

HASZARD'S GAZETTE, JULY 13.

CAPT. SLEIGH'S NEW WORK.

CHAPTER 6. (Continued.)

CAVES TORMENTINE AND TRAVERSE.

THE ICY PASSAGE.

During the previous winter, our boat's crew, commanded by our friend "poor crasy Tom Allan," got into this difficulty, and were for thirty-six hours-out in the Straits, lost and be-wildered. At sunset they turned the boat over in a sheltered position in the recesses of an iceberg, well to the lee of the wind; snow fell and covered them, in and with the assistance of the car, paddles, and oars, cut into chips with a knife, and frugally and carefully piled, a slight fire was kept burning all that dreary night; but the smoke from it assisted in keeping warmth and life in the bodies of the little frozen band. Their escape from death and destruction was a marvel which no one can explain, save by referring it to the interposition of a merciful Providence. Tom Allan had several of his fingers and toes frozen off, and on reaching the shore three out of five of the survivors shortly afterwards died from the effects of the exposure.

To resume my narrative. We at last succeeded in reaching an extensive field of ice, upon which we again propelled the ice-boat. While running at full speed, I felt the surface beneath me give way, and with a loud shout from all, the boat sank, and in an instant we were struggling up to our shoulders in the water and broken ice. Now the utility of the strap and chain was manifest: it kept us tied to the boat, and the hand on the gunwale, still firmly grasped, saved our being plunged into the foaming mass of broken ice, and sucked under by the current. Irving in a instant manfully disengaged himself, and clambered into the boat; then cautioning all to remain still, he drew us, one by one, out of the water, dressed to the skin. The intense cold, however, drew him to the bone.

"Lolly" is the term applied to a conglomeration of minute particles of ice, which is found some four feet deep in extensive patches, and which is most difficult to push through; as the oars cannot be out, and the bow-hoops are useless; nothing, but the paddle employed with great strength could move us along. Then the surface frequently freezes over, and the danger of being caught by a nap is carefully guarded against. The lolly, which now boils and bubbles, will before night become a congealed consistency, and form field-ice.

At ten in the morning we had approached to within three miles of the island, which could now seen; the shores fringed with pine forests, dark and impetuous, while a long red streak stretched along the coast. This arose from the colour of the soil, which is most peculiar, and we made often many turns, the tops-covered with red dust, blown from the shores: they had a singular appearance.

We had our renewed struggles of yesterday over blocks of ice and sharp boulders, which were heaped, if possible, in more inextricable confusion. When we had neared the shore-ice, we were cheered by seeing, on an eminence in the distance, some human forms, who by gestures pointed out a favourable course to steer by over the ice. These silent directions we followed, and in another hour we had clambered over the last ridge, and were met by Philip Irving, elder brother of Arthur, who was one of the conductors of the ice-boat Mail service. He had brought down a sledge, upon which all were glad to mount, the ice-boat being previously laid on to it.

We were not so fortunate however as to proceed many hundred yards before we again broke in, though, from the cast iron our last accident taught us, in this instance we clung with both hands to the gunwale, and only got up to our thighs in water. Our career now became one continued series of breaking down and clambering, which only terminated upon reaching open water, which we did after being eight hours out.

Irving was of opinion that the water before us would be bounded on the other side by the shore-ice, and, if so, that we should get over to the Island without further difficulty. He calculated the distance at about four miles. We all got into the boat, the oars were out, and with a hearty pull all together, we flew over the water, hoping to reach our destination in another hour or two. But human calculations are destined to disappointment, for we had not rowed above a mile, when a breeze suddenly sprang up, which it frequently does in these northern regions in a few moments; it increased to half a gale, and the boat began to ship an icy spray over her bows. The build of our craft, flat-bottomed, rendered her dangerous in an open sea; indeed Irving said he durst not proceed, or we should be all swamped. At my request we continued on for another quarter of an hour; but the boat shipping waves, she half-filled with water, and we were obliged to put her head about for the ice-field we had left. I flung out as far as my hands were able, bucketful after bucketful. The wind now lay after us, we shipped less water, and soon found ourselves among the floating masses I had hoped we had an hour before left behind for good.

Nothing is more surprising than the sudden and almost instantaneous change which the Straits at times present. In an hour there has been known a free expanse of water of six to eight miles in extent, and before another hour the whole of that surface has been covered with enormous masses of top-folded, detached blocks, and mountainous bergs. Our return towards New Brunswick was resolved upon by Irving, in consequence of the gale which had sprung up, and with sundown not more than an hour and a half off, it would have been dangerous to have remained out any longer, or otherwise we should have had to spend the night in the Straits, on some berg or rock. We found a total change in the appearance of the ice: the masses were more open and separated, the large blocks had given way to the drift, and between the floating blocks, narrow passages, small holes, and numerous mazes, enabled us to make good way. We went over in three-quarters of an hour at same rate we had before taken two hours in crossing. On approaching the drifts, the abrupt and rugged ridge over which we had to clamber in the morning had disappeared, and we, difficulty offering, we were soon running along the ice, and before half an hour we were once more under Cape Tornement, pack which, since from Béothuk to Sheldie, New Brunswick, twice or thrice a week.

Having harnessed to the ice-boats, we proceeded on our course, and, after about four hours' labour, reached open water.

Heavy wind blew, and to venture out would be impracticable. We drew up the boat upon a small berg, to wait until the weather would take place during the evening, hoping that the wind would go down. While sun was clear, seated on the snow, we felt a tremendous motion beneath, accompanied by loud, crackling noise. In an instant, at Irving's command, we jumped to our feet, seized the boat by the gunwale, and ran about on an adjoining berg, which we had scarcely gained, before the ice, upon which we had been sitting, rent in twain, separated out, and a heavy mass rolled over, and fell into the Gulf, carrying us with spray.

This was a narrow escape to commence with. The suddenness with which the ice breaks up, is a common occurrence, from sunken masses being driven by the current below others; and thus, leaving upward, the supercurrent mass receives a shock, and splits up in cracks and fissures which destroy the whole. The current, with a motherly influence, carried us as far up as Seawall Head, or Navigation Point, which is ten miles from Cape Traverse, from whence we had started. The tide, now ebb, and falling toward the south, we passed backword towards Carleton Point, carefully keeping on those glacial fields which were in proximity to the shore-ice.

At Carleton Head we mounted the crest of an unbroken and lighting a pine fire in a sheltered nook, we gathered around, and patiently waited for the arrival of the "Stray," a clipper bark, for the conveyance of the mails to Melbourne, Captain Phillip, and Sydney, in eighty-two days. This is a grand improvement on the old method; and more at all appears to be made yet competent to a quick passage to the antipodes. Perhaps before this done it will be of new powers, electro-magnetic or otherwise, to render us formidable rivals. Some scientific men admit that both are possible.

The remains of conversation soon cleared the kitchen; "for one by one, "old salt, young folk," escaped." Four Tom" to his wife and slaves, the crew to drink a little in the漫谈 of that amiable individual; and, I, following suit, was very hospitable, just enough to

sound sleep. During the night the wind howled in fearful bluster, and the bare idea of such a night spent on an iceberg in the Straits made me shudder.

THINGS TAILED OF IN LONDON.

JUNE 1855.

Beth Day and the Dublin exhibition have given our friends a good deal to talk about, and helped newspapers to a few columns of information that were sure to find readers. Seeing that our legislators took a holiday to go to the race, we must of course look upon it as a national affair; and all the silly people who lost by betting on horseback, may console themselves in the fact, that fate overtook them under the eyes of parliament. The exhibition may be regarded as a sign that the Irish are going to help themselves. Having brought together the products of their industry and the raw materials, and compared them with those of other nations, it will be their own fault in future, if they do not seek to multiply and turn them to the best account, especially as valuable opportunities lately discovered in Africa. What estimates on Italy and elsewhere show the fact that the exhibition itself was due to the manufacture enterprises of one of their own countrymen, who, a few years ago, was literally one of the labouring class? This, we will, may find in the career of William Dargan an encouragement to others to follow his example.

An official application has been made to the Treasury by the French government, inviting contributions of British manufactures for the Exposition which is to be held at Paris in 1855. There may be another triumph for Peace. To bring things to light, so that they can be seen, appears to be one of the tendencies of the time. The necessity for actual observation is a part of education, as a means of cultivating thought, is becoming more and more apparent, and Glasgow and Sheffield have been holding a correspondence with the Board of Trade relative to the establishment of a Museum of Inventions in those towns. Trade is increasing, and it will not do for the traders to be found below the mark—despite remembering that a "he has no legs, whatever be his form, they must learn to manufacture according to the laws of true art. The aggregate tonnage of British vessels employed in 1851 was 3,360,935 tons, and in 1852, 3,380,824 tons. With such a rate of growth, there will be no lack of ways and means. Steam-communication with Africa has widened our market: we now get steady supplies of oranges and pine-apples from the western coast.

The second course of lectures to working-men at the School of Mines has been as well attended as the first. There were more applicants for tickets than the rooms would hold. There is a sort of mania at present for lectures, just as there is for table-turning, and such like mystic phenomena. We have had lectures on poetry and poetry, on antirical literature, and on the relations of different branches of art to each other; and so forth. It is, perhaps, a phase of disposition which is seen in literature to popularise all subjects, and make them very easy, as shown by the number of books put forth with apparently no other object than to waste time—so little do they contain to awaken thought or promote reflection. Mr. Grote's *History of Greece*, which has just reached its eleventh volume, is an exception. Such a work proves, that the spirit to write a great book is not dead, and we may accept it as a promise of more to come. For the present, the United States of America continue to demand a treaty for international copyright; and so literary mechanics, on both sides of the Atlantic, will exercise their precious propensities without fear of the law. Numerous are the courses in that country, the date on all books imported has just been doubled; and it excites a strange feeling in the mind to read, that Macaulay's *History*, the *Sovereigns of the Irish Education Board*, and *Each Tom's Cries*, have all been entered on the pages of the *Index Expurgatorius*. The history of literature records many similar facts, and shows that such is not the way to put out the light.

There is talk of free libraries for rural districts, so as to admit of the books circulating through a group of villages. This plan has, to some extent, been carried out, as shown by the Report of the Yorkshire Mechanics' Institute Union, but with indifferent success. The villagers, with few exceptions, will not read—they do not want to be enlightened; and, unless the report belies them, sadly care for nothing but the grossest animal enjoyments. If it be hard work to convict adults of ignorance, the friends of education must devote themselves the more hopefully to the minds of the young. So far the free libraries in towns have prospered; but who would have thought that such places as Exeter and Birmingham would, in these days, without fear of the law, run counter to the course: in that country, the date on all books imported has just been doubled; and it excites a strange feeling in the mind to read, that Macaulay's *History*, the *Sovereigns of the Irish Education Board*, and *Each Tom's Cries*, have all been entered on the pages of the *Index Expurgatorius*. The history of literature records many similar facts, and shows that such is not the way to put out the light.

There is talk of free libraries for rural districts, so as to admit of the books circulating through a group of villages. This plan has, to some extent, been carried out, as shown by the Report of the Yorkshire Mechanics' Institute Union, but with indifferent success. The villagers, with few exceptions, will not read—they do not want to be enlightened; and, unless the report belies them, sadly care for nothing but the grossest animal enjoyments. If it be hard work to convict adults of ignorance, the friends of education must devote themselves the more hopefully to the minds of the young. So far the free libraries in towns have prospered; but who would have thought that such places as Exeter and Birmingham would, in these days, without fear of the law, run counter to the course: in that country, the date on all books imported has just been doubled; and it excites a strange feeling in the mind to read, that Macaulay's *History*, the *Sovereigns of the Irish Education Board*, and *Each Tom's Cries*, have all been entered on the pages of the *Index Expurgatorius*. The history of literature records many similar facts, and shows that such is not the way to put out the light.

The Dutch coast, however, was reached on Tuesday night without accident; but so heavy was the surf on the beach that a landing was not effected until early on Thursday morning. The end of the cable was then thrown on shore. Communications between the Hague and England were effected for the first time at 8.15 A.M., and messages were immediately sent from England to the King of Holland, and from Sir Ralph Abercrombie, British Minister at The Hague, to the Earl of Clarendon; and numerous other official communications took place through the day.

THE RUSSIAN ARMY.—A Warsaw journal contains the following statement of the force of the Russian army:—It consists of 72 regiments of infantry, divided into 32 battalions, and 24 regiments of cavalry of 192 squadrons; the artillery consists of six corps and 650 guns. The total number of the active army is 250,000, without counting the reserve. The reserve is composed of six divisions of infantry and six brigades of cavalry, and forms a force of 80,000 men, without counting the Cossacks.

ITALIAN BRIGADES.—On the 10th instant, an English gentleman named Brand, and his wife, an Italian lady, travelling by the *mail-paste*, from Florence to Rome, by the Siena road, were attacked by three brigands within a quarter of a mile of the town of Monterosso (25 miles from Rome), at half past eight in the evening. The lady met with that courtesy which real brigands are traditionally said to observe towards the fair sex, but the English gentleman and the courier in charge of the mail bags were compelled to slight and kneel down in the road, whilst the demand for their money was enforced by the approximation of a brace of pistols to their temples. All the courier's money was taken from him, and two or three thousand francs from Mr. Brand—the latter, however, had no fewer than eighty gold Napoleon in a leather belt round his body; which the brigands, in their hurry and apprehension of the patrol, did not discover; so that their victim escaped, with but small pecuniary loss, although with great bodily fear.

I find by the published Reports, that at a certain stage of the Debate on the Salaries' Bill, the Hon. Mr. Palmer, in order to swell his Accts against the Government, republished what had been previously published in the old Gazette; and that he held such publications, on the part of the present Queen's Printer, to be unnecessary; and the charges made for them to be *improper*.

To this statement and declaration of the Hon. Mr. Palmer, the hon. Mr. Coles replied, "They were published, then, by Mr. Hassard when he very improperly assumed to himself the right of continuing to issue the Royal Gazette."

Now, to show how little he was influenced by a desire to serve Mr. Whelan, or protect himself, I will submit the simple acts of the case, shortly concurring him upon the extension of his authority, and giving an account of his conduct, which is a consideration in connection with his unfeeling and gross neglect of his duty.

On Friday, the 11th inst., at Finsbury, I addressed a letter to Mr. Whelan, informing him that I intended to publish in the Gazette, which I had in my possession, the Act of the 2d Session of the 2d year of Queen Victoria, 1852, and before the 14th July, 1853, I had then all published, but one.—A month afterwards Mr. Whelan uncommunicably published some of the same Acts over again,

In my next I shall pay my compliments to the Hon. Mr. Warburton, and, by reference, to the other indecent acts, endeavour to establish generally the claims of the present Government

nowhere delineated the point as regards sale, and come to an understanding with the Society, which contains matter to interest geologists and traders to the East Indies. It is an even chance in the lead of the Gazette; and it appears, that there are much greater hazards, especially to himself. Owing to the quantity of sand carried down, the wearing away of banks, and the shifting of channels, the route to Calcutta by the Houghly will become impassable in the course of a few years, if the present rate of deposit be continued.

A new method of making labels for plants has been introduced by Mr. John, as one end of a slip of paper, he prints the name of the plant or tree, and at the other, the colour of the flower or fruit, and so forth. These are then folded, and pasted back to back, and fastened with a flute tube of glass, and thus a perfectly legible and imperishable label is formed, at a cost not more than 3d. each—paper, print, and glass included. The chemistry of vegetation is attracting much attention, and it is expected that the results of some highly important experiments will shortly be made public.

COMMERCIAL REVIEW.—The accounts from the manufacturing towns during the past week are all satisfactory, and show the extent to which the vigour of our commerce has become, independent persons, who are now employed in our opponents office, would be more conclusive and have more weight. Can Mr. Coles bring as good evidence to contradict the charge brought against him by Mr. McLean, about the details in the Whiskey returns? If so, he has been used for the two purposes we allow, if the work had been done at the same time, but this was not the case, the one was done in the spring and the other in the autumn.

Neither the Commissioners, the Government nor ourselves, had any control at that time to make the type once set answer the both purposes, because the Session Laws were wanted and the other had not progressed far enough to make them both answer. But the following session 1852 we made a proposition to the members of the House through the Speaker to postpone that session on the Revised Statutes which would have made a saving of some money to the public, and which was of more importance, would have made the Revised Statutes somewhat complete as the session of 1852 contained some very important acts. This bill however was not passed because it would take from Mr. Whelan which was contracted, of exceeding his charge, and exceeded mine, by 100 or 150 per cent. I have, for the first time, some work costing over £5000 to be done, and it is somewhat unusual, and, first of all, how hardly could the Majority of the House of Assembly support their partial proceedings.

No. 2.
CHANCELLOR OF THE PRESENT QUEEN'S PRINTER.

WHEN, contrasted with that of his predecessor in the Office, J. D. Hassard.

Since making out the statement of the charges of the present Queen's Printer, Whelan, as compared with my own, when I had the appointment, by which it appears that his salary exceeded mine, by 100 or 150 per cent. I have, for the first time, some work costing over £5000 to be done, and it is somewhat unusual, and, first of all, how hardly could the Majority of the House of Assembly support their partial proceedings.

Mark the littleness of the

That George Boer, jun.,

and proprietor of the one

the wisest man in the world;

and at Shadie, not long since, was

In the first place, we are atti-

ved to ridicule, because we have

prior to introduce the first pow-

er into the Island, thereby in con-

trast with the age, giving a

number of hands—stimulating

and effectually competing with

participation.

The second is at Shadie, but

with making those persons who

with us, conceive it to be

of any time, we believe

to this column.

As to the last paragraph whi-

"The Mr. George Boer, jun.,

and proprietor of the one

the wisest man in the world;

and at Shadie, not long since, was

At the first stage, the

Whitechapel, James, son

and mother, wife, and

Wright, widow son of Mr. Bo-

er, died about 80 years.

At Shadie, N. R., as the

proprietor of the one

Boer, and long a respectable

Married

At Cheltenham, on the 12

J. B. Warburton, Mr. Martin, &

Mr. Robert, Mrs. Uni-

versity, Liverpool,

HASZARD'S GAZETTE, JULY 13.

DON'T WASTE YOUR TIME. AN ADVICE TO PERSONS SEEKING THEIR FORTUNE.

This caution is applicable to all, but more especially to young men; and the incident we are about to relate is one of so forcible a character that we think it will be productive of good.

Two young clerks in a large American and French house were particularly intimate; so that although they boarded in different houses, yet they were constantly together during the hours of recreation from business.

One of them had been presented with a little French poodle, and he at once set about instructing it to perform all those little tricks for which the breed is famed.

For some days his companion witnessed his persevering efforts to make "Grotto" bring the handkerchief, catch pennies, stand upon his hind legs, and do many other trifling and amusing tricks. At length he got tired of being a looker-on at so much waste of time, and resolved that whilst his friend was being the tutor of Grotto, he himself would be a pupil to a French teacher, and endeavour to master the French language by the time Grotto's education was completed.

Without saying a word to his friend, he commenced his studies, and being diligent, soon acquired a knowledge of the language; he also improved from hearing a good deal of French spoken in the store, though he carefully avoided uttering a word. At length Grotto was finished, and had very truly acquired a knowledge of an infinite number of amusing games, and his owner prided himself no little of his acquirements.

The owner of Grotto was a little the senior in the store of the other, and, of course, ranked him in promotions. One morning he came out of the private room of the principal member of the firm, and, looking very much downcast, approached his friend.

"Tom," said he, "the firm want to send one of the clerks to France this summer to buy goods, and they have offered the chance to me, providing I could speak French; but as 'Old' is about the extent of my French, it's no go for this child. What a fool I was in not studying it when I was a boy!"

"Well," said Tom, "whose chance is now?"

"Why yours, of course! Ha, ha, ha! They will put the question all around, out of politeness; and as none of us can parley sous—le, ha, ha!—why somebody will be engaged; and all of us headed off!"

In the course of the morning, Tom was called before the firm, and in glowing terms were the advantages set forth, if he could only have spoken the language of the country they wished him to go to. Tom listened with delight, and inwardly chuckled at the surprise he would give them.

"Of course," said one of the firm, "you should have the situation, if you could only speak French; but as you cannot, we shall have to employ some one else. Very sorry, great pity!"

"Well," said Tom, "it can't be helped, and there is no time, I suppose, to study now, so I must just do the best I can. Mr. Toussaint, shall you and I have a little chat, and perhaps I may get a master?"

Mr. Toussaint and Tom entered into an animated conversation, very much to the surprise of all present, which having been kept up in double quick time for some fifteen minutes, Mr. Toussaint very candidly told his partners that Tom was fully competent for the school.

Tom was a great favourite, and the firm were heartily glad that he was capable of holding the situation; and he was instructed to prepare himself for departure by the next steamer, with the privilege of peeping into the World's Fair.

Tom now returned to his friend, who met him with a right good He, ha, ha!

"Well, Tom, no me; I told you so!"

"Ah!" replied Tom, "you are out this time. My French has been approved of, and I am done here; I sail in the next steamer."

"You don't say so? But, Tom, when did you learn French?"

"When you were teaching Grotto."

A low light dashed across the vision of Grotto's master. "What," said he, "whilst I was fooling you that dog, were you studying?"

"Just so; and you now know what success our time has been rewarded."

By the judicious disposal of time, one young man may run the high road to mercantile fame and fortune; whilst, by throwing away time, another, equal in abilities, is doomed to drudgery, and, doubtless, perhaps all his days.

AN AFGHAN TO THE YOUNG.—A young man has hitherto been convicted in Virginia of robbing the mail, and has been sentenced to the penitentiary. There is an affecting and melancholy incident connected with this young man's criminal history, which goes to exhibit the strength of parental affection. When the father heard that his son had been arrested on charge of robbing the mail, he exclaimed—

"I have my gray hairs been brought to see this" and then fell.

He was taken to his bed, and died in a few days of a broken heart. If the young would not bring the gray hairs of their parents to the grave in sorrow, let them avoid the first enticement to sin. Once in the downward path, they know not where they will stop.

What is the difference between a thought striking you, and your falling into the Atlantic—in the one case you have a notion, in the other an ocean lies you.

Had Tully himself pronounced of his creation with a blanket around his shoulders more courage, would have taught, at his death, how sumptuous his funerals.

VETERINARY PRACTICE,

Under the Patronage of His Excellency Sir ALEXANDER BRANNERD, Knight.

GEORGE LORD, bags have respectfully to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has resumed his practice in the VETERINARY LINE, under the patronage of His Excellency Sir ALEXANDER BRANNERD, Knight.

After a successful practice of 27 years—18 in England and 13 in America—in the course of which he has been directly instrumental, through his skill & saving, for the recovery of the lives of many valuable Horses & Cows; having, this year, in successfully removing the effects of PURPLE FEVER, he may be permitted to say that he considers himself to be as well qualified to practice MASTICERS and procto-OPERATIONS, in the capacity of a Horse and Gov. Doctor, as any individual who has ever practised in that line in this Colony; and he, therefore, promises that he may confidently look forward to a renewal of that practice which he formerly enjoyed in this Island.

Residence.—Next door to the Victoria Hotel, Water Street, Charlottetown.

Examiner.—Monsieur Desfring & Co. Apothecaries' Hall, At the Depot of the Royal Agricultural Society.

June 13th, 1852.

The subscriber is a copy of the Certificate which Mr. Lord has received from His Excellency.

GEORGE LOND, has attended, and prescribed for my Cattle Government Hospital Farm, as he has done so successfully, and I shall readily employ him again.

A. BRANNERD, Lt. Governor.

W. H. having personally selected this Stock, would call special attention to a variety of

BRITISH and FOREIGN MANUFACTURES, from the first Houses in the Trade.

A large selection of Broad-Cloth, Dusters, Cambric, Twills, Wool-clothing, Cloth and LINEN GOODS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

Boots and Shoes, and every article in the Furnishing Department.

In order to compete with other Houses, W. H. begs to inform his Friends that in future his business will be conducted on the CASH principle, and requests those whose accounts were furnished to the

Established 1822.

June 22, 1852.

Valuable Real Estate for Sale.

THE Subscribers offer for SALE his WHARF & several BUILDING-LOTS adjoining, at Five Queen Street, the dimensions of parcels, to be sold in lots of one or more acres, to suit purchasers:

Also, the Crop, with or without the land. Application to be made to EWEN MCALPIN, July 1st, 1852.

Land for Sale.

WITH one mile and a half of Town, on the Princeton Road, 24 Acres of land, which will be sold in lots of one or more acres, to suit purchasers:

Also, the Crop, with or without the land. Application to be made to EWEN MCALPIN, July 1st, 1852.

A FARM TO BE LET, AND POSSESSION GIVEN IMMEDIATELY.

IT is situated Nine miles from Charlottetown on the entrance of the New Glasgow Road, and consists of 100 acres more or less; the property of JOHN HUNTER, late of the 8th (King's) Regt., and on which he never resided—the farm will be let for a term of 10, 15, or 20 years. The dwelling house is very comfortable but not very large, there is a well of water at the kitchen door; the office house are very commodious and will contain a number of offices. There are two barns, each with a granary on it, and the other for threshing, containing 100 bushels of capacity, both threshing mill and thresher. The clearing is of fine loose power; and of great speed, threshing at the rate of 50 stocks an hour. The fumures are quite new and very good ones. The land is all clear and in good condition, except about 8 acres of swamp. There is a brook passing through the land in the pasture ground, and also a spring rises about 20' higher up. The House is well fitted in style of 6 or 7 years; such as a Great Mill about half a mile from the house, and a small mill about 100' distance. Govt. roads leading to Picton, and the MALES for England will be closed on the following days at the same hour.

Tuesday, May 10. Wednesday, May 11.

May 24. Wednesday, May 25.

June 1. Wednesday, June 2.

July 5. Wednesday, July 6.

July 19. Wednesday, July 20.

Letters to be registered, and Newspapers, must be mailed half an hour before the time of closing.

THOMAS OWEN, Postmaster General.

General Post Office, April 30, 1852.

Summer Arrangement of Mails.

THE MALES for the neighbouring Province will be made up and forwarded every Monday and Thursday Night, and the MALES for England and Scotland will be sent on Picton, and the MALES for Europe will be closed on the following days at the same hour.

Tuesday, May 10. Wednesday, May 11.

May 24. Wednesday, May 25.

June 1. Wednesday, June 2.

July 5. Wednesday, July 6.

July 19. Wednesday, July 20.

Letters to be registered, and Newspapers, must be mailed half an hour before the time of closing.

THOMAS OWEN, Postmaster General.

General Post Office, April 30, 1852.

FOR SALE.

WHAT valuable plot of GROUND at the head of Prince Street, formerly the site of the Baptist Chapel, containing 100 feet front, and 100 feet deep, will be made up and forwarded every Monday and Friday evening at nine o'clock.

THOMAS OWEN, Postmaster General.

May 2, 1852.

Georgetown Mails.

THE MALES for Georgetown and the other Posts will be made up and forwarded every Monday and Friday evening at nine o'clock.

THOMAS OWEN, Postmaster General.

May 2, 1852.

Mall Steamer "Fairy Queen".

W. R. BULWER, Commander.

WE leave (till further notice) for Bedeque and St. John's, Newfoundland, at 8 o'clock in the morning every day, except Saturday, when we will leave Bedeque at 7 o'clock. Tuesday night, we will leave St. John's, and return, will leave Bedeque at 8 o'clock in the same day. Wednesday, and Bedeque at 8 o'clock, in the evening for Charlottetown.

Will leave Picton, every Wednesday and Friday evening at nine o'clock.

THOMAS OWEN, Postmaster General.

May 2, 1852.

BUILDING LOTS TO LET.

A NUMBER of BUILDING LOTS in Charlottetown, are ready to be let for a term of years, with the right of Purchase with the Term. For particulars inquire of

H. W. LOBBAN, Auctioneer.

June 22, 1852.

FARM TO BE SOLD.

THE Leasehold interest of 100 acres of LAND, 70 of which are under cultivation, together with a large House and suitable Out-buildings. It is held under lease for 500 years, at £ per acre. This Farm is bounded by the Crofton Farm to the north, and the River, Old Glasgow, to the south. Application to be made to D. WILSON, Charlottetown, or to WILLIAM SANDERSON, Esq., Georgetown.

Nov. 16, 1852.

For Sale, or to Let.

THE DWELLING-HOUSE, Out-buildings, and Prentises, and part of the Land, in Georgetown, No. 3, Third Range, Lower Town, to Freight or Passage, apply to the Hon. W. W. LORD, or JAMES C. POPE, Esq., Bodique, Charlottetown, JAMES C. POPE, Esq., Bodique, or to the Master on board.

Fares to be divided, and as usual to Picton.

Charlottetown, May 22, 1852.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers intend to proceed to England by the Nell Steamer of the 18th instant, will be obliged to sell those persons whose Accounts have been furnished up the 1st of this Month, to make payment before the above date, as it is only by prompt payment, that we can continue to do our duty.

Geo. T. HAZARD, & Son, 10, St. John's.

Orders will be received and information given as to prices, at Geo. T. Hazard's Book and Stationery Store.

May 10, 1852.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers intending to proceed to England by the Nell Steamer of the 18th instant, will be obliged to sell those persons whose Accounts have been furnished up the 1st of this Month, to make payment before the above date, as it is only by prompt payment, that we can continue to do our duty.

Geo. T. HAZARD, & Son, 10, St. John's.

Orders will be received and information given as to prices, at Geo. T. Hazard's Book and Stationery Store.

May 10, 1852.

FARM FOR SALE.

TO be sold by private sale, the Leasehold for

100 years, containing 80 Acres of Land, with the Buildings thereon. About 40 acres are clear.

There is a good spring at the foot of the Dwelling.

The farm is situated about 10 miles from Charlottetown, on the Hwy. to North Rustico, and includes an orchard of 10 acres, half of which is a fine apple orchard.

There is a fine garden, and a small Walled Garden.

The farm is well worth attention of parties wishing to purchase.

For particulars apply to Mr. JOHN LONGWORTH.

John Longworth, Esq., Charlottetown, April 28, 1852.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers having been duly empowered by

G. GILBERT HENDERSON, of Hyde Park, London, Esq., Liverpool, and Friends, to act as Executors and Administrators of his Estate, and to collect all Debts and Summons due to him by the said Estate, and to pay over the same to the said Estate, or to his widow, or to his children, or to his widow and children, as may be directed by the said Estate.

He is also a Member of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Great Britain, and a Fellow of the Royal Society of Arts.

He is also a Member of the Royal Society of Arts.

He is also a Member of the Royal Society of Arts.

He is also a Member of the Royal Society of Arts.

He is also a Member of