HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

FARMERS' JOURNAL, AND COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

Established 1823. Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, Saturday, April 15, 1854. New Series. No. 129.

Hazzard's Gazette.

GEORGE T. HASZARD, Proprietor and Publisher. Published every Tuesday evening and Saturday morning. Office, South side Queen Square, P. E. Island.

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

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Advertisements sent without limitation, will be continued until forbid.

LAND ASSESSMENT.

Treasurer's Office, Charlottetown, P. E. Island, January 14, 1854.

IN pursuance of the Act of the General Assembly of this Island, made and passed in the Eleventh year of the reign of Her present Majesty, intituled "*An Act for levying further an Assessment on all Lands in this Colony, and for the encouragement of Education*," and of an Act made in amendment thereto, and passed in the Twelfth year of Her said Majesty's Reign, intituled *An Act to explain and amend the present Act for the Assessment of Land, and the encouragement of Education*, and also of an Act made and passed in the Fifteenth year of Her said Majesty's Reign, intituled *An Act for the encouragement of Education, and to raise Funds for that purpose by imposing an additional Assessment on Land in the said Island and on Real Estate in Charlottetown and Common, and Georgetown and Common:*

I do hereby give Public Notice that I have made Proclamation, according to the terms of the said Acts, of the undermentioned Town Lots, Common Lots, Water Lots, Pasture Lots, Islands, and parts of Townships in this Island, in arrears for the non-payment of the several sums due and owing thereon to Her Majesty, under and by virtue of the first mentioned Act, viz:

	ACRES.		ACRES.
Township No. 1,	457	Township No. 49,	233
" 3,	3942	" 52,	1109
" 8,	4172	" 53,	1000
" 9,	5000	" 54,	1273½
" 11,	3256	" 55,	765
" 13,	1000	" 57,	481
" 17,	19½	" 58,	600
" 18,	2829½	" 60,	1900
" 20,	2306½	" 62,	3377
" 23,	88½	" 65,	1226½
" 24,	211	George's Island,	8
" 25,	1067½	Governor's Island	300
" 26,	526½	Savage Island,	150
" 28,	456½	Kildare Island,	250
" 31,	726½	Cavendish Sand Island,	288
" 32,	2935½	Cascumpec sand Island,	500
" 33,	1288	Fish Island,	150
" 38,	1068	Bedford Bay Island,	40
" 39,	800	Savage Island,	25
" 40,	935	Prim Islands,	66
" 41,	994	Pownal Island,	45
" 42,	442½	Goose Island,	12
" 43,	2416	York River Island,	4
" 44,	2809	Sandy Island,	80
" 46,	850	Enmore Island,	10
" 47,	1217		
" 48,	921		

First Hundred of Town Lots in Charlottetown,—1-2 of No. 41.
Second Hundred,—1-4th of No. 58.
Fourth Hundred,—No. 40, 1-4 of No. 80.
Pasture Lots in Charlottetown Royalty,—1-2 of No. 72, and 1-3 of No. 238.

Town Lots in Georgetown:

No.	Range,	Letter.	No.	Range,	Letter.
8,	2	G,	½ of 3,	4	A,
16,	3	B,	13,	4	A,
15,	4	F,			

Water Lots in Georgetown,—No. 10.
Pasture Lots in Georgetown Royalty,—No. 35, 186, 186, 188, 1-6 of 248, and 290.

Town Lots in Princetown:

No.		Row	Division		Letter
6,		2,	1,		B.
1,	do	3,	do	5,	do C.
3,	do	4,	do	1,	do D.
3,	do	10,	do	1,	do J.
4,	do	2,	do	3,	do B.
3,	do	3,	do	5,	do C.
3,	do	5,	do	1,	do E.
1,	do	7,	do	1,	do G.

Pasture Lots in Princetown Royalty—3-4 of No. 151, No. 240, and 1-2 of No. 457.

And the owners of the said Lots and Tracts of Land so in arrears and proclaimed as aforesaid, are hereby notified, that in case the sums charged on them as aforesaid, together with the costs which have been incurred, shall not be paid before the next Easter Term of the Supreme Court of Judicature, to be held at Charlottetown, which will commence on Tuesday the 2d day of May next, application will be made to the Supreme Court, during the said Term, for Judgment against the said Lots and Tracts of Land, respectively.

STEPHEN RICE, Treasurer.

MAILS.

THE MAILS for the neighbouring Provinces, &c. will be forwarded on and after the 15th December instant via Cape Traverse and Cape Tormentine.

They will be made up on that day, and every following Friday, at 12 o'clock noon, and a mail for England will be made up every week at the same time, and forwarded to Halifax.

THOMAS OWEN, Postmaster General.
General Post Office, Dec. 5, 1853.

Georgetown Mails.

THE Mails for Georgetown will, during the remainder of the Winter and until further notice, be made up and forwarded every Tuesday and Friday morning, at nine o'clock, instead of Mondays and Fridays.

THOMAS OWEN, Postmaster General.
General Post Office, Jan. 20, 1854.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND ALMANACK FOR 1854.

FOR SALE by GEO. T. HASZARD.

MINIATURES! LIKENESSES.

THE Subscriber has just received a handsome stock of Plates and Cases, gold and plated Lockets and Brooches for Likenesses, done by top or side light.

Also, a first rate Camera, for sale, with instructions in the old trade.

W. C. HOBBS.

AN ARCTIC WALK.

The following is from Dr. Kane's interesting narrative of the Grinnel Exploring Expedition in search of Sir John Franklin:

"Now let us start out upon a walk, clothed in well-fashioned Arctic costume. The thermometer is, say 25 degrees, not lower, and the wind blowing a royal breeze, but gently.

"Close the lips for the first minute or two, and admit the air suspiciously through nostril and moustache. Presently you breathe in a dry, pungent, but gracious and agreeable atmosphere. The beard, eyebrows, eyelashes, and the downy pubescence of the ears, acquire a delicate, white, and perfectly-enveloping cover of venerable hoar frost. The moustache and under lip form pendulous beads of dangling ice. Put out your tongue, and it instantly freezes to this icy crusting, and a rapid effort and some hand-aid will be required to liberate it. The less you talk, the better. Your chin has a trick of freezing to your upper jaw by the luting aid of your beard; even my eyes have often been so glued, as to show that even a wink may be unsafe. As you walk on, you find that the iron-work of your gun begins to penetrate through two coats of woollen mittens, with a sensation like hot water.

"But we have been supposing your back to the the wind; and if you are a good Arcticised subject, a warm glow has already been followed by a profuse sweat. Now turn about and face the wind; what a change! how the atmospheres are wafted off! how penetratingly the cold trickles down your neck and in at your pockets! Whew! a jack-knife heretofore, like Bob Sawyer's apple, 'unpleasantly warm' in the breeches pocket, has changed to something as cold as ice and hot as fire; make your way back to the ship! I was once caught three miles off with a freshening wind, and at one time feared that I would hardly see the brig again. Morton, who accompanied me, had his cheeks frozen, and I felt that lethargic numbness mentioned in the story books.

"I will tell you what this feels like, for I have been twice 'caught out.' Sleepiness is not the sensation. Have you ever received the shocks of a magneto-electric machine, and had the peculiar benumbing sensation of 'can't let go,' extending up to your elbow joints? Deprive this of its paroxysmal character; subdue, but diffuse it over every part of the system, and you have the so-called pleasurable feelings of incipient freezing. It seems even to extend to your brain. Its inertia is augmented; everything about you seems of a ponderous sort; and the whole amount of pleasure is in gratifying the disposition to remain at rest, and spare yourself an encounter with these latent resistances. This is, I suppose, the pleasurable sleepiness of the story books.

"I could fill page after page with the ludicrous miseries of our ship-board life.

We have two climates, hygrometrically as well as thermetrically at opposite ends of the scale. A pocket-handkerchief, pocketed below in the region of stoves, comes up unchanged. Go below again, and it becomes moist, flaccid, and almost wet. Go on deck again, and it resembles a shingle covered with linen. I could pick my teeth with it.

"You are anxious to know how I manage to stand this remorseless temperature. It is a short story, and, perhaps, worth the telling. 'The Doctor' still retains three luxuries, remnants of better times—silk next his skin, a tooth-brush for his teeth, and white linen for his nose. Everything else is Arctic and hairy—fur, fur, fur. The silk is light and washable, needing neither the clean dirt of starch nor the uncomfortable trouble of flat-irons. It secures to me a clean screen between my epidermoid and seal-skin integuments."

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

The intelligence from England via New York is to the 22d ult..

The question of peace or war is still trembling in the balance. The official answer of the Russian Emperor to the peremptory demand of England and France, that his troops shall evacuate the Danubian principalities by the 1st May, had not been received up to the 22d ult., although it was then hourly expected. In the mean time a variety of reports are in circulation. It is confidently stated on the one hand, that the Czar refuses the demand, and that as soon as official notice of this refusal is received, war will be formally declared by Great Britain; on the other hand again, that new proposals for negotiation have been brought forward through the medium of Austria and Prussia. A few days more, probably by the next arrival from Europe, we shall learn which of these reports is correct.

Preparations for war are still being actively carried on in England. Admiral Napier's fleet arrived in the Baltic on the 15th ult. The allied fleets were about to re-enter the Black Sea. The first division of French troops had sailed for Turkey.

There is nothing decisive from the Danube. The troops on the two sides of the river are preparing for active operations, varying the monotony of camp life by petty skirmishes, in which each party claim the advantage. A report had reached Constantinople of the capture of a Russian treasure convoy.

Among the latest inventions of implements of war is a new cannon, which its inventor asserts may be worked by *two* men. "The employment of this new gun," says the *Birmingham Journal*, "will effect a saving to the English army of between one and two millions sterling per annum, and, in case of invasion, would enable England to defend her country against all Europe."

Experiments are being made, at Woolwich, with this new engine of destruction, by command of the Master General of the Ordnance.

One-third of the Russian army is a hundred days march from St. Petersburgh. The allied powers are within four days march from the same city, which is four hundred miles from Moscow, and the latter is the same distance from Odessa. At both points puissant legions may land, advance to Moscow, and unite with German forces direct from the Vistula. Aided by steam, Napoleon had conquered Russia, and his spirit reigns in Napier. The phrenzy of Nicholas increases. 1,400,000 troops are opposed to 600,000 Russians. Austria is in a state of bankruptcy.

TEMPERANCE IN ST. JOHN, N. B.

The Civic Election took place on Tuesday. The result which will appear from the subjoined table, is highly gralifying to the friends of Temperance, there being no less than ten pledged Temperance men at the Council Board. Although Temperance was the test, more or less in every Ward, the grand battle was fought out in *Queen's*. All that could be done was done by the rum party to return their favourite candidate. Notwithstanding which, the Election passed off without the least disorder or apparent ill-feeling on either side.

The excellence of the Ballot system was perhaps never more apparent than at this election. At the close of the Poll in Queen's Ward, Mr. Foster, being under the impression that he had been defeated, observed that although unsuccessful, he was yet under obligation for the support he had reason to believe he had received, and hoped that the same friendly relations would continue to exist between himself and those who had voted against as well as for him, and then retired. Whereupon Mr. Smith addressed the byestanders observing that he was satisfied that he had been returned by a handsome majority. But mark the sequel. When the votes were counted, it was found that Mr. Foster was the successful candidate! The latter gentleman was, then sent for, and shortly after his return to the Court House, the result was publicly announced.

Mr. Foster then briefly addressed the crowd outside, assuring them that he would exert himself for the benefit of the community generally. He never, he said, belonged to any party but the one of which he now felt proud to be an adherent—the Temperance party, and he hoped they would always be successful.

Mr. Smith appeared a good deal mortified at the unlooked for change in the position of the Candidates. He denounced the ballot system. He said it afforded persons an opportunity to stab their friends in the dark, and that it had operated in that way in this instance.

Now, so far from coming to the same conclusion with respect to the merits of the Ballot, from its operation on this occasion, we arrive at entirely the opposite opinion. It proved that, with all his vigilance and sharp-sightedness, Mr. Smith was deceived in the vote. It proved who his friends and supporters really were. It must have gone to convince him that his success, heretofore, depended more upon fear than affection, more upon a reluctance to offend or disoblige him than upon an approval of his public conduct. It proves to us, beyond all doubt, that secret vote is the only true and proper way to get at the real opinions and wishes of the constituency. It may not suit some parties, who, like Mr. Smith, have depended on overawing the people, for their elevation to office; but no man has a right or ought to enjoy situation of trust in the gift of the people, without free unbiassed choice of the constituency.

Personally we bear no ill-will against Mr. Smith; and, had he acted differently a year ago, he might now have been allowed to take his seat without opposition; but we rejoice to think that his defeat will be a lesson to those who affect to despise the Temperance men, and league themselves with the traffickers in liquor, to defeat one of the most righteous measures that was ever framed for the social welfare.

THE TEMPERANCE ACT.—The bill for the Suppression of Intemprance has passed both Houses, to take effect on the 1st of December next. We infer from the language of the Executive organ that Governor Seymour will not veto this measure, though he may favor its friends with an exhibition of his teeth in the shape of a Message setting forth the reasons which almost persuaded him to return it without his signature. But, even if he were to say Veto, we should not apprehend the loss of the bill. A change of *one* vote in the Senate and *two* in the House would have secured a vote of two-thirds in the affirmative on its original passage, and we believe these would be forth coming on the question of overriding a Veto. So we trust the establishment of the principle of Prohibition is at length secured. *New York Tribune.*

UNION OF THE PROVINCES.

La Canadien introduces with some remarks, apparently favourable, a proposal to unite the three Lower Provinces in one great Province with the restitution of the ancient name ACADIA. The reason which primerily induced the existing division of territory was the difficulty of inter-communication. "That difficulty no longer exists."

* * * * * * *

The extent and population of the three provinces are:

	Acres.	Souls.
New Brunswick,	20,000,000	193,800
Nova Scotia & C. Breton,	11,534,196	276,009
Prince Edward Island,	1,360,000	62,678
Totals,	32,894,196	533,483

"The advantage of the union of these three small provinces is inferred from that of the union of the two Canadas, whose extent and population are then given and compared with the three provincial dependencies, which taken altogether little exceed the extent of Western Canada, and contain less than half its population; while of United Canada, they form but a fifth in extent, and less than a third of its population."

New Brunswick and Nova Scotia Railway Bill negatived in the House of Commons without a division on the second reading.

(*From the Nova Scotia Royal Gazette.*)

At three o'clock this day, His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor came to the Council Chamber, attended as usual, and, being seated, commanded the attendance of the House of Assembly, who being come, with their Speaker, His Excellency was pleased, in Her Majesty's name, to give his assent to several Bills, and closed the Session with the following Speech:

Mr. President, and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council:

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

The great number of valuable Laws, matured by your joint labors, and to which I have given the Queen's assent, honorably distinguish the Session that it is now my duty to close.

For the unexampled liberality with which you have provided for every branch of the Public Service, I thank you in Her Majesty's name.

The great Public Works which you have authorized the Government to construct, shall be commenced without delay, and carried forward in a spirit that I trust will enable us all to forget, in view of their vast utility, conflicts of opinion, which, in a free country, always preceded sound and beneficial Legislation.

The elevated views of National obligation,—the just appreciation of the nature of the struggle in which the Mother Country is engaged,—the devoted loyalty to our Sovereign,—and the chivalrous disregard of consequences in the performance of duty, evinced by the Addresses which you have desired me to convey to the foot of the Throne, will challenge the admiration and respect of your fellow Subjects in every part of the Empire.

Though I trust in God that this Continent may be preserved from the scourge of War, yet it behoves us to be prepared for any emergencies; and of this you may be assured, that it is my determination so to organize the Militia of this Proxince as to make defence easy, I shall not hesitate, if occasion should arise, to place myself at their head, with the same entire reliance upon their gallantry and self-devotion that I have upon your wisdom, liberality, and public spirit.

EXECUTIVE CHANGES IN NOVA SCOTIA.

The successful passing of the Railway Bills, has given rise to a sweeping change in the Executive Council. Mr. Howe having resigned the office of Provincial Secretary, and the Attorney General, as it is understood, wishing to retire from the Executive, on account of his health, the hon. Mr. Young was offered, and accepted the task, of reconstructing the cabinet. The new Government, it is thought, will be composed as follows:—

Att'y Gen. and leader of the Gov't,	W. Young,
Provincial Secretary,	L. M. Wilkins,
Receiver General, (as at present)	James M'Nab,
Financial Secretary, (as at present)	S. Creelman,
Solicitor General.	Wm. Henry.
	M. Tobin,
	J. M'Leod.
	S. Fulton.
	Alex. Campbell.

Messrs Young, Wilkins, and Henry, will have to return to their constituencies to be re-lected. In addition to the above Executive changes, the following appointments are about to be, or have been, made, viz:—

Hon. Joseph How,	1st Comm'r of Railways,
Hon. J. B. Uniacke,	Crown Land Office,
Stewart Campbell, Esq.,	Speaker of the House,
Wm. Annand,	Queen's Printer.

INVASION OF CANADA.

It is reported in the States that the Emperor of Russia has his emissaries here, as well as in Greece and European Turkey, and that the Irish population of this country are favorably disposed towards him and anxious to second his views by helping on an invasion of Canada. It is also stated that there is an organization in Ireland, the object of which is to enlist men for the Czar and join him if he should think of giving poor old Granu Waile a lift in the world.

John Mitchell has issued a proclamation to his countrymen in Ireland and elsewhere cautioning them not to enlist or aid England in her military movements, the New York *Times* talks of the invasion of Canada by the 10,000 Irish militia men in New York; and the New York *Herald* considers Canada as good as lost to England. This is all very well for newspaper excitement; but we can assure Mitchell & Co., that the gentry beyond the St. Lawrence are about the last people from which they will receive aid in any attempt against England and her interests. We should like to see the editor of the *Citizen* go to Quebec, Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton or any section of Canada to stir up his countrymen to disloyalty. Although they are a law-and-order people over the lakes, there would be a demand for tar and feathers simultaneously with his entrance into their cities. There is but one feeling throughout Canada towards England.

We love liberty and think the Irish have good cause of complaint; but the Canadas are not fortunately selected as *foyers* of rebellion or as likely to turn against England. For, as matters stand, they have no grievance to complain of, and the home government have been laterly throwing the management of their own affairs into their own hands so freely, that it would be very difficult for them to find a decent excuse for getting into a passion. This fact is overlooked by Mitchell, Bennett, & Co. Dr. Nelson was the leader of the Canadian Revolt in 1837; but the "hero of St. Dennis" is now the Mayor of Montreal.

Anything like a row in the North West would only smash the Canadian crockery, without injuring England in any great degree even if the movement were successful, and would not do Ireland any good either. For, the Green Island is as little inclined to make a united, hearty effort to help herself now, as she was in 1844.

It is no go, Mitchell; and if attempted will prove as unpopular as the slave plantation speculation. Canada, if appealed to in a generous, touching and most eloquent style of proclamation on the subject of her wrongs, would probably retort, with the jolly recklessness of Cannings renowned and "weary knife-grinder," who had never a poor story to tell, and unequivocally bid the sympathisers go to the—ahem! Island of Cuba, reader,—Montevideo, Sonora, or any other place of that kind! The time when John Bull tells his colony that she had better look to herself, manage her own business and prosper after her own fashion, is not exactly the time to tempt the Provincials to rebellion. At least so we think.

SHIPWRECK AND LOSS OF LIFE.—The Steamship 'Canada,' on her passage to Boston, ran down the Brig 'Belle,' of Halifax, on the night of the 29th ult., and she sunk in three minutes afterwards. Two persons on board of the brig were lost, viz: Mrs. Keefler, widow of the late Charles Keefler, of Halifax, and the Steward, named Thomson, who is supposed to have been crushed to death while asleep in his berth. Capt. Meagher, of the 'Belle,' had a narrow escape, having been knocked down and stunned by a blow from a block, and when consciousness returned the water was six inches above the deck of the sinking vessel.

We understand, says the 'Montreal Gazette,' that Lord Elgin, Mr. Hincks, Sir C. P. Roney, Mr. Killaly, and Mr. Keefer, will return to Canada by the packet of the 8th April.

The Harpers are about to rebuild their publishing house, in three separate buildings, for safety against fire. Forty of Adams' Power Presses will be ready for use in the new buildings.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,

THURSDAY, March 23.

DISTRESS FOR RENT.

(Condensed Debate.)

House in Committee on Mr. Goff's Bill, intituled "An Act in further amendment of the Law relating to Distress for Rent:"—Hon. Mr. Haviland in the Chair.

Hon. Mr. Macaulay. The details of the Bill are so plain, that one word, in the way of explanation, is scarcely necessary. The Act which it is intended to amend, provides that the live Stock of Tenants shall not be distrained and sold for arrears of rent, at certain seasons of the year; at which seasons, it is well known that the sale of live stock can rarely be effected without loss in value. But it was conferring only a questionable benefit upon Tenants, to prevent the sale of distrained live stock, in the winter months, whilst, at the same time, the fodder necessary for the sustenance of such stock could be distrained and sold, as it had been found it could. The object of the Bill is to secure to Tenants the food necessary to keep their cattle alive through the winter months; and such an enactment having been found absolutely necessary for the protection of Tenants liable to have their stock or fodder distrained for arrears of rent, I am satisfied there will be no opposition to a measure so feasible and so just.

Hon. Mr. Whelan. Of the feasibility, justice, and necessity of the measure, there can be no question; but it does not go far enough. It is quite as necessary to protect the grain of the tenant as to protect his hay and straw, for the support of his cattle in the winter months. It is well known that frequently, unless he were in part to feed with grain, a tenant would be unable to keep his stock alive through the winter.

Mr. Goff.—As I set forth the necessity of such a measure, and explained its object, at the time I introduced the Bill there is not much occasion for my now saying any thing more in recommendation of the measure. In fact little, if any thing, more can be said in support of it; the necessity for such an enactment, and its propriety being so obvious to all. To prevent the sale of distrained live stock, at a time when it can not command a price equal to its value, and to reserve it for sale in summer, when it may reasonably be expected to command a price, if not fully, yet much more nearly commensurate with its real value, than it would bring if sold in winter, is unquestionably a very reasonable and just law, if so framed that its protective provisions cannot be evaded. But, as the law which is intended to afford such protection to the tenant, contains no provision for the protection of his fodder, during the winter months, it is quite clear that it is quite inadequate to afford the protection intended; for, as has been seen, a grasping and unfeeling agent or landlord can, in spite of that law, deprive a poor tenant of the fodder necessary for the feeding of his stock in winter; and, by so doing, deprive him of his stock too; for, having nothing upon which to keep his stock alive, he would be obliged, if deprived of the fodder, to submit to the sale of the stock also, by whatever sacrifice the sale of it, in winter, might be attended. The necessity, therefore, for the amendment of the law which this Bill is intended to effect, must, I am sure, be admitted by all.

Mr. Mooney.—This Bill is an amendment to a Bill passed in the year 1843, brought in by the late Hon. John Small Macdonald. The measure wrought very well until last year, when a gentleman, now in England, being a lawyer, deeply read in Blackstone, found out that there was a flaw in the Act, and to shew how easily its protective provisions might be evaded, by any agent or landlord as unfeeling and cruel as himself, he seized upon and sold, in winter, the fodder necessary for the keeping of the cattle of a poor tenant, and so, by depriving him of the fodder, compelled him to part with the cattle also, at a time when they could not be sold for their full value. This most arbitrary and cruel act came to the knowledge of Mr. Goff, and it has, very properly, caused him to seek an amendment of the Act by the introduction of the present Bill. Since the passing of the Act, no other instance of the kind, however, has occurred. I live near a landlord who, though not the very best in the Island has never, I believe, even dreamed of doing the like. This Bill will, however, I trust, be made proof against the sons of Blackstone, before the hon. the Speaker puts his hand to it; if not, it will be found that it would have been better to leave the Act as it was.

Mr. Goff.—I am glad to be able to state, for the honor and credit of the landlords of Prince Edward Island, that I believe the instance alluded to by the hon. member, Mr. Mooney, is the only one of the kind that has occurred in this Colony. He who, in so cruel a manner, took advantage of a defect in the law, is now, however, I understand, a great proprietor; and, as, in that capacity, a great number of poor tenants will, to a certain extent, be at his mercy, it behoves this House, I think, were it only, by anticipation as it were, to prevent such oppressive acts as he has shewn himself to be capable of.

Mr. Yeo.—The measure is undoubtedly called for, since it has been seen that it is possible to find an individual, having the power of a landlord over tenants, capable of committing so cruel and unmanly an act as that to which hon. members have just referred. The Bill shall have my cordial support; and I hope it will be made so perfect as to leave no loop-hole, by means of which such an individual as he to whom allusion has just been made, can break through to commit similar acts of unfeeling oppression.

Hon. Mr. Whelan.—It is almost quite as necessary—certainly quite as just—to protect the tenant's grain, threshed or unthrashed, as it is to protect his hay and straw. Indeed I cannot conceive a single good reason for refusing to include grain, thrashed or unthrashed, in the protective clause of the Bill. If the tenant's grain be protected only in the sheaf, or in its unthrashed state, he will be afraid to thrash it out, lest, when no longer in the sheaf, it may be distrained and sold; and so restrained, by fear, from thrashing out any considerable quantity of his grain, he and his family may suffer much serious inconvenience: for it is surely not to be forgotten that, although grain may not always be required for the feeding of cattle, yet it is indispensably necessary as a daily article of food for the sustenance of the farmer and his family. I therefore move that the words, "*or thrashed grain*," be inserted after the words, "*straw, thrashed, or unthrashed*," as often as they occur in the Bill.

Mr. Wightman.—I highly approve of the Bill. It has been found that the Act of 1843 is defective; but the amendment proposed by this Bill, if it pass into law,—as I hope it will,—will, I think, completely remedy the defect of that Act. Protection to the live stock of the tenant, it is now quite clear, cannot be afforded by merely exempting it from sale, when under distraint, during the winter months, unless his hay and straw be protected in like manner. But to the including of threshed grain in the protective clause, I object; because I am of opinion that it would be injurious, rather than serviceable, to the tenant, to have his grain so included. In the first place, if it were to be included, it would, in case of distraint, be very likely to defeat the object of the Bill; for the tenant would scarcely be able to find any person willing to be his security for the forthcoming of the grain in the summer. And, again, if another obstacle, and that needlessly too, were to be thrown in the way of the landlord's distraining for, and securing payment of rent in arrear, it would be very apt, in many instances, to render him less indulgent to the tenant than he would otherwise be, and cause him to anticipate and defeat the protective interposition of the law.

Mr. Yeo.—Unless it is intended that the Bill shall inflict an injury, under the guise of a benefit, upon the tenant, it will be allowed to remain as it has been brought in.

Hon. Mr. Macaulay.—Unthrashed straw means grain in straw, and, as the Bill proposes the protection of the *unthrashed straw* of the tenant, it will, in that shape, afford all the protection for his grain which, in reason and justice, he can require. Few tenants thrash out much grain in winter; and, with respect to tenants unfortunately in arrears with their landlords, the non-exemption of thrashed grain from the protection proposed to be afforded to unthrashed straw or grain, will not occasion them any loss or inconvenience. The Bill, in its present shape, is sufficiently well calculated to afford them protection against loss, during the winter months, from any harshness on the part of their landlords from which they might otherwise suffer by the sale of their live stock or fodder in winter.

Hon. Mr. Whelan.—I have no desire to cramp or hamper the Bill; but I wish to save the tenant's oats, barley, and wheat, to be used by him, during the winter months, as necessity may require, either in the feeding of his stock, or for the sustenance of himself and family.

Hon. the Attorney General.—Hon. members have said a good deal about straw, thrashed or unthrashed; but, it appears to me, that some on the other side of the House, for party purposes, and to create, if possible, a prejudice, in the minds of the public, against those, on this side of the House, to whom they stand opposed, are always glad to find some obstacle, even if it be merely a straw, to throw in the way of every popular measure, not emanating from themselves; with a view, either to cause its rejection by the House, or else, by introducing into it some needless, injurious, or impracticable provision, to render it inefficient. If any measure, which they may apprehend will be peculiarly acceptable to the tenantry,—as, for instance, the present,—proceeds from this side of the House, they immediately insist upon some crotchet, to get up or provoke opposition from us; that, thereby, if the Bill be lost, they may be able to represent their opponents as opposed to the leading principle of the Bill, although actually so sincere in their advocacy of it, as not to consent to any thing likely to prevent its being carried into operation. The Bill, in its present shape, will remedy a defect, inadvertently overlooked in the passing of the Act of 1843. In the exempting of cattle, distrained for rent, from sale between the 1st day of December, in any year, and the 1st day of June, in the next ensuing year, it was, no doubt, intended to exempt also what would be required to sustain them during that period; but it has been found that, as the exemption of fodder is not expressly made in the Act, it is still liable to seizure and sale, as before the passing of the Act; and, to remedy this defect, the Bill before the Committee has very properly been brought in. If the suggested amendment, however, be adopted, not only will the Bill be thereby distorted, but it will, elsewhere, be lost, and with good reason. But the majority of the House will, I trust, be found to have so much real regard for the interests of the farmer, as to reject the proposed amendment; and to carry out the benefit, small though it may be, which the Bill, as brought in, is calculated to confer upon the tenantry. The idea, implied in the proposed amendment, of distraining all the grain and locking it up from the beginning of December to the beginning of June, is quite preposterous. If we say that straw, thrashed or unthrashed, shall be exempt from seizure and sale, during that period, we leave all the tenant's grain at his own disposal for that time; and he may use or sell it, as his wants or convenience may require him to do.

Mr. Beer.—It would be the inflicting of a positive and very serious evil upon the farmer to cause his grain to be locked up till the spring of the year.

Hon. Mr. Whelan.—If the reasoning of hon. members can be made to apply to grain, it will apply to hay and straw as well. In exempting hay and straw, as well as cattle, from sale, at the suit of the landlord, during certain months of the year, and taking into account the security which must be given, on behalf of the tenant, for the forthcoming of the stock at the expiration of the period of exemption from sale, it may as well be said that the securities are bound to produce the whole of the hay and straw, together with as the cattle as to assert that they would be bound to produce all the grain. It is clear that as the Bill provides for the protection of the hay and straw for the feeding of the stock, it contemplates their consumption by the stock, and, consequently it cannot be expected that any more than very small portions of them, if any at all, will remain, at the expiration of the period of protection. My object in wishing to have thrashed grain included, is, as I have already said, to afford the tenant an opportunity to use it freely, either in the feeding of his cattle, or for the sustenance of himself and family; and, if it be so included, neither he nor his securities will be required to produce any more of it, at the expiration of the period of exemption from sale, on account of arrears of rent, than what the necessities of the farmer, his family, and his stock may have left unconsumed. To agree to protect the hay and straw for the feeding of the stock; and, at the same time, to refuse to extend the protection to grain, the food of man, is, apparently, to be more anxious to save the lives of the farmer's sheep, cows, and horses, than those of his children. If my amendment be not adopted, and the Bill pass without it, the benefit which it will confer upon the farmer will be very small indeed.

Hon. Mr. Montgomery.—It was certainly an omission in the original Bill to provide that the stock should not be sold, within a certain period, whilst, at the same time, it did not provide for the protection of the hay and straw necessary for the feeding of the stock. In such case, if aware that the fodder might be seized and sold, how could any man be found to give security for the safe keeping and forthcoming of the stock? The only defect observable in the Act, would be remedied by the passing of the Bill before the Committee, exactly as it stood. If the protection should, as proposed, be extended to thrashed grain, I think it would have a very injurious effect. There is nothing in the law or the present Bill to prevent the seizing of all the grain in the stack before the 1st of December; and if too many obstacles be thrown in the way to prevent landlords from recovering their rents, the consequences will be very injurious to the tenantry in general. I will, therefore, oppose the amendment.

Mr. Davies.—Hon. members on the other side appear to be disposed to object to whatever proceeds from this side of the House. The amendment only goes to say that the grain, when thrashed out, shall be exempt from sale, under distraint, for the same period that the Bill proposes it shall be so exempt in the straw or the sheaf. The grain, we all know, must be thrashed out, both for home consumption, in the shape of bread, by the farmer and his family, as well as sometimes to be used in the feeding of his stock, and also for sale, in order to enable him to procure certain necessaries for himself and family, which are not immediately produced by his labor upon his farm. If we allow the thrashed grain to be seized, we may just as well allow the hay and straw to be seized also; for, unless the grain, both in its thrashed and unthrashed state, be protected for the use of the farmer, his family and his stock, in whatsoever shape he may require it, or in whatever way he may find it necessary to use or dispose of it, the law will afford him but little or no protection against the harshness and severity of arbitrary and unfeeling agents and landlords. It appears to me that the amendment only carries out the intention of the original Bill. Under the one now in consideration, the grain, so long as it shall remain in the straw, will be safe from sale under distraint; but the moment it shall be thrashed out it will become liable to distraint and sale. I hope hon. members will see the necessity of adopting the amendment, if it be even only thereby to render the measure just and reasonable.

Mr. Goff.—I should not like that the passage of the Bill through the Legislature should be risked by this House's agreeing to the amendment. Indeed if the hon. member persist in urging his amendment, I will move another, to the effect that landlords be for ever excluded from the recovery of their rents by any legal process whatsoever.

Mr. H. Haviland.—The Bill is a necessary amendment of the Law passed in 1843, to prevent horses or cattle, distrained for rent between the first day of December and the first day of June, from being sold within that time. This Law, in providing that such stock, when so distrained should not be sold before the summer, contemplated the leaving of the hay, and straw, thrashed and unthrashed, on the premises for the foddering of such stock: but, as it did not provide that hay and straw, not so required to be left upon the premises for the foddering of distrained horses or cattle, should not be distrained and also sold within that period, an agent, who happened to be a lawyer also, had found that, by distraining the hay and straw, but not the horses or cattle of a tenant, and causing the immediate sale thereof, the law for the protection of the tenant against loss by the sale of his live stock in winter could be effectually evaded, and he had taken advantage of his discovery of the law's verbal defect to violate its spirit The Bill now before us provides a remedy for the evil, by expressly providing for an exemption, as respects hay and straw, which is merely implied by the Act; and no further amendment is required. There is not the least occasion to provide for the exemption of the grain in any other way than the Bill now provides for it; that is as unthrashed straw. To adopt the amendment proposed by the hon. member for the Third District of King's County (Hon. Mr. Whelan) would be strained and extravagant legislation.

Mr. Davies.—The hon. and learned member appears to me to be strangely inconsistent. He is quite willing, he says, that grain in straw shall be exempted from sale or protected for the use of the farmer. If so, why then does he object to its being, in like manner, exempted and protected for the use of the farmer, when it is thrashed out?

Mr. Mooney.—If the Bill pass as it now stands, what boon will it confer upon the tenantry? None. It is nothing but a Bill of Straw. The wording of the Bill seems strange to me. "Straw, thrashed or unthrashed." I never call it straw until it is thrashed. The learned Attorney General has asked me what I would call it. The answer I shall give to his question will be putting another. What would the Attorney General call it? I have been twenty-two years in this House, and during that period I have never heard a man say, "I had 400 stocks of straw on this field." Such language is foreign to the people of this Colony. We generally call it grain before it is thrashed; and, when thrashed, it is known by the people as straw; but not before. Now, when we have this Straw Bill before us, let us know what straw is, lest some son of Blackstone may, hereafter, call straw, wheat. I will support the Bill, how little advantage soever my constituents may derive from it. But it does not satisfy me that we shall legislate for the preservation of horses and cows, and remain silent or manifest indifference as respects the preservation of the owners of the cattle. Let the landlord take the horses, cows, and even the sheep—with the wool of which the poor man has to clothe his children. Let all these be taken. But let us save the bread of the tenant from being snatched away by the landlord. What are a man's cattle in comparison with his children? Sooner would I be without one four-footed beast, than hear one of my children cry for hunger. The hon. member who has brought in this Bill (Mr. Goff) declares that, beyond what it expresses, he will not go between landlord and tenant; and that if the minority presume to meddle with his Bill, he will immediately bring in a Bill to do away with landlordism altogether. What a sweeping measure this must be in the opinion of the hon. member Mr. Goff! It should have emanated from the Government. The Bill of Straw is, indeed, a very important measure. Let the Government father it; and let their political existence depend upon it. Besides, this House should have a pledge from some members of the Government that they will not memorialize Her gracious Majesty to withhold her assent from it, as they have done with respect to the Franchise Bill, the Small Debts Bill, and the Free Education Bill.

Mr. Douse.—If one land-agent deprived a tenant of the hay and straw necessary for the feeding of his cattle in winter, the act is a solitary one. I freely and cheerfully gave my consent to the law which enables a tenant to keep, until June, any horses or cattle which may be distrained for arrears of rent after the end of November; and in doing so, I presumed, as I believe the whole House did, that provision was made by the Bill to prevent the tenant from being deprived of the hay and straw necessary for the feeding of his cattle during the winter months. The protection, however, it appears was not so complete as it was intended to be; and one agent has been found acute enough to discover the defect in the law, and, at the same time, keen enough to take advantage of it. But he has had no imitators in that respect; and neither would he, I believe, were the Act to remain in its present defective state; for there is not a more liberal set of men to be found any where, than the landlords and land-agents of Prince Edward Island. In my capacity of a land-agent, I have been too lenient—too lenient, I am afraid, for the good of some of the tenants themselves. But last year I was obliged to make several seizures for rent, owing, I believe, to the interference of an hon member who went about amongst them advising them not to pay their rents.

Mr. Davies.—If the hon. member alludes to me, and means to say that I ever went about among the tenants advising them not to pay their rents, I take leave to tell him that he states what is not true.

Hon. Mr. Whelan.—The sense of the Committee may be taken concerning the principle of any proposed amendment, by putting the question, "Shall thrashed grain be exempt from sale for arrears of rent from the 1st of December to the 1st of June?"

Mr. H. Haviland.—Were we to agree to the proposed amendment, we should tie up all the grain in the hands of the tenant, from the 1st December to the 1st June; and, instead of conferring an additional benefit upon him by so doing, we would be imposing upon him a disability, for which he would be apt to curse us. But, indeed, if the amendment be agreed to, the Bill will never become law.

Mr. Wightman.—I am afraid Mr. Whelan does not see the injury which the adoption of his amendment would inflict upon the poor tenant.

Hon. Mr. Whelan.—My object is, that the grain shall be preserved upon the premises, to be as freely used for the support of the farmer and his family, as the hay and straw for the support of his cattle.

Mr. Wightman.—If it were to be so reserved,—that is, reserved for the use of the farmer and his family, as the hay and straw are to be reserved for the feeding of his horses and cattle,—he would not be able to take a single bushel of it to market, to enable him to procure other necessaries, how great soever his necessity.

Hon. Mr. Warburton.—The amendment appears in a very different light to me; and at the risk of the tenant's curse, by the apprehension of which the hon. and learned member Mr. Haviland would deter us from its adoption, I will vote for it.

Hon. Mr. Macieachen.—I do not see why the amendment has been proposed at all, unless to withhold from the tenantry the benefit which the Bill is calculated to confer upon them, and so to deprive Mr. Goff of the merit of having brought forward such a measure.

Mr. Beer.—If the amendment be adopted, and the Bill, so amended, become law, it may very probably cause landlords and agents to include all in their distraints, so that the tenant will be prevented from selling a single bushel of grain, how much occasion soever he may have for doing so; as he will have to give security for the forthcoming, on the 1st day of June, or at the time legally appointed for the sale, of all and every thing distrained—not only horses and cattle, but all hay and straw, and all grain not actually consumed upon the premises.

Mr Mooney.—The tenant, on whom distress should be made, would have to give security for the forthcoming of the horses and cattle; but the hay and straw would be used as fodder, and the grain as food by the farmer and his family; and, at the same time, he would be at liberty to sell a bushel or two of grain, whenever it was necessary that he should do so, to enable him to purchase a gallon of molasses or any thing else required in his family. In fact he would be at liberty to do with his grain just as he liked; and might make whisky of it if he thought fit to do so.

Hon. Mr. Montgomery.—If the amendment be agreed to, it will be injurious to the tenant. In case his grain be seized, he will be required to be bound, with two responsible securities, for its forthcoming at the end of May; and that requirement of the law, he will scarcely be able to comply with, for very few persons, if any, could, I think, be found who would become securities for the forthcoming of what they would be well aware could not be forthcoming, if the farmer and his family were to be supplied with bread.

Hon. Mr. McEachen. If the hon. mover of the amendment and they who support it, have any other object in view than depriving Mr. Goff of the credit which he would derive from the passage of his Bill, it must be the throwing of every possible obstacle in the way of the landlord when he is compelled to have recourse to legal proceedings for the recovery of his rent. Why they wish to exempt the thrashed grain, I cannot tell unless that they would rather that it should be sold and the price expended in the purchase of rum or white-eye. In fact, if tenants spent less of their time and money in the consumption of these articles, they would not so often fall into arrears with their landlords; and it would, in reality, I am persuaded, be much better that the landlord should have the grain, than that it should be put to so bad a use as it is too often put. I am entirely opposed to the amendment, and would almost as soon support one having for its object the making of it unlawful for a proprietor to demand any rent at all.

Mr. Mooney.—Mr. Macearchen, a member of the Government, says it is better that the landlords should have the grain, than that it should be left to tenants to spend in *white-eye*, as they are in the habit of spending it; and he calls Mr. Whelan's amendment a fraudulent one. How the people of King's County may rejoice when they think what members they have returned, although I think them little better than members of straw, and when this great liberal, the enemy of the Snatchers and the purifier of the House from the principles of Snatcherism, shall have seen this Straw Bill carried, he will, no doubt, be ready to cry out, Rejoice ye tenants and be glad; for the hour of your deliverance is at hand.

Mr. Fraser.—The principle of the Bill before us is to mitigate distraint in the case of property and to preserve the cattle only of a tenant for a certain season. It provides that hay, straw, and sheaves, that is unthrashed grain shall be secured to the tenant, and consumed for his own use, if he thinks proper, by giving security that the cattle only will be forthcoming in the spring. The amendment goes to say that clear grain after it is thrashed shall be included. Now when it is taken into consideration that such grain, although distrained upon, cannot, by the provisions of the Bill, be sold or used by the tenant in his own family, what is the use of keeping it in his possession? it cannot be supposed that he will give it all to the cattle; and, under such circumstances, no man would be bound as security that none of it would be sold before the spring; and, if not, in all likelihood, the small quantity of such grain that might be found with a tenant so situated would restrain a proprietor from distraining, as the value of the grain so found could scarcely be expected to pay the expenses. Under these circumstances, I consider that, while the tenant has the full benefit of all the unthrashed grain and other fodder, it will be straining the Bill too much, by requiring that the small amount of clear grain which the bailiff might find upon the property, shall merely remain there until the spring, when it might be sold, under a new process, which would render it of no benefit to the tenant. And, again, the very name of such an amendment, although of no apparent use to the tenant, will, if inserted, very probably be the means of defeating the whole object of the Bill, as it now stands, in another quarter. Under these circumstances, I cannot go with the amendment, however well I may think of the good intentions of my friends who propose it.

The amendment was then put to the question, by the Hon. Chairman, and lost on a division of 8 Ayes to 14 Nays.

The House being resumed, and the Bill reported from the Committee, the Hon. Mr. Whelan moved that it be referred back to the Committe to have the words "thrashed grain," inserted.

The question being put on this motion, the House divided:

Ayes—6, *Nays*—14; so it was decided in the negative, and the Bill, as reported, was ordered to be engrossed.

FRIDAY, March 24.

The Bill was read a third time and passed.

Before it passed, the House divided on a motion, That a Rider be added to the Bill, for the purpose of exempting "*thrashed grain*," from sale, under distraint, by the landlord, between the first day of December, in any year, and the first day of June, in the next ensuing year, made by the Hon. Mr. Warburton, during the temporary absence of the Hon. Mr Whelan, who, the evening before, had submitted a motion to the same effect, both in the Committee and after the House was resumed; but which motion was again made by the Hon. Mr. Whelan, before the question was put upon it, as submitted by the Hon Mr. Warburton. Hon. Mr. Lord who was not in the House, when the principles of the Bill and the amendment proposed by the Hon. Mr. Whelan were discussed in Committee, seemed at first to be strongly inclined to take the same view of the amendment which was entertained by those hon. members who had already opposed it; but his objections were withdrawn, on its being explained to him, by the Hon. Mr. Whelan, that the object of the amendment was merely to secure the thrashed or clean grain to be used or consumed by the tenant, either in the feeding of his stock, or otherwise, for the sustenance of himself and family, during the winter; and that he and his securities would be bound only to produce the surplus grain, remaining after such consumption, just as they would be held responsible for any surplus hay and straw.

The question being put upon the proposed Rider, the House divided:

Ayes—Hon. Mr. Whelan, Hon. Mr. Warburton. Hon. Mr. Lord, Mr. McGill, Mr. Clark, Mr. Mooney, and Mr. Davies—7.

Nays—Mr. Goff, Hon. the Colonial Secretary, Hon. the Attorney General, Hon. Mr. Montgomery, Hon. Mr. Macearchen, Mr. Yeo, Mr. Douse, Mr. Macgowan, Mr. H. Haviland, Mr. Beer, Mr. Wightman, Mr. Fraser, and Mr. McLeod—13.

So it was decided in the negative.

R. B. Irving, Reporter.

EPITOME OF NEWS.

Admiral Napier's fleet arrived at Mingo Sound, in the Baltic Sea, on the 15th ult.

The allied fleets remained at Bricos Bay—would soon return to Black Sea.

The official final refusal of the Czar to evacuate the Principalities at the demand of England and France was hourly expected. It is already known that he refuses the demand. When official refusal arrives, it will be communicated to both houses of Parliament, and war will be formally proclaimed.

The first division of French troops under Gen. Conrotfert, had sailed from Marseilles for Turkey. Sir Charles Napier arrived at Copenhagen in steam frigate, 20th. The Austerlitz 100 guns, and other French ships return to Baltic to join English fleet.

The cholera is spreading with fearful rapidity in Glasgow, where the authorities have again commenced the house-to-house visitation.

The Russians were fortifying the interior cities of Wallachia and Moldavia.

Ten thousand workmen were strengthening the fortifications of Sebastopol, and also fortifying Odessa, and the entrance of the Dnieper.

The Chicago Journal says there are over one million bushels of grain, chiefly wheat and corn, stored at towns along Lake Michigan, destined for eastern shipment.

The Legislature of Texas have passed a bill to "establish a Christian Sabbath," providing for the punishment by fire and imprisonment of such persons as may perform any labor or procure any to be done on Sunday.

A refiner at Greenock, recently boiled up fifty tons of brown West India sugar, from which he extracted three tons of clay!

Yacht Excursion from Boston to Nova Scotia.—We understand (says the *International Journal*) that a club is now forming, or is already organized, for the purpose of making an excursion to all the principal seaport towns in Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island during the coming summer, in one of the most beautiful clipper yachts that now graces our waters. The saloon of the yacht selected for the occasion, has, we understand, spacious and elegant accommodations for thirty persons. She will be commanded by an experienced sailing master. The club consists of only six or eight persons, but they are prepared to carry ten or fifteen additional, on the whole or part of the excursion. Our eastern friends must hold themselves in readiness to enjoy a little sailing, coding, and pic nicking while she is on their waters. We understand that the yacht is to be chartered for a six weeks cruise, in order to allow the members of the club and those who may join with them to pass a few weeks at "home."

Latest from Newfoundland.—The House of Assembly met yesterday at two o'clock, shortly after which a message was received from his Excellency the Governor communicating the despatch upon the subject of Responsible Government. The document having been read, met with dissatisfaction among the *liberals*, and one of the usual scenes ensued—the subdivision of the districts was not palatable, nor was the assessment for the expenses and attendance of members. A motion was made for an address to the Governor for all papers which he had received connected with the Responsible Government, which was met by an amendment, praying for His Excellency to detain the mail for the space of 24 hours beyond the usual time in order to afford time for a reply to the Duke of Newcastle's despatch, which was finally carried—The mail will we understand have her steam up and leave the harbour about two o'clock to-day.—*St. John paper 24th.*

HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

Saturday, April 15, 1854.

We have noticed a series of articles in the *Examiner* headed "THE NEW CABINET," in which there has been an attempt on the part of the editor to get up a sort of *tableaux vivants* — of course, in the caricature style—of the members of the new Executive Council, and we should have passed them over with the contempt that they deserve—for we have long since known the little credit that is to be attached to the assertions of the proprietor and editor of the *Examiner*—were it not that it has been our good fortune to fall in with a picture, by the same hand, of the second of those who are thus honored, under the title of "The Leader,"—not "the counterfeit presentment of two brothers," but of the same identical person, not much above six years since, and it is amusing to observe what a difference there is between the two likenesses, drawn and painted by the same hand, and after the life. Ludicrous and provocative of laughter as the thing is, it is nevertheless attended with a degree of disgust and abhorrence amounting to loathing, at witnessing the utter want of principle and disregard of the common decencies and amenities of life displayed by the author of these articles. We hear a great deal of the versatility and venality of lawyers, of their saying one thing at one time, and turning round and asserting the very reverse at another, as they are retained; but in these cases the lawyer is neither deceived himself nor does he deceive others. He openly states, that he is of counsel for plaintiff or defendant, and that he is instructed to put his client's case before the court and jury, and trusts to substantiate it by evidence, by which last the case is or ought to be decided. Very different, however, is the position in which the editor of a leading journal is placed. He is the historian of the day; and though he may be the advocate of a party, and may reasonably be supposed to take a one-sided view of the facts, as they pass before him, still he is bound to keep to the rule laid down by Cicero, "*not to dare to say anything that is false, and not to be afraid to say anything that is true.*" We fear, however, that the Honorable Editor of the *Examiner* has either never heard of Cicero's definition of the duty of an historian, or conceives it to be a most heathenish doctrine; for, generally speaking, his practice is the very reverse,—for he dares to say everything that is false, and is extremely reluctant to say anything that is true, if it in the least makes for his opponent. There is another saying, fully as old as the times of the Roman orator, and so well esteemed as to become an English proverb, intimating that those who deal in fiction should have good memories. It is extremely awkward to have one's own previous sayings and writings on former occasions quoted in contradiction to those made at a more recent period; but it is a circumstance that often occurs in the career of men of the character of the editor of the *Examiner*. In 1847, when the Hon. Mr. Holl was appointed to a seat in the Executive Council, the appointment was thus characterised in that journal:—

"The Honorable John Myrie Holl was, on Tuesday last, sworn in a Member of the Executive Council, in the room of the Honorable John Brecken, deceased.

"Mr Holl is likewise a member of the Legislative Council, and has often distinguished himself in that Body, by his active and well educated mind, and by his liberal and statesman-like principles. His standing and respectability are sufficiently well known to preclude the necessity of remark on our part, or cavil on that of our opponents."

It was the interest, at that time, of those with whom Mr. Whelan was connected, to endeavor to attach Mr. Holl to their party, and to secure the aid of his talents and influence in the Legislative Council; and the editor for once felt the necessity of adhering to the truth. He could not have drawn a more correct portrait of the hon. gentleman; and it is with much pleasure we rescue it from the oblivion into which it was fast descending, and present it to our readers as equally applicable to the same gentleman on his reappointment to the Executive Council in 1854. How the writer of the above paragraph could, only a few days since, make the following statement concerning the same person, will elicit some surprise in those who are not acquainted with the lengths to which party spirit, unrestrained by principle, will carry their possessor:—

"Mr. Holl has been many years in the Legislative Council—having been placed there shortly after his arrival from England, not because he is a man possessed of brilliant abilities or extensive influence in the country, but because, we believe, he was known to entertain at the time of his appointment opinons favourable to the party then dominant and to the proprietary class—corely[?] mentioned at that time by the Electors,—and to be well disposed to promote the interests of the proprietors was an infallible guarantee that he would not turn his back upon the designs of the family compact who held the reins of office. Of Mr. Holl's antecedents before his arrival in the Colony, we have no authentic information. We are informed, however, that his credentials of character to Sir Charles Fitzroy—the Lieut. Governor of the Colony at the time of his arrival—were drawn up by a Metropolitan Tailor of some repute, and that the honorable gentleman's family, or some of them at least, were in one way or other, at no distant period, connected with the honorable and ancient trade of habit making. A little wealth, however—whether acquired in this or any other way is of no consequence now—enabled Mr. Holl to assume all the airs, all the pride and pomposity of a little Colonial aristocrat, who worships nothing so devoutly as a balance at his banker's."

We will leave our readers a little time to compare the two, and to reflect on the credit due to the assertions of a person capable of acting thus. We have not done with Mr. Whelan yet, nor with the rescued *Examiner* of 1847, but reserve them for a future number.

The show of Meat in the Market of to-day, is beyond all comparison, the finest we have ever witnessed. Want of time, prevents our doing justice to the subject—to all an interesting one—and for this reason we shall postpone it to our next issue.

The Rev. Mr. Sutherland will preach in the Temperance Hall on Sabbath first, April 16th, at 11 o'clock, at 3, and half-past six, in the evening.

THE REPORTER has furnished us with a summary of the proceedings in the Assembly up to Thursday night, which we are unable to publish in this issue.

Died,

Yesterday, Elizabeth, wife of Mr. Thomas Walsh, formerly of York River Ferry, aged 72 years. She was a very charitable and benevolent woman, and has left a large circle of relatives and friends to lament her loss. She was a native of River John, N.S., and emigrated to this Island in 1806. The funeral will take place to-morrow at 3 o'clock from her sons residence (Capt. John Walsh's). When friends and acquaintances are requested to attend.

To THE EDITOR OF HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

Sir,—Allow me to state, in answer to the Hon. Mr. Hensley's charge of making an anonymous and personal attack on him in the remark made by me on his speech on Savings Banks, that nothing was further from my wishes or intention than to attack any one.

My letter in your paper of the 8th April, was written in defence of the institution of Savings Banks, so generally and beneficially established in Scotland, and if I made observations in disparagement of his speech, they were made necessarily, consequent on the subject, and certainly were not meant as a personal attack on him, which I could have no possible motive in making, and which I utterly disclaim.

I shall offer only one observation on his explanation—Had the hon. gentleman applied a little of that modesty to himself which he so gracefully lavishes on me, and given, as quotations from Lawson, that part of his speech which is reported as delivered of his own knowledge, he would have enabled me at once to apply to his author those remarks which he is pleased to construe as personal to himself, for he could hardly have suspected me to detect the plagiarism.

To prevent me being charged with another anonymous attack on my hon. friend, if he will still allow me to call him so, I subscribe myself

W——w.

Falconwood, 14th April.

If Lawson's Book on Banking is as far voide of the truth generally, as the quotations referred to, the following lines from Burns may be well applied to it:

"Some Books are lies, frae end to end,
While some great lies were never penned."

Charlottetown Markets, April 12.

Beef, (small) lb.	4d a 6d	Tallow,	8d a 10d
Do., by quarter,	4d a 5½d	Wool,	1s 2d a 1s 3d
Pork,	3½d a 4½d	Homespun, yd.	3s 6d a 5s
Do., (small)	5d a 7d	Flour, per lb.	3d
Mutton, per lb.	4d a 6d	Oatmeal, per lb.	2d
Lamb,	none	Barley, bush.	4s a 5s
Veal, per lb.,	3d a 5d	Oats,	2s 6d a 2s 9d
Ham, per lb.,	6d a 6½d	Pearl Barley, per lb.	2d
Codfish, per qtl.,	12s a 15s	Potatoes, bush.	2s 6d a 3s
Turkeys,	4s a 6s	Carrots, per bush.	2s 6d
Fowls,	1s 3d a 1s 6d	Timothy Seed bush	24s a 26
Turnips bush	1s 2d a 1s 3d	Clover Seed lb.,	1s a 1s 3d
Eggs, per dozen,	9d a 10d	Rabbits each,	3d a 5d
Cheese,	3d a 7d	Hay, per ton,	115s 130s
Butter, (fresh)	1s a 1s 3d	Straw, per cwt.	2s 3d a 4s
Do., (by the tub)	10d a 1s	Geese each,	2s a 2s 6d
Lard,	8d a 9d	Wild Geese,	3s a 3s 6d

AUCTION.

Cottage, Field and Furniture,

BY AUCTION.

TO BE SOLD, by AUCTION, on MONDAY, the 1st day of MAY next, on the premises, a neat little COTTAGE, and FIELD about four acres, the property of Mr. William Sampson, on the Princetown Road, adjoining Crabbs, about eight miles from Town, (Freehold Property,) immediately after, all his Household FURNITURE and EFFECTS; Bedsteads, Feather Beds, Bolsters, Pillows, Blankets, Quilts and Sheets, Table Cloths, Towels, Toilette Set, Washstand, Looking Glasses, Tables, Chairs, Chest of Drawers, Clock, Set China, Set Dinner Service, Glass, Earthenware, and Kitchen Utensils, with various other articles.

Terms at the time of Sale.

JAMES N. HARRIS,
Auctioneer.

Charlottetown, April 12, 1854.

THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC:

Ought it to be protected, or to be prohibited by Law?

THE ADDRESS, recently delivered at the Temperance Hall, Charlottetown, before *the Members of both Houses of Legislature*, and others, by the Rev. J. R. NARRAWAY, just Published and for sale by Mr. G. T. Haszard and Mr. Stamper. Price sixpence; considerable reduction if sold by the dozen.

GRAND DIVISION.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the next Quarterly Session of the Grand Division, S. of T., of this Island, will be holden in the Temperance Hall, Charlottetown, on THURSDAY, the 27th day of April instant, at 4 p. m.

By order,
P. DESBRISAY, G. S.

April 1st, 1854.

LOST,

ON WEDNESDAY last, April 12th, near Mr. Stamper's, a Halifax £6 NOTE; any person finding the same, and will leave it at Mr. McLean's, shall be rewarded liberally for their trouble.

JOHN McLEAN.

West River.

AN out-door SERVANT is wanted by Mr. HENSLEY, to undertake the care of animals, farm, &c., &c., with a Cottage on the premises.

Newland, 13th April.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.

Agricola Division, No. 23.

Location—White Sands.

OFFICERS:

David Reid, W. P.
William Glover, W. A.
A. Blue, R. S.
H. Brookes, A. R. S.
C. Brehaut, F. S.
John Brookes, T.
John Robin, C.
James Bell, A. C.
H. Sensabaugh, I. S.
Wm. H. Sensabaugh, O S.
Henry Brehaut, P. W. P.

Sparkling Gem Division, No. 22.

Location—Georgetown.

OFFICERS:

Richard Gidley, W. P.
Duncan McLellan, W. A.
John Haggart, R. S.
John Sobey, A. R. S.
Job Parker, F. S.
Alex. Walker, T.
Thomas Patterson, C.
Hugh McEachern, A. C.
John LeBrocque, I. S.
Richard Parker, O. S.
Alex. Robertson, P. W. P.

Glasgow & Manchester House.

RECEIVED by late arrivals, and for Sale by the Subscriber, a General Supply of

DRY GOODS & GROCERIES.

Also, *DIGBY SMOKED HERRINGS, ANNAPOLIS CHEESE, OILS, WINE,* Cheese superior fine *TEA*, &c. &c.

Also,

For Sale or to Let,

A FARM on the St. Peter's Road, about three miles from Charlottetown, consisting of 26 Acres of LAND, in a high state of cultivation.

DAVID WILSON.

No. 3, Richmond Street,
Charlottetown, Dec. 28, 1853.

Situation Wanted,

AS GROOM AND COACHMAN, a married man, without any incumbrance; his wife is a good Needle-woman, and would take a situation as such; good recommendation can be given. Enquire at this office. 2in

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LONDON HOUSE.

New Fall Goods, for 1853.

JUST RECEIVED at the *LONDON HOUSE*, ex *Sir Alexander* and *Helen*, from England, an extensive supply of BRITISH GOODS, suitable for the season, comprising in DRY GOODS:

Silks, Satins, plain and figured; Moire Antique Dresses, Plushes in every shade, French Merinoes, Silk Velvets, black and colored; Orleans and Coburghs, Dress materials of every kind, Cloakings in great variety, Robes in the latest fashion, Prints good and cheap, Damasks and Moreens, Fringes and Lace for do., Gents. silk, felt and covered Hats, Fur and Cloth Caps, Umbrellas, cotton and silk; Ladies' and Children's Stays, Do. cotton Dresses, Habit Shirts, Chemisettes, Sleeves, Collars and Cuffs, Laces and Muslins, Jewellery, large assortment; Vases, in every form; Gents', Seal Overcoats, Work Boxes and Cabinets, Mantles, in all the new styles, Shawls in variety, Ribbons of all kinds, Fancy Trimmings, Dress Buttons, Ladies' winter Bonnets; Do. dress and other Caps, Do. Cap Fronts and Borders, Artificial Flowers, Gloves and Hosiery, Ladies' and Children's Boots and Shoes, Carpet Slippers, Leather Slippers, Berlin Wools and Patterns, Penelope Canvass, Haberdashery, Millinery, large variety; Hollands and Linens, Linen and Cotton Bed Ticks, Ready made Clothing, Oil floor Cloth, all widths; Cloth and worsted Table Covers, Table Linen, Twilled Shirtings, Regatta and fancy do., Long Cloths, undressed, Domestic Cottons; Beaver, Pilot, superfine and fancy Cloths, Doeskins in variety, Worsted Cord, new article; Hunting Cord, Moleskins, Black and colored Cotton Velvets, Blankets, all prices; Domestic Sheets, Flannels and Serges; Corded, quilted and hair Petticoats, Children's Dresses, Floor and stair Carpeting, Crumb Cloths, Stair Damask, Rubber Coats, Boots, Shoes and Leggings, Stationery, Perfumery, Hair oils, Toilet Soaps, Chamois Skins, Petticoat Cord, Travelling Bags, Ladies' Furs, Linings, French Cambric Handkerchiefs, Hassocks, Silk Handkerchiefs, Fancy Neck Ties, Table Matts, Cotton and muslin Handkerchiefs, Bonnet Shapes, Cap Shapes and Crowns, Gents' Mufflers, Hearth Rugs, Sacks and Sacking.

GROCERIES:

Souchong and Congou Tea, Coffee, Homeopathic Chocolate, Crushed and moist Sugar, Baking Powder Table Salt, Ground and whole Rice, Split Peas, Mustard, Preserved Citron, cheap; Pudding Spices, Spices of all kinds, Glenfield and Poland Starch, Fig and button Blue, Washing Powder Albert night lights, Soaps, Candles.

ALSO, a Large and General Assortment of Hardware, the whole having been selected by the Subscriber in person, and purchased direct from the manufactories, he can with confidence, recommend them to the public as good and cheap, at the establishment of

H. HASZARD.

Opposite the Catholic Chapel,
Great George Street,
Charlottetown, Nov. 14th, 1853.

FALL GOODS.

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

American and other Goods,

consisting of—

SUGAR, in hogsheads, barrels and by retail,
Loaf, crushed and refined do.
Superior Hyson and Souchong TEAS, in chests, half chests, and by retail;
COFFEE, RICE, PILOT BREAD, in barrels and by retail;
CRACKERS, CHEESE, Vinegar, Mustard, Pepper, Ginger, Table Salt, Soda, Saleratus, Soap, Candles, Starch, Blue, Burning Fluid, Matches, Tobacco, Cigars, Rosin, Blacking, &c.
Fresh Muscatel RAISINS, CONFECTIONARY, Nuts, Lemon and Ginger Syrup.
PRINTED COTTONS, Striped and Unbleached do.; Bed-ticks, &c. Cases of BOOTS and SHOES; Ladies' and Gentlemen's India Rubber Boots and Shoes;
Indian Rubber Coats and Oil Suits; Buffalo Robes of superior quality; Hats and Caps; Cotton-wick and Lamp-wicks; Fluid Lamps—patent and common in variety; CHAIRS, with cane seats and wood ditto, in great variety of pattern; Looking Glasses, Glass Lanterns; Jute and Grass Mats; Hay Forks, Spades and Shovels; Rough Board, Shingle and Lath Nails; Window Glass in boxes and by retail: Shoemakers' Lasts, Nails, Pegs and Thread.
MOLASSES in hogsheads and by retail; Codfish Oil, in barrels and by retail.
Also—an assortment of CURRIERS' 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.

W. B. DAWSON.

Charlottetown, November 14.

OFFICE REMOVED.

THE Subscriber has removed his Office to his Dwelling House, lately occupied by Andrew Duncan, Esquire, at the corner of Prince and Water Streets.

JOSEPH HENSLEY.

Charlottetown, 2d March, 1854. 6w

NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to the late Firm of J. Millner & Co. are respectfully requested to make immediate payment to C. F. Harris, and all persons having any demands against the said Firm, are requested to present their Accounts to the same, for adjustment.

JAMES MILLNER,
CHAS. F. HARRIS,

Charlottetown, April 12. 4i

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having been duly empowered by GILBERT HENDERSON, of Hyde Park, Square, London, Esquire, and ARTHUR HENDERSON, of Liverpool, in England, Merchant, surviving Executors and Trustees named and appointed in and by 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 so 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 such 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

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of the late William Hancock, of Carlottetown, *Butcher*, deceased, are requested to present the same, duly attested, within Three Calender Months from this date; and all Persons indebted to the said Estate, are requested to make immediate payment.

JOHN RIDER, Executor.

21st March, 1854. 3w

Brick Yard and 18 Acres of Land.

TO BE LET, and immediate possession given, the above Premises, consisting of 14 Pasture Lots in Charlottetown Royalty, fronting 9 chains on the Princetown Road, and adjoining the Red Lion Inn,—the Stream of water on which the Cloth Mill is situate, (the Three Mile Creek) runs nearly through the centre of it. About half the Land has been ploughed, a part ready to stump, and the remainder is covered with trees, reserved for shelter and ornament. There is a small Dwelling House on it. It will be Let altogether, or the Brick Yard will be reserved. For further particulars, apply to

JAMES D. HASZARD.

Recreation, April 10, 1854.

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. M. B. Almon, Banker.
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. Jawers.

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. Johnston, M. D. Agent—E. L. Lydiard.

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

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

MATTHEW H. RICHEY.

Charlottetown Mutual Insurance Company,

Incorporated by Act of Parliament in 1848.

THIS COMPANY offers the best guarantee in case of loss, and accepts Risks at a saving of fully 50 per cent, to the assured.

The present reliable Capital exceeds £1700. Persons having property in Charlottetown, or vicinity, should lose no time in applying to the Secretary of this Company for Policies or Information.

☞ One of Philips' Fire Annihilators has been purchased by the Company, for the benefit of persons insured in this Office. In case of Fire, the use of it can be obtained immediately, by applying at the Secretary's Office.

W. HEARD, President
HENRY PALMER.
Sec'y and Treasurer.

Secretary's Office, Kent Street,
August 5th, 1853.

The National Loan Fund Life Assurance Society of London.

CAPITAL £500,000 Sterling. Empowered by Act of Parliament, 2d Victoria. A Saving Bank for the Widow and the Orphan.

T. HEATH HAVILAND, jr.
Agent for Prince Edward Island.

☞ Office, Queen Square, Charlottetown.

September 5, 1853. 1si

Equitable Fire Insurance Company of London

Incorporated by Act of Parliament.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS for P. E. Island.—*Hon. T. H. Haviland, Hon. Charles Hensley, Francis Longworth, Esq., Robert Hutchinson, Esq., Thomas Dawson, Esq.*

Detached Risks taken at low Premiums. No charge for Policies. Forms of Application, and another information, may be obtained from the Subscriber, at the Office of G. W. Deblois Esq. Charlottetown.

H. J. CUNDALL.
Sept. 7th 1853. Agent for P. E. I. *pro tem*

ALLIANCE

LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

Capital £5,000,000 Sterling.

CHARLES YOUNG,
Agent for P. E. Island.

Books! New Books!

JUST OPENED at G. T. HASZARD'S Book Store, a large supply of *NEW BOOKS* and *STATIONERY*, among which will be found the newest standard Literature of theday—

Maunder's Treasuries,
Chalmer's, Posthumous Works,
Parlor Libraries, Illustrated Book Case,
Neander's Church History,
" Memorials of Christian Life,
" Life of Christ,
Kitto's Pictorial Life of our Saviour,
Barne's Notes in 11 vols 12mo, and 2 vols 4to,
Cyclopedia of Religious Denominations, written by members of the different Denominations, &c. &c. &c.

Hat and Clothes Cleaning ESTABLISHMENT.

THE Subscriber, grateful for past favors, begs to remind his friends, and the public, that he still carries on the above business in all its branches. Gents.' Beaver, Silk and Felt Hats, re-stiffened, redyed and cleaned; Old Clothes of every description cleaned; all spots of paint, grease, &c., removed and the garment restored to its former lustre.

JOHN HOBBS, Hatter, &c.

Orders left at Mr. J. William's, Market Square, will be promptly executed, and returned semi-monthly.

Charlottetown Royalty,
April 1st, 1854. 3m.

WINNOWING MACHINES.

HAVING now permanently located myself one mile from New Glasgow, on the New Glasgow Road, the farmers in the surrounding country may depend upon being supplied with anything in my line, got up in the very best and most substantial manner. I do not profess to sell—as cheap as some others do, or offer to do. No first-rate article can be bought as low as poor common ones can. But I do profess to make the best the very decidedly best, FANNING MILLS made on the Island.

Isiem JOHN SMITH.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—

20 tons old Wrought Iron
Copper, Brass, and Lead
Feathers, in any quantity
4000 bushels Oats
1000 bushels Barley
20 tons Oatmeal.

Cash payment, and the highest price.

JAMES N. HARRIS.

March 28. 3w

WANTED, for the Fanning Grammar School, at Princetown Royalty, a *TEACHER*, of the Second, or highest Class. This School having latterly been ably conducted, the inhabitants are the more desirous that it should not retrograde; consequently none need apply who are not fully competent, and who can produce satisfactory references as to their competency and general good conduct. Apply to the undersigned.

THOS. MACNUTT,
Chairman of Trustees.

Princetown Royalty, March 28, 1854.

To Teachers.

WANTED a Teacher of the First or Second Class for the Lower Bedeque School. Apply to Alexander Hooper.

Bedeque, March 12th, 1854. 4w

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Subscriber are requested to settle their Accounts before the 1st of April next, as all accounts open at that time will be left with an Attorney for collection.

EDWARD SAVILLE.

Grand River, Lot 35, Feb. 22, 1854.

Cottage to Let.

TO LET, the Cottage immediately above Apothecaries' Hall, fronting on Queen Street. Immediate possession given.

Also, the Store and Counting House adjoing Apothecaries' Hall, Cellar underneath, and Ware Room attached. Rent moderate.

THEOPHILUS DESBRISAY.

October 12th, 1853.

FOR SALE.

200 ACRES of land on Township No. 51 having a front of 20 Chains on Montague River.

200 Acres on Lot No. 6, embracing the West Point of the Island.

100 Acres on Township No. 60.

Pasture Lot No. 188 in the Royalty of Georgetown and

Town Lot No. 95 in the 4th hundred of Lots in Charlottetown. Apply to

WILLIAM FORGAN.

Feb. 7th, 1854.

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 104 on Upper Prince Street. It is one of the most desirable situations in the suburbs for a gentleman's residence, or is capable of being divided into three good building Lots. For Terms, &c. apply to

W. H. POPE.

June 8.

LAND FOR SALE.

FIVE Hundred acres of *LAND*, with a Marsh attached, which cuts annually Forty tons of Hay, situate on Township No. 28, head of the Hillsborough River.

For terms apply to SAMUEL NELSON.

Charlottetown, Nov. 24th, 1853.

To be Let,

Corner of Great George and King Streets,

A NEW and commodious SHOP, suitable for a GROCERY or DRAPERY STORE, with CELLAR and Out-House room. Apply to

W. C. HOBBS.

Farm for Sale or to Let.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale or to Let, by Private Contract, that valuable Leasehold Farm known by the name of the *Red House*, situated in the thriving Settlement of Bay Fortune, Township No. 56; it contains 357½ acres of Land, about 60 acres of which are cleared; there is a good spring of water on it, about 50 yards from the road. Term of Lease (unexpired) 962 years; rent about 8¼ per acre, part of the purchase money may remain on Security on the Farm; immediate possession given. For further particulars, apply to

HEYMAN J. P. TERLIZZICK.

Charlottetown, March 15, 1854.

To be Sold,

BY PRIVATE SALE, the following VALUABLE REAL ESTATE of the late Hon. Colonel A. LANE, situate in Charlottetown, and its vicinity, viz:

TOWN LOTS Nos. 57, 58, 59, 60 and 61, in the Fourth Hundred of Lots in Charlottetown containing nearly two Acres of Land, fronting on Rochford Square, tastefully laid out with ornamental, fruit trees, and Garden; it contains also the Family Residence, out houses of the deceased, of the mos commodious description.

TOWN LOTS Nos. 3, 4, 5 and 6, in the Third Hundred of Lots in Carhlottetown aforesaid, and One-twentieth part of Town Lots Nos 67, 68 and 69, in the Second hundred of Lots in Charlottetown, adjoining the property of Daniel Hodson, Esq., in lots to suit purchasers.

TOWN LOTS Nos. 3, 4, and 5, in the Fifth hundred of Lots in Charlottetown, aforesaid, in lots to suit purchasers.

TOWN LOT No. 64, in the Fourth hundred of Lots in Charlottetown, adjoining the residence of the Chief Justice.

COMMON LOTS. 12 and 13, in the Common of, and in close proximity to Charlottetown, containing Twenty-four Acres, in lots to suit purchasers.

Part of Common Lot No. 18, in the Common of Charlottetown, and which forms the Western side of the approach from Town to Government House, in lots to suit purchasers.

PASTURE LOT No. 554, in the Royalty of Charlottetown, containing Twelve Acres.

ALSO—PEW No. 31, in the South Aisle of St. Paul's Church, Charlottetown.

For further particulars, apply to W. FORGAN, Esq. Barrister at Law, Charlottetown; at Pictou, to J. HAMILTON LANE, the Acting Executor of, and one of the Trustees named in the Will of the late Colonel A. Lane.

Charlottetown, 20th October, 1853.

The famous Boat "Hotspur."

THE Subscriber offers for Sale a first-rate clipper sailing Boat, of the very best build, fit for fishing or any other kind of work; long beam, about 24 feet keel, fitted up with two masts, and 100 yards Duck, in three Sails of the very best American Duck. The Subscriber has taken great pains to fit her out, and warrants her to be the best of her kind in the Island.

JOHN CAMPBELL.

West River, March 14, 1854.

WILLIAM SNEESTON, sail maker,

BEGS to inform his friends and Ship builders generally, that he is about to recommence the business of SAIL MAKING in this Island, having spent twenty one years at the Trade in England, paring which time he believes he gave full satisfaction to those who employed him.

REFERENCE—Henry Haszard, Esq.

Charlottetown, Feb. 6, 1854. 6m

Schoolmaster Wanted.

FOR the North Rustico School. Enquire of

Wm. S. McNEILL,
One of the Trustees.

March 7th, 1854. 7w

CLOCKS! CLOCKS!

A GOOD variety for Sale, from Sixteen to Fifty Shillings.

February 24, 1854. GEORGE BEER, JUN.

ON HAND, AND FOR SALE—

50 bbls. prime and prime mess Pork
5 bbls. Pigs' Cheeks, Pates and Feet
100 rich-flavored particular cured Hams
6 flitches do. do. Bacon
50 bbls. Oatmeal
20 tubs Butter
20 tubs Lard
100 bbls. Newfoundland Herrings
20 bbls. Apples
60 boxes Soap
10 bbls. English and American Vinegar
5 cwt. Corkwood
1 cask Cod Oil
20 tins black and yellow Paints
1 box Arrow Root, best quality; &c., &c.

JAMES N. HARRIS.

Charlottetown, March 28. 1i—3w

EATING HOUSE.

THE Subscriber has opened an EATING HOUSE in Mr. Smarden's buildings, opposite to the *Market House*, where *DINNERS, SOUPS, TEA* and *COFFEE*, can be had at the shortest notice.

☞ Licensed to retail Spirituous Liquors.

ALEXANDER BRYSON.

N. B. *A COOK WANTED.*

Dec. 20th, 1853.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SLAVES IN RUSSIA.—Of the fifty-three and a-half millions of people which Russia contained in 1842, not less than forty-two millions were slaves; and of these fifteen millions were slaves of the Crown, or the Emperor! The Russian slaves have no legal rights; in that respect they are no better than the negroes of the States. The Russian people are not only slaves to their nobles, but they are also slaves to the soil. The land of Russia is valueless of itself; its value consists in the human property belonging to it, and from which the nobles derive their chief revenue. Practically the private serf of Russia—and there are above forty millions of such—is, life and limb, at the disposal of his owner, as completely as slaves have ever been in any country. He can be sold or hired out as a beast of burden. The law, it is true, now wills that a certain portion of the land must be sold with him; but land in Russia is, as we have said, of merely nominal value. The master may remove one or all of his slaves for life, from one estate to another, though thousands of miles apart. In purchasing a slave, he has only to go through the formality of receiving from the former owner a few acres of land with him, of which he soon forgets the possession, and from which he may remove the slave, separating him for ever from his wife and children, and dooming him to perpetual banishment from his home. The Russian slave, male or female, cannot marry without the permission of the owner; and, as in the case of negroes in the States, there are no purposes, even the most infamous, to which the female slave is not always liable to be devoted, and frequently applied. The master may at any time send his male slave to Siberia, or for a soldier—and some he must constantly choose for this service. The owner may flog his slave to death, but the law only permits him to be fined. The law forbids any court to receive the evidence of a slave against his master. By a royal ukase issued by the monster Catherine, and since confirmed by Nicholas, if a serf makes any complaint to his superiors against his lord, "he shall be amenable to the punishment which the laws award"—that is, to the punishment of death! But there is no law in Russia, except the despotic will of the head slave-owner. Puschkin, the Russian writer, emphatically observes. "there is no law in Russia; the law is nailed to a stake, and that stake wears a crown."

A SCRAP OF NATURAL HISTORY.—According to Owen, the highest living authority on such subjects, we have three species of the crocodile tribe, and three only, which, although confounded by ordinary observers, are readily and certainly distinguished by the comparative anatomist.

One of the aforesaid species—the one longest known, and the one that has give its name to the whole class—is the crocodile of the Nile; the second is the gavial of the East Indies, and the third is the alligator or caiman of our country. In Europe nothing of the kind is found, the climate there not affording the amount of heat requisite to sustain a reptile whose blood is so cold and whose circulation is so sluggish.

In the present day, then, notwithstanding that these creatures are so nearly alike, yet are they uniformly separated from one another by thousands of miles, the African, the Asiatic, and the American being constantly confirmed to its peculiar quarter of the globe. It has not always been thus, however, for Owen has ascertained that the fossil remains of all three have been found in the island of Sheppy, at the mouth of the Thames, the only locality in the world where such a phenomena has hitherto been observed. And what a field for reflection do such facts open the mind disposed to speculate upon the condition of our planet, long, very long, ere man had been called into existence! But the inquiry is too complicated and vast for the columns of a newspaper, more particularly for one especially devoted to the cause of religion. —[Protestant Churchman.]

WILLS, WONTS, AND CANTS.—Somebody, more wise than his fellows, says there are three kinds of men in this world—the "wills," the "won'ts," and the "can'ts." The first effect everything, the next oppose everything, and the last fail in everything. "I will build our railroads and steamboats; "I won't," don't believe in experiments and nonsence; while "I can't" grows weeds for wheat, and commonly ends his days in the slow digestion of a court of bankruptcy. There is a profundity of philosophy in his words which should profit the rising generation of workers.

"'Tis false," as the girl said when her lover told her she had beautiful hair.

What kind of a man do women like best? Why a *Husband* man of course.

THE Subscriber having, by Power of Attorney, bearing date the 16th of January last, been appointed Agent for the Misses Stewart, of Charlottetown, in this Island, to take the management of their Property, on Township No. 18, hereby notifies all persons on the said Lot, indebted to the Misses Stewart, for Rent, Arrears of Rent, or otherwise, to pay the same forthwith.

Any person or persons found Trespassing on the said Property, will be prosecuted to the utmost rigour of the Law.

CHARLES S. HUNT.

Miscouche, February 22, 1854.

EXHIBITION.

AN EXHIBITION AND SALE (for purposes connected with the Episcopal Church, Charlottetown,) of fancy and useful Articles, will (D. V.) take place at the Temperance Hall, on Wednesday, the 12th day of July next. Contributions will be thankfully received by the following Ladies forming the Committee:

Mrs. BAYFIELD, " CUNDALL, " T. DESBRISAY, " FITZGERALD, " H. HASZARD, " J. HENSLEY, Mrs. D. HODGSON, " HODGINS, " JENKINS, " E. PALMER, " A. YATES.

Charlottetown, 7th March, 1854.

The Laws of Prince Edward Island

FROM 1773 to 1851, both years inclusive—2 vol. Royal 8 vo., with a copious Index; published under an Act of the Colonial Legislature, and carefully revised and consolidated, by Commissioners appointed for the purpose, may be had at the Bookstore of G. T. HASZARD.

Properties for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers to sell, at moderate rates, and on reasonable terms, his right by Deed to the following Freehold Properties, viz.: 100 acres of Land on Lot or Township No. 3. 300 acres on Lot No. 8; 450 acres at Fifteen Point; 82 acres on Lot No. 25, near McMurdie's; and 72 acres at Seven Mile Bay.

Also,

His interest in the following Leasehold Premises, viz. 44 acres of Land with Dwelling House, Store, Barn, and Out-houses on Lot 18, near the Indian River Chapel, which is an excellent business stand. It is now in the occupation of Mr. J. Coughlan. Also, the Property in Tryon, formerly occupied by the late George Bynon.

The above Tracts of Land being generally known, require little, if any further description.

J. WEATHERBE.

Charlottetown, 10th Feb., 1854. on

FOR SALE,
A desirable Farm on Lot 39.

TO BE SOLD, on very reasonable terms, One Hundred Acres of Land on Township 39, formerly belonging to the late Mrs. Burns; it adjoins the property of the Messrs. McEwen, and has been sometimes described as *Bentinck's Land*. An undoubted Title will be given, on application to

JOHN HAMILTON GRAY.

Spring Park, March 15, 1854. 5i12ion

The Wonder of the World!
Devines' Compound Pitch Lozenge.

THE Great Remedy is at last discovered, and COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, COSTIVENESS AND CONSUMPTION have lost their terror, and vanish as as if by magic before this Sovereign remedy. Was it ever before known that, *Hopeless cases of Consumption were cured for less than $5?*

Truly, if any individual is to be pitied, and needs sympathy, it is the consumptive,—always expecting to get well, and yet the painful evidence of decay almost "makes the inner soul shrink with the outer flesh."

"Some bloom as roses bloom,
And live as roses live,
A single morning space!"

While others, in more mature life,—by some imprudence and a slight cold neglected,—in the hectic flush, the painful cough,

"The prints of their parting steps appear."

All we ask is this one question:—If you have got mucous membranes, or any other members of the body that are "heirs to ills,"—are you not interested n this *great remedy*, DEVINES' COMPOUND PITCH LOZENGE

Sold by W. R. WATSON and T. DESBRISAY & Co., at APOTHECARIES' HALL.

DR. CHALMERS' WORKS.

[*"To commend these works is superfluous; they have met with universal approbation from the British press and public. That the periodical press, representing so great a variety of religious and political opinion, should have so generally noticed them, and that too with high commendation, is a circumstance exceedingly rare, if not altogether unparalelled. They have charms for the merely literary man, and they will obtain a hearing for evangelical truth in quarters from which it would otherwise be excluded."*]—*Kitto's Journal.*

I.—*ORIGINAL WRITINGS.*
As re-published by the Author, in 25 volumes, 12mo, cloth.

Vols.	*Contents of this Series.*			
1, 2.	Natural Theology, 2 vols.,	£0	8	0
3, 4.	Christian Evidences, 2 vols.,	0	8	0
5.	Moral Philosophy,	0	4	0
7.	Astronomical Discourses,	0	4	0
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II.—*POSTHUMOUS WRITINGS.*
EDITED BY DR. HANNA, In 9 volumes, 8vo, cloth.

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1, 2, 3.	Daily Scripture Readings, 3 vols.,	£1	11	6
4, 5.	Sabbath Scripture Readings, 2 vols.	1	1	0
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9.	Prelections on Butler, &c.,	0	10	6

This important Series is completed by the publication of the Prelections on BUTLER, PALEY, HILL, &c., and the whole may now be had, in Nine Volumes 8vo, price separately, at 10s. 6d. per Volume.

The above are the prices of Chalmers' Works in sterling, as published in Edinburgh. The Subscriber has made arrangements to sell them on this Island, at the above price currency, being a large deduction on the original price.

GEO. T. HASZARD.

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.

WILLIAM HEARD,

THANKFUL for past favours, begs to intimate the ARRIVAL of the *Maggie*, direct from ENGLAND, with the following *GOODS*,

Cashmere, Mohair, Glace Royal, Damask, French and English Merino, Orleans, Coburgs, Vecunia Cloth, Alpacca, Norwich and Gala Plaid, and *Spanish Crape*, for Ladies' dresses, Vecunia, Jundadown, plain Cloth, wool plaid and tweed *CLOAKINGS*. Wool Jackets, Himalaga, Alpa, Vecunia and Plaid *Shawls and Scarfs*. Plain, stripe and fancy Silks; *Glace Silks*; Irish Poplins; DeCapes, satin Turks, Satin, Watered Geo. Persians. *Silk Velvets* for dresses. Bonnets, &c, in all colours. Ribbons in great variety. A large assortment of Millinery. Laces, Netts, Braids, Gimps, fancy Trimmings, Buttons, Linings. Fur Muffs, Boas, Victorines, capes, cuffs, mitts, gloves, Gauntlets, &c., in real sable, fitch, stone martin, squirrel, musquash, mink and seal. English and French *CORSETS*.

CHILDREN'S DRESSES, CLOAKS, CAPS, HOODS AND HATS, a great variety. Red, blue and white serges; real Welsh, imitation Welsh, Lancashire, Salisbury and Saxony *FLANNELS*. Blankets; Travelling Rugs; Horse Rugs; Carpetings, Druggets, Hearth Rugs. Pilot, beaver, mohair, & broad Cloths; Doeskins, Cassimeres. *Ready made Clothing. Seal Skin Coats.* Silk Hats of a superior make: glazed and felt Hats; cloth and fur Caps. Silk velvet, moire, satin and fancy Vestings. Mufflers; silk, Bandana and cotton Handkerchiefs.

HOSIERY, HABERDASHERY, and every variety of COTTON and LINEN GOODS. Ladies', Gents', and Childrens' BOOTS, SHOES and SLIPPERS.

Soda, Indigo, Copperas, Starch, Glue, Lampblack, shoe Thread, Cotton Warp, Hair Seating, curled Hair; Paints, Oils, Whiting, Tar, Rope, Oakum, Figure Heads; scouring Brick (wholesale or retail.)

A large assortment of *IRONMONGERY, NAILS, SPIKES*, &c. *IRON, STEEL*, Ship Castings, Forge Back. *EARTHENWARE, CHINA* and *GLASS*.

A choice selection of *TEAS*.

FANCY GOODS.—Writing Desks, Work Boxes; Ladies' Rosewood Dressing Cases; Gents'. Rosewood and coromandel Mutums. Cloth, hair, tooth and nail Brushes. Shell, Ivory, German and Bone Combs. A great variety of Fancy Toilet Soaps. Plymouth pale and almond Soaps for family use. Dressing and chimney Glasses, in mahogany, rosewood and gilt frames. For Christmas presents, a splendid collection of *Jewelry*. The whole will be sold at the lowest figure for cash.

Charlottetown, December 9, 1853.

Prince Edward Dispensary,

KENT STREET, CHARLOTTETOWN.

H. & R. JOHNSON respectfully announce that they Supply from their Establishment,

DRUGS, CHEMICALS,

and the various Officinal Preparations of the Medical Colleges, and from a thorough practical knowledge, obtained in first class Establishments in England, they feel warranted in claiming the confidence of the public, which they will endeavour to retain by uniform personal attention and care.

H. & R. J. prepare Medicines adapted to family requirements and the prevailing diseases of this climate, and specially suitable for families who live distant from Medical assistance.

Physicians Prescriptions and Family Receipes accurately dispensed, Medical Galvanism, Vaccination and the minor Surgical operations performed.

Horse and Cattle Medicines of the best kind.

January 5, 1854.

NEW PERFUMES, &c.

LUBIN'S EXTRACTS Bailey's Ess. Bouquet, Ede's Hedyosmia, Delcroix's Fashionable Perfumes, Lowe's Fragrant Perfume, and Genuine Eau de Cologne.

HENDRIE'S MOELINE,

For preserving the Beauty and Luxuriance of the Hair, an extract of Vegetable and Animal Oleaginous Substances, most beneficial for promoting the beauty and luxuriance of the Hair, and of a very grateful perfume.

ROWLANDS KALYDOR,

For improving and beautifying the Complexion, and eradicating all cutaneous eruptions.

EMOLIENT CAMPHOR CREAM

Has been long approved of, as a certain and agreeable remedy for chopped hands, and the injurious effects of cold and piercing winds on the skin, which however rough or red, is rendered soft and delicate in a few days. This Cream contains no soap or alkaline matter whatever.

PEARL DENTIFRICE

Is a most innocent and effectual preparation for beautifying the Teeth. By its tonic and astringent properties, it braces and strengthens the Gums and Sockets, preserving them in a sound and healthy condition.

ALL THE FAVOUITE TOILET SOAPS, Prepared in the useful form of a Tablet without angular corners.

Tooth, Nail, Hair and Cloth BRUSHES in great variety, all from LONDON.

Wm. R. WATSON.

Nov. 21st, 1853. Adv. & Isl.

COLUMBUS.

THE old Clydesdale Horse Columbus will stand for the season at the following places:—First, on the 1st May, William Effles, New Annan; Haslam's; R. Bagnall's, Town Road; North River; J. Poise's, West River; Garvie's, West River; Block House; Arch. McDougald's, Nine Mile Creek; John McPhail's, Black Point; David Cameron's, Crapaud; Webster's, Tryon.—Every fortnight—travelling to the 27th July.

CALEB POLLEY, Groom.

March 7.

Mountaineer.

THE BEAUTIFUL thorough-bred STALLION *Mountaineer*, by Muley Moloch out of Champagne, (the Carpenter and Lightning's dam) By Blucher (winner of the Derby in 1814,) by Waxey out of Pantina by Buzzard, grand-dam by Trentham out of Cytherea. Muley Moloch by Muley out of Longwaist's dam, by Dick Andrews out of Spitfire.

He is a Dark Bay with Black Legs, very powerful has fine action, and a good temper. His pedigree is excellent, combining the most fashionable and racing blood on the turf. Muley Moloch being sire of the celebrated Alice Hawthorne, and many other superior Racers. Mountaineer's stock, now four years old, are very powerful and promising, and selling at high prices. The performances and racing capabilities of Muley Moloch, Longwaist, and Alice Hawthorne, are too strongly impressed on the minds of the racing public to require repetition, especially the latter, she having won about 35 Queen's Plates and Gold and other Cups, besides many of the most valuable Stakes and Prizes in her day.

He will stand in Town, at the Subscriber's stables. Fees Twenty Shillings, paid in advance.

NEIL M'INNIS.

April 8th, 1854.

WAXWORK.

THE celebrated Horse WAXWORK, imported from England by the Royal Agricultural Society, in 1853, will serve for the season at the following places, commencing on the 1st April:—He will stand in Charlottetown twice a week, Wednesdays and Saturdays; and the remainder of the time at the Subscriber's residence, Old North River Road, 4½ miles from Charlottetown.

This Horse stands 16½ hands high, is very powerful, and of a handsome grey color. Terms, 15s. for the season; the money to be paid the first time of serving.

JOHN STOCKMAN.

Old North River Road, March 7. on

The New London Horse
"FEARNOT,"

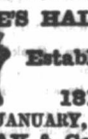
WILL stand for the Season, commencing on the 1st May at Malpeque, Barrett's Cross Roads, through Freetown, and South West Bedeque; at Neil Leforgy's, Bedeque Road; Barny Trowsdale, Crapaud; down the South Shore to Long Creek, at Michael McRae, on the West River, and at the North River, up Anderson's Road, at Mrs. Todd's; at Richard Bagnal's on the Malpeque Road, round by New Glasgow, Grand River, New London; and station at Duncan McIntyre's, South West River.

The Horse will visit each Station once a fortnight, making six rounds in the Season.

JAMES HELM.

April 4th, 1854. on 1 f

APOTHECARIE'S HALL.

The Old  Established

HOUSE, 1810.

CHARLOTTETOWN, JANUARY, 1853.

T. DESBRISAY & Co.

HAVE just received, per late arrivals from London, Dublin, United States and Halifax, their Supplies for the Season, comprising, in the whole, an

Extensive and Varied Assortment of

DRUGS & CHEMICALS, PERFUMERY,

Brushes, Combs, Soaps, and other Toilet requisites; Paints, Oils, Colours, and Dye Stuffs; Fruits, Spices, Confectionary, Medicated and other Lozenges; with all the Patent Medicines in repute, and every other article usually kept at similar Establishments in Great Britain (*See Apothecaries' Hall Advertiser.*) The whole of which they can with confidence recommend to the public, and, if quality be considered, at as low, if not lower prices, than they can be procured in the market. on

AYER'S PILLS,

A NEW and singularly successful remedy for the cure of all Bilious diseases—Costiveness, Indigestion, Jaundice, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Fevers, Gout, Humors, Nervousness, Irritability, Inflammations, Headache, Pains in the Breast, Side, Back, and Limbs, Female complaints, &c., &c. Indeed, very few are the diseases in which a Purgative Medicine is not more or less required, and much sickness and suffering might be prevented, if a harmless but effectual Cathartic were more freely used. No person can feel well while a costive habit of body prevails; besides it soon generates serious and often fatal diseases, which might have been avoided by the timely and judicious use of a good purgative. This is alike true of Colds, Feverish symptoms, and Bilious derangements. They all tend to become or produce the deep seated and formidable distempers which load the bearers all over the land. Hence a reliable family physic is of the first importance to the public health, and this Pill has been perfected with consummate skill to meet that demand. An extensive trial of its virtues by Physicians, Professors, and Patients, has shown results surpassing anything hitherto known of any medicine. Cures have been effected beyond belief, were they not substantiated by persons of such exalted position and character as to forbid the suspicion of untruth.

Among the eminent gentlemen to whom we are allowed to refer for these facts, are

PROF. VALENTINE MOTT, the distinguished Surgeon of New York City.

DOCT. A. A. HAYES, Practical Chemist of the Port of Boston, and Geologist for the State of Massachusetts.

IRA L. MOORE, M. D., an eminent Surgeon and Physician, of the City of Lowell, who has long used them in his extensive practice.

H. C. SOUTHWICK, Esq., one of the first merchants in New York City.

C. A. DAVIS, M. D., Sup't and Surgeon of the United States Marine Hospital, at Chelsea, Mass.

Did space permit, we could give many hundred such names, from all parts where the Pills have been used, but evidence even more convincing than the certificates of these eminent public men is shown in their effects upon trial.

These Pills, the result of long investigation and study, are offered to the public as the best and most complete which the present state of medical science can afford. They are compounded not of the drugs themselves, but of the medicinal virtues only of Vegetable remedies, extracted by chemical process, in a state of purity and combined together in such a manner as to insure the best results. This system of composition for medicines has been found in the Cherry Pectoral and Pills both, to produce a more efficient remedy than had hitherto been obtained by any process. The reason is perfectly obvious. While by the old mode of composition, every medicine is burdened with more or less of acrimonious and injurious qualities; by this, each individual virtue only that is desired for the curative effect is present. All the inert and obnoxious qualities of each substance employed are left behind, the curative virtues only being retained. Hence it is self-evident the effect should prove as they have proved more purely remedial, and the Pills a surer, more powerful antidote to disease than any other medicine known to the world.

As it is frequently expedient that my medicine should be taken under the counsel of an attending Physician, and as he could not properly judge of a remedy without knowing its composition, I have supplied the accurate Formula by which both, my Pectoral and Pills are made to the whole body of Practitioners in the United States and British American Provinces. If however there should be any one who has not received them, they will be promptly forwarded by mail to his address.

Of all the Patent Medicines that are offered, how few would be taken if their composition was known! Their life consists in their mystery. I have no mysteries.

The composition of my preparations is laid open to all men, and all who are competent to judge on the subject, freely acknowledge their convictions of their intrinsic merits. The Cherry Pectoral was pronounced by scientific men to be a wonderful medicine before its effects were known. Many eminent Physicians have declared the same thing of my Pills, and even more confidently, and are willing to certify that their anticipations were more than realized by their effects upon trial.

They operate by their powerful influence on the internal viscera to purify the blood and stimulate it into healthy action—remove the obstructions of the stomach, bowels, liver, and other organs of the body, restoring their irregular action to health, and by correcting wherever they exist such derangements as are the first origin of disease.

Being sugar wrapped they are pleasant to take, and being purely vegetable, no harm can arise from their use in any quantity.

For minute directions, see the wrapper on the Box.

Prepared by JAMES C. AYER, *Practical and Analytical Chemist*, Lowell, Mass.

For sale by T. DESBRISAY, & Co., General Agency

Mr. LEMUEL OWEN, Georgetown,
" EDWARD GOFF, Grand River,
" EDWARD NEEDHAM, St. Peter's Bay.
" J. J. FRASER, St. Eleanor's,
" GEORGE WIGGINTON, Crapaud.
" JAS. L. HOLMAN, do.
" WM. DODD, Bedeque,
" JAMES PIDGEON, New London,

A CARD.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the Public, generally that he has commenced business as, a

Commission Merchant and Auctioneer.

At the corner of Queen & Sydney Streets, and hopes by promptness and punctuality to merit a share of their patronage.

ARTEMAS G. SIMMS.

☞ Cash advanced upon articles left for Auction.

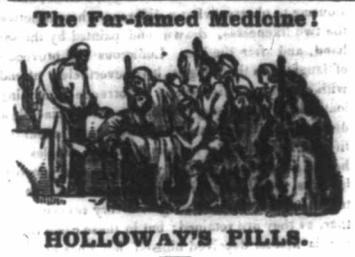
W. H. SMITH. M. B. SMITH

SMITH BROTHERS,
Commission Merchants,

NORTH MARKET WHARF,
St. John, New Brunswick.

REFERENCE:
N. S. Demill, Esq.,
Edward Allison, Esq. } 6i—z

The Far-famed Medicine!



HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

SURPRISING CURE OF A CONFIRMED ASTHMA, AFTER FIVE YEARS' SUFFERING.

The following testimonial has been sent to Professor Holloway, by a gentleman named Middleton, of Scotland Road, Liverpool.

Sir,—Your Pills have been the means, under Providence, of restoring me to sound health, after five years of severe affliction. During the whole of that period, I have suffered the most dreadful attacks of Asthma, frequently of several weeks' duration, attended with a violent cough, and continual spitting of phlegm intermixed with blood. This so shook my constitution that I was unfitted for any of the active duties of life. I was attended by some of the most eminent medical men of this town, but they failed to give me the slightest relief. As a last remedy, I tried your Pills, and in about three months they effected a perfect cure of the disease, totally eradicated the cough, and restored tone and vigor to the chest and digestive organs.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,
(Signed) H. MIDDLETON.

Dated Jan. 1st, 1853.

A PERMANENT CURE OF A DISEASED LIVER, OF MANY YEARS' DURATION.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Gamis, Chemist, Yeovil, to Professor Holloway.

Dear Sir,—In this district your Pills command a more extensive sale than any other proprietary medicine before the public. As a proof of their efficacy in Liver and Bilious complaints, I may mention the following case: A lady of this town, with whom I am personally acquainted for years, was a severe sufferer from disease of the Liver and digestive organs; her medical attendant assured her that he could do nothing to relieve her sufferings, and it was not likely she could survive many months. This announcement naturally caused great alarm among her friends and relations, and they induced her to make a trial of your Pills, which so improved her general health that she was induced to continue them until she received a perfect cure. This is twelve months ago, and she has not experienced any symptoms of relapse, and often declares that your Pills have been the means of saving her life.

I remain, Dear Sir, yours truly,
(Signed) J. GAMIS.

Nov. 23, 1852.

AN ASTONISHING CURE OF CHRONIC RHEUMATISM, AFTER BEING DISCHARGED FROM THE HOSPITAL INCURABLE.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. W. Moon, of the Square, Winchester.

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

Sir,—I beg to inform you that for years I was a sufferer from Chronic Rheumatism, and was often laid up for weeks together by its severe and painful attacks. I tried everything that was recommended, and was attended by one of the most eminent surgeons in this town, but obtained no relief whatever; and fearing that my health would be entirely broken up, I was induced to go into our County Hospital, where I had the best medical treatment the Institution afforded, all of which proved of no avail, and I came out no better than I went in. I was then advised to try your Pills, and by persevering with them was perfectly cured, and enabled to resume my occupation, and although a considerable period has elapsed, I have felt no return whatever of the complaint. a

I am, Sir, your obliged Servant,
(Signed) W. MOON.

Oct. 8th, 1852.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF DROPSY, AFTER SUFFERING FOR EIGHTEEN MONTHS.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. G. Briggs, Chemist, Goole, dated February 15th, 1853.

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

Sir,—I have much pleasure in informing you of most surprising cure of Dropsy, recently effected by your valuable medicines. Captain Jackson, of this place, was afflicted with Dropsy for upwards of eighteen months, to such an extent that it caused his body and limbs to be much swollen, and water oozed as it were from his skin, so that a daily change of apparel became necessary; notwithstanding the various remedies tried, and the different medical men consulted, all was of no avail, until he commenced using your Pills, by which, and a strict attention to the printed directions, he was effectually cured, and his health perfectly re-established. If you deem this worthy of publicity, you are at liberty to use it.

These celebrated Pills are wonderfully effectious to the following complaints.

Ague	Dropsy	Inflammation
Asthma	Dysentery	Jaundice
Bilious Complaints	Erysipelas	Liver Complaints
Blotches on the skin	Female Irregularities	Lumbago
Bowel Complaints	Fevers of all kinds	Piles
Chollos	Fits	Rheumatism
Constipation of the Bowels	Gout	Retention of Urine
Consumption	Head-ache	Scrofula, or King's Evil
Debility	Indigestion	Tumours
Sore Throats	Stone and Gravel	Worms of all kinds
Secondary Symptoms	Tic Doloureux	
Ulcers	Venereal Affections	
	Weakness, from whatever cause, &c.	

Sold at the Establishment of Professor HOLLOWAY, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar,) London, and by all respectable Druggists and dealers in Medicines throughout the Civilized World, at the following prices:—

2s. 6d. 8s. and 20s. Currency each Box.

☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder affixed to each Box.

GEORGE T. HASZARD,
Sole Wholesale Agent for P. E. Island.