UR REMEDY!

S OINTMENT.

URE OF BAD LEGS, AFTER SUFFERING.

William Galpin, of 70, *Saint th, dated May* 15, 1851.

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

ed) WILLIAM GALPIN.

GE CURED OF A BAD LEG, OF ARS' STANDING.

Vm. Abbs, Builder of Gas Ovens, rsfield, dated May 31, 1851.

f thirty years from a bad leg, the result nts at Gas Works; accompanied by ourse to a variety of medical advice, d was even told that the leg must be that opinion, your Pills and Ointment o short a time, that few who had not wit-

) WILLIAM ABBS.

n be verified by Mr. W. P. England, dderfield.

AST CURED IN ONE MONTH.

r. Frederick Turner, of Penshurst, December 13, 1850.

ffered from Bad Breasts for more than le period had the best medical attend- before healed an awful wound in my own I determined again to use your Pills and hem a trial in her case, and fortunate it month a perfect cure was effected, and ranches of my family have derived from I now strongly recommend them to all

FREDRICK TURNER.

A DANGEROUS SWELLING OF E KNEE.

orfar, an Agriculturist, residing at exham, dated May 15, 1850.

swelling on each side of the leg, rather years, which increased to a great size. nt Surgeons here, and was an inmate of r weeks. After various modes of treat- charged as incurable. Having heard so ent, I determined to try them, and in tely cured. What is more remarkable day in the Hay Harvest, and although I cupation throughout the winter, I have complaint.

ed) JOHN FORFAR.

THE SIDE PERFECTLY CURED.

Mr. Francis Arnot, of Breahouse, bro', dated April 29*th*, 1851.

y years my wife has been subject, from ammation in the side, for which she was tent; still the pain could not be removed. in the papers, the wonderful cures effect- , and thought she would give them a trial. l delight, she got immediate relief from ng for three weeks, the pain in her side e has enjoyed the best of health for the

ed) FRANCIS ARNOT.

conjointly with the Ointment in most of

Fistulas	Sore throats
Gout	Skin diseases
nds Glandular	Scurvy
) Swellings	Sore heads
Lumbago	Tumours
& Piles	Ulcers
s Rheumatism	Wounds
sis Scalds	Yaws
Sore Nipples	

244 Strand (near Temple Bar) London, and Agent for P. E. Island, in Boxes and Pots, There is a very considerable saving in

ndance of Patients are affixed to each Pot

OATS.

been for several years employed in ing, and Pleasure BOATS of all kinds, for the generous support he has hitherto nd to notify his friends and the Public at eparations for a larger and more extend- he purpose of accommodating persons in n with Orders, Mr. James Purdie, Mer- wson, of the Steamer *Rose*, have kindly gents there. Boats of any description, either Clinker or Carvel), delivered in e, with promptitude. Workmanship and best description. Produce or Cattle if desired.

CHARLES M'QUARRIE.

52.

of about 14 or 15 years of age, may find n as above.

DOR HERRINGS.

undred Barrels of Labrador HERRINGS, or Firewood will be taken in payment.

THOMAS DODD.

RY STABLES,

intends keeping good Horses, Sleighs, hich he offers to the Public for hire on low

tabling, and the greatest care taken with to his charge.

mperance Hall, Grafton Street.

WILLIAM JAKEMAN.

ld take the opportunity of informing his ose Debts have been some time standing, d by their making an early settlement; s against him will please forward them as

AUSTRALIA.

subscriber will despatch a BRIG of 230 tons t at Lloyd's), coppered, for the above Port Charlottetown on or about the TENTH K next, should a sufficient number of PAS- engers provided with good accommodation, ish Parliament, and found in all Provisions, perienced SURGEON. Passage—£25 Ster-

W. WELSH.

6.

ELS WANTED.

EE VESSELS, of from Forty to Sixty tons

JAMES N. HARRIS.

6, 1852.

, HAZZARD, at his Office, Queen Square

Hazzard's Gazette.

VOL. 22. CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, TUESDAY, MAY 11, 1852. NO. 1157.

Legislative Proceedings.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

CONDENSED REPORT.

TUESDAY, March 30, 1851.

HOUSE IN COMMITTEE ON CERTAIN DESPATCHES FROM THE RIGHT HON. EARL GREY—Mr. M'AULAY in the Chair.

One of these Despatches was on the subject of certain Fees, alleged to have been illegally taken by Mr. Haviland as Private Secretary.

After this Despatch had been read, the Hon. Mr. COLES observed; with reference to it, that Earl Grey appeared to think, that as Mr Haviland had acted as Private Secretary, and had, in that capacity, a right, in his (Earl Grey's) opinion, to the Fees on Marriage Licenses; and as the law, with respect to the Fees on Marriage Bonds, was not, perhaps, so clear and explicit as it might have been; it was not altogether unjustifiable in him (Mr. Haviland) to take the Fees thereon, as he had done on Marriage Licences, in his capacity of Private Secretary, particularly as the parties from whom such Fees had been demanded by him, had in no instance, refused to pay them; and that His Lordship thought, the question whether Mr. Haviland had any right to take such Fees, was one between himself and the persons who paid them, and not between him and the Public Treasury, and that such Fees could not, under any circumstances, have been claimed for the Public Treasurer. But with respect to the Fees on Tavern, Pedlars', and Ferry Licences, His Lordship thinks, that the question, whether Mr. Haviland had any right to take them, and in which right he took them, was subject to more doubt than that regarding Marriage Licences; and advises the Assembly to allow the subject to drop, and to rest satisfied with having put an end for the future, to what they regard as an abuse. It is now, continued the honorable member, for the House to decide, whether any further steps shall be taken in the business, or not. We have so far done our duty in prosecuting the enquiry; but I agree with what seems to be the opinion of Earl Grey, that as the Government of the day and the Assembly did not interfere to check or remedy the abuse of which we have complained, we ought not now to exercise all the rigor which we may have it in our power to employ with respect to it. As to the Fees on Marriage Bonds, should the Government actually recover them, they would have to be paid back to the individuals from whom they were at first, taken; I am, therefore, of opinion, that we had better allow that part of the business to rest as it is, between Mr. Haviland and the persons who paid those Fees. But, with respect to the Fees on Tavern, Pedlars, and Ferry Licences, I am clearly of opinion, that they should have been paid into the Treasury, and that Mr Haviland should be called upon to pay over to the Treasurer the amount of Fees, refused by him for granting such Licences while acting as Colonial Secretary. The balance due from him, on that account is, £127 4 5, and I cannot think, he will object to pay it, if required to do so. But if the House are of opinion, that the sum is not worth asking for, let them say so, and there will be an end of the business. The subject has been so often before the House, that there can be no necessity to go further into it now. It is quite plain, that the Salary allowed by law to the Colonial Secretary, when Mr. Haviland held that appointment, was, as now, to be to him (the Colonial Secretary) in lieu of all Fees taken in his Office, which were, therefore, to be paid into the public Treasury; and that consequently, whatever amount of such Fees has been retained by him, should be paid into the Treasury. Throughout the whole of the enquiry, I did no more than, I believe, it to be my duty to do; and now, I wish for no other decision than what may be fair and reasonable. Earl Grey, recommends us to allow the subject to drop; and whether the Committee may determine to proceed further in the business or not I shall acquiesce in their decision, satisfied with having done what, I thought, my duty.

Mr. FRASER said, the subject had been a very disagreeable one, first and last. It had, however, been taken up from motives of public duty; and it was necessary, that it should be finally disposed of in some way or other. He had had, it was true, a good deal to do with the business in the beginning; but he had not been so devoted to it, as it had been alleged he had; and he was not much disposed to have any thing more to do with it. It would be well, he thought, for those who had so much to say on the subject formerly, as well as those who had assisted in drawing the Report, to give their present views of the business.

Hon. Mr. POPE said, he was one of the unfortunate individuals who signed the Report. For the share he had had in it, his views had been grossly misrepresented, and he had been subjected to a great deal of abuse; but, he had chosen to retaliate, those who had assailed him on that account, would, he believed, have had little to congratulate themselves upon in the result. Earl Grey has given it as his opinion, that it will now be best to allow the subject to drop; but my opinion is, that if we believe, there is any thing justly due to the Government from Mr. Haviland, it is our duty to take measures to compel him to refund it.

The Hon. the SPEAKER was of opinion, that the Assembly having for seven years failed to point out and represent the omissions made by Mr. Haviland in the filling up of the Blue Books, the present House had had no right to tax him on that account. He also argued, that the Fee Act of 1843, which was not repealed, recognised the Fees of the Private Secretary; and maintained, that it was quite clear, that if Mr. Haviland prepared certain documents to be laid before the Governor for his signature, he (Mr. Haviland) was entitled to his Fees for having done so. He observed, that it had been argued by some, that, because Mr. Haviland had paid into the Treasury, certain Fees which he had formerly retained, it was a proof that he was not entitled to them, and that he ought, therefore, to pay in the balance retained; but, if he (the Hon. the Speaker), thought he ought not to have so paid in such Fees, his having done so would not alter his (the hon. the Speaker's) opinion concerning them; and neither, he said, ought it to alter the opinion with respect to them of any one around the Table. Earl Grey, he remarked, did not appear to think, that any Fees had been illegally taken by Mr. Haviland, and he (Earl Grey) recommended the Assembly to allow the subject to drop, and he (the hon. the Speaker) was inclined to think, that the wisest course would be, to act in pursuance of His Lordship's recommendation.

Hon. Mr COLES He wished for nothing unreasonable Mr. Haviland knew the law as well as any one; he (Mr. Haviland) retained the Fees on Marriage Licences, but paid those on Tavern Licences into the Treasury, after the subject had been taken up by the Assembly. It was quite clear, that by the law, the Fees paid on all Licences granted in the office of the Colonial Secretary, were to be paid into the Treasury.

Hon. Mr. WARBURTON. The law is not much changed; and I might now, with propriety, take fees for many things which I do, if Mr. Haviland was justified in doing so; but I do not. I think, that where it is quite clear, that any fees retained by Mr. Haviland should have been paid into the Public Treasury, he should now be called upon to pay their amount over to the Treasurer; I will therefore move a Resolution to that effect.

The following is the Resolution which was then submitted by the Hon. Mr. Warburton:

"Whereas the House of Assembly in its last Session, addressed His Excellency, the Lieut-nant Governor, on the subject of certain Fees retained by the late Colonial Secretary, in his alleged capacity of Private Secretary: And whereas His Excellency forwarded the Assembly's Address to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, accompanied by a Report of a Special Committee of the House of Assembly on the same subject, together with Mr. Haviland's answer thereto, in order to obtain His Lordship's opinion on the same: And whereas His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has laid before the House of Assembly, during the present Session, a Despatch addressed to His Excellency by the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for the Colonies, wherein His Lordship has given expression to the following opinions: That the question relating to retention of Fees by the late Colonial Secretary, is one which would have been more properly submitted for the Courts of Law; but that inasmuch as Mr. Haviland acted in the capacity of Private Secretary, the Fee retained by him for Marriage Licences, according to the best opinion he was able to form on the materials before him, 'were rightly claimed;' that as regards the Fees on Marriage Bonds, it is His Lordship's opinion, a question to be settled between Mr. Haviland and the parties who paid those Fees, who might contest the claim of the former to those Fees, if it were an improper one; and that as respects the Fees on Tavern, Pedlar, and Ferry Licences, His Lordship considers Mr. Haviland's claim to them much more doubtful than his claim to the Fees on Marriage Licences, but recommends the Assembly to allow the subject to drop, and to rest satisfied with having put an end, for the future, to what they regard as an abuse: *And whereas* the House of Assembly deems it inexpedient, at this period, to take any steps with the view of enforcing the refunding of Fees exacted upon Marriage Bonds and Licences, the right of the late Colonial Secretary to which is, at least, open to doubt and uncertainty; but that inasmuch as the abolition of an abuse is no justification of an alleged exaction of Fees for Tavern, Pedlar, and Ferry Licences, the absence of any right to which, on the part of Mr. Haviland, is in the opinion of the House of Assembly, unquestionable; *Resolved therefore*, That the House be recommended to address the Government of this Colony, requesting them to take the necessary proceedings to recover from Mr. Haviland, the sum of One hundred and Twenty-seven Pounds, Four Shillings, and Five pence, being the amount of Fees illegally retained by him for granting Tavern, Pedlar, and Ferry Licences."

Mr. LAIRD seconded the Resolution, and in doing so, observed, that Mr. Haviland, by paying into the Treasury the Fees on Tavern, Pedlar, and Ferry Licences, after his attention had been called to the subject, by the proceedings of the Assembly with reference to them, had acknowledged, that he had taken, what he was not entitled to; and no one, therefore, could question the propriety of his being called upon to pay whatever amount of them he might have retained, into the Public Treasury.

Hon Mr. COLES. The Act I find is more explicit than I thought it was. It plainly indicates, that the Bond given by the Tavern-keeper shall be left with the Colonial Secretary, that he may grant a Licence. The words of the Act are, "And such Bond, with the Certificate hereinbefore mentioned, shall be left with the Colonial Secretary at the time of obtaining the Licence." It clearly points out, that the duty is to be performed by the Colonial Secretary; and therefore, it is evident, that the Fee should be paid into the Public Treasury. There can be no doubt concerning it: if there were room for doubt, it would be right that Mr. Haviland should have the benefit of it. I myself have no doubt, as to the illegality of his retention, as Private Secretary, of the other Fees which have been claimed by the House for the Public Treasury; for neither Governor Huntley nor Governor Campbell had a Private Secretary. Still Mr. Haviland may have thought, that he was entitled to those Fees, because the previous Colonial Secretary, Mr. Collins, received them as Private Secretary. But it must be remembered, that the law was changed in Mr. Haviland's time, and although he may have thought himself entitled to those Fees, the law, I think, would determine otherwise. The honorable member then proposed amending the Resolution by the omission of the word "illegally," observing, that the expression was too strong, and that he was very far from wishing, that any undue censure should be conveyed by the language of the Resolution.

Mr. LAIRD objected to the proposed amendment, that if the Fees were not illegally taken, the House could have no claim to them.

On motion by the Hon. Mr COLES, the Resolution was then amended by adding at the end, "while acting as Colonial Secretary."

The House having been resumed, the foregoing Resolution was reported: and, when the Hon. the SPEAKER was about to put the question thereon:—

Mr. PALMER rose and said: In one part of the Resolution there is a mis-recital, if not a misstatement of Earl Grey's words. In the Resolution it is said, "that as respects the Fees on Tavern, Pedlar, and Ferry Licences, His Lordship considers Mr. Haviland's claim to them *much more doubtful* than his claim to the Fees on Marriage Licences;" but His Lordship says "*may be subject to more doubt*;" and I move, that the exact words be inserted.

This motion met with no opposition, and the Resolution was amended accordingly.

Mr. PALMER then moved a further amendment to the said Resolution, by leaving out all after the words "*abuse*" at the end of the third paragraph, and substituting the following:

"*Resolved therefore*, That it is inexpedient for this House to take any further proceedings respecting the right to the Fees in question, unless in such a manner as to obtain a judicial decision thereupon in the Supreme Court of Judicature in this Island."

The House divided on the motion of amendment:

Yeas: Messrs. Palmer M'Aulay, Montgomery, and Haviland.
Nays: Hobbes. Messrs. Whelan, Jardine, Coles, Pope, and Warburton, Messrs. Fraser, Clark, Mooney, Beaton, M'Neill, and Laird.

So it passed in the negative.

The question being then put, that the said Resolution, as amended, be agreed to, the House again divided:

Yeas—11.—Nays—4.

So it was carried in the affirmative, and Resolved accordingly.

The Hon Colonial Secretary, Mr. Fraser, and Mr. Laird were then appointed a Committee to prepare and report the draft of an Address to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, pursuant to the said Resolution.

The Hon. COLONIAL SECRETARY, from the Committee appointed to prepare and report the draft of an Address to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, pursuant to the Resolution adopted by the House yesterday, on the subject of certain Despatches, presented to the House on the seventh of February last, presented to the House the draft of an Address, as prepared by the Committee, which was agreed to by the House, and is as follows:

To His Excellency Sir Alexander Bannerman, Knight, Lieutenant Governor, &c., &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY;

The House of Assembly having had under their consideration, a Despatch from the Right Honorable Earl Grey, Her Majesty's late Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, dated, Downing Street, 21st November, 1851, relative to certain Fees taken and retained by Mr. Haviland, the late Colonial Secretary, as Private Secretary's Fees—have, on mature deliberation, come to the conclusion, that the said Fees were illegally retained, and have, in consequence, felt it their duty to adopt a Resolution—a copy of which is herewith annexed—desiring that the necessary proceedings be taken by your Excellency's Government, to recover from Mr. Haviland the sum of £127 4s. 5½d., being the amount of a certain description of Fees mentioned in the said Resolution.

The House of Assembly, therefore, respectfully request, that Your Excellency will cause instructions to be given in compliance with the within mentioned Resolution.

Ordered, That the same Committee who prepared the Address, be a Committee to wait on His Excellency with the same.

ORANGE LODGE,

FRIDAY, April 2.

The Hon. the SPEAKER having asked whether any new business was to be brought before the House this Session,

Hon. Mr. COLES rose and said, he believed there were no new Bills to be introduced; but he had been applied to, to bring in a Bill to prevent the formation of *Secret Societies* in the Colony, on the ground that one such Society, under the name of an *Orange Lodge*, either was already organised in Charlottetown, or was about to be so, and the but too well-founded apprehension, that such a Society were permitted to organize itself, its operation would very materially affect the confidence which individual portions of our community have hitherto happily reposed in each other; if it did not occasion a positive and very serious intervention to the social and friendly relations existing between them, and which every true friend to the general well-being of the Colony, would sincerely desire to see perpetuated. It was well known what serious evils had proceeded from the toleration of such societies in other countries; where their operation had, too frequently, struck at the very root of all social order, peace, and confidence; where their proceedings had not only provoked feelings of determined hostility, but had occasioned collisions and outrages, which had frequently terminated in bloodshed and murder. The community of Prince Edward Island, however, had, hitherto, happily known nothing of the evils produced by the conflict which appear to be the natural consequences of the suspicions and hatred engendered and fostered in all communities in which the organization and operations of such societies are tolerated; and he hoped, such evils would never be known by actual experience among us. We now live happily together, under a representative constitution and form of government; the operations of which, make no offensive or unjust distinctions with respect to country, creed, or sect; but, in and under which, the interests of all are duly represented and cared for; and, concluded the honorable member, there is, I trust, too much good sense and feeling amongst us, to allow this most desirable state of social harmony and confidence to be interrupted or disturbed, by the formation of such a Society as that to which I have particularly alluded; but, should it unfortunately be otherwise, and an *Orange Lodge* be proved to be actually in existence amongst us, I pledge myself as a member of the Government, to be prepared, against the opening of next Legislative Session, to bring in a Bill for the effectual suppression of all such Secret Societies, as may be in existence in the Colony, and for the prevention of their organization for the future.

From late English Papers.

(*From the London Times, April* 7.)

PARTICULARS OF THE WRECK OF THE BRITISH STEAM-FRIGATE BIRKENHEAD.—LOSS OF 454 LIVES!

Another terrible disaster has happened at sea. At 2 o'clock, in the morning of the 26th February, Her Majesty's steamer, the Birkenhead, was wrecked between two and three miles from the shore of Southern Africa. The exact spot at which the calamity happened, was Point Danger. Off this point she struck upon a reef of sunken rocks. The ship was steaming eight and a half knots at the time The water was smooth and the sky serene, but the speed at which the vessel was passing through the water proved her destruction. The rock penetrated through her bottom just aft the foremast, and in twenty minutes' time, there were a few floating spars and a few miserable creatures clinging to them, and this was all that remained of the Birkenhead.—*Of* 638 *person who had left Simon's Bay in the gallant ship but a few hours before, only* 184 *remain to tell the tale. No less than* 454 *Englishmen have come to so lamentable an end.*

There is no mystery about the calamity. We are not left, as in the case of the Amazon, to conjecture the origin of disaster. Just what happened to the Orion off the Scottish coast, or to the Great Liverpool off Finisterre, has happened now. Captain Salmond, the officer in command, anxious to shorten the run to Algoa Bay as much as possible, and more than was prudent, hugged the shore too closely Four hundred and fifty-four person have lost their lives in consequence of his temerity. As soon as the vessel struck upon the rocks, the rush of water was so great, that the men on the lower troop deck were drowned in their hammocks. Theirs was the happier fate; at least, they were spared the terrible agony of the next twenty minutes. At least, the manner of death was less painful than with the others, who were first crushed beneath the falling spars and funnel, and then swept away to be devoured by the sharks, who were prowling round the wreck. From the moment the ship struck, all appears to have been done that human courage or coolness could effect. The soldiers were mustered on the after-deck. The instinct of discipline was stronger even than the instinct of life. The men fell into place as coolly as on the parade ground. They were told-off into reliefs, and sent—some to the chain-pumps, some to the paddle-box boats.—Capt. Wright, of the ninety-first regiment, who survives to relate the dreadful scene, tells us:—

"Every man did as he was directed, and there was not a cry or murmur among them, until the vessel made her final plunge. I could not name any individual officer, who did more than another. *All received their orders, and had them carried out, as if the men were embarking instead of going to the bottom; there was only this difference—that I never saw any embarkation conducted with so little noise or confusion.*"

Poor fellows! Had they died in battle-field, and in their country's cause, their fate would have excited less poignant regret; but there is something inexpressibly touching in the quiet, unflinching resolution of so many brave hearts, struggling manfully to the last, against an inevitable disaster. *It is gratifying, also, to add, that the women and children were all saved.* They had been quietly collected under the poop awning, and were as quietly got over the ship's side, and passed into the cutter. The boat stood off about 150 yards from the ill-starred Birkenhead, and all were saved. There is not the name of a single woman or child upon the list of persons who perished. One gig and two cutters were all that could be rendered available.

In one account, we find that when the men were ordered to get the paddle-box boats out, the pin of the davits was rusted in, and could not be got out. Captain Wright, on the other hand, tells us, that when the funnel went over the side, it carried away the starboard paddle-box and boat, and that the other paddle-box boat capsized as it was being lowered. Of the 184 persons who were saved, 116 made their escape in the three boats which succeded in getting clear of the wreck.

Annexed are the names of the military officers drowned:—

Lieut. Col, Seaton, 74th Regiment; Lieuts G. W. Robinson, A H. Booth, Ensign Boyland, 73d Regt.; Ensign Metford, 6 Regt. Ensign Russell, and Cornet Rolt.

The following are the names of the naval officers lost:—

Mr. R. Salmond, master commanding; Mr. W. Brodie, master; Mr. R. D. Speer, second master; Mr. J. O. D. Davies, second master; Mr. W. Whyham, chief engineer; Mr C. W. Hare, master's assistant; Mr. James M Clymont, assistant engineer; Mr. Deeley, assistant engineer; Mr. T. Harris, Boatswain; Mr. James Robers, carpenter.

Never was destruction more sudden or more complete. Within fifteen minutes after the vessel struck, the bow broke short off Five minutes more elapsed, and the hull of the vessel went in two, crossways, just abaft the engine-room. The stern part of the vessel immediately surged, filled, and went down. The only hope of the survivors lay in the main-topsail yard, which still showed above water. There were some fragments of the forecastle deck still floating about; there were a few spars, and drift wood. About forty-five people clung to the yard, and after remaining there, until 2 o'clock the following afternoon, were picked off by the Lioness, a schooner which was providentially at hand. Captain Wright, asserts, that of the 200 persons, more or less, who were clinging to the drift wood, when he got away, nearly every man might have been saved, had one of the ship's boats done her duty. Into this boat, the assistant surgeon had got, with eight men. They immediately pulled away, and landed about 15 miles from the vessel.

The fact appears to have been, that the poor creatures who were clinging to the drift wood, had been carried by the swell in the direction of Point Danger. There they got entangled among the seaweed, which at this point of the coast is thick and of immense length. Captain Wright's opinion is, that had not the assistant-surgeon carried off the boat, or even, had the boat pulled back to the scene of the disaster, after landing the medical gentleman in safety, the majority of these persons might have been picked off the sea-weed. It only remains for us to to mention here, that Captain Salmond, who appears to have done his duty after the vessel struck, has not survived the calamity. When last seen alive, he was swimming from the stern-post of the ship, which had just gone down, to a portion of the forecastle-deck, which was floating about 20 yards from the main body of the wreck; something struck him on the back of the head, and he never rose again.

SHOCK OF AN EARTHQUAKE.—A few minutes before six o'clock, A. M., on Saturday, April 3, a slight shock of an earthquake was felt in this locality Many residents of Clifton, Cotham, and Kingsdown, as well as in the city, (Bristol,) were surprised at the shaking of their houses in an unusual a manner, and in consequence some little alarm was caused among timid persons, but as there was no recurrence of the shock, all fear was speedily dissipated. The shock was felt not only at Bristol and vicinity, but at Wells and Cheddar, and I have no doubt at many other places in Somersetshire and adjoining counties.

THE NATIONAL DEBT.—The commissioners for the reduction of the national debt have given notice, that the sum of £681,599 1s. 2d., being one-fourth part of the said surplus revenue, of the year ending 5th January, of £2,726,396 4s. 10d., will be applied, between the 7th of April and the 5th of July, to the following purposes, namely, to be applied to the purchase of stock, £681,599 1s. 2d.; interest on account of donations, &c., £2,287 8s. 5d.

AUSTRALIA.

THE AUSTRALIAN DIGGINGS.—*Melbourne, Dec.* 4, 1851. The whole frame-work of society, as far as labor is concerned, is quite broken up, the whole mass of the working classes having forsaken their ordinary occupations for gold digging, and any that are left are obtaining wages more than equal to the average earnings of the diggers, although for many weeks, the success of the latter has certainly been most extraordinary, and such as the whole history of the gold-digging could not produce the like of, since the world began. I am under the mark, when I say that the weekly yield of Mount Alexander is 100,000 pounds; the Himalaya is fixed to sail about the 14th, and she will take a quantity of gold that will astonish Old England. There are great doubts about the possibility of securing the harvest. One man—a ship captain—brought down £880 in three weeks' work.

December 22nd.—A few of the ships have a quarter of their crews on board—some not a single hand. Cartage, which was a 1s. per load last year, is now 8s. and 5s., and labor of all descriptions has advanced at the same rate. This all arises from the discovery of gold in large quantities almost all over the district. It is coming in at two or three tons per week. The Melbourne, sailing this evening, takes £300,000. In the opinion of most people here, the quantity is inexhaustible. The price we are now giving is £2 17s. per ounce for what we consider almost pure gold. At present we cannot get lighters to convey the goods from the bay to the town. We trust you will send us large numbers of emigrants.—*London Times.*

Among the lumps found is one weighing 341 ounces, and estimated to contain thirty-three ounces of pure gold. Another piece of ore weighed 90 ounces, and another 82. The precious metal is found mostly near the surface.—The largest lumps are jammed in the crevices of rocks. The total yield of the diggings in the first three months was $3,500,000. The nominal price of gold at Melbourne has varied from £3 to £3 3s per ounce; the banks, however, will advance but a small proportion on deposits, until instructions be received from England. Government has raised the price of miners' licenses from 30 shillings to £3 per month. There is no scarcity of provisions or goods. A considerable number of vessels are lying at Holson's Bay without crews, although $200 are offered for the run to England. Society at the mines appears, from accounts received, to be less disorganized, than was the case in California during its earlier days. Meantime numerous refining "tributary" and mining companies have sprung up in England, and flourish on the excitement. Emigration is active, and the papers abound with the advertisements of speculators all anxious to come in for a share of the ore.

TERRIBLE FIRE AT ST. BARTHOLOMEW, WEST INDIES.—On the 2nd March, at about two o'clock in the Morning, the people of Bartholomew were awakened by the thunder of cannon, and by the tocsin ringing the alarm, to learn that their little town was the prey of flames, the wind blowing at the time with such violence, that notwithstanding all endeavors, 120 houses or stores were in the space of four hours laid into ashes, by which a great number of people are now without shelter, and deprived of the means of support. It is impossible to give an exact account of the losses, but an idea may easily be formed, considering the number of houses and stores destroyed, and the fact that most of the unfortunates saved themselves with nothing but the dress they had on, some only half clad. St. Bartholomew is one of the Caribbean Isles, belonging to Sweden. It is fifteen miles in circumference, and fertile in sugar and tobacco. Its population is about two thousand. Its commerce with of the United States is considerable. It is sometimes called St. Barts.

A committee of citizens of Chillicothe, Ohio, have addressed a letter to the Mayor of Boston, stating the fact that on the 1st inst., one fourth of the city of Chilicothe was laid in ashes, and that fourth embraced nearly all the important business houses, of every order, in that city, together with many valuable dwellings. The committee call upon Boston to contribute to their relief.

The New York *Herald* says of the spiritual knockers:

"We understand that some of the spirit-rappers, or knockers, who first made their appearance at Rochester, in this State, have taken up their residence, somewhere in the neighbourhood of the Fifth avenue in this city and are coining money at the rate of a hundred dollars a day, by receiving visitors and allowing them to communicate with the spirit world. One or more of the learned judges of this metropolis have, it seems, been giving lectures on the spirit science in Connecticut, and forming magic circles in some country towns in this State, for the purpose of conversing with all the spirits of the dead men made perfect, from Solomon and Socrates, down to Tom Paine and Fourrier. How long will this business last? We live fast in this country. We use up a mania, or a humbug, in six months. In former times, and in other countries, humbugs used to last half a century, and some of them a whole century."

WEATHER SIGNS FROM PLANTS.

Some one has said, that not only the coming weather may be foretold by an acquaintance with flowers, but also the time of the day and the time of the year; and, in fact, Linnæus possessed such a knowledge of them that he needed neither watch, nor calendar, nor weather-glass. Lord Bacon observed, that when the flowers of the chick-weed expanded fully and boldly, no rain will succeed for hours or days. If the flower of the Siberian sow-thistle keep open during the night, rain, it is said, is certain to fall the next day. The leaves of the trefoil are always contracted at the approach of a storm. If the African marigold does not open its flowers by seven o'clock in the morning, rain may be expected with certainty on that day. An uncommon quantity of seeds is produced by white thorns and dog-rose bushes in wet summers, and this is considered a sign of a severe winter. Many plants with compound flowers direct them towards the east in the morning, carefully following the direction of the sun, and appearing towards west in the evening; but before rain, they are punctually closed, as with the tulip. A species of wood sorrel doubles its leaves before a storm, but unfolds them under a clear sky; Cassia and the sensitive plant do the same. The flowers of the pimpernel, appearing widely open in the morning, indicate a fair day, and, if the petals are closed, rain may be expected soon. Nettles appearing abundantly in winter indicate a mild season.

The *Brockrille Recorder* says that men who have spent fifty years in Canada consider the past winter the severest in their experience.

OBITUARY.

DEATH OF THE HON. ALEXANDER RANKIN.—We regret to announce the death of the Hon. Alexander Rankin, of Miramichi, member of the Provincial Legislature of New Brunswick, on Saturday last, while on a visit to his brother, Mr. Robert Rankin, at Bromborough Hall. Although, from his retiring disposition, he was comparatively little known here, there is not a fireside in New Brunswick where his name is not a "household word." Blessed with great wealth, and endowed with feelings of the highest Christian philanthropy, his charities were unbounded. During the great fire at Miramichi, his house was a refuge for hundreds of the destitute, and his efforts to alleviate the terrible and sudden misery arising from the conflagration were unceasing. As a merchant, he was the "very soul of honor." Seldom has so good a man passed from among us, for he was, in truth, the essence of a Christian and a gentleman.—*Liverpool Standard.*

We have the melancholy duty to announce the demise of Mrs. Owen, the lady of Rear-Admiral, the Hon. W. F. W. Owen; which took place at the family residence, at Campo-Bello, on Thursday last, after a brief illness, deeply and deservedly regretted by her relatives and numerous circle of acquaintance.—*St. Andrew's Standard.*

HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, MAY 11, 1852.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.—COUNTY MEETING.

Agreeably to a requisition addressed to the Sheriff of Queen's County, a large and influential Meeting of the Inhabitants of Charlottetown, and of the County was held on Tuesday last, in the Court House, to take into consideration the highly important subject of the establishment of a Telegraphic line to connect Newfoundland with the American Continent, through this Island.

The Sheriff having read the requisition, and the notice convening the Meeting—

His Excellency Sir Alexander Bannerman, the Lieutenant Governor, was called to the Chair, and briefly, but lucidly, stated the object of the meeting, and the vast importance of the contemplated undertaking, in its bearing on the immediate interests and future destinies of the Island, if happily this Colony should be included in the line of the Telegraphic communication connecting the American continent with Newfoundland, and the latter, by ocean steamers, with Europe; and he entertained no doubt, that when the different resolutions about to be offered, should be proposed for their acceptance, they would meet with that ready support which the importance of the question involved in them, merited from the meeting.

Mr. John M'Neill was requested to act as Secretary.

The Honble. Attorney General first addressed the Chair, and read a letter from F. N. Gisborne, Esq., Agent for the Newfoundland Electric Telegraph Company, together with the following extracts from the minutes of the Executive Council:

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR'S OFFICE,
30th April, 1852.

The Honorable the ATTORNEY GENERAL laid before the Board, a letter which he had received from F. N. Gisborne, Esquire, dated at Halifax, the 21st instant, stating, "that the Newfoundland Electric Telegraph Company have it in contemplation to connect Newfoundland with the continent of America by Telegraph Wires, and would prefer extending the submarine Cable from Newfoundland to the East Point in this Island, in lieu of Cape North in Nova Scotia, and thus the Wires would pass through the centre of this Island to Nova Scotia. That this Route would save to the Company, about three hundred miles of land Wires, but would involve an additional expense of £7,500 for the Cable Wires; and wishing to be informed, if our Local Government would feel inclined to afford the Company, any aid, pecuniary, or otherwise, after the work is accomplished."

His Excellency and Board, taking into consideration the manifest advantages that would result to this Island from this Telegraphic Line, feel no hesitation in giving a pledge, that so soon as the General Assembly shall be convened, they will introduce this subject to its consideration, and will use their best exertions to obtain a grant of money in aid of this great and useful enterprise; and also will render every facility to the Company for the use of the Public Roads, already opened the whole distance of the Route, being sixty feet in width, through a thickly settled and well cultivated country, for the procuring and sinking of the necessary Posts, and extending the Wires thereon throughout the Island.

His Excellency and the Board regret that, as the Government have no Wild Lands in the route of the Wires, to dispose of, they cannot hold out an inducement of any Grant of Lands being made to the Company.

A true Extract,
CHARLES DESBRISAY, C. C.

After which, the succeeding Resolutions, supported by able and effective speeches by the different movers and seconders, were severally proposed and carried unanimously:

Moved by the Hon. Attorney General, seconded by John Lawson, Esq.

Resolved, That this meeting believes that the establishment of Electric Telegraphs throughout any country, has a great tendency to aid the progress of social improvement, to unite different nations in one common brotherhood, to extend the boundaries of human knowledge, and to afford increased facilities towards commercial enterprise.

Moved by Hon. the Treasurer, seconded by Hon. Mr. Hensley,

Resolved, That this Meeting hails with pleasure the prospects of a Telegraph being erected throughout this Island; whereby the Island of Newfoundland will be connected with the American Continent, and by means of which, in conjunction with ocean steamers, this Island will be brought within five days of the Mother Country. That this Meeting looks with confidence to the Government and to the Legislature to promote their useful enterprise, by giving the Company a grant of money either annually, or otherwise, by taking shares in the Company, by granting it the use of the public Roads as a way for the line, by rendering every facility in the procuring sites for station houses, and in the obtaining and sinking of posts, and by using their influence and best exertions, in giving to the Inhabitants of this Country, the benefits and advantages of Electric Telegraphs.

Moved by Hon. George Coles, seconded by T. Heath Haviland, Esq.

Resolved, As the opinion of this meeting, that the additional local support to be derived from the present use of a Telegraphic communication between this Island and the other North American Provinces, as well as the United States, will, in a great degree, compensate the Company for any additional expenditure required by the adoption of this Island as a medium of Communication with the continent, and will eventually prove a source of Revenue.

Moved by Hon. W. Swabey, seconded by John Longworth, Esq.

Resolution,—That a Committee be formed for the purposes of communicating the purport of these resolutions to F. N. Gisborne, Esq., and to conduct such further correspondence with the Newfoundland Company, as may be necessary for the furtherance of the object in view.

The following Gentlemen were then severally proposed, and unanimously elected a Committee, in pursuance of the said Resolution:—Five, including the chairman, to constitute a quorum:—viz. Honbles. Messrs. Attorney General, Hensley, Pope, Swabey, Coles, Lord, Col. Secretary, Birnie, and T. H. Haviland, J. Longworth, D. Brenan, James Peake, and J. Thomas, Esqrs.

On motion, His Excellency left the chair, and the Hon. Mr. Coles having been called thereto, it was moved by the Hon. Col. Secretary, seconded by J. Longworth, Esq., and unanimously carried,

That the thanks of this meeting be given to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, for his kindness in presiding at this meeting and for so ably conducting its business.

His Excellency, in acknowledging this vote of thanks, said that it afforded him great satisfaction in being called on to preside over a meeting so influential in its character, and he trusted, important in its results. Should their anticipations be realized, in the successful issue of the contemplated scheme, Prince Edward Island would become known, not only to thousands, but to millions of the human family who had never before heard of the Colony; that for himself, it should ever be to him a source of high gratification should so great and useful an enterprise—supported by such intelligence and respectability as was associated at that meeting—be accomplished during his administration of the government of the Colony. (Cheers.)

After which the meeting adjourned.

JOHN M'NEILL, Secretary.

This is the first proposition that has been made in the Island to annihilate time and space, and bring us more closely connected with the surrounding colonies, and, consequently, with all the world. Our insular position will ever be a bar to rail roads, and whatever may happen in the course of a century or two hence, neither the present nor several successive generations, are likely to experience such a mitigation of the severity of the climate, as to enable them to avail themselves of the benefits of steam navigation during the winter season. The electric telegraph, as proposed, should it go into successful operation, will do more for the benefit of the Island, than at first it would appear to promise. From its centrayed position on the map, and its close proximity to Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, our Island does not strike the eye of the observer as the seat of an independent government, but rather as a portion of one or other of these provinces separated by an insignificant strait; it has no individuality. Placed, however, on the line of telegraph, which will connect a country of so much importance—but hitherto as completely isolated in the winter season—as Newfoundland, it will be immediately brought out into strong relief, and become an object of importance, not only in the eyes of commercial men, but of all the world. Attention having been once drawn to its locality, the spirit of enquiry will be aroused, as to its capabilities, when the fact of its superiority, as a permanent fishing establishment, will become universally known and quickly taken advantage of. Nor will its general fertility and peculiar aptitude for shipping, its agricultural produce, without the additional cost of internal transportation, be lost sight of, but, on the contrary, be every day better known and appreciated. In a commercial view, the advantages will be immediate. The state of the markets for live or dead stock, animal or vegetable productions, may be ascertained in an instant from St. John's, Newfoundland, to New Orleans, and markets for them may be opened, which we now do not even dream of. Our sincere wish is, that Mr. Gisborne and his associates may still persevere in their design of making the East Point of the Island the terminus of their sub-marine cable. We must not withhold our tribute of approbation at the conduct of the Administration on this important occasion. We have been and shall continue to be on the alert to mark their misdoings and note their short-comings, and we shall be equally ready to do them justice, when we find them in the right. It was also a pleasing sight to see party spirit laid aside, when the interests of the Island appeared to require a coalition of all ranks and all classes, in order to give to the projectors that encouragement which they deserve at our hands. The meeting, which we now notice, presided over as it was by the Lieutenant Governor—who has never appeared in public to greater advantage; the establishment of a committee of correspondence, composed of men of the first influence, without respect to political feeling; and the assurances held out by the Executive, will go far, we should hope, to satisfy the company, that it will be their interest, as well as ours, to make the Island the medium of communication between Newfoundland and the Continent.

SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE.

AT CHARLOTTETOWN, TUESDAY, May 4, 1852.

Gerard Mitchell vs. Nicholas Harvie.

This was a Summary Action on the Case, for an escape against Nicholas Harvie, Keeper of Charlottetown Jail.

By consent of the parties, and by order of His Honor Mr. Justice Peters, a case was stated for the opinion of the Court in last Hilary Term (1852), as set out in the Judgment hereinafter contained, and was argued by Edward Palmer and Charles Palmer, Esquires, for the Plaintiff, and the Attorney General and Solicitor General for the Defendant.

The following was the Judgment of the Court delivered by

Mr. Justice PETERS.—This was a Summary Action on the case against the defendant, the Keeper of Queen's County Jail, for an escape.

From the facts admitted by the Counsel on both sides, it appeared that one Alexander White, a private in the 38th Regiment, was charged by the Plaintiff with stealing his watch; that he was taken before a magistrate, examined and duly committed for trial on the 12th June, 1851, that, before the sitting of the Court, at which he could have been Indicted, the Defendant discharged the prisoner under the following order from the Lieutenant Governor.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, 19th June, 1851.

To the Sheriff of Queen's County,

SIR;

You are hereby authorised to deliver to his Commanding Officer, Captain Leckie, of Her Majesty's 38th Regiment, Alexander White, a private in that Corps who is presently confined in the jail of Charlottetown, on a charge of theft, and also, of an assault.

A. BANNERMAN,
Lieut. Governor.

The Prisoner left the Island with his Regiment before the Trinity Term, so that the Plaintiff could not prosecute him at the Trinity Term, the Grand Jury made the following presentment.

"That on the 10th day of June, instant, one Alexander White, a soldier of the 38th Regiment, stationed in Charlottetown, entered the House of Gerard Mitchell of Charlottetown Common, and did steal and carry away a silver watch, valued at £6 currency, the property of the said Gerard Mitchell, and the Jurors further present, that the said Alexander White, was committed to Jail by Thens. Desbrisay, John Morris, and John B. Cox, three of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace, for Queen's County, in order that he the said Alexander White, should be tried for the said offence at the Supreme Court, to be held on the last Tuesday in June aforesaid; and further, the Jurors present, that the Jailor of the said County, in whose custody the said Alexander White was placed by virtue of the said Commitment from the three Justices aforesaid, did discharge and liberate the said Alexander White, and that he cannot now be found to answer the charge preferred against him."

The Plaintiff had lost his watch; but it was not found on the prisoner, nor has the defendant had it in his possession or seen it. The value of the watch was proved to be about £6. With the exception of the commitment by the magistrates, no evidence was given to shew, that the prisoner had taken the watch.

Three questions were raised in the argument.

1st. Whether the order of the Lieutenant Governor justified the Defendant in discharging the prisoner

2d. Even if it did not, the Committal, being for a criminal offence, whether an action will lie against the Jailer, at the suit of a private person, for an escape?

3d. That supposing an action will lie, whether the Plaintiff must prove that the watch was taken by the prisoner, before he can recover

As to the first point, it was argued by the Attorney General that the Governor has power to pardon, and might therefore, legally discharge the prisoner There is no doubt, that the Governor may pardon, and the pardon may be before as well as after conviction, Thus, in 5 Com. Dig. 172, it is laid down "The King may pardon any crime or offence before attainder or conviction," and this he may do though the prosecution be carried on by a private person, unless the prosecutor have an interest in the judgment. Hall's case 5 Rep. 51. "Alice Cook libelled Hall in the Spiritual Court, for calling her a whore, and had judgment, from which the defendant appealed, and then obtained the King's pardon:" And it was *Resolved*, That all cases depending in the Spiritual Court, between party and party, where the suit is only *pro salute animi vel reformatione morum*, as for defamation or laying violent hands on a clerk or the like, there, the King's pardon is a bar of the suit; for the suit is not to recover any damages or any other thing, but only to inflict punishment on the offender, *pro salute animi*, which punishment, the King may pardon as well before as after the suit begun; for in truth, such suits *are only for the King*, although they be prosecuted by the party, and like suits in the Star Chamber, preferred by one subject against another, the King may pardon them; for although a subject prosecutes them, yet the suits are for the King, and to punish the defendant for their offences and misdemeanors by fine and imprisonment to the King. But if one libels for tithes or a contract of matrimony, or for a legacy, or the like, where the plaintiff hath an interest and property in the thing in demand, and sentence shall be given for him for the thing which he libels for, the King cannot pardon it, neither before or after the suit began."

But the order in this case is not and does not purport to be a pardon; a pardon must be under the Great Seal. If pleaded, this document would be no defence to an Indictment, for the offence mentioned in it. The question, therefore is, whether the Lieutenant Governor has power to order the discharge of unpardoned criminals from prison before trial! In considering this question, he may be assumed to possess the same power as the Sovereign has in this respect.

In 1 Bac.. Abr. 615. It is laid down, "A person legally committed for a crime, certainly appearing to have been done by some one or other, cannot be lawfully discharged *by any other, but by the King* till he be acquitted on his trial or have an *ignoramus* found by the Grand Jury or none to prosecute him on proclamation for that purpose, by the Justices of Gaol delivery."—But though it be said, a person committed may be discharged by the King, it does not follow, that an order for his discharge under the King's signiture would be sufficient, although Justice is administered in the name of the Sovereign, it is beneath his dignity to attend to the details of its administration. Many acts done in the King's name and by his authority, can only legally be done by those, to whom their execution is intrusted, and who are themselves liable for abuse of their powers. In the King *vs.* Brown, 2 Shaw Rep. 484 cited in the preface to Foster's Rep. 12 & 2 Bac. Abr. 83. The Defendant was brought up on *Habeas Corpus*. "It appeared the King had requested some of his ministry to commit the Defendant to gaol, but they not having proof of the Defendant's guilt, refused to grant any warrant, upon which His Majesty thinking the Defendant guilty, called for a Warrant which he signed with his own hand, by which the Defendant was committed to the custody of the messenger, and the Warrant being taken notice of by the Court of King's Bench and the whole matter being considered, the Court gave their opinion, that the Defendant should be discharged, because the Warrant was under the King's own hand, and not under the hand of *any Secretary or Officer of State or Justice of the Peace*. And the reason given for this hath been, that the King, having given all his Executive power to his Judges and Justices of the Peace, there is none left in him, the executive power being too mean and troublesome for His Majesty. And if the King erred ever so much, there is no remedy against him; but there is a remedy at Law against any subject whatsoever." Here, though the party might legally be committed in the name and by the authority of the King, yet the warrant for his commitial, signed by the King, was held void. But the present point now before the Court, is noticed in Burn's Justice, 519, when after citing the authority already quoted from Bacon's Abridgment, "That a person legally committed for a crime, cannot (till acquittal or bill ignored) be legally discharged by any other than the King," he adds in a note "*That is by some one of the King's Courts or some Magistrate duly authorised.*" If the prisoner in this case was improperly committed, he might have caused himself to be brought before a Judge on *Habeas Corpus*, the prosecutor and committing magistrate would then (according to the practice) both have had notice so that they might appear and resist his discharge and the Judge after due inquiry into the circumstances and hearing both sides, if satisfied, that there was no reasonable pretence for imputing to the prisoner the offence, would have discharged him or admitted him to bail. It appears to me, therefore, that the Lieutenant Governor had no power to discharge the prisoner, and that the order does not justify the Defendant in having permitted him to escape.

As to the second question—the rule of law founded on salutary principles of public policy, and designed to stimulate the prosecution of offenders—is, that where a criminal offence has been committed which is also the subject of a civil action, the party injured shall not be allowed to sue for a civil injury, until he has first prosecuted the offender by indictment for the criminal offence. The law on this subject was very fully laid down in the late case of White *vs.* Spottigue, 12 M. & W. 603. The party injured being thus compelled to postpone his action to recover the value of the property taken from him, until he has prosecuted for the criminal offence, any omission or neglect of duty by those who are bound to assist the prosecution, which impedes it, and thereby necessarily delays him in bringing his civil action is an injury to him; for which an action on the case lies against the party guilty of such neglect of duty. In Buller N. P. 64, it is laid down "If my servant be robbed and he go to a Justice of the Peace, pray to be examined touching the robbery, and the justice refuse to examine him, so that I am thereby damnified and cannot proceed against the hundred, I may have an action against the justice." The same principle seems applicable to the case of a jailer, who by allowing a prisoner to escape, hinders the prosecutor from proceeding with the criminal charge, and thereby prevents his bringing a civil action against him.

The last question then arises, viz., whether the Plaintiff must prove the taking of the watch by the prisoner, before he can maintain his action. This was properly in some respects likened in the argument to escape on mesne process, where if the prisoner escape at any time after the return of the writ, the Sheriff is liable, but he is only liable for such damage as the Plaintiff *has actually* sustained; and if, in consequence of such escape, the plaintiff be delayed for the shortest time in the prosecution of his suit, it is a damage in law sufficient to sustain the action. Thus in Williams *vs.* Moysten, 4 M. & W. 152, which was quoted in the argument, where the party arrested on mesne process, escaped after the return of the writ, the plaintiff had sustained no actual damage, nor been delayed in his suit, and it was held the action would not lie Parke B. says, "there would, we think, be no doubt, that if the plaintiff had sued out his writ of *Habeas Corpus* during the defendant's absence from prison and been prevented from executing it, or had offered to deliver a copy of the Declaration during such absence and had been prevented by the absence from doing so, he would have been delayed, and delay of suit never so short is necessarily a damage." I agree to the distinction taken by the plaintiff's Counsel, between that case and the present. That in Williams *vs* Moysten, the plaintiff only had a right to have his debtor in custody, whenever he chose to remove or declare against him, and if when he did so in custody, he could not be delayed, but that in this case the Plaintiff by the escape, has an actual impediment thrown in his way, which prevents his suing at all until the criminal case is first disposed of. But this would only shew, that in this case it was not necessary for the Plaintiff to issue a writ against the prisoner, before bringing the action for the escape. The argument does not bear on the real question raised and now under consideration, which is not, whether the plaintiff has been delayed in commencing his suit against the prisoner (which appears plain enough) but whether admitting that to be the case, it was not necessary to prove, that he had a good cause of action against him, which in this case could only have existed, by its appearing, that he was the taker of the watch.

In all actions for escape on mesne process, it *must be stated in the declaration and proved*, that the plaintiff had a cause of action against the party arrested. In Alexander *vs* MacAulay 4, T. Rep. 611. The Declaration stated, that plaintiff had a good cause of action against his creditor, that he arrested him, and that defendant suffered him to escape. At the trial, the plaintiff was nonsuited, because *he could not prove any debt against the prisoner who had escaped*. In this case the plaintiff must have been delayed in his suit, because his debtor having escaped entirely, he could not have him to declare against at the return of the writ; but his being unable to prove any debt against the prisoner, shewed that the action against him if he had not escaped, would have failed; he could not therefore be damnified by the escape, and consequently had no cause of action against the jailer. And in the note to Benson *vs.* Walsley, 2 Sand. Rep. 151, citing the same case, it is said "It is necessary in this action to aver and prove that the plaintiff had cause of action against the person who escaped. If it be not averred, the Declaration is bad on demurrer, and *if it be not proved as averred*, the plaintiff will be nonsuited.

It is true, the Court say, in Williams *vs.* Moysten, if the plaintiff had sued out a *Habeas Corpus* or offered to deliver a copy of his Declaration during the prisoner's absence, that would have been a delay sufficient to maintain the action. But it is not said, it was necessary to prove the debt against the prisoner, no such question was raised; because no doubt, the Plaintiff had proved that at the trial, and the only question was, whether the escape had caused damage to the Plaintiff by delaying him in the prosecution of his suit against the prisoner, in which he had shewn he would have recovered. Mr. Starkie, page 1043, lays down the proof necessary in such cases very clearly. "The damage resulting to the plaintiff, is either, that the Plaintiff has been delayed in recovering his debt, or that he lost it or is likely to lose it. For this purpose, he must prove the original debt as averred in the Declaration, with the same degree of particularity, as it seems, and no more than would have requisite in the original action against the debtor himself." So in an American case, Riggestal & Thatcher, 1 Greenleaf 68, it is said "The action, cannot be maintained, unless the plaintiff had a valid subsisting cause of action against the person escaped"

From these authorities it is clear, that in all actions for escape the Plaintiff must prove. 1. The *debt against the prisoner*. 2 The Escape. 3. That he has been damnified by it, and if he fail in his suit, and I can see no distinction in principle between the proof necessary in such cases, and the present.

It was urged by the Plaintiff's Counsel, that the Plaintiff had a right to bring his action against the prisoner, and that as the escape necessarily delayed the bringing his action, his *right* had been injured which entitles him to damages at law and the *dictum* of Powell Justice, that the *possibility* of damage is sufficient, cited in 2 Stark, E. 314, was relied on. But if the plaintiff could not recover in an action against the person escaped, he could not possibly be injured by the escape, as its only effect would be to prevent his going on with a suit, in which he would be unsuccessful.

But it is a mistake to suppose, that the doctrine that a mere injury to a right, when no actual damage has been sustained applies to such cases as this. In all actions on the case, *damages* are the gist of the action and they must actually have occurred, or an action will not lie. They may be very trifling, they may be only nominal; but still they must have occurred. The person who arrests his debtor, has a right to have him in prison at the return of the writ, to declare against; but unless he shows that he actually offered to deliver a Declaration in his absence, he cannot maintain an action for the escape; because he has not actually been delayed one moment in taking any step towards the prosecution of his suit. But if he have offered to deliver a Declaration in the defendant's absence, though the prisoner be there ten minutes afterwards, so that the Declaration could then be served, yet there has been actual delay for which (and not for any injury to the abstract right) the law gives him nominal damages.

Tis true there are cases, where mere injury to an abstract right will be sufficient to maintain an action, such as surcharging Commons, diversion of water-courses, &c.; but these cases are necessary exceptions to a general rule, because in such cases, unless an action would lie, to preserve the right its repeated infringement might, in the end, ripen into a title in the intruder, or be used as evidence to bar the right of the party legally entitled to it.

There being no evidence in this case, that the watch was taken by White, the Plaintiff must be nonsuited.

TO THE EDITOR OF HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

MR. EDITOR;

Being fully aware of the sincere interest, you have always shown on every subject, which has for its object, the welfare of your fellow beings.

You will please excuse me, for thus trespassing on your valuable space, with these few remarks on the "late hour system" to which I as well as all my fellow clerks in this Town—am subject. I say in *this* Town Mr. Editor, for in Great Britain, the United States, and all our sister Provinces; the merchants have been fully convinced, of the disparaging effects, of the "late hour system" on the minds, and morals of their clerks. They have, from those motives, adopted the "early closing system."

In the commercial Towns in England, the United States, and our sister Provinces, where as I have already stated, the "early closing system" is adopted.

The young men have formed themselves into societies, for the mutual acquirement of knowledge, on mercantile and other subjects. And Mr. Editor why not adopt it here? Is it that we are so much behind the age in this, as we are in all other things: or are our merchants of that class; whose sole aim is sordid gain: and would sacrifice the health of their fellow beings; to their selfish and avaricious motives. This from the knowledge I have of the character of many of our merchants I cannot for a moment believe.

The truth I believe to be, they "know the right" but from want of consideration, they "pursue the wrong." Our request is surely not of so arbitrary a nature that it would be prejudicial to their interests to adopt it. This Mr. Editor cannot be the case for it is a well known fact from the experience of those who have tried it, that were all the shops closed at seven o'clock in the evening, except on Saturday, the same amount of business would be transacted; as the people would soon become acquainted with the arrangement and would govern themselves accordingly. It is now adopted by one of our best Establishments. And here I tender my sincere thanks to the principal thereof, for the sincere interest he manifested in endeavoring to introduce the system generally. I regret to say, however, that our Merchants were so habituated to "the gude old way" (!) that they "could on be fashed" as "Mrs. Mactarty" would say into the adoption of it.

E. M. N.

Charlottetown, May 3, 1852.

Royal Agricultural Society.

MEETING OF COMMITTEE, May 5, 1852.

PRESENT:

His Honor Judge Peters, President,
Hon. S. Rice, Mr. Haviland,
Mr. Hodges, Mr. Pethick,
Mr. Simpson, Hon. Mr. Coles,
Mr. Stewart.

The following was agreed upon as the heading of a new Subscription List for Members of the Society, to take effect on and after the 1st July next, that being the period at which the present Subscription list will terminate, viz.:

"We, whose names are subscribed hereto, hereby severally agree to pay to the Treasurer of the *Royal Agricultural Society of Prince Edward Island*, yearly, from the 1st day of July, 1852, while we continue Members of the Society, the sums set opposite our respective names, and we further agree to conform to the Rules and By-Laws by the said Society, it being understood, that any Member is at liberty to retire from the Society, upon giving notice at any time before the annual Meeting, to the Secretary, of his wish so to do.

The following Resolutions relating to the Branch Societies were also passed.

Resolved, That the sum of £100 (or so much thereof as may, under provisions hereinafter contained, be required), be appropriated out of the funds of this Society, to be divided among the different Branch Societies in manner hereinafter mentioned; that is to say, upon the Treasurer and President of any Branch Society transmitting to the Secretary of this Society, a Certificate, stating the amount subscribed for that year, and paid to the Treasurer of such Branch Society by the Members thereof, such Branch Society shall be entitled to receive from this Society, a sum equal to the amount appearing by the said certificate to have been so paid into the hands of the Treasurer of such Branch Society, provided, that no grant shall be made to any Branch Society as aforesaid, unless £20 be first paid to the Treasurer thereof; And provided, that the whole amount granted to Branch Societies as aforesaid, shall not exceed the sum of £100.

Resolved 2d, That the above grant being made to encourage the Branch Societies to increase the number of their Subscribers, and also with a view of permitting them to fix the different prizes to be competed for in their Districts, and to exercise greater control over their own affairs, each Society will in future, by and out of its own proper funds, be liable to pay its own prizes, nor will any prizes be paid by the Central Society to the Counties of King's and Prince Counties, save and except, the Prizes offered for Cattle Shows and Ploughing Matches mentioned and set forth in the List of Premiums offered by the Society for the year 1852: Provided always, that nothing herein contained, shall be construed to interfere with the power of the Central Society to prohibit or restrain any Branch Society from appropriating any portion of the amount so granted, or of the moneys received from its Members, for objects which the Central Society may deem a misapplication of its funds.

Resolved, 3d,—That the above Grant of £100, shall take effect from the 1st day of July, 1852.

Ordered,—That the following PREMIUMS, for TURNIP CROPS in Queen's County, &c, be immediately advertised, namely:—

For the best acre of Swede Turnips,	£4	0	0
" 2d do. do. do.	3	0	0
" 3d do. do. do.	2	0	0
" 4th do. do. do.	1	0	0
" the best acre of Yellow Turnip,	2	0	0
" 2d best do. do. do.	1	0	0

The Meeting was then adjourned until Wednesday, the 19th instant.

By Order,
CHARLES STEWART, Secretary.

JUBILEE.

The Sunday after Ascension Day has been appointed by the Lord Bishop, for the celebration of the Jubilee of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel throughout the Diocese. Appropriate Sermons are to be preached, on that day, in every Parish, and the thank-offerings of those who desire to testify their gratitude for the benefits conferred upon this Province, through the instrumentality of the Venerable Society, will form a special "Jubilee Fund," to be appropriated at the discretion of the Executive Committee of the Diocesan Society.

The following is a copy of the Subscription List, up to the 28th April, ult., to raise a Fund for an Endowment for the Bishop of Nova Scotia:—

Collected in Churches,	£27	14	0
The Lieutenant Governor, *per annum*,	5	0	0
Mr. Haslam,	10	0	0
Captain Orlebar, R. N., in three annual instalments,	15	0	0
Rev. Dr. Jenkins, to be funded on the Island,	4	0	0
Captain Swabey, in three annual instalments,	18	0	0
Wm. Cundall, Esq.,	10	0	0
J. Barrow, Esq.,	5	0	0
Captain Cumberland,	10	0	0
Captain Bayfield, R. N.,	10	0	0
Lady Wood, Miss Fanning, S. Swabey, Esq., Hon. E. J. Jarvis, Hon. R. Hodgson, H. Haszard, Esq., to be funded on the Island, D. Hodgson, Esq., T. H. Haviland, Esq., Rev. H. B. Swabey, in three annual instalments,	22	10	0
	5	0	0
	4	0	0
	10	0	0
	10	0	0
	3	0	0
	10	0	0
	12	0	0
	£191	4	0

Communications will be received by the Rev. Dr. Jenkins, or the Hon. W. Swabey, or Robert Hutchinson, Esq.

[*Extract from a Letter, dated St. John's, Newfld., April* 12.]

"Our fleet of Sealers got away on the 3d and 4th March; and the first two returned on the 1st instant with full cargoes; since then, over 30 have arrived, all having fair average cargoes—they report Seals in abundance, but the weather unusually severe; the winds prevailing to the N. E., jammed the ice into the bays, and large quantities of Seals have been taken by the inhabitants. On the 5th inst., we had a very severe gale from the N. E., with snow, which has done a great deal of damage, together with loss of life. Twelve vessels are reported as lost, and we fear that is not all."

"April 15th.—The vessel being detained by head winds, I am enabled to announce to you the arrival of the Creole, Capt. Richards, [of Georgetown, P. E. I.] with 2600 seals—he will do well, and clear £500. He had a bad crew, else he would have filled he—he labored under great disadvantages. I am sure his friends will be glad to hear of him. The Orestes arrived this morning, bringing in the Gem, belonging to Mr. Rogerson, a prize, with 2800 seals, she being abandoned. The Kingartoch also with three prizes, viz: the Caledonia, with 2300 seals; Dash, 5000; and the Hound, 1900, all abandoned, the crews having taken to the Islands when in danger. The excitement in town to-day is dreadful, women and children screaming through the streets. Government has taken up the Harbinger to go after the crews. 1500 men are reported on the Wadham and Funk Islands, living on seals. 27 vessels are reported lost, but it is impossible to say the exact number as yet. The quantity of seals were greater than for years."

The Prime Minister's opinion of Responsible Government in a Colony.

HOUSE OF LORDS, April 6, 1852.

The EARL of DERBY presented a Petition from the Speaker of the House of Assembly at Newfoundland, praying for the extension of Responsible Government to that Island. He totally differed from the prayer of the Petition. If they wanted to ruin the peace and welfare of the Colony, they could not do it more effectually than by granting the prayer of this Petition.—*London Times, April* 7.

MILITARY.—We learn that Capt. Boyle's Company of the 72d Highlanders, at present in this Garrison, have received orders to proceed without delay to Prince Edward Island, to relieve a Company of the 42d Highlanders, who are under orders for England.—*Newbrunswicker.*

The Steamer Rose, left for Pictou on Thursday last, on her first trip, but was not able to make the opposite shore for the ice, and returned the same night at half-past 10. She landed the Outward Mails at the Wood Islands, which were conveyed thence to Pictou by Mr. M'Millan's Boat. This Boat brought to Town on Saturday Evening, the Colonial Mails; and Messrs. Francis Longworth, W. Nelson, Joseph M'Donald, and Mr. Kilner of London.

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

By the arrival at New York of the steamer Sierra Nevada, we have received San Francisco dates to the 20th of March, but the news is unimportant.

The rains had almost entirely ceased throughout California, and the floods generally abated. It is estimated, that at least twenty lives were lost by the overflow, and that the whole loss by the flood will reach nearly half a million of dollars. The prospects of the miners were highly flattering, and all were reaping a rich harvest.

Several additional murders by the Indians are reported. Trade was slightly better, and an advance in most staples was confidently looked for. The California mails to the 20th ult., will be due in New York about Sunday.

The accounts from Kingston, Jamaica, are but of
The Alta California estimates the shipments of spec
fortnight in March, at $2,000,000.

By private letters received from Nineveh, w
Colonel Rawlinson, who is now conducting th
abandoned by Mr Layard, "has opened out the c
sepulchre of the kings and queens of Assyria."
lie," we are told, "in huge stone sarcophagi, wi
lids, decorated with the royal ornaments and co
they were deposited more than 3,000 years ago."
Courant.

Chloroform has been recently found to possess
powerful antiseptic property, not only over anima
also over fruits and seeds. It is estimated that
quantity of this article is sufficient to arrest o
putrefaction of a piece of fresh meat.—*Annals of
Practical Chemistry.*

The William Patrick Talbot, brother of E
appointed private Secretary to Earl Derby, in the
onel the Hon. Edward Wilbraham, and is now
that capacity to the Premier, in conjunction
Stronge, of the Treasury.

It is stated that the Canadian Parliament is t
the 1st of May.

Died,

—Suddenly, at Spring Park, on Sunday morning
EDWARD JAMES JARVIS, for many years Chief
Island, aged 63 years. The deceased was universally
upright character and astuteness as a Judge; for the
manners as a Citizen; and for the mildness of his
Husband and Parent. He has left four sons and on
a numerous circle of relatives and friends, to mourn
reavement.—The funeral will take place, from his la
Thursday next, at two o'clock, P. M.

At St. Peter's Bay, on Friday morning, the 7th i
McIsaac, aged 103 years.

Port of Charlottetown.

ENTERED:

May 8, Schr.—Lady Bannerman, O'Neill, St. John's
11, May Flower, Gerroir, Boston; goods,
Enterprize, Thorburn, Halifax, do.
others.
Pleasant, Cameron, Pictou; ballast.
Fanny Maria, Gerroir, Boston; goods
bis, and others.

CLEARED:

May 1, Schr.—Euphemia, Malone, fishing voyage.
5, Brothers, Brundage, Boston; produce
Steamer Rose, Matheson, Pictou.
6, Mayflower, Purdy, Halifax; produce.
Rob Roy, Egan, St. John's N. F.; d
Mary Ann Anderson, Boston; do.
7, Sangsaban, Green, St. John's N. F
8, Damsel, Campbell, do. do.
Oscar Coles, Doyle, do. do.
Perseverance, Curry, New York; do
Eliza, Graham, do. do.
10, Brigt. Peri. M'Leod, Barbadoes; produce.
Schr. Tamerlane, Bell, Boston; do.
11, Margaret, Griffiths, New York; do

METEOROLOGICAL JOURN

For the week ending May 1, 185

BAROMETER.			THERM
Highest (26th.)	Lowest (27th.)	Mean.	Highest (1st.)
29.98	29.39	29.72	51.5

	WIND AT 9, A. M.		WEAT
April. Su. 25	N.N.W. strg. breeze.		Overcast; drizzling snow, till 8, p. m
Mo. 26	N.N.E. fresh	do.	Blue sky; passing 6, p. m.; fog aft
Tu. 27	S.E.	do.	Overcast, till 10, p blue sky and f rain, till 3, p. m
We. 28	S.W.	do.	Cloudy; blue sky, 6 to 8, p.m.; ove
Th. 29	W.S.W.	do.	Blue sky, a. m.; aurora in the ng
Fri. 30	W.N.W.	do.	Cloudy, till 9, p. showery, about
May. Sat. 1	N. gentle	do.	Blue sky; cloudy, p.m.

Charlottetown Market

Exchange 50 per cent. on Sterling. SATURDA

	FROM	TO		
Beef, (small) pr lb.	0 4	0 6½	Wool,	
do. by quarter,	0 4	0 6	Ham, per lb.,	
Pork, - -	0 2½	0 4½	Barley, per t	
do. (small)	0 3	0 5	Oats, -	
Mutton, -	0 4	0 6½	Wheat,	
Lamb, per qr.,	0 0	0 0	Timothy Seed	
Veal, per lbs.,	0 2½	0 4	Potatoes,	
Butter, (fresh) -	0 10	1 0	Turnips,	
do. by the tub,	0 8½	0 10	Carrots, per	
Cheese, - -	0 3½	0 8	Turkeys, ea	
Pearl Barley, per lb.	0 1½	0 0	Fowls, -	
Brant, per pair,	2 9	3 3	Eggs, per do	
Tallow, -	0 8	0 10	Hay, per ton,	
Lard, - -	0 8	0 0	Straw, per ct	
Ducks, each -	0 0	0 0	Codfish, per	
Partridges, -	0 0	0 0	Homespun, p	
Geese, each,	0 0	2 6	Wild Geese,	
Clover Seed, per lb.	0 11	1 0	Rabbits,	

GEORGE LEWIS.

COMMISSARIAT, P. E. Island

TENDERS will be received at this Office, nesday, 19th instant, from persons de the undermentioned work for the service of Department at this station, viz.:—

1. Renewing the wooden ground-Platform George's Battery.
2. Renewing Sashes in the Field Battery
3. Renewing Sashes and Frames in the O

Parties tendering for the above work may quisite information relative thereto, upon app of Mr. E. H. Gorges, the Acting Barrack Mas

The Tenders, (printed forms of which ca Office,) must state the price, in Sterling, for work will be performed. And none will be panied with a guarantee from two responsibl performance of such Contract as may be foun

Payment will be made by the Commissari formance of the work, in Silver Money at the tion of the Drafts of the Ordnance Office approved by the Royal Engineer, or Officer inspect the same.

ROBERT
D

Temperance He

IN conformity with the Act of Inco hereby given, that the first General Me ers shall be held in the

Agricultural Society.

OF COMMITTEE, May 5, 1852.

PRESENT:

Judge Peters, President,
Mr. Haviland,
Mr. Pethick,
Hon. Mr. Coles,

greed upon as the heading of a new Sub-
bers of the Society, to take effect on and
that being the period at which the present
rminate, viz.:

s are subscribed herein, hereby severally
easurer of the *Royal Agricultural Society*
land, yearly, from the 1st day of July, 1852,
mbers of the Society, the sums set opposite
and we further agree to conform to the Rules
aid Society, it being understood, that any
retire from the Society, upon giving notice
annual Meeting, to the Secretary, of his wish

tions relating to the Branch Societies were

sum of £100 (or so much thereof as may,
after contained, be required), be appropri-
of this Society, to be divided among the dif-
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July, 1852.
the following PREMIUMS, for TURNIP
County, &c, be immediately advertised, name-

of Swede Turnips,	£4	0 0
do. do.	3	0 0
do. do.	2	0 0
do. do.	1	0 0
of Yellow Turnip,	2	0 0
do. do.	1	0 0

then adjourned until Wednesday, the 19th

By Order,
CHARLES STEWART, Secretary.

JUBILEE.

Ascension Day has been appointed by the Lord
bration of the Jubilee of the Society for the Pro-
pel throughout the Diocese. Appropriate Ser-
vices, on that day, in every Parish, and the
those who desire to testify their gratitude for the
upon this Province, through the instrumentality
ociety, will form a special "Jubilee Fund," to
the discretion of the Executive Committee of the

a copy of the Subscription List, up to the 28th
a Fund for an Endowment for the Bishop of

hes,	£27	14 0
vernor, *per annum*,	5	0 0
	10	0 0
N., in three annual instalments,	15	0 0
to be funded on the Island,	4	0 0
three annual instalments,	18	0 0
	10	0 0
	5	0 0
d,	10	0 0
t, N.,	10	0 0
three annual instalments,	22	10 0
	5	0 0
	4	0 0
	10	0 0
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	2	0 0
Esq.,	10	0 0
y, in three annual instalments,	12	0 0
	£191	4 0

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Letter, dated St. John's, Newfld., April 12.]

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Chloroform has been recently found to possess a decided and powerful antiseptic property, not only over animal matter, but also over fruits and seeds. It is estimated that a very small quantity of this article is sufficient to arrest or prevent the putrefaction of a piece of fresh meat.—*Annals of Pharmacy and Practical Chemistry.*

The William Patrick Talbot, brother of Earl Talbot, is appointed private Secretary to Earl Derby, in the place of Colonel the Hon. Edward Wilbraham, and is now officiating in that capacity to the Premier, in conjunction with Mr. C. Stronge, of the Treasury.

It is stated that the Canadian Parliament is to assemble on the 1st of May.

Died,

—Suddenly, at Spring Park, on Sunday morning last, The Hon. EDWARD JAMES JARVIS, for many years Chief Justice of this Island, aged 63 years. The deceased was universally respected for upright character and astuteness as a Judge; for the urbanity of his manners as a Citizen; and for the mildness of his disposition as a Husband and Parent. He has left four sons and one daughter, with a numerous circle of relatives and friends, to mourn their sudden bereavement.—The funeral will take place, from his late residence, on Thursday next, at two o'clock, P. M.

At St. Peter's Bay, on Friday morning, the 7th inst., Mr. Angus McIsaac, aged 103 years.

Port of Charlottetown.

ENTERED:

May 8, Schr.—Lady Bannerman, O'Neill, St. John's N. F.
11, May Flower, Gerroir, Boston; goods, to J. N. Harris.
Enterprize, Thorburn, Halifax, do. to G. Beer, and others.
Pleasant, Cameron, Pictou; ballast.
Fanny Maria, Gerroir, Boston; goods, to J. Weatherbie, and others.

CLEARED:

May 5, Schr.—Euphemia, Malone, fishing voyage.
5, Brothers, Brundage, Boston; produce.
Steamer Rose, Matheson, Pictou.
6, Mayflower, Purdy, Halifax; produce.
Rob Roy, Egan, St. John's N. F.; do.
Mary Ann, Anderson, Boston; do.
7, Saxgasahan, Green, St. John's N. F; do.
8, Damsel, Campbell, do. do.
Oscar Coles, Doyle, do. do.
Perseverance, Curry, New York; do.
Eliza, Graham, do. do.
10, Brigt. Peri, M'Leod, Barbadoes; produce.
Schr. Tamerlane, Bell, Boston; do.
11, Margaret, Griffiths, New York; do.

METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL,

For the week ending May 1, 1852.

BAROMETER.			THERMOMETER.		
Highest (26th.)	Lowest (27th.)	Mean.	Highest (1st.)	Lowest 26th,27th	Daily Mean.
29.98	29.39	29.72	51.5	31.4	42.0

April.	WIND AT 9, A. M.		WEATHER.
Su. 25	N.N.W. strg.	breeze.	Overcast; drizzling rain and passing snow, till 8, p. m.
Mo. 26	N.N.E. fresh	do.	Blue sky; passing clouds, 9, a. m., to 8, p. m.; fog after 9, p. m.
Tu. 27	S.E.	do.	Overcast, till 10, p. m.; then cloudy; blue sky and fog, 7 to 7½, p. m.; rain, till 3, p. m.
We. 28	S.W.	do.	Cloudy; blue sky, till 11, a. m., and 6 to 8, p.m.; overcast, after 9, p.m.
Th. 29	W.S.W.	do.	Blue sky, a. m.; cloudy, p. m.; aurora in the night.
Fri. 30	W.N.W.	do.	Cloudy, till 9, p. m.; then blue sky; showery, about 2, p. m.
May. Sat. 1	N.	gentle do.	Blue sky; cloudy, 5 to 6, and after 9, p.m.

Charlottetown Markets.

Exchange 50 per cent. on Sterling. SATURDAY, May 8, 1852.

	FROM	TO		FROM	TO
Beef, (small) pr lb.	0 4	0 6½	Wool, - -	1 0	1 4
do. by quarter,	0 4	0 6	Ham, per lb.,	0 5	0 7
Pork, - -	0 2½	0 4½	Barley, per bushel,	2 6	2 9
do. (small)	0 3	0 5	Oats, - -	1 6	1 9
Mutton, -	0 4	0 6½	Wheat, -	6 0	9 0
Lamb, per qr.,	0 0	0 0	Timothy Seed,	15 0	16 0
Veal, per lb.,	0 2½	0 4	Potatoes,	2 0	2 6
Butter, (fresh) -	0 10	1 0	Turnips,	0 0	0 10
do. by the tub,	0 8½	0 10	Carrots, per bush.	0 0	0 0
Cheese, - -	0 3½	0 8	Turkeys, each	4 0	5 0
Pearl Barley, per lb.	0 1½	0 0	Fowls, - -	1 0	1 3
Brant, per pair,	2 9	3 3	Eggs, per dozen,	0 5	0 6
Tallow, -	0 8	0 10	Hay, per ton, -	35 0	42 6
Lard, - -	0 8	0 0	Straw, per cwt.	0 10	1 0
Ducks, each -	0 0	0 0	Codfish, per qtl.,	12 0	15 0
Partridges, -	0 0	0 0	Homespun, per yd.,	3 0	3 6
Geese, each,	0 0	2 6	Wild Geese, each,	0 0	0 0
Clover Seed, per lb.	0 11	1 0	Rabbits,	0 0	0 0

GEORGE LEWIS, Market Clerk

COMMISSARIAT, P. E. Island, 10th May, 1852.

TENDERS will be received at this Office, until noon on Wednesday, 19th instant, from persons desirous of performing the undermentioned work for the service of the Royal Engineer's Department at this station, viz.:—

1. Renewing the wooden ground-Platform for Three Guns at George's Battery.
2. Renewing Sashes in the Field Battery Store-house.
3. Renewing Sashes and Frames in the Officer's Quarters.

Parties tendering for the above work may obtain all further requisite information relative thereto, upon application at the Office of Mr. E. H. Gorges, the Acting Barrack Master.

The Tenders, (printed forms of which can be obtained at this Office,) must state the price, in Sterling, for which each separate work will be performed. And none will be noticed, unless accompanied with a guarantee from two responsible persons for the due performance of such Contract as may be founded thereon.

Payment will be made by the Commissariat, upon the due performance of the work, in Silver Money at the army rate, in liquidation of the Drafts of the Ordnance Officer, on the work being approved by the Royal Engineer, or Officer appointed by him to inspect the same.

ROBERT BOOTH,
Dep. Asst. Com. Gen.

Temperance Hall.

IN conformity with the Act of Incorporation—Notice is hereby given, that the first General Meeting of the Shareholders shall be held in the *Temperance Hall*, on *THURSDAY*, the 20th day of May, instant, at 7 o'clock, p. m., for the purpose of electing Seven Directors and a Secretary, for the management of the "*Temperance Hall Company*" and for the transaction of other business.

JOHN ORLEBAR,
H. HASZARD,
A. H. YATES.

Charlottetown, May 10, 1852.

Prime American Apples.

THE SUBSCRIBER intimates to his Customers, that he has just received per *May Flower*, his "FALL SUPPLY" of American APPLES, and in much better condition than expected. Intending that each barrel shall be inspected, he will offer them with confidence to the Public, at his Auction Mart, Kent Street.

H. W. LOBBAN,

May 11, 1852.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

AT a Meeting of the Committee of the Horticultural Society, held at Holland Grove, pursuant to notice, on Monday the 10th instant: It was *Ordered*, That the first Exhibition shall take place on WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of July next.

That the subjects for competition be as follow:—

PLANTS IN POTS:

Geraniums, Cactuses,
Myrtles, Roses,
Fuschias, Carnations.

The finest collection of unenumerated House Plants, belonging to one person.

Best Bouquet of Garden Flowers, raised in the open air.

The finest collection of Garden Flowers, the produce of one Garden.

The finest dish of Fruit.

VEGETABLES:

Peas, Lettuce, Potatoes, Cucumbers, Early Cabbage, Asparagus, Kidney Beans.

A basket containing the best and greatest variety of Vegetables, the produce of one Garden.

The Committee reserve to themselves the privilege of granting a Prize or Prizes for any Plant or Plants of extraordinary merit, that may be exhibited, not comprised under the foregoing heads.

The amount of Prizes, the place of Exhibition, the Rules of Competition, and the names of the Judges, will be published a fortnight before the day of the Show.

JOHN LAWSON,
May 11, 1852. Secretary.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

HOURLY EXPECTED,

Direct from Great Britain and United States.

THE Subscriber will receive a large and varied assortment of British and American manufactured

Dry Goods, Hardware, and Groceries,

which he will offer *Wholesale* and *Retail*, will be ready for inspection in a few days after their arrival.

The Subscriber fearlessly challenges competition, for *low cash prices*, with any other establishment in the trade. Merchants and Traders in Town and Country will find it their interest to call and examine the Stock, as Goods can be sold as *cheap* at this Establishment, as they can be purchased at Halifax.

No. 3, J. W. C. DECHMAN.
Foot Queen Street, May 7.

Hourly Expected.

Per Brigs "Josephine," and "Falcon," from Great Britain.

30 BALES & CASES, comprising a well-selected assortment of London and Manchester *DRY GOODS, &c.*

100 Chests choice Teas
A quantity of Bright Porto Rico Sugars
25 Crates well-assorted *EARTHENWARE*
100 Boxes English Soap
50 Do Candles
Packages of Birmingham and Sheffield Hardware
Bales of English Leather (Calf-skins, Kip & Cordovan)
25 Boxes Pipes
15 Tons assorted Bolt Iron
10 Bales Best Canvass,

Together with various other GOODS, shipped under the personal superintendence of the Subscriber, and which he can confidently recommend to the Trade; all of which will be offered by *PUBLIC AUCTION*, immediately after arrival full particulars made known some days previous to the Sale.

A. H. YATES.

May 10, 1852.

☞ Mr. YATES also hourly expects, on Consignment, 3 *CARGOES* from Boston, comprising a general Assortment of *AMERICAN GOODS*, to be Sold by Auction on arrival.

(All the Papers 1 insertion.)

TO be disposed of on eligible terms, the Invoice of a fresh and well-selected CARGO of GOODS, hourly expected to arrive at Charlottetown, consisting of the following articles,

Molasses, Muscovado Sugar, Crushed do., Extra do.
Fancy Canada Flour, Superfine do.
Congo, Souchong and other Teas
Currants, Apples Oranges, and Lemons
English dairy Cheeses, Patent Chocolate
Rum, Tobacco, Clover Seed, Sole Leather
White and other Soap
Mould and other Candles
Nests of Tubs, Pails, &c.

The above Goods, if not previously disposed of, will be sold at Public Auction, on arrival; the Vessel in which the same are laden, is reported to be in the Gut of Canso, and as she is owned in this Island, arrangements may be made for landing the Goods, or part thereof at any of the Out Ports. For further information, apply at this Office.

Charlottetown, May 11, 1852.

NOTICE.

A MAIL will be made up, after this date, every Thursday morning, at 9 o'clock, and forwarded to Brackley Point and Cove Head.

THOMAS OWEN, Postmaster General.

General Post Office, May 8, 1852.

Horses, Carriages, &c.

THE subscriber respectfully tenders his thanks to his customers, and the public in general for their liberal patronage, and begs to inform them, that he has still on hand

HORSES and VEHICLES,

of every description, and suitable for all weathers, inferior to none offered to the public, and for hire on the most reasonable terms.

MARK BUTCHER.

King's Square, May 10, 1852. 2 insertions in all the papers.

PICKED up adrift near the Harbor's mouth, an old flat bottomed BOAT. A large piece of white cotton and two paddles were found in her. The Owner can have her by applying to

JOHN JOHNSON, Ferryman.

Rocky Point, May 6, 1852.

FARMERS desirous of obtaining Bull Calves of Durham or Ayrshire breed, can be supplied on application at the office of the Royal Agricultural Society.

May 11, 1852.

Durham Bull Calves, &c.

FOR SALE, 3 Bull Calves of the Durham Breed. Also, one young Horse rising 7 years old. Apply to

GEO. BEER.

Charlottetown Royalty, St. Peter's Road,
May 11, 1852.

House and Land to be Let.

A COMFORTABLE and Convenient Dwelling House and Barn, and about 7 acres of Land adjoining it. Distance from Charlottetown, about one mile, on the Princetown Road. Apply at this Office.

May 10, 1852.

R. B. IRVING,

NOTARY PUBLIC, CONVEYANCER,

And Public Accountant:

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

Charlottetown, April 21, 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.

Hon. E. J. Jarvis, T. H. Haviland, Esq.,
Robert Hutchinson, Esq., P. Longworth, Esq.
Daniel Hodgson, Esq.,

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

L. W. GALL, Agent.

WASHING FLUID,

A LARGE quantity of the above useful article for Sale at SKINNER'S Drug Store, Medical Warehouse, Dalrymple's Corner.

February 4, 1852.

Tea, Tobacco, Molasses, &c.

180 CHESTS and half-chests Congo TEA
10 do. do. Orange Pecco do. (a superior article),
60 Hhds. and tierces Muscovado Molasses
50 Boxes Tobacco
120 Do. do. No. 1 Soap
50 Barrels Rum, (high proof)
12 Do. crushed and powdered Sugar
20 Boxes Saleratus
30 Do. Mould Candles
25 Do. Lemons and Oranges
100 Sides Sole Leather,
30 Barrels Russet Apples.

The above together with a quantity of Ground Coffee, Cheese, Letter Paper, Fruit, Lemon Syrup, Rubber Shoes, Groats, Butter, Soda, and Lemon Biscuit, Ship Bread, Naval Stores, &c., the Subscriber is daily expecting, and will sell, to arrive.

—ON HAND—

A lot of Naval Stores, Tobacco, Sugar, Tea, Coffee, Chocolate, Pickles, Sperm Candles, &c., &c.

S. C. HOLMAN.

Corner of Pownal and Water Streets,
April 30, 1852.

SELLING OFF.

THE

SUBSCRIBER WILL SELL OFF HIS REMAINING

STOCK OF DRY GOODS,

AT a large reduction in price, preparatory to receiving his Spring Supply.

Parties from the COUNTRY, desirous of securing BARGAINS, will do well, not to lose the present opportunity.

Terms in all cases *CASH.*

JAMES DESBRISAY.

Upper Queen-street,
Near "Apothecaries' Hall,"
March 12, 1852. 1m.

Selling off! Selling off!

At first Cost.

THE Subscriber will Sell off at first cost, until the First of May, the remainder of his STOCK of

Fancy Dry Goods.

☞ Persons desirous of obtaining cheap and choice GOODS, will find it to their advantage to call early, as the balance of his Stock will be offered at a great reduction.

J. W. C. DECHMAN.

No. 3, Queen Street,
Near the Queen's Wharf.

Steam Grist Mill.

THE Subscriber having taken the above Establishment from Mr. TREMAIN, will be prepared to grind for the public on Toll, and will give *Cash* for *WHEAT & OATS*, and keep FLOUR & MEAL on hand for Sale.

CHARLES ROPER.

Charlottetown, Feb. 24, 1852. 4w.

LABRADOR HERRINGS.

FOR SALE, One Hundred Barrels of Labrador HERRINGS, for which Produce or Firewood will be taken in payment.

THOMAS DODD.

Feb. 12, 1852.

FOR SALE.

HORSE HAIR SEATING,
CURLED HORSE HAIR,
GUTTA PERCHA SOLES and PASTE.

WM. HEARD.

Great George Street, April 26, 1852.

Corn Meal.

200 BARRELS Fresh ground CORN MEAL may be had of the subscriber, for Cash. Queen Square Charlottetown.

E. L. LYDIARD.

Ready made Clothes and Cloths.

JUST received at the "*London House*," a large assortment of ready made CLOTHES, of every kind, of superior make, very cheap; also a great variety of CLOTHS; Pilot Whitneys, Beaver and Broad Cloths, Doeskins, Serges, Blankets, Carpeting, Hosiery, Mats, print and plaid Dresses very cheap; Worsted and Oil Table Covers, and a variety of other GOODS.

—ALSO—

ON CONSIGNMENT,

200 Bolts of CANVASS,

in all numbers, 1000 lbs. Sail Twine, a quantity of Bolt Rope, all of which will be sold as cheap as it can be imported.

H. HASZARD.

Great George Street, Feb. 11, 1852.

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.

Dried Hams, Shoulders, Cheeks, Bacon and Pickled Pork.

THE above articles can be had at reasonable prices, at the Store of Mr. ROBERT BELL, South side, Queen Square, near Mr. Stamper's.

March 30, 1852.

Old Iron, Junk, &c.

THE Subscriber will pay the highest rates for OLD IRON, COPPER, BRASS, LEAD, JUNK, RAGS, and HORNS, deliverable in quantities of not less than 25 lbs.

S. C. HOLMAN.

November 28.

TO LET,

THAT convenient and pleasant Farm, situate in Charlottetown Royalty, formerly in the occupation of Mr. Richard Brock. There is a Dwelling House and Out Buildings upon the place, and a beautiful fountain of water near the door. Apply to the proprietor.

J. D. HASZARD.

May 4, 1852.

Oatmeal.

A FEW tons of good OATMEAL, for sale at Belmont Mills.

BENJAMIN WRIGHT.

April 30, 1852.

VESSELS WANTED.

WANTED THREE VESSELS, of from Forty to Sixty tons each.

JAMES N. HARRIS.

Charlottetown, April 6, 1852.

Hemlock Timber, and Juniper Posts.

FOR SALE 100 Tons Hemlock Timber and a quantity of Juniper Posts, either square or flatted with holes, to be had cheap, on application to

H. HASZARD.

Charlottetown, April 12, 1852.

CROWN LANDS.

THE Government will sell to the Acadian French, who may require the same for actual settlement, Tracts of the Crown Lands of 50 acres each, on Township No. 15, at the price of Four Shillings per acre, to be paid in three instalments.

Enquire at the Office of the Keeper of Plans at Charlottetown.

W. SWABEY, Keeper of Plans.

April 5, 1852.

EARTHENWARE AND CHINA

AND A BEAUTIFUL DISPLAY OF

GLASS,

is now offered for Sale Wholesale or Retail.

WILLIAM HEARD.

Great George Street, Dec. 16, 1851.

AUCTIONS.

Boston Goods.

TO-MORROW, (Wednesday) at 2 o'clock, afternoon, at the Wharf of the Hon. W. W. LORD, just landing from the Schooner FANNY MARIA, from Boston, the following GOODS, viz.

Hhds. and Tierces Molasses,
Chests, boxes and Caddies of TEA,
Cooking and other Stoves, Boxes Soap and Candles,
Casks Nails, Saws and Axes,
Barrels and half barrels Peas and Beans,
Half barrels Crackers, Dried Apples,
Barrels Apples and Onions, Side Sole Leather,
Rice, green and ground Coffee, Saleratus, Brushes,
Hardware, boxes Glass, Boots and Shoes, Oil Clothes,
Looking Glasses, Prunes, barrels Bread,
Writing Paper, Currants, Raisins, Spices, Pepper,
Tobacco, Cheese, Mustard, Starch, Cocoa,
Nuts, Almonds, Dates, Figs, Oranges, Lemons,
Chocolate, Ginger, Pepper Sauce, Pails, covered Buckets,
Clothes Pins, Wash Boards, Clothes and work Baskets,
Bundles Forks, Nest Boxes, Mats, Powder and Shot,
Curry Combs, Chairs, Clocks, Butcher's Knives,
Cotton Warp, Wrapping Paper,
Bales and cases Dry Goods and Shirting,
Shoe Thread, Hats, Fancy Goods, Fluid and Oil,
India Rubber Shoes and Coats, Willow Wagons,
Pipes, cases Glassware, Cigars,
Scales, Table Salt, Manilla Rope, Vinegar,
and a variety of other articles.

☞ Terms liberal and made known at time of Sale.

JONATHAN WEATHERBE.

May 11, 1852.

FLOUR! FLOUR!!

A. H. YATES,

ON THURSDAY next 13th instant, at 11 o'clock, on board the Schooner *Enterprize*,

40 Barrels Canada Superfine FLOUR,

—ALSO—

50 Barrels Canada Superfine Ditto, damaged, and to be sold for and on account of whom it may concern.

Charlottetown, May 11, 1852.

By A. H. YATES.

ON THURSDAY next, 17th inst., at 11 o'clock, at the store of Benjamin Davise, Esq., all his remaining STOCK IN TRADE, consisting of Dry Goods, Hardware and a variety of useful Goods.

Charlottetown, May 11, 1852.

By H. W. Lobban,

ON WEDNESDAY the 19th inst., at 11 o'clock, at the Premises of Mr. GEORGE H. CHUDLEIGH, (who is about leaving the Island,) situate in Kent Street, and opposite the Auctioneer's Mart, the whole of his HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., comprising—Hair-bottom Chairs, Tables (mahogany,) Pembroke and other Tables, 1 Eight-day Clock, Hair-bottom Sofas, Couch, Carpets, Chests of Drawers, Bedsteads, Mattrasses, Wardrobes, Venetian Blinds, Cooking, Franklin, and Air-tight Stoves, Kitchen Utensils, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

A lot of Plaster Ornaments, Busts, &c.

Charlottetown, May 7, 1852. 1sl.

By H. W. LOBBAN.

ON THURSDAY, the 27th instant, at *Keston*, (formerly the residence of Wm. Shearman, Esq.,) situate about 4 miles from Charlottetown and adjacent to Mr. William Cranston's, Malpec Road, the whole of the STOCK, Farming IMPLEMENTS, and HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE of HENRY BROAD, Esq. For particulars, see Handbills

Sale to commence at half past 11 o'clock.

May 4, 1852. R. G. & 1sl.

Freehold Property in Charlottetown.

On Saturday the 29th May instant, at 12 o'clock,
On the Premises,

By A. H. YATES,

THAT pleasantly situated property in Grafton Street, opposite John McNeill, Esq., School Master's House, comprising one whole Town Lot No. 47, third hundred, with two convenient Dwelling Houses, Stable, Workshop, &c. For further particulars apply to

WILLIAM CUTCLIFF.

Grafton Street, May 11, 1852.

ON MONDAY the 14th of JUNE, at the place, the Leasehold Interest for the term of 99 years in 113 acres of Land, and the Saw Mill at Hunter River Bridge, on the Princetown Road.

ALSO—To be sold, a considerable quantity of BOARDS.

The place is suitable for Grist, Carding, and other Mills, there being water in plenty, and is contiguous to the best wool-growing settlements in the Island.

Two-thirds of the Purchase Money for the Premises may remain on Security; and credit will be given to the 1st of October, for all sums over £2, in payment for Boards. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock.

Curtisdale, 1st May, 1852.

Farm on the Tryon Road.

FOR SALE, the Leasehold Interest of 999 years, in a FARM, five miles from Charlottetown. Thirty-five acres are cleared and in a good state for tillage, and there is a good Stream of water running through it. For further particulars apply to

JOHN WILSON.

Charlottetown, May 11, 1852.

CAME to the Subscriber's Premises on the 1st May instant, a Brindled farrow COW with a white face, about 4 years old. She gives milk. The Owner is requested to take her away and pay expenses. May 8.

WANTED a MAN SERVANT. Enquire at Mr. Geo. T. Haszard's Book Store.

VESSELS for SALE,

THE Subscribers now being Sole Owners of the following named American wrecked Vessels, offer them at private Sale and would invite those in want of good and lasting vessels to examine these White Oak, Copper-fastened, and thorough-built vessels, viz.: the Schooners *William*, *Martha Ann*, *Lucinda*, *and Ocean*, in Malpec Bay, and the *Montano*, Ann at Hog Island. These Vessels, if sold, will be delivered afloat, and repaired, where required; part of them are now off, and the remainder in progress of being got off.

ALSO, the *Bularama*, at Fish Island, as she now lies or afloat.

Those in want of Vessels will do well to make early application to either of the Subscribers.

LUTHER BRACKET,
J. WEATHERBE,
WILLIAM B. DEAN.

Charlottetown, April 12, 1852.

Wanted to Charter, to load in Richibucto.

3 VESSELS of 180 to 300 tons, for Hull, Grimsby or London.

3 Vessels for Falmouth, England.
2 do. for Cardiff, Swansea, and Gloucester.
3 Vessels for Liverpool, England.

—ALSO—

For Sale a CARGO of Hard Wood, Yellow Pine, and Deals, deliverable at Bactouche. For further particulars, apply to

JAMES PURDIE.

April 20, 1852. 1sl.

FOR AUSTRALIA.

THE Subscriber will despatch a BRIG of 230 tons (A 1 at Lloyd's), coppered, for the above Port, to sail from Charlottetown on or about the TENTH SEPTEMBER next, should a sufficient number of PASSENGERS offer. Passengers provided with good accommodation, according to Act of British Parliament, and found in all Provisions, &c. Will carry an experienced SURGEON. Passage—£25 Sterling. Apply to

W. WEARE.

Charlottetown, April 6.

Poetry.

From Hogg's Instructor.

THE DYING MAIDEN TO HER SISTER.

O! come, my sister, to my side,
Add lay thy hand in mine;
This earth with all its brightest hopes
My heart must soon resign.

I feel a languor o'er my soul,
A chilness and a pain;
And, as I felt in former years,
Can never feel again.

Together we no more shall joy
To hail the coming spring,
Nor stands beneath the morning sky,
To hear the first lark sing.

Nor shall I kiss the lovely flowers
Around our cottage door;
And woodland heights, and pleasant haughs
Shall bloom for me no more.

Yet weep not so, my sister dear,
Nor vex thy kindly heart—
There is a happy, happy home,
Where souls shall never part.

I change this fitful fleeting scene
For one that changeth not;
Nor shall the weakness of earth
Invade that blessed spot.

What, though the lovely little flowers
Are fading from my sight—
What though to me you beauteous sun
Shall soon be quenched in night:

Earth's brightest sun, its sweetest bud,
Must fleet beyond recall,
But the everlasting smile of Heaven
'Doth far surpass them all.

My sister! if, in future years,
Thy cup be full of bliss,
Forget not, 'mid thy brightest hours,
That thou must come to *this!*

If anxious care thy portion be,
While lasts life's varied day,
Forget not God! He will not let
Thee faint upon the way.

Her voice hath ceased—Death's chilly hand
Is laid upon that tongue,
That pour'd the sweetest melodies
That o'er on earth have rung.

Now all her sorrows on this scene
In time's last change are o'er;
Her happy soul to brighter climes
Hath fled for evermore!

Varieties.

THE SECRET.—'I noticed, said Franklin, 'a mechanic among a number of others, at work on a house erected but a little way from my office, who always appeared to be in a merry humor, who had a kind word and a cheerful smile for every one he met. Let the day be ever so cold, gloomy, or sunless, a happy smile danced like a sunbeam on his cheerful countenance. Meeting him one morning, I asked him to tell me the secret of his constant happy flow of spirits.'

'No secret, Doctor,' he replied, 'I have got one of the best of wives, and when I go to work, she always has a kind word of encouragement for me; and when I go home she meets me with a smile and a kiss, and then tea is sure to be ready, and she has done so many little things through the day to please me, that I cannot find in my heart to speak an unkind word to anybody.' What an influence, then, hath woman over the heart of man, to soften it and make it the fountain of cheerful and pure emotions.—Speak gently, then; a happy smile and a kind word of greeting, after the toils of the day are over, cost nothing, and go far toward making a home happy and peaceful.

NATURAL WATER PURIFIERS.—Mr. Warrington has for a year past kept twelve gallons of water in a state of admirably balanced purity by the action of two gold fish, six water snails, and two or three specimens of that elegant aquatic plant known as *Valisperia spiralis*. Before the water snails were introduced, the decayed leaves of the valisperia caused a growth of slimy mucus, which made the water turbid and threatened to destroy both plants and fish. But under the improved arrangement, the slime, as fast as it is engendered, is consumed by the water snails, which reproduce it in the shape of young snails, whose tender bodies again furnish a succulent food to the fish; while the valisperia plants absorb the carbonic acid exhaled by the respiration of their companions, fixing the carbon in their growing stems and luxuriant blossoms, and refreshing the oxygen, (during sunshine in visible little streams) for the respiration of the snails and the fish. The spectacle of perfect equilibrium thus simply maintained between animal, vegetable, and inorganic activity, is striking and beautiful; and such means may possibly hereafter be made available on a large scale for keeping tanked water clear and sweet.—*London Review.*

The native Hindus are, at present, under a very general impression, that their religion will be overthrown, and Christianity be universally established.

THE TEARS OF OYSTERS.—Glancing around the anatomical workshop, we find amongst other things, some preparations showing the nature of pearls. Examine them, and you will find that there are dark and dingy pearls just as there are hand some and ugly men; the dark pearl being found on the dark shell of the fish, the white brilliant one upon the smooth inside shell. Going farther in the search, we find the smooth glittering lining upon which the fish moves is known as the *nacre*, and that is produced by a portion of the animal called the *mantle*, and for explanation sake we may add that gourmands practically know the mantle as the *beard* of the oyster. When living in its glossy house, should any foreign substance find its way through the shell to disturb the smoothness so essential to its ease, the fish coats the offending substance with nacre, and pearl is thus formed. The pearl is in fact a little globe of the smooth glossy substance yielded by the oyster's beard; yielded ordinarily to smooth the narrow home to which his nature binds him, but yielding in large drops—real pearly tears if he is hurt. When a beauty glides proudly among a throng of admirers, her hair clustering with pearls, she little thinks that her ornaments are products of pain and diseased action, endured by the most unpoetical of shell fish.—*Household Words.*

"MANY A SLIP, BETWEEN THE CUP AND THE LIP."—This saying was supposed to take its origin from one of Penelope's wooers being shot as he was going to drink. But it arose, as Ainsworth has it, thus:—"A king of Thrace had planted a vineyard, when one of his slaves, whom he had much oppressed in that very work, prophesied that the king should never taste the wine produced by it. The king disregarded his prophecy, and when, at an entertainment, he held a cup full of his own wine, he sent for this slave, and asked him insolently what he thought of his prophecy now? The slave only answered, "There's many a slip between the cup and the lip."" Scarcely had he spoken when the news was brought that a huge boar was laying his vineyard waste. The king arose in a fury, attacked the boar, and was killed without ever tasting the wine.

SINGULAR ATMOSPHERIC PHENOMENA.—Yesterday (Good Friday) morning, shortly before 1 o'clock, the persons passing over the metropolitan bridges were considerably alarmed at beholding a most singular appearance in the heavens, which at once led them to conclude, that a most terrible conflagration had broken out in the neighborhood of the Old Kent Road, near New Cross, or Deptford. The engines of the Brigade belonging to that side of the water started in search. Upon starting, the scene that presented itself was one of fearful brilliancy. The heavens presented at the south-eastern quarter an appearance of sheet or flame of various hues; first, the light lemon tint, then changing to deep orange, after which, they changed to a deep vermilion. The engines were driven with all possible speed to the direction of the supposed fire, but after proceeding some miles, the moon shone out with the greatest splendor, and the previous signs of a fire disappeared.—*Liverpool paper, April 10.*

MAILS.

Summer Arrangement.

THE MAILS for the neighbouring Provinces will be made up, after the First of May, every *TUESDAY* and *THURSDAY MORNINGS*, precisely at NINE o'clock, and forwarded via Pictou. 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 days, at the same hour:

Tuesday, May	11,	Tuesday, August	3,
Tuesday, May	25,	Tuesday, August	17,
Tuesday, June	8,	Tuesday, August	31,
Tuesday, June	22,	Tuesday, Sept.	14,
Tuesday, July	6,	Tuesday, Sept.	28,
Tuesday, July	20,	Tuesday, October,	11.

THOMAS OWEN,
Postmaster General.

General Post Office, May 3, 1852.

CUSTOM HOUSE, CHARLOTTETOWN,
4th May, 1852.

THE Honorable the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Customs, have been pleased to direct the Surveyor of Shipping at Charlottetown, to continue in the Execution of the Duties of his Office in Prince and King's Counties, *when his services are required by Shipbuilders and others.*

G. R. GOODMAN,
Controller.

To Horticulturists and Farmers.

W. B. WASTON,

BEGS to announce, that he has received during the Winter, in addition to his former extensive Stock of *GARDEN* and *FLOWER SEEDS*, from Messrs. Dickson's & Co, Edinburgh,

50 Sorts Hardy Annual Flower Seeds
50 do. half-do. do. do. do.

Together with a large variety of approved Garden Seeds.

From Messrs. J. & J. Brown, Glasgow, Peas, Beans, Carrot, and Turnip Seeds.

From the Stock of John C. Keyser, New York,

700 Packages assorted Garden Seeds
300 do. do. Flower Seeds
5 sorts of Climbers or Creepers
3 do. Border Flowers
13 do. choice Annuals.

These last are at Cape Tormentine, and will be here, it is expected, in the course of the week.

Charlottetown, April 27, 1852.

BOATS.

THE Subscriber having been for several years employed in building Ship, Fishing, and Pleasure BOATS of all kinds, begs leave to return thanks for the generous support he has hitherto experienced in that line, and to notify his friends and the Public at large, that he is making preparations for a larger and more extended business, and that for the purpose of accommodating persons in Town, who may favour him with Orders, Mr. James Purdie, Merchant, and Captain Mathewson, of the Steamer *Rose*, have kindly consented to act as his Agents there. Boats of any description, dimensions or build (whether Clinker or Carvel), delivered in Charlottetown or elsewhere, with promptitude. Workmanship and materials warranted of the best description. Produce or Cattle will be taken in payment if desired.

CHARLES M'QUARRIE.

De Sable, April 13, 1852.

☞ 2 handy LADS of about 14 or 15 years of age, may find employment by application as above.

LIVERY STABLES,

THE SUBSCRIBER intends keeping good Horses, Sleighs, Carriages, &c., which he offers to the Public for hire on low terms, for CASH.

☞ ALSO, good Stabling, and the greatest care taken with those Horses committed to his charge.

Residence near the Temperance Hall, Grafton Street.

WILLIAM JAKEMAN.

Mr. JAKEMAN, would take the opportunity of informing his numerous Customers, whose Debts have been some time standing, that he would feel obliged by their making an early settlement; and those having accounts against him will please forward them as soon as possible.

January 5, 1852.

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.

Seminary for Young Ladies.

MRS. JAMES H. BOURKE and Miss BADGE take leave to inform the Gentry and Public of Charlottetown, that they intend opening a SEMINARY for Young Ladies, on Monday, the 15th instant, at the late residence of John Morris, Esq., Sydney Street, near the Roman Catholic Chapel.

The course of Instruction will comprise—English in all its branches; French; Italian; Music; Drawing; Embroidery, and every description of Fancy Work.

Terms may be known on application at the Seminary.

Charlottetown, March 16, 1852.

Freehold Farm for Sale.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for Sale, 200 acres of Land, beautifully situated on the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Of the above about 40 acres are in a high state of Cultivation, and 47 acres cut down, of which 30 acres are fit to be stumped, the rest of the land is covered with excellent hardwood and longers. There are on the premises a Dwelling House, Stables, &c., and a new Store, which are sheltered from the North wind in Winter, by a bush left for that purpose between them and the shore. A never-failing stream of Water runs through the premises, and abundance of kelp, for manure, can nearly at all times, be easily procured from the shore. The land is on Lot 47 near the boundary line of Lot 46, being half a mile from Campbell's Cove, where a Breakwater is likely to be soon erected, which will be a great advantage to the adjacent settlement. Terms made known, by application to J. D. HAZZARD, Esq. Charlottetown, or to the Subscriber.

ANGUS M'DONALD.

Mill Town, Lot 47, 29th March, 1852.

House in Kent Street,

THE Subscriber offers for Sale or to let, his Dwelling House in Kent Street, lately in the occupation of Mr. John Coghlan. It contains a large Store and good frost-proof Cellar, and 6 other Rooms. It will be let altogether or in two parts. On £200 being paid down, the remainder could lie on mortgage for four or five years.

JOHN BREEN.

February 10, 1852.

Chairs, Cheese, Raisins, &c.

RECEIVED by the Subscriber, ex *Euphemia*, from Boston, and for Sale at the lowest market rates—

200 Bundles assorted CHAIRS,
20 Casks best American CHEESE,
20 Barrels superior CIDER VINEGAR,
20 dozen (each) PAILS and BROOMS,
20 Casks RAISINS,
50 Boxes Bloom do., (new fruit.)

S. C. HOLMAN,
Dec. 10. Store Head of Pownal Wharf.

C. & J. BELL,

FASHIONABLE TAILORS.

QUEEN SQUARE, CHARLOTTETOWN,

LATEST FASHIONS, kept constantly on hand, and all work entrusted to their care, done on the shortest notice, and in the best manner. 1y.

October 31, 1851.

THE Subscriber has been duly appointed, by Power of Attorney, bearing date the fifth day of January last, to act as Agent for the Estate of the Misses STEWART, on Township Number Eighteen, in this Island. All persons indebted to the said Estate, for Rent or Arrears of Rent, are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned, he only being duly authorized to receive the same.

JAMES YEO.

Pere Hill, Feb. 2, 1852.

☞ Pork, Wheat, Beef, Barley, Oats and Butter, will be taken in payment.

To be Let

And possession given the 1st June next,

THAT very desirable and commodious HOUSE in Kent Street, formerly owned by Mr. CHUDLEIGH, and next door to Mr. DAVID STEWART's. The situation is advantageous for carrying on any kind of business. There is a Pump in the Yard, and a large Warehouse and Stable attached, and a Garden. For particulars, apply to the Proprietor,

THOMAS WILLIAMS.

Corner Fitz Roy Street, (near Mr. Haviland's.)
April 21, 1852.

For Sale,

THAT pleasantly situated House and Garden, together or in Lot to suit purchasers, owned and in the occupation of the Subscriber. The premises afford a beautiful view of the Hillsborough River, and might be made into a delightful residence for a Gentleman and family. For further particulars, apply to the Subscriber.

JOHN RENOUF.

Weymouth Street, Charlottetown,
February 10, 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.

For Sale,

THE Leasehold Interest in 50 acres of Land, more or less, situated on the South Shore; by the Ferry, 5 miles from Charlottetown. About 22 acres are under good cultivation, and 8 acres more can be cleared at little expense, and the remainder is under hard-wood. There is a stream of water running through the centre of it. There is a good Dwelling House, finished inside; a Barn, 33 × 23, and other Out-Buildings. It is a convenient place for obtaining Sea Manure, and Fishing. Part of the Purchase Money may remain on good Security. Apply on the Premises to

DENNIS DOULAN.

Feb. 20, 1852.

Valuable Leasehold Interest for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, the Leasehold Interest of his beautiful and well known Farm at De Sable, opposite the residence of THOMAS MARSHALL, Esq., and about 18 miles from Charlottetown.

The Farm consists of 100 acres of fertile Land; all of which, with the exception of about 9 acres—covered with wood suitable for Fencing Poles—is in a high state of cultivation; and the situation is delightful, commanding a view of the Northumberland Straits from St. Peter's Island to Cape Tormentine. There are on the premises a good one-story-and-a-half DWELLING HOUSE, 32 × 25, completely finished in a superior manner; and a very commodious BARN, 53 × 44, covered with Miramichi Shingles.

There is also thereon a THRESHING MACHINE of 2 horse power, constructed on a new and improved principle, by which two stooks a minute may be threshed.

ALSO:

An excellent new CARPENTER'S SHOP, and other good OUT-BUILDINGS and OFFICES, a good LIME-KILN, and a never-failing Well of excellent Water.

A great quantity of SEA MANURE, can at all times be obtained on the Premises.

The Farm is under Lease for a term of 999 years, at an annual Rent of £6 currency.

For terms of Sale and further particulars, apply to the Subscriber on the premises, or to James Purdie, Esq., Charlottetown.

CHARLES M'QUARRIE.

24th Feby., 1852. tf.

FOR SALE,

THAT beautifully situated Farm, on the Eastern side of Lot or Township No. Three (3), fronting on the Gulf of St. Lawrence, near Kildare Cape, at present occupied by the Subscriber, containing 100 acres, 10 or 15 of which are under cultivation; the remainder covered with a mixture of hard and soft wood. There is a new Dwelling House, and a Barn nearly finished on the premises, and a well of Water at the door. It is an excellent stand for any kind of business, being in a thriving settlement, and within about 60 chains of the English Church.

An abundance of Sea Manure can be obtained in front of the Farm, and along the Sea Shore, which is low; and is a convenient place to obtain fish, either from the Sea or neighbouring Ponds

For further particulars, apply, if by letter, prepaid, either to Mr. J. C. TRAVERS, Charlottetown, or to the owner on the premises.

H. W. HELE.

Kildare, Lot 3, April 16, 1852. 3w.

FOR SALE.

A Part of that beautifully situated Lot, corner of Great George and King Streets, now occupied by W. C. HOBS, and adjoining Mr. CHARLES PALMER's new building For further particulars apply to W. C. HOBS on the premises, where the plan may be seen.

TO LET on Lease, with liberty to purchase, if so required, part of the Lands belonging to the Subscriber, known as the "ESKER" 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.

Valuable Freehold Property for Sale,

In the Centre of Charlottetown.

THE Subscriber intending to leave this Island, offers his Property in Sydney Street, for Sale. It consists of a Quarter Town Lot, with a two-story Dwelling House, 32 x 28: Work Shop in the rear, 30 x 18: Wood House below it.

—ALSO—

Two Horizontal Horse Powers.

He also requests all persons indebted to him to make an early settlement.

STEPHEN BOVYER.

March 26.

Mills for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale a *GRIST MILL* erected nearly 2 years ago, with the Leasehold Interest of fifty-five acres of excellent *LAND*, 999 years Lease at 1s. per acre. Also—adjoining the above, the Leasehold Interest of 24½ acres of *LAND*, together with one-half of a *SAW MILL*, a very convenient and comfortable *DWELLING HOUSE* 30 × 17, a *BARN* 24 × 26, all nearly new, and a Well of Water near the door. The whole of this property is well wooded and watered, and situated near the Anderson Road, on Lot 26, in the midst of new and very extensive settlements. From the past few years, it is reasonable to conclude, that in a very few years hence the whole surrounding country will be settled, when it will be well worthy the attention of the holder of this property to erect such other mills as the necessities of the country demand; and particularly so, as there is sufficient water power and other convenience to do so. This Property may be sold in one, two or three Lots, to suit purchasers. One-half of the purchase money may remain for two or three years unpaid, on approved Security either on the property or otherwise. For further particulars, apply to J. Weatherbe, Esq., at Charlottetown, or to the Subscriber at New London.

WILLIAM COTTON.

New London, March 9, 1852.

To be Sold or Let,

and immediate possession given.

THAT pleasantly situated FARM, whereon the Subscriber now resides—consisting of 100 acres of Freehold Land, with the Buildings thereon situated. 50 acres are cleared and in a good state of cultivation; a good Orchard and Garden, well stocked with Fruit Trees from England, Apples, Pears, Plums, Cherries, &c. There is an excellent Stream of Water running through the Premises, and a Well of Water close to the House. Any person desirous of obtaining an eligible place for farming, would do well to come and examine for themselves. Half the purchase money allowed to remain on good security.

All persons indebted to the Subscriber are requested to settle their accounts to save trouble, and all having claims against him are desired to send them in immediately for payment

WILLIAM CHING.

Bedeque, Lot 25, March 4, 1852.

TO MILLERS.

WANTED a steady MAN of good character, to take charge of and work a Grist Mill.—Apply by letter to No. 1 Box, Post Office, Charlottetown.

April 6, 1852.

THE ROAD TO HEALTH!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

CURE OF A DISORDERED LIVER AND BAD DIGESTION.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. R. W. Kirkus, Chemist, 7 Prescot Street, Liverpool, dated 6th June, 1851.

To Professor HOLLOWAY:

SIR,—Your Pills and Ointment have stood the highest on our sale list of Proprietary Medicines for some years. A customer, to whom I can refer for any enquiries, desires me to let you know the particulars of her case. She had been troubled for years with a disordered liver, and bad digestion. On the last occasion, however, the violence of the attack was so alarming, and the inflammation set in so severely, that doubts were entertained of her not being able to bear up under it; fortunately she was induced to try your Pills, and she informs me that after the first, and each succeeding dose, she had great relief. She continued to take them, and although she used only three Boxes, she is now in the enjoyment of perfect health. I could have sent you many more cases, but the above, from the severity of the attack, and the speedy cure, I think, speaks much in favor of your astonishing Pills.

(Signed) R. W. KIRKUS.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF RHEUMATIC FEVER, IN VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

Copy of a Letter inserted in the Hobart Town Courier, of the of the 1st March, 1851, by Major J. Walch.

Margaret M'Connigan, nineteen years of age, residing at New Town, has been suffering from a violent rheumatic fever for upwards of two months, which had entirely deprived her of the use of her limbs; during this period, she was under the care of the most eminent medical men in Hobart Town, and by them her case was considered hopeless. A friend prevailed upon her to try Holloway's celebrated Pills, which she consented to do, and in an incredibly short space of time they effected a perfect cure.

CURE OF A PAIN AND TIGHTNESS IN THE CHEST AND STOMACH OF A PERSON 84 YEARS OF AGE.

From Messrs. Thew & Son, Proprietors of the Lynn Advertiser, who can vouch for the following statement.—August 2, 1851.

To Professor HOLLOWAY.

SIR,—I desire to bear testimony to the good effects of Holloway's Pills. For some years I suffered severely from a pain and tightness in the stomach, which was also accompanied by a shortness of breath, that prevented me from walking about. I am 84 years of age, and notwithstanding my advanced state of life, these Pills have so relieved me, that I am desirous that others should be made acquainted with their virtues. I am now rendered, by their means, comparatively active, and can take exercise without inconvenience or pain, which I could not do before.

(Signed) HENRY COE,
North Street, Lynn, Norfolk.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF THE GRAVEL, AND A MOST DANGEROUS LIVER COMPLAINT.

Copy of a Letter addressed to J. K. Heydon, Esq., Sidney, New South Wales, dated February 25, 1851.

SIR,—A Mr. Thomas Clark, a settler at Lake George, was for a considerable time seriously afflicted with a complaint of the Liver, together with the Gravel. His medical attendants, after trying all their skill, candidly told him that his case was hopeless, and any further efforts useless. In this situation, and when expecting every day would terminate his existence, a friend recommended him to try Holloway's Pills, and as a forlorn hope he did so, the first dose gave him considerable relief, he therefore persevered in taking them according to the directions, and is now restored to perfect health. He will feel great pleasure in confirming this statement, or even make an affidavit to the same effect, should it be required.

(Signed) Wm. JONES, Proprietor of Goulburn Herald, New South Wales.

WONDERFUL EFFICACY OF HOLLOWAY'S PILLS IN CASES OF DROPSY.

Persons suffering from Dropsy, either at out the turn of life, or at other times, should immediately have recourse to these Pills, as hundreds of persons are annually cured, by their use, of this direful complaint in its different stages, when all other means had failed.

These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints.

Ague	Dropsy	Liver complaints	Secondary Symptoms
Asthma	Dysentery	Lumbago	The Dublereux
Bilious Complaints	Erysipelas	Piles	Tumors
Blotches on the skin	Female irregularities	Rheumatism	Ulcers
Bowel complaints	Fevers of all kinds	Retention of urine	Venereal Affections.
Colics	Fits	Scrofula or King's Evil	Worms of all kinds
Costipation of the Bowels	Gout	Sore Throats	Weakness, from whatever cause &c. &c.
Consumption	Head-ache	Stone and Gravel	
Debility	Indigestion		
	Inflammation		
	Jaundice		

Sold at the Establishment of Professor HOLLOWAY, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar) London, and by GEO. T. HAZZARD, 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 Box or Pot.

Apple and Thorn Trees.

FOR SALE, a quantity of good Thorns, 4 years old; also, 400 Apple Trees, of different kinds—2, 3, and 4 years grafted, of the early-bearing kinds; also, Pear, Cherry, and Ornamental Trees.

ROBERT CAIRNS.

Broom Bush, St. Peter's Road,
April 27, 1852.

Horse SALADIN.

THE Entire Blood Horse "SALADIN" will stand for the Season, at Upton, the residence of the Owner, with the exception of Wednesdays and Saturdays, when he will be at Great George Street, from the hours of 10 to 4.

TERMS.—Each Mare for the Season, 20s. cash, or 30s. payable in December next. Mares which missed last Season, 10s. cash, or 15s. in December. Single leap, 10s. cash. STEPHEN RICE, Owner.

JOSEPH OSBORNE, Groom.

April 19, 1851. (All the papers 4w.)

YOUNG SALADIN FOR SALE

THIS very superior Entire Horse is offered for sale. He stands 16 hands high, is of a beautiful black colour and has strong bone and sinew; he is remarkably good tempered, very gentle either in harness or saddle. His sire is the celebrated Blood Horse SALADIN imported in the year 1846 by the Royal Agricultural Society—his mother was a strong and valuable animal of the Greenwich breed and produced excellent stock. A prize was awarded to him at the Royal Agricultural Society's show in 1849, for the class of Blood horses of the Saladin Breed.

Half of the purchase money will be allowed to remain until the close of the next season, on approved security.—Apply at Hazzard's Gazette Office.

March 1, 1852.

Horse GREYGAN.

THE fine young horse *GREYGAN* of matchless symmetry, and beautiful action, and that took the first prize from the "Agricultural Society" in 1850—out of a fine Canadian mare by Saladin—standing 16 hand high; perfectly free from any vicious habit, will stand for the Season—commencing 1st May—at Mr. George Chandler's, near Mr. John Hearn's, Charlottetown, on every other Saturday; and for the remaining time at my own Farm, York River, next to that of Mr. Martin Hearn.

Terms—£1 for the Season.

DONALD M'KINNON.

York River, 24th April, 1852.

Steamer "ROSE."

THE Steamer "ROSE," will run between this Island and Pictou twice a week during the present season, and will leave Charlottetown until further notice, every Tuesday and Thursday morning, immediately after receiving the Mails, between the hours of Nine and Ten o'clock, and will return the days following, leaving Pictou at Six o'clock on the mornings of Wednesdays and Fridays.

THOMAS OWEN, Manager.

Charlottetown, April 27, 1852.

Printed by JAMES D. HAZZARD, at his Office, Queen Square Charlottetown.