

From late Papers.

LIFE AND CAMPAIGNS OF THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

POLITICAL CAREER.

In 1825, when a mania for joint-stock companies, similar to the railway mania of 1847, seized the public mind, his Grace entered himself greatly to restrain the infatuation of the English capitalists; and, as an acknowledgment of his public services in this respect alone, he was invited to a splendid banquet, and presented with a magnificent silver vase, worth £1000.

In 1826, the reaction attendant upon this commercial infatuation burst upon the country. The distress was of the severest description. At the Duke's suggestion, small notes were re-issued at the Bank of England, and this joined to the large amount of new coin minted, at last put an end to the embarrassment.

His Grace was also appointed, with Sir Robert Peel and other leading members of Parliament, one of the commissioners for Indian affairs. The Duke of York dying on the 5th of January, the Duke of Wellington was appointed on the 24th his successor as Commander-in-Chief and Colonel of the 1st Grenadier Guards.

On the 10th of March his Grace was installed in the office of High Constable of the Tower, with a salary of £1000 per annum, to commence from the date of his appointment. At the same time, he was appointed Custos Rotulorum of the Tower Hamlets, with a much greater salary. The Prime Minister, Lord Liverpool, having died of apoplexy on the 17th of February, after holding office since the 9th of June, 1812, the King nominated Mr. Canning as his successor. Upon this, the Duke of Wellington and six other of the principal members of the old Cabinet retired, his Grace resigning the command of the army on the 20th.

This accession, which has been severely criticised, caused the fall of Canning's Ministry, and was succeeded by Lord Goderich, whose government was short-lived. When he resigned, the Duke of Wellington was instructed to form a Cabinet. This he accordingly did, resigning the command on the 18th of February in favour of Lord Hill. Mr. Huskisson showing some insubordination, was soon dismissed from the Cabinet; from which his friend Lord Dudley, as well as Mr. Charles Grant and Lord Palmerston, also seceded. His late Majesty (William IV.) taking office at a renunciation made by the Duke of Wellington, upon the expiration of his habits, also resigned his office of Lord High Admiral. His Grace's mode of life as Prime Minister was such as might have been expected from his previous military career. He slept on a camp bedstead; rose regularly at seven, breakfasted at eight, and immediately commenced his official duties. He was the terror of the illers at Downing-street. On one occasion, when the treasury clerks told him that some mode of making up the accounts was impracticable, they were met with the curt reply, "Never mind; if you can't do it in the time, you had better go to bed."

One of the reforms which the Duke of Wellington's name is indissolubly connected, is the repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts, which he triumphantly carried during the session of 1829, in spite of the fierce opposition of Lord Eldon, and other Tories of the old school. Another measure of a similar nature, was the Roman Catholic Relief Bill. His Grace had shown himself, when chief secretary for Ireland, leniently disposed towards this large branch of his Majesty's subjects. The question had been agitated for many years; and his Grace's Cabinet, after resisting the popular demands for some time, at length determined to yield, and to perform this act of justice. Mr. Peel (the late Sir Robert) then set on the university of Oxford, and the first intimation of the ministry's determination was his resignation. This step caused a prodigious sensation in the political world, and the university marked its displeasure by electing Sir Robert Inglis in the room of the "Apostate." It would be a long task to describe the struggle which took place between the Duke and the University of Oxford, and the Duke's conduct in the matter. He carried the bill by a majority of 160 on the second reading, and 178 on the third; and the Duke himself passed it through the Lords by a majority of 103 on the second reading and 104 on the third. It received the royal assent on the 13th of April. On the 10th of May, the Earl of Winchester, a determined opposer of the bill, offered the Duke what his Grace considered an insult. A new scholastic institution, called King's College, having been opened in the Strand, to counteract the tendencies of that house; his Grace had intended to select as its patron, Lord Winchester, who wrote to Mr. Coleridge, the secretary, in the following terms:—"I was one of those who at first thought the plan might be practicable, and prove an antidote to the principles of the London University. Late political events have convinced me, that the whole transaction was intended as a bribe to the protestant and high church party; and that the noble Duke, who had for some time previous to that period determined upon breaking up upon the constitution of 1688, might the more effectually, under the cloak of some outward show of zeal for the protestant religion, carry on his insidious designs for the infirmation of our liberties and the introduction of popery into every department of the state."

The Duke of Wellington demanded a retraction, which his lordship declined to give, and the preliminaries having been settled by Sir Henry Hardinge on the one hand, and the Earl of Falmouth on the other, the two peers had a hostile meeting, on Saturday, the 21st of March, in Battersea Fields. His Grace first delivered a speech, and then the noble Duke, who had for some time previous to that period determined upon breaking up upon the constitution of 1688, might the more effectually, under the cloak of some outward show of zeal for the protestant religion, carry on his insidious designs for the infirmation of our liberties and the introduction of popery into every department of the state."

On the 20th of January, 1829, his Grace was appointed governor of Dover Castle, and Lord Viscount of the Cinque Ports, and he afterwards retained the whole of the Silchester property to his estate in Hampshire, so that his domains occupied a circuit of thirty miles, and his manor was approached by a direct avenue, eight miles long, across the land.

In 1826, the Duke's government fell. The rank of his appointment had been thinned by the malcontent Tories, who kept Sir Robert in high badger; but he did not receive any permanent support from the Whigs and Roman Catholics; and now a cry had been raised for resignation. This the Duke refused, and the result was considerably popular excitement. His Grace himself did not escape personal insult, and considerable damage was done to his property. The new King, William IV., had intended to have been present at the city feast at Guildhall, but the ministers had received such information, so not only induced, there to deliver his Majesty not to attend it, but caused the Duke of Wellington to have the Tower mustered, and to put that ancient fortress in a state of defence. For this the cabinet were subjected to severe animadversions; the opinion, but the Duke's account of the matter at once afforded a complete answer to their objections, and put his Grace's character in a most favorable light. "I would have gone," said he to Sir William Knighth, "if the law had been equal to protect me, but that was not the case. Fifty dragoons on horseback would have done it; but that was a military force. If firing had begun, who could tell when it was to end? One guilty person would fall, and ten innocent be destroyed. Would this have been wise or humane, for a little bravado, or that the country might not be alarmed for a day or two? It is all over now, and in another week will be forgotten."

On the 15th November of this year (1826) ministers were defeated on Sir Henry Parnell's amendment, appointing a select committee to inquire into the civil list, by a majority of 27; and on the following evening his Grace and Sir Robert Peel announced the resignation of the cabinet. Lord Grey was named as his successor, Lord Hill, however, continuing at the Horse Guards.

On the 24th of June, 1831, Lord John Russell recommended the reform bill, and the bill was carried on the 19th July, by a large majority. On the following day it was carried up to the lords by a majority of 100 members, headed by Lords Althorp and Russell, and was delivered to the Lord Chancellor. It was read for the first time pro forma, and the 31st of October was fixed for the second reading. The popular excitement was immense. The corporation presented an address to the king, praying for reform; and the one which accompanied them to the palace, presented to St. James's-square, and broke the windows of Lord Bristol's mansion, and then passed on to Apsley House, where they were guilty of a similar act of violence. His Grace has never had his windows repaired. Lord Grey re-introduced the bill in the following March,

when the opposition being weakened by the desertion of the Bishop of London and other lords, the bill was read a second time by a majority of nine;—upon which, the Duke and 74 other peers entered their protest on the journals. When their lordships re-assembled, it was proposed to take the question of enfranchisement first; and Lord Grey, being defeated, waited on the king and gave him the alternative of either creating a sufficient number of new peers or of accepting his resignation. His Majesty accordingly sent for Lord Lyndhurst, and desired him to communicate with the Duke and Sir Robert Peel; but both being intractable on the reform question, the king recalled Lord Grey. So popular was this step that the opposition gave up the contest, and the bill received the royal assent by commission on the 7th June, 1832. Earl Grey was soon afterwards succeeded by Lord Melbourne, but the reform ministry did not last long, being broken up by the resignation of Lord Althorp.

On the 15th of November, his Grace was directed by the king to form a new administration, and he at once recommended the appointment of Sir Robert Peel to the premiership. As Sir Robert was then in Italy, his Grace was at first entrusted with the whole charge of government, and the seals of the three secretaries of state; but when the cabinet was filled up, he took the direction of the foreign affairs. The lower house, however, commenced hostilities, and having carried the election of the speaker, they defeated the ministers by passing a clause for appropriating part of the Irish church property to purposes of education. In consequence of this, the ministers resigned the April of 1834.

The contest on the Reform Act, recalled the Duke and the Tory party, who were highly delighted by his firm stand against the bill. On the 29th of January, 1834, his Grace was unanimously elected chancellor of Oxford, in the room of Lord Grenville deceased.

The passing of the Reform Bill may be said to have formed the termination of his Grace's political life, for though he continued to be a warm and consistent supporter of the conservative party, he never again aspired to the premiership. After his resignation, and at the coronation of the Queen in 1837 his reception by the crowd was most enthusiastic. Marshal Soult who was present as ambassador extraordinary from France, was also received with loud applause. On the 15th of July, the corporation of London gave a grand dinner in the foreign princes and ambassadors, at the Guildhall. The healths of the two heroes were drunk together, with tremendous cheering; and in returning thanks, they complimented each other in the warmest manner. The marshal's speech afforded a curious contrast to his general orders.

At the resignation of Lord Melbourne in 1840, the Queen sent for the Duke, and at his suggestion commissioned Sir Robert Peel to form a ministry; but the whigs retired to office, her Majesty refusing to dismiss the leaders of her household.

In 1841, Sir Robert Peel succeeded in actually constituting a cabinet, which remained in power until the repeal of the corn laws, in 1846. On the 15th of August, Lord Hill resigned the command of the army, in consequence of the state of his health, and the Duke, who once more succeeded to that important office, has held it ever since.

For the last few years of his life, the Duke was consulted by ministers, and indeed by her Majesty herself, who is understood to have liked to take his opinion on all matters of importance. He had always very regularly conformed to a social performance of his duty, which remained in power until the repeal of the corn laws, in 1846. On the 15th of August, Lord Hill resigned the command of the army, in consequence of the state of his health, and the Duke, who once more succeeded to that important office, has held it ever since.

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the sovereign and the nation hung for counsel to the latest hour—the unobscured firmness of character which bore alike all labour and all adversity—and for unalterable attachment to the same objects, the same principles, the same duties, manifested by the passions of youth and ennobled by the honours and enjoyments of peace and of age—the life of the Duke of Wellington stands alone in history. In him, at least, prosperity will trace a character superior to the highest and most abundant gifts of fortune. If the Duke's heroism can be justly applied to him, it is because he remained greater than his own prosperity, and rose above the temptations by which other men of equal genius, but less self-government, have fallen before the passions. His life has nothing to gain from the language of panegyric, which would compare his military exploits or his civil station with the prowess of an Alexander or a Cæsar, or with the astonishing career of him who saw his empire overthrown by the British general at Waterloo. These were the offspring of passion and of genius, flung from the volcanic depth of revolutions and of civil war to sweep with meteoric splendour across the earth, and to collapse in darkness before the work of life was done. Their violence, their ambition, their romantic existence, their reverses, and their crimes, will forever fascinate the interest of mankind, and constitute the secret of their fame. If not of their greatness, so of their greatness the life and character of the Duke of Wellington present no analogy. If he rose to scarcely inferior renown, it was by force of the passions or the arts which they indulged or employed. Unvanquished in the field his sword was never drawn for territorial conquest, but for the independence of Europe, and for the preservation of his country. Raised by the universal gratitude of Europe and of his nation to the highest point of rank and power which a subject of the British monarchy could attain, he wore those dignities, and he used that influence, within the strict limits of a subject's duty. No law was ever interdicted to his conduct, and he was ever sacrificed by one hair's breadth for his aggrandisement. There lived not a man, even among his antagonists, who could say that the great duke had wronged him; for his entire existence was devoted to the cause of legal authority and regulated power. You seek it in vain for his rivals in fame, have sometimes won the prize of crowns or turned the fate of nations. But his whole career shines with the steady light of day; it has nothing to conceal; it has nothing to interpret by the fabled organs of history. Every thing in it is manly, compact, and clear; shaped to one end of public duty, animated by one passion, the love of England and the service of the crown.

The Duke of Wellington, calm, unobscured, and governed in unobscured indifference or disdainful aversion of those common motives of human action which are derived from the powers of imagination and of sentiment. He held them cheap, both in their weakness and in their strength. The force and weight of his character stooped to no such adventitious influences. He might have kindled more enthusiasm, especially in the early and arduous days of his Peninsular career; but in his success and triumph he sought glory, he never passed his lips, even in his addresses to his soldiers. His entire nature and character were moulded on reality. He lived to see things as they were. His acute glance and cool judgment pierced at once through the surface which entangles the imagination or kindles the sympathy of the feelings. Truth, as he loved her, is to be reached by a rougher path and sterner mind. In war, in politics, and in the common transactions of life, the Duke of Wellington adhered inflexibly to the most genuine correctness in words and deeds. His temper was unchangeable and despised exaggerations. The fearlessness of his actions was never the result of speculative confidence or fool-hardy presumption, but lay mainly in a just perception of the true relation which he stood to his antagonists in the field or in the cabinet. The greatest exploits of his life, such as the passage of the Douro, followed by the march on Madrid, the battle of Waterloo, and the passing of the Catholic Relief Bill, were performed under no circumstances that could inspire enthusiasm. Nothing but the coolness of the play could have been his; and he was never seen to appear apparently so adverse to his success. Other commanders have attained the highest pitch of glory when they disposed of the colossal resources of empire, and headed armies already flushed with the conquest of the world. The Duke of Wellington found no interest in any part of his career. At no time were the means at his disposal adequate to the ready and certain execution of his designs. His steady progress in the Peninsular campaigns went on against the current of fortune, till that current was itself of a contrary tenor. He had a clear and constant eye upon the dangers he encountered, but he saw and grasped the latent power which baffled those dangers and surmounted resistances apparent or invisible. This is precisely the highest degree of courage, for it is courage conscious, enlightened, and determined.

Clearness of discernment, correctness of judgment, and rectitude in action, were without doubt, the principal elements of the Duke's brilliant achievements in war, and his vast authority in the councils of his country; as well as in the vast conferences of Europe. They gave to his determinations an originality and vigor akin to the grandeur and majesty of his person. He had a clear and constant eye upon the dangers he encountered, but he saw and grasped the latent power which baffled those dangers and surmounted resistances apparent or invisible. This is precisely the highest degree of courage, for it is courage conscious, enlightened, and determined.

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England. At times, even in the extreme period of his age, some accident would betray the deep current of feeling which he never ceased to entertain towards all that was chivalrous and benevolent. His charities were most extensive, and he bestowed his interest throughout life upon an incredible number of persons and things which claimed his notice and solicited his aid. Every ceremony, every merry-making, found him ready to take his part in it. He had a smile for the youngest child, a compliment for the prettiest face, an answer to the recalcitrant tongue, and a lively interest in every incident of life which seemed beyond the power of age to chill. When time had somewhat relaxed the sterner mould of his manhood, its effects were chiefly indicated by an unabated taste for the amusements of fashionable society, incongruous at times with the dignity of extreme old age and the recollections of so virile a career. But it seemed a part of the Duke's character, that every thing that presented itself, was equally welcome, for he had become a part of every thing, and it was foreign to his nature to stand aloof from any occurrence to which his presence could contribute. He never seemed to have felt the flagging spirit or the reluctant step of indolence or enervation, or to have recoiled from any thing that remained to be done; and his complete performance of every duty, however small, as long as life remained, was the same quality which had carried him in triumph through his campaigns, and raised him to be one of the chief ministers of England and arbiter of the fate of Europe. It has been said that in the most active and illustrious lives there comes at last some inevitable hour of melancholy and of satiety. Upon the Duke of Wellington that hour never came. He was a man who had done his duty, and he had done it well. When men in after-times shall look back to the annals of England for example of energy and public virtue among those who have raised this country to her station on the earth, no name will remain more conspicuous or unsullied, than that of Arthur Wellesley, first Duke of Wellington. The actions of his life were extraordinary, but his character was equal to his actions. He was the very type and model of an Englishman; and, though men are prone to invent the worthiness of former ages, with a dignity and force to others, it is his actions and urgent duty to interfere. Who shall have the newly vacant Garter—whether my Lord this or his Grace of that shall wear it, is not the affair of the people. The blue ribbon is one of those distinctions which prize money and which the Duke of Wellington had little right to meddle in—re-fer to him; for he never ceased to have won so bravely and so well. 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**Poetry.**  
**CHRIST AT THE WELL.**  
BY CHAS. W. BARR.  
So let the favored twelve depart,  
And leave their Lord in other care.  
There is a humble servant here,  
More ready for his work than thou.  
You, daughter of a faithless race—  
They call the crying slave of lust—  
Come, let me wash your feet, my son,  
Consult his worship to thy trust.  
Bill at a long-forsaken shrine  
The funeral Jew in darkness leads;  
Still the same save of death death above,  
But daily on the Saviour's friends:  
For gorgeous robes and golden dreams  
And their wandering thoughts amaze,  
Too busy, in their narrow schemes,  
His light and easy yoke to choose.  
But she, whose weary soul hath known  
The burden of ungodly sin,  
Without a flicker in her eye,  
Without the hope of heaven to win—  
She has no lingering dreams to leave,  
No clinging pride to cast away;  
She has no heart to grieve,  
Repent, and worship, and obey.  
The unshowered altar of her sin  
On golden tawny mount are built;  
But even her clouded mind receives  
Some serene refuge for her guilt.  
The courts of Salem's holy place  
Are crowded with their worshippers;  
But she, of God's Samaritan's race,  
May not pollute their rites with hers.  
O, blessed faith! whose terms demand  
No titles of long descent,  
But welcome all in every land,  
Who seek its blessings, and repent.  
O, blessed worship! that creates  
A holier faith than priestly tread,  
Where a true heart consecrates  
Its first affections to its God.  
Then let the favored twelve return  
To their own homes, and to their Lord;  
The lessons they have yet to learn,  
Within that woman's soul are stored.  
And from her contrite heart shall rise,  
In burning love and glowing praise,  
A purer strain of melody,  
Than all the priests of Salem raise.

**Varieties.**  
**EATING A DUTCHMAN.**  
A YANKEE TRICK.

A Yankee pedlar travelling through York State, some twenty years since, "put up" at the house of a Dutch tavern keeper, for the night, at the close of one fine summer day. At that time, the peculiar prejudice of the Dutch people of that section, was strongly shown in their jealousy of the "Yankee." Our landlord was one who seemed to take particular delight in annoying any descendant of the pilgrims who chanced to fall in his way, and it may be supposed he did not neglect any opportunity that presented during the stay of the Yankee pedlar to quiz him, or make him the butt of his jokes.  
Our Yankee friend was not exactly green, though he kept a very quiet demeanor until the morning, by which time he had mastered the plan for giving the Dutchman an explanation of the old usage. "What is sauce for the goose, is sauce for the gander."  
The morning sun had dispelled the mists of the night. Jonathan had hitched his horse to his cart, and brought them up before the door, ready for a start, after he should have finished his breakfast. The breakfast passed, and Jonathan having scolded his bill, felt himself at liberty to meet the Dutchman half-way in any shape he pleased to approach, and as a signal from more perfect understanding of his readiness, he let into him this short:  
"Now old Sourkrout, before I go, I have one thing, the last of a large assortment, that I want to sell you. I know you are a very prudent, economical sort of a man, and one would answer for your whole family and yourself that you could let your neighbors see it after you had got done with it."  
"What is sander to it?" asks Sourkrout.  
"Well, you see, now," says Jonathan, "when I laid in my stock, I bought a prime lot of 'meat', and I've sold 'em all out, except one, and I kinder thought, 'sander' have you a very savvy sort of a man, I could let you have that one meal, a-cuss you could make it go round!" and Jonathan had the laugh all to himself.  
The Dutchman began to bluster as soon as he got the idea "through his wood," and thinking he could do no as he thought with the apparently green Yankee, he commenced hollering.  
"Look-a-here, mister, none of yer tricks upon travellers," says Jonathan; "neder, think you can scare a Yankee, no how. Why, rot your old cabbage garden, I've known a Yankee to set such a Dutchman as you are before breakfast!"  
"A Yankee can't Dutchman chase a Yankee!" says Jonathan; "I'll take that bet," says the Yankee; "call in your neighbor to see fair play."  
The neighbors were called in, and the preliminaries arranged in which it was agreed, that the Dutchman should take off his boots, wash his face, and lay down upon the table, whereupon the stakes were put up.  
The Dutchman was "laid out," and Jonathan proceeded very deliberately to onto his neck, and unbutton his shirt collar preparatory to his essential feast.  
Approaching the table where lay the wondering Dutchman, Jonathan took up one of his feet, and brought it to his mouth, and made a very significant impression with his teeth on the Dutchman's big toe, which elicited a roar and a kick.  
"Oh, mine Gott! Stop pitting—dat hurt!"  
"Never mind; you don't expect I am going to swallow you. That wasn't the bet; I bet I could eat you!" and he made another bite.  
Old Sourkrout soon perceived that the Yankee had tricked him, and he must either be eaten, or lose his five dollars. He chose the latter alternative; the money was paid to the Yankee, who left with high honors, having vindicated the fame of Yankee freedom, and sustained its high reputation for the production of wooden outages and Yankee Tricks. The old Dutchman has learned to respect the superior sagacity of Yankee pedlars and from that day, since, has always treated them with due deference, and never fails to look remarkably silly, if anybody says anything about "eating Dutchmen" in his presence.

**A NEW FEATURE IN SCIENCE.**—We learn from the Boston Courier that the new ship Ericsson, of 3500 tons, was launched at Williamsburg, L. I., on Wednesday last. She is to be propelled by the newly invented engine, which is at present creating much interest in all scientific and commercial circles in the United States. If the experiment should prove successful, it will open a new era in steam, and cause a complete revolution in the present mode of applying that power. According to the new principle, instead of using water in produce steam, heated air is made to answer this purpose, and thus far, the experiment has proved completely successful. We shall write with much interest for the result of the trial trip of the Ericsson.  
**A PINEAPPLE BAKER.**—A gentleman from the South while viewing the stock at the New York State Fair, at Utica, on Friday last, discovered that some one was cutting open his pocket, in which was the sum of \$4,000. He waited until his pocket was cut open, and then drew a bowie knife and plunged it into the hand of the robber, killing him instantly, after which he gave himself up to the authorities.—Boston Times.  
"You should never let the young men kiss you," said a venerable uncle to his pretty niece. "I know it, uncle," returned she, positively, "and yet I try to cultivate a spirit of forgiveness, seeing that when one has kissed, there is no undoing it."

**PROPERTIES for SALE or to LET.**  
**TO LET.**  
ON MODERATE TERMS, AND IMMEDIATE POSSESSION GIVEN, the pleasantly situated HOUSE in KERRY STREET, next door but one to the residence of the Hon. the CHIEF JUSTICE. The HOUSE consists of a Drawing Room, a Dining Room, a Breakfast Room, an Office, Store Room and Four Bed Rooms, a Servants' Room in the Attic. There is also a good STABLE and OUTHOUSE, and a good WELL and PUMP in the Yard, together with a GARDEN attached, as well stocked with Fruit as any of an equal size in the Island.  
For further particulars apply to the Proprietor,  
HENRY PALMER,  
Kent Street, Sept. 25, 1852. Id. 4 n.

**For Sale or to Let.**  
A VALUABLE FARM, consisting of One Hundred and a half Acres of Land, fronting on the Royal Road, four miles from Town, on which are pleasantly situated, a good DWELLING HOUSE, consisting of nine good rooms, and a large Barn, Stables, Wood-house, and other Out-Buildings. Thirty-seven acres are under good cultivation. The whole held on a Lease of 999 years. All the Buildings are quite new. If sold, part of the purchase money might remain on interest. Apply to TUXO, DEANSTON, Esq., or to the Subscriber.  
Sept. 2. F. W. HALES.

**West River Mills.**  
TO BE LET, for each time as may be agreed upon, the MILLS situated on the head of the Elliot River, near Foxburgh, now in the occupation of the Subscriber. They consist of a Grain, Saw and Carding Mill, which will be let together or separately. They are situated on one of the most powerful streams on the Island, being well supplied with water, and are an excellent stand for business. For further particulars, apply to  
WILLIAM CROSBY,  
Elliot River, Aug. 10, 1852.

**TO BE LET OR SOLD.**  
350 ACRES OF LAND, A GRIST MILL, four Houses and other buildings, situated on a fine and a half mile from Charlottetown on the Malpas Road. The whole Estate may be had in one, or the Mill by itself, and the Land in traces of any size to suit Leaseholders or Purchasers. For particulars, apply to  
WILLIAM CURTIS,  
Curtiside, Aug. 23, 1852.

**To be sold at private Sale.**  
THE Leasehold Interest of the Subscriber in 800 acres of Land in the westerly, and 10 miles in the summer on the Tryon Road, with the HOUSE, Out-Houses, &c. viz:  
On the Farm is about 40 acres of land, all dry healthy Land, within a ring fence, and southern aspect, all stamped except about 2 acres; a small piece of wood enclosed, with plenty of water. The 40 acres is divided into 14 fields, and from each of the fields, Cattle can go by (removing the gates) to water, whether in winter or summer; the remainder is well wooded, and it is judged, that a hundred thousand loggers is growing on the same.  
The Out-Houses are 1 work-shop; a pig-house; a lumber house with a loft over all; 2 barns; a 2 stall cow-house; 2 stables, stabled for 2 horses, with a back kitchen or wash-house; 1 stable house and 1 cart-house, all enclosed and all shingled; 1 hay-house behind, 16 by 40 with 12 feet post and shingled; with other conveniences. Also, a large shed for travellers horses, 14 by 20 on the road side. A well of good water with a pump, close, and a good garden behind.  
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Half of the purchase money may remain on security of the Farm, &c., at lawful interest, for 5 years. For further information, particulars, apply to HENRY PALMER, Esq., or to the Subscriber on the premises.  
Sept. 2. S. WIDGERY.

**FOR SALE.**  
AT De Stables, the Leasehold Interest of 97 acres of LAND, with the STOCK and CROP of the Farm, if desired. Between 60 and 70 acres are cleared, and all good cultivation; it is well supplied with good fencing poles and fire wood and water convenient.  
—ALSO—  
A portion of the SAW MILL, with all the privileges belonging to it. If one third of the purchase money is paid down, a time will be given for the remaining payment.  
—ALSO—  
Fifty acres of excellent LAND, with a new SAW MILL, about 2 miles from where the Subscriber at present resides. Apply to  
NOAH WIDBY,  
De Stables, July 26, 1852. On the premises.

**Farm for Sale.**  
WITHIN Eleven Miles from Town, on the Princeton Road, with 45 chains and 80 links fronting on the said Road, 50 acres are Freehold, and 100 acres Leasehold at 50. per acre, 50 acres are cleared and in good cultivation. The Buildings are a good Barn, 30 x 40, and House, 30 x 42, with other requisite Out-Buildings. There is a good Saw Mill, with a powerful stream of Water, which could be turned to good account. Half of the purchase money may remain on security. For further particulars apply to JOHN M'GILL, Esq., Charlottetown, or  
ALEXANDER JOHNSTON  
The above mentioned property will be sold either in the whole or in portions of 20 and 100 acres.  
July 17, 1852.

**Valuable Pasture Lot for Sale.**  
TO BE sold by Private Contract, that beautifully situated plot of ground, the property of JOHN NICOLSON, being pasture Lot No. 109 in the Registry of Charlottetown, comprising 30 acres of excellent LAND with the Buildings thereon. This Property is well enclosed, and for the most part with a dyke fence; and the greater part of it is cleared and under cultivation.  
The property can be viewed at any time on application to John Nicholson on the premises.  
An unquestionable Title will be made to the purchaser, and possession can be had at once. For terms and further particulars, apply to John Longworth, Esq., Barrister at Law.  
Charlottetown, Aug. 24th 1852.

**TO LET on Lease,** with liberty to purchase, if so required, part of the Lands belonging to the Subscriber known as the "EXETER" Estate, situated at the Eastern extremity of Charlottetown, comprising Eleven Town Lots and portions of Two Common Lots. This Property has been laid off into Building Lots, and will be let by private contract agreeably to a plan to be seen at the Office of JOHN LONGWORTH, Esq.  
Charlottetown, January 6, 1852. W. S. LONGWORTH.

**Valuable Freehold Property.**  
TO BE SOLD, by Private Contract, 228 acres of excellent LAND, 99 of which are clear, the property of the late Dr. CURRIE, situated in the immediate vicinity of Georgetown; it abounds with plenty of Timber, Firewood and Logwood. For further particulars, apply to  
JOHN M'GILL,  
May 9, 1852.

**To be Let.**  
THE lower part of the New TEMPERANCE HALL in this Town, comprising one spacious Room, 6 feet by 10 feet, and four small Rooms suitable for Public Offices, each 10 feet by 10 feet. There is also a commodious and excellent Cellar under the Building, two-thirds of which will also be let on reasonable terms. For further particulars, apply to Messrs. H. HANCOCK, W. HANCOCK, G. HANCOCK, or to  
JAS. D. COOPER, Esq.,  
Charlottetown, Aug. 2, 1852.

**JUDSON'S**  
CHEMICAL EXTRACT OF  
**CHERRY AND LUNGWORT,**  
FOR THE CURS OF  
Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Spitting  
of Blood, Night Sweats, Asthma,  
Liver Complaints, and  
CONSUMPTION.

DO NOT NEGLECT IT.  
Consumption can be and has been cured,  
in thousands of cases, by this only certain remedy,  
JUDSON'S CHEMICAL EXTRACT OF CHERRY AND LUNGWORT,  
and no remedy has ever before been discovered that will certainly  
Cure Consumption.  
The most strongly marked and developed cases of Pulmonary Consumption, where the lungs have become diseased and ulcerated and the case so utterly hopeless, as to have been pronounced by Physicians and friends, to be past all possibility of recovery, and at times thought to be dying, have been cured by this wonderful remedy, and are now cleared of every trace of the disease. It is a compound of medicaments which are peculiarly adapted to and essentially necessary for the cure of  
COUGHS AND CONSUMPTION.  
Its operation is mild, yet efficacious; it loosens the phlegm which creates so much difficulty, relieves the cough, and assists nature to clear the system of all diseased matter by expectoration, producing a delightful change in the breathing and chest, and this, after the prescriptions of the very best medical men and the inventions of kind and successful friends and Nurses, have failed to give the smallest relief to the Consumptive sufferer.  
THOUSANDS OF CONSUMPTIVE persons have been deceived repeatedly in buying medicines which were said to be infallible cures, but which have proved only palliatives, but this medicine is not only a palliative but a cure for cleared lungs. It contains no deleterious Drugs and one trial will prove its astonishing efficacy better than any assertions or certificates in curing consumption and all diseases of the Lungs, such as Spitting of Blood, Coughs, pain in the side and chest, night-sweats, &c. &c.  
About 1000 certificates of almost miraculous cures, performed by this medicine, from some of the first Doctors, Clergymen and Merchants, have been sent us for this medicine, but the publication of them looks too much like Quackery, [we will show them to any person, calling at our office.] This medicine will speak for itself and enough in its own favour wherever it is tried.  
Caution—This medicine is put up in a large bottle and you must find the name of Judson & Co., Proprietors, New York, on the splendid Wrapper around the bottle. All orders must be addressed to Comstock & Brother, No. 9 John St. New York.

**To Owners of and Dealers in Horses.**  
**CARLTON'S FOUNDER OINTMENT.**  
For the cure of Founder, Spilt Hoof, Hoof-bound Horses, and contracted and Frenched Feet, Wounds, Bruises in the Flesh, Galled Sacks, Cracked Heels, Scalds, &c., &c., on horses.  
**CARLTON'S RING-BONE CURE.**  
For the cure of Ring-bone, Blood Spavin, Bone Spavin, Windgalls, and Splint—a certain remedy.  
**CARLTON'S CONDITION POWDERS FOR HORSES AND CATTLE.**  
The changes of weather and season, with the change of food and feed, have a very great effect upon the blood and sinuous fluids of horses. It is at these changes they require an assistant to nature to cleanse the system of impurities, to break down the water, and imbibe, and which, if not attended to, will result in the Yellow Water, Heaves, Worms, Bots, &c. All of which will be prevented by giving one of these powders, and will at any time, cure when any disease of the system appears, if used in the time. They purify the blood, and cleanse the system of impurities, break down the water, and imbibe, and which, if not attended to, will result in the Yellow Water, Heaves, Worms, Bots, &c. All of which will be prevented by giving one of these powders, and will at any time, cure when any disease of the system appears, if used in the time. 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