

PARLIAMENTARY REPORTING.

The following is on the above subject from the London Illustrated News.

The House and the Gallery—Mr. Wyndham, at one time, had a serious dispute, in consequence of an offence given by speaking disrespectfully of reporters.

Within the last three years we have witnessed the phenomenon of members noticing that there were strangers in the Gallery; upon which it is the bounden office of the Speaker to order them to withdraw, and the Gallery is immediately cleared.

Nothing of late has been tending to this deterioration; for it stands to reason that if reporting is allowed to be done at all, it is most expedient that facilities should be afforded for having it done in the best possible manner.

THE GREAT REPUBLIC.—What is left of this once splendid ship is now owned by the underwriters. Her builder, Mr. McKay, returned from New York yesterday, having collected two hundred and thirty five thousand dollars.

ADVERTISING TERMS.—The following very just remarks are taken from the Toronto Leader: "As to an uniform scale of charges for advertising, it is obvious that nothing could be more unequal in its operation, or unjust in its consequences."

GRAND SEA WEED.—A new patent substitute for guano, consisting of decomposed and concentrated sea weed, is about to be introduced in England, by a Mr. Longmaid, with

the purpose of claiming the prize of \$5000 offered by the Royal Agricultural Society. The material is reduced to powder so as to be applicable by the drill.

STEAMSHIPS BEATEN BY CLIPPERS.—The clipper ship Red Jacket made a recent voyage from New York to Liverpool in 13 days, 1 hour, and 25 minutes, which is something remarkable considering the extremely boisterous weather she encountered throughout the passage.

REJECTION OF PEACE BY THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA.—News has arrived from St. Petersburg which will probably lead to some definite resolution on the part of the Allied Governments.

DECISION OF AUSTRIA.—Austria has adopted a decision which is alike accordant with her interests, her dignity, her traditional policy, and her rank as a great European power.

NEWS BY THE ENGLISH MAIL.—Stupendous naval preparations continue to be made by England and France. The whole of the Conard steamers are to be taken up by the Government.

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Paris, Monday.—The French ocean squadron arrived at Algiers. The discovery of a Greek conspiracy in the dominions of the Sultan had induced the French Government to address a note, couched in strong and energetic terms, to the Government of King Otho.

THE PREPARATIONS FOR WAR.—The troops for Constantinople will consist of the 3rd battalion of the Grenadier Guards, the 1st battalion of the Coldstream Guards, and the 1st battalion of the Scots Fusilier Guards.

3000 Muzzle rifles have been drawn for the Royal Artillery, and all the gunners ordered for foreign service are to be supplied with that arm.

THE TROOPS FOR CONSTANTINOPLE.—The 3rd battalion of the Grenadier Guards, the 1st battalion of the Coldstream Guards, and the 1st battalion of the Scots Fusilier Guards.

UPWARDS OF ONE-HALF of the men who only returned a few weeks ago after their long service in the Caffre war, at the Cape of Good Hope, have volunteered for service in the companies ordered to proceed to the Mediterranean stations.

UNITED STATES.—AMERICAN-RUSSIAN PRIVATEERS.—Advices from Washington state that the French and British Ministers had called upon Secretary Marcy for the purpose of protesting against the fitting out of Russian privateers in Congress assembled.

RESOLVED, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the people of this Union have ever viewed with the deepest concern the renewed intervention of Powers in the affairs of countries not embraced within their borders.

RESOLVED, That the President be, and he is hereby requested to cause a copy of these resolutions to be communicated to each of the diplomatic agents of foreign nations residing near this government, and also copies thereof to be transmitted to diplomatic agents in foreign countries.

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NOVA SCOTIA.—The following Resolutions were submitted to the Nova Scotia Legislature, by the Hon. J. W. Johnston, on the 23d ult.

RESOLVED, That the Union or confederation of the British North American Colonies on just principles—while calculated to perpetuate the connexion with the Parent State—will tend to their advancement and prosperity, to increase their strength and elevate their position.

RESOLVED, That as humble Address be presented to the Queen, praying Her Majesty's gracious consideration of the subject, and the adoption of measures for bringing it under the attention of the Government and Legislature of Her North American Provinces, and for effecting the Union of Her Majesty's Royal Colonies, in a way satisfactory to themselves, and adapted to secure their harmony, and bring into exercise their consolidated strength.

RESOLVED, That His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, by Address, be respectfully requested to transmit, with his favorable recommendation, the Address of this House to the Queen, to be laid at the feet of the Throne, and that His Excellency, when the Queen's sanction shall be obtained, will see his influence, to promote the object, by correspondence with the Imperial and Colonial Governments, and in such other ways as His Excellency may judge expedient.

RESOLVED, That these resolutions be conveyed to the Legislative Council, with the request of this House that they would give the important subject their attention, and unite with this House in such manner as may best be suited for its mature consideration and ultimate adoption by the several Provinces.

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HASZARD'S GAZETTE. Tuesday, March 14, 1854.

THE Provincial Parliament of Nova Scotia is now being brought under the consideration of all the loyal Legislatures, whose duty it will be carefully to examine into the merits of this different system proposed, and to proceed cautiously and wisely in a matter upon which the welfare not only of the present inhabitants of these provinces, but that of unborn millions, may depend.

It seems to be a point universally conceded, that the period has arrived when these colonies on the continent of North America must exchange their present anomalous condition of petty dependencies, with separate local rights and privileges, for one which will preserve these rights and privileges intact, will enable all to act in concert; and, by the combination of the energies of all, place each in a more dignified position than it at present enjoys.

On the 23d ult., the Hon. Mr. Johnston moved his resolutions in favor of a Union of the British North American Provinces. His speech occupied a delivery of three hours, and was distinguished by his usual depth and penetration. He principally devoted himself to the work of showing that British America was ripe for a position of nationality, in connection with the Parent State; that our people were as numerous, our boundaries as extensive, our people as enterprising, and our resources as large, as those of many other countries enjoying independent Government, especially the United Colonies, when they declared their independence.

We shall hereafter take occasion to give such portions of the hon. and learned gentleman's speech as may appear to us more particularly worthy of notice and consideration, when we are in possession of the details. The Hon. Mr. Howe, the Colonial Secretary, it would seem, followed, not exactly—it is said—in opposition to Mr. Johnston's resolutions, but in a different strain. "The main ground work of his speech was a preference for Colonial representation in the IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT." Mr. Martin I. Wilkins, we are told, "was in favor of William Pitt's idea, of introducing a COLONIAL PARLIAMENT, and would add to it a VICEROY. Here are three distinct and widely different views of the same subject, to which we add a fourth, a FEDERAL UNION, notwithstanding it has been designated by the contemporary agents of foreign nations residing near this government, and also copies thereof to be transmitted to diplomatic agents in foreign countries.

The total number of deaths the past week, was four hundred and eighty four, being a decrease of fifty three. The late Elliott Crosson bequeathed one hundred and twenty seven thousand dollars for charitable objects in Philadelphia.

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HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

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The population—our men are scarce, may be such a Legislative Union, or components distinct circumstances above all free, for this, as well as our judgment, our comprehensive scheme which Mr. Johnston in respect to Mr. Howe's entitled to be styled, a continuation in the Empire, that it has been re-considered; and that we sound argument being a principle would be the population? How mania in that case return? Brunswick!—Prince Edward's their being fairly represented, will it not be regarded as a number of American Provinces that this project would be the colonies to elevate it raise the provinces, of constitutions, we very much inclined to believe that a very reverse of that a talented and clever pro however, we do not! But what shall we say a hinc's motion, of a Vice Baron Pictou or Earl Mir grand in the ante-room: we are rather sceptical tries that have abolished estates, and have made easy as barring a door, is for the purpose of her former is far that of last the subject at an early d

In giving insertion to friend William B. Dav from the desire of as publicly refuting the as hostings, than from any as asserted by a worthy Dawson's simple denial perhaps the charge may Dawson's integrity and as they are in Charlott just, that where the point antidote should follow.

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ETTE. 54.

the population—are materially enhanced. Much, we are aware, may be said of advantages accruing from a Legislative Union, which would go far to remove or compensate disadvantages resulting from the local circumstances above referred to. We shall, therefore, for this, as well as for other reasons, suspend our judgment until we have laid before us a more comprehensive scheme of the "just principles" upon which Mr. Johnson intends to base his Union. With respect to Mr. Howe's idea,—for that it is all that is entitled to be styled, at present,—of Colonial Representation in the Imperial Parliament, we can only say, that it has been mooted as far back as we can recollect; and that we never heard any good sound argument being adduced in its favor. On what principle would the representation be fixed?—On population? How many members would Nova Scotia in that case return?—How many Canada?—New Brunswick?—Prince Edward Island? In order to their being fairly represented in the whole Parliament, will it not be requisite to create a proportionate number of American Peers? We can easily conceive that this project would enable a few leading men in the colonies to elevate themselves; but that it would raise the provinces, of which they were the representatives, very much doubt,—or, rather, we are inclined to believe that it would have a tendency the very reverse of that anticipated by the certainly talented and clever proposer,—of whose judgment, however, we do not entertain very exalted ideas. But what shall we say of our friend Martin J. Williams's motion, of a Veterinary and a Colonial Hospital? Baron Fictor or Earl Mincopish would seem mighty grand in the ante-room of the Vice Regal Court; but we are rather sceptical as to its answering in countries that have abolished hereditary rights to real estates, and have made bearing an estate almost as easy as carrying a door,—though the latter operation is for the purpose of keeping intruders out, while the former is for that of letting them in. We shall resume the subject at an early day.

In giving insertion to the affidavits furnished by our friend William B. Dawson, we are actuated more from the desire of affording him the satisfaction of publicly refuting the scandalous charge made at the hearings, than from any previous belief in what might be asserted by a worthless drunken rascal. Dawson's simple denial was quite enough for us; but perhaps the charge may reach to places where Mr. Dawson's integrity and veracity are not so well known as they are in Charlottetown; and it is, therefore, but just, that where the poison has been disseminated, the antidote should follow.

TO THE EDITOR OF HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

Sir,—Permit me, by means of your widely-circulating Journal, to call the attention of our Legislators to the necessity of making such additions to our Election Law, as will ensure the freedom of Election more effectually than it exists at present.

Some few years ago, it was supposed, that in Charlottetown at least, violence and intimidation could always be prevented so far as to enable voters and candidates to proceed to and return from the hearings without hesitation. Is this the case now? Let those who have calmly witnessed the last two Elections in Charlottetown answer.

At an Election in a Country District, should a half a dozen Charlottetown people show themselves, even to exercise their franchise, they were threatened immediately with violence; often have they in such cases felt their lives in danger, and the reason, as they have invariably been told by scores of persons, is, because they are Charlottetown people, and have no right to interfere with a country election. At Charlottetown, however, we now—day after day—find hundreds of country people, coming to the hearings, taking their stand there, and acting a violent part from beginning to end of the election. On Wednesday last, there were full two hundred, from various parts of the country, assembled by special request there is no doubt; and, as choice a set of ruffians as could be selected within the precincts of Botany Bay, not one of whom had the slightest pretence of right to a vote for the town. Monopolizing to themselves, the whole foreground of the hearings at the Old Court House, their occupation was to harass, whenever either Mr. Coles or Reddin opened their lips, however ridiculously either of those Candidates made themselves appear; and to howl in like manner, at whatever was said by Mr. Palmer or Mr. Longworth, however true or appropriate their observations. As the Election proceeded to its termination, the violent inclinations of these fellows could hardly be controlled; their countenances indicated more the passions of the savage than the reasoning faculties of civilized man; their large projecting mouths, long yellow teeth, low foreheads and connected eye brows, rendered them a more fitting comparison with wild beasts than human beings. Disappointed at the signal defeat of their brother "Liberals," and acting with the usual combined motion of the mob, they endeavoured to jostle down several respectable townsmen, who ventured to raise their voices against their conduct; and had those individuals fallen on the ground, they would, doubtless, have been murdered by miscreants, who were quite ready to jump upon their bodies when in such a defenceless situation. These occurrences, Sir, are becoming too frequent and too dangerous to be tolerated by a civilized community. It should be borne in mind, that if they are allowed to be practised any more with impunity, the evils attending them will speedily increase in a fearful ratio. I think, therefore, that the Legislature will early see the necessity of passing such enactments as will effectually prevent their recurrence.

I am, Sir, yours, &c., A TOWNSMAN.

March 10th.

THE BRIBERY CASE.

To the Editor of HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

It will, doubtless, be recollecting by many of your readers, that the Honorable George Coles emphatically, and most distinctly asserted from the hearings on Wednesday last, that a Voter had just come up and sworn that he had bribed him to vote for Messrs. Palmer and Longworth. Mr. Coles was, we doubt, fully aware that the Election Law makes no provision for the administration of any such Oath—and that, consequently, the thing was not simply impracticable, but that the assertion made by him was also both false and malicious in point of fact, and one that might, possibly, have led to very serious consequences. Mr. Coles also knows that when I attempted to rebut his unfounded and wicked statement—which I did immediately on hearing it made—I was assailed by such a storm of yells and imprecations from his very enlightened and liberal supporters, that I could not, even for a moment, succeed in gaining a hearing. You will, therefore, Mr. Editor, please insert, in to-day's paper, the accompanying Affidavit, embodying, I believe, all the material facts of this extraordinary case, and thereby oblige, Your obedient servant, W. B. DAWSON.

Charlottetown, March 10, 1854.

Queen's County.

Personally appeared before James Barrett Cooper and John Tremanan, Esquires, two of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the said County, William B. Dawson, of Charlottetown, in the said Island, Treasurer and Curator, who maketh Oath and saith: That John Cavanagh, of the said Town, Laborer, was in Dependent's employment since the month of December last—since which time they, the said John Cavanagh and this Dependent, have had no settlement of accounts. That on the morning of Monday last, the Sixth day of March instant, the said John Cavanagh came to this Dependent, in a state of intoxication, when Dependent asked him if he had made up his mind as to how he was going to go to breakfast. On returning to the Shop after breakfast, Dependent found Cavanagh there, and he immediately demanded money, which Dependent refused giving him on the ground of his being intoxicated. Cavanagh then stated that his wife had been confined the previous night, and that he wanted the money to procure necessaries. Dependent thereupon left the Shop, and told Mrs. Dawson to send Mrs. Cavanagh Ten Shillings, and to acquaint her that if she wanted anything else, to send for it, as Cavanagh, her husband, was drunk, and he (Dependent) would not give him money whilst in that state. The boy who carried the message shortly after returned from Cavanagh's, and stated that Mrs. Cavanagh was very thankful for the money sent her by this Dependent, and that she had said that her husband had been away all Sunday and Sunday night drunk, and not to give him money on any account. Dependent then returned to the Shop, and finding Cavanagh still there, informed him what had happened. Cavanagh thereupon commenced using violent language—demanding a settlement, and threatening to publish Dependent in the Newspapers; and finally Dependent gave Cavanagh one shilling and sent him to get rid of him. That the said John Cavanagh again called at Dependent's Shop on the morning of Wednesday last, when, after some solicitation, Dependent gave Cavanagh Eighteen pence, and told the Boy to give him Eighteen pence, and to charge the Boy to give him sixpence, at the same time, that he hoped (Cavanagh) was not going to get drunk therewith. A short time afterwards, this Dependent, whilst in company with Mr. Robert Percival, of Charlottetown, Wheelwright, met the said John Cavanagh in Queen Street. Cavanagh asked Dependent if he (Cavanagh) had not, and strongly urged him not to attempt to vote on any account.

Sworn before us, this 10th day of March, A.D. 1854.

JOHN TREMANAN, J.P., J. B. COOPER, J.P.

Prince Edward Island.

Personally appeared before James Barrett Cooper and John Tremanan, Esquires, two of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the said County, Donald M'Kinnon, of Charlottetown, in the said Island, Curator, who maketh Oath and saith: That he is present in the employment of Mr. William B. Dawson, of the said Town, Treasurer and Curator, and was in the Shop of the said William B. Dawson on Monday last, when one John Cavanagh, a Laborer in the employment of the said William B. Dawson demanded, some money. Cavanagh said he would not give him the money, when Cavanagh became very noisy, and said that he would poll the ears out of his (Mr. Dawson's) head, and publish him in the papers. He also demanded a settlement, which Mr. Dawson said he would not give him until he was sober. Cavanagh then said, that his Mistress had been confined, and he would have to get it. Mr. Dawson then left the shop for a few minutes, and when he returned, said that he had sent Cavanagh's Wife some money, and that if she wanted any medicine, she could send the children to get it. Mr. Dawson subsequently gave Cavanagh Eighteen pence to get clear of him. That on Wednesday morning last the said John Cavanagh returned to the said Mr. Dawson's Establishment, and said he was going to vote for Mr. Palmer, when Mr. Dawson told him (Cavanagh) that he had no vote, and not to make a fool of himself. Cavanagh asked Mr. Dawson for a few shillings. Mr. Dawson asked him what he wanted these for. Cavanagh replied, "It is Election time." Mr. Dawson then gave Cavanagh Eighteen pence, and told the boy in the shop to give him sixpence more. Cavanagh then walked away. About an hour and a half after this occurred, and during the absence of Mr. Dawson, one of Cavanagh's children came to Mr. Dawson's shop, and took up Goods to the amount of Five Shillings and Fourpence, which were charged to Cavanagh by the boy who delivered them.

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JOHN TREMANAN, J.P., J. B. COOPER, J.P.

Queen's County.

Personally appeared before James Barrett Cooper and John Tremanan, Esquires, two of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the said County, Donald M'Kinnon, of Charlottetown, in the said Island, Curator, who maketh Oath and saith: That he is present in the employment of Mr. William B. Dawson, of the said Town, Treasurer and Curator, and was in the Shop of the said William B. Dawson on Monday last, when one John Cavanagh, a Laborer in the employment of the said William B. Dawson demanded, some money. Cavanagh said he would not give him the money, when Cavanagh became very noisy, and said that he would poll the ears out of his (Mr. Dawson's) head, and publish him in the papers. He also demanded a settlement, which Mr. Dawson said he would not give him until he was sober. Cavanagh then said, that his Mistress had been confined, and he would have to get it. Mr. Dawson then left the shop for a few minutes, and when he returned, said that he had sent Cavanagh's Wife some money, and that if she wanted any medicine, she could send the children to get it. Mr. Dawson subsequently gave Cavanagh Eighteen pence to get clear of him. That on Wednesday morning last the said John Cavanagh returned to the said Mr. Dawson's Establishment, and said he was going to vote for Mr. Palmer, when Mr. Dawson told him (Cavanagh) that he had no vote, and not to make a fool of himself. Cavanagh asked Mr. Dawson for a few shillings. Mr. Dawson asked him what he wanted these for. Cavanagh replied, "It is Election time." Mr. Dawson then gave Cavanagh Eighteen pence, and told the boy in the shop to give him sixpence more. Cavanagh then walked away. About an hour and a half after this occurred, and during the absence of Mr. Dawson, one of Cavanagh's children came to Mr. Dawson's shop, and took up Goods to the amount of Five Shillings and Fourpence, which were charged to Cavanagh by the boy who delivered them.

Sworn before us, this 10th day of March, A.D. 1854.

JOHN TREMANAN, J.P., J. B. COOPER, J.P.

EXHIBITION.

AN EXHIBITION AND SALE (for purposes connected with the Episcopal Church, Charlottetown,) of fancy and useful Articles, will (D.V.) take place at the Temperance Hall, on Wednesday, the 15th day of July next. Contributions will be thankfully received by the following Ladies forming the Committee: Mrs. D. HODGSON, "CUNDELL, "HOBKIN, "T. DESBRIAY, "JENKINS, "FITZGERALD, "E. PALMER, "H. HAZARD, "A. YATES, "J. HENSLY, Charlottetown, 7th March, 1854.

DOG LOST!

LOST, on Sunday last, a small liver and grey colored Spaniel Dog; any person having it at COLES'S TAVERN, will be rewarded for his trouble; and any one known to retain said Dog, after this Notice, will be prosecuted.

DR. CHALMERS' WORKS.

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

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JUST IMPORTED, and for sale by the Subscriber, at his NEW STORE, next door to his residence in Great George Street, a choice selection of American and other Goods, consisting of—SUGAR, in hogsheads, barrels and by retail; Leaf, crushed and refined do.; Superior Hyson and Souchong TEAS, in chests, half chests, and by retail; COFFEE, RICE, PILOT BREAD, in barrels and by retail; CRAB APPLES, Cheese, Vinegar, Mustard, Pepper, Pickles, Table Salt, Soda, Saleratus, Soap, Candles, Shaving, Blue, Burning Fluid, Matches, Tobacco, Cigars, Rosin, Blacking, &c. Fresh Muscular RAISINS, CONFECTIONARY, Nuts, Lemons and Ginger Syrup.

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MOLASSES in hogsheads and by retail; Codfish Oil, in barrels and by retail; A choice selection of PALE, Tubs, in casks or single; Clothes Pins, Brooms, Brushes, &c.

On HAND—American and Island manufactured SOLE LEATHER, Neats' Leather, Calf Skins, and Harness Leather.

W. B. DAWSON.

Charlottetown, November 14.

STRAY HEIFER.

There is on the Subscriber's premises a Black Heifer, about three or four years old, with the end of both ears cut square. The owner can have her by proving property and paying expenses.

ARCHIBALD FORBES.

Tyson Road, Lot 27, Jan. 11, 1854.

MONEY TO LEND.

ENQUIRE at the Office of CHARLES PALMER Esq., Charlottetown. February 1, 1853.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND ALMANACK FOR 1854.

FOR SALE by GEO. T. HASZARD.

A MAP OF P. E. ISLAND, COLOURED as to show the Electoral Districts. For sale at Geo. T. HASZARD'S Book Store For Sale by

Ledgers, Account Books, &c. GEORGE T. HASZARD has received from the manufacturers a good stock of the above goods in a great variety of sizes and Bindings. Large Post Ledgers bound in calf Russia Bands. Foolscap, do. do. Foolscap and Post Ledgers and Day Books a variety.

LONDON HOUSE.

New Fall Goods, for 1853. JUST RECEIVED at the LONDON HOUSE, 41 St. Elizabeth and Edles, from England, an extensive supply of BRITISH GOODS, suitable for the season, comprising in DRY GOODS:

Silks, Satins, plain and figured; Maine Antigua Regence, Finches in every shade, French Merinos, Silk Velvets, black and colored; Orleans and Coleridge, Dense materials of every kind, Clothings in great variety, Robes in the latest fashion, Prints good and cheap, Damasks and Moreens, Fringes and Lace for do., Gents' silk, felt and covered Hats, Fur and Cloth Caps, Umbrellas, cotton and silk; Ladies' and Children's Stays, Do. cotton Dresses, Habit Skirts, Chemisettes, Sleeves, Collars and Cuffs, Laces and Muslins, Jewellery, large assortment; Vases, in every form; Gents' Seal Overcoats, Walk Bases and Cabinets, Mantles, in all the new styles, Shawls in variety, Ribbons of all kinds, Fancy Trimmings, Dress Buttons, Ladies' winter Bonnets, Do. dress and other Caps, Do. Cap Fronts and Borders, Artificial Flowers, Gloves and Hosiery, Ladies' and Children's Boots and Shoes, Carpet Slippers, Leather Slippers, Berlin Woole and Patterns, Penelope Canvas, Haberdashery, Millinery, large variety; Hollands and Linens, Laces and Cotton Bed Ticks, Ready made Clothing, Oil Floor Cloth, all widths; Cloth and worsted Table Covers, Table Linen, Twilled Shirtings, Regatta and fancy do., Long Cloths, undressed, Domestic Cottons; Beaver, Felt, superfine and fancy Cloths, Dressings in variety, Worsted Cord, new article; Hunting Cord, Moleskins, Black and colored Cotton Velvets, Blankets, all prices; Domestic Sheetings, Flannels and Serges; Corded, quilted and hair Petticoats, Children's Dresses, Floor and stair Carpeting, Crash Cloths, State Damasks, Rubber Coats, Boots, Shoes and Leggings, Stationery, Perfumery, Hair oils, Toilet Soaps, Chamoin Skins, Petticoat Cord, Travelling Bags, Ladies' Purses, Linings, French Cambrie Handkerchiefs, Handkerchiefs, Silk Handkerchiefs, Fancy Neck Ties, Table Mats, Cotton and muslin Handkerchiefs, Bonnet Shapes, Cap Shapes and Crowns, Gents' Mullers, Hearth Rugs, Sacks and Sacking.

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Souchong and Ceylon Tea, Coffee, Homoeopathic Chocolate, Crushed and moist Sugar, Baking Powder Table Salt, Ground and whole Rice, Split Peas, Mustard, Preserved Citron, cheap; Pickling Spices, Spices of all kinds, Ground and Peppercorn, Fig and butter Blue, Washing Powder Albert night lights, Soaps, Candles.

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

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