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UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.
CHAP. IX.

In which it appears that a Senator is but a Man.—Mrs. Bird.—The Discomfited Senator.—An Unrespectable Appearance.—The Senator and the Man.—Elias's Story and its Effects.—Questions and Replies.—Heads and Heels.—A Senator in a Fix.—An Ohio Railroad.—The Senator's Journey.—John Van Trompe.

The light of the cheerful fire shone on the rug and carpet of a cosy parlour, and glittered on the sides of the tea-cups, and well-brightened tea-pot, as Senator Bird was drawing off his boots, preparatory to inserting his feet in a pair of new handsome slippers, which his wife had been working for him while away on his senatorial tour. Mrs. Bird, looking the very picture of delight, was superintending the arrangements of the table, ever and anon mingling indomitable remarks to a number of frolicsome juveniles, who were observing in all those modes of untold gambol and mischief that have astonished mothers ever since the flood.

"Tom, let the door-knob alone—there's a man! Mary! Mary! don't pull the cat's tail—poor Pussy! Jim, you mean't climb on that table—no, no! You don't know, my dear, what a surprise it is to us to see you here to-night," said she, at last, when she found a space to say something to her husband.

"Yes, yes, I thought I'd just make a run down, and spend the night, and have a little comfort at home. I'm tired to death, and my head aches!"

Mrs. Bird cast a glance at a camphor-bottle, which stood in the half-open closet, and appeared to meditate an approach to it, but her husband interposed.

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"You won't shoot me now, Mary, if I say I do!"

"I never could have thought it of you, John! You didn't vote for it?"

"Even so, my dear politician!"

"You ought to be ashamed, John! Poor, homeless, houseless creatures! It's a shameful, wicked, abominable law, and I'll break it, for one, the first time I get a chance; and I hope I shall have a chance, I do! Things have got to a pretty pass, if a woman can't give a warm supper and a bed to poor, starving creatures, just because they are slaves, and have been abused and oppressed all their lives, poor things!"

"But, Mary, just listen to me. Your feelings are all quite right, dear, and interesting, and I love you for them; but then, dear, we mustn't suffer our feelings to run away with our judgment. You must consider, it's not a matter of private feeling; there are great public interests involved; there is such a state of public agitation rising, that we must put aside our private feelings."

"Now, John, I don't know anything about politics, but I can read my Bible; and there I see that I must feed the hungry, clothe the naked, and comfort the desolate; and that Bible I mean to follow."

"But in cases where your doing so would involve a great public evil—"

"Obeying God never brings on public evils. I know it can't. It's always safest, all round, to do as He bids us."

"Now, listen to me, Mary, and I can state to you a very clear argument, to show that—"

"Oh, nonsense, John! you can talk all night, but you wouldn't do it. I put it to you, John, would you now turn away a poor, shivering, hungry creature from your door, because he was a runaway? Would you now?"

"Now, if the truth must be told, our senator had the misfortune to be a man who had a particular humane and accessible nature, and turning away anybody that was in trouble never had been his forte; and what was worse for him in this particular pinch of the argument was, that his wife knew it, and, of course, was making an assault on his infirmity."

"So he had recourse to the usual means of gaining time for such cases made and provided; he said, 'ahem,' and coughed several times, took out his pocket-handkerchief, and began to wipe his glasses. Mrs. Bird, seeing the deplorable condition of the enemy's territory, had no more conscience than to push her advantage."

"I should like to see you doing that, John—I really should! Turning a woman out of doors in a snow-storm, for instance, or may be you'd take her up and put her in goal, wouldn't you?"

"Of course, it would be a very painful duty," began Mr. Bird in a moderate tone.

"Duty, John! don't use that word! You know it isn't a duty—it can't be a duty! If folks want to keep their slaves from running away, let 'em treat 'em in the States very kindly. If I have slaves (as I hope I never shall have) I'd risk their wanting to run away from me, or you either, John. I tell you, folks don't run away when they are happy; and when they do run, poor creatures! they suffer enough with cold, and hunger, and fear, and without everybody's turning their backs on them, and making 'em look on as if they were the vilest of the race!"

"Mary! Mary, my dear, let me reason with you."

"I hate reasoning, John—especially reasoning on such subjects. There's a way you political folks have of coming round and round a plain right thing, and you don't believe in it yourself, when it comes to practice. I know you well enough, John. You don't believe it's right, any more than I do; and you wouldn't do it any sooner than I."

"At this critical juncture Old Cudjoe, the black man-of-all-work, put his head in at the door, and said, 'Missus would come into the kitchen, and our senator, toleratingly, may do after his little while with a whimsical mixture of amusement and veneration, and, seating himself in the arm-chair, began to read the papers."

After a moment his wife's voice was heard at the door, in a quick, earnest tone, "John! John! I do wish you'd come here a moment."

"The woman looked up at Mr. Bird with a keen scrutinizing glance, and it did not escape her that she was dressed in deep mourning."

"Ma'am," she said suddenly, "have you ever lost a child?"

"Mr. Bird turned round and walked to the window, and Mrs. Bird burst into tears; but recovering her voice, she said—

"Why do you ask that? I have lost a little one."

"Then you will feel for me. I have lost two, one after another—I've buried them when I came away; and I had only this one left. I never slept a night without him; he was all I had. He was my comfort and pride, day and night; and, ma'am, when you were going to take him away from me—to sell him—sell him down south, ma'am, to go all alone—a baby that had never been away from his mother in his life! I couldn't stand it, ma'am. I knew I never should be good for anything if they did; and when I knew the papers were signed, and he was sold, I took him and came off in the night; and they chased me—the man that bought him, and some of ma'am's folks—said they were coming down right behind me, and I heard 'em. I jumped right on to the ice, and how I got across I don't know; but, first I know, a man was helping me up the bank."

"The woman did not sob or weep. She had gone to a place where tears are dry; but every one around her was, in some way characteristic of themselves, showing signs of hearty sympathy."

"The two little boys, after a desperate running in their pockets, in search of those pocket-handkerchiefs which mothers know are never to be found there, had shown themselves completely in the skirts of their mother's gown, where they were cowering and wiping their eyes and noses, to their heart's content."

Mrs. Bird had her face fairly hidden in her pocket-handkerchief; and old Dinah, with tears streaming down her black, honest face, was ejaculating, "Lord, have mercy on us!" with all the fervour of a campaigning; while old

Cudjoe, rubbing his eyes very hard with his cuffs, and making a most uncommon variety of wry faces, occasionally responded in the same key, with great fervour. Our senator was a stentorian, and of course could not be expected to cry, like other mortals; and so he turned his back to the company, and looked out of the window and seemed particularly busy in clearing his throat and wiping his spectacles, occasionally blowing his nose in a manner that was calculated to excite suspicion; had any one been in a state to observe him.

"How came you to tell me, you had a kind master?" he suddenly exclaimed, gulping down very resolutely some kind of rising in his throat, and turning suddenly round upon the woman.

"Because he was a kind master—I'll say that of him, any way; and my mistress was kind; but they couldn't help themselves. They were owing money; and there was some way, I can't tell here, that a man had hold on them, and they were obliged to give him his will. I interceded, and heard him telling mistress that, and she begging and pleading for me, and she told her he couldn't help himself, and that the papers were all drawn; and then it was I took him and left my home; and came away. I knew 'twas no use in my trying to live, if they did it; for 'twas like this child in all I have."

"Have you no husband?"

"Yes, but he belongs to another man. His master is real hard to him, and won't let him work; and he's hard on me, and he threatens to sell him down south. It's like, I'll never see him again."

The quiet tone in which the woman pronounced these words might have led a superficial observer to think that she was entirely satisfied; but there was a pain, a settled depth of anguish in her large, dark eye, that spoke of something far more serious.

"And where do you mean to go, my poor woman?" said Mrs. Bird.

"To Canada, if I only knew where that was. It is very far off, to Canada," said she, looking up, with a simple, confiding air, to Mrs. Bird's face.

"Poor thing!" said Mrs. Bird, involuntarily.

"It's a very great way off, I think," said the woman, earnestly.

"Much further than you think, poor child!" said Mrs. Bird; "but we will try to think what can be done for you. Here, Dinah, make her up a bed in your own room, close by the kitchen, and I'll think of doing for her in the morning. Meanwhile, never fear, poor woman. Put your trust in God; He will protect you."

"(For Haszard's Gazette.)

SEVENTH REPORT
OF THE PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND ASSOCIATION IN CONNECTION WITH THE LONDON JEW'S SOCIETY.

Your Committee, in presenting their Seventh Report, endeavour to glean from the Records of the London Society such facts and appeals as will help to sustain your interest in their operations. We have a well-grounded confidence that this mission to the Jews finds a ready sympathy in every Christian bosom; and although far removed from the countries in which the Jews are strangers and sojourners, your interest in the progress and success of the mission, and the welfare of the whole human race, is a far-extended scheme of revealed purposes.

Your Committee have to speak of a people who stand in the nearest relation to us and the Author of our Salvation. We have to speak of those who have been witnesses for God and His truth in all ages, and whose future welfare is bound up with the welfare of the whole human race, in a far-extended scheme of revealed purposes.

We have to record the annual progress of the London Society in its many and continued endeavours to reach the scattered children of Israel. This Society stretches out her hands to the ends of the earth, and aims to send her missionaries to every clime, and to every people, and to every tongue. It furnishes to all the pure word of God; it distributes suitable Tracts; it establishes Missions and Schools; it procures from Mount Zion, the Gospel, whose leaves are for the healing of the nations; and seeks, with all Christian love and faithfulness, and by all available means, to subvert the kingdom of Satan, and elevate the character of this wonderful people.

The Society has now entered upon its 40th year. During the past year, its receipts, from all sources, for general purposes, were nearly £31,000 sterling—the sum contributed by Auxiliaries forms a large item in this amount, and includes the sum of £24,158, 8d. sterling, remitted from this Island by our Association. Thus this Society lives in the affections of the Christians of England, and in a time of unusual activity and increased expenditure for Missions, it has not been neglected. Nevertheless, the sum subscribed in this Island for the effectual working of the Society; and the Christians of England are in the Region urged to increase their subscriptions, so that more Missionaries may be sent forth.

It is pleasing to consider the high calling of our beloved country. To England—the Protestant, Bible-loving England—is committed the great work of sending forth the Redeemer of the world, and of preaching the Gospel to all its world, and especially to seek out the neglected outcasts of Israel! Once foremost in persecution of the Jew, it now behoves her, in a spirit of meekness, to requite and undo his centuries of wrong, and to show her sympathy for the injuries so cruelly inflicted upon the weak and the suffering; and by all possible means to make these sufferers with her of the blessed hope of everlasting life.

It is the work that the London Society has undertaken in all faithfulness, and it at present for this purpose occupies 32 stations, in Europe, Asia and Africa; and employs 95 Agents, of whom 21 are Clergymen—the remaining 74 being laymen, except at Jerusalem, where Dr. Macgowan and 3 Associates conduct the affairs of the Hospital, and one is engaged as Superintendent of the School of Industry. Nine of the Clergymen, and fifty of the Agents employed, are converts of Jews.

One of the means employed during the past year with great success, has been the dissemination of the Scriptures, especially the Old Testament, in their own language, and in the vernacular languages. Before the establishment of this Society, a copy of the Hebrew Scriptures cost £5 sterling; now a large copy can be purchased for 12s., and a small copy for 4s. 6d. These copies in all parts of the world are eagerly received and diligently read. The Jews had been heretofore led away from the plain teaching of the Scriptures, and had been involved in the intricate mazes of the Talmud; but the bold of this Bible teaching is loosing from the public mind, and here and there the awakened and emancipated Jew, recovering the truth of God, confesses that the once despised Jesus is truly the Messiah.

Your Committee will now endeavour to place under your notice some interesting facts connected with the progress of the Mission.

In London great activity prevails, and since the last Report, 36 Israelites have been baptized at the Jews' Chapel, making a total of 622 since the commencement of the year 1841. Mr. Bird is assisted by two lay readers, and from house to house the Gospel has been preached. Mr. Whitehead, one of the lay readers, has visited 1200 families—the poorest and lowest of the thousands of Israel, crowded together in the alleys and courts of that great city and although ignorant of the Bible and their own religion, they are bigoted and opposed to Christian teaching.

Your Committee now direct your attention to Jerusalem. The Church on Mount Zion numbers in its varying congregation 100 baptized Israelites. There are 17 Jews under instruction, but only one has been baptized; yet he is your Missionary, being despatched to test the sincerity of their profession and the purity of their motives.

For some time this Mission has yielded small fruit for the labour bestowed; it is hoped that a new and happier era is now opening. The Mission has the benefit of the Bishop of Jerusalem's superintendance; and the appointment of another Missionary is hailed with much satisfaction. The House of Industry and the Hospital have each been of great service; the former in educating and training enquirers to industrial pursuits, the latter in dispensing the blessings of English skill and medicine for the cure of the many diseases that afflict this people; more than 8000 patients were relieved in 1851.

To proceed further East, we notice the Mission lately opened in Bagdad, by Mr. Stern. Tyranny, violence, and revenge are the elements among which an Eastern Jew moves, and the degrading effects of continued oppression are painfully evident. One day, the Missionary went to a merchant who had lately arrived from Constantinople, and with whom he had already conversed on the subject of Christianity. After some remarks, he said, "There are persons to whom these doctrines of yours are peculiarly interesting; I have a young man, a Jew, at Constantinople, who is desirous of being baptized, the Missionary, and at last was received into his house preparatory to baptism. By holding out splendid prospects to this young man, I enticed him away, and he accompanied me on my journey to this place. In the desert, he was taken ill with cholera, and died; but in that short illness he told me how many Jews he had baptized, and only the impossibility of procuring a Minister, prevented his being baptized. So you see," he concluded, "although I got him from the Missionary, and even buried his body in a Jewish cemetery, on the day of resurrection, he will surely be found on your side."

But it is in Europe, that the Jews are to prosper most; and as time will not permit us to narrate at any length the many facts recorded, we have selected the two following anecdotes, and then shall gladly avail ourselves of the concluding remarks in the Report of the Parent Society. How instructive is the following, and who can say how many Jews might tell similar tales—we extract from a Missionary Journal: "Visited Mr. M., a respectable Jew from the Duchy of Posen. He appeared delighted to see me, and after we were seated related to me the following curious history:—'Twenty years ago,' he said, 'I whilst travelling in England, I had heard of Jesus Christ, the Messiah, and had read many tracts and pamphlets on the subject, which at the moment made a deep impression on his mind. He afterwards returned to his native country, where he stayed about 12 years, during which time his thoughts were much upon Jesus of Nazareth, and nothing could drive those thoughts away. He was at length so unhappy, that he resolved to leave wife and family, and returning to England, there follow out his convictions. I went there, he continued, 'but, alas! Satan prevented my carrying out any good resolutions. I was so closely watched by my friends and relations, that no opportunity was afforded me; and I returned and usual rounds of 'betwixt me,' but whenever I entered the synagogue, or opened the prayer book, the Jewish Jesus, with the crown of thorns on his head, seemed to be before me, warning me to flee from the wrath to come. I felt truly miserable, and once more resolved to return to my native country and to the bosom of my family. I had heard of Jesus Christ, the Messiah, and had read many tracts and pamphlets on the subject, which at the moment made a deep impression on his mind. 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now a clear day, that boats... of the Mining Company's wharf... to town to the Ferry wharf... among other indications...

HASZARD'S GAZETTE

February 26, 1853.

Be just, and fear not: for... on sin't, as be thy country's... truth's.—Shakespeare.

THE ELECTIVE FRANCHISE BILL.

On the occasion, last Session, of the... of the Elective Franchise Bill... Ma. Coles, when proposing...

EXTENSION OF THE ELECTIVE FRANCHISE BILL.—On Friday evening, (25th, inst.), in the House of Assembly, this Bill was reported...

WE are requested to state that the meeting of the Horticultural Society will take place on Tuesday the 8th March, instead of Wednesday, as heretofore advertised.

THE Rev. Mr. Murray, of Cavendish, will deliver a Lecture (D. V.) at the Temperance Hall, on Wednesday next, the 24th March, on "The Evils of the Liquor Traffic."—Doors open at 8 o'clock, p. m.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council has been pleased to establish a Post-office at Township Number Seven, and to appoint Mr. Maurice Halloran, Postmaster.

MR. EDITOR:—I enclose in your paper of the 10th inst., a copy of Mr. Gladstone's memorial Bill, which is to confer on the Church population of the Colonies, the privilege of meeting in Synod for the settlement of their own Ecclesiastical affairs. The Bill itself appears to be remarkable for little else than its vagueness and ambiguity. Still were the Church thoroughly free from Tractarian error, less exclusive in her pretensions, and more anxious for the advancement of Christ's spiritual kingdom, than the enforcement of antiquated forms and pompous rituals, little danger might accrue from its passage into a law. Indeed, under certain circumstances, it might conduce to the promotion of a better state of discipline amongst us, and to render our public services more generally acceptable. But the professed principles of its framers, coupled with the ambiguity to which I have referred, are sufficient to excite suspicion as to the fairness of his intentions, and doubt as to the fitness of the remedy which he provides.

That Mr. Gladstone is a man of first-rate ability will be generally admitted, that he is a rash and busy meddling Church member is equally evident—and will not at once occur to the mind of the reflecting and consistent Churchman, that if any pressing necessity existed for bringing such a Bill before Parliament, the Bill should be prepared and introduced by a member of the Church, were the men to initiate such a measure, and not a comparatively youthful Layman? Their Lordships have hitherto cautiously and wisely abstained from interfering, (at least so far as publicly known) and who is he, who has had the temerity to put forth his hand to steady the ark of God? Will you find his name among the supporters of the Maynooth grant, as well as among the opponents of the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill? Will you find him voting for the admission of Jews into Parliament, then adding in an attempt to undermine the legislature. He was the active associate also, with the Irish brigade, in overthrowing the late conservative and sound Protestant Ministry. As a theological writer, he is said to be subtle and evasive, and as a Dissensionalist, we know that he has left the field in which he was nurtured, and made his way to a more retrogressive commission, not the Church of Rome, but a sort of half-way house between. Can we regard the boon then which he thought fit to offer to the Church, from which he thought fit to depart, without suspecting his motives, and the subject at which he aims? We know not the voice of a stranger, and we must hesitate to follow where a stranger leads. After all, what need is there for this interference? If the principles of Self-government granted to the colonies be of any value, it must surely include free legislation in matters of conscience. It is idle, therefore, to suppose, that we shall be obstructed in the management of our ecclesiastical affairs, still more so, that we should be interfered with upon so essentially a matter of religion.

It would appear from that sound and independent periodical, "The Church Witness," that all the North American Colonial Bishops are in favor of Mr. Gladstone's Bill, and that they have recommended it to the respectable notice of the Home Government, and the strange to say without any fair or direct appeal to the views and wishes of the lay members of their respective Dioceses.

By an extremely procured movement several of the Bishops have recently arrived in England, to confer with the convention, and they may also attend the Bishop of Sydney, who is now in London, in securing the accomplishment of Mr. Gladstone's scheme. To what their intentions, (secret to us,) may eventually lead, unless they receive a timely check from the colonists themselves, it is not difficult to foresee, backed as they will be, by men of the highest official importance.

From the minutes agreed upon by the Bishops at Montreal, it is highly probable, that the English

If it be said they are but few from this qualification would exclude; and, therefore their admission cannot be dangerous; we answer—the great object of the education to be afforded to the people, is to qualify them for the due appreciation, and the right exercise of the political privilege of freemen, and, to they few, or to those many, who are unwilling to entitle themselves to these privileges, by their own exertions, when the means of enabling them to do so are provided for them, they cannot justly be deemed unworthy of them; nor would it be safe to entrust such men with the exercise of them.

Mr. Longworth, we observe, is reported to have said that he thought the proposed Bill a very sweeping measure; and that it would have the effect of completely taking the privilege of returning members to Parliament out of the hands of those possessed of property, and who have a stake in the country, and giving it to those who had none. This view of the bill, member is, we apprehend, to a certain extent, the correct one. The measure, were it even limited by the educational qualification one proposed, would still be a very sweeping one, possibly a very dangerous one, for a time; but with that qualification it would certainly, we think, be a much wiser and safer measure than it will be without it.

If the Bill pass with its present latitude of application, not only will it operate in the manner indicated by Mr. Longworth, but it will effectually place "the basement class of our social edifice in a position to over-rule the whole of those who till the power to govern those who think; and impart to those who labor with the hands a supremacy over those who labor with the brain."

We are indeed the determined and steadfast friends of progress, and of every measure of true liberality and enlightenment; and—wholly regardless, as we are, of mere party interests, and identifying our own with those of the people at large—we heartily rejoice in having it in our power honestly to declare, that the government measures of the Session now in progress—with the exception in one particular, of that now under our consideration,—are, in our opinion, not only strictly in accordance with the principles of justice and right reason, but we even question whether any others could, at present, be devised, more likely to give satisfaction to the people, and secure their future prosperity.

But, with respect to the Extension of the Elective Franchise Bill, we are fully convinced that the extension, unless restricted by the educational qualification above alluded to, will be a very dangerous measure.

On Friday evening, (25th, inst.), in the House of Assembly, this Bill was reported agreed to in Committee, without any amendment; and ordered to be engrossed. So far it has, we are sorry to say, progressed without an educational qualification clause.

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THE Subscriber wishes to purchase very early... OATS WANTED! OATS!!! OATS!!!

Notice!! The Subscriber will take in payment of accounts; Oats, Barley, Wheat, Timothy and Clover Seed, Peas, Beans, Butter, Oil and Flour.

LAND ASSESSMENT. Treasurer's Office, Charlotteville, P. E. Island, January 15, 1853.

On the 23d inst. by the Rev. Malcolm Ross, Mr. John McKinnell to Miss Sarah Nicholson, both of West River.

Died. At Sonora, California, in the month of November last, Mr. Ronald Boston, formerly of East Point, P. E. Island.

Meteorological Journal. BAROMETER. THERMOMETER.

Charlottetown Markets, Feb. 23. Beef, (small) lb. 3d a 4d. Cheese, 3d a 4d.

IRON FOR SALE. 30 TONS BAR IRON, assorted sizes; TWO CHAIN CABLES, 1 inch and 1-1/2 inch.

In the House of Assembly, Thursday, February 10, 1853. RESOLVED, That no Petition praying aid for Roads, Bridges or Wharfs, or for any object of a local or private nature, be received after MONDAY, the 29th day of FEBRUARY inst.

PHILIP MACFADYEN, Licensed Tavern-keeper and Vintner, begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general that he has removed from Dorchester Street to a large and commodious House and Business, in Sydney Street, directly in the rear of Haszard's Printing Establishment; and that, with a view to public accommodation, he has fitted up the same with every possible regard to convenience, comfort, and respectability.

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NOTARY PUBLIC, CONVEYANCER, AND ACCOUNTANT. OFFICE—over the Bookers of Mr. G. T. Haszard, Barb, Queen's Square (South side), Charlotteville.

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LAND FOR SALE. TO BE SOLD, by Public Auction, on the 1st of March, unless previously disposed of by private Contract, on Tuesday the 15th day of March next, at 12 o'clock noon, the MILL and LAND attached, at Cove Head, belonging to Messrs. JOHN and WILLIAM AULD, and formerly advertised for sale. For particulars and terms of sale, apply to Messrs. John and William Auld, the owners, or to the Subscriber, at his Office in Charlotteville. JOSEPH HENSLEY.

Large Sale of Valuable Goods. BY AUCTION. At the Store of Robert Longworth, Esq., Queen Street.

SALE to take place on THURSDAY, the 26th of March at 11 o'clock.

THE Stock consists of Broad Cloths, White, Buffs, Blue, Green, Red, Yellow, and Black; Linens, Fine, Coarse, Cotton, Cottons, Buttons, Goggles, Blinds, Tapes, Stays, Hooks and Eyes; Gloves of all sorts, Collars and Habit Shirts; 300 Yards fine Carpeting, Heavy Rugs, Fur in Skins, Martin, Fish, Raccoon, Muskrat, &c. &c.; Dismal for Curtains; Ready made Clothing, Hats, and Caps, in great variety; Cotton Warp, Yarn, Umbrellas, Ribbons, Laces, and a Large variety of other Goods.

Printers and Publishers. THE undersigned is a manufacturer of Printing Ink, of every colour and quantity, which he will sell at the lowest price for CASH. As he is determined that his ink shall recommend itself, he only solicits ONE TRIAL of it, relying upon its own merits.

EXHIBITION OF THE Industry of all Nations. TO BE OPENED IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK, ON THE 23rd DAY OF MAY, 1853.

COMMUNICATION on the subject of a representation of the Natural and Industrial Products of Prince Edward Island, at the above Exhibition, having been transmitted to the Committee of the "Royal Agricultural Society," in order that they may adopt such measures as may be deemed necessary to carry out so desirable an object, the Committee invite persons who may be desirous of forwarding Specimens of the Produce or Manufactures of the Island, to communicate with the Secretary on the subject.

NOTICE. THE TENANTS of THOMAS HEATH HAVILLAND, Esq., on Tuesday the 23rd inst., are requested to make immediate payment of the amount of Rent due by them to the Subscriber; who is duly authorized to receive and grant receipts for the same. T. HEATH HAVILLAND, Barrister-at-Law, Queen Square, Nov. 29, 1852.

EMIGRATION TO AUSTRALIA! Shares in the Emigrating Company of P. E. Island. THE Committee of Management of the "Emigrating Company of Prince Edward Island," having, in accordance with the power and authority vested in them, concluded an agreement with an able and experienced Ship-builder, (Mr. Francis Auld of Ruston), in virtue of which Agreement he is bound to build, for the said Company, a good, substantial, and sufficient vessel, of about 200 tons burthen, to be launched on, or before the 1st of September, 1853; and which vessel, it is calculated, will be ready to sail from P. E. Island, for a Port in Australia, on or before the 1st of October, 1853; and all the SHARES in the said Company not having yet been subscribed for, or taken up, he hereby certifies that Copies of the Articles of Agreement are left with Mr. FRANCIS BOVVER, of Charlotteville, Mr. W. McCURRY, of Cavendish, and Mr. O. CURTIS, of Charlottetown, who will, with all necessary information concerning the objects of the said Company; and who have power, individually, to dispose of Shares in the said Company to a certain limited extent, to such individuals as may apply for them, and are, at the same time, prepared to comply with, and abide by, the Rules and Articles of the said Company.

FOR CHARLOTTETOWN. THE Superior first-class A 1, fast sailing Schooner SIE ALEXANDER, 200 tons, Capt. John Walsh, will sail on Liverpool, G. B., on the 24th of April, 1853. This Schooner has comfortable accommodations for CABIN and STERAGE PASSENGERS; and as the Owner has had the vessel built and fitted up expressly for the carrying trade between this Port and Liverpool, hopes to merit a share of public patronage. Rate of Freight and Passage moderate. For particulars, please enquire of Messrs. D. Cannon, Sons & Co., Liverpool, or to the Owner, W. W. LORD, Charlotteville.

Books Just Received. LATHAM'S MAN and his migrations, Gerald Latham, the narrative of a residence in a Dragoon's Valley.

MONEY TO LEND. ENQUIRE at the Office of CHARLES PALMER, Esq.; Charlotteville.

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Health for a Shilling. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS. EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF LOSS OF HEALTH, DISORDERED STOMACH, INDIGESTION AND DETERMINATION OF BLOOD TO THE HEAD.

TO PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY. Sir,—I call myself the first opportunity of informing you, that for a very long period I was afflicted with a dangerous and frequent indigestion in the head, attended by loss of appetite, disordered stomach, and generally impaired health. Every means had failed to give me any permanent relief, and at length it became so alarming, that I was obliged to give up my profession as a student. In this melancholy condition, I called personally upon Mr. Holloway, Chemist, Harlech, for the purpose of consulting him as to what I had better do; he kindly recommended your Pills, I tried them without delay, and after taking them for a short time I was happy to hear testimony from your wonderful efficacy. I am now restored to perfect health, and enabled to resume my usual duties. I can only say that I wish to publish this notice in any way you may think proper.

MIRACULOUS CURE OF DROPPY. Extract of a Letter from Edward Rowland, Esq., of India Wall, Chelsea, dated April 8th, 1852.

DEAR SIR—I have a duty to perform to you and the public at large to inform you of a most singular recovery from that dreadful disease, DROPPY, and which, under God, was effected by your valuable Pills. I was tormented five times within eight months, and skillfully treated by two medical practitioners, but could not get cured, until I had recourse to your Pills, and notwithstanding all I had undergone, your miraculous medicine cured me in the course of six weeks. (Signed) EDWARD ROWLAND.

INFALLIBLE CURE OF A STOMACH COMPLAINT, WITH INDIGESTION AND VICIOUS HEAD-ACHES. Extract of a Letter from S. Gwynne, Esq., of Chelsea, dated July 14th, 1852.

DEAR SIR—I am requested by a Lady named Thomas, just arrived from the West Indies, to enquire of you, that for a period of eight years her husband and family suffered from continual bad humors, arising from disorders of the Liver and stomach, indigestion, loss of Appetite, violent Head-aches, pain in the side, weakness and general debility, for which she consulted the most eminent men in the colony, but without any beneficial result; at last, she had recourse to your invaluable Pills, which in a very short time effected so great a change for the better, that she could do them, and the whole family were restored to health and strength. Further she desires me to say, that she has witnessed their extraordinary efficacy in curing various complaints incident to children, particularly a case of Measles and Scarlatina, having effected a permanent cure of these diseases with no other remedy. (Signed) S. GWYNNE.

A DANGER TO LIVER COMPLAINT AND SPASTIC IN THE STOMACH ESSENTIALLY CURED. Copy of a Letter from Mr. Bostock, Esq., of Chelsea, dated July 21st, 1852.

DEAR SIR—I have much pleasure in heading to you a testimonial of the efficacy of your Medicine. A person in the neighborhood, with whom I am well acquainted, was afflicted for a long time with spastic disease in the stomach and bowels, attended with frequent colic, vomit, and the effects of a stopping position, which he was obliged to assume in his business. The spasms were of an alarming character, and frequently left him in a weak and debilitated condition. At length he heard of the efficacy of your valuable Pills, and was induced to give them a trial. The first dose gave him considerable relief, and by following them up in accordance with your directions, they have acted so wonderfully in clearing the liver and stomach, and strengthening the digestive organs, that he has been restored to the enjoyment of good health.

These celebrated Pills are so deeply efficacious in the following complaints: Age, Dropsy, Inflammation, Asthma, Dysentery, Jaundice, Bilious Complaints, Erysipelas, Liver Complaints, Spasms, Female Irregularities, Bowel Complaints, Catarrhs, Leucorrhoea, Cholera, Fetors of all kinds, Constipation of the Bowels, Rheumatism, Head-aches, Retention of Urine, Debility, Indigestion, Stomachic, Sore Throat, Stone and Gravel, Gout, Secondary Symp., The Dolourous Tumors of the Uterus, Venereal Affections, Wounds of all kinds, whores, etc., etc.

Sold at the Dispensary of Professor HOLLOWAY, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar) London, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine throughout the Kingdom, and at the following prices: 1s. 1/2, 2s., 3s., 4s., 5s., 6s., 7s., 8s., 9s., 10s., 11s., 12s., 13s., 14s., 15s., 16s., 17s., 18s., 19s., 20s., 21s., 22s., 23s., 24s., 25s., 26s., 27s., 28s., 29s., 30s., 31s., 32s., 33s., 34s., 35s., 36s., 37s., 38s., 39s., 40s., 41s., 42s., 43s., 44s., 45s., 46s., 47s., 48s., 49s., 50s., 51s., 52s., 53s., 54s., 55s., 56s., 57s., 58s., 59s., 60s., 61s., 62s., 63s., 64s., 65s., 66s., 67s., 68s., 69s., 70s., 71s., 72s., 73s., 74s., 75s., 76s., 77s., 78s., 79s., 80s., 81s., 82s., 83s., 84s., 85s., 86s., 87s., 88s., 89s., 90s., 91s., 92s., 93s., 94s., 95s., 96s., 97s., 98s., 99s., 100s.

REMOVAL. MRS. SELDON. GRATEFULLY acknowledging the liberal patronage received from her friends and the public, she informs them, that she has removed from Dorchester Street to the respectable notice of the Home Government, and the strange to say without any fair or direct appeal to the views and wishes of the lay members of their respective Dioceses.

THE LAWS OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND FROM 1773 to 1851, both years inclusive—2 vols. Royal 8vo., with a copious index published under an Act of the Colonial Legislature, and carefully revised and corrected by the Commissioners of the said Colony, and is now published by G. T. HASZARD, Charlotteville.

ALMANACK OF 1853. HASZARD'S CALENDAR FOR 1853, is now ready for delivery, and will be found to contain besides the usual information, many additional MATTERS.

THE WEATHER. Horticulture for the Month, consists of British North American Colonies, and a variety of other useful information, January 4, 1853.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE, for JANUARY 1853, is now published, and will be found to contain many interesting and useful articles.

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