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## HASZARD'S GAZETTE, JUNE 28.

**RECIPROCITY.**  
(From the London Shipping & Mercantile Gazette.)

The subject of reciprocal Trade between the United States and the British North American provinces has long been in agitation, but has only recently arrived at maturity. The treaty negotiated, however, between Mr. Marcy and Mr. Crampton, the British Minister, is said to have proceeded so far satisfactorily that, if the consent of the Colonial Legislatures be obtained, it will be put in force very shortly. In the meanwhile, knowing what are the general opinions entertained across the Atlantic, it may not be out of place to give a resume of the principal points and facts under discussion.

In 1783, Mr. Pitt, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, introduced a bill for establishing reciprocal Trade intercours between Great Britain and America, which would have gone into operation but for his resignation. In the close of 1830 the United States opened to our Colonial ships all her ports of entry and delivery, and, as a result of this policy, the value of her exports increased threefold in ten years. In 1832 we reciprocated the liberal policy of the American Government. In 1845 a delegation sent to Canada arranged the terms of reciprocity, but Congress failed to legislate on the subject. The treaty recently negotiated provides, we believe, for the free interchange of the national products of the respective countries, and the free navigation, by the Americans, of the rivers St. Lawrence and St. John. If, as we presume, Canada is to be allowed to carry all her exports to foreign nations, in transit, through the American railroads, rivers, and canals, to be shipped from United States ports during the long period when the St. Lawrence is closed by ice, it will greatly facilitate Commerce. Such a system must also secure a valuable Trade to the Americans, greatly enlarge their business on their rivers, lakes, railroads, and canals, and lead to extensive purchases by Canada of United States' exports. The Shipping Interests on each side of the American lakes should mutually enjoy the internal Coasting Trade. The free right to participation in the fisheries in British waters, and permission to dress, cure and dry the fish on our coasts and shores, to be conceded. The Americans are willing to give up the duty on fish, if admitted to a participation in the privileges enjoyed by British subjects on the fishing-grounds. Hitherto they have been debarred from approaching the shores within three miles, and the preservation of this right by armed vessels has led to much unpleasant feeling, and to confiscation and fines.

The American fisheries have made but little progress, in spite of bounties and every species of encouragement: they have laboured under many disadvantages in having to salt their fish hastily on board in bulk, and without any convenience for drying and preparing them for market. With the advantage of being able to prosecute the fishery in small boats from the shore, our Colonial fishermen, owing to the superior quality of their cure, and the large takes of fish in the bays and inlets of the coast, have hitherto been able to compete successfully in the American markets, notwithstanding the heavy foreign duty levied, and they must certainly stand in a better position by the abolition of this impost. Labrador, Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia, the district of Gaspe, and other parts of Lower Canada in the Gulf, would all greatly benefit, if the produce of their fisheries could be taken to Boston, and other American ports, free of duty.

Nothing would tend more to the improvement of the financial condition of Newfoundland than the opening of new markets for the produce of her fisheries. The old and contracted system of Trade heretofore pursued there is reported to be totally inadequate to the independent maintenance of her operative population, many of whom are consequently thrown upon the Government for support, or driven to seek remunerative employment in the United States. The adoption of some well-arranged measure of reciprocal Trade would induce capitalists of enterprise to embark in the trade infuse new life and energy into the pursuits of the people, and devolve the vast dormant and neglected resources of that extensive island. The imports and exports of that Colony have been almost stationary for the last ten years, and a debt of £20,000, has accumulated. The removal of the duty of twenty per cent., now imposed by the Americans on British-caught fish, would open a valuable market for the staple produce.

The United States Trade with Canada and the Lower Provinces is increasing annually, and is becoming quite an important item in their foreign Commerce. The total value of the Trade, both ways, two years ago exceeded 19 million dollars, nearly four millions sterling. It has grown up, within a few years, under a partial relaxation of stringent commercial regulations, and certainly by the complete removal of those restrictions a rapid and important increase would necessarily follow. The imports into Canada from the United States have increased from 1,242,655l. in 1840 to 2,952,605l. in 1853. The exports from Canada to the United States from 1,257,780l. to 2,326,000l. in the same period.

The Trade and population of the British North American Provinces have increased of late years in a far greater ratio than the United States, and certainly cannot retrograde by any facilities afforded for commercial intercourse. The population of Western Canada increased at the rate of 10 per cent. in the ten years ending with 1850, whilst the increase of population in the United States was scarcely 5 per cent.

Six years ago the population of the entire province of Canada was scarcely a million and a half, now it is over two millions and a half. The exports of wheat from Canada have increased from half a million bushels, eight years ago, to eight millions bushels last year; and in the same period the exports of wheat from the United States have been almost stationary. The resources of our various American provinces are comparatively undeveloped, and wait but the progress of settlement, the development of industry, capital, and enterprise. Large portions of Upper and Lower Canada, New Brunswick, and Newfoundland are, in many respects, wildernesses and wastes, yet offering numberless advantages for agricultural improvement, manufacturing operations, and the prosecution of the fisheries.

It is often affirmed that our North American Colonies would be better customers to us if they belonged to the United States, or were independent. This is, however, a very erroneous impression. For years past Lower Canada—aye, and Nova Scotia and New Brunswick too—has progressed as fast as any of the North-Eastern States, and Upper Canada as fast as any of those in the West. The value of British goods consumed by the population of our North American provinces last year was a little over 22s. per head; whilst the United States only consumed such goods to the amount of about 14s. 6d. per head. The balance of Trade, in proportion to population, as compared with the United States, is, therefore, decidedly in favour of the Colonists.

### A GALLANT AND SUCCESSFUL EXPEDITION.

HANCOCK Roads, May 23.

Our cruisers in the Baltic, and especially in the Gulf of Finland, are not allowing the oysters to accumulate upon their bottoms. The Arrogant has been detached from the fleet for a considerable time, employed in reconnoitring the enemy's posts and shores. While so employed the Hecla, commanded by Captain Hall, whose services in the China war are so well known, joined her. Both ships planned a little expedition of their own, which has turned out quite a gallant manoeuvre.

Captain Hall having met a fishing boat off the coast, resolved to turn the two men in her to some account, and accordingly made them perfectly understand his determination that they should act as pilots. The two ships proceeded up a narrow river, and on anchoring on the evening of the 19th inst., the enemy, from behind a high sand bank, in a thickly wooded place, fired upon one of the boats, which was at that time pulling at a distance of from 600 to 800 yards from the shore, round shot striking the Hecla. Both ships beat to quarters, cast loose their guns, loaded with shot and shell, which they poured into the wood and against the sand barricade, whence the enemy was quickly dislodged. The vessels were not further molested that evening—the anchorage was shifted for the night, and all made song, with watches posted.

At 2 A.M. both ships again weighed, the Hecla leading, both ships' companies standing by their guns. After about three hours quietly feeling their way along the intricate navigation of the river, both ships came suddenly within range of an enemy's battery. The Hecla opened fire, which was quickly answered from the fort, the promontory upon which stood the battery was crowded with soldiers, one stalwart looking fellow, with long grey coat and spiked steel helmet, glittering in the sun. While the battery was firing upon the Hecla, the Arrogant let off a whole broadside amongst the soldiers, a troop of horse artillery, when the smoke cleared off, was observed scampering away. A prolonged and heavy fire of musketry now ensued from the wood, and Missis balls fell thick on board both ships. The Arrogant now got round within 20 yards of the battery. However, before attempting to haul the ship off, the enemy's guns were dismounted by a broadside, and the ship was then got off in safety. On passing the fort where the guns had been dismounted, a terrible sight was witnessed—gun-carriages blown to fragments, gun-mounted helmets and knapsacks strewn about without owners.

The town of Eskness now opened, and there lay the ships, the objects of the expedition. The Arrogant was obliged to anchor here, as the water was shallow, the Hecla proceeded on: but another battery opened fire upon her. The Arrogant, swung broadside on, kept up a cannonade, while the Hecla passed, firing shells on the enemy as she did so, ran up alongside of a banque, took her in tow, and steamed away with her to the horror of the inhabitants. When they were joined by the Dauntless, which vessel had been sent on by the commander-in-chief to ascertain the cause and source of the firing, which was distinctly audible as the squadrons steamed into Hango Roads. The Hecla had several shot through her funnel, steam-pipe, and hull, one shot passing right through the ship's side. The round-shot and shell went over the Arrogant. Both ships were studded with Missis balls. The Arrogant had one man shot through the heart, and a man wounded by a bullet in the naval, which ball went through his intestines, and passed out at his back. He lived until yesterday. Both were very good men. The Hecla had one man shot or drowned while wounded.

Captain Hall was resolved not to leave without carrying back some military trophy. He gallantly landed with his marines, threw them out as skirmishers, himself and a party of men hoisted one gun (and iron one) into his boat, and placed it on board the Hecla.

The Arrogant and Hecla, with their prize in tow, joined the fleet on the 21st. The commander-in-chief hoisted the signal "Well done Arrogant and Hecla". The flag-ship manned the rigging, her example was followed by several other ships, all of whom gave the heroes three hearty chear.

### EASTERN NEWS.

While everybody has been discussing on the one irremediable weakness in the position of Russia—her maritime access being not the broad ocean, but two narrow-necked seas, in which she can be shut up as we are shutting her up—it has occurred to some few people that she has a seaboard elsewhere, though not one which seems to bear much relation to Turks or Germans. A few hints have been dropped about taking care of our whaling vessels, and our Shetland Isles—seeing that the Czar builds ships in the White Sea; and now that we are still looking upon Norway more and more as an ally, it has become an interesting question whether we are going to set a watch upon that third Russian sea. Like the other two, it has a narrow neck, and can be easily guarded. It comes out that, like the other two, it has to take possession of by our ships of war. A White Sea squadron, consisting of three well-armed ships, is completing its steps at

Pomorsk, and will soon be doubling the North Cape, on its way to the Czar's northern dockyards. It is very good time yet; for the rivers do not begin to run into the White Sea till June, and the ice in its gulfs allows no navigation till the end of May.

The blow begins to fall heavily upon the Czar at two extremities of his empire. Admiral Dundas throws hot shot into the advanced works of Sevastopol; whilst Sir Charles Napier makes his way to Hango, near Helsingfors, and not a Russian ship can "show its nose" in the Baltic. The more accurate our estimate of the force of our enemy becomes, the more we become persuaded that Russia can make no effectual defense for any length of time. All the news that exudes from Russia, in any direction, and by any means, seems to show that the war is, in fact, a stand-up fight between a propped and galvanized body and a thoroughly vital frame. As long as the machine is charged and carefully worked, the giddy corps may fling its limbs about, and roll its eyes horribly; but without the muscle vis it cannot deal any fatal blows, or follow up any actual stroke. The first indubitable sign of weakness in the enemy was his lie; and now that he has boasted an order on Baron Osten-Sacken for having helplessly witnessed the bombardment of Odessa, the whole English nation is struck with—not only the absurdity, but the confession of weakness thus confidently made to us and France by the Czar.—*Daily News.*

A RUSSIAN VERSION OF THE CAPTURE OF PETROVSK.—The *Journal of St. Petersburg* contains the following:—The English have carried off two little merchant vessels from before Revel. In want of other trophies, they did not find this glorious prize beneath their notice. They took away these ships, after breaking and cutting into pieces the holy pictures on board, of which the remnants floated ashore. This act is worthy of the allies of the Crescent."

Sir Peregrine Maitland formerly Lieut. Governor of Nova Scotia, died at London, on the 30th ult., in the 77th year of his age.

Lord John Russell having declined to accept the Colonial Department, Sir George Grey is to be the new Secretary for the Colonies, in the room of the Duke of Newcastle, who will hold the appointment of Secretary of State for the Affairs of War.

It is stated in a letter from Paris that the Swedish squadron had received orders to combine its force with the allied fleets in the Baltic, and that the Swedish Minister at St. Petersburg had forwarded his passport.

AGRICULTURAL PROSPECTS.—A county of Down journal (*The Recorder*) gives a most flattering account of the state and prospects of the agricultural interest in that quarter of the kingdom. The country, it is maintained, has, in the first place been benefited by being thinned of its redundant population, while the British colonies will derive advantage by the influx of additional hands, and the emigrants themselves may lay the foundation of comfort and independence in lands where industry has its sure reward. Respecting the potato crop, the safety of which was said by more than one Irish journal to have been seriously endangered by the recent heavy thunderstorms, the *Colonial Chronicle* observes,—"The accounts which we continue to receive through our contemporaries from all the provinces in the kingdom are of a cheering description, notwithstanding the alarming rumour set abroad by those who, being of a nervous temperament, see famine in a withered blade of grass, misery in a blighted stalk of corn, and desolation in a crushed potato top. It was said that the early-planted potato was entirely ruined in various districts, but thank Providence that rumour was without any other foundation save that which it derived from the fears of the people; all our contemporaries, when speaking upon the agricultural proceedings carried on in their respective localities, agree in saying that there never was, at any period since the failure of the potato crop, a greater breadth of land planted under it than there has been this season, and that when the growth of the ensoulant has been tried, it is found to far exceed in size that which any idea could have formed of its former progress at this early period of the year."

The Halifax *British No. America* of Wednesday last says—"We are much pleased to notice that by the Packet Halifax, O'Brien, master, arrived from Boston yesterday morning, twenty-five young persons who left this Port a short time since for the United States have returned to Halifax, finding to their cost, that although higher wages are paid at Boston the labor required in return is more than adequate, and does not compensate for the loss of early friends and a more congenial home in Nova Scotia, free of duty.

Nothing would tend more to the improvement of the financial condition of Newfoundland than the opening of new markets for the produce of her fisheries. The old and contracted system of Trade heretofore pursued there is reported to be totally inadequate to the independent maintenance of her operative population, many of whom are consequently thrown upon the Government for support, or driven to seek remunerative employment in the United States. The adoption of some well-arranged measure of reciprocal Trade would induce capitalists of enterprise to embark in the trade infuse new life and energy into the pursuits of the people, and devolve the vast dormant and neglected resources of that extensive island. The imports and exports of that Colony have been almost stationary for the last ten years, and a debt of £20,000, has accumulated. The removal of the duty of twenty per cent., now imposed by the Americans on British-caught fish, would open a valuable market for the staple produce.

The United States Trade with Canada and the Lower Provinces is increasing annually, and is becoming quite an important item in their foreign Commerce. The total value of the Trade, both ways, two years ago exceeded 19 million dollars, nearly four millions sterling. It has grown up, within a few years, under a partial relaxation of stringent commercial regulations, and certainly cannot retrograde by any facilities afforded for commercial intercourse. The population of Western Canada increased at the rate of 10 per cent. in the ten years ending with 1850, whilst the increase of population in the United States was scarcely 5 per cent.

Portsmouth, and will soon be doubling the North Cape, on its way to the Czar's northern dockyards. It is very good time yet; for the rivers do not begin to run into the White Sea till June, and the ice in its gulfs allows no navigation till the end of May.

The blow begins to fall heavily upon the Czar at two extremities of his empire. Admiral Dundas throws hot shot into the advanced works of Sevastopol; whilst Sir Charles Napier makes his way to Hango, near Helsingfors, and not a Russian ship can "show its nose" in the Baltic. The more accurate our estimate of the force of our enemy becomes, the more we become persuaded that Russia can make no effectual defense for any length of time. All the news that exudes from Russia, in any direction, and by any means, seems to show that the war is, in fact, a stand-up fight between a propped and galvanized body and a thoroughly vital frame. As long as the machine is charged and carefully worked, the giddy corps may fling its limbs about, and roll its eyes horribly; but without the muscle vis it cannot deal any fatal blows, or follow up any actual stroke. The first indubitable sign of weakness in the enemy was his lie; and now that he has boasted an order on Baron Osten-Sacken for having helplessly witnessed the bombardment of Odessa, the whole English nation is struck with—not only the absurdity, but the confession of weakness thus confidently made to us and France by the Czar.—*Daily News.*

These excellent medicines soon caused a portion of the bone to come away, and notwithstanding the dreadful state of the wound, it has perfectly healed, and her health is entirely re-established.

### HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

Wednesday, June 28, 1854.

THE TRINITY TERM of the Supreme Court, was yesterday, the 27th June, opened with the usual formalities. The Grand Jury having elected Robert Hutchinson, Esq., as Foreman, the Chief Justice charged them as follows:

It is a source of great gratification to the Court, to be enabled to inform you that the only cases for your consideration, which have come to its knowledge, are few in number, and of a very ordinary character; and the fact, that in the most populous County in the Colony, which includes the capital, there should be only 4 cases of larceny to be brought under your notice, by this Crown at this Term, affords the most conclusive testimony that a sound moral tone generally pervades this Colony; and that this is not confined to Queen's County alone, is also evidenced by the fact, that at the last Assizes for King's County, in Mirren, and the Assizes for Prince County, held on the 1st of June, there were only 4 cases of larceny to be brought under your notice, by this Crown at this Term, having been convicted of several disgraceful and illegal offences, such as selling Liquor without Licence, keeping a disorderly house, and insulting a Grand Jury; attended, the Governor's Leves on Monday last, and was presented by the Aide de Camp in writing. Can you inform the public if there is any truth in the statement?

To THE EDITOR OF HASZARD'S GAZETTE.  
Sir.—It has been stated as a fact, that James O'Reilly, who has had no small notoriety in the Town, having been convicted of several disgraceful and illegal offences, such as selling Liquor without Licence, keeping a disorderly house, and insulting a Grand Jury, attended, the Governor's Leves on Monday last, and was presented by the Aide de Camp in writing. Can you inform the public if there is any truth in the statement?

Yours etc.,  
O. TEMPORA.  
Millbank, June 27, 1854.

The House of Assembly is further prorogued until the 14th day of August next.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.—The Commissioners of Northern Lighthouses hereby give Notice that a Lighthouse has been built upon the Island of Deeray, at the Entrance to the Bay Campbelltown, in the County of Argyll, the Light of which will be exhibited on the Night of Monday 10th July 1854, and every Night thereafter, from the going away of daylight in the evening, till the return of daylight in the morning.

The cases of larceny alluded to, require no particular comment from the Court, beyond giving you the legal definition of the crime, leaving it to you to apply the evidence, and to decide each case, upon its applicability to such definition.

The Court here defined the law of Larceny. It is the duty of the Court to bring to your notice, the responsibility cast upon you by the several local Acts of our own Legislature, regarding the sale of spirituous and fermented liquors, of presenting all such persons as shall have retailed such liquors without license, or who shall have been guilty of any breach of or offense against any of the provisions of these Acts, and you are authorized by them to recall or wholly annul and make void any recall license in the same manner as Justices of the Peace are empowered to do, and in complaint of this nature before you, as your decision is final and admits of no appeal, you ought to hear evidence on both sides, in other cases it would be improper in you to do, your general duty only authorizing you to hear evidence on the part of the prosecution, and it is necessary particularly to point out to you, that the whole system of Licensing Taverns for the retail of fermented or distilled liquors is by one of the Acts alluded to, that of the 16 Vic., Cap. 10, placed within the control and under the power of the Grand Juries of the respective Counties, and a reference to the Act mentioned will satisfy you, that the Legislature considered this a duty of no light moment.

The Law requiring the Court to call the attention of Grand Juries to this subject every Term, it is just possible that in the lapse of time, they may begin to view it as trite in its nature, and be thereby rendered less vigilant in the exercise of the responsibility thrown upon them in relation to it, but the slightest reflection upon the ill, patient to all, so frequently inflicted, not only on individual families, but also on society at large, by ill regulated Taverns, and by the location of Taverns in places where (to use the language of the Act) "they are no way necessary for the public accommodation, but rather prove evils to society," must necessarily impress your minds with the importance of this part of your duty as Grand Juries.

You are doubtless aware gentlemen that your enquiries, as the Grand Inquest of the County, are not restricted to those matters given you in charge by the Court, you are required also to present to the Court all felonies, breaches of the Peace or misdemeanors, that may come to your knowledge, committed within your County, taking care however, that you present no one, on light suspicion, but only on a reasonable probability of guilt after hearing the evidence, and a majority of your members must concur in all your findings, such majority to consist of 12 at the least.

After an absent debtor, and of course undefended case had been heard and disposed of, the case of Mr. McDonnell, ex. McIsaac, was called, when Mr. Henry, who was Counsel for Plaintiff, objected that there was an insufficiency of Petit Jurors summoned. The law directs that forty-eight Jurors shall be summoned, instead of which, only thirty-eight were returned, as duly summoned, the Sheriff not being called to serve, nor other ten, for various reasons. The Court took till this morning to consider of their deliberations, and after a copious and elaborate discussion, both by the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Peters, the panel was set aside. There will, of course, be no trial in this term, either of a criminal or civil nature, except one to be tried by a special Jury. No fault is attributed, we understand, to the Sheriff. We will endeavour to put our readers in full possession of the whole merits of the case, in our next.

LEVERE.  
His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor held a Levee on Monday, which was numerously attended. The following gentlemen were presented to His Excellency:  
Genl. J. M. Hill, T. H. Haviland, M. P. P. Palmer, M. P. P., Francis Longworth, Colonial Secretary and M. P. P.  
Charles Young, Wm. Swaby, Charles Hendry, Joseph Hanley, George Birnie, Edward Haythorn, George Colas, Daniel Brown, Stephen Rose, W. W. Lord, M. P. P., Edward Whelan, M. P. P., J. M. P. P., Edward Whelan, C. Palmer, J. Burrow, Esq., Assistant Judge, Dr. Jenkins, D. Flanagan, W. Snodgrass, Thos. Phelan, Maurice Swaby, W. McGill, Esq., M. P. P.—T. Heath Haviland, W. Done, W. McGill, Esq.

Major Anson, Captain Stanhope, Lieutenant Webster, George O'Donnell, Asst. Surgeon Fraser, 70th Regt.; D. A. C. General Landy, Banbury, W. Fowles, Morris Jarvis, J. Longworth, Henry Palmer, D. O'Mara Radkin, D. Hodges, F. Brookes, J. Lawson, C. Palmer, G. Davison, J. B. Cooper, Esquire.

JUSTICE OF PEACE.—Wm. Coddall, Donald McIsaac, Charles Dempsey, Joseph Ball, W. R. Watson, J. T. Treanor, John Kigg, P. Walker, F. Norton, H. Hazard

## HASZARD'S GAZETTE, JUNE 28.

### EXHIBITION.

*Under the Patronage of Mrs. Daly.*  
**A**N EXHIBITION AND SALE (for purposes of charity) of Fowls and various Articles, will (D.V.) be held at the Temperance Hall, on Wednesday, the 15th day of July, 1854. Contributions will be judiciously received by the following Ladies forming the Committee:

Mrs. RAYFIELD, Mrs. D. HODGSON,  
" CUNDALL, " HORNIK,  
Mrs. DESBRISAY, " JENKINS,  
" FITZGERALD, " PALMER,  
" H. HASZARD, " A. YATES,  
" J. HENSLY, " G. HASZARD,  
Miss C. MACDONELL.

Doors to open at 11 o'clock, sale to commence at 12 o'clock, and to close at half-past 6. Tickets—Adults, £1. 6d., children half price. Charlotteville, 27th June, 1854.

### Timothy and Flax Seed.

The highest price will be paid for Timothy and FLAX SEED, during the present year, at George T. Haszard's Book Store.

### MAILS.

THE MAILs for the neighbouring Provinces and the United States, will be made up and forwarded via Pictou, every WEDNESDAY afternoon at Four o'clock, and Saturday morning at Nine o'clock, and further notice. These on WEDNESDAY by the Summer Lady Merchant, and on SATURDAY by a Sailing Packet.

Mails for England, will be closed every alternate WEDNESDAY at Four o'clock, afternoon, viz.: Wednesday, July 5. Wednesday, Sept. 12. Wednesday, July 19. Wednesday, Sept. 27. Wednesday, Aug. 2. Wednesday, Oct. 11. Wednesday, Aug. 16. Wednesday, Oct. 25. Wednesday, Aug. 30.

Mails will also be forwarded to New Brunswick and the United States via Shetland by the Lady Merchant, every THURSDAY morning, on the arrival of that vessel from Pictou.

THOMAS OWEN, Postmaster General, General Post Office, June 24, 1854.

### NOTICE.

A SPECIAL MEETING of the GRAND DIVISION, S. of T., will be held on Thursday evening next, in the TEMPERANCE HALL, at half-past 8 o'clock.

By order,  
F. DESBRISAY, G. S.

June 22, 1854.

DR. HILLCOAT, M. R. C. S., England, can be consulted on the various branches of his profession, from 9 a. m. to 2 p. m., at his residence Kappoch House, late the property of JAMES DUNN, Esq.

Isd 4

THOMAS MANN, TAILOR, (late of Upper Queen Street,) begs to inform his numerous friends that he has just REMOVED his Business to the House lately occupied by Mrs. Woon, in FOWLER STREET, next door to Mr. Dodd's Brick Store.

June 2.

### CAUTION.

THE Subscriber having lately purchased the Kappoch Estate, situated at the East side of the entrance of Charlottetown Harbour, hereby cautions all persons against cutting or carrying away wood, having Seaweed from off the shore or timbering in any manner on the premises, as if they do so, they will be prosecuted to the utmost rigor of the law.

H. B. HILLCOAT.

Charlottetown, 21st June, 1854.

### MOLASSES.

A FEW Pounds of PORTO RICO MOLASSES, prime article; for sale. And 10 Chests prime CONGOU TEA, 5 Boxes TOBACCO, 1 Case COD OIL, 50 Boxes SOAP, 20 Tins BLACK PAINT.

JAMES N. HARRIS.

June 8th. 3w

### Just Arrived,

Per Schooner Landerdy and Eliza, from Halifax Spring Importation, 1854.

THE Subscriber, thankful for the support he has hitherto received, begs to call the attention of his numerous customers in Town and Country, to the following articles, selected with great care, and which will be sold lower for Cash, viz.

3 Cases ready made Clothing.

2 do. Hats and Caps.

1 do. Stoves and Lighthouses Bonnets, and

Scarf Slips.

2 do. Ladies Dresses, embroidered

and plain.

Clothes, Summer Shawls, Parasols, Prints, Regatta Shirring, white do., ready made Shirts, Striped Shirring, unbleached do. black and colored Silk Neck handkerchiefs, a superior assortment of Gent's fancy Neck Ties, Cotton do., Bed Sheets, Linen and Cotton Table Cloths, brown and white Artificial Flowers, Ladies' Boots and Shoes, Laces and Edgings of all descriptions, Living Cottons, Stays, Canvas Bags, Ginghams, Cotton Warp, (white and coloured.)

Also.

The following GROCERIES:

Sugar, Tea, Molasses, Tobacco, Soap, Starch, Candles, &c. &c.

### HARDWARE.

Knives and Forks, Kettles, Pots, Scythes, Scythe Snathes, Rakes, a few Sets of Harness Mountings Riding and Gig Saddles, Triclinus Chains, Cart Bits, Watering Chains, &c. &c. 6 Case, ROOM PAPER (assorted.)

CALL AND SEE.

CHARLES SAUNDERS.

Great George Street, Charlottetown, June 5. 6.

### LONDON HOUSE,

Great George-street.

### Spring Importations for 1854.

RECEIVED at this Establishment, a large proportion of the general STOCK OF BRITISH MERCHANTABILITY for the present Season—Consisting of Linen, Viscos, Muslin, Parosols, Silks, Calico, French Delicacies, and Printed Bangs, Muslin tucked French; Buttons, a choice assortment; Silk and Fancy Bonnets; Dress Caps in great variety; a large assortment of Dress Goods, Gloves, Hooley, Haberdashery; Prints; Cottons; Muslin and Lace Window Curtains, &c. ALSO, Broad Cloths; Cambrics; Dossings; Vestings, and other materials of Gent's wear; Carpets, Heath Rugs, Stair Carpeting, Oil Sheet Cloth; Curtain Damasks, Gent's Flannel; Ladies' and Children's Boots and Shoes, together with a large Stock of staple GOODS, all of which will be disposed of on the most moderate terms, by

HENRY HASZARD.

N.B.—A further supply hourly expected for "JOHN," from London.

### SHIPS BOAT.

FOR SALE, an excellent Ship's BOAT, 24 feet long, Oak, Clinker built, Copper fastened, with Sails in complete repair, new rode and Anchor. Price only Twenty Pounds.

JAMES N. HARRIS.

June 8th, 1854. 3w

### FIREWOOD.

TWENTY-FIVE Cords of FIREWOOD for Sale, cut and split; various lengths and sizes; excellent for Ship's use.

JAMES N. HARRIS.

June 8th, 3w

### NEW GOODS.—Spring of 1854.

THE Subscriber is now receiving, per Sir Alexander, 150 Packages BRITISH MERCHANTABILITY, the principal part of his Spring importations, consisting of—

3 cases ready made Clothing.  
4 do. Hats and Caps,  
1 do. Straw Bonnets and Hats,  
2 do. Ladies' dress Materials,  
1 do. Millinery,  
1 do. Gloves—Dent, Alcroft & Co.,  
1 do. Hosiery,  
1 do. Shawl,  
2 do. Haberdashery,  
1 do. Silks and Ribbons,  
2 boxes Unbleached Calicos,  
1 do. Cambric,  
2 do. Oil Cloth,  
1 do. Cloths and Drills,  
60 boxes Liverpool Soap,  
24 sheets Cambric,  
22 packages Paints,  
19 do. Sundries.

The above, with his Stock on hand, comprises one of the best assortments in Town, and will be sold at extremely low prices for cash.

DANIEL DAVIES.  
Queen Square, 12th May, 1854.

### To be Sold.

BY PRIVATE SALE, the following VALUABLE

BREAL ESTATE of the late Hon. Colonel A. Lane, situated in Charlottetown, and its vicinity, viz:

Town Lots Nos. 3, 4, 5 and 6, in the Third Hundred of Lots in Charlottetown aforesaid, and One-twentieth part of Town Lots Nos. 67, 68 and 69, in the Second hundred of Land in Charlottetown, adjoining the property of Daniel Hodgson, Esq., to lots to suit purchasers.

Town Lots Nos. 64, in the Fourth hundred of Lots in Charlottetown, adjoining the residence of the Chief Justice.

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

Part of Common Lot No. 15, in the Common of Charlottetown, and which forms the Western side of the approach from Town to Government House, in lots to suit purchasers.

PASTURE Lot No. 554, in the Royalty of Charlottetown, containing Twelve Acres.

Also—PFW No. 31, the South Aisle of St. Paul's Church, Charlottetown.

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

The above property if not previously disposed of at private sale, will be offered at Public Auction, on Thursday 29th day of June next. Terms made known at time of sale.

TO BE LET at a moderate rent the Residence of the late Col. Lane, with the grounds attached. Apply as above. Charlottetown, 22d May, 1854.

### LAND FOR SALE.

FIVE Hundred acres of LAND, with a Marsh attached, which cuts annually Forty tons of Hay, situated on Township No. 28, head of the Hillsborough River.

For terms apply to SAMUEL NELSON. Charlottetown, Nov. 24th, 1854.

### FOR SALE.

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

W. H. POPE.

June 8. 3w

### Freehold Farm for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale a freehold farm at Dog River, there is a new House and Barn on the premises, a fresh water spring running through the middle, and a Creek on the back side of the farm, the farm is about 4 miles below Dog River Bridge, and is half clear.

DONALD LIVINGSTON.

Lot 31, Dog River April 21st, 1854.

### FOR SALE.

200 ACRES of land on Township No. 51 having a front of 50 Chains on Montague River.

200 Acres on Lot No. 8, embracing the West Point of the Island.

100 Acres on Township No. 60.

Pasture Lot No. 189 in the Royalty of Georgetown and

Town Lot No. 95 in the 4th hundred of Lots in Charlottetown. Apply to WILLIAM FORGAN.

Feb. 7th, 1854.

### TO BE LET,

And possession given on the 1st August.

A NEW HOUSE in Grafton Street, adjoining the

Subscribers Store. The house will be let in three separate apartments, each apartment comprising five good Rooms, and a Cellar. Application to be made to the Subscribers.

W. B. DAWSON.

June 7th. 1st & Ad.

### Thirty Lots of Land for Sale.

THE Subscriber will be offered in June next, for sale by

the Subscribers, at Summerside, about 50 building lots, some of which is within a few hundred feet of the Wharf at that place, and others, within 15 to 20 Chains, part of which are water lots.

Terms made easy, and further notice of sale to be given.

J. WEATHERBY.

May, 1854.

### Brick Yard and 18 Acres of Land.

TO BE LET, and immediate possession given, the above Premises, consisting of 18 Acres of Land in Charlottetown, Royal, fronting 9 chains on the Princess Royal Road, and adjoining the Red Lion Inn—the Stream of water on which the Cloth Mill stands, (the Three Mile Creek) runs nearly through the centre of it. About half the Land has been ploughed, a part ready to stomp, and the remainder is covered with trees, reserved for shelter and ornament. There is a small Dwelling House on it. It will be Let altogether, or the Brick Yard will be reserved. For further particulars, apply to

JAMES D. HASZARD.

Rothesay, April 10, 1854.

### Farm for Sale or to Let.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale or to Let, by Private Contract, that valuable *Lessondale* Farm known by the name of the *Red House*, situated in the thriving Settlement of Bay Fortune, Township No. 65; it contains 357½ acres of Land, about 60 acres of which are cleared; there is a good spring of water on it, about 50 yards from the road.

Terms made easy, part of the purchase money may remain on Security on the Farm; immediate possession given. For further particulars, apply to

HEYMAN J. P. TERLIZZICK.

Charlottetown, March 15, 1854.

### BELL'S CLOTHING STORE.

MESSRS. C. & J. BELL take this opportunity of returning their sincere thanks to their friends and numerous customers throughout the Island, for the very liberal support which they have received, since commencing business; and now beg leave to inform them and the public generally, that they have imported a choice and well selected Stock of GOODS, suitable for the Clothing Business, which they will make up to order, on the most reasonable terms. They will also make up, and have ready made, Cleaning of all descriptions, which they will sell as cheap as any imported from England, and made up in a superior manner, being practical Tailors themselves, and employing the best of Workmen; they are prepared to execute all orders intrusted to them, superior to any Establishment on the Island.

N. B.—Gentlemen furnishing their own Cloth and Trimmings, can have them made up as usual.

Int. Ex & Adv 6

Now is your chance.—Writing taught in 12 LESSONS.

THE Undersigned would respectfully inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Charlottetown, that he proposes opening classes in Penmanship in Mr. Cantelo's Assembly Room, on Thursday June 15th.

Writing Room open every day from 9 to 12 o'clock a.m., for Ladies; from 2 to 6, and from 8 to 10 o'clock p.m. for Ladies and Gents.

Terms read for 12 Lessons 10c.

Specimens to be seen at Mr. Haszard's Book Store.

**ELECTRO-DISCOMPOSITION OF WATER.**—Two voltmeters traversed by the same current involves different quantities of gas; if one contain acidulated water with electrodes of platinum wire, and other only pure water with electrodes of considerable size. Conscient, to explain this phenomenon, supposes that liquids transmit electricity in two manners—by physical conductivity, which is suffered without decomposition; and by chemical conductivity, which separates their elements. Jamin finds, in reconsidering the same phenomenon, that the decomposition of water is a more complex process than is ordinarily supposed.

The full volume of hydrogen is very rarely obtained, and either gas may be obtained in excess by changing the size of the electrodes. Electrodes with a large surface, whether positive or negative, evolve less gas than fine slender wires. As one only of the elements of water is obtained by a disymmetrical voltmeter, it must be admitted that the one which is not disengaged must combine with the liquid or become condensed on the plates. Binoyd's hydrogen is produced when hydrogen alone is evolved, and the hydrogenated liquid produced on the evolution of water possesses new properties. The decomposition of water never ensues without some change in the terminal wires, slow, but continuous. The positive terminal becomes yellow, and then orange; the negative assumes a violet color. These tints by degrees increase and darken, so that something is evidently deposited upon the platinum. These deposits disappear in the air, especially if the platinum is heated. The negative plate becomes clean in nitric acid, and absorbs gaseous oxygen; the positive is cleaned by deoxygenating liquids, and absorbs hydrogen. Lastly, if the two terminals are immersed in acidulated water and united by a galvanometer, they give rise to a current of reaction, which lasts for several days. These properties acquired by the plates deserve particular attention, and may be attributed to condensation of the two gases on their surfaces. When the discoloration has become very intense, the plates continue evolving gas long after the current has ceased.—[London Artisan.]

**CHINESE SHOPS.**—Passing into some genuine Chinese street I came to the conclusion that, altogether, Canton presented the most extraordinary sight I ever beheld. The streets are very narrow, and hung about in all directions with signs and advertisements. Every shop has a large upright board on each side of the door, usually painted white, and on it, in red or black letters, is inscribed a list of all the articles sold. Other signs are hung out over the street and some are fixed to poles reaching from one side of the street to the other. Many bore puffing advertisements, such as, "This Old and Established Shop," &c.; "The resplendent sign. Original Maker of the finest Quality of Caps, &c.; Canton Security Banking Establishment;" and; "No Two Prices was a very common notification. The Chinese writing looks very well in this way; and being generally red letters upon white, black, upon red or yellow, and blue upon white, the array of signs had a most gaudy and extraordinary effect. In addition to this, the shops are all open in front, and a large ornamented paper lantern is hung over the door. The best street, the Regent Street of Canton, was called Curiosity or Physic street, from the number of curiosity and druggist's shops in it. The former are very attractive, and have some curious collections of old bronze and old chin, which is always very highly prized by the Chinese, who value any thing that is old and strange, and will give higher prices for old chin than we should give in England. Jade stones, which look like green opaque glass, carvings in bamboo, and innumerable other things are among the wares. The carved rhinoceros horns are very handsome, and look, when fixed in a carved wood stand, like cornucopias. They are rather expensive, fetching £8 or £10; but it is difficult for a stranger to buy anything really good. The best carvings are done in the cities of the interior, and residents pick them up at the death of mandarins and rich men, where their effects are generally sold. [Elmer's Sketcher's Tour.]

**PAIN IN DYING.**—In all cases of dying, the individual suffers no pain after the sensibility of his nervous system is destroyed, and this often takes place without any pain. Those who are struck dead by lightning, those who are decapitated with one blow of an axe, and those who are instantly destroyed by the crush of the brain, experience no pain at all in passing from a state of life to a dead state.

When the great Napoleon used to beat the Russians in pitched battles, and there was no mistake about it, the Russians always To Douras if they had won victory. Napoleon, when he heard of this, once said, "The Russians; are great rogues they not only lie to man, but lie also to God."

Truth is the rock of strength sufficient to bear the universe down; a mine in which soldiers sink in proportion to their gravity.

There is said to be sixteen thousand women more than men in Philadelphia. The soldiers on their way to Malta, invariably called the general on the Danube, not such a rough, bold and

**MRS. WINSLOW.**—An experienced Nurse and Female Physician, presents to the attention of Mothers, her  
**SOOTHING SYRUP,**

**For Children Teething.**—For the Nervous Affection, Convulsions, Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, etc. that attend this period of childhood, she recommends it as safe to prevent the desired effects giving Rest to the Mother, and Relief to the Child in Congress-Street was cured by the Soothing Syrup, of Infantile Distemper or Diarrhoea after being given over by the attending Physician.

Mr. Blantman, of Edington says, it has never failed to cure the Distemper or Diarrhoea in children who have been in the village. Lots of it is sold.

One parent informs me his child has suffered to an alarming extent, with Flatulence or Wind Colic. Lately they have used the Soothing Syrup, and it always effects a speedy cure.

Hundreds of like instances might be enumerated.

**PROOF POSITIVE.**

Meers, CURTIS & PERKINS.—Please send us a further supply of your Soothing Syrup. We are selling a large quantity of it, and from the time we began, it has met with uniform success, both by children and adults, in all cases of Distemper or Diarrhoea.

Years respectively.

W. D. CRAVEN,  
J. MORRIL.  
New-York, July 10th, 1853, 215 Bowery.

Hear the Brooklyn Daily Advertiser, of June 12th 1853.

We cheerfully comply with the request of a friend to insert the following letter which we are assured is from a lady of the first respectability, residing in Lowell, Mass., believing that vast amount of suffering may be prevented, and many valuable lives saved, by calling the attention of mothers to this valuable prescription of an old and experienced physician.

Dear Sir.—I am happy to be able to certify to the efficiency of Mr. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, and to the truth of what it is represented to accomplish.

Having a little boy suffering greatly from teething, who could not rest, and at night by his cries would not permit any of the family to do so, I purchased a bottle of Soothing Syrup, in order to test the remedy, and when given to the boy according to the directions, its effect upon him was like magic, he soon went to sleep, and all pain and nervousness disappeared. We have had no trouble with him since, and when little fellow will sit up and play, the exhilarating process of teething, by the sole aid of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. Every mother who regards the health and life of her children, should possess it.

H. A. ALLEN.  
Lowell, Mass., May 18th, 1853.  
Price only 25 cts. a bottle.

**NEUROLOGY, OR SCALATIC RHEUMA TICA CURED.**

This may certify, that for about four years I was seriously afflicted with a disease in the hip, which Physicians termed Neurology, or Scatic Rheumatism, and resorted to various remedies without any permanent relief; had been under the care of a regular Physician for six months at least, before the spring, had a violent attack, which laid me up for three months, and then the Cramp and Pain Killers prepared by Meers, Curtis & Perkins, of Bangor. It gave me immediate relief, and I do not hesitate to say, that it is the best article I ever used. I cheerfully recommend it to all who may be afflicted with similar complaints.

HENRY HUNT.  
Boston, Dec. 2, 1847.

Deacon Hunt, the signer of the foregoing certificate, is a man of undoubted veracity and high standing in the community.

N. B.—Be sure and call for Curtis & Perkins' Cramp and Pain Killers. As all others bearing this name are base imitations. Price 12s, 25, 37s per bottle according to size.

Also for sale those pure

**WILD CHERYL BITTERS.**

For the cure of Bilious and Jaundiced complaints, and general debility. They quicken the blood and give new life and energy to the whole system. Price only 37s cents in Pint Bottles.

Likewise for sale as above,

**HUNTER'S PULMONARY BALSAM.**

Hear what the Mercury of Bangor says of Dose, Penney.

Hunter's Balsam. It is not often that we can say anything favorable of patent medicines, on the testimony of those with whom we are acquainted, who have used and tested their merits.

In regard to Hunter's Balsam, we beg to inform our fellow citizens, that Dr. Jeremiah Curtis, Esq., who is a man of much integrity and knowledge, has recommended this article to his patients, and we have derived much benefit from the experiments that we derived previously from years of allopathic treatment at the hands of our first physicians.

**MORE EVIDENCE.**

J. G. Moore, Esq., of the Daily News, said, October 31st:—

"Dr. Hoofland's GERMAN BITTERS.—We are trying this new medicine for a number of diseases of the female, and can with propriety certify its efficacy.

The Doctor is a man of the first reputation, and the Doctor makes the best of his patients.

Also for sale those pure

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**IF THIS MEDICINE STORE.**

No. 120 Arch street, next door below Sixth Philadelphian, and by respectable dealers generally throughout the country.

In this gammer-worshipping Age, it is rare to find a man place his usefulness to the public, before his interests. During a late visit to the city of Spalding, we were present at a meeting of the celebrated Chemist, Dr. J. C. Ayer, whose name is now perhaps, more familiar than any other, at the head of sickness, in this country. Knowing the unprecedent popularity of his medicines, and the immense sale of them, we had expected to find him a millionaire, and rolling in wealth. But no, we found him in his laboratory, busy with his laborers, among his crucibles, alembics, and retorts—giving his theories personal to the compounds, on the virtues of which, thousands hang for health. We learned, that notwithstanding his vast means, and to prompt recovery, he did not charge exorbitant fees. The testimony affirms, all of which proved of no avail, until I came out no better than I went in. I was then advised to try your Pills, and by persevering with them was perfectly cured, and enabled to resume my occupation, and although a considerable period has elapsed, I have felt no return whatever of the complaint. A man, Sir, your obliged Servant,

(Signed) W. MOON.

Oct. 8th, 1852.

**AN EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF DROPSY, AFTER SUFFERING FOR EIGHTEEN MONTHS.**

Copy of a Letter from Mr. G. Briggs, Chemist, Gloucester, dated February 1st, 1853.

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

Sir.—I beg to inform you that for years I was a sufferer from Chronic Rheumatism, and was often laid up for weeks together by its severe and painful attacks.

I tried everything that was recommended, and was attended by one of the most eminent surgeons in this town, but obtained no relief whatever;

and fearing that my health would be entirely broken up, I was induced to go into our County Hospital, where I remained for a month, and during the time afforded, all of which proved of no avail, and I came out no better than I went in. I was then advised to try your Pills, and by persevering with them was perfectly cured, and enabled to resume my occupation, and although a considerable period has elapsed, I have felt no return whatever of the complaint. A man, Sir, your obliged Servant,

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