOCTOR, as any individual who has ever practiced in this line in this Colony; and he, therefore, presumes that he may confidently look forward to a renewal of that patronage which he formerly enjoyed in this Island.

RESIDENCE—Next door to the Victoria Hotel, Water Street, Charlottown.

REFERENCE.—Messrs. Desbrisay & Co. Apothecaries' Hall. At the Depot of the Royal Agricultural Society.

June 15th, 1853.

The subjoined is a copy of the Certificate which Mr. Lord has received from His Excellency.

GEORGE LOSS, Esq. Veterinary, has prescribed for some of my Cattle of Government House Farm, he has done so successfully, and I shall readily employ him again. A. BANNERMAN, Lt. Governor.

BELLS! BELLS! BELLS!

THE Subscribers have now on hand and keep constantly on hand, all sizes of Church, Factory, Steamboat, Hotel, Locomotive, School House and Plantation Bells, with the best Mountings of Hangings.

These Bells are made from the best stock, and the small size undergo the same process in manufacturing as Church Bells. An experience of thirty years, with a great many recent improvements, and an entirely new method of casting, enables us to obtain the most melodious tone, combining also, in extraordinary vibration.

Nearly 5,000 Bells have been cast and sold from this Foundry, which is the best evidence of their superiority. We have Silver Gold and Silver Medals as our claim, which were awarded for the best Bells for concordance and purity of tone. We pay particular attention to the getting up Tools or Clappers, and can refer to those furnished by us. Our establishment is contiguous to the Erie and Champlain Canals, and Railroads running in every direction, which brings it within four hours of New York. Cash paid for old Copper, Old Clocks, Bells, Composition, Tombac, Tombadore, &c., for sale, of superior workmanship. All communications, either by mail or otherwise will have immediate attention.

A. MENEELY'S SONS.

West Troy, N. Y., March, 1853.

Orders will be received and information given as to prices, at Geo. T. Hazzard's Book and Stationery Store. 10m

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber intending to proceed to England by the Mail Steamer of the 19th instant, will feel obliged to all those persons whose Accounts have been furnished up to the 1st of this Month, to make payment before the above date, as it is only by prompt payment he can continue to furnish them with cheap Goods.

H. HASZARD.

Charlottetown, July 7, 1853.

Saint John Sale Stables.

M. A. CUMMING, Veterinary Surgeon, begs to intimate to parties having *HORSES* to dispose of, that he is about to open as a Sale Stable, those premises next the Catholic Chapel, head of King's Square, St. John; where Horses will be kept at livery, and bought or sold on commission.

This being the well-understood place in St. John where those Having Horses, and those wanting Horses, know where to find each other; M. A. C. feels now himself the Horse Bazaar, or Sale Stable, properly conducted, may in some measure supply a want so felt by the public; while from the knowledge of horses derived from his profession, he may be able at times to give useful advice both to seller and purchaser.

N. B.—Two or three good young Horses (Horses wanted) and a STRONG HEAVY PAIR, full mouthed for shipment week.

Saint John, 20th April, 1853.

WILLIAM STRAIGHT,

TAITER,

BEGS to inform his friends that he still continues to do the Tailoring, cleaning, and mending of Beaver and Silk Hats.

Gentlemen's Clothes cleaned and made equal to new. JIM CROWS made from the Island wool; all cases done up. Pressing iron. Orders taken at the Cabinet Store, Allen's Hotel, Queen Street, and at James Reid's table, Queen Street, Charlottetown.

BOATS.

THE Subscriber having been for several years employed in building Skiff, Fishing, and Pleasure BOATS of all kinds, begs leave to return thanks for the generous support he has hitherto received in that line, and to notify his friends and the public at large, that he is boating preparations for a larger and more extended business; and that, for the purpose of accommodating persons who may have him with Oakum, the following gentlemen have kindly consented to act as his Agents:—

Mr. G. T. HAZZARD, of the Steamer "Rose," Charlottetown.
Mr. G. T. HAZZARD, Charlottetown.
Mr. WM. MCPHIE, Rockingham, Stanhope.
NICHOLAS CORBETT, Pope Bridge.

Boats of any description, dimensions or build (when on Clarence or Cavendish Shores) built in Charlottetown, will be delivered free of charge. Oakum, Workmanship, and materials, warranted of the best description. Produce or cash will be taken in payment, if desired.

CHARLES M'QUARRIE.

On Sale, April 19, 1853.

A SCOTCH LAD, of about 14 or 16 years of age, may find employment by application to the Subscriber.

FOR SALE.

FIVE Hundred acres of *LAND*, with a House attached, which can comfortably Fatten and Hay, situate on Township No. 35, head of the Hillsborough River.

For terms apply to SAMUEL NELSON.

Charlottetown, 1st May, 1853. 12m

All Persons having claims or demands against the Estate of the late Hon. Thomas Heath Haviland, Esq., late Colonial Secretary of this Island, are desired forthwith to render in the same, duly attested, and all persons indebted to the Subscribers, are requested to make payment to the Subscribers, who have been duly appointed Executors, by the said deceased, under 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 render the same, duly attested.

A. HEATH HAVILAND,
BENJAMIN DAVIES, Surrogate-Lect.

Queen Square, Nov. 29, 1852.

A CARD.

JOHN ROSS, Teacher of the Pianoforte (Queen's Square), for the accommodation of those of the Parties taking his services.

Terms—Ten Dollars per quarter, two Lessons a week. Residence—Apartments over Mrs. Gough's Bonnet, next door to Mr. J. Hazzard.

Charlottetown, June 14, 1853. Ad Gr. m

NOVELTIES FOR THE SUMMER.

WILLIAM HEARD,

BEGS to announce the arrival per *Almond*, from England, of a large assortment of *BRITISH and FOREIGN MANUFACTURES*, from the first Houses in the Trade.

W. H. having personally selected the Stock, would call special attention to a variety of

NEW MATERIALS FOR LADIES' DRESSES, SILKS, SHAWLS, BIRBONNS, PARASOLS, BONNETS, MILLINERY, &c., &c.

A large selection of Broad Cloths, Doeskins, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Waistcoatings, Cotton and Hosiery.

LINEN GOODS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

Sheets and Shirts, and every article in the Furnishing Department.

In order to compete with other Houses, W. H. begs to inform his Friends that in future his business will be conducted on the *CASH* principle, and requests those whose accounts were furnished to the 31st December last, will make immediate payment.

June 25, 1853.

NATIONAL LOAN FUND LIFE AND Equitable Fire Insurance Companies of London

Incorporated by Acts of Parliament.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS of Fire Insurance for P. E. Island. *T. H. Haviland, Esq., Hon. Charles Heasley, F. Longworth, Esq., Robert Hutchinson, Esq., Edward Palmer, Esq.*

Detailed Rates (than at considerably reduced premium.

Forms of Application, and all other information, may be obtained from the Subscriber, at the Office of G. W Deblois Esq. Charlottetown.

H. J. CUNDALL,
Agent pro tem

April 27, 1853.

Fire! Fire! Fire!!

Secure your Property at a saving of fifty per cent.

THIS 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, 1853.

ALLIANCE

LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

Capital £5,000,000 Sterling.

CHARLES YOUNG,
Agent for P. E. Island.

THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

GOVERNOR—THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE EARL of ELGIN and KINCARDINE, Governor General of Canada.

HEAD OFFICE—22 *St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh.*

Board of Management in Halifax for Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island—

Hon. S. B. Almon, Solicitor.
Hon. William A. Black, Banker.
Lewis Bliss, Esq.
Charles Twining, Esq., Barrister.
John Bayley Bland, Esq.
Hon. Alexander Keith, Merchant.
James Stewart, Esq., Solicitor.
Medical Adviser—A. F. Gatzer.

Agent & Secretary—Matthew H. Richey, Solicitor.

The following gentlemen have been appointed Officers of the Company in Prince Edward Island, and will be prepared to furnish information as to the principles and practice of the Company and the rates of Assurance.

Charlottetown—Medical Adviser—H. A. Johnson, M. D; Agent—S. L. Leonard.

Georgetown—Medical Adviser—David Kaye, M. D; Agent—William Sutherlin.

St. Eleanor's—Medical Adviser—Joseph Bell, M. D; Agent—Thomas Hunt.

MATTHEW H. RICHEY.

Provincial Marine Insurance Company,

TORONTO, C. W.—Agent for Prince Edward Island,

BENJAMIN DAVIES.

Charlottetown, April 11, 1853.

BAR IRON.

LANDING *ex Brig. Helen*, from *Liverpool*, SIX TONS of the above, assorted, cheap for Cash.

DANIEL DAVIES.

Charlottetown, June 6. 6w 1d

Hubbuck's Patent WHITE ZINC PAINT.

NOW LANDING, *ex Brig Hindostan*, from Liverpool, a further supply of the above valuable Paint. Also, a few casks Driers and Putty.

JAMES DESBRISAY.

June, 10th.

TO LICENSED TEACHERS.

WANTED a District Teacher of the first Class for the Township and Cornhead District—An experienced person will find it to his advantage to apply to

JAMES CURTIS LAWSON

June 23d, 1853.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having been duly empowered by GILBERT HENDERSON, of Tyne Park, County Durham, and ARTHUR HENDERSON, of Liverpool, in England, Merchant, surviving Executors and Trustees named and appointed in the last Will and Testament of Gilbert Henderson, late of Liverpool, aforesaid, Merchant, deceased, to collect all Debts and Sums of Money due to the Estate of the said Gilbert Henderson, deceased, within this Island, and to dispose of all Lands and Hereditaments belonging to said Estate situate therein. All persons indebted to the Estate of the said Gilbert Henderson, deceased, are duly required without delay to pay into my hands the several amounts due by them; and those persons who may be in possession of any part of said Lands and Premises, are required to make an immediate and satisfactory arrangement with me, otherwise they will be treated as Trespassers.

JOHN LONGWORTH.

Charlottetown, April 9th, 1853.

MONEY TO LEND.

ENQUIRE at the Office of CHARLES PALMER, Esq., Charlottetown.

February 1, 1853.

OLD STAND.

Livery Stables.

THE Subscriber under his thanks to his numerous friends and the public, for the liberal patronage bestowed on him during the past Season, and begs to intimate, that he will continue to carry on the *LIVERY STABLE* in all its branches, and that he has now on hand good *HORSES* and *CARRIAGES* of every description, from Inferior to the Finest Quality, to the public at time to time at the lowest Rates, and on reasonable terms.

MARK BUTCHER.

May 30. 3m

HORSES WANTED.

TWENTY-FOUR YEAR OLD *DRAFT HORSES*, wanted. Apply at the GEORGE HOTEL.

July 12.

Valuable Real Estate for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for SALE his WHARF and several BUILDING LOTS situate, at FOOT QUEEN STREET. Persons desirous of purchasing, will please call early on

THOS. B. TREMAIN.

Charlottetown, June 28, 1853.

A FARM TO BE LET,

AND POSSESSION GIVEN IMMEDIATELY.

TO be leased Nine miles from Charlottetown on the Centreville Road, and contains of a 100 acres more or less, the property of James Hughes, late of the 5th (King's) Regt., and on which he now resides,—the farm will be let for a term of 18 19, or 20, years. The dwelling house is very comfortable but not very large, there has a well of water in the kitchen floor; the other buildings are very commodious and will contain a number of cattle. There are two barns, one for hay, with a granary on it, and the other for threshing, containing a low set of machinery, both threshing mill and hammers. The threshing mill is at four horse power, and at great speed threshing at the rate of 50 sheaves an hour. The machinery is quite new and very good one. The land is all clear and in good condition, except about 3 acres of swamp. There is a brook passes through the land in the pasture portion, and often's spring rises about 20 chains higher up. The House is situated on the eastern side of a hill. The land is well fenced in fields of 6 or 7 acres each; there is a Gain Mill about half a mile from the residence, and a saw mill nearly the same distance. Good accommodations can be had in the Church of England, distant from the dwelling about a mile and a half.

Terms may be known by applying at *Haszard's Gazette* office.

May 24, 1853.

FOR SALE.

THAT valuable plot of GROUND at the Head of Prince Street, formerly the site of the Baptist Chapel, fronting 100 feet on Euston Street, and 100 on Upper Prince Street. It is one of the most desirable situations in the town for a gentleman's residence, and is divisible into three or three good building Lots. For Terms, &c. apply to

W. H. POPE.

June 6.

BUILDING LOTS TO LET.

A NUMBER of *BUILDING LOTS* in Charlottetown, are ready to be let for a term of years, with the right of Purchase within the Term. For particular enquire of

H. W. LOBBAN, Auctioneer.

June 24, 1853.

For Sale, or to Let,

THE DWELLING-HOUSE, Out-house, and Premises; and Lot of LAND, in Georgetown, No. 3, Third Range, Lotter 3. Application to be made to D. Wanzer, Charlottetown, or to WARREN BAWDEN, Esq., Georgetown.

Nov. 16, 1852.

FARM TO BE SOLD.

THE Leasehold interest of 160 acres of LAND, 70 of which are under cultivation, together with a large House and suitable Out-buildings. It is held under lease for 999 years, at £4 per acre. This Farm known by the Cripple Farm is but one mile from Town, on the Brackley Point Road, and needs no further description.

Possession can be given immediately.

For particulars enquire at Mr. JOHN HENDERSON's.

WILLIAM HENDERSON,
Sole Administrator.

Brackley Point Road, May 5. tf

House in Kent Street.

THE subscriber offers for sale, or to let, the dwelling House in Kent Street, adjoining his own residence. It contains a large Store, and good fresh Cellar, and a good Pump at the door. Also, a Stable for eight Horses, and hay Mow, Well of Water in the yard. It will be let altogether or in two parts. On $200 being paid down, the remainder could be on mortage for four or five years.

JOHN BREEN.

June 18th 1853.

FARM FOR SALE.

TO be sold by private sale, the Leasehold for 999 years, containing 800 acres of Land, with the Buildings thereon. About 40 acres cleared. There is a good pump at the door of the Dwelling House. This Farm is situated about 10 miles from Charlottetown, on the Dyke Road, and known as the *SUN INN*, for the last 18 years. Half the purchase money can remain on the Premises. The balance particulars ready to Mr. WILLIAM PALMER, Freeholder, or to HENRY PALMER, Esq., Charlottetown.

Lot 31, West River, June 27, 1853.

Farm for Sale.

FOR SALE, on the Malpeque Road, 11 miles from Charlottetown, a *Freehold Farm*, containing 200 acres of land, of which 30 acres are clear and under cultivation. On the Premises are good frame Barn. The above is well worthy attention of parties wishing to purchase. For particulars apply to

R. KENNIE.

19th April, 1853.

Land for Sale.

WITHIN one mile and a half of Town, on the Princetown Road, 24 Acres of land, which will be sold in Lots of one or more acres, to suit purchasers.

Also, the Crop, with or without the land. Application to be made to EWEN M'AULAY.

July 2nd, 1853.

APPARTMENTS TO LET,

IN HANZARD'S BUILDINGS,

SOUTH STREET, NEAR THE WHARF.

No. 1, CELLAR KITCHEN, Parlor, Bed Room and Vegetable Cellar.

No. 2, SHOP, Sitting or Second Sweep, Sitting Room, Bed Room and 2 Rooms in Garret.

No. 3, PARLOR, large Bed Room, small Bed, and Office.

No. 4, large Bed ROOM, up stairs, Garret BED ROOMS, and a Office.

No. 5, FRONT ROOM up stairs, Garret Bed Room and a Office.

—ALSO—

A STABLE well fitted up for 6 Horses and 2 Cows, with a spacious loft over it.

Also, a *MARRIAGE HOUSE*, attached to the Building, with Sitting Room, and a large Dressing over them.

For terms and particulars, apply at *Hazzard's Gazette* Office.