R REMEDY!

OINTMENT.

E OF BAD LEGS, AFTER UFFERING.

illiam Galpin, of 70, Saint h, dated May 15, 1851.

(who is now 61) caught a violent ever since that time they have been ed. Her agonies were distracting, prived entirely of rest and sleep. vised was tried, but without effect; state of her legs was terrible. I had d advised her to try your Pills and after every other remedy had proved e commenced six weeks ago, and, alth. Her legs are painless, without and undisturbed. Could you have uring the last 43 years, and contrast health, you would indeed feel delight- reatly alleviating the sufferings of a

d) WILLIAM GALPIN.

E CURED OF A BAD LEG, OF TS' STANDING

m. Abbs, Builder of Gas Ovens, field, dated May 31, 1851.

thirty years from a bad leg, the result s at Gas Works; accompanied by urse to a variety of medical advice, was even told that the leg must be hat opinion, your Pills and Ointment horta time, that few who had not wit-

WILLIAM ABBS.

be verified by Mr. W. P. England ersfield.

ST CURED IN ONE MONTH.

Frederick Turner, of Penshurst, ecember 13, 1850.

ered from Bad Breasts for more than period had the best medical attend- fore healed an awful wound in my own determined again to use your Pills and m a trial in her case, and fortunate it onth a perfect cure was effected, and nches of my family have derived from now strongly recommend them to all

FREDRICK TURNER.

A DANGEROUS SWELLING OF KNEE.

far, an Agriculturist, residing at cham, dated May 15, 1850.

welling on each side of the leg, rather eats, which increased to a great size, Surgeons here, and was an inmate of weeks. After various modes of treat- aged as incurable, having heard so nt, I determined to try them, and in ly cured. What is more remarkable y in the Hay Harvest, and although I pation throughout the winter, I have mplaint.

) JOHN FORFAR.

HE SIDE PERFECTLY CURED.

Francis Arnot, of Brechouse, o', dated April 29th, 1851.

years my wife has been subject, from mmation in the side, for which she was nt; still the pain could not be removed. the papers, the wonderful cures effect- and thought she would give them a trial. d night, she got immediate relief from for three weeks, the pain to her side has enjoyed the best of health for the

FRANCIS ARNOT.

ojointly with the Ointment in most of

Fistulas	Sore throats
Gout	Skin diseases
Glandular Swellings	Scurvy
Lumbago	Sore heads
Piles	Tumours
Rheumatism	Ulcers
Scalds	Wounds
Sore Nipples	Yaws

Strand (near Temple Bar) London, and ortown P. E. Island, in Boxes and Pots, here is a very considerable saving in

ance of Patients are affixed to each Pot

IRE!! FIRE!!!

PROPERTY AT A SAVING TY PER CENT.

by Insuring in the MUTUAL FIRE PANY.

ere claims for loss can be met, without any.

, and any other information can be ob Treasurer's Office, Kent Street.

fe Assurance Company.

OVERNOR.

IGHT HONOURABLE ELGIN AND KINCARDINE. *r-General of Canada.*

O OFFICE,

rew Square, Edinburgh.

AGEMENT IN HALIFAX FOR

Prince Edward Island,

r. Charles Twining, Esq Barrister.
nkof John Bayley Bland, Esq.
Hon. Alexander Keith, Merchant.

q., Solicitor.
A. F. Sawers.
—Matthew H. Richey, Solicitor.

en have been appointed Officers of the rd Island, and will be prepared to furnish ciples and practice of the Company and

Adviser—H. A. Johnson, M. D., Agent—
Lydiard.
dviser—David Kaye, M. D., Agent—
n Sanderson.
Adviser—Joseph Bell, M. D., Agent—
s Hunt.

MATTHEW H. RICHEY.

HASSARD, at his Office, Queen Square

Hazzard's Gazette.

VOL. 22. CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1852. NO. 1186.

Miscellaneous.

(From Village Life in Egypt, with Sketches of the Said.)

BY BAYLE ST. JOHN.

A NATIVE EGYPTIAN STORY.

HOW HAK HAK BECAME SHEIKH OF KAFR HEMMIR.

"About four malages from the town of Tanta, there is a village called Kafr Hemmir, the Village of Asses. It is inhabited by a people so stupid, that they cannot count their own feet, and always call to prayers two hours before noon, lest they should be too late. Formerly they were still more stupid, and it is said, that once when their muezdin had a sore throat, they lay in bed all day because they did not believe the sun had risen. About that time, there lived amongst them a youth who was hump-backed. He had been found by one of the women under a palm-tree asleep and as she could not guess how he came there, she supposed he must have been brought by the birds. So she called to them, asking what was his story, but the crows replied 'caw, caw,' and the sparrows 'chip, chip, chip,' and the doves 'coo-hoo-hoo.' Then the poor woman sat down by the sleeping hunchback and said, 'Little crooked thing, didst thou come hither of thine own accord or wert thou brought by a camel, a horse, a buffalo or an ass? Awake and speak: whence art thou and what is thy name?' Upon this she shook him but he only snorted and turned round without opening his eyes—'He said 'Hak,' 'Hak,'' quoth she shaking him again, and he snorted again as before. 'Hak Hak!' cried the woman laughing. 'Now it is evident this child is abandoned on account of his hump. I will adopt him even for the drollery of his name!' * * * Hak Hak was always a lad of ambition and used to show this feeling very much out of place. One day the Sheikh-el-Beled exchanged a little sheep he had with half a tail, for a very fine one belonging to the adopted mother of the boy, who upon this reviled him and said, that when he was Sheikh he would exact a buffalo for each leg, an ass for each ear, a goat for each eye, and a sheep for each tooth of the stolen animal. 'What!' exclaimed the Sheikh 'hast thou cast an evil eye on me? Dost thou envy my post? So he beat him and sent him away covered with bruises; but Hak Hak, muttered as he went along, that when his time came, he would give fifty blows for every blow. A little time after this, Hak Hak, who thought himself endowed by nature with the capacity of a merchant, resolved to go to Cairo and seek his fortune. He took two dozen fowls in a kafnes, went down to the river, begged a passage on board a boat, and reached the great city in safety."

How he was eased of his fowls and clothes in the great city we have not time to tell—but—

"At length a man spied him from a window, and coming forth, dragged him from his hiding-place and took him into his house, and washed him and his hump, and clothed him and fed him, and listened to his story, at which he laughed heartily. When it was concluded he said—'O Hak Hak, a person of thy talent and beauty is misplaced in Cairo. Thou hadst better return to thy village and trade there. I have heard that the people of Kafr Hemmir think that all wisdom consists in a long beard, and that they have not been blessed with many hairs. I will give thee a case of a cosmetic, which will make their beards grow as long as that of the Prophet. This will be a better means of making a fortune, than selling fowls and diving into wells.' Hak Hak thanked his benefactor, and departing with the case, returned to his village, where he announced what he had for sale, before the whole assembled population. To his surprise they all burst out laughing and made fun of him. He returned desponding to his adopted mother's house, and the world was black before his face; but presently the Sheikh sent privately to buy a small packet, and then the barber, and then the tobacco-seller, and then the coffee-house keeper;—all in private. In fact, before the evening, the whole of his merchandise was sold, and every man in Kafr Hemmir went to bed with his chin steeped in the cosmetic, each believing that both his beard and his wisdom, would have doubled in length next morning. * * * Then they all rose up and hastily taking off the clothes which had nearly stifled them, found that their beards came off likewise! They clapped their hands to their chins and felt them to be as smooth as their knees; they jogged their wives and were greeted by screams of laughter, they ran out into the streets and learned the truth, that the whole population had been rendered beardless by the ointment which the Caireen whag had given to Hak Hak. As all were equally unfortunate, all laughed; but they resolved to punish the unlucky hunchback. He was called before the Sheikh, where the elders of the village had assembled; and when he saw the circle of smooth faces, could not help giggling. 'He laugheth, because he hath defiled our beards,' exclaimed the conclave. 'It is necessary to put him to death. We are all friends here, let us thrust him into a bag, carry him to the river, and throw him in, so that no more may be heard of him.' This idea was unanimously accepted; Hak Hak, in spite of his struggles, was carried away in a sack, across an ass's back, towards the river. About noon his guards stopped to rest, and lying down, fell asleep; leaving the hunchback still in his sack. Now it happened that an old man, bent nearly two-double, came driving by an immense flock of sheep; and seeing these people asleep, and a sack standing up in the middle, was moved by curiosity to draw near it. Hak Hak had managed to open it a little, and to look out with one eye; which observing, the old shepherd, marvelled, saying—'A bag with an eye did I never see before.' He demanded, in a low voice, what was the meaning of this. The eye became a mouth, and replied,—'I am the unfortunate Hak Hak, whom these people are taking by force to marry the Sultan's daughter.—' What,' said the old man, who had married thirty-three wives in the course of his life, 'and dost thou repine at such good fortune?' 'So much that I would give all I possess to find a substitute.'—'Would not I do perfectly well?' quoth the shepherd. 'I am not very old, I have two teeth left, and one of my eyes is good enough: but they would not take me in exchange.'—'Oh yes, wallah, they would; if you call yourself Hak Hak: it appeareth that the name is fortunate, and I have been chosen only on this account. Untie the bag and let me out.' The shepherd, whose hands trembled from age and excitement, liberated Hak Hak, made him a present of his flock, and bade him tie the bag very tightly, lest the change should be discovered. The hunchback did as he was discovered, and hastened to retire with his sheep. Meanwhile the villagers waking up, threw their prisoner again upon the ass, and proceeding on their journey, plunged the poor old man into the river, just as he was dreaming with delight of his first interview with the Sultan's daughter; how he would smile and look pleasant, and how she would bid him be of good cheer. * * * * Next morning, Hak Hak quietly returned to his village with his flock of sheep to the great surprise and fear of the beardless people. They thought he must have made a complaint against them, and went up to ask his pardon, and congratulate him on his escape. 'Ah villains! ah, dogs! ah, pigs!' he exclaimed! 'why did you not throw me into the river where the camels were grazing, or the horses, or the buffaloes? I should then have been a rich man.' This hint was sufficient; the beardless held a consultation, and it was resolved, that every family should put one of its members into a sack, and throw him in, that he might bring up as much wealth as Hak Hak. They started off that very day, and drowned all the fine young men in the village; but waited a whole week without seeing them come back. So they began to be much alarmed, and went to the hunchback to ask his advice. 'My good friends,' said he, 'you must have thrown them in among the camels, and they want cords to tie them.'—Upon this they spent all their money in buying cords, and cast them into the river; but another week and another passed, and at last they understood, that they had been tricked. So they rose against Hak Hak, determining to put him to death; but he escaped from their hands, and set out a second time for Cairo. It came to pass, that there reigned at this epoch in Egypt, a king named Mohammed, whose life were on in such happiness, that he became tired of it, and felt every hour weigh heavily on his hands. One day, in his gloom, he said to his Wezeer, 'O, Wezeer, I desire to hear an empty saying (*bilmet farrah*); find me a man who will say an empty saying to me to-morrow, or I will cut off thy head.'—The Wezeer endeavoured to expostulate, but it was to no purpose; and he went home, wondering what folly had seized the king. He passed all that day in his houses and getting up next morning, rode forth on his mule to ponder on what he should do to save his life. Now it happened, that on that very morning, the hunchback, Hak Hak, arrived in Cairo, and was seen by the Wezeer reposing by the wayside. He was a droll-looking fellow, whom nobody could pass by unnoticed; so the Wezeer thought to himself, 'Perhaps this deformity may be of service to me.' Then he cried aloud, O, traveller, wilt thou gain a hundred pieces of gold?' Hak Hak replied, 'The woman who stole my clothes, offered one piece of gold: it is evident, O Greybeard, that thou desirest to steal my skin.'—But the Wezeer explained to him, and he was satisfied. They went together to the audience-chamber; and the Wezeer, going in, found the King sitting sullenly looking on the ground. He dared not speak, but waited patiently for the decree of fate. Meantime, Hak Hak hid behind the door, and showing himself now and then, began beckoning to the King; and when he had attracted his attention, made signs that he wanted to speak to him in private. The King was amused by his droll gestures and grimaces, but did not move; upon which Hak Hak threatened him with his fists, and again began beckoning. At last the King Mohammed rose from his divan, and went out followed by the Wezeer. Hak Hak did not wait, but walked before, still making signs with his hand, shaking his head, and rolling his eyes, and walking with long strides on tiptoe, and wagging his hump from side to side. Thus they proceeded, until they came to the centre of the Kara Meydan, when Hak Hak stopped, and beckoned to King Mohammed to stoop down, that he might whisper in his ear. The King at first was afraid, lest he might bite him; but at last complied, whereupon the hunchback said in a husky voice. 'King, hast thou ever been to Damascus?'—'No.' was the reply.—'No more have I, O King,' quoth Hak Hak. For a moment the royal one looked puzzled, and then exclaimed, 'Seize this insolent monster, and put him to death.'—But the Wezeer interfered, and explained, that this was the empty saying he had wished to hear; whereupon the king laughed, till they were obliged to support him lest he should fall in the dust, and he ordered Hak Hak to relate his history; and when he had heard it, he first caused to be scourged, and then appointed him Sheikh of Kafr Hemmir."

(From Godey's Philadelphia Lady's Magazine.)

INFLUENCE OF EXTERNAL NATURE ON MAN.

BY J. J. BAKER.

In casting our eyes over the earth, our attention is first arrested by the great variety of scenery, and the different degrees of fertility that characterize its surface. The contrasts are remarkable and striking. In the polar regions, we have an aspect of perpetual desolation; while, in tropical countries, sunshine and verdure every where greet our eyes. The poet of the 'Seasons' thus describes the former regions—

'For relentless months, continual night
Holds o'er the glittering waste her starry reign.
There, through the prison of unbounded wilds,
Barred by the hand of Nature from escape,
Wild roams the Russian exile. Naught around
Strikes his sad eye but deserts lost in snow,
And heavy loaded groves; and solid floods
That stretch athwart the solitary waste,
Their icy horrors to the frozen main.'

Such is a truthful and beautiful description of these regions of the earth roamed by the Laplander, the Siberian, and the northern Russian and Greenlander.

Now let us turn to the shores of the Mediterranean, and the Islands of the Grecian Archipelago, and refresh our vision among the scenes celebrated in classic verse. Here, the mantle of snow gives place to robes of green, decorated with Nature's most gorgeous colours: here all is radiant with light, where bird and beast find a congenial home, and mankind, sympathizing with the scenes around them, exult in universal happiness. The same contrasts may be observed in a single country, as in Switzerland, or in two contiguous countries, as in England and Scotland. In the former case, one part of the population, live 'embowered in vales where the happy Grisons dwell;' while another part 'force the stubborn soil' of the mountain for bread: one part are shepherds reposing in the grateful climate of the valleys, while another part are clad in furs, and shod with snowshoes, adapted to their cold, bleak, mountain-home. Equally diversified are the scenes of the two contiguous countries referred to, but too familiar to need a description.

We may consider the various aspects of the earth as so many changes in the countenance of great Nature, with which we are affected as with the smiles and tears, joys and sorrows of a dear friend. In her mountains and hills, she assumes the pomp and majesty of a king, awing into silence and admiration; from the beetling cliff, rugged and barren in its aspect, she frowns upon us with the eye of a despot, sending a thrill of horror through our frame; along the sunny vale, she assumes a sprightly air, her eyes beaming joy, and her face wrinkled with laughter, on the quiet lake, embowered among hills, a placid, serene smile sits upon her countenance, tranquillizing our thoughts and hushing our passion into peace. Again, we behold her in the heaving and swelling ocean, when the tempest goes forth upon its bosom, agitated, as it were, by some monster passion, foaming with rage and uttering a wrathful voice; and anon she sits on the desert, desolate and sad, with the dishevelled lock, the weeping eye, and accent of woe.

These remarks have been made with the view to introduce the question as to how far human character is modified and moulded by the aspects of external nature. Without intending a full discussion of the subject, we shall produce a few illustrations showing this influence to be undoubtedly great. In reference to English character, a favourite poet thus writes:—

'They take perchance a well-directed aim,
Who seek it in his climate and his frame;
Liberal in all things else, yet Nature here,
With stern severity, deals out the year.
Winter invades the Spring, and often pours
A chilling flood on Summer's drooping flowers;
Unwelcome vapours quench autumnal beams,
Ungenial blasts attending curl the streams:
The peasants urge their harvests, ply the fork
With double toil, and shiver at their work:
Thus, with a vigor for his good designed,
She rears her favourite man of all mankind.'

Though this is poetry, yet poetry utters a great many truths; and it is very curious and suggestive of fact, that English climate and character so entirely coincide. John Bull is a blustering fellow, just like his winds; and, if his climate is fickle and sullen in its changes, so is he moody and his tempers uncertain. Are his winters frosty, and his summers genial! so are his likes and dislikes, his loves and his hates: he has much winter and not a little sunshine mingled with his character.

Now, if we turn to France, we shall find a people of very different character, and an equally diverse climate. The atmosphere is soft and transparent, and the temperature uniform and genial. Every breeze is freighted with the odour of flowers, and every grove is vocal with the song of birds. Now, though we would not ascribe everything to climate, yet how strikingly do French manners coincide with the aspects of nature around him!

'The Frenchman, easy, *debonair*, and brisk,
Give him his lass, his fiddle and his frisk,
Is always happy, reign whoever may,
And laughs the sense of misery away.'

In Italy, the same correspondences exist between the face of the country and the character of the people; for, though it be true that idleness and sensuality have debased the Italian character, and brought down its high aspirings, yet such is the magic of their sunny clime, that despite the most adverse moral influences, it still, chameleon-like, reflects the hues of the scenes amid which it is nursed.

We shall find a further confirmation of our idea by a reference to barbarous nations. The life of the poor Esquimaux is peculiarly dreary, rendered so as much by their modes of life, as by their climate. Captain Parry says, they are dull and gloomy, living together like swine, in snow houses and dark caves, and that they are scarcely ever seen to laugh or heard to joke. All the circumstances of their lives conduce to the results. A poet has embodied these ideas in the following beautiful lines:

'Half sullenness by the distant sun,
That rears and ripens man, as well as plants,
Here, human nature wears its rudest form
Deep from the piercing season sunk in caves,
Here, by dull fires, and with unjoyous cheer,
They waste the tedious gloom. Immersed in furs,
Doze the gross race. Nor sprightly jest nor song,
Nor tenderness they know, nor aught of life
Beyond the kindred bears that stalk without.

It may be said, that the vices of these people have blunted their sensibilities, and rendered them brutal and dull. If we but turn our eyes to the Islands of the Southern Pacific, we shall see a people more degraded, equally destitute of education, and so far as we know, equally low in natural endowments. But do we find the same dullness, grossness, stupidity, and gloominess that characterize the Esquimaux? Here, the sun shines in all his glory, gilding the mountains and trees and waters with his radiance, and making the earth beautiful to look upon; here flowers bloom, birds sing, and warm and soft breezes blow. Can man be gloomy here? Can he resist the spirit of gladness that breathes around? The islanders are expert and elegant dancers. Unlike their northern brethren they rejoice in a rude music, and take pleasure in social assemblages and personal display. Dancing is generally regarded as an indication of hilarity, and some degree of exhilaration of animal spirits, though, in promiscuous assemblages, certainly attended with a deterioration of manners; yet, so far as it is the expression of gaiety in these islands it shows a correspondence between their climate and character. No such amusement obtains a footing in rude climates and on inhospitable shores.

These observations might be extended to all the countries of the earth. Wherever extremes in climate and striking characteristics of natural scenery obtain, we are certain to find corresponding development of character in the people. Certainly the instances are not all equally striking or manifest, yet are we never without some signal proof of the facts in question. As before observed, we do not refer all the peculiarities of character that distinguish one nation from another to the influences of external nature; on the contrary, we believe, that Nature lays on the foundation of many of them, and some may be traced to the influences of other nations, to traditional and religious observances, and other causes.

If our facts and observations have established the proposition that the aspect of external nature exerts a very important influence in moulding the character of man, we think the fact itself cannot be devoid of interest as a matter of curious information, or barren of instruction in matters of highest moment. If it is the law of man's nature, that he becomes assimilated to the things around him, it becomes important to him to bestow some attention upon the architecture of his dwellings and places of constant resort, and upon the aspect of their position and adornments. We know, that this law of our nature has been taken advantage of in bygone ages, to nurse the worst superstitions, and even now, resort is had to the same measures for impressions to bolster up decaying systems of error.

The law of assimilation is peculiarly active in associations between moral and intelligent beings. We are told in the Scriptures, that 'we all with open face beholding, as in a glass the glory of the Lord, are changed into the same image from glory to glory, even as by the Spirit of the Lord.' What a glorious assimilation is this? With what gratitude should we reflect on the fact, that God has given us natures susceptible of such glorious transformations, and capable of such high attainments in the scale of being!

Scripture exhortations to cheerfulness have reference to the same law. 'A sad countenance' seems to be the peculiar characteristic of the hypocrite, and is always a pronounition of moral blight.

MR. SALT'S GIGANTIC FACTORY.

[From the Bradford (England) Observer.]

It is known to most of the ordinary readers of this journal, that our enterprising townsman, Mr. TITUS SALT, some months ago commenced the erection of extensive manufacturing premises in the neighbourhood of Shipley, with a view to concentrate his new many scattered establishments into one vast whole, wherein the utmost economy of labour may be combined with every recent practical improvement in the alpaca and mohair manufactures. A partial, and, in some important respects, erroneous description of this undertaking has found its way into the London journals; and we have therefore been induced to visit the works, in order to furnish the public with a just view of their extent and importance.

The estate on which these buildings are being erected stretches from the lower road leading from Shipley, to the Bingley Road, across the railway, the canal, and the River Aire, to the confines of Baildon Green, and includes the flour-mill and "stepping-stones" so familiar to the numerous visitors to that romantic spot, Eldwick Glen. The part of the estate devoted to the "Works" we are about to describe is one of the many beautiful spots so abundant in the beautiful valley of the Aire. It lies between the railway passing through Skipton to Lancaster and Glasgow, and the Leeds and Liverpool Canal, both of which will be able to convey goods to and from the premises without either cartage or porterage. The area appropriated to the building is computed at six acres, while the several floors in the mills, warehouses, and sheds, form a superficies 53,600 yards, or 11½ acres.

The mill, which runs from east to west, will be 550 feet in length and 72 feet in height above the level of the rails. It includes six stories, and is constructed of massive stonework in the boldest style of Italian architecture. The walls look more like those of a fortified town than of a building destined to the peaceful pursuits of commerce. The floors are formed on arches of hollow brick made on the ground by Clayton's patent process; the openings in the bricks being used for the purpose of ventilation. Rows of ornamental cast-iron columns and massive cast-iron beams support the arches. The roofs will be of iron. The windows, of large size, are to be entirely filled with immense squares of cast plate glass. The whole of the building will be fire-proof.

From the centre of the mill running northward to the banks of the Canal, a distance of 330 feet, are the warehouses, which, at the lower end, are 80 feet above the water. In the angle formed by the mill and warehouses to the eastward, comprising an area of 8,400 yards, are the weft-room and weaving shed, communicating with the several floors in the mill and warehouses by fire-proof hoists. The weaving shed will hold 1,200 looms. The shafting will run in vaults under the floor, thus preserving the vast room above free from every obstruction. The corresponding angle on the western side of the warehouses will be occupied by an immense shed for combing machines, and chambers for washing, drying, and sorting the wool, and by reeling and packing rooms. Beneath this shed there is an enormous filter and reservoir, capable of containing 500,000 gallons, into which the rain-water will be conducted from all the roofs, to be applied to the process of scouring wool.

The offices and store-rooms, extending to a length of 240 feet, with a very handsome facade, form the western boundary of the works, and face a new road made by Mr. Salt, which will extend from the Bingley turnpike road, crossing the railway by a handsome cast iron bridge, and the canal and river by a wrought iron tubular girder-bridge, 450 feet in length, to the edge of Baildon Green; thus connecting the estate on the north bank of the river with the more accessible parts on the south.

The arrangement, design and construction of the buildings, are confided to Messrs. Henry F. Lockwood and Wm. Mawson, architects of Bradford. There are three distinct contracts for the masonry works, which are in the hands of Messrs. Fearnley and Wainwright, and Messrs. Moulson, of Bradford, and Hogg, of Leeds, respectively. The joiners' work is also in three contracts, held respectively by Mr. Neill, and Messrs. Beanland, of Bradford, and Ives, of Shipley. The iron work, a very extensive contract, is supplied from the foundry of Messrs. Cliffe and Cor[illegible] Bradford; these gentlemen will also construct the iron roofs. But the tubular girder-bridge has been contracted for, and is in the course of execution, by Messrs. Butler, of Stanningley. The contract for slating is in the hands of Messrs. Josh. Hill & Son, of this town. The remaining contracts are not let. We must not omit to mention that Messrs. George Hogg, James Ogilvie, and Wm. Chesterton, are the several clerks of the works, charged with the constant supervision of the buildings, a duty which they discharge in a very efficient manner.

The engines, boilers, and machinery, are entrusted to the eminent firm of Messrs. Wm. Fairbairn & Son, of Manchester. The engines are of beautiful design, and consist of two pairs, nominally of 400 horse power, but capable of being worked up to the extent of 1,250 horse power. The boilers will be constructed partly on the tubular principle, and placed beneath the level of the ground to the southward of the mill and communicate with the chimney (250 feet high) at the eastern extremity of the works, to which is given the effect of an Italian campanile. The engine-houses are situated on either side of the principal entrance to the mill; and some idea of the magnitude of these vast machines may be gathered from the fact, that the engine bed has absorbed upwards of 1,500 tons of solid stone. The engines will be supplied with water by means of tunnels passing below the canal and communicating with the Aire. Another series of tunnels will return the water back to the river when used.

A branch from the railway will pass under the central arches of the mill, at which point there will be two hoists for loading and unloading railway trucks, and two for ordinary wagons; and at the north end of the warehouses the same number of hoists will be provided, two for wagons, and two for loading and unloading vessels on the canal.

The whole of the works thus described are being constructed of stone, supplied by twenty quarries in the surrounding neighbourhood, and, for extreme massiveness and solidity, have no equal in this or any other country.

The gas-works, to be situated between the canal and river, are to be upon White's patent hydro-carbon system, and are calculated to supply 100,000 feet per day for 5,000 lights, in the mills, sheds, street and houses of the work people.

When the works are finished, 4,500 hands will be required to keep them going. This will involve an addition to the population of Saltaire of from nine to ten thousand persons. To accommodate these, Mr. Salt proposes to erect forthwith 700 dwelling-houses of various classes, replete with every convenience requisite for the health and comfort and well-being of the inhabitants. The architects are expressly enjoined to use every precaution to prevent the pollution of the air by smoke, or the water by sewerage or other impurity: and from the high professional character of those gentlemen, and their known sympathy with sanitary reforms, there is every reason to believe, that this object will be realised. In this respect, as well as in many others, the new town of Saltaire will teach an important practical lesson to the mother town of Bradford. Wide streets, spacious squares, with gardens attached, ground for recreation, a large dining-hall and kitchens, baths, and wash-house, a covered market, schools, and a church; each combining every improvement that modern art and science have brought to light, are ordered to be proceeded with by the gentleman who has originated this undertaking. Whether the boldness, or the energy, or the philanthropy of this enterprise is most to be commended, we know not—each is striking, and different minds will admire the one or the other, as the case may be. That it may be completed successfully, and be the arena of increased prosperity to our respected fellow-citizen, is the earnest wish, not only of the writer of this notice, but of every member of our community, which has already been so greatly benefited by his spirited and benevolent exertions.

In the *Times* and *Daily News*, the expense of this gigantic undertaking is set down at half a million of money; but we believe, every expense connected with it will be more than met by less than half the sum named.

English Mail of November 13.

(From Wilmer & Smith's European Times, Nov. 13.)

LATEST FROM SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

A correspondent of the *London Times*, writing from Adelaide, July 15, says:—

"The condition of this colony at the present moment is very peculiar. Six months ago it appeared to be on the brink of bankruptcy—money drained off, property worthless, population gone. Now it is wealthier than, perhaps, at any period since its foundation; landed and leasehold properties are higher in value than they were before the panic, and the people have returned. More than £700,000 have been added to the available capital of the community within the last four months, yet no perceptible effect upon the rate of interest has been produced. The value of money is still from £15 to £25 per cent. per annum. The greater part of the capital, in the hands of persons accustomed to use it, is employed in the purchase of gold, on which very large profits are realized; while the wealth of new capitalists—the successful diggers—lies dormant in the banks or in the pockets of the owners. There is consequently very little enterprise, and very little demand for labour, excepting by the shopkeepers; and on the other hand, there are very few labourers to be obtained. The bulk of the working population—the mechanics, shepherds, and daylabourers—though they have returned from the diggings for the winter, will not work; for if they have realized a few pounds at the gold fields, they are 'living upon their means,' and, if not, they contrive to exist upon their anticipations of success in the next trip. Money circulates freely, but the stream flows in a direction reverse to its ordinary current. Instead of rising from the coffers of the wealthier classes, and flowing either directly or by various media into the pockets of the labouring people, by them to be re-distributed among the mercantile classes, it starts from the working-classes, and flows upward into the already overfull fountains of capital. No public works are in progress—scarcely any for private persons; nothing is done but buying and selling. The people usually denominated labours are enjoying holiday—the *otium sine dignitate*; the merchants and storekeepers, shipping-agents, and others employed in supplying necessaries, including therein many things not ordinarily so called, such as silks and jewelry, are reaping rich harvests.

Gold in excessive quantities and unaccustomed hands is the cause of this anomalous state of things. But it will work its own cure. By attracting to the colonies a much larger proportion than hitherto of the emigrating population of Great Britain, it will supply the chief want—viz., labour at a moderate price. That need met, agricultural, mining, pastoral, and commercial pursuits will absorb tenfold more than our present redundant capital; which, after all, is no vast amount. The quantity of gold deposited in the Assay-office here, from its opening to the 13th inst., inclusive, is 189,403 ounces, producing in the colony upwards of £680,000. Nearly the whole of this has been brought hither from the Mount Alexander diggings in small quantities, from an ounce upwards, and is the product of six months' labour of about 8,000 persons. They, however, do not realize the amount named as the reward of their toil. Most commonly, they dispose of their small lots of gold at from 65s. to 69s. per ounce to brokers, who again resell it at an advance of 6d. an ounce to parties who deposit it in the Assay-office, and wait six or eight weeks for its return in the shape of stamped ingots. These bags do usually obtain about 72s. per ounce for the quantity originally deposited, clear of all expenses. The ingots remain in the cellars of the banks, and are represented by their paper. So great is the demand for notes, that one of the banks (the South Australian) has just been compelled to employ two additional clerks to sign them for the manager and accountant, and also issue for the first time, £100 notes, printed in the colony. Considerable uneasiness is felt, lest the the Bullion Act, passed by the Legislative Council of this Colony in the short supplementary session of 1851-2, should be disallowed by the Home Government. In that case, the whole of the system established under the act, and which has resuscitated the commercial life of this colony, would necessarily be suspended. This would be a serious blow to our prosperity; and might lead to disagreeable consequences of a political kind. Probably the first step of the local Legislature would be to re-enact the Bullion Ordinance, delaying its operations, however, until a second decision had been formed in the Colonial-office.

The diggers are the persons who reap the least benefit from the diggings. They endure all the fatigue and privations, and brave all the dangers of gold-seeking, and earn on an average no more than common wages. The lucky exceptions, who secure £200 or £400 by six months' work, usually spend it in reckless extravagance, and are soon left in as bad a state as that from which they started, with the additional misfortune of having acquired dissipated habits. The best test of great success is undertaking a voyage to England, and this is done by a very few indeed. Some of the working farmers adopt a sensible course. They get their seed into the ground, go off to the diggings, and return in time to gather their crops. They secure thus an ample reward for their labour, and have a chance of drawing a prize in the great gold lottery.

HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1852.

EARTHQUAKE IN ENGLAND.

On Tuesday morning the shock of an earthquake—doubtless the lighter vibration from some serious but remote convulsion—was felt with more or less severity, throughout Liverpool and the whole of this district. The time—about which all parties are pretty nearly agreed—was half-past four o'clock; and the shock was accompanied, according to several of our informants, by a rumbling noise. The sensations for the most part experienced were those:—the shaking or rocking of houses, the raising and undulating of beds, the clattering of moveable articles, the banging of doors, and the rattling of window-frames. In general, there was a sort of upheaving, followed by a quick vibration, similar to the shock a ship experiences when struck by a heavy sea; and then, as it were, staggering and trembling from the concussion. One gentleman, residing in Birkenhead, describes it as though a giant had entered his chamber, and seizing a post in either hand, given his bed a thorough shaking for a minute or so, and vanished. The impression of another, who lives in Claughton-park, and whose house has never been affected by the heaviest gales, was that he had been awakened by some of the servants jumping with all their weight upon the floor above.

Many persons were very seriously alarmed, imagining that burglars had got into their houses, and Captain Greig, the head constable, under this idea, called up the men on duty at the station, George's Dock, and made a thorough examination of his premises. But few, at the moment, appeared to have attributed the strange and startling sensation to the real cause; and many, particularly those residing near the spot, and having the fear of powder constantly before their eyes, concluded that the floating magazines had exploded; others that the vibrations were caused by peals of distant thunder. The latter idea was not unreasonable; for during the last few days the temperature has been unusually oppressive, the barometer rising, notwithstanding the fall of heavy rain, at intervals, fully a quarter of an inch, from six o'clock in the evening of Monday until nine on Tuesday morning.

At the Liverpool Observatory, we are informed by Mr. Hardnup, that the morning of Tuesday was overcast, dark, and gloomy; the barometer stood about one-tenth of an inch above the average, and the temperature was about seven degrees above the average. The direction of the wind at 4½ hours, was N.W., but it was as anear calm as possible; light rain fell from 6 hours to 8 hours, a. m., and from 1h to 11 hour p. m. The time at which the shocktook place was carefully noted by a gentleman in the neighbourhood of West Derby 4h. 29m. 20s., and there appeared to be three shocks from east to west, and two from west to east.

The motion of the earthquake was from west to east, and its duration, as far as can be ascertained from various sources, about half a minute. The last shock of a similar kind experienced in this country was on Friday, the 17th March, 1843, at one o'clock, a.m. the direction being from east to west. Those, however, who remember that visitation, declare that it was much milder, and less extensively felt, than the present. In fact, according to the *Manchester Guardian*—for the neighbourhood of Manchester was also effected—a gentleman, who lives at Sale, near Altrincham, who has resided for several years at St. Domingo, and witnessed the phenomena attendant upon the great earthquake which occurred there in May, 1842, says that the earthquake of Tuesday morning was more severe than several he had there experienced, and that if it had occurred in that island, where the people are but two well acquainted with these convulsions of nature, all who felt it would have rushed from their houses in dismay. He should think the shock a very severe one for this country.

It is stated, that parties residing in those localities which have a light, dry, sandy soil, seem to have felt the shock most sensibly. With regard to the extent of country over which the vibrations have been felt, we are scarcely yet prepared to pronounce positively; but as far as present accounts go, the shock has visited Dublin and its vicinity, Carlow, Conway, Holyhead, Manchester, the bathing places on the Lancashire coast, (particularly Southport, Lytham, and Fleetwood), Bolton, Bury, Ramsbottom, and even in some parts of the midland counties. Several persons in Wolverhampton and neighbourhood, felt a tremor or shaking of the earth. It was felt at Brewood, and in Wolverhampton some glasses and other articles of the kind were heard to make a jingling noise.

The *Dublin Evening Post*, remarks:—This is the first shock was felt accompanied by a rumbling subterraneean noise, and the shaking of door, windows, and furniture. On the north side, the effects of this remarkable phenomenon were still more decided. A stack of chimneys at Phipsborough was thrown by the violence of the shock. In the vicinity of the terminus of the Dublin and Drogheda Railway some persons were led to believe, from the noise caused by the convulsion, that the mail-train was entering the station before the usual time of its arrival.

The shock was felt very severely at Chester, and all along the Chester and Birkenhead line, but no shock has been experienced at Bradford, Halifax, or Birmingham; although the temperature at Bradford was very hot and oppressive during Tuesday morning.

OPENING OF THE NEW PARLIAMENT.

The opening of the new Parliament took place on Thursday. The weather was exceedingly fine, and Palace-yard was consequently very much crowded. Westminster Hall, too, which is now the temporary entrance to both the House of Lords and the House of Commons, was completely filled with strangers.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The Reporters' Gallery was thrown open at half-past 1 o'clock, by which time a large cluster of members had already assembled on the floor, chatting noisily together in knots, or warmly shaking hands and welcoming each other's return to the House. Shortly before 2 o'clock, Captain Gosset, the Deputy Sergeant at Arms, appeared upon the floor, bearing the Mace, which he laid at the foot of the table. At this period the House was beginning to get very full. Those who were in any way attached to the Government took their seats upon the Ministerial benches; whilst the other members, who had occupied seats in former Parliaments, took up their old positions either as supporters of her Majesty's Government, or followers of the Opposition. The Chancellor of the Exchequer looked very much fagged and careworn, and so, indeed, did Sir John Packington, the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Shortly after 2 o'clock, Mr. Williams, the principal doorkeeper, appeared upon the floor, introducing

The Usher of the Black Rod, who was in full uniform. Advancing to the table, and addressing the Chief Clerk, he said "Gentlemen I am commanded by the Lord Commissioners, by virtue of the writs addressed to them by her Majesty, to require the immediate attendance in the House of Peers of this honourable House to hear the Royal Commission read."

The majority of the new members, headed by Sir Denis Le Marchant, then left the House.

After a short absence the Chief Clerk returned to his seat at the table, when the election of the Speaker was immediately proceeded with, the right hon. gentleman, who filled that elevated post in the last Session, being meanwhile seated in the front bench of the Ministerial side just below the gangway.

The Right Hon. Charles Shaw Lefevre was re-elected Speaker of the House of Commons.

One of the first propositions to Parliament, after voting the address to the Queen, will be to ask a vote of £100,000 for defraying the expenses of the Duke's funeral.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAIL.

An electric telegraphic despatch from Trieste has just been received in town, in anticipation of the Overland Mail, from which we learn that the Austrian Lloyd's steamer Adria arrived at Trieste yesterday afternoon, with advices from Rangoon to the 26th of September.

The news by this overland arrival is comparatively in significant; but some despatches from China, which had come to hand, represent the insurrection against the Emperor as continuing to gain additional strength.

The men who are traversing the route to Australia are reckoned to be in the proportion of fifteen or twenty to one woman.

Mr. W. L. Lindsay, a large ship owner, recently announced at a public meeting, that he was now building only iron ships, and did not intend to build another of wood.

THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON'S FUNERAL.

The official programme of the proceedings is published. The funeral will take place on Thursday, Nov. 18. On Monday evening the body will be removed under escort of cavalry from Chelsea Hospital to the Horse Guards, and on Thursday, morning, at half-past seven o'clock, the procession will move to St. Paul's Cathedral.

Mr. Cunard had an interview with the Right Hon. J. W. Henley, on Saturday, at the Board of Trade.

SARDINIA.—It was reported in Paris, on Thursday, that Count Balbo had failed to Form a ministry.

AUSTRALIA.—The Bentic has arrived from Adelaide, with a large cargo of copper ore. The Competitor, from Melbourne, June 23d, and Potentate from Hobart Town and Launceston, June 21st, have also arrived. The Middleton with £100,000 worth of gold, left Hobart Town for London, 12th June.

ROMAN STATES.—The correspondent of the Daily News writes from Rome, 23th Oct., that nine of Murry's fellow-prisoners were shot at Ancona on the 2g.

WE gave in our last number the resolution adopted at the Public Meeting, for the purpose of lighting the town with Gas. It would appear, from communications then exhibited by the Hon. the ATTORNEY GENERAL, from Mr. GEDNEY, Civil Engineer at Bermuda, Mr. ALEXANDER M'AUSLAND, Manager of Gas Works at Harbour Grace, and Mr. JAMES ALLAN, Pictou, that the town could be lighted with Gas, at an outlay of about £4000 currency, as follows:—

Cost of Apparatus,	£800	0	0	Stg.
Main Pipes,	700	0	0	
Buildings,	200	0	0	
Site, Service Pipes, Fittings, say	970	0	0	
	£2670	0	0	
Difference of Exchange,	1335	0	0	
	£4005	0	0	

We were pleased to find, not only that capital would be forthcoming for this very important purpose, but that those who intended to embark their own, had no doubt whatever of receiving a fair remuneration for the outlay. This is satisfactory, thus far; and we are convinced that, once established, scarcely an individual within reach of the operation of the Gas works will fail to avail himself of advantages afforded by a superior light, at a lower price than is now paid for oil, spirit, or candle. But how is the lighting of the town to be provided for? Who is to guarantee the expence, first, of providing for the necessary fittings, such as posts, glasses, &c., and afterwards, the payment of the Gas furnished? Few will, we think, be inclined to deny that the expence in the former case, that of the lamp posts, &c., should be borne by the owners of the adjacent property—value of which will be enhanced to a much greater degree than the cost will amount to; and there is no question but that, for an advantage which all may equally partake of, the expence ought to be borne as equally as possible by all. Nor do we conceive that much opposition would be made by the public to this arrangement. But how is the opinion of the public to be ascertained, and its consent obtained? We now begin to see the necessity of having the town incorporated, in some way or other. As to raising the necessary funds in a public meeting, such as those called for the Pump and Well Assessments, no one, we think, who has ever been present at one of them, would be an advocate for a similar procedure. Again, there is a dread, and, perhaps, a well founded one, of having a town of 4000 inhabitants saddled with the expense of a Mayor, Aldermen, Recorder, &c.,—an establishment which would certainly cost a large sum annually to sustain, without the same certainty that the advantages derived from it would be equally as great. And yet, there is a necessity that something should be done,—that there should be a body in which public property should be vested, and which should have the power, under certain restrictions, of raising funds for necessary purposes, such as the one in question—that of lighting the town. The attention of the writer has been for years turned to the subject, and he would suggest, that the Legislature should be petitioned to pass a Bill allowing the town to be divided into Wards, having, as nearly as possible, equal numbers of householders in each; every Ward to elect two representatives, who, when met, should choose a President from among themselves, and appoint a town clerk and treasurer, but not out of their own body—these two last only to be paid. In this body—call it WARDEN & FELLOWS, and the Meeting itself a WARDMOTE—let all the public property of the town be vested, and make it a corporation for the usual purposes of protection, &c. We would not give it the power of assessing the town at will: but where, as in the case of the Pumps and Wells, the Law had directed the appropriation to be made, we would transfer to the Wardmote the powers now given to a Town Meeting. In like manner, when a measure such as the adoption of Gas-light, for public accommodation, was proposed, we would have the matter first discussed and settled by the Wardmote, which should then apply to the Legislature for its sanction; and on its being obtained, take the necessary steps for carrying the measure into execution. One advantage attending the adoption of the plan proposed, is, that it would be attended with the least possible expence, and leave the same amount of power in the people that they enjoy at present,—with this difference, that what is now hurriedly and unthinkingly done by themselves in person, would then be transacted with care and deliberation by their delegates and representatives.

If any of our readers will favor us with any better plan, we will willingly make it known; for the conviction is strong within us, that unless some change takes place in our municipal regulations, it will be in vain to expect well-lighted good streets, clean side-walks, under-ground drains, or any of those appliances which are equally necessary to the security of health as the enjoyment of property.

FOR HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

MR. EDITOR;

In your leader, developing your opinion of the Maine Law, you refer to the Meeting held in the Temperance Hall, on the 10th instant, and, as "it struck you that those who were, as they thought successfully, advocating that experiment, had not considered the case as fully and sufficiently, not taken as comprehensive a view of it, as they ought," I consider myself entitled, in common courtesy, to the privilege of a reply, in vindication of my advocacy of that momentous question.

In consequence of the absence of gentlemen who were expected to take the lead in the prominent departments of the discussion, the Chairman had to alter the arrangements previously adopted. I was then requested to submit the Resolution in relation to the Maine Law.

As you were present, you are, of course, aware, that I distinctly avowed my incompetency to advocate the proposition so unexpectedly transferred to me; which I submitted, as an enquiry, conveying the *spirit* of the sentiment embodied in that Resolution: Whether, in view of the woeful evils resulting from the drinking usages of society, *it is, or is not, proper and practicable* to prohibit the traffic altogether; and whether *this* is not the point which legislation must reach, and should reach, in regard to this great evil?

I also stated: For so important a change in legislation, affecting the business of a large portion of the community, and interfering with invested capital of considerable value, it is proper that satisfactory reasons should be submitted to an enlightened public; moreover, that such a law could not be obtained, without approving itself to a reflecting community; and even if it would be obtained, it could not be enforced, unless it would commend itself to such a community as founded on just principles of legislation. I quoted a reputable writer on the subject, as my authority for the arguments I endeavoured to inculcate.

When I heard that some of our learned friends had declined to speak on the question before us, I was afraid that a prohibitory law might probably be inconsistent with the fundamental principles of legislation. As the *great guns* were muzzled, the small arms were put in requisition; and it is now evident, that their random shots have had the desired effect: according to your narrative of this skirmish, our commander-in-chief used a *blunder-buss*.—My dear Sir, when "*it struck you* that we thought we were successfully advocating the experiment," it was—*a very lucky hit*. A free and fair discussion, through the medium of the Press, will evolve truth. I rejoice in the opportunity thus afforded us, to avail ourselves of the extensive circulation of your Gazette, to propagate and vindicate our principles; and in anticipation of this privilege in prospect, I shall now confine myself to desultory remarks on detached sentences in your editorial.

You are astonished to hear men the advocates of legal, instead of moral coercion, in the present day; and, I presume, as a *taunt* to some of the Sons of Temperance, you refer to ancient enactments, that, by their stringency, increased "the very crimes they were intended to suppress." Who will deny, that the old-fashioned method in dealing with men in general, proved ineffectual!

In transforming and controlling human society, mind must meet mind, system must meet and overcome system, with the weapons of truth and reason. Any system—whether of morals, politics, or religion—which can make its truth and reasonableness apparent, may confidently count upon success. The Sons of Temperance, in general, under the influence of this belief, have entire confidence in the triumph of the Temperance Reform, if its friends maintain their principles in their integrity.

I admit, that much may be done by arguments and moral suasion,—by appeals founded on a due regard to health, happiness and salvation,—as has been heretofore done, to arrest the progress of this great evil: in reference to numbers of persons, it has been, and will be, all that is needed. But, I wish to shew why some believe that moral suasion is not all that is *necessary*. Permit me to ask, why not rely on moral suasion, and appeals to the conscience, in regard to other evils? Why not extend the principle you advocate, to horse-stealing, burglary, and arson? In every community, there are men who must be restrained by Law,—men who place themselves beyond the influence of moral suasion. How would you restrain and control such characters? They will resist your arguments, and soothe their conscience, in the plea that what they do is *legal*.

The sanction of the law fortifies our opponents, and, in some degree, justifies their appeals to popular sympathy; as, in the estimation of many persons, to make a thing *legal*, is to make it morally *right*. Every well-ordered mind cherishes the principle of obedience to the authority of the laws of the land; and feels reluctant to denounce that as *wrong*, which they affirm to be *right*. What grounds of appeal have you to such men as may choose to plead this sanction as their shield? Very likely, from personal regard, they will answer you as Agrippa answered Paul. Believing it to be a wrong principle, to authorise any thing by law from which men are to be dissuaded by moral means, we agitate the expediency of repealing the statutes authorizing and regulating the traffic in alcoholic liquors; and we recommend the substitution of a prohibitory enactment.

But according to your views of our policy, we are, beyond the shadow of a doubt, under the insidious influence of a diabolical delusion. You ask: May it not be possible, that the remedy proposed, may inflict greater evils on society than the vice which it is its object to eradicate? Now, if this query is read in connection with your denunciation of drunkenness,—"this enemy of virtue, civilization and order,"—our proposed remedy "to arrest its progress," must be, in your estimation, a *monster of iniquity*. I beg of you to be explicit on this point, when you return "to this important subject."

Your Editorial furnishes copious materials for an Essay. We have a higher and a holier authority than Mahomet, to guide and guard us. We can adduce precedents from the history of an *enlightened*, benevolent, and Christian nation, to shew how tardy and reluctant mankind are to receive and embrace the truth. When God, in mercy, disclosed, through Dr. Jenner, the vaccination principle,—by which, humanly speaking, thousands of lives are annually saved,—the medical world condemned it. And the Anti-Slavery Society was vehemently denounced, from the Pulpit and the Press!! There is a special significance now in the axiom, that Truth is mighty, and must prevail.

You exult over "the mighty triumph the Sons of Temperance have achieved on this side of the Atlantic;" but you insinuate, that the excessive zeal of some of them, at the Meeting in our Temperance Hall, in advocating the introduction of the Maine Law, carried them beyond all reasonable limits, and caused them to endanger the object they profess to have in view. This objection has often been raised, by some sincere friends; and, therefore, is not to be stigmatized as necessarily implying any desire, on the part of those who urge it, to give the slightest sanction to intemperance: but the persuasive appliances recommended by these remonstrants, experience proves to be mere palliatives, which can never extirpate the evil. Without doubt, the prohibition of the importation of opium, by the emperor of China, was very noxious to many of his opium-loving subjects; but as the drug was producing extensive and serious injuries, and was altogether unnecessary, he evinced his humanity and wisdom by the entire prohibition of it, instead of controlling the appetite it had excited, while still allowing the means of indulgence. Alcohol has been proved to be as injurious as opium, and quite as unnecessary.

I must conclude this rather lengthy reply, which has already exceeded the contemplated limits; but I must do so, by appending an extract from the New Brunswick *Telegraph*, of the 18th instant, for the special consideration of those "whom you would not consent to compel and coerce to abandon the use of the *wine cup in moderation*," to obviate their objections to the Maine Law,—which is not, in any sense, a *sumptuary* law: "It forbids no man to drink liquor. It provides a way in which it may be procured for all medical, mechanical, and artistical uses. If it is to be used as a beverage, this law neither prevents its importation, nor denies the right to manufacture it for *such private* use. It merely forbids a man from selling it—from making it an article of traffic,—just as other statutes forbid him to sell obscene books, poisonous food, &c. Every man is left entirely free, as to the fact of *drinking* liquor. The law only makes it contraband, as an article of common merchandise."

My dear Sir; bear with my poor language, but respect my feelings;—our object is the same; we differ only as to the means expedient for its attainment. Did I cherish any other sentiments towards you, than those of unfeigned regard, I would be unworthy of the privileges of the benevolent Order which I have pledged myself to sustain in Love, Purity and Fidelity.

I am, Sir,
Yours, &c.,
JOHN ARBUCKLE.

Charlottetown, Nov. 30, 1852.

☞ It has seldom fallen to our lot, to record such a continuance of disagreeable weather as has been experienced for upwards of a month past. The streets have been almost impassable. On Wednesday, the 24th, we had a heavy fall of snow; which was succeeded by a gale of wind, as furious as any that have preceded it. Much injury has been done to the forest trees, and those of the groves, and the ornamental wood about the town have suffered severely,—many having been uprooted, and the tops of others, between the violence of the wind and the weight of the snow, broken off. Yesterday and to-day are mild, something like the *Indian summer*: we trust it will continue.

☞ Among the passengers in the Barque "John Barrow," which sailed for London on Sunday last, we notice THOMAS HEATH HAVILAND, Esq., and Miss HAVILAND—the latter, we are sorry to say, in a very precarious state of health. Mr. HAVILAND carries with him the sympathy and respect of his fellow townsmen and the people at large, and a sincere wish that it may please Providence to afford that relief to his suffering relative, that it is alone in its power to bestow.

Few who have filled so many and such important offices and situations of trust in Prince Edward Island, have retired with so much honor and credit to himself as he has; and fewer still, during a long service, have made so many friends and so few enemies. We wish him a safe and pleasant voyage, and a speedy return to his family.

The Steamer *Ellen Gisborne* returned to this Port, from Cape Traverse, at an early hour on Wednesday, the 24th instant, in the midst of a heavy snow storm, after having succeeded in laying down the sub-marine cable between Cape Tormentine, in the Province of New Brunswick, and Carlton Head on this Island. Mr. Gisborne made several attempts to lay the cable down before he finally succeeded on Monday night last. The water being shallow on the opposite coast, the vessel containing the cable could not get within one mile of the shore, consequently, that length of cable had to be taken on shore, which was accomplished with considerable difficulty, by means of a kedge-anchor and the united strength of four horses and four oxen. One end of the cable being made fast round a post, the Steamer soon after got under weigh, at about five o'clock in the evening, and reached the shore on this Island about five on the following morning, having been upwards of eleven hours engaged in laying the cable. Mr. Gisborne informs us he had a very arduous task to perform, the wind and tide sweeping the vessel fast down to the westward, in spite of all they could do, and that he was fearfully apprehensive his cable would run short before he reached the opposite shore, but fortunately he had three quarters of a mile to spare when he reached the Island. In this difficult undertaking, at this inclement season of the year, Mr. Gisborne was ably assisted by Capt. Kennedy, of this town; and to use his own words—"had it not been for the very valuable assistance rendered by Capt. Kennedy, he would not have succeeded in laying the cable this fall."

Most of the hands being on shore, the anxious moment had now arrived, to ascertain if the insulation was complete. A small battery having been left attached to the end of the cable on the opposite shore, and by means of a small instrument at this end, it was at once tested, and found to work admirably, realizing Mr. Gisborne's most sanguine expectations. A considerable number of persons, at that early hour of the morning, had collected around the operator, anxious to ascertain what was going on; and as this is the *first* cable over laid down in America, three times three hearty cheers were given for the successful result.

The line of Posts on the opposite shore, from Amherst, are erected within five miles of the Cape, and will be completed in a few days. On this Island, we understand, some ten or twelve miles are up, and that the whole of the line to Carlton Head will be finished in the course of two weeks. This line, when complete, says Mr. Gisborne, will be the most substantial, and cheapest, ever yet erected in any part of the world.—*Isl.*

The line of wire terminates at the Town Hall, where the Company will, by permission of the Government, keep its office. We understand that in the course of a week, the Telegraph will be in full operation.

On Friday night last, the 19th inst., James Hogan, of Cherry Valley, violently and barbarously assaulted *William Young*, of Gallows Point, with a fire-shovel and pitch-fork, breaking the small-bone of his arm, and inflicting thirteen severe wounds on his body. Doctor Hobkirk saw him on Sunday last, and considers him in a very dangerous state.—*Com. to Isl.*

GENERAL THANKSGIVING.—By a Proclamation in the *Royal Gazette*, Thursday the Ninth December is appointed a day of GENERAL THANKSGIVING to ALMIGHTY GOD for his Mercies in blessing the Labours of the Husbandman during the past Season.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

Secretary's Office, Nov. 11, 1852.

Members returned to serve in the General Assembly, for the District of St. John's:—John Kent, Robert John Parsons, and Philip Francis Little, Esquires.

Died,

On the 24th ult., at Darnley, JANE, the beloved wife of Mr. John Orr, and daughter of Mr. James Curry, Lot 67.

On the 30th October last, at St. Hyacinthe, Mrs. Francoise Galxy, widow of the late Frederick Brayham Holland, Esq., Major of the 49th Regiment, and one of the proprietors of Prince Edward Island. This pious and estimable lady had started, accompanied by one of her daughters, to pay a visit to Madame J. Tessier, (her daughter) at St. Cessaire. Being attacked with Cholera she died in twenty-four hours, within 18 miles of the end of her journey, after having travelled several hundred. Her remains were interred in the cemetery at St. Hyacinthe.—*Quebec Paper, Nov. 10.*

Passengers.

In the Steamer Rose from Pictou, on Friday, Nov. 26—Captain Richards, Mr. R. Cameron, Mr. and Mrs. Hayden, Messrs. Halloran and T. Playforth.

Port of Charlottetown.

ENTERED:

Nov. 26—Schr. Antilles, Desjardines, Richibucto; deals
—Brigt. Peri, M'Leod, Bermuda: sugar.
—Schr. Elizabeth Ann, Squarebridge, Halifax; goods.
27 Wave, Gillis, Arichat; herrings.
29 Favourite, Gillis, Pictou; coal.

CLEARED:

Nov. 22—Barque John Barrow, Taylor, London; timber and deals —by S. Nelson & Son.
—Schr. Coral, Purdy, Miramichi; produce.
25—Brigt. Atlas, M'Mahon, Newfoundland; do.
—Schr. Dove, Robertson, Pictou.
27 Spray, Malone, Newfoundland; produce.

Ship News.

SHIPWRECK AND LOSS OF LIFE.—The Brig *Britannia*, of Sunderland, England, from Miramichi, N. B., homeward bound, laden with timber and deals, was cast away in a snow storm, on Monday, the 22d inst., at Skinner's Pond, near the North Cape of this Island. The Captain and crew attempted to land in a boat, but it was immediately swamped; and the Mate, Anthony Alexander, is the only person who succeeded in reaching the shore alive. The bodies of Captain Zachariah Granger, Alexander Lemmon, Charles M'Callum, George Clint, Lorenzo Gaite, and Samuel Pee, all young men, have been found, and conveyed a distance of fourteen miles, to the burial ground attached to the Episcopal Church at Kildare, and decently buried according to the rites of that Church, by T. G. Ruggles, Esq., in the presence of a large number of the inhabitants, who attended and assisted on the melancholy occasion.

(*Arrivals in St. John's Newfd. from hence.*)

Nov. 3—Lively Lass. 6—Emily. 8—Ceres, Unicorn, Rosebud. 11—Mary, Adamant. 12—Ann.

Arrivals in Europe from hence.

Plymouth, Nov. 4.—Witham.
Liverpool, Nov. 16—Vernon.

An American Schooner from P. E. Island, bound to the United States, laden with produce struck on Jedore Ledges yesterday morning and sunk immediately. Master and crew saved and brought Halifax by Capt. Hardy.—*Halifax Paper, Nov. 20.*

Schr. Francis, Kyneston, hence to Souris, P. E. Island lost at Canso.

QUICK PASSAGE.—The Brig *John Thompson*, Thompson Master, arrived in Belfast, Ireland, in 13 days from this Harbour. Lost a man overboard, fell from one of the yards.

METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL,

For the week ending November 27, 1852.

	BAROMETER.			THERMOMETER.		
	Highest (22d.)	Lowest (24th.)	Mean.	Highest (27th.)	Lowest 21st, 22d,	Daily Mean.
	30.33	29.45	29.99	50.6	28.9	38.0

Nov.	WIND AT 9, A. M.	WEATHER.
Su. 21	N. fresh breeze.	Overcast and cloudy; snow, till 6, p. m.; then fog.
Mo. 22	N.N.W. light air.	Blue sky, with fog, till 12 noon; then blue sky, with passing clouds till 9, p. m., and then cloudy; slight showers during the forenoon.
Tu. 23	S.S.W. mod. breeze.	Overcast and cloudy; passing sleet, till 9, p. m.; then snow.
W. 24	N. strong do.	Overcast; heavy snow, till 6, p. m.; then sleet.
Th. 25	N.E. do. do.	Overcast and cloudy; snow, till 3, p. m; then passing clouds, and light showers in evening.
Fri. 26	N.E. light do.	Overcast and cloudy, with fog, till 9, a. m.; then overcast, and drizzling rain in evening.
Sat. 27	S.S.E. strong do.	Overcast; passing rain, till 9, a. m.; then cloudy, and passing rain, from 3, p. m., till 9; then blue sky, with passing clouds.

Charlottetown Markets.

Exchange 50 per cent., on Sterling. SATURDAY, Nov. 27, 1852.

	FROM		TO			FROM		TO	
Beef, (small) pr lb.	0	2	0	4	Butter, (fresh) -	0	11	1	1
do., by quarter,	0	2	0	3½	do. by the tub,	0	9	0	11
Pork, - -	0	3	0	4	Lard, - -	0	0	0	8
do., (small)	0	3	0	6	Tallow, -	0	8	0	10
Mutton, -	0	2½	0	4	Wool, - -	1	0	1	4
Lamb, per lb.,	0	2	0	4	Homespun, per yd.	3	0	5	0
Veal, per lb.,	0	2	0	4	Oats, - -	1	8	1	10
Ham, per lb.,	0	5	0	7	Barley, per bushel,	2	6	2	9
Sausages, per lb.,	0	0	0	8	Pearl Barley, pr lb.	0	0	0	1½
Codfish, per qtl.,	12	0	15	0	Timothy seed, bush	12	0	13	0
Turkeys, each, -	2	6	3	6	Potatoes,	1	4	1	6
Fowls, - -	0	5	0	10	Turnips, per bush.,	0	9	0	10
Ducks, each, -	0	10	1	0	Carrots, per bush.,	0	0	2	0
Geese, each,	1	6	2	0	Apples, per bushel,	2	0	4	6
Partridges, -	0	6	0	9	Hay, per ton, -	50	0	60	0
Eggs, per dozen,	0	8	0	9	Straw, per cwt.	0	10	1	0
Cheese, - -	0	3	0	7					

GEORGE LEWIS, Market Clerk.

Flour and Meal Market.

Saturday, November 27, 1852.

FLOUR, per lb., - - - - - - 2½d.
OATMEAL, per lb., - - - - - - 1½d.

PATRICK GILLIGAN, Clerk.

OFFICE OF
Prince Edward Isla
SEALED TENDERS addressed t
Majesty's Ordnance at HALIF
Office, for the undermentioned BA
the Three Years commencing from 1
Town Barracks:
WASHING and REPAIRIN
PITAL BEDDING,
EMPTYING SOIL PITS,
SWEEPING CHIMNEYS
Details will be communicated o
Tenders must be sent in by the 6th
Isl.

TREASURY
WARRANTS from Number 32
to Number 83, of the 1st
will be paid at the Treasury on den
due thereon.

Notic
THE TENANTS of THOMA
on Townships Numbers 43
this Island, are requested to mak
amount of Rent due by them to the
rised to receive and grant receipts fo
Queen Square, Nov. 29, 1852.

ALL Persons indebted either b
Promissory Note or otherwi
VILAND, Esq., late Colonial Secret
forthwith to make payment of the
as aforesaid to the Subscriber who
Attorney, to receive and give the ne
And all Persons to whom the said T
debted, are requested to furnish the
Queen Square, Nov. 29, 1852.

PRIME! PRIM
American Baldwin
Russet A
THE Subscriber begs leave to i
that he has received per Eliza,
SUPPLY of
American
comprising Baldwin, Greening, an
one of the best Orchards in the Uni
Call and Try
Before you Buy.
A
AMERICAN CHAIRS—co
Parlour Chairs, cane bottoms; 60
Pails, Corn Brooms, Nests of Tu
and Sleigh Mats, Corn Whisps,
Bureaus, Wash Stands, Toilet Ta
Glasses, Bedsteads with Cane Mat
&c. &c. which he will dispose of
Nov. 29, 1852. [Isl.]

Freehold Land on the
FORTY acres of Land situate
tioned Road is offered for sal
miles from Town, and is well cove
Poles—the Wood was sold off a
£2 per acre last Winter. Apply
York River, November 27, 1852

KEST
TO BE SOLD the Freehold FA
of Land, known as "KE
Shearman, Esq. about four miles
ting onthe Princetown Road. For
ERPH HEBBLEY, Esq., Solicitor
Captain RICE, Upton.
November 27, 1852.

Land Ass
ALL persons holding Lands on
60, and 62, the property of
the late EARL OF SELKIRK
on or before the 7th day of Dece
will be liable for the Tax, with the
same.
November 24, 1852.

Scow
PICKED up adrift outside of
about 30 feet long, with an
by paying expenses, on applying t
Block House, Nov. 29.

Educa
REV. WM. STEWART, Geor
young gentlemen wishing to
Mathematics.
☞ Terms will be moderate,
this Office.
Nov. 11, 1852.

FL
CASH will be paid, by the Su
of clean well dressed merch
Island, to be delivered at the Sto
ciety.
Nov. 15, 1852.

Not
ALL Persons who are indebte
Cross Roads, Belfast, up
Note of Hand or Book Account,
amounts to Mr. JAMES M'CRA
lawfully entitled to receive the s
Charlottetown, Oct. 11, 1852.

Per Schooner "EMI
M. W. SK
HAS received his FALL SU
British Drugs
Including every thing in his line
Toilet Requisites, Hair Oil
Cream, Buffalo Oil, Honey,
Cream; a large assortment
Nail Brushes, and a large
All kinds Spices and Essences
Orange and Citron Peel. S
a great variety of Pickles an
ply of Confectionery are Co
9d. each; Acidulated Pine
berry Drops, Hermetically
A large assortment of Fancy a
Instruments, &c., and man
the approaching New Year;
cins, Nuts, Prunes, &c.
☞ FLUID, &c., just
Medical Warehouse, Dalrymp
November 29, 1852.

LIGHT! LI
Real Sperm, Pric
Composite,
CAN
For Sale by the
Ca
Dorchester-st., Oct. 26, 1852.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE,
Prince Edward Island, 22d November, 1852.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the respective Officers of Her Majesty's Ordnance at *HALIFAX*, will be received at this Office, for the undermentioned *BARRACK SERVICES*, for the Three Years commencing from 1st January 1853, at Charlotte-Town Barracks:

WASHING and REPAIRING BARRACK and HOSPITAL BEDDING,
EMPTYING SOIL PITS,
SWEEPING CHIMNEYS.

Details will be communicated on application at this Office, and Tenders must be sent in by the 6th proximo.

E. H. GORGES,
Barrack Master.

Isl.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, Nov. 8, 1852.

WARRANTS from Number 32, of the 5th of February, 1852, to Number 83, of the 1st of April, 1852, both inclusive, will be paid at the Treasury on demand, together with the Interest due thereon.

JOSEPH POPE, Treasurer

Notice.

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

T. HEATH HAVILAND,
Barrister-at-Law.

Queen Square, Nov. 29, 1852. 1sl.

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

T. HEATH HAVILAND,
Barrister-at-Law.

Queen Square, Nov. 29, 1852. 1sl.

PRIME! PRIME! PRIME!
American Baldwins, Greenings and Russet APPLES.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his customers and friends that he has received per Eliza, Echo and Garland, his *FALL SUPPLY* of

American Goods,

comprising Baldwin, Greening, and Russet Apples, selected from one of the best Orchards in the United States—please

Call and Try
Before you Buy.

ALSO,

AMERICAN CHAIRS—consisting of Rocking, Nursery and Parlour Chairs, cane bottoms; 60 dozen Wood Chairs, 20 dozen Pails, Corn Brooms, Nests of Tubs, Boxes Clothes Pins, Grass and Sleigh Mats, Corn Whisps, Knife Trays, Willow Carriages, Bureaus, Wash Stands, Toilet Tables, Bed Room Sinks, Looking Glasses, Bedsteads with Cane Mattresses to match, Fluid Lamps, &c. &c. which he will dispose of at the lowest figure.

Nov. 29, 1852. (*Isl.*) *H. W. LOBBAN.*

Freehold Land on the New Wiltshire Road.

FORTY acres of Land situate on Lot 31, on the aforementioned Road is offered for sale. It is about six and a half miles from Town, and is well covered with Fire Wood and Fencing Poles—the Wood was sold off a small portion of it at the rate of £2 per acre last Winter. Apply to

ALLAN McKINLAY.

York River, November 27, 1852.

KESTON.

TO BE SOLD the Freehold FARM of between 70 and 80 acres of Land, known as "*KESTON*," the property of Henry Sherman, Esq. about four miles distant from Charlottetown, abutting onthe Princetown Road. For further particulars apply to JOSEPH HARRLEY, Esq., Solicitor General, Charlottetown, or to Captain RICE, Upton.

November 27, 1852. (All the papers 2m.)

Land Assessment.

ALL persons holding Lands on Townships Nos. 31, 53, 57, 60, and 62, the property of the Trustees and Executors of the late *EARL OF SELKIRK*, are notified to pay their Taxes, on or before the 7th day of December, otherwise their property will be liable for the Tax, with the expenses for non-payment of the same.

W. DOUSE, Land Agent.
Isl.

November 24, 1852.

Scow adrift.

PICKED up adrift outside of the Block House, a *SCOW*, about 30 feet long, with an Anchor. The Owner can have by paying expenses, on applying to

Block House, Nov. 29. *GUNNER COATES.*

Education.

REV. WM. STEWART, Georgetown, is desirous to have a few young gentlemen wishing to be instructed in the Classics and Mathematics.

☞ Terms will be moderate, for particulars of which, apply at this Office.

Nov. 11, 1852.

FLAX.

CASH will be paid, by the Subscriber, for One Hundred weight of clean well dressed merchantable Flax, the growth of the Island, to be delivered at the Store of the Royal Agricultural Society.

CHARLES STEWART.

Nov. 15, 1852.

Notice.

ALL Persons who are indebted to me for business done at the Cross Roads, Belfast, up to the 12th day of July last, by Note of Hand or Book Account, will please pay their respective amounts to Mr. JAMES M'CRAITH, of Charlottetown, who is lawfully entitled to receive the sums.

JAMES DEWAR.

Charlottetown, Oct. 11, 1852.

Per Schooner "EMILY," from Halifax,

M. W. SKINNER

HAS received his FALL SUPPLY of GENUINE

British Drugs and Medicines,

Including every thing in his line: French and English Perfumery, Toilet Requisites, Hair Oils, Pomades, Cleaver's Circassian Cream, Buffalo Oil, Honey, Pomatum, Patey & Co's. Cold Cream; a large assortment French Soaps, Tooth, Cloth, and Nail Brushes, and a large variety of Superior Hair Brushes.

All kinds Spices and Essences for flavouring; Candied Lemon, Orange and Citron Peel. Sangner's Mustard in ½lb Tins, and a great variety of Pickles and Sauces. Among his large supply of Confectionery are Cod Liver Oil Lozenges, in Tins, at 5d. each; Acidulated Pine Apple, Jargonelle Pear, and Raspberry Drops, Hermetically Sealed, to preserve the flavour.

A large assortment of Fancy and Miscellaneous Articles, Musical Instruments, &c., and many articles suitable for presents for the approaching New Year; all kins of fresh Fruit, Figs, Raisins, Nuts, Prunes, &c.

☞ FLUID, &c., just landing from Boston.

Medical Warehouse, Dalrymple's Corner,
November 29, 1852.

LIGHT! LIGHT!! LIGHT!!!

Real Sperm, Price's Belmont Sperm, Composite, and Tallow

CANDLES!

For Sale by the Package, Cheap for

Cash,

at A. & J. DUNCAN & Co's.

Dorchester-st., Oct. 26, 1852.

TEMPERANCE LECTURE.

ON FRIDAY EVENING next, the 3d proximo, a LECTURE will be delivered in the Division Room of the Sons of Temperance, under the auspices of the "Rising Sun" Division, by the Rev. *Mr. HOBS*, when the Public are respectfully invited to attend.

The Lecture will commence at 8 precisely.

GEO. P. TANTON,
Sec'y P. M. & L. Com.

Nov. 29, 1852.

Winter Arrangement of Mails.

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

Thursday, December 30.	Thursday, March 11.
Thursday, January 13.	Thursday, March 25.
Thursday, January 27.	Thursday, April 7.
Thursday, February 10.	Thursday, April 21.
Thursday, February 24.	

THOMAS OWEN,
Postmaster General.

Letters for the Cape of Good Hope, Australia and India, via the Cape of Good Hope, will require to be forwarded on the 12th January and 11th March.

General Post Office, Nov. 29, 1852.

H. J. CALLBECK'S

NEW STORE, Sidney Street, adjoining the premises occupied by CHARLES DEMPSEY, Esq.

H. J. CALLBECK, in respectfully announcing his removal, from Dorchester Street, to *Sidney Street*, as above indicated, avails himself of the opportunity to return his sincere thanks to his friends and the Public, for the encouraging patronage, which they have bestowed upon him since he commenced business in Charlottetown; and, whilst he respectfully solicits a continuance of their favours, he, at the same time, takes leave to invite them to an inspection of his

Fall Supply of GOODS.

These Goods have been selected with much regard to quality and the requirements of the season, and purchased on advantageous terms; and he can therefore confidently recommend, and offer them, to his customers, at the lowest prices for CASH. They comprise a large assortment of

Prints, Coburgs, Alpacas, Cashmeres, Silks, Poplins, Cloakings in variety, Mohairs or Lion-skin Cloths, Muslins, Laces, Ribbons, Trimmings, Shawls, Polka Jackets, Capes, Veils, Bonnets, Font Dresses, and Patch-work;
FURS in the newest styles;
GENT'S' HATS and CAPS in variety;
BROAD CLOTHS,—Whitney, Beaver, Pilot, and Reversible; Do. Doeskins; Ready-made COATS and VESTS; India Rubber Coats and Leggings;
Carpetings and Druggets; Bags and Bagging; Blankets;
White Coloured Flannels;
British and American Warp;
SOLE and UPPER LEATHER;
GROCERIES—Molasses, Teas, Sugar, Coffee, Raisins, Currants, Mustard; Ginger, Vinegar, Saleratus, Washing and Baking Soda, &c., &c.;
Logwood, red and yellow, and other DYES;
HARDWARE—Iron, cast and blistered Steel, Tea-kettles, Pots, Pans, cut and wrought NAILS, Cutlery, &c.;
Paints and Oil; Weavers' Reeds; Small Wares;
MEDICINES—Castor Oil, Vermifuge, &c., &c.

Nov. 29, 1852. (All the papers, 3w.)

Mrs. Forsyth

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

Fall Supply,

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

Charlottetown, Nov. 15, 1852.

FALL SUPPLY.

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE, A

GENERAL ASSORTMENT
OF
British Manufactured Goods, Millinery, &c., &c., &c.

Just arrived per Barque *Sir Alexander*, from England.

WM. HEARD.

Great George Street, Oct. 12, 1852.

IMPORTED and for Sale by the Subscriber, the following "**Irish National School Books**;" also, a large quantity of others, suitable for the Island. Has constantly on hand a good assortment of Stationery, &c., &c.

First Book of Lessons; Second Book of Lessons,
Third " " Fourth " "
Fifth " " Female Reading Book,
Compendium of Geography; Irish Grammar,
First Book of Arithmetic, and Key for do.,
Lessons on the Truth of Christianity,
Set Tablet Lessons, Arithmetic; Set Tablet Lessons, Spelling
Set Copy Lines; Wright's Map.

HENRY STAMPER.

Nov. 15, 1852. (All the papers—1m)

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber hereby requests immediate payment of all the Debts due to the late SAMUEL C. HOLMAN, Merchant, of Charlottetown, deceased, being duly authorised to receive the same, by virtue of a Power of Attorney from GEORGE GREIG, Esquire, of the City of Boston, Mass., United States, to whom the said S. C. Holman assigned the said Debts and Books of Accounts, &c., by Deed of Assignment, dated the First day of October, instant.

He also offers FOR SALE, on reasonable terms, the whole of the

STOCK IN TRADE,

of the *GOODS* and *PROPERTY* belonging to the said GEORGE GREIG, and others, lately in the possession of the said S. C. Holman, principally consisting of—

Chests and half-chests Congo Tea
Half-chests Orange Pecco Tea (fine and fragrant)
Hhds. & Tierces Muscovado Molasses
Do. do. Sugar
Bbls crushed or pulverized Sugar
Boxes Tobacco (different brands)
Do. Soap
Bbls. High proof Rum
Sole Leather
Saleratus and Mustard
Ground Coffee, Chocolate
Tierces Rice, Boxes Cheese
Cider and Wine Vinegar
Lemon and Raspberry Syrup
Raspberry Vinegar
Groat, Butter, Soda and Lemon Biscuit
Rhubarb, Damson, Green Gage and Cherries, preserved in their natural state
Currants, Filberts
Shelled and unshelled Almonds
Superior Cigars, (purchased in Bond)
White Beans
Pure Spirit or Alcohol, for Druggists' use
Butter and Table Salt, in 20lb bags
Cabbage, Walnuts, Gherkins and Mixed Pickles
West India Pepper and Tomato Sauce
Assorted Spices, Sperm Candles
Boxes Confectionery
Do. Ground Ginger, Blacking
Bbls Logwood and Redwood
No. Navy and Pilot Bread
Bright Varnish
Nails
English and American Window Glass,
Do. Do. Steel Waggon & Carriage Springs,
Chairs (assorted patterns)
Letter Paper, Pails and Brooms
Willow Waggons and Chairs
Bales and cases Shirtings and Domestics
Wool Hats
Whips and Whip Lashes,
Sou'westers, &c., &c., &c.

Also,

Dozens Griffin *SCYTHES* from the Manufacturers, and at prices lower than they can be imported.
Sneaths and Scythe Stones.

FREDK. P. NORTON.

Charlottetown, Oct. 25, 1852, 4w.

Per 'Charlotte,'

JUST received from the United States, and for Sale at much lower prices than formerly sold for in Charlottetown, the following

GOODS,

A large assortment STOVES, consisting of Cooking, Franklin, Cast and Sheet Iron air tight, Telegraph, Soap Stone Back, Round Coal, Floral Grate, Hall, Box and other Stoves.

Chests TEA, puncheons MOLASSES, hhds. SUGAR, boxes TOBACCO, sides Sole Leather, barrels pure Alcohol, bbls. Pilot and Navy Bread, bundles Buffalo Robes, suits Oil Clothing, boxes Soap and Candles, reams Wrapping and Letter Paper, barrels Burning Fluid and Camphene, White wine and cider Vinegar, Buckets, Brooms, Tubs, eight-day and twenty-four-hour Brass Clocks, Thermometers, Kendall and other Churns, Fanners, Hay Cutter and Cheese Press, Ploughs, Children's Wheel Barrows, Carriages and Rocking Horses, Window Blinds, Butter Moulds and Stamps, Saleratus baking and washing Soda, Snuff, Coffee, a large assortment Glassware, Sheep skin Mats, Trunks, Hats and Caps, Gent's, Ladies' and Children's India Rubber Shoes, Sheetings, Drillings, stripped and white Shirtings, Bed-ticks, blue and printed Cottons, Muslin de Laines and Cashmeres, and a large assortment American Homespuns and Doeskins, &c.

JOHN A. MACDONALD.

October 12, 1852.

NEW STORE.
Charles M'Nutt & William Brown,

THE SUBSCRIBERS beg to inform their friends and the Public generally, that they have just received, per Barque *Acastus*, from London, a General Supply of

BRITISH GOODS,

which they offer for Sale, at the lowest prices, for CASH, at *MACDONALDS BRICK BUILDING*, the STORE lately occupied by Mr. D. DAVIES, Consisting of—

Furs, Polka Jackets, Gloves, Ribbons, Fancy Ties, Silks, Satins, Silk and German Velvets, Plushes, Persians, Laces and Edgings, Muslins, Coburgs, Cashmeres, Orleans, Lustres, Alpacas, Delaines, embroidered Dresses, plaid and plain Cloakings; Pilot, Beavers, Whitney and Superfine Broad Cloth, Doeskins, Casimeres and Tweeds, Linens, Holand, Tickings, white, regatta, plain, & twilled Shirting, printed, white and grey, Cottons, Lining, Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs; Mufflers, shaded and scarlet Cravats, Carpeting, Druggets, Sackings, Osnaburgs, &c.

Ready Made Clothing, Ladies' Boots and Shoes, and a great variety of other

FANCY GOODS.

—ALSO—

India Rubber Coats, Trousers, Aprons, Caps, Bags, and Sou'-westers.
Ladies' and Gents' India Rubber Shoes.
Tobacco, Tea and Sugar.

MACNUTT & BROWN.

Nov. 11, 1852. 3w.

Glasgow and Manchester House.

DAVID WILSON,
No. 3, Richmond street,

HAS just received per Brig Alexander from Liverpool, and other arrivals from Halifax, a large addition to his very extensive STOCK of

BRITISH, EAST INDIA, AMERICAN, and
WEST INDIA GOODS,

Among which he begs particularly to recommend to notice, a very choice selection of articles suitable for the Season, consisting of—Woollen Shawls, Tweeds, Orleans, Scotch Tartans, Ermine Cloaking, Black Lace Flouncing, Lady Mayoress and Duchess Shawls, Cashmere Dresses, Woollen Broad Cloths, of all colours, Flannels, Bed Quilts, Great Coats, Blankets, Carpeting, Marseilles Counterpanes, &c., &c.

—ALSO—

A general assortment of Teas, Loaf, Crushed and Brown Sugar, Molasses, Coffee, Snuff, Drugs, Oils, Window Glass, Crockeryware, Glassware, Fancy Soaps, Confectionery &c., &c., all of which he offers at unprecedented low prices for prompt payment.

No. 3, Richmond Street,
Nov. 16, 1852.

Please call at
No. 2 Queen Street,
(*BRECKEN'S BUILDINGS.*)

THE Subscriber begs to inform his friends in Town and Country, that he has commenced business at No. 2, Queen Street (lately occupied by Mr. W. C. Dechman), where he offers for Sale, at very low prices, for CASH, a

A large and General Assortment

suitable for the Season, consisting of—*DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, CHINA, EARTHENWARE, JEWELRY, & GROCERIES*, in great variety, and hopes, by cheapness and punctuality, to give satisfaction to all who may favour him with their patronage.

J. W. MORRISON.

Charlottetown, Nov. 15, 1852.

New Fall Goods Just Arrived
—AT THE—
LONDON HOUSE.

THE Subscriber begs to announce the arrival of his fall Importation of British and American Goods, comprising a large assortment of Dress Stuffs, Ladies' Mantles, Silks, Satins, Ribbons, Gloves and Prints; ready-made Clothing in great variety; water proof and Seal skin Coats; Cloths, Pilot, Beaver, superfine broad Cloths, Doeskins and Tweeds, and a large assortment of the newest Styles. Shirtings, White, Twilled and Plain, Regatta, do.; Carpetings; Hearth Rugs; Boots and Shoes of every kind; a general assortment of Hardware and Groceries; Hats and Caps in every style; Furs in the latest shapes, together with a varied assortment of other Goods, which will be sold at the lowest Cash price. The British Goods were carefully selected by the subscriber himself, at the different Markets in England, and purchased on the best terms, and can therefore, be confidently recommended to his Customers.

H. HASZARD.

St. George Street, Oct. 4, 1852.

Books, Stationery, &c.

THE Subscriber has received, from Edinburgh, London, and the United States, his

FALL SUPPLY OF GOODS,

being the most extensive Stock of Books and Stationery offered for Sale in the Lower Provinces, and comprising:—

Writing Papers, of every description—plain and ruled, and at very low prices
Gold Pens and Pencil Cases
Steel Pens—a large assortment
Ink, in bottles; and Ink Bottles, of various kinds
Porte-monnoies and Pocket Books
Chessmen and Boards
Work Boxes, Desks, and Travelling Cases
Diaries for 1853
Religious Works, of the best authors
Standard Historical Works
Travels and Adventures, of the most recent date
Works in General Literature
Atlasses and Maps of the Society for the diffusion of Useful Knowledge
School Books, of all kinds.

☞ Catalogues of the extensive Stock comprised in the above, are now ready. It will be sold Wholesale and Retail, at the lowest prices.

GEO. T. HASZARD.

Nov. 22, 1852.

Books—Bought, Sold, or Exchanged!

THE Subscriber begs respectfully to intimate to the (reading) Public of P. E. Island, that he has his residence next to that of THOMAS PETHICK, Esq., and hopes to have the pleasure of offering for their inspection, a large number of New and Second-hand BOOKS, in various languages. As, during the last few years, he has disposed of nearly 10,000 Volumes, he trusts, from the increased intelligence of the times, and the further facility of having his books in Charlottetown, to be the means of more largely diffusing a mass of entertaining and useful knowledge.

He also wishes to say, that he continues the business of CABINET and CHAIR MAKING.—Upwards of 3000 feet of Mahogany VENEER for Sale.

S. WESTACOTT.

Charlottetown, Nov. 22, 1852.

AUCTIONS.

By A. H. YATES.

Extensive Sale of Furs,

DRY GOODS, TEAS, SUGARS, &c., &c.

(*Without Reserve.*)

AT MR. NICHOLAS BURNS'S STORE, QUEEN STREET, on THURSDAY, the 9th DECEMBER next.

THE STOCK

Consists of every article required in the Trade, and well adapted to the Season.

J. W. C. DECHMAN.

November 25, 1852.

By A. H. YATES, Auctioneer.

ON TUESDAY the 14th day of December next, at the hour of 11 o'clock, a. m., at the Residence of THOMAS HEATH HAVILAND, Esq., late Colonial Secretary of this Island, part of that Gentleman's

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, see Catalogues.

Nov. 29, 1852. 1sl.

MAILS.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

THE *MAILS* to be forwarded *via* Pictou during the remainder of the Season, on and after the first of November, will be closed every *MONDAY* and *WEDNESDAY NIGHT*, NINE o'clock. LETTERS to be REGISTERED and NEWSPAPERS will require to be posted half-an-hour before that time. The Mails for England will be made up on the following day, at the same hour:

Monday, December 6.

THOS. OWEN, Post Master General.

General Post Office, Oct. 25, 1852.

Medical Notice.

Mr. H. B. HILLCOAT,

MEMBER of the Royal College of Surgeons of England—lately arrived from England, having taken the Cottage formerly occupied by the late JOSEPH WEBSTER, Merchant, situated on the Road close to the Boundary Line, between Prince and Queen's Counties, a mile from Crapaud, can be consulted daily in all the Branches of his Profession, between the hours of 9 a. m., and 2. p. m.

Patients requiring Dr. HILLCOAT'S attendance at their own homes, will receive prompt attention, regardless of distance, at any hour, Night or Day.

Dr. HILLCOAT'S terms will be found very moderate; and where parties are really unable to pay in CASH, PRODUCE of all kinds and TRADE, will be taken as payment.

Medicines of the best description, chiefly from Apothecaries' Hall, England, will be always kept on hand.

November 16, 1852. 3in.

CARD.

EVENING CLASSES for the instruction of youth of both sexes, in the FRENCH and ENGLISH LANGUAGES, will (D. V.) commence on MONDAY EVENING next, the 22d current.

W. H. NELIS.

National School, Nov. 15, 1852.

Final Notice.

THE Subscriber requests all those who stand indebted to him, to pay their respective amounts on or before the FIRST day of JANUARY next; and all amounts due after that date, will be handed over to his Attorney for collection, without respect of persons.

CHARLES WELSH.

Nov. 22, 1852.

Prince Edward Division, S. of T., No. 1.

THE MEMBERS OF PRINCE EDWARD DIVISION, and the ORDER generally, are respectfully invited to attend a Course of LECTURES, to be delivered in the Division Room, Temperance Hall, during the ensuing Winter, on a variety of interesting and instructive Subjects. The Course will commence as follows:—

On the Evening of Wednesday, the 24th November, the Hon. C. Young will lecture on the *Pleasures of Science*. 1st December, do. on do.

15th December, Mr. W. Heard, on *Australia*.

22d December, J. B. Cooper, Esq., on *Natural Philosophy*, (Introductory Lecture.)

29th December, do., do.

On Wednesday, the 8th December, a Public Temperance Meeting will be held in the Hall, commencing a 8 p. m. precisely, when the friends of Temperance generally are respectfully invited to attend.

By Order,
W. RENDLE, R. S.

Division Room, Nov. 22, 1852.

Rising Sun Division, No. 2, S. of T.

THE following Course of intellectual Entertainments will take place, in the Division Room, in connection with the above Division, through the ensuing Winter:—

The 1st, 3d, and 4th FRIDAY Evenings of each Month, will be occupied in social DEBATE on a variety of instructive and interesting subjects.

Subject for Friday evening next, Nov. 26—"*Which is most powerful for good—the Pen, or the Sword?*"

On the SECOND FRIDAY in each Month, a LECTURE will be delivered, by a member of the Division. The Lectures will be on the most popular subjects.

The Members of *Rising Sun Division*, and of the Order generally, are respectfully invited to attend, and take part in the various discussions introduced.

☞ Nothing but an unavoidable pressure of Division business, will delay the various discussions, which will commence precisely at Half-past Eight o'clock.

GEO. P. TANTON,
Sec'y P. M. & L. Com.

Nov. 22, 1852.

COAL. COAL.

70 CHALDRON choice *ENGLISH COAL*, for Sale by

THOS. B. TREMAIN.

October 26, 1852.

Three Pounds Reward.

ON SUNDAY last, between the hours of 11 and 12 o'clock, while the Subscriber and her family were absent from home, some evil disposed person or persons forced an entrance into her house, in Kent Street, through the cellar hatch, and having broken open the lock of a closet in the kitchen, stole therefrom the sum of NINE POUNDS. Notice is hereby given, that the above *REWARD* will be paid to any person who will give such information as will lead to the apprehension of the perpetrator or perpetrators of the outrage and robbery.

ELLEN RILEY.

Charlottetown, Nov. 16, 1852. 3w.

Strayed,

FROM the Subscriber—a COW, 8 or 9 years old, with black sides, white face dappled with black, white back dappled, horns turned inwards, and to calve in January. Whoever will give information, either at *Haszard's Gazette* Office or to the Subscriber, where she may be found, will be rewarded for his trouble.

WILLIAM GODKIN.

Charlottetown, Nov. 15, 1852.

TO LET, for a Term of years, as may be agreed upon, with immediate possession, if required that well known DWELLING HOUSE, late in the occupation of ANDREW DUNCAN, Esq.

Application to be made at the Store of

A. & J. DUNCAN, & CO.

October 1, 1852.

To Let.

ON such terms as may be agreed on, an excellent GRIST and SAW MILL, together or separately. For particulars apply to JOHN BEER.

De Sable, Nov. 9, 1852. 3in.

For Sale, or to Let,

THE DWELLING-HOUSE, Out-house, and Premises, and Lot of LAND, in Georgetown, No. 8, Third Range, Letter B. Application to be made to D. WILSON, Charlottetown, or to WILLIAM SANDERSON, Esq., Georgetown.

Nov. 16, 1852.

Poetry.

(From the Working Man's Friend.)

THE COUNTRYMAN'S REPLY
TO THE EXECUTIVE OF THE MILITIA BILL.

So, ye want to catch me, do ye?
Nae! I don't much think ye wool,
Though your scarlet coat and feather
Look so bright and beautiful;
Though ye tell such famous stories
Of the fortunes to be won,
Fightin' in the distant Ingies,
Underneath the burnin' sun.

'Spose I am a tight young feller,
Sound o' limb and all that 'one,
I can't see that that's a reason
Why the scarlet I should wear;
Fustian coat and corded trousers
Seem to suit me quite as well;
Think I doun look badly in 'em,
As my Meary, she can tell!

Sartinly I'd rather keep 'em—
These same limbs you talk about,
Cover'd up in cord and fustian,
Than I'd try to do without:
There's Bill Muggins left our village
Just as sound a man as I;
Now he goes about on crutches,
With a single arm and eye.

To be sure he's got a *medal*,
And some *twenty pounds a-year*
For his health, and strength, and service,
Gover'ment can't call that dear;
Not to reckon one leg shatter'd,
Two ribs broken, one eye lost;
'Fore I went on such a ventur,
I should stop and count the cost.

'Lots o' glory?' lots o' gammon;
As Bill Muggins about that;
He'll tell ye 'taint by no means
Sort o' stuff to make ye fat.
If it was, the private o'ger
Gets of it but precious little,
Why, it's jest like bees a kitchin'
With the sound of a brass kettle.

'Lots o' gold and quick promotion?'
Phew! jest look at William Green,
He's been *fourteen years a fightin'*,
As they call it for the Queen;
Now he comes home invalided,
With a sargeant's rank and pay;
But that he is made a captain,
Or is rich I aint heard say.

'Lots o' fun, and pleasant quarters,
And a so'gers merry life;
All the tradesmen's, farmers' daughters
Wantin' to become my wife!'
Well, I think I'll take the shillin',
Put the ribbons in my hat!
Stop I'm but a country bumpkin,
Yet not quite so green as *that*.

'*Fun?*' a nockin' fellow-creatures
Down like nine-pins, and that era;
Stickin' bag'nets through and through 'em,
Burning', slayin', every where,
'*Pleasant quarters?*'—werry pleasant!
Sleepin' on the field o' battle,
Or in hospital or barricks,
Cramm'd together jest like cattle.

Strut away, then, master sergeant,
Tell your lies as on ye go;
Make your drummers rattle louder,
And your fifers harder blow,
I shant be a 'son o' glory,'
But an honest working man,
With the strength that God has gur me
Doin' all the good I can.

Varieties.

ALL PROGRESS COMPARATIVE.

It is now the fashion to place the golden age of England in times when noblemen were destitute of comforts, the wants of which would be intolerable to a modern footman; when farmers and shopkeepers breakfasted on loaves, the sight of which would cause a riot in a modern workhouse; when men died faster in the purest country air than they now die in the most pestilential lanes of our town, than they now die on the coast of Guinea. We too, shall, in our turn, be out-stripped, and in our turn be envied. It may well be in the 20th century, that the peasant of Dorsetshire may think himself miserably paid with 15s. a-week; that the carpenter of Greenwich may receive 10s. a-day; that labouring men may be as little used to dine without meat as they are to eat rye bread; that sanitary police and medical discoveries may have added several more years to the average length of human life; that numerous comforts and luxuries which are now unknown or confined to a few may be within the reach of every thrifty and diligent workman. And yet it may then be the mode to assert, that the increase of wealth and the progress of science have benefited the few at the expense of the many; and to talk of the reign of Queen Victoria as the time when England was truly merry England, when all classes were bound together by brotherly sympathy, when the rich did not grind the faces of the poor, and the poor did not envy the splendour of the rich.

"Sam," said one little urchin to another, "does your schoolmaster ever give you a reward of merit?" "I suppose he does was the rejoinder; "he gives me a licken every day, and says that I merit two."

A man out west was lately elected constable. He was so overjoyed, that on returning home he proudly looked at his cow exclaiming, Ah, crummie! don't run with Stanley's cow any more—you're no longer a common cow—you're a constable's cow.

Madam, said a boarder to his landlady at breakfast, the other morning, 'your coffee is abominable—it's not settled.' "Indeed coolly retorted the lady. "I think you had better *settle* for the coffee, and then complain.

Old Mrs. Pilkens was reading the foreign news by a late arrival. "Cotton is declining!" exclaimed the old lady. "Well, I thought as much; the last thread I used was remarkably feeble.

In a town in Connecticut, a loafer was brought before a justice for being drunk in the street—the fine being one dollar for each offence. The fine was paid, and next day he was arraigned again. "Now you don't judge, said he, "I know the law—a dollar for each offence—and this is the same old drunk

A man said that the first thing that turned his attention to matrimony, was the neat and skilful manner in which a pretty girl handled a broom. He may see the time when the manner in which that broom is handled will not afford him so much satisfaction.

A horse dealer, who lately effected a sale, was offered a bottle of porter to confess the animal's failings. The bottle was drank, and then he said the horse had but two faults. When turned loose in the field, he was bad to catch, and he was of no use when he was caught.

'Mr. Sigsbee, you said the defendant was in love, how do you know that?' 'He reads a novel upside down, writes poetry in his day book, when it should be cheese. Any other reason?' 'Yes, sir he shaves without lather, and very frequently mistakes the sleeves of his coat for the legs of his pantaloons error that he don't discover till he tried to fasten the tails to his suspenders. The prisoner was sent up" for the balance of the season.

Winter, which strips the leaves from around us, makes us see the distant regions they formerly concealed; so does old age rob us of our enjoyment, only to enlarge the prospect of eternity before us.

"What are the chief ends of man?" asked a Sunday school teacher of one of his pupils. "Head and feet, was the prompt reply.

PROPERTIES for SALE or to LET.

FOR SALE.

284 ACRES of Freehold LAND, situate 3½ miles by water and 4½ miles by land, from Charlottetown, fronting on the Hillsborough River, and also on the Saint Peter's Road. 130 acres are cleared and under good cultivation, the remainder is covered with Firewood.

The whole is well fenced, and large quantities of Sea Weed come on the Shores. There is a Dwelling House and convenient Barn, and Out Houses attached. It is well-watered.

Also, 50 acres of Land adjoining the above, under a Lease at One Shilling per acre, for a long term and is free from any taxes, nearly the whole of which is cleared and under cultivation. The above Land will be sold altogether or in portions, a part of the purchase money will be allowed to remain on Mortgage. For further particulars, apply to James D. Haszard, Esq., or to the Subscriber on the Premises.

NEIL STEWART.

October 18, 1852.

For Sale,

ON Northern division Lot 22, *ONE THOUSAND ACRES* of *LAND*, in portions of 25, 50, or 100 acres at moderate prices.

ALSO,

Several *FARMS*, with part clearances. For further particulars, apply to

ROBERT RENNIE.

Charlottetown, October 25, 1852.

Eligible Building Lots for Sale.

FOR SALE Five eligible Building LOTS anjoining the Tan yard of Mr. Richard Heartz, and running 160 feet on Great George Street, and 84 feet on Fitz Roy Street. For Terms of Sale and plans of the Property, application to be made to T. Heath Haviland, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, at his Office in Queen Square.

September 27, 1852.

FOR SALE.

THE Leasehold Interest of 100 acres of Land situate at Canoe Cove, Lot 65. It fronts on the Gulf Shore, and is distant by the Ferry 12 miles from Charlottetown. The Rent is One Shilling per acre, on a Lease of 999 years. There is a good Dwelling House and two Barns 36 x 25 and 40 x 20. 50 acres are cleared and in good cultivation, remainder covered with good wood. There is a Pump at the door. An abundance of sea-manure can be had on the shore. For further particulars, apply to

ALEXANDER M'NEILL,
On the Premises.

Canoe Cove, Lot 65,
Oct. 7, 1852.

Valuable Freehold Property,

TO BE SOLD, by Private Contract, 388 acres of excellent LAND, 50 of which are clear, the property of the late Dr. Cumming, situate in the immediate vicinity of Georgetown; it abounds with plenty of Timber, Firewood and Longers. For further particulars, apply to

JOHN M'GILL.

May 3, 1852.

TO BE LET OR SOLD,

350 ACRES of LAND, a GRIST MILL, four Houses and other Buildings, situate five and a half miles from Charlottetown on the Malpeq Road.

The whole Estate may be had in one, or the Mill by itself, and the Land in tracts of any size to suit Leaseholders or Purchasers.—For particulars, apply to

WILLIAM CURTIS,
on the premises.

Curtisdale, Aug. 23, 1852.

Freehold Property for Sale.

THAT desirable PROPERTY owned and occupied by the Subscriber, situate on the South Side of the Hillsborough River, immediately opposite to Charlottetown. This Property consists of One hundred acres of LAND, about 40 of which are clear, and in a high state of cultivation; the remainder is covered with WOOD.

The situation of this Property, and its proximity to Charlottetown, render it most desirable for a private Gentleman's residence, or for Mercantile or Agricultural purposes.

—ALSO—

The unexpired term of three years, from the 1st of May next, of 25 acres of LAND adjoining it—most of which are cleared, and under cultivation, together with the buildings there on.

For further particulars, apply to Daniel Brennan, Esquire, Charlottetown, or to the owner on the Premises.

JAMES WALSH.

Charlottetown Ferry, Oct. 25, 1852.

TO LET on Lease, with liberty to purchase, if so required, part of the Lands belonging to the Subscriber, known as the "Ekers" Estate, situate at the Eastern extremity of Charlottetown, comprising Eleven Town Lots and portions of Two Common Lots. This Property has been laid off into Building Lots, and will be let by private contract agreeably to a plan to be seen at the Office of John Longworth, Esq.

W. S. LONGWORTH.

Charlottetown, January 6, 1852.

To be Let.

THE lower part of the New TEMPERANCE HALL in this Town, comprising one spacious Room feet, by feet, and four small Rooms suitable for Public Offices, each feet, by feet. There is also a commodious and excellent Cellar under the Building, two-thirds of which will also be let on reasonable terms. For further particulars, apply to Messrs. H Haszard, W. Heard, G. Beer, or to

JAS. B COOPER, Secy.

Charlottetown, Aug. 2, 1852.

Valuable Pasture Lot for Sale.

TO be Sold by private Contract, that beautifully situated plot of ground, the property of John Nicholl, being pasture Lot No. 530 in the Royalty of Charlottetown, comprising 20 acres of excellent LAND with the Buildings thereon. This Property is well enclosed, and for the most part with a dyke fence; and the greater part of it is cleared and under cultivation.

The property can be viewed at any time on application to John Nicholl on the premises.

An unquestionable Title will be made to the purchaser, and possession can be had at once. For terms and further particulars, apply to John Longworth, Esq., Barrister at Law.

Charlottetown, Aug. 24th 1852.

CIRCULAR.

THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully inform their friends, that they are established in the City of Boston as

General Commission Merchants.

are prepared, with the usual facilities, to receive and sell all descriptions of Merchandize, on the most favourable terms. They also purchase and ship all description of Merchandize, and from daily experience in the Market, will enable them to meet the wishes of their friends.

The consignments of Vessels for Sale, Freight, or Charter, will receive prompt attention. Insurance on all Property effected on the lowest terms. From long experience in Foreign and Domestic Trade, we confidently offer our services in all the departments of a General Mercantile Business.

THOMAS SLEATER & CO.
Foster's Wharf.

Boston, Sept. 24, 1852.

Just Published,

Under the Sanction of the Colonial Legislature,

A MAP OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND,

By George Wright, Esq. Surveyor General.

THIS MAP comprises the latest Topographical information afforded by the Surveyor General's Office, and other authentic sources; the sea coast, rivers, &c., being laid down from the Survey recently completed by Captain H. W. Bayfield, R. N. It is the largest Map of the Island which has yet been engraved, and, in addition to the usual information afforded by publications of the kind, it gives the names of the principal Proprietors,—the Population of each Town and Township,—the Soundings of the Coast and Harbors,—the time of High Water at the full and change, with the rise of water at spring and neap tides, at the principal harbors and points of the coast, &c., &c. For Sale by the Subscriber.

HENRY STAMPER.

Nov. 15, 1852.

PATENT ARTIFICIAL SLATE.

And Unchangeable Metallic Paints:
PROOF AGAINST FIRE & WATER!

Manufactured by the Patentee, in Colchester, Nova Scotia.

THE ARTIFICIAL SLATE is the product of a mixture of mineral substances known to be the best non-conductors of heat as well as the most indestructible; the Chemical affinity of which converts the surface of materials covered, into a *Coating of Actual Slate—Proof* against FIRE and WATER. Thus the laws of nature are made to accomplish results as surprising as they are useful, by rendering Wooden fabrics as durable as brick or Stone, and less pervious to moisture, and consequently preventing decay and destruction from corroding influences hitherto supposed unattainable.

The principal ingredients are Alumina, Silica and the Oxides of Iron. The adhesive quality of the latter not only binds and attracts the particles together, but the substance covered also. The longer exposed to the weather the more powerful the attraction, and consequently the harder the *Slate*. As various shades of colour are obtained, Brick buildings may be made impervious to moisture, and the fashionable colours of either *Free Stone* or *Granite*. The oil must be evaporated by the action of the weather before it is *Fire proof*, which will take from nine to twelve months.

The METALLIC PAINTS, *Purple* and *Red*, are offered as *Weather and Water Proof solely*. Their base being Iron, secludes them from Galvanic action so fatal to lead and other Paints on *Iron* work—and their chemical combination makes it impossible, that any change should take place from atmospheric influence or the action of Salt Water and Sulphureted hydrogen so prevalent in Sea Ports and Tidal Harbours. They surpass all Paints yet discovered in *Cheapness and Durability*, which render them pre-eminently adapted to the covering of all kinds of Iron work, such as *Shipping, Mills, Bridges, Steam Machinery, Railway Cars, and Iron Railing*. The METALLIC PAINTS have been analysed by Professor Hayes of Boston. The following is an extract from his Certificate:—"As a permanent pigment, this mineral must rank with the most *indestructible and unchangeable* bases. For covering Metallic Ware, its composition shows that it is eminently fitted.

(Signed) AUGT. A. HAYS, *State Assayer.*"

Directions.—Artificial Slate. Mix the powder with pure Boiled Linseed Oil and a little Spirits Turpentine to the consistency of very thick Paint; and apply with a common Brush, being careful to keep the mixture well stirred while putting it on. One pound will cover ten square feet with two Coats.

If Shingles have been on for years, it will be necessary to sweep off the moss and lint with a stiff broom; two or three coats of this material will make a perfect Slate Roof, proof against Fire and Water.

Fredericton, N. B., Nov. 13, 1850.

Mr. J. W. Irish.

Dear Sir,—Please send us two more barrels of your Artificial Slate. We have seen some of the good effects of it at the last fire. Stime of the Roofs covered with it did not catch at all, and when the walls were burnt some of the roofs came down in one piece, and others were the means of saving the building, especially one roof alongside of the Bank B. N. A., which also was one means of saving the Bank.

Please see that it is on board of the first boat, as it might be neglected and stored.

Your obedient Servants,
STEWART & NEILL.

St. John, N. B., July 20, 1850.

John Ross, Esq., *Patentee of the Purple Metallic Iron Paint.*

Sir,—I have just painted a new Ship with your Metallic Iron Paint, and I have much pleasure in stating that I never painted a Ship with so small a quantity of Paint and Oil, and look so well. From its adhesive qualities and the manner it covers the wood, I have no doubt but it will be more durable and much cheaper than any other paint used for such purposes, and would recommend it to the public generally.

Yours, &c.
ROBERT G. MORAN.

Ross' Metallic Paints.—We have already called public attention to the high estimation in which the Metallic Paints, manufactured by John Ross, Esq., Truro, are held by those who have had occasion to use them. Certificates of a highly satisfactory character in praise of these articles of Provincial manufacture appear elsewhere, in this issue, and from information afforded by parties who have similarly applied them, we can safely endorse the opinions therein contained.—*Halifax Sun.*

☞ The METALLIC PAINTS are mixed and put on like an ordinary paint.

JOHN ROSS, Patentee.

Agents for Prince Edward Island, Geo. T. Haszard, Queen Square, Kenneth M'Kenzie, Pownal Street.

Charlottetown, Oct. 8, 1851.

A CARD.

MRS. WINSLOW TO THE LADIES.

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

Price, 25 cents per bottle.

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

CURTIS & PERKINS,
Druggists, Bangor, Me

WONDER OF THE WORLD.

Gravel Cured of five years standing.

Messrs. Curtis & Perkins, Bangor, Me.

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

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

Miles Staples.

Prospect, Me., Jan. 29, 1851.

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

Charles Clifford,
Hannah Clifford,
Stanton Ellis.

Doctor Toby, a regular practising Physician, of East Machias, writes us under date of March 20, 1847:

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

The Doctor first made use of it in his own case, for a severe sprain in the shoulder, caused by the upsetting of a stage, and found immediate relief, and has since used it in his practice.

Read the following. It speaks for itself.

RHEUMATISM CURED.

I certify, that I was afflicted with a violent Rheumatic pain in the small of my back, which entirely disabled me, so that I could not get up without the greatest pain and effort; nor could I walk without a cane, and but very little with. I applied Doctor Johnson's Anodyne Liniment, or Liquid Opodeldoc, and several other remedies, without any relief. After suffering in this way about a week, I purchased a bottle of *Cramp and Pain Killer*, prepared by Curtis & Perkins, Bangor, and after *three applications* was entirely relieved and free from pain, and am now entirely well. I also cured a friend of mine, who had been suffering for a long time with a lame side, with the same bottle. I believe it the best medicine in the world, and am happy to add my testimony in its favour.

Oliver Towers.

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

Price 25 cents per bottle. For Sale by

Wm. R. WATSON.

Charlottetown, June 14, 1852.

REMOVAL.
Mrs. SELDON

GRATEFULLY acknowledges the liberal patronage received from her friends, and begs to inform them, that she has removed to that commodious House, opposite the New Temperance Hall, where she trusts, by keeping on hand a supply of the best *GINGER BEER, LEMON SYRUP, &c.*, to merit a continuance of their favors. Families, Picnic Parties, &c., supplied with any quantity. A few respectable BOARDERS can be accommodated.

Nov. 3, 1852.

IS HERE YOUR REMEDY!

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

A MOST MIRACULOUS CURE OF BAD LEGS, AFTER 43 YEARS' SUFFERING.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. William Galpin, of 70, Saint Mary's Street, Weymouth, dated May 15, 1851.

To Professor Holloway,

Sir,—At the age of 18 my wife (who is now 61) caught a violent cold, which settled in her legs, and ever since that time they have been more or less sore, and greatly inflamed. Her agonies were distressing, and for months together she was deprived entirely of rest and sleep. Every remedy that medical men advised was tried, but without effect; her health suffered severely, and the state of her legs was terrible. I had often read your Advertisements, and advised her to try your Pills and Ointment; and, as a last resource, after every other remedy had proved useless, she consented to do so. She commenced six weeks ago, and, strange to relate, is now in good health. Her legs are painless, without seam or scar, and her sleep sound and undisturbed. Could you have witnessed the sufferings of my wife during the last 43 years, and contrasted them with her present enjoyment of health, you would indeed feel delighted in having been the means of so greatly alleviating the sufferings of a fellow creature.

(Signed) WILLIAM GALPIN.

A PERSON 70 YEARS OF AGE CURED OF A BAD LEG, OF THIRTY YEARS' STANDING.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Wm. Abbs, Builder of Gas Works, of Rushcliffe, near Huddersfield, dated May 31, 1851.

To Professor Holloway.

Sir,—I suffered for a period of thirty years from a bad leg, the result of two or three different accidents at Gas Works; accompanied by scorbutic symptoms. I had recourse to a variety of medical advice, without deriving any benefit, and was even told that the leg must be amputated; yet, in opposition to that opinion, your Pills and Ointment have effected a complete cure in so short a time, that few who had not witnessed it would credit the fact.

(Signed) WILLIAM ABBS.

The truth of this statement can be verified by Mr. W. P. England Chemist, 12, Market Street, Huddersfield.

A DREADFUL BAD BREAST CURED IN ONE MONTH.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. Frederick Turner, of Edenhurst, Kent, dated December 14, 1850.

To Professor Holloway,

Dear Sir,—My wife had suffered from Bad Breasts for more than six months, and during the whole period had the best medical attendance, but all to no use. Having before healed an awful wound in my own leg by your unrivalled medicine, I determined again to use your Pills and Ointment, and therefore gave them a trial in her case, and fortunate it was, I did so, for in less than a month a perfect cure was effected, and the benefit that various other branches of my family have derived from their use is really astonishing. I now strongly recommend them to all my friends.

(Signed) FREDRICK TURNER.

A WONDERFUL CURE OF A DANGEROUS SWELLING OF THE KNEE.

Copy of a letter from John Forfar, an Agriculturist, residing at Newborough, near Hexham, dated May 15, 1850.

To Professor Holloway,

Sir,—I was afflicted with a swelling on each side of the leg, rather above the knee, for nearly two years, which increased to a great size. I had the advice of three eminent Surgeons here, and was an inmate of the Newcastle infirmary for four weeks. After various modes of treatment had been tried, I was discharged as incurable. Having heard so much of your Pills and Ointment, I determined to try them, and in less than a month, I was completely cured. What is more remarkable I was engaged twelve hours a day in the Hay Harvest, and although I have followed my laborious occupation throughout the winter, I have had no return whatever of my complaint.

(Signed) JOHN FORFAR.

AN INFLAMMATION IN THE SIDE PERFECTLY CURED.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Francis Arnot, of Breakhouse, Lothian Road, Edinbro', dated April 29th, 1851.

To Professor Holloway,

Sir,—For more than twenty years my wife has been subject, from time to time, to attacks of inflammation in the side, for which she was bled and blistered to a great extent; still the pain could not be removed. About four years ago, she saw in the papers, the wonderful cures effected by your Pills and Ointment, and thought she would give them a trial. To her great astonishment and delight, she got immediate relief from their use, and after persevering for three weeks, the pain in her side was completely cured, and she has enjoyed the best of health for the last four years.

(Signed) FRANCIS ARNOT.

The Pills should be used conjointly with the Ointment in most of the following cases:—

Bad Legs	Chiego-foot	Fistulas	Sore throats
Bad Breasts	Chilblains	Gout	Skin diseases
Burns	Chapped-hands	Glandular	Scurvy
Bunions	Corns (Soft)	Swellings	Sore heads
Bites of Moschetoes and Sand-Flies	Cancers	Lumbago	Tumours
	Contracted &	Piles	Ulcers
Cocoa-Bay	Stiff joints	Rheumatism	Wounds
	Elephantiasis	Scalds	Yaws
		Sore Nipples	

Sold by the Proprietor at 244 Strand (near Temple Bar) London, and by GEO. T HASZARD, Agent for P. E. Island, in Boxes and Pots, at 2s, 5s, 8s, and 20s each. There is a very considerable saving in taking the larger sizes.

N. B. Directions for the guidance of Patients are affixed to each Pot or Box.

FIRE! FIRE!! FIRE!!!

SECURE YOUR PROPERTY AT A SAVING OF FIFTY PER CENT.

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

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

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

April 6, 1852.

National Loan Fund Life and Equitable Fire Insurance Companies of London,

Incorporated by Acts of Parliament.

BOARD of DIRECTORS of Fire Insurance for P. E. Island. *T. H. Haviland, Esq., Hon. Charles Hensley, P. Longworth, Esq., Robert Hutchinson, Esq., Thomas Dawson, Esq.*

Detached Risks taken at considerably reduced premium.

Forms of Application, and all other information, may be obtained from the Subscriber, at his Office, Charlottetown.

L. W. GALL, Agent.

To the Tenants on Lots 9 & 61.

THE Subscriber having, by Power of Attorney, dated the 6th day of March, 1851, been appointed Agent to take charge of LOTS 9 & 61, in this Island, the Property of *Lawrence Sullivan Esq.*, notifies the Tenants on those Townships, that all rents, and Arrears of Rent, due on the said Property, are required to be paid to him forthwith, he alone being authorized to receive the same.

JAMES YEO.

Port Hill, April 9, 1851.

Steamer "ROSE."

THE Steamer "ROSE," during the remainder of this season after the 1st of November, will leave Charlottetown for Pictou every Tuesday and Thursday morning, at six o'clock, instead of Ten o'clock as heretofore.

THOMAS OWEN, Manager.

Charlottetown, October 25, 1852.

Printed by James D. Haszard, at his Office, Queen Square Charlottetown.

Ha

VOL. 22.

Miscellane

GUENON ON MIL

The following letter from a farm
singular book we commend to the
engaged or interested in rearing C

Chad's Ford, Bra

To the Editor of the A

It has been about six years, I
led "A Treatise on Milch Cows,"
translated from the French by N
published in this country. It pu
of ascertaining the milking quali
ner of growth of the hair on the
thighs.

The author asserts, that not
distinguished by this rule, from
the shades of difference can be th
certainty. Of course, allowance
ences in age, size, food, &c. A
be any natural connection betwe
the cows and the growth of the
ers and dairymen, in this part o
disposed to rate this as one of t
age is so remarkably prolific;
to bear, in numbers and impu
same proportion to the number
entific discoverers that they hav
A brief examination and tria
grain from the *chaff*. The fals
accepted, to become, in *its* turn
discoveries.

Years of trial have sanctione
of Mr. Guenon to a share of the
which is accorded to those bene
cover important truth in scienc

In the eastern portion of Che
are many extensive and fertile
and skilful dairymen, who supp
with fresh butter, milk and cre
ry of Mr. Guenon would be of
Some of them commenced with
creey, lest they should be lau
for their credulity, to compare
cows with the drawings in the
matter speedily and fairly, for
are his best milkers. Soon th
tive. It was to conceal this
those who might become their
cows. For, in every case, the
book as good cows, were foun
tural marks on the best milke
vestigations have shown the
called here, is true in the min
roughly tested by many of o
and farmers, who, being actu
to advance their own interest
careful and candid examinati
tigates the subject, becomes c
portance. Some of my nei
herds, by buying the best ma
are brought here in droves fr
very best marked cows are f
escutcheon may be distinguis
tion of the rule to the selecti
ing, will give an abundance

The mark is equally plain,
ers are thus enabled to pro
selection of animals to breed
cow in our section of the co
50 per cent. over one not we
of apparently equal value.
luable discovery, I have sa
Holcom, of Delaware, L. P.
where, a few superior mark
Durhams, for breeding pu
known physiological law, t
rent, of both sexes, who e
however much they may di
pect to raise some chice m
hear the result of the experi

It is my intention to exhi
bition, some well-marked h
crib or bin for hay, &c., su
naged barnyard in our Cou
in general use elsewhere.

From Chambers

ADMI

Blake was now the obse
most of his compeers, he
tages for purposes of self
He kept aloof from the
ed at his post, 'doing his
distance from Westminste
half his claims, were ask
nours and rewards from
Nor, indeed, did he at an
party, but loudly disprov
This, coupled with influe
servedly great, made hi
well and his party; and
anxiety to keep him r
tion, that the hero of Ta
chief naval command.

Hitherto, and for yea
modern, as Macaulay po
tween the military and n
Pompey and Agrippa, h
at Flodden, the right wi
admiral, 'and the French
nae, &c. Accordingly
cific government at Tau
ral and Admiral at Sea,
neral of the fleet.' Tw
in the command; but B
cognised as *primus inter*
plorable need of reform
Blake, from the very d
for the well-being of hi
almost adoring attachm
alone as England's mod
louay dogged the steps
of him, both then and
The tremendous power
State, he exercised wit
startling politicians an
bold and open tactics,
pa this in diplomacy.
with extreme poverty
viate and disprove the