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SZARD'SE GAZETT

FARMERS' JOURNAL, AND COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

Established 1823.

Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, Wednesday, December 21, 1853.

New Series. No. 96.

Haggard's Gazette.

GGE T. HASZARD, Proprietor and Publisher
lished every Wednesday and Saturday mornings.

Soath side Queen Square, P. E. Island.

LAS -Answall Subscription, 15s. Discount for cash

Taats—Ansent Susserption of August 15180.

For the first insertion, occupying the space of 4 lines including band, 2s.—6 lines, 2s. 6d.—9 lines, 3s.—12 lines, 3s.—35 lines, 4s.—30 lines, 4s.—30 lines, 5s.—30 lines, 6s.—30 lines, 6s.—and 2d. for each addition lines. Gas fourth of the above for each continuance, lines. One fourth of the above for each continuance.

MATLS. THE MAILS for the neighbouring Provinces, &c., will be forwarded on and after the 15th December, instant via Cape Traverse and Cape

Tormentise.

They will be made up on that day, and every following Friday, at 120 clock moon, and a mail for England, will be made up every week at the same time, and forwarded to Halifax.

THOMAS OWEN, Postmaster General.

General Post Office. Dec. 5, 1883.

Georgetown Mails.

THE MAILS for Georgetown until further Notice, will be made up and forwarded every Monday and Friday morning at nine o'clock.

THOS: OWEN, Postmaster General.

May 2, 1853.

COMMISSARIAT.

DRAFTS at sight on the Commissariat Chest at Halifax, will be given in exchange for British Coins, or Mexican Dollars, at par.

JAMES B. LUNDY, D. A. C. G. Commissariat, P. E. Island. 22d Nov., 1883.

Religious Tract Society's Publications.

Religious Tract Society's Publications.

The public are respectfully informed, that the publications of the Loudou Religious Tract Society are now sold for cash at the book store of Mr. G. T. Haszard. The stock has been much enlarged by recent importations, and many works of the best English devines will be found on their shelves—The Parent Society has also entreated this Committee with six Libraries to be sold at half price to Sunday Schools. These libraries anubering from 30 to 1000 volunies, can thus be purchased for £25 cy. As it will unsterially advance the interests of religion amongst our scattered population to have grants of books, towards the Loruntien of libraries and the establishment of Sunday Schools, especially in the country parts; it is earnestly baped that Christian friends will help us with their subscriptions. A few pounds subscribed now, would enable the Committee to do much towards supplying the most destitute contemps to the country parts; in the sund, whelessens caligious reading.

Mr. Habbard, the depositary, is instructed to receive any contributions, however small—and will keep an account of the same,

By order JOHN ORLEBAR.

RAPTIST CHURCH and Charlottestown, parage to the Tougerance Half on Thursday the 29th, December, to side in subsing. Pands for the exection of a Touger and Parch to the subside Chapel.

Contributions in donations or work.

MRs. W. BARNSTEAD, MRS. W. BARSTEAD,

"J. McGREGOR,

"D. WILSON,

"J. SCOTT,

"J. LOVE,

"T. DESERSAT,

"J. CURRY.

Chaplesteiews, Nov.1, 1853. (All papers.)

A CARD. THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the Public generally that he has commenced business us, Commission Marchant and Austioneer. At the corner of Queen & Sydney Streets, and ones by promptness and punctuality to merit a chare

ARTEMAS G. SIMMS.

CASE advanced upon articles left for Auction.

Temperance Hall Company. Temperance Hall Company.

A T A BETING of the Directors of the above Company, held in the Temperance Hall, this evening, the following Resolution was annumently adopted-size-section of the temperance Hall, this was annumently adopted-size-section of the Temperance of the Temperance Hall Company.

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Charlottown, March 47, 1888.

A CARD.

THE andersigned having this day entered into CO-PARTNERSHIP as GENERAL and COMMISSION MERCHANTS, their Business heretofore carried on by them individually, will in future be conducted under the Name and Firm of LONG.

FRANCIS LONGWORTH,
ALBERT H. YATES.
Hottetown, P. E. Island, June 16th, 1855.

N. B. The AUCTION business will at all time occive their hast attention.

To be Published by Subscription.

IN demy estaye, printed from a new pice type, on superfine, paper, and, elgently bound in cloth A new and aplendid Library Edition of the POP-LAR POETS AND POETRY or BRITAIN, Edited, with Siegraphical and Critical Notices, by the Rev. Genomes Generalized, Action of "Callery of Literary Portraite" "Bards of the Bible," etc. A volume to be published every alternate month, forming six volumes, averaging 320 pages each, to be delivered to Subscriber's in the course of the year. Annual Subscriber in the course of the year. Annual Subscriber, une Guines.

Subscriber's assess received by G. T. HASZADE, where questions a number may be seen.

THE WORS OF SCOTLAND.

TO THE EDITOR OF HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

Sir:

As you have published "The observations of T. S. on the Scottish National Association for the Removal of Scottish Grievances and the Vindication of Scottish Rights." I trust for the sake of justice, and that both sides of the Question may be placed before the public, that you will insert the articles relative to the same subject contained in the Illustrated London News of the 2d. October, and in the Supplement to the same paper of the 12th Nov. last. By so doing you oblige many besides.

AN ANGLO AMERICAN.

Charlottetown, 12th Dec. 1853.

Charlottetown, 12th Dec. 1853. (From the London Illustrated News.) For a whole century Soutland has been without a grievance. Ever since the Battle of Culoden put an end to rebellion—and introduced the law into districts where writs, and parchments, and the officers of justice, were matters of vague rumour, sometimes witnessed south of the Grampians, but never permitted to penetrate into the sacred retreats of the Celtic aborigines in the far North and the savage West—Soutland has been a prosperous and a contented country. Her national pride was satisfied by the accession of Her Royal house to the throne of England; and when revolution set aside and exiled the male representative of that Illustrious line, it was in virtue of their descent from a female branch of the house of Stuart that the family of Hanover were elected by the Supreme Council of the Nation to occupy the vacant throne. Under a settled form of Government the energies of the Scottiah people soon began to develop themselves. Edinburgh, it is true, descended to the rank of a provincial city, and became of scarcely more political importance than York or Chester; but instead of Edinburgh, there arose the city of Glasgow, which, next to London itself, is the finest, the richest, the most thriving, and the most populous city in the British Isles. Even Edinburgh did not suffer like other mediawal cities in the southern parts of the Island. Situated near the noble estuary of the Forth, she had a port in Leith, which enabled her to maintain a commercial position, and to assume and hold a high rank in the encouragement of art and literature. In all those fertile counties north of the English language commenty known as broad Scotch is spoken, and which are inhabited by a people descended from the same Saxons and Scotch leave, of the English Locusties, agriculture improved, manufactures were introduced, and trade and commerce flourished to an extent which, though equalled, was not surpased, in England. In all the great fields of human the same and the surpassed, in England. In all the great fields of human the surpassed in

tions will be adopted to show that the burs of the old Scottish thistle are by no means flaceid, but can prick and sting as venomously as of yore. But the English reader will naturally enquire whence comes all the outery? And are the Scottish people, or any portion of them, really in carnest? We believe that there can be no doubt of the carnestness of those persons who have taken up the question of what they are pleased to call the grievances and the wrongs of Scotland. We shall endeavor to show as briefly as we can of what those wrongs and grievances in reality consist, even upon the showing of those who have taken upon themselves to agitate in this matter.

We have not before us all the documents that have been issued upon the subject: but we think we shall be enabled to state without much danger of having our accuracy impagned, that the "grievances" of Scotland amount to five. If there be any more we shall be glad to rectify the omission on the behest of any ultra-Scot who may consider himself or his country aggrieved or insulted by our neglect or misinterpretation.

The first grievance is an heraldic one. It appears that the old lion of Scotland—for Scotland has a lion as well as a unicorn—has not that place on the national flag which these jealous Scotehmen consider to be his inalienable and imprescriptible right. He plays a subordinate part, his nose is put out of joint, and the dignity of the noble brute is sorely wounded—of course to the great discomfort of all true Scotchmen.

The second grievance is of a similar kind, and must have taken a very keen eye to have

of course to the great discomfort of all true Scotchmen.

The second grievance is of a similar kind, and must have taken a very keen eye to have discovered it. It appears that on the new coin, the florin, the shield of Scotland is placed in a position inferior to the shield of England. For this also the doughty champions are in arms; and, to obtain redress, the lance of Eglinton and the sword of Lion "King-at-Arms" are to be aimed against all who gainsay or deny. Whether the outraged honour of Scotland will be satisfied with anything else than the withdrawal of the obnoxious coin remains to be seen.

deny. Whether the outraged honour of Scotland will be satisfied with anything else than the withdrawal of the obnoxious coin remains to be seen.

The third grievance appears to be that the ancient Palace of Holyrood has been suffered to fall into decay, and that niggardly and tyraunical England begrudges the money to repair it. It is true that a palace more splendid than Holyrood is rising at Balmoral, but this fact has been overlooked by the Scottish agitators. But we must confess that in this item our sympathy with the Scottish cause, infinitesimal though it be, begins to be excited. It seems to us that it would be a judicious expenditure of the public money to restore Holyrood to as high a pitch of splendour as it ever attained in the palmiest days of the Stuarts. We hope that the thing will be done, and that Lord Eglinton may hold another tournament within its precincts, and that we may be there to see and to illustrate it.

The fourth grievance is, that Scotland is "denied the honour of a guard-ship at any of her ports; and that thus the capital of Scotlandwhich might have sent her own fleets to sweep the waters—is degraded to a mere seaport town or fishing village." But it is not only on the point of honour—although that is something—that the Scotch are dissatisfied in this respect. "A guard-ship," says one of the newspaper organs of the disaffected, "is something more than a mere point of honour, for the constant victualling, the pay, &c., of a crew of five or six handred officers and soamen, are a permanent benefit to the town where such a ship is stationed." Here the triumphant spirit of shop betrays itself and the "douce and cannie" character of the nation is vindicated as it ought to be. We, therefore, hope that Leith will have a guard-ship, and Greenock and Cromarty to boot!

But the fifth grievance appears to be the most serious one. Though Scotland, as we learn

be. We, therefore, hope that Leith will have a guard-ship, and Greenock and Cromarty to boot!

But the fifth grievance appears to be the most serious one. Though Scotland, as we learn from the authority already quoted, "was the birthplace of James Watt and Henry Bell, yet England retains all the dockyards and great naval arsenals, as if she were jealous of entrusting the Scotch with a share in building their own wooden walls, or as if they were ignorant and unable to achieve their construction." This, however, strikes us as being a grievance that Yorkshire, or any county on the coast, might as well put forward as Scotland. It is a great question whether the Government would not do wisely to relinquish the trade of ship-building, and have its ships built by private contract, as the mercantile community of England and Scotland is glad to do. We believe that by such a course the Government would be provided both with better and with cheaper ships than by the present system. If Scotland could, under such circumstances, huild cheaper and better men-of-war than can be built in England, she would, no doubt have her fair share of all the work that was going. But in such a cause must the sword of Eginton and Winton be necessarily unshessthed! And shall we repeal the Union on so vile and unsatisfactory a pretext! Scotchmen are too "cannie" and sensible to desire such an absurdity. "But," say the agitators, "there is a good time coming. Scotland is awaking from her lethargy. She is about to throw off the incubus that so long has weighed her down, and the voice of the association for the vindication of Scottish rights has gone throughout the length and breadth of the land, like the unmons that went with the fiery cross of old." On the 2d of November—eventful day! Scotland will require the redoca of these grievances in a manner which we are told "shall startle the dullest cohes in Downing street." Scriously, we did not think that there were twenty men in wise and thrifty Scotland who could make such fools of themselves.

(F not a button of her garments to torment her. She was sound in wind and limb; had her own say and her own way in religion and in politics; had comfortable balances at her bankers, and had nobody in the world, to corree or overswe her. But, alas, for the vanity of human wishes! Neither men nor nations will be happy when they may. Scotland, in the plethors of her well-being, has discovered in the year 1853, that there is something wrong in her. She has found out a grievance, and determined to make herself duly miserable about it. Taking an example from the late Daniel O'Connell, she has resolved to agitate, to get up petitions, to bold monster meetings, and even to talk of a repeal of the Union, unless she be properly humoured in her demands. Before next Saturday the people of Scotland, or a few zealous individuals claiming to be representatives of the national wish, will have assembled in solean conclave in the ancient city of Edinburgh, under the presidency of one of the most illustrious of Scotland, the representative of the angient house of Montgomerie—the Earl of Eginton and Winton, the mediaval champion, the redoubtable lord of the tournament. The machinery of the press has been employed for some months past in Scotland in preparing the national mind for this great manifestation, and speeches will be made, resolutions will be pasted, and get-

(From the Supplement to the Illustrated London News.) It appears that we have not done full justice to Lord Eglinton and the Scottish agitators. Their grievances amount to more than the five we stated, and are not by any means so entirely heraldic as the hard-hearted English have been led to suppose. At the Edinburghmeeting held last week, Lord Eglinton and other speakers

explained more fully what was meant by the phrase of "Justice for Sootland." Although we do not find, with the exception of Lord Eglinton himself, that any Scotch nobleman of wealth or influence has joined the cause; although we see in the list of its supporters, no literary celebrities, except Sir Archibald Alison, who may be considered as the last Protectionist left in that part of the country; and although the Scottish members have cautiously refrained from giving any countenance or support to the movement, yet it must not be supposed that the cry of justice for Scotland, would not be heard with attention in England, if the agitators had in reality any case on which to rely. With all due respect for Scotland and Scotchmen, we must confess that a more unsubstantial and visionary catalogue of wrongs was never put before the world by any body of men who claim to be in earnest. In addition to the injuries said to be inflicted both upon the pride and upon the purse of the nation by the "English" dovernment, in consequence of the five insults and omissions which were specified in this journal on the 29th ultimo, Lord Eglinton, as the spokesman of the Association for the Vindication of Scottish Rights, has cited several others which, in his opinion, are still more galling and unjust. Scotland not only claims her own Lion and Unicorn, but desires a national mint for the perpetuation of these devices upon the coin of the realm. She requires a larger portion of the public money to be spent on Scottish ruins, and on Scottish policemen, than has hitherto been employed for those purposes. It is wrong, in the opinion of the agitators, that no more than a £5 note has been expended upon Hampton Court; and they think it a national insult to a sensitive and high-minded people, that, while Modern Park is havishly maintained at the general expense, the grounds of Holyrood Palace should be let to a market gardener. But a greater grievance is discovered that fact that, while Scotland contributes £6,000,000 per annum to the nation not, be an inefficient officer for the discharge of Scottish duties; but as the Secretary of State for England, is also Secretary of State for England, is also Secretary of State for Scotland, and as he is fully competent to the task of managing what is called the Home Department of both countries, there can be no reason for establishing any further division of government between England and Scotland, although there may be many reasons for abolishing the political functions at present exercised by the Lord Advocate. The question of the Parliamentary representation of Scotland might well have been left in aleyance until February fiext, when Lord John Russell will introduce his new Reform Bill. Yet, it might have struck even the Scotlish agitators, that if the representation is to be based upon numbers alone, London has a far greater claim for additional members than Scotland can have. If Scotland, with 3,000,000 of people, sends fifty-three members to Parliament, the metropolitian districts, with their 2,250,000 inhabitants, ought at least to send forty. But the fact is, the grievances of Scotland are no grievances at all, and Lord Eglinton's agitation is a mistake. There may be oversights on the part of the Government as regards. Scotland, as there may be with regard to Wales or the Isle of Wight. But such oversights can be repaired without appeals to the spirit of nationality, or attempted revivals of animosities and hostilities that went to sleep more than a century ago.

A minister was once speaking to a brother clergyman of his gratitude for a merciful deliverance he had just experienced. "As I was riding here to day," said he, "my horse stumbled, and came very near throwing me from a bridge, where the fall would have killed me, but I escaped unhurt. "I can tell you something more than that," said the other. "As I rode past here to day, my horse did not stumble at all." We are too apt to forget common mercies.

THE FORMATION OF COAL.

Few people have any conception of the process by which those immense deposits of combustible matter were prepared, from which the fuel of the world in all coming time, so long as fuel shall be required, is to be supplied—nor of the peculiar condition of the earth and its surroundings during the long period occupied by that mighty chemical elaboration. The thought that during the slow lapse of these uncounted years, and indeed during the almost inconceivable ages that had preceded them, no living voice broke upon the stillness of eternity, and no "moving thing that had life" existed above the surface of the waters, is one of peculiar interest and grandeur. is one of peculiar interest and grandeur. Yet that such was the fact is made evident by the unerring record of the great Architect himself upon his work. This was most clearly shown in the recent course of lecturers on Geology, given by Dr. Boynton.
In the coal beds traces of a peculiar

vegetation have been found, more luxuriant than any which now exists upon the Globe.
This peculiarity, with the fact that no air breathing animals existed previous to the formation of the beds, led to the belief that

carbon existed in the atmosphere in the form of carbonic acid gas in such quantities form of carbonic acid gas in such quantities as to prevent the existence of animals breathing air. How solitary must have been the earth during the period of coal formation! No birds fluttered from branch to b. anch amid the dense foliage, and no living creature traversed its plains or threaded its lonely forests. Verdure flourished and beauty shone upon the surface, but the essential charms of life were wanting. Silence, too, reigned throughout the world, broken only by the hoarse thunders of the earthquake, as the pent up fires vainly, endeavoured to burst through the bonds. that confined them.

But the gigantic race of vegetation absorbed this carbon from the air. As fast as those plants died and fell to the earth, they were succeeded by others, which in their turn died, and fell to the earth; and in this manner an immense mass of vegetable substance was accumulated, which upon subsequent fermentation was changed subsequent termentation was changed into a mass of coal. The calling into existence of this race of plants was the great purifying process of the world. They were not of a nature to sustain animal life, but after they had succeeded in absorbing the poison in the atmosphere, and rendering the earth fit for the habitation of air breathing creatures such plants were produced.

such plants were produced.

The vegetation of the coal period di from that in the present day in the face the nearly all of the plants grew on the inside whereas nine-tenths of them now grow on the outside. They were somewhat analagous to the fern &c., of our tropics. All the plants found as low as the coal strata, were of orders which induced the belief that thoughout our planet generally, even as far north as Melville Island, coal is to be found; and that in searching for it, it may be proper to dig or bore; and when at last we find the beds of coal, they will be found

to be regular arranged between a roof and floor of coal slate or shale.

But it by no means follows, that beds of shale and slate necessarily indicate coal; of shale and slate necessarily indicate coal; those of the primary series would scarcely contain any combustible, unless it were plumbago, or possibly a little anthractite.

The Geological Laws of Coal are very strict; a through acquaintance with them

is the only safe-guard against fruitless enter-prises.—[Professor Silliman, in Winter's Wonders of Geology.]

A TURKISH PALACE.—The Sultan of Turkey is building himself a new pala one which for extent and magnificence v possess but few equals. It is thus descri

"The structure is of stone and marble, the workmanship is very common; the frontage extends along the Bosphorus, from Dolma Baktene to Besik Task, and must have a facade of upwards of one thousand feet; the situation is exquisite. The palace is like a town in extent. The chimney increa are of crimson colored crystal and pieces are of crimson colored crystal and painted china; the flour is china; and the basin of the fountain is of enamelled slate, vasus or me rountain is of enamelled slate, exquisitely painted with flowers. The principal floor comprises vast halls and apartments, fitted up in a most costly manner in gilding and painting, executed by Italians and natives. The baths are fitted up with Egyptian alchaetes. fitted up with Egyptian alabaster. The roof is covered with lead; all the Sultan's roof is covered with lead; all the Sultan's palaces, and only these, are covered with that metal. The great staircase is lighted by a large skylight of crimson colored glass. The ceilings are generally low. The harem contains apartments for three or four hundred women. The palace is approached through a costly triumphal gateway."

Some wag remarks truly when he says that "popularity" in politics is to see your name in large type posted to a fence. Somebody will inquire as to who you are, and when the first rain comes you will disappear.

A VISIT TO THE HUMBOLT.

A VISIT TO THE HUMBOLT.

The following graphic description of the Steamer Humbolt as she now lies stranded at Portugese Cove, at the enterance of Halifax Harbour we clip from the British North American.

The wreck of this fine steamer has attracted numbers of visitors during the last week to the unfrequented village of Portuguese Cove. All classes seem to take an interest in this vessel. His Excellency, and the Admiral's family rode down to the shore, to inspect the scene of the disaster, while at the same time; we noticed a gentleman taking a sketch of it.

while at the same time, we noticed a gentle-man taking a sketch of it.

On nearing the ship we found the little Dartmouth steamer engaged in tranship-ping the cargo, and looking smaller than ever beside her Leviathan sister.

We were much astonished in the midst of so much activity and bustle, and on an

of so much activity and bustle, and on an emergency where so much energy was required, to see crowds of strong, sturdy looking men, evidently fishermen belonging to the place, leaning indolently over the side of the quarter deck. and gazing listlessly at those at work, while some village Hampden was descanting on their wrongs. This amphibious patriot was quite as modest in his expectations as most grievance mongers elsewhere are. The first item in his "catalogue of woes" was that the Captain was unreasonable enough to expect them to unreasonable enough to expect them to work for twenty shillings per diem! On enquiring, we found that the men had demanded ten shillings on the first day, fifteen on

glory."

The tide was then low, and we were enabled to get into the saloon. The water on the leeward side had risen over the floor. Pieces of ornamental wood work were floating about; and the traces, where furniture, &c., had been wrenched off and removed, presented a sad aspect of destruction.

But there was still much that had not

erly gale came on, must inevitably be de-stroyed with the ship, and a large portion

The clusters of Grapes tastefully cast in bronze, with which the panellings were adorned and the pipes, by which the Saloon was heated by hot air, and which were evidently for ornament as well as use, and many other valuable fixtures, were still there.

While rambling about through the Cabins, the gronning and creaking of the Steamer, as she strained heavily, on the rocks, with every swell, induced us, as we With regard to the rebellion here, it still

cargo from the forecastle.

Every box and bale, that came up was

never having dreamed of such a mishap.

On enquiring from one of the Officers the cause of the disaster, he informed us, that at seven o'clock, a. m., they were near Sambro, where they took on board a fisher-man, who represented himself as a Pilot, but pretended that he had left his Branch at

revived again; science flourished, and poor,

revived again; science flourished, and poor, down-trodden commerce welcomed the fancied millennium with joy, and stretched forth her broad arms to weave a golden network around the world. Peace reigned in Europe. Peace? No! It was but the selfish complacency of exhausted resources—tired energies; the sullen repose of the wounded tiger. It was not the result of mutual good will and honest forbearance among men—Some of the European nations have waited but to gather strength for a fiercer conflict—to harden their muscles for a deadlier struggle for supremacy.

Twilight darkens; dark, jagged clouds are gathering in the horizon, and the troubled elements are ominous of an approaching storm,—The god of battles has donned his blood red-plumes, and is ready to spread his wings to the blast. The plow-shares and pruning hooks of honest industry are to be again moulded into implements of slaughter, and that fertile country, so lately rich with the gatherings of harvest, whose every plain and hillside tells a tale of sanguinary warfare in days gone by, whose every valley was once a cemetry for the stricken victims, is again to be drenched in the drippings of war. The latest advices from the east tell us that the torch applied which may soon set all Europe in a blaze; and torch applied which may soon set all Europe in a blaze; and

"Christian kings, influenced by black desire With honourable ruffirms in their hire, Cuses war to rage, and blood around to pour."

unreasonable enough to expect them to work for twenty shillings per diem! On enquiring, we found that the men had demanded ten shillings on the first day, fifteen on the second, and struck for more until they reached twenty shillings. Nothing can be more discreditable than such conduct.

Fortunately a sufficient gang was at hand to perform all the necessary labor; and the malcon ents, looking very sulky, and not in little sheepish, were "left alone to their glory."

The tide was then low and we were end.

Cause war to rage, and blood around to pour."

Darker gathers the shadowy twilight, and it is greatly to be feared that an awful night is at hand. Borne on the rushing gale may still come the heavy thunder of the cannon, the groans of the dying, and the heart rending cries of widows and despairing orphans; while ever and anon the lurid flash of burning homesteads, and villages and towns, dissipates the darkness of midnight. Who can forctell the result? It is hidden in the inscrutable mysteries of utturity. We can but prayGod speed the futurity. We can but prayGod speed the right. We can only trust that if this is but right. We can only trust that if this is but the prelude to a general European war the coronals of tyrants will be levelled in the dust; their sceptres broken, and their thrones destroyed; and that the bright star of human kindness, encircled by a halo of Liberty, will rise in the east, and bless But there was still much that had not been displaced, and which, if a severe east-

Shanghae,—A letter from an American missionary at Shanghae, dated September 20, describes the state of things in that

rocks, with every swell, induced us, as we have nothing nautical about us and have a prious horror of salt water, to think "discretion the better part of valour," so we scrambled up on deck, and amused ourselves, by watching the sailors raising the cargo from the forecastle.

Every box and hale, that came up was they are most invatorate column and they could not be insured they are most invatorate column and they could not be insured to the rebellion here, it still remains in about the same state. It is reported that the leaders sent to Nauhiu and the insured the insured the insured that the leaders sent to Nauhiu and the insured that the leaders sent to Nauhiu and the ported that the leaders sent to Nauhiu and the ported that the leaders sent to Nauhiu and the ported that the leaders sent to Nauhiu and the ported that the leaders sent to Nauhiu and the ported that the leaders sent to Nauhiu and the ported that the leaders sent to Nauhiu and the ported that the leaders sent to Nauhiu and the ported that the leaders sent to Nauhiu and the ported that the leaders sent to Nauhiu and the ported that the leaders sent to Nauhiu and the ported that the leaders sent to Nauhiu and the ported that the leaders sent to Nauhiu and the ported that the leaders sent to Nauhiu and the ported that the leaders sent to Nauhiu and the ported that the leaders se Every box and bale, that came up was dripping with water—some of them we noticed marked "this side up with care," "to be kept dry," the owners, evidently, to be quiet, for business has ceased and

THE COSSACES.

The organization of Cossack regiments is conducted in nearly a similar way as the regular service. All the Cossacks are soldiers born, their term of service

The "Times" Conservopent.—Next to the borth of Ambassador at Paris, the post of the correspondent of the Times is, perhaps most to be desired. His salary is upwards of £1,200 a-year: he has a handsome suite of rooms furnished and paid for by the paper; he has two clerks constantly in his employ, who read the French journals, translate, collate, cut out items from Galignani, add their eyes, invention, experiment are paid by the Times, of course. The correspondent buys and charges to the paper any books of which he may stand in need; and the library is a very choice and complete collection of standard authors, cyclopadias, dictionaries, and other works of reference. He is empowered to pay for any important intelligence just what it may cost. When the Post-office closes early—to the infinite annoyance of the correspondent to the seven o'clock train and takes his letter to London! The Times pays the bill!

The Turkish flect satiling in the same direction, and was of the opinion that they would not continue their course long without coming in contact.

From Odesm, it was stated that a portion of the Russian flect, consisting of three ships of the Russian flect, consisting of the Russian flect, consisting of the Russ

The R. M. Steamship Canada arrived at Halifax on Thursday, 36 hours from Bos-ton, and left for liverpool at 2 A M. next

ton, and left for liverpool at 2 to 12 to 12 to 12 to 13 to 13 to 14 to 15 to

what terms; also to devise some means for alleviating the present awful mortality on board emigrant ships. It is estimated that the additional appropri-ations to meet deficiencies for the present and previous fiscal years will be more than a million and a half of dollars. The total appropriations asked to cover expenses for the fiscal year ending June 14, 1855, will foot up nearly forty millions. Out of thirty two thousand seven hundred

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT NEW YORK.—On Saturday afternoon last, a fire broke out in the extensive publishing establishment of Messra. Harper & Brothers, which apresd, with great-rapidity, destroying property to a large amount. Several adjoining buildings also took fire, and it was with difficulty the flames were extinguished. The establishment of the Messra. Harper comprised about seven buildings between Pearl and Clifford streets, and their loss will be much regretted by the public generally.

A schooner—the Litty—is reported to have made a "run" of two hundred miles—viz., from Cape Vincent to Toronto—in the short space of fourteen hours, or at the rate of 14 2-7 miles per

The free people of colour of Liberia have presented Mrs. Beecher Stowe with a massive Ring of African Gold. An appropriate present.

order for the refliting of the French and English steamers.

On the 15th, 400 vessels were leading corn at Odcess.

It is confirmed that a Russian ship of war ran ashore and went to pieces—of the crew and troops, of whem it had 1800 men on board, 1400 perished, and the remaining 200 were received by the Terks and sent as prisoners to Constantinopte. Another ship is reported to have been lost near Le Vastupol.

Some Polish officers of distinction have already taken service with the Terks, and others have signified their intention to do so.

Great Battain.—Rather an interesting incident happened in the London Money Market the past week, which is thus commented on in the monentary article of the Times—"It appears that the £600,000 sterling of gold despatched this week on account of the Emperor of Russia, is the produce of Exchequer bills held lately by him in English funds. Instead of being forwarded to St. Petersburgh, the greater part of his gold is believed to have been sent to Amsterdam, but whether it will be invested there or otherwise disposed of is uncertain. The measure is a remarkable one, and may be interpreted as an early precaution at the onest of a career, of aggression in which a war with England is believed to be inevitable, or as a ridiculous attempt to show anger and produce an inconvenience in the money market

London, Nov 30. Parliament has been further perorgued until January 3rd.

AUETRIA AND HUNDARY.—Something important is evidently about to transpire in Hungary. A correspondent of the Times, under date of the 22d Nov., mentions that men and artillery were being hurried off from Vienna to the Hungarian Provinces. During the previous three days, 98 guns had left, and the directors of the railroads had been ordered to stop sending goods for eight days, as their freight trains will be required in sending military stores to Hungary.

The 3Merican Steamship Humboldt.—

the fiscal year values foot up nearly forty millions.

Out of thirty two thousand seven hundred and sixty two passengers arrived at New York during the last month, one thousand one hundred and forty one persons died of Cholera.

No sooner has the cool weather fairly relieved the people of New Orleans from the yellow fever than the cholera makes its appearance, and threatens to prove almost as great a scourge as the former perincious disease. One hundred and twenty nine persons, mostly emigrants, died last week, and now we learn that one of the most distinguished physicians of that city expired Thursday morning. Another account states that two hundred and fourteen persons died in New Orleans during the past week.

Destructive Fire at New York.—On Saturday afternoon last, a fire broke out in the extensive publishing establishment of Messes, rapidity, destroying property to a large amount. Several adjoining buildings also took fire, and it several adjoining buildi

MERTING OF THE NOVA SCOTIA LEGISLATURE.

The Gazette contained a proclamation, proreguing the General Assembly from 29th December to the 26th day of January, then to meet for the descatch of business.

HASZARD'S GAZETTE

Wednesday, December 21, 1853.

was the selzin and possession of a freshold estate of the value of Fifty Pounds clear over and above all incumbrances that affected the same, and that same was not fraudalently conveyed or granted to him in order to qualify him to be elected for the said District; it followed that Mr. Palmer's charge of has inguity of the said District; it followed that Mr. Palmer's charge of has inguity of the said District; it followed that Mr. Palmer's charge of has inguity of parinty implied that Mr. Wholan had given in at the hustings in January, 1850, a schedule of a qualification to which be had no title, and had been gality of parinty in taking the seat above alluded to. The House their resolved itself into a Committee of Privileges, and came to the resolution "That Mr. Palmer retract the implied accusation against Mr. Wholan unless he is prepared to substantiate the name." Mr. Palmer implied accusation against Mr. Wholan was ordered to by his qualification before the House; and we find it recorded on the Journals of 34 March, 1869, that "The time Mr. Wholan all upon the table of the House a Deed of Conveyance of coventy acree of land, in fee simple, on township 37, as his qualification as a member of the House; parsuant to the order of yesterday." The only quantion then was, whether that deed of conveyance gave to Mr. Whelan a legal qualification to a seat in the Assembly. As we do not intend to fatigue our renders, we shall out enter upon the consideration of the purpose we shall not enter upon the consideration of the required value, £50,—nor the fruitless attempt to prove it worth this sum. The question of the being annount of the consideration of the required value, £50,—nor the fruitless attempt to prove it worth this sum. The question of the being annount before to say, that we shall take, no head to any observations that may appear either in the Royal Gazette or Weekly Advertiser, until we shall have we take leave to say, that we shall take me based to any observations that may appear either in the Royal Gazette or Weekly Advertiser, until we shall have completed our review of the whole case; for it is not our intention to enter into a controvery with Mr. Wholan, but simply to lay the whole case before the public,—and then let those who read it judge for themselves whether the charges were substantiated or not, notwithstanding the decision of the House of Assembly; and whether the retired magistrates were, or were not justified in refusing to associate themselves with Mr. Whelan as a brother magistrate.

THE ADDRESS TO PETER MACGOWAN AND EMANUEL M'EACHEN, ESQUIRES. There are few relations between different par

There are few relations between different parties so imperfectly defined and so little understood as that between the representative of a people and those whom he represents. The atter impossibility of correctly accertaining the sentiments of a people when at all numerous and occupying any considerable pertion of territory, necessarily gave rise to the substitution of a limited number of individuals chosen and deputed by sections of the community, who, when assombled together, should represent the whole State, and give atterance to its united will. Men have for this purpose conceded a parties of their natural individual freedom for the better preservation of the freedom for the freedom for the better preservation of the freedom for the preservation of a supplied of the particles and the constituent, or, in most popular parlance, between the electors and the representative. And in the first place, whatevet differences of opinion may have existed between the individuals previous to the election, it is, we think, self-evident that the instant the candidate is declared duly elected a member, he becomes, not the representative of three only who gave her sufferers in his favor, but of the only who gave her sufferers in his favor, but of the the processed shall be lifed his Barrace and the late filed in Barrace and the late of the late previous to the election, it is, we think; self-evidents that the instant the candidate is declared duly elected a member, he becomes not the representative of flore, only who gave their suffrages in his favor, but of the inhabitants of the whole county, district or town for which he has been chosen; and sot only of these who have voted or were entitled to vote, but of those also who voted against him, or who have not exercised their contracts.

a stand against a conten-no tan considered in pr side, and looked at in or side, and looked at in or or his friends can empose plated, and come to the indical to his and their when maintained returns well-matered plans are the opinion which he had a supplied, as a condition adopted without a depending upon greunitave proved to have no So it often impoen in duod; it has been capeer in prepared with it duced; it has been ca poser is prepared with a priety of passing it into to it, and one objection ward until it, becomes either the force of reaeither the force of seasoroug that it would in withdraw the contempt But this is a subject period of each particul characteristic period of each particul period of each particul thereogh investigation discussion of it,—is we not, who surries the art which they contain we cleverly pitt?"—to a premises truth for their

Mn. Entron, I hope, from the seeing justice done same publicity to the have given to the le

To the Trustee Gentlemen.
It would appea
tor of the 15th ult,
sette of the 3d. int
number of your pu
joining Teachers be
of the scholars of y
cason of your of the scholars of y reason of your so closed. It might practice of receivi persisted in at the three Teachers, con of the Beard of Edu of the Board of Ede
As I am one of
you have alluded,
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public cannot but
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I was neither, rece
pils, at the time at
And that I am pre
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unctions of the B Visitor, by refusin I remain, Gentler Lower Newtown Murual Jarson day evening last, delisered a very proposed course. Physiology, and their bearings or draw forth an an the principles of desw forth an an the principles of Oh Friday nex-lecture of Fundi-selves of the Opl last winter Sessi-the Fine Arts, de he this gentleman the subject, was interesting and information was can judge of the he will draw a fu

The Colonial in office at midnight beerve that the Inited States do it noon; and that in Monday night

His Grace the D Her Majesty, has versor additional in Manual and Signe ham Palson on the

Doc. 18, Matilda. Dec. 18, Marilda,

Charlotteto
Boef, (condl) th.
Do., by quarter, 2
Ports.
Do., (condl)
Hottony per th.
Lamb, per

R MACGOWAN AND EN, ESQUIRES. etween different parties little understood as that of a people and those ter impossibility of cor-nents of a people when ig any considerable per-graphic to the substituig any considerable per-gave rise to the substitu-individuals chosen and community, who, when appraisnt the whole State, ted will. Hen have for ion of their natural indiion of their natural inglishment preservation of the free. It preservation of the free. It preserves the free of public will the determine the decide. Hence when a state have been elected if that portion, it may be be relation between the first. he relation between the tre, --or, is med gondar store and the representa-t, whatever differences of between the individuals he representative of these s in his favor, but of the unty, district or town for and not only of those who to vote, but of those also who, have not exercised ason of age, sex, or want are incapable of voting. ject to any fisture control, attients,—that is, of those the general hedy of the att. To suppose him the pusions of these who voted leave a certain portion of ed, and it may, and often od, and it may and often ed to de and it may be and the seed of the pivot man, and the seed of the numerically according to the franchise is extended upon a seed of the americally according to the franchise is extended upon a seed of the american and the seed of th boms to attend a public meeting, determined to unke a stand against a contemplated public measure which he has considered in private, turned over on every side, and looked at in every variety of view that he or his fitteds can suppose it ampable of being contemplated, and come to the conclusion that it will be projected to his and their private interests; and yet, when statistical returns, accurate calculations, and well-matured plans are submitted to his judgment, the opinion which he had considered so unalterably fixed, to at first shaken, and afterwards appears to his intellect, from which the clouds of ignorance have been dispelled, as a conclusion arising out of a prejudice adepted without a due knowledge of facts, and assauding upon premises which upon examination have proved to have no foundation in truth or reason. So it often happens in Parliament. A bill is introduced; it has been carefully framed, and the proposer is prepared with arguments to austain the proposer that either the force of reason or that, of prejudice is so strong that it would in either case be better policy to withdraw the contemplated measures.

But this is a subject of such general, and at this priod of such particular interest, that we trust we shall be accused if feet net only give it exceptives a thorough investigation, but invite a fair and honest discussion of it,—it which the questions ought to be, not, who writes the grincles? "but are the optatemus which shey contain well founded? Are the arguments eleverly pat?"—to which we add: und have the premises truth for their beais?

(For Haszard's Gazette.)

Mn. Enron,

I hope, from the desire you always evince of seeing justice done to all, shet you will give the same publicity to the following letter, that you have given to the letter which contains what I consider to be an imputation upon my conduct.

Yours respectfully, Ewen Lamont.

To the Trustees of Orwell Cove School.

Arr.

To the Trustees of Orwell Cove School.

Set would appear, from the tenor of your letter of the 15th ult, published in Haszard's Gasette of the 3d. inst. that a deficiency in the number of your pupils, caused by the three adjoining Teachers being allowed to receive some of the scholars of your District, is the principal reason of your School's being so suddenly closed. It might also be supposed, that the practice of receiving and teaching them was persisted in at the time you wrote it, by those three Teachers, contrary to the express sanction of the Board of Education and of the Visitor.

As I am one of the three Teachers to whom you have alluded, in your letter, I beg to be allowed to correct the impression which the public cannot but receive from the allegations set forth therein, as far as it regards myself and the people of this District, by stating that I was neither receiving nor teaching your pupils, at the time that you preferred the charge. And that I am prepared to prove, if necessary, that I have acted in strict obedience to the injunctions of the Board of Education and of the Visitor, by refusing admittance to your pupils.

I cannia,

Your obedient servant,

Your obedient servant Ewen Lanony. Lower Newtown School, Dec. 14th, 1853.

Birrua Burgovanear Association.—On Friday evening last, 16th instant, Mr. Hubbard delisered a very pleasing introductory, to a proposed course of Lectures on Phrenology, Physiology, and Electrical Psychology, with their bearings on the Christian Faith, which draw forth an animated discussion, chiefly on the principles of Phrenology.

On Friday next, 23d Inst., Mr. Taylor will lacture on Funding. Those who availed themselves of the opportunity afforded during the last winter Session, of bearing a Lecture on the Fine Arts, delivered before the Association is this gentleman, will remember how happily the subject, was treated, and the peculiarly interesting and pleasing style in which much information was imparted. From the first, we can judge of the future, and we have no doubt he will draw a full house.

The Colonial mails were received at the Post Office at midnight on Monday. Our readers will observe that the mails for Britain, the Colonies, United States &c., will be made up every Friday at noon; and that the return mails will be due on Monday nights.

His Grace, the Duke of Newcastle, by command of ler Majesty, has transmitted to the Lioutenant Go-grace additional instructions, under Her Royal Sign lannal and Signet, given at the Court at Bucking-marker on the Twanty-third day of June, gram-mute Charles Young Esquire, rank, and pre-

tog anto Charles Young Esquire, rank and pro-cedunce in the Legislative Council of Prince Edwart Island, and to be Presiding Member thereof. His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to direct that the name of the Hon. Charle Young Q. C., and Judge of Probate, shall be placed in the Commission of the Peace for the whole Island

At Bernada, on the 30th October, of forer, Mr.
John Shea, a pative of Nova Scotia, aged 38 years.

Port of Charlottetown. Dec. 18, Elizabeth, Scott, Halifax; goods.
19th, Lalarookh Davisson, St. John, N. B.; Salt &c Doc. 18, Matilda, LeBlanc, Ariehat; bal.

	Horizontonia	Personal Dec 20
	Charlottetown B	aarkets, Dec. 14
	Beef, (small) tb. 21d a 4d	Lard, 8d a 9
	Do., by quarter, 2id a 3id Pork, 2id a 4d	Wool, le 3d a le 6
	Do., (small) 5d a 7d	Homespun, yd. 3a 6d a 4
4	hiutton, per lb. 24d a 4d	Flour, per lb.
	Lamb, per things 2d a 3ld	Oatmeal, per lb.
	Veni, per librari 2d a 4d	Barley, pushel, 2s 10d 3s 3
	Ham, ner Ib.	Untagendunt
	Codfish, per qtl., 12s a 16e	Pearl Barley, per lb.
	Turkeys, was an 20 6d a 4e	Potntoes, bush. 2s a 2s
	Powis, ouch, la le 3d	Plums, per grt.
	Turnips bush 10d a la	Apples bush
	Eggs, per dosen, 10d n le	Partridges, each, 6d a 6
ã	Choose, A Woulder 8d a 7d	Hay, per ton, 100a 12
	Butter, (fresh) le a la 2d	Straw, percwt. 2s a
	Do., (by the tub) 11d a la	Geese each. la 6d a

FOR SALE.
SCHOONER nistates Tone, searly new, a and tigging only year in use. For further to an apply to the search of the searc

Post Whiteshe Agent Ark Land Brook Company of the CENTRAL TO ARCHIVE Company of the World William Whiteshe Agent Ark I at Ark I ark World William Whiteshe Agent Ark I a

Charlottetown Gas Works.

Dec 2i, 1853.

UE GAS FITTINGS are now open for impaction, at the Works.

By Order

JOHN GAINSFORD, See'y.

BAZAAR.

THE Community of Charlottetown, dec., are respectfully informed that the BAPTIST BAZAAR will be holden at the Temperance Hall on the 29th inst.

Doors or enemed at 12 o'clock a. m. Admittance for Adults, 1s. 6d. Children 9d.

THE undersigned has removed his Office to his now residence, upper Queen's Street, EDWARD PALMER. Dec. 18. Jel & Adv 2m

IRON and IRON WARE.

RECEIVED per Sir Alexander, Sydney and Tory, 15 TONS of the above, comprising— Round Iron, from one quarter to 7-eighths of an Flat Iron, refined, from 1 meh to 15 inch by

3-eightha and § inch: Do., Common from 15 inch, to 25 inch by 3-eighth and § inch.

DANIEL DAVIES. Dec, 14, 1858, on 75 fel 6v

LONDON HOUSE.

New Fall Goods, for 1853.

New Fall Goods, for 1853.

JUST RECEIVED at the LONDON HOUSE, ox Sir Alexander and Helen, from England, an extensive supply of BRITISH GOODS, saitable for the season, comprising in DRY GOODS;
Silks, Satins, plain and figured; Moire Antique Dresses, Plushes in every shade, French Merinoe, Silk Velvets, black and colored; Orleans and Coburghs, Dress materials of every kind, Cloakings in great variety, Robes in the latest fisshion, Prints good and cheep, Damasks and Moreens, Fringes and Léce for do., Gents. silk, felt and covered Hast, Fur and Cloth Caps, Umbrellis, cotton and offs; Ladies' and Clidtren's Stays, Do. cotton Dressles, Habit Shrive, Chemisestee, Sleeves, Collars and Cuffs, Lacoes and Muslius, Jewellery, large assortment; Vases, in every form; Gents', Seal Overcoate, Mork Boxes and Cabinets, Mantles, in all the new styles, Shawle in variety, Ribbons of all kinds, Faney Trimmings, Dress Battons, Ladies' winter Bonaets, 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 Wools and Patterns, Penelope Cahvass, Haberdashery, Millinery, large variety; Hollands and Linens, Linen and Cotton Bed Tricks, Ready made Clothing, Oil floor Cloths, all widths; Cloth and worsted Table Covers, Table Linen, Twilled Shirtings, Regatta and fancy do., Long Cloths, undressed, Domestic Cottons; Banver, Pilot, superfine and fancy Cloths, Deckins in variety, Wersted Cord, new article; Hunting Cord, Moleskine, Black and colored Cotton Velvets, Blankets, all prices; Domestic Sheets, Flannels and Serges; Corded, quilted and his Petticouts, Children's Dresses, Floor and stair Carpeting, Crumb Cloths, Stair Damask, Rubber Coats, Boots, Shoes and Leggings, Stationery, Perfumery, Hair oits, Toilet Soups, Chamois Skins, Puticiat Cord, Traveling, Bags, Ladies' Pars, Linings, French Cambric Handkerchiefs, Hearth Rugs, Sacku and Sacking. Bonnet Shapes, Cap Shapes and Crowns Mufflers, Hearth Rugs, Sacks and Sacking

chiefs, Bonnet Shapes, Cap Shapes and Crowns, Gents' Mufflers, Hearth Ruge, Sacks and Sacking. GROCERIEST

Souching and Congou Tea, Coffee, Homeopathic Chocolate, Crushed and moist Sagar, Baking Fowder Table Salt, Ground and whole Rice, Split Peasf, Mustard, Preserved Citron, chang; Padding Spices, Spices of all kinds, Glenfield and Poland Starch, Fig and button Blue, Washing Powder Albert night lights, Scaps, Candles.

ALSO, a Large and General Assortment of Hardware, the whole having been selected by the Subscriber in person, and purchased direct from the mannfactories, he can with confidence, recommend them to the public as good and cheap, at the establishment of H. HASZARD.

Onposite the Cathelic Chapel,

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

Books! New Books!

JUST OPENED at G. T. HASZARD'S Book Store, a large supply of NEW BOOKS and STATIONERY, among which will be found the newest standard Literature of theday—

and STATIONERY, among which will be found the newest standard Literature of theday—Maunder's Treasuries, Chalmer's, Posthamens Works, Parlot Libraries, Blustrated Book Case, Neander's Church-History,

"Memorials of Christian Life,
Life of Christ,
Kitto's Pictorial Life of our Saviour,
Barne's Notes in 11 vols 12me, and 2 vols 4to,
Cyclopedia of Religious Denominations, written by members of the different Denominations,
Truth, by the Rev. C. B. Taylor,
Gilfianan's Martyrs, Heroes, and Bards of the Scottish.

Scott Scottish, ver's Incidents and Memoirs of the Christian Che

Importance of Literature to Men of Business. &c. &c. &c. STOVES, STOVES, STOVES. NOW LANDING, and for sale by the Subscrining of Parlor, Bedroom, Cooking, and Air Tight Stores, which he offers to the public cheap for each

W. H. GARDINER Dec, 9th, 1858.

Furniture Stoves and Varieties

Furniture Stoves and Varieties.

THE Subscriber requests a call of his Castmers to view and purchase his recent imported STOCK of FURNITURE, comprising—

SOFAS, nahogany round, softwood, pombroke hilet, fireside, bedroom, &c.

Wash-stands in great variety,
Chairs, can's notton, and others
Bedrieteds, French and test
Commodes, Venetian Window Blinds
Corner Can-board and Dresser
Side-beards, handsome mahogany and others
Globe I amp Glasses. Lamps

STOVES, Franklin, Soap-atone, tight-air, Hall
Cooking and Kitchen Ranges.

ALSO ON MAND,
Shingles, Cedurand Pine,
Labrador Herrings, Dry Codish, Mudfish-Perk and Beef in barrels and half barrels
Butter and Lard in Tube
Hams well circed and smolted
Porter, London, in bottles,
Black Paint, dry and missel.

Bughale Robes, No.

Nost Jaunting Sleigh, Ladies' Side Saddle, &c., &c.

THE Subscribes, hears shout to does his con-

NOTICE.
THE Subscriber being about to close his present business, requests all those indebted to him, to make immediate payment.

APPLES.

THE subscriber has received a Consignment of 100 barrels of CHOICE APPLES—Russell faldwins, Pippins, &c.,

JAMES N. HARRIS,

Dec. 14, 1853. Sw Id.

BARRELS Navy and Filet BREAD, American BAPPLES, Dried APPLES, BAISINS, FIGS, GEO, MOURE,

North eide Queen Square, Dec. 9th, 1853. Isl Im

NEW GOODS!
THE Subscrber being thankful for past patronage,
Dego leave to intimate to his friends and the
public in general, that he has removed to his New
Brick Building, on the East side of Pownal Street
-that he has added to his former Stock a choice
subscribe of election of.

AMERICAN AND OTHER GOODS,

assection of.

AMERICAN AND OTHER GOODS,
suitable for the season, consisting of Cooking Frankin, Close and Parleur. Stoves; also Farmes's
Boliera, Forka, Spades, Shovels and Scoops, Azes,
Hatches, Hammers and Traces, chaffenters, churrs,
locks, bolts, and chain bolts, with a variety of other
Hardware; Clocks, of all descriptions, Looking
Glasses, Boots, Shoes and Rubbers, in great variety,
Rubber Overcoats and Oil Clothing.

Azso—A Good Assortment of AMERICAN DRY
GOODS—Door mats, Tobacco, Buffalo Robes, best
kind; Sole Leather, Pilot Bread, Dheese, Chrackers,
Onions, Aples Nuts, Confectionary, Chairs, Brooms,
Buckets, Nests Tubs, Oil Cloth for Hall Floors,
Burning Fluid; TEA, wholessle and retail; Sugar,
Molasses, Mustard, Starch, Indigo, bags salt, &c.

A Good Assortment of Glass, Earthenware and
Cruet Stands; Cotton Warp, Hats, caps, window
Blinds, comforters, braces, bales writing and wrapjong Paper, balance and spring Scales, Jars, strings
Bells, Baskets, shoe pegs, window glass, different
sizes; with a variety of other articles.

YISIONS.

All kinds of Agricultural PRODUCE taken, at

All kinds of Agricultural PRODUCE takes, at he market prices, for any of the above Goods. THOMAS DODD.

Oct. 14, 1853. 6w

FALL GOODS.

JUST IMPORTED, and for sale by the Sub-ecriber, at his NEW STORE, next door to his residence in Grafton Street, a choice selection of American and other Goods,

consisting of—
SUGAR, in hogsheads, barrels and by retail,
Loaf, 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;
CRACKERS, CHEESE, Vinegar, Mustard, Pepper, Ginger, Table Salt, Soda, Saleratus, Soap, Candles, Starch, Blue, Burning Fluid, Matches, Tebacco, Cigars, Rosin, Blacking, &c.
Fresh Muscatel RAISINS, CONFECTIONARY,

Nuts, Lemon and Ginger Syrup.
PRINTED COTTONS, Striped and Unbleached
do.; Bed-ticks, &c. Cases of BOOTS and SHOES;
Ladies' and Gentlemen's India Rubber Boots and

Ladies' and Gentlemen's India Rudber Boots and Shoes; Indian Rabber Coats and Oil Suits; Buffalo Robes of superior quality; Hats and Caps; Cotton-wick and Lamp-wicks; Fluid Lamps—patent and common in variety; CHAİRS, with cane seats and wood ditto, in great variety of pattern; Looking Glasses, Glass Lanterns; Jute and Grass Mats; Hay Forks, Glass Lanterns; Jute aud Grass Mats; Hay Forks, bpades and Shovels; Rough Board, Shingle and Lath Nails; Window Glass in boxes and by retail: Shoemakers' Lasts, Nails, Pegs and Thread.

MOLASSES in hogsheads and by retail; Codfish Oil, in harrels and by retail
Also—an assortment of CURRIERS' TOOLS; Pails, Tube, in nests or eingle; Clothets Pins, Brooms, Brushoes. &c.

Brushes, &c.
On Hann-American and Island manufactured
SOLE LEATHER, Neats' Leather, Calf Skins, and

Harness Leather. Charlottetown, November 14.

Stoves! Stoves!! Stoves!! JUST RECEIVED by the Subscriber, 200
STOVES, well assorted, consisting of Pioneer,
Premium, Ransoun, New Market, Young America
and Boston Cooking Stoves, Soap-stone-back Franklin, Wood Franklin, Cast & Sheet Iron Air Tight,
Box, Combination, and other Stoves.

JOHN ANDREW McDONALD.
October 14th, 1853. Isl & R.G.

JUST RECEIVED, and for sale, a few FAR-

MERS' BOILERS.
THOMAS DODD, Pownal Street.
Nov. 7th, 1853.

Stoves, Clocks, Shoes.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has received a Consignment from Boston, 100 Cooking, Franklin, and Tight Air STOVES, 5 Cases of CLOCKS of various patterns, Cane and Wood bottom CHAIRS, BOOTS and SHOES, and a variety of other Goods, the whôle of which, will be sold at a small advance over cost and charges.

W. H. GARDINER. W. H. GARDINER,

Pownal Street, Nov. 17th.

SUGAR! SUGAR! SUGAR!

JUST RECEIVED, ex Schr. Sophronia, fro

J Halifax,

J Halifax,

Halifax,
Hhhds.
Tierces, and
Barrele
Choice PORTO RICO SUGAR.
For Sale low, by
WILLIAM T. PAW.

"Catharine."

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his Friends

I and Customers, that he has just received per
Schoomer Catherine, and other arrivals from the
United States, a large Stock of GOODS, which will
be sold at a very small advance on first cost as
Cash is wanted. They consist in part of
200 Stoves, assorted, 15 Puncheom Molasses,
50 Chests Ten, 25 Boxes Candles,
12 Cases Boots, Shoes and Brogans,
15 Bbls. Pitot Breed and Crackers,
5 Bbls Burning Fluid,
60 Eight day & Thirty hour Clocks,
32 Dox. Backets. 32 Dox. Brooms,
50 Dox. Chairs,
20 Bbls high proof Rum,
20 Boxes Glass,
60 Suite Oil Clothing,
12 Boxes Tohacco.
Sole Leather, Churns, Window Blinds, Rocking
Hornes, Wash Boards, Looking Glasses, Thermometors, Ladies' and Gents.' India Rubber Boots and
Shotss, Whips, Satinetts, Drillings, Ticks, Striped
October 14th. Isl & R. G.

CHRISTMAS FRUIT, &c.

JUST RECEIVED at the King Square House, a quantity of best BLOOM RAISINS, Case lo. CURRANTS, APPLES, NUTS, SPICES,

DRIED APPLES.

GEORGE BEER, jnr.
Charlottetown, Nov. 29, 1888. Isl 8i.

AUCTIONS.

The Sale of the undermentioned articles, to have taken place this day has been postponed until the 4th January 1884, in consequence of the Roads being unit for travelling, but will most post-ticely take place that day.

BY H. W. LOBBAN.
he Shop of Mr. EDMUND M.
out George Street, the whole of his
Stock in Trade. MAWLEY

comprising Harness, Horse Clothing, Collars, Bridles, Bridle Bitts, Whips, Spars, Stirrup Leathers and Irons, Harness mounting, best Saddles, Chamois Skins, English Hog Skins, with a variety of articles cuitable to the trade.

13th, Dec 1853 let

FALL AND WINTER COATS, WITH EVERY DESCRIPTION OF GENTLEMENS' CLOTHES AND HATS. Cleaned and Renovated by the Subscriber, Charlottewn Royalty.

J. HOBS, Hatter, &c.

ELAMS, Market Square, will be promptly attended to.

Nov. 19. lm

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber is now receiving, per "Sir Alexander" and "Hellen" from Liverpool, 162 PACKAGES MERCHANDIZE, uitable for the present and couning seasons, which, aving been personally selected from some of the first louses in England and Glasgow, he is enabled to fier to his customers at extremely low prices for rompt payment. The STOCK comprises:—

10 Cases Ready Made Clothing,
5 do Hats and Caps,
5 do Dress Materials,
5 do Haberdashery,
2 do Laces and Millinery,
1 do Gloves,
2 do Silks, Ribbons and Velvets,
1 do Jewellery,
2 do Furs,
10 Trants Roots and Shoes,
5 Bales Cloths,
6 Bales grey and white Calicos,
6 do Linen Drapery,
5 do Carpets and Flannels,
10 do Paper Hangings,
20 Chests Ten,
25 Packages Groceries,
40 do Hardware and Ironmongery,
Charlottetown, Nov. 4, 1853.

Charlottetown, Nov. 4, 1853.

Newfoundlander.

New TOLINGIAMENT.

JUST ARRIVED to the Subscriber, the Schr.
"MARY," Le Blanc, Master, with the following:
135 Bbls. No. 1. Newfoundland HERVINGS,
96 Bbls. No. 1. Labrador Do., warranted superior,
12 BBLS. COD OIL,

3 Bble. CAPLIN,

3 Kegs Sounds and Tongues, 3 Bbls. Prime VINEGAR,

5 Cwt. Gorkwood, 10 Horse COLLARS,

JAMES N. HARRIS. December 2, 1853. W

FALL ARRIVALS.

FALL ARRIVALS.

THE Subscriber has received, on Consignment
per schrs. Mary Anne and Isabella, from
BOSTON, a quantity of GOODS, which he offer
for Sale at his Store, Queen Street, consisting in
part of—100 pleces grey, white and printed Cottons
bales of striped Shirtings, Deniums and Bed-ticks
Purniture Cottons, window blinds, Handkerchief
satinetts and doeskins, vestings, shawls, table
cloths, &c.

Also,

ciotins, &c.

Also,

50 chests, half-chests and 15 lbs. boxes Congou
TEA, Tierces Rice, blus. Muscovado Molasses,
boxes Raisins, Drams Figs, Drams Jews Apples,
dozens Buckets, Brooms, nests Tubs, Pilot Bread,
barrels Pitch, Tar, and Resin, Franklin and other
STOVES reams writing and wrapping Paper, cane
and wooden seated Chairs, a variety of Brass Clocks,
boxes Boots and shoes, 50 gross Matches, 50 boxes
Soap, &c.

October 21.

Apples, Onions & Stoves JUST ARRIVED per Schr. Elizabeth, from Boston, and for sale by the subscriber:—

Barrels Apples and Onions, Cooking Stoves, Parlor Grates, Air-tight & Cannon Stores;
Also—For sale at the fuel yard of the subscriber, 100 comms Rock maple & Birch fire wood, 20,000 feet Scantling.

W. B. DAWSON.

Nov. 7, 1853

A BAZAR.

WILL be held at the Temperance Hall, at Charlottetown, on Thursday, the 12th day of January, 1884, to aid in the erection of the Parson age House, in connection with St. John's Charch, at Crapaud. Contributions will be thankfully received by the following Ladies.

MRS. JENKINS,

MRS. T. DESBRISAY,

"FITS. GERALD, "E. PALMER,

"CUNDALL, "R. T. ROACH,

NOTICE.

NOTIUE.

THE Tenants on Townships Numbers Sixteen and
Twenty-two, in this Island, the property of The
Right Honourable, Laurence Sulivan, are hereby required to make immediate payment of all arrears of
rent due by them, otherwise proceedings will be instituted for the recovery thereof.

WILLIAM FORGAN. WILLIAM FORGAN.

12th April, 1853.

NOTICE.

A I.I. Persons indebted to Mr. RICHARD
FAUGHT, by Note of Hand, or Book Account, are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned, who is duly authorised by Power of Attorney to collect the same.

THOMAS ALLEY. Charlottetown, Sept 21st, 1858.

NOTICE.

NOTICE.

THE Sabscriber having been duly empowered by Gilbert Henderson, of Hyde Park, Square, London, Esquire, and Arruna Henderson, of Liverpool, in England, Merchant, surviving Executors and Trustone anned and appointed in and by the last Will and Testament of Gilbert Henderson, late of Liverpool, aforesaid. Merchant, deceased to collect all Debte and Sums of Money due to the Estate of the said Gilbert Henderson, deceased, within this Island, and to dispose of all Lands and Hereditaments belonging to said Estate either therein. All persons so indebted to the Estate of the said Gilbert Henderson, deceased, are duly required without delay to pay into my hands the several amounts due by them; and those persons who may be in possession of any part of such Lands and Premises, are required to make an immediate and satisfactory arrangement with me, otherwise they will be treated as Trespassers.

JOHN LONGWORTH.

Charlottetown, April 2th, 1853. Charlottetown, April 9th, 1853.

TO SHIP CARPENTERS. WANTED, immediately, Twenty Ship Carpenters, to proceed a Sackville, New Brunswick, to whom the highest wages will be given. For particulars, enquire at this office, or at Sackville of CHRISTOPHER BOUTTENHOUSE.



THE ALLIANCE.

THE ALLIANCE,
LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF LONDON.

ITAVING a Capital of £5,000,000, Sterling, offers
and advantages to this Community, which are equal,
if not superior, to any other in the world.

The Subscriber continues to issue Policies against
Fire, at reasonable rates of Premium.

All losses that may be asstained, are paid with
liberality and promptitude, by the Agent, without
reference to the Company, in London. In cases of
fraud, asspicion, or requiring explanation, the subacriber then asks for instructions, from the Board of
Directors

Quinquennial participation of profits will be de-

Quinquennial participation of profits will be de-clared next year. It may be remembered that one of the assured in this Town, was paid, in 1849, the handsome sam of £41 9a. 19d. Cy., as his return of premiums paid, for the then preceding five years. Whenever reservoirs for water are made in the Town; or Pumps are creeted at the Wharves; to be used in cases of Fire, the Company have authorised the Sabscriber to contribute liberal donations for such useful purposes.

the Sanscriber to contribute liberal donations for such useful purposes.

The Agent has received instructions by the last Mail, to inform applicants for Life Insurance, that in future, NO CHARGE FOR STAMP DUTY WILL BE MADE. The Company will pay such charge out of its own funds.

MADE. In Company Manual
The National Loan Fund Life The National Loan Fund Line
Assurance Society of London.

CAPITAL £300,000 Sterling. Empowered by Act
of Parliament, 2d Victoria. A Saving Bank for
the Widow and the Orphan.

The Arth Haviland, jr.
Agent for Prince Edward Island.

Agent for Prince Edward Is

Office, Queen Square, Charlottetown.
September 5, 1858. Isl

Equitable Fire Insurance Company of London
Incorporated by Act of Parliament.

DOARD OF DIRECTORS for P. E. Island.—
Hon. T. H. Haviland, Hon. Charles Hensels, Francis Longucrith, Eq., Robert Hutchinson, Esq., Thomas Dawson, Esq.
Uetached Risha taken at low Premiums No charge for Policies. Forms of Application, and all other information, may be obtained from the Subscriber, at the Office of G. W. Deblois Esq. Charlotte-town.

H. J. CUNDALL. Agent for P. E. I. pro tam

THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

GOVERNOR—THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE CARL of ELGIN and KINCARDINE, Governor HEAD OFFICE—22 St. Andrew Square, Edin-

Head Office—22 St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh.
Board of Management in Halifax for Noua Scotia and Prince Edward Island—
Hon. M. B. Almon, Banker.
Hon. William A. Black, Banker.
Lewis Blins, Eq.
Charles Twining, Eq., Barrister.
John Bayley Bland, Eq.
Hon. Alexander Keith, Merchant.
James Stewart, Eq., Solicitor.
Medical Adviser—A. F. Sawers.
Agent & Secretary—Matthew H. Richey, Solicitor
The following gentlemen have been appointed Officers of the Company in Prince Edward Island, and will be prepared to furnish information as to the principles and practice of the Company and the rates of Assurance.
Charlottetown—Medical Advises—H. A Lebrates

Assurance.
Charlottetown—Medical Adviser—H. A. Johnston,
M. D. Agent—E. L. Lydiard.
Georgatown—Medical Adviser—David Kaye, M.
D. Agent—William Sanderson.
St. Eleanor's—Medical Adviser—Joseph Bell, M D. Agent—Thomas Hunt.
MATTHEW H. RICHEY,

Charlottetown Mutual Insurance

Charlottetown Mutual Insurance
Company,
Incorporated by Act of Parliament in 1848.

THIS COMPANY offers the best guarantee in case of loss, and accepts Risks at a saving of fully 50 per cent, to the assured.

The present reliable Capital exceeds £1700. Persons having property in Charlottetown, or vicinity, should lose no time in applying to the Secretary of this Company for Policies or Information.

To One of Philips' Fire Annihilators has been purchased by the Company, for the benefit of persons insured in this Office. In case of Fire, the use of it can be obtained immediately, by applying at the Secretary's Office.

W. HEARD. Prasident

W. HEARD, President # Secretary's Office, Kent Street, August 5th, 1853.

ALLIANCE LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE COM-PANY, LONDON. PANY, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

Capital £5,000,000 Sterling.

CHARLES BY NOW. CHARLES YOUNG, Agent for P. E. Island.

Fire! Fire! Fire!! your Property at a saving of fifty per cent. THIS can only be done by Insuring in the MU-TUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

This is the only Office where claims for less can This is the only Office where claims for less be met, without reference to a foreign Company. Blank forms of application, and any other infor-tion can be obtained at the Secretary and Treasure

April 6, 1852. April 6, 1882.

Ten Dollars Reward.

WARNING TO THABER STEALERS.

WHEREAS a number of Tenants, and other persons have, during the winter season, been in the habit of Stealing Timber from off the various Townships with which I am concerned. Now I hereby give Public Notice to all Tenants, or other individuals, who may hereafter be found Trespassing upon these Forest Lands, either by cutting timber, fire-wood, erecting campa, making sleigh reads, hauling on any private reads, on each property, that they will without distinction of persons, be prosecuted to the utnest rigour of the Law; and any person who will give information of such Trespassers, so that they may be brought to justice, shall, on convictions, receive the above reward.

WILLIAM DOUSE.

STRAY COW. A stray Cow marked T. F. on one horn, and branded on the other, has been on my Premises for the last month. The owner may have her on paying expenses, by applying to.

ANGUS McDONALD.

Charlottetown, October 6, 1868.

Glenroy, Head Hillshorough River, Dec. 16, 1858.

e. Kent Street.

CHOOSING A HUSBAND.-If a man wipes choose a Hysans.—It a man wipes his feet on the door-mat before coming into the room, you may be sure he will make a good domestic husband.—If a man' in sauffing the candles, snuffs them out, you may be sure he will make a stupid husband.—If a man puts his bandkerchief, on his knees whilst taking his tea. you may be sure he will be a prudent husband.—In the same way, always mis-trust the man who will not take the last piece of toast or Sally Lunn, put prefers vaiting for the next batch. It is not unlikely he will make a greedy, selfish hus-band, with whom you will enjoy no "brown" at dinner, no crust at tea, no peace whatever at home.-The man who atches the kettle and prevents its boiling over, will not fail, my dears, in his married state in exercising the same care in always keeping the pot boiling.—The man who doesn't take tea, ill-treats the cat, takes snuff, and stands with his back to the fire, is a brute whom I would not advise you, my dears, to marry upon any consideration, either for love or money, but most decidedly not for love.-But the man who, when the tea is over, is discovered to have had none, is sure to make the best husband. Patience like his deserves being rewarded with the best of wives and the best of mothers-in-law. My dears, when you meet with such a man do your utmost to marry him. In the severest winter he would not mind

MOTHER. - As the infant begins to discriminate between the objects around, it soon discovers one countenance that ever smiles upon it with peculiar benignity. When it wakes from its sleep, there is one watchful form ever bent over its cradle. If started by some unhappy dream, a guardian angel seems ever ready to soothe its fears. If cold, that ministering spirit brings it warmth; if hungry, she feeds it; if happy, she caresses it. In joy or sorrow, in weal or woe, she is the first object of its thoughts. Her presence is heaven; the mother is the deity of insections of the same of the safely or effectually used. soon discovers one countenance that ever is heaven; the mother is the deity of infancy.

Luttrell mentions a poctical midshipman, who discribed the weather in his log-book:-" Light airs languishing into

When concession is inevitable, it wise to concede before necessity destroys both freedom of thought and dignity of

"ENTERTAINING" KNOWLEDGE.—As certaining the cost of a dinner party.

An Anomaly.-Nothing can be so kind as a woman's heart, and less likely to inflict a blow; and yet, strange to say, it is never so happy as when it is beating.

or the careful matron is much more serviceable in life then petticoated philosophers, blustering heroines, or virago quee She who makes her husband happy, and reclaims him from vice, is a much greater character then ladies described in romace, se whole occupation is to murder mankind with shafts from their quiver or their eves.

"I see through it now," as the maid servant said when she knocked the bottom out of the pail.

A gentleman accustomed to the signature of the firm in which he was a partner, having to sign a baptismal regis one of his children, entered it as the son of Smith, Jones, and Co.

Modesty is a hand-ome dish-cover, that makes us fancy there must be something very good underneath it.

Love is like chancery ; it's a deal casier to get into it than to get out again. Man's knowledge is but as the rivulet, his ignorance as the sea.

Experience has taught us little, if it ha not instructed us to pity the errors of others, and to amend our own.

TO THE PRESS GENERALLY .- The Emperor Nicholas wishes an erratum corrected in the next edition of our dictionaries He begs to say that he has discovered that an Ottoman is not a thing upon which you easily and comfortably place your foot.—Punch.

The Nevede a late California Journal mentions it as a curious fact that many of the Chinamen in that region are Protestants, who take oath on the Bible in courts of justice, and say they were converted in China by the labors of a missionary, whom they name with much love. They are peaceable and industrious, and give practical evidence that "their faith is illustrated by works."

Charlottetown, Nev. 20th, 1888.

NEW PERFUMES, &c.,
LUBIN'S EXTRACTS Bailey's Ess. Be
Le Ede's Hedyosomia, Deleroix's Fushionals
fumes, Lowe's Fragrant Perfume, and General
de Cologue.

HENDRIE'S MOELINE, For preserving the Beauty and Lucuriance of the Hair, an extract of Vegetable and Animal Oleaginas Substances, most beneficial for promoting the beauty and luxuriance of the Hair, and of a very grateful perfume. eful perfume.

EMOLIENT CAMPHOR CREAM

Has been long approved of, as a certain and agrea-able remedy for chopped hands, and the injurious effects of cold and piercing winds on the skin, which, however rough or red, is rendered soft and delicate in a few days. This Cream contains no soap or alkaliso matter whatever.

matter whatever.

ROWLANDS EALYDOR,
For improving and beautifying the Complex cradicating all cutaneous cruptions.

PEARL DENTIFRICE

Is a most innocest and effectual preparation for beau-tifying the Teeth. By its tonic and astringent pro-perties, it braces and strengthens the Gunes and Sockets, preserving them in a sound and healthy condition.

condition.

ALL THE FAVOUITE TOILET SOAPS,
Prepared in the useful form of a Tablet without
angular corners.

Tooth, Nail, Hair and Cloth Bh USHES in great
variety, all from London.

Wm. R. WATSON. Wm. Reddin's New Building, Nov. 21st, 1853. Adv. & Isl.

Hubback's Patent WHITE ZINC PAINT. OW LANDING, ex Brig. Attacood, from Los Dox, a farther supply of the above valuable Paint Also, a few casks Driers and Putty, &c. JAMES DESBRISAY.

THE PSALMIST, JUST RECEIVED, at GEORGE T. HASZARD's a) Bookstore, in various bindings. The above is the Edition of Watts's Hymns used in the Baptist Chapel. Charlottetown.

MONEY TO LEND. NOUTEE at the Office of CHARLES PALMER
LEQ., Charlottetown,
February 1, 1868.

sed.
It will not injure the hands, or the most delicate It will not injure the hands, or the most delicate material; but whilst it is incomparable for perma neutly whitening Linens, &c., after they have become disculoured by age, or injured by bad Washing, it is also unsurpassable for improving the colors of FLANNELS, BLANKETS, WOOLLENS, COLORED PRINTS, MUSLIN and LACE. For Sale by

GEO. T. HANZARD, QueenSquare.

BELLS! BELLS! BELLS!

THE Subscribers manufacture and keep constantly on hand, all sizes of Church, Factory, Steamboat, Ferry, Locomotive, School House and Plantation Bells, with the best description of Hangings. These Bells are made from the best stock, and the small sizes undergo the same process in manufacturing as Church Bells. An experience of thirty years, with a great many recent improvements, and an entirely new method of casting, enables us to obtain the most melodious tone, combining also, in extraordinary vibration.

THE MYSTERIES OF COKERY.—It is said that some of the great cooks of ancient Greece carried their art to such perfection, that they were able to serve a whole pig, boiled on one side and roasted on the other.

Woman.—The last and best of all the series. If we have her for a toast, we won't ask for any bul-her.

The modest maiden, the prudent wife, or the careful matron is much more ser-

West Troy, N. Y., March, 1858.

West Troy, N. Y., March, 1858.

Orders will be received and information given as to prices, at Geo. T. Haszard's Book and Statonery Store. FLUID! FLUID!!

FIVE Casks BURNING FLUID just received, and for sale low. Also, a few FLUID LAMPS. JOHN ANDREW McDONALD. Queen Street, 14th Oct. 1st

BOATS. POATS.

THE Subscriber having been for several years employed in building Ship, Fishing, and Fleasure BUATS of all kinds, begg there to return thanks for the generous support he has hitherto experienced in that line, and to notify his friends and the public at large, that he is making preparations for a larger and more extended business, and that, for the purpose of accommodating persons who may favor him with Orders, the following gentlemen have kindly consented to not as his Agents.

Progra, the following gentlemen mave kindly consend to act as his Agents:

Captain Watherwoon, of the Steamer Rose Mr. G. T. Haszand, Charlottelown.

Captain Hubbard, Tignish

Mr. Wat. M. Ewgn., Innkesper, Summerside.

Nicholas Connow, Esq., Kildere,

Boats of any description, dimensions or build (whe or eleewhere, with promptitude Werkmanship and naterals warranted of the best description. Produce of cattle will be taken in payment, if desired. CHARLES M-QUARRIE.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber has received, per Brig Atth
from London, and other recent arrivals
allowing GOODS, which are offered cheep for C
Bales S. Cassa Dry Goods,
50 Cheste Choice Teas.

So Cheste Choicé Tesa.
Canvass, Cordge, Oukum.
Chain Cables à inche to 7-Sibs.
Anchors and Redges.
Cut and Wrought Nails, Spikes,
Round and flat Iron,
Window Glass,
London and Liverpool Scop,
London ward-wick Candles,
Barrels Choice Sugar,
Hds. Molanes, dec. dec.
LONGWORTS & YATES.
Water Street, Charlottestevn, June 17th, 1883.

Ox Strayed
TROM the Subscriber's Frances, about the 26th
October last, a Black Ox with a white streak on
the back, branded on the horn with the letter T.
Dodd. Whosever may bring him to the owner, will
be rewarded for their trouble.

Lat 50. About 30 acres in covered with hard and soft wood, and the remainder is cleared and has a marsh which cuts a considerable quantity of lay. For further particulars, ensuing at this office, or of DONALD McNEILL.

Nov. 22d, 1853.

LAND FOR SALE.

[VVE Hundred acres of LAND, with a Murili attached, which cuts annually Ferty tons of Hay, iteate on Township No. 28, head of the Hillsboogh River.

For terms apply to SAMUEL NELSON.

Charlottown, Nov. 24th, 1858.

Farm to be Let.

Farm to be Let.

THE subscriber offers to let for one or more years
as may be agreed on. A farm at Summerside
Lot 17 of about 60 acres of cultivated land all of
which is under fence, it fronts ten chains ou the
Bedeque Bay within about Fifteen chains of Green's
Wharf, On the front abundance of seaweed may be
nick, and on the farm any quantity of Black mad nay
be procured. A large Barn, Dwelling House and
out-houses are on the premises, the reat may be paid
in produce or in each at the option of the Leose, if not
let soon it will be otherwise disposed of. Application
may be made to Mr. P. Power Summerside or to the
subscriber.

Charlottetown, Nov. 9, 1883.

Charlottetown, Nov. 9, 1883.

A steady sober man with a fair knowledge of farning wanted, with or without a wife. J. W.

Premises to be Let.

The subscriber offers to let a shop, dwelling house and warehouse in one building, 60 by 28 & 22 feet on the ground, with an excellent frost poof celler, it is directly opposite the residence of Mr. McEwan, at Summerside, Bedeque, and within a few yards of the public wharf at which the Bedeque and Shedine packet arrive and depart from.

Also,

Near the same wharf a convenient dwelling house with a garden attached and a pump of good water at the door. This house has a frost proof celler and has on the first floor 2 Kitchens and 3 rooms, and 4 rooms on the second, also, a warehouse, stable, &c.,

Also,

A dwelling house with three rooms on the first and two on the second floor, with a frest prin celler, also a garden attached, part of the above buildings are new and the remainder nearly so and in good order, all of these premises are pleasently situated in that intle and fast growing town Summerside, further information may be had on applying to Mr. P. Power on the premises or to J. WEATHERBE.

Charlottetown, Nov. 19th, 1853.

J. WEATHERBE. Charlottetown, Nov. 10th, 1853.

Charlottetown, Nov. 10th, 1883.

To be Sold,

PY PRIVATE SALE, the following VALUABLE

REAL ESTATE of the late Hea. Colonel A.

Lane, situate in Charlottetown, and its vicinity, viz:

TOWN LOTS Nos. 57, 58, 59, 60 and 61, in the

Fourth Handred of Lots in Charlottetown containing

nearly two Acres of Land, fronting on Rochford

Square, tastefully laid out with ornamental, freit
trees, and Garden; it contains also the Family Resi
dence, out houses of the deceased, of the mos com
modious description.

Town Lots Nos. 3, 4, 5 and 6, in the Third

Hundred of Lots in Carlottetown aforesaid, and

One-twentieth part of Town Lots Nos 67, 68 and 69,

in the Second hundred of Lots in Charlottetown, ad
joining the property of Daniel Hodson, Esq., in lots

to suit purchasers.

Town Lots Nos. 3, 4, and 5, in the Fifth hundred

of Lots in Charlottetowa, aforesaid, in lots to sait

purchasers.

Town Lot No. 64. in the Fourth hundred of Lots

in Charlottetowa, adjoining the residence of the Chief
Justice.

Common Lots. 12 and 13, in the Common of,

Justice.

COMMON LOTS. 12 and 13, in the Common of, and in close proximity to Charlottetown, containing Twenty-four Acres, in lots to sait purchasers.

Part of Common Lot No. 18, in the Common of Charlottetown, and which forms the Western side of the approach from Town to Government House, in lets to sait purchasers. ts to suit purchasers.

Pasture Lot No. 554, in the Royalty of Char-

ttetown, containing Twelve Acres.

Also—PEW No. 31, in the South Aisle of St. ALSO—PEW No. 31, in the South Alsee of Gr. Paul's Church, Charlottetown.

For further particulars, apply to W. Forgan, Esq. Barrister at Law, Charlottetown; at Pictou. to J. Hamilton Lane, the Acting Executor of, and one of the Trustees samed in the Will of the late Colonel A. Lane.

Charlottetown, 26th October, 1853.

FARM FOR SALE.

FARM FOR SALE.

To be sold by private sale, the Leasehold for 999 years, containing 904 acres of Land, with the Buildings therebn. About 40 acres are clear. There is a good pump at the door of the Dwelling House. This Farm is situated about 10 miles from Charlottetown, on the Tryon Rond, and known as the SUN INN, for the last 18 years. Half the purchase money can remain on the Premises. For further particulars apply to Mrs. WIDGERY on the Premises, or to HENRY PALMER, Eeq., Charlottetown.

wn. Lot 31, West River, June 27, 1853 House in Kent Street.

THE subscriber offers for sale, or to let, the dwelling House in Kent Street, adjoining his own residence. It contains a large Store, and good from-proof Cellar, and six good Rooms. There is also a Stable for eight Horses, and new Well of Water in the yard. It will be let allogather or in two-parts. Or £200 being paid down, the remainder could lie on mortage for four or five years.

JOHN BREEN. JOHN BREEN

June 13th 1853.

Farm for Sale.

FOR SALE,

THAT valuable plot of GROUND at the head of
Prince Street, formerly the site of the Beptist
Chapel, fronting 100 feet on Euston Street, and 104
on Upper Prince Street. It is one of the most desirable situations in the suburbe for a gentleman a residence, or is capable of being divided into three good building Lots. For Terms, &c. apply to

June 8.

Cottage to Let.
To LET, the Cottage immediately above Apothecaries' Hall, fronting on Queen Street, unmediate possession given.
Also, the Store and Counting House adjoining
Apothecaries' Hall, Cellar undersata, and Wars
Room attached. Rent mederate.
TiteOPHLUS DESBRISAY.

Valuable Real Estate for Sale.

This Subscriber offices for SALE his WHARP and several Bull.DING LOTS adjoining, at Foot Queen Strart. Persons desirous of parchasing, will please make early application to THOS. B. TREMAIN.

Charlottotown. June 32, 1863.

To be sold, at Public Auction on Wednesday the 28th inst., (if not previously disposed of) on the spot, TOWN LOT Eq. 67, in the first bundred of Lots in Charlottelown. A good title will be given. For particulars apply to Mr. CUNDALL.

Shop to be Let
PRONTING on Queen's Square and sen' the
Depot of the Royal Agricultural Society. It has
a small effice adjoining, and a commediture cellar
beneath, and is a desirable stand for business. Enquire at this office.

CANDLES MADE.
HOUSEKEEPERS are respectfully informed, that
they can have their TALLUW made up by apalication to

Nov. 18th. Corner of Queen & Water Street.

LADIES' RUBBER BOOTS. A T the King Square House, a few pairs Ladies' and M. Rubber OVER SHOES.

GEO. BEER, jur. Charlottetown, Nov. 29, 1853. Isl 3

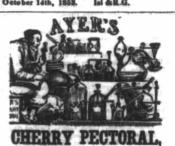
House to Let.

TO LET, that well known HOUSE and PREMISES, situate in Fownal Street, known as Mus. Woon's Bearding House. Pessession gives in November sext. For further particulars, apply to Sept. 9. G. W. DEBLOIS. Regular Liner from London.

THE Subscribers beg to intimate to Ship pers from London, that they will place on the Line between LONDON and CRAR-LOTTSTOWN, the A. I, Clipper Barque Harvest Home, 500 tone Register, to sail from London on or about the 1st April, 1854. Apply to the owners.

24 Line Street, Fencharch Street, London, 24 Line Street, Fencharch Street, London, 24 Linie Street, Fencharch Street, Lond R. BROWN & Co. Wallace, N. S.,

Wallace, N. S.,
Wm. WALSH, Agent,
Charlottetown, P. E. I.
Will do well to make early application.
October 14th, 1883. Ial &R.G.



COUGHS. COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING-COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA, AND CONSUMPTION.

CONSUMPTION.

Among the numerous discoveries Science has made in this generation to facilitate the business of life—increase its enjoyment, and even prolong the term of human existence, some can be named of more real value to menkind, than this contribution of Chemistry to the Healing Art. A vanturial of its virtues throughout this bread country, has preven beyond a doubt, that no medicine or combination of medicines yet known, can so surely control and cure the numerous varieties of pulmonary disease which have bitherto went. Indeed, there is now abundant reason to believe a Remedy has at length them found which can be raised on, to cure the most dangerous affections of the lungs. Our space here will not permit us to publish any proportion of the cures effected by its use, but we would pissent the following:—and refer further enquiry to my American Almanac, which the agent below manned, will always be pleased to furnish free, wherein are full particulars, and indisputable proof of these statements.

Office of Transportation, Laurens R. R., S. C., Aug. 4, 1853.

J. C. Ayran. Dear Sir,—My little son four years

me in addressing you these lines,—but for your important discovery; my little boy would now have been in another world.

I am yours, with great respect,

J. D. POWELL, Supt. Trans., L. R.R.
Rock Hill, (Sonierest Co.,) N. J., July 21, 1832.
Dr. J. C. Ayra,—Since your medicine has become known here, it has a greater demand than any other cough remedy we have over sold.—It is spoken of in terms of numeasured pairse by shoes who have used it, and I know of some cases where the best they can say of it, is not too much for the goods it has done. I take pleasure in selling it, became it know that I am giving my customers the worth of their money, and I feet gratified in sening the benefit it conferen.

Please send me a further supply, and believe Yours, with respect.

JUHN C. WHITLOCK:

Almost any number of certificates sen he cent, you, if you wish it.

Windoor, C. W., Jane 26, 1882.

J. C. Ayra, Sir; This my certify that I have.

if you wish it.

Windsor, C. W., June 26, 1862.

J. C. AYER. Sir; This may certify that I have used your CHERRY PECTORAL, for apwards of one year; and it is my sincere belief that I should have been in my grave ere this time if I had not. It has cured me of a dangerous affection of the lungs, and I do not overstate my convictions when I tell you it is a priceless remedy.

cured me of a dangerous affection of the lungs, and I do not overstate my convictions when I tell you it is a priceless remedy.

Yours very respectfully.

D. A. HcCULLIN, Attorney at Law.

Wilksbarre, Pa., September 28, 1856.

Da. J. C. Axen, My dear Sir,—Your medicine is much approved of by those who have need it here, and its composition is used, as to insure and munitain its reputation. Invariably recommend it for pulmonary affectious, as do many of our principal physicians.

J. S. DEALEY, COUNTSSION MERCHANT AND Ship Broker, M. T, SOUTH STREET, NEW PORE.

Proights and Vessels propered, at short notice barops, the British Provinces, West Indies, Aus-ila and California. Berths opened for the

The Laws of Frince are inclusive—2 vols PROM 1778 to 1851, both years in

NOTICE TO all persons indebted to the Schenriber, whose Accounts were due before the Faner of November last, whether by Bond, Note of Hand, or Book Account, unless the parties settle their come a few days, they will be put to expension without texture address.



HOLLOWAY'S PILLS. EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF LOSS OF HEALTH, DISORDENED STOMACH, INDIGESTION, AND DETERMINATION OF BLOOD TO THE HEAD.

DETERMINATION OF BLOOD TO THE HEAD.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. John Lloyd, of Erw
wen, near Harlech, Merionethehire.

To Professor. Hollowaxx.
Sin,—I avail myself of the first opportunity of informing you, that, for a very long period, reas afflicted
with a dangerous giddiness and frequent awimmings
in the head, attended by loss of applette, disordered
stomach, and generally impaired health. Every means
had failed to give me any permanent relief, sed at
length it became so alarming, that I was really affeld
of going about without as attendant. In this melancholy condition, I waited personally upon Mr. Hughes,
Chemist, Harlech, for the purpose of consulting him
ms to what I had better de; he kindly seconomeached,
your Pilla, I tried them without delay, and; after toking them for a short time I am happy to bear testmony to their wonderful efficacy. I am now restored
to perfect health, and enabled to resume my soul
duties. You are at liberty to publish this letter in
any way you may think proper.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant'
(Signed)
June 6th, 1982.

MIRACULOUS CURE OF DROPSY.

MIRACULOUS CURE OF DROPSY.

Extract of a Letter from Edward Rowley, Esq., of India Walk, Tobago, dated April 8th, 1802.

To Professor Holloway.

Dean Stm.—Ideam it a dety I owe to you said the public at large to inform you of a most miraculous recovery from that dreadful disease, Duorsiv; and which, under God, was effected by your invaluable Pills. I was tapped five times within eight months, and skilfelly treated by two medical practitioners, but could not get cured, until I had recourse to your semedy, and notwithstanding all I had undergoos, this miraculous medicine cured me in the course of six weeks. (Signed) EDWARD ROWLEY.

DANGEROUS LIVER COMPLAINT AND SPASH IN THE STOMACH EFFECTUALLY CURED.

IN THE STOMACH EFFECTUALLY CURED.

Copy of a Latter from Mr. Bostock, Druggist, of Makhon under Lyns, dated July 31, 1883.

To Professor Hollowary.

DEAR SIR—I have much pleasure in landing by you a testimonial of the efficacy of your Medicines. A person in this neighbourhood, with whom I am well exquinited, was affected for a long time with violent spasmodic pains in the stomech and liver, aring from frequent colds, smells of paint, and the effects of a stooping position, which he was obliged to essume in his business. The apaims were of an alterning character, and frequently left him in a weak and debilinged condition. At length he beard of the saluting effects of your invaluable fills, and was induced to give them a trial. The first does gave him considerable relief, and by following them up in accordance with your directions, they have acted so wonderfully in cleaning the digestive organs, that he has been relatived to the enjoyment of good health.

I remain, duer Sir, yours faithfully, Aller Schrockers. these statements.

Office of Transportation, Laurens R. R., S. C., Aug. 4, 1852.

J. C. Ayran. Dear Sir,—My little son four years old has just recovered from a severe attack of unlignant Searlet Fever, his throat was rotten, and every person that visited him, prosonenced him a dead child. Having used your Grizanav Provonal is California, in the winter of 1850, for a severe attack of Direction, with entire succes, I was induced to try it on my little boy. I gave him a tea-spoon-ful every three hours, commencing in the mensing, and by ten a called the substant of the su

Extractof a Letter from S. Gouen, Chemist, of Ciflon, Near Breach, dained Mary Hell, 1982.

To Professor Hollow All Control of the Control of the Professor Hollow All Control of the Control of Con

min an other remedy with 81 .--- (1 These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacione in the following complaints.

Ague Dropsy Inflammation Asthma.

Billous Complaints Eyelpelas.

Blotches as the skin Femula Irregulari-Bowel Complaints

Cholice Fevers of all kinds.

Poor, tired little ?
typed street paneram
wearing: omnibuse
women, horses, and c
a little beggar-boy dri
no, he is dressed a
takes the air; but Joh
holds his hand very ticd Trock. Now little
other, and then he cre
half buried in those
moval; and lays his
him off with an impaback again to the wir
There winds a fune
ers look clad in sable,
It is a child's funera
black pall floats from
of districts. A sudd
apring to his eyes, an
he asys, "Mamma, n
The young mother
blue eyes from the no
Frank!"
"Mamma, must I
"Yes—no! Wha
Charley. Here, Joh
and coax Brune alon
mamma beetles there
ions.

The room is very and it struggers ST

ions.

The room is very nobody is in it but be quite easy; her favo yield herself again to the words. A dast for They were but a child and she rises, lays hand across her ha musically upon the her hands fall by ly voice keeps ringing i Death!—why, it she walks up to the beaming eye, and see and rounded limb; a broad lands, and ful and rounded limb, as broad lands, and ful feet? Death for her who covets even the brow! Darkness, There is a future, by

There is a future, be
"Well, which is
Madame B's soirce?
"Neither, I bolic
or, as Madame B. w
myself on nobody; t
"Oh, beg your
ry fuce, too. Smile
liard-room, or, asfor an excuse, I ha
tear! What grie! (
"You know, Wall
Well, he neked me
day," Must! I die, to
of his, and it set me
of it; and, dear Wa
upon his shoulder, '
"Oh, nonsense, It
Methodist, if you love
for the whole natio
wind is, but you he
is well enough for pe
enough for children
rigins, who like u
ning; but for you, j
in the first flush of y
to arrange your hai
my pet to think of

hair.

Say you so, man
Sae ! up Calvary's r
ly beneath its heavy
those feet are pler
agonised—the dark
mournful wall rings
why hast then form
The dregs of life, o
sinless Son of God !
and stammering to entance fell ; no

"Must I die, too Sweet child! but out; but as the flow the estreining eye b hands over the pt thee, you thee, you thee, you too the pt LOOK ON TH

"Father is comit and merry voices as closet; and samms is bribed with a luther's bnainess face huddle like timid a as silently as if sphoot; and the child that bely dare cree "Father is com and tiny feet dance the window-pane; the door; and pie and tope, and balls little Snay lays her with the most fear pat for his " mode and the eventury proper, and boiles, and to be seen to the control of the snay lays her with the most fear pat for his " mode and the eventury proper is the snay lays her with the most fear pat for his " mode and the eventury proper is the snay her with the most fear pat for his " mode to be snay her with the most fear pat for his " mode to be snay her with the most fear pat for his " mode to be snay her with the most fear pat for his " mode to be snay her with the most fear pat for his " mode to be snay her with the most fear pat for his " mode to be snay her with the most fear pat for his mode of the snay her with the most fear pat fear her with the with