

IS SOUGHT!
S PILLS
AND STOMACH, WHEN
ESS STATE.

Harvey, of Chapel Hill,
15th January, 1850.

means, with God's blessing
bountiful, and at a time when
grave, I had consulted several
of long standing, which di-
cated, that every one considered my
got a Box of Pills, which
time, for weeks, together
not alone, got completely cured,
any body who knows not.

MATTHEW HARVEY.
ESS DEBILITY OF
ANDING.

iam Smith, of No. 6, Little
Lambeth, dated December 12,

5 years I hardly knew what
our extreme weakness and debili-
giddiness and sickness of the
of spirit. I used to think that
to many medical men, some of
ir power, informed me, that it
beyond the reach of cure,
the stomach and liver, making
old be done for me. One day
I saw your Pills advertised
perhaps from curiosity than with
and myself better by taking them
for six months, when I am

WILLIAM SMITH.
called EDWARD)
TYE YEARS' STANDING.
Heydon, 78 King Street,
1849.

so that many extraordinary
cases of Pills. One that
" who after having for Twenty
xerion, suffering very fearfully
biting, but is now, (to me her
top of that mountain. Another
other buildings, Clarence-street,
confident enough to have led men
with Pills, and others who
him to lie in a dying state,
been restored to perfect health by
night and morning into

J. K. HEYDON.
CURED OF A LIVER AND
PLAINT.
ship, dated Villa Medina
uary, 1848.

the possibility of my thanking
in sending you Pills as you
ing you an order for the same
I have often a desire of a
all my enemies of the Facul-
had not been able to effect; no,
right. I wish to have another
any of my family should ever
resident Servant.

ALDBOROUGH.

ly efficacious in the following

er com-
plaints
Secondary
Symptoms
Tie Doulourex
les
seumatism
Ulcers
action of
Veneral Affec-
tions.
rotis of
Worms of all
King's Evil
kinds
one and Gra- whatever cause
&c. &c.

PPY

ICINES, &c.

a large SUPPLY of GENUINE

EDICINES,

now in use, French and English

kind, and Pomades, in every

Freckle Wash, &c., Honey
ursey, much admired; Buffalo
ably good for the hair; Castor
for removing superfluous hair; a
t every requisite for the Toilet;
lot of curiosities Perfumery.

Medicines, Hair, Tooth, Nail
mixed Pills in small and half
dissolvers, &c.; Wrenches
fresh Frukt, Raisins, Currants,
Orange and Citron Peel, very
Gum Paste, Almonds, something
flavouring; Confectionary, Nut-
very cheap; a prime lot Anna-
Herrings, very good, &c.,

nt of Fancy and Miscellaneous
ornamented Head Dresses; Gold
r, Gold Rings, Ear Rings, Shirt
in steel, gilt and gold; Diamonds
Pins, &c., with Boxes of In-
with every thing in the shape
Year.

forms a Stock which cannot be
by any in town.

SH PRUNES for Sale by the

Life and Equitable
panies of London.
ts of Parliament.
re Insurance for P. E. Island:
T. H. Harland, Esq.,
F. Longworth, Esq.

er information, may be obtained
Charlottetown.

L. W. GALL, Agent.

l Farmers.

m 50 to 100 Acres and upwards,
therons, are offered to inde-
siderate capital, on reasonable

must be prepaid.

WILLIAM DOUSE,
Land Agent.

at his Office, Queen Square,

Hazard's Gazette.

VOL. 22

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, TUESDAY, JANUARY 27, 1852.

NO. 1139.

TEMPERANCE.

ADDRESS
Delivered by CAPTAIN ORLEBAR, R. N., at the opening of the
Temperance Hall, on January 1, 1852.

FELLOW CITIZENS:

When I look around and see the stately proportions of this noble room, I am inclined to say that no misery of others has helped to raise the walls—that no blood, tears, sighs nor groans, have gone to the completion of this structure. But here, in Charlottetown, where gorg-dram-drinking has done so much harm,—where we have witnessed the degradation of some of our noblest families, the ruin of our best tradesmen, and the infamy and violent death of many of our prime workers. Here, in Charlottetown, where of all trades and callings, gorg-making, and gorg-selling, seems the most sure road to wealth and distinction,—here has arisen a building dedicated to that cause of Temperance, which has been in no place more conveniently situated. It is a Temple. Peace is the emblem of the drunkard's cap, and the drunkard's degradation. Surely to live only for self-gratification, and to drown thought and reflection in a bowel of rum and grog, is far below the purpose of our being. Be it remembered, that there are other more worthy of an immortal soul than wine or wassail. Lift up your hearts to higher subjects. Are you soldiers and servants to your master? Lift up your hearts in faith to Him, who will make you His servants throughout Eternity.

I have found a degree of safety, happiness and economy in this pledged total abstinence, that makes me anxious that others should share in its advantages. Do you desire freedom and independence? Seek you for happiness? Although not found in the drunkard's cap, or in the gorg-shop, it may found here. Let a soldier or a sailor be both sober and industrious, and he cannot fail to get on, and as far as to end that end. I pay it to this Order, as offering many advantages, and affording a great help of mutual co-operation. If therefore sober, we want you to be admitted into this principle, and if once a drunkard, we invite you to accept this refuge, and to take our pledge, for touch not, taste not, handle not, is only the effectual cure.

I stand here also as a father, and can I see so many Parents and Children about me, without seeking to interest you all in this cause. How is domestic happiness marred by the inroads of intemperance? How are the noble made vile? Every one knows the evil, and there are many like myself, who secretly deplore its effects among relatives and friends; but there are many who, whilst they deplore and abhor it, doggedly refuse to give up their old habits; and whilst they still show the best path to walk in, still refuse to become teetotalers. I think they are right, but I do not think that without hope that before long they may think differently. Where they stand, we have stood. Let them see in us, that which I have always found to be more powerful than the strongest argument—let them see in us, consistent examples of total abstainers.

Remember and mark this melancholy fact, that in England and in other countries, though present was always strong against intemperance—though sermons had been preached and essays written, yet while confined to precept, the vice went on increasing until the drunkards perished annually in England alone. The great merit of this principle is that it is practical; that it combines example with precept, and practice with reason; that it is a leader in the cause, or allowed to speak on public platforms on the subject, who does not personally act upon this principle. The Temperance reform has been carried forward upon the sure foundation of this building, as a noble effort; but I do not think that language, as if we had done all that was possible. No, my friends, we have done more—here is the Hall of our assembling.

At once, I confess, I am not yet joined our Association, these arguments which have been so convincing to myself. To speak argumentatively is to speak coldly; it is my firm conviction, that our cause is in agreement with the Word of God, and the course of action marked out for this Society, is the only one likely to succeed in conquering and rooting out this vicious and criminal habit. But I leave arguments to others. Rather let me call upon the friends of Temperance, to mark this happy occasion of our first meeting, by increased zeal for the great cause of total abstinence. I have congratulated you upon the completion of this building, as a noble effort; but I do not think that language, as if we had done all that was possible. No, my friends, we have done more—here is the Hall of our assembling. Here we may store our trophies, but our rest is not here; we have only girded on our armour, let us not boast; the world is our battlefield, and we can only prevail by the most persevering energy. Remember, our foes are many, a world of pride, a host of prejudices, and the clamours of selfishness are opposed to us; while the cravings of disordered appetites and vicious habits disturb us, within are fightings and without are fears. We may become the subject of ridicule; the proud may scorn us, power may frown upon us, and wealth look coldly upon us, whilst even poverty may shrink from us; if our touch was pollution, but nevertheless, our principle is truth, and our trust is, that it must sooner or later prevail.

Now, I am only concerned, that since our cause is so good, we should not create a prejudice against it by mismanagement or ill-regulation and. We have before been told that our great object is to influence public opinion, and this, I think, not by convincing arguments, so much as by awakening what has been well called the public conscience. This is the real avantage by which our principle is to gain the heart of the multitude, and to influence its moral condition.

For it is the public conscience which we must arrest from the start; the force of argument, the convincing nature of the evidence of public sin. She is our ally, our friend, our most efficient ally. She can speak to command attention,—she only when Christian principle is wanting, can restrain the wild rage of human passion, or the excesses of habitual and national sin. The sympathy of man with man is shown in nothing more strongly, than in the moral sentiments.

Look at the immense influence exercised over the public mind in England, by the appearance of Kossoff, the victim of Austrian tyranny and oppression; it was not the power of his argument, the splendour of his eloquence, but it was the simple statement of his startling history—the unstudied tale of his country's wrong and wretchedness, that touched the chord of a nation's sympathy, and stirred to its depths the sensibilities of the entire people.

We look upon the victim of slavery, the abominable traffic in African Slaves, obtained by good men in Great Britain 30 years ago. The men who carried on that movement would have been weak indeed without this mighty ally. Yet, weak as to numerical strength; but strong in right principle, they directed their efforts to awaken the moral sense of the community, to the end, that not a soul pronounces a sentence of condemnation against the system, not as an expedient or defective political institution, but as a great public wrong.

And now, in conclusion, let me say emphatically, that our great object is to raise our fellow-men from the degradation and tyranny of drunkenness; we desire he should live as becometh one, who, like ourselves, hath an immortal soul. The Bible tells us, no drunkard shall enter the Kingdom of Heaven, and seeing about us thousands, who by their conduct set this precept at defiance, and either drink themselves, or help others to drink, we call upon neither to touch, taste, or handle Alcholohic drink, and we call upon all who have benevolent feelings towards their fellow men, to come and do likewise. We often speak of these things and commonly rebuke each other for not doing so. Oh, let us not be afraid to rebuke the poor drunkard to take your pledge, but who should I do it? I don't drink.

But, my friends, as prevention is better and easier than cure, a little more reflection may lead you to see, that even supposing you may never fall into the dreadful vice of excessive drinking, you may, by your present habit, be the means of encouraging others who have less self-control to drink, and by degrees to fall victim to intemperance; such cases, indeed, are too frequent. We maintain, that as drunkards have all come from the ranks of the moderate drinkers, we may rightly call upon moderate men—Christian and patriotic, to see the evil they are perpetrating, and to join us as teetotalers, in the benevolent design of saving their fellow-men from the vice of intemperance.

In doing this, we must be very careful to avoid all which can interfere with that work. If, through the excess of our zeal, we use strong language, or rebuke with the exact truth,—if we are dictatorial, violent or overbearing, we defeat our own aim. Let us then be very careful to avoid this error, and while it is impossible perhaps, to escape the hostility of some classes of our fellow men, let us be sure, at least, we do not deserve it by our conduct.

I know my friends, it is hard to like the man that tells us of our faults, and it is also difficult to avoid disliked him whose principles are a perpetual reproach to us. Such is our nature, and we like beggars like, we are apt, despite the blessed teaching of our common Christianity (embodied in our Rules), to meet with hate and scorn with score. My Brethren, then, there should not be, and as our Order has admitted principles that are to be found only in the Gospel, let us in this instance continue to draw our strength, and courage of acting from the same blessed source.

I have said, and again repeat, that I have no fears respecting the ultimate triumph of this principle. The Truth must prevail. I have many see obstacles like lions in the path, but let us advance without fear, they are chained by a power that is ever ready to help on the feeble in the path of duty. We want to bring in upon the present corrupt state of society, the light of this truth, and we shall prevail, but not without opposition; for just as men shrink from letting the morning Sun shine upon a scene of mighty dissipation, and find it pure poison to their eyes, so are we accustomed to the glare of artificial light, to the truth of total abstinence in its simple beauty, strength, and unconquerable, when its beam first pierces through the atmosphere of worldliness and self-indulgence, by which we are surrounded.

I cannot say with one who is just now attracting much notice, "where I stand, follow me;" for neither my health nor my domestic position would permit me to place myself in such a position amongst the Sons of Temperance, as would authorize this language; but I can point you to members of our Grand Division, whose conduct and seal would reflect credit upon any cause, and whose self-diligence, by which they have known long enough to admire and emulate. With such men in the front, wherever they may lead, we are safe to follow.

And now, Brethren, what shall I more say; as an old sailor and servant of the Queen, let me say a word to the Seafarers and Sailors. I know what drink is, and sometimes a time when I felt a great misfortune, that I could not drink as much as others without suffering; many a time my head has ached from nights of smoking and drinking. I often when I look back upon that time, and remember how many gallant spirits of those of my comrades, I have seen ruined, and wonder at that moray which has permitted me to escape.

It may, perhaps, be useful here, to take a passing glance at the general character of the old economy of education amongst us, with its

defects, dulness and drudgery. Nothing is more obvious to common experience, than in order to obtain a good article a corresponding price is the necessary stipulation. This axiom holds good throughout all the ramifications of society. The merchant and mechanic are the true justice of the principle, and press its importance on the attention of every class.

But nothing is more evident in this fact, with respect to most of our District Schools. Cheap school houses, cheap furniture, cheap books, cheap teachers, and, indeed, cheap everything which related to a majority of the schools, has been the motto by which our old system was regulated. No adequate provision was made either for the salaries of competent teachers or for furnishing the necessary accommodations for convenience and comfort in the schools, and yet a full amount of benefit has been unwisely expected from them. The truth is, Mr. Editor, we have been "expecting to reap what we sowed not," and there is little room, or the whole, to make up for the loss.

I am aware, Sir, that the insufficiency of many of our District Schools is attributed to the incompetency of the Teachers. They are expected to work miracles at the present time. They are to make the brick at any rate, whether they are to be furnished with the straw for that purpose or not, is supposed to be of little consequence. They are to perform impossibilities, which are not expected of any other class in the genus homo. For example, they are to teach Geography without maps—Writing without proper pens and paper—Reading from books of every possible variety in the same class—cool themselves in Summer the best way they can—and when we sowed not, and there is little room, or the whole, to make up for the loss.

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I am aware, Sir, that the inefficiency of many

100

House in Committee on

Mr. A. F. Grimes, Secretary of the Admimistration of Criminal Justice, Mr. Halland will move for leave to introduce a bill to make the division line of Lots 66 and 63.

to a class of unfortunate persons who were poor, in circumstances, and had no one to care for them. The author, however, did not mean to say that all the inmates of this institution were poor. And, indeed, there were many rich ones.

had been scarcely comprehended by the members of the government, but when it was proposed to expand the navy and build new ships, there was a general opposition.

30

the dominant pattern of the social class by him (Mr. G. H. Morris) in setting money, or at the rate of 7/- 10/- current-day, is far above average, though the former is about as common as the latter. The distribution of one-half of one-half, which applies to the lower classes, is to be accounted for by the fact that the lower classes have a higher rate of saving than the upper classes. This distribution was quite similar to that of the upper classes, which shows that the upper classes have a higher rate of saving than the lower classes. The distribution of one-half of one-half, which applies to the lower classes, is to be accounted for by the fact that the lower classes have a higher rate of saving than the upper classes.

HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 27, 1852.

The Mail had not arrived when we went to press. We have not been able to insert an article on Education, intended for this paper, and several communications, in consequence of the sickness of one of our workmen. The Report of the Mutual Fire Insurance Company, will appear in our next.

We have been furnished by the Reporter to the House of Assembly with the Debates in full to Saturday evening.—We give in to-day's paper as much of them as our space will permit.

The Annual Meeting of the Juvenile Church Missionary Association, was held on Monday Evening, in the Infant School Room. The Secretary stated the funds to be as follows:

From Monthly Collections of Pence, in the Sunday Schools, £8 2 0
Collected amongst the Members of the Church, 17 19 5
Total. £26 1 5

Showing an increase of £15 on the sum collected last year. Several gentlemen addressed the Children, and much interesting information was given concerning the present labours and future prospects of the Parent Society, and we trust that the kind and liberal way in which the Juvenile Collectors have been received by the elder members of the Church, will encourage them to continue steadfast in this good work so auspiciously begun.

On Sunday morning, a little before sunrise, a fire was discovered on the premises of the Hon. George Cole, in Kent Street, bursting from a building used as an Oat Kiln; the position of the building was such that had a strong wind been blowing from the North or Northwest, the whole of the extensive establishment must have been consumed—providentially there was a dead wall, and by the aid of the Engine together with a large Reservoir of water on the premises, the fire was confined to the building in which it originated; a small stable adjoining the Kiln which was also burnt, together with a valuable Race Horse and two Durham Calves.

SUPREME COURT.—The last four days of the Term were occupied exclusively with the trial of an ejectment between The Trustees of the Earl of Selkirk and one Euchelin Martin. The issue of the cause being the right of an Occupant to land gained from the Proprietor by possession without colour of title—a question upon which, a judicial decision has never been expressly given in this Colony—considerable interest was excited amongst the partisans of the defendant, as well as several other settlers similarly situated.

After proof of the Lessor of the Plaintiff's documentary title to the fee simple of the land—which was made to appear very clear—the defendant set up an adverse possession in himself as to part, and in Mr. Alexander McLean, formerly a member of the Assembly for the district of Belfast, as to the remainder of the *Locus in quo*. Mr. McLean claimed possession in right of one Nicholson, to whom it was alleged Earl Selkirk's agent had about some years ago agreed to sell the land. Numerous witnesses were examined on the question of possession, some of them asserting the possession, to have always continued in the Plaintiff his agents and Tenant; while others asserted it to have been during the same time in Nicholson and subsequently McLean. The learned Judge in expounding the law to the Jury directed them that the defendant could only hold so many acres of the *Locus in quo* as it clearly appeared in evidence he had cultivated or held under fence for twenty years past; and with respect to the residue of the *locus in quo*, the Plaintiff could not re-occupy, if they were satisfied upon the whole evidence that he had been dispossessed by Nicholson and McLean. The effect of adverse possession set up in defence by a person let in as a purchaser being master of law, the learned Judge withheld it from the Jury leaving the fact of possession alone for their consideration. The question of law, he stated was a highly important one, and must be determined, he said, at a future stage of the case if a verdict was given in favour of the defendant. The Jury found their verdict for the defendant. We understand the question of law is to be argued upon a motion for a new trial to be made in Easter Term next.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—On Saturday, the 10th instant, a melancholy occurrence took place at the house of Mr. Alex Campbell, Pier Jacques, Lot 8. It appears Mr. & Mrs. Campbell were absent from home for a very short time, and during their absence, three little girls of the respective ages of 7, 5 and 2 years, were left alone, who began to amuse themselves by running round in a circle until they became giddy, when they fell on the floor, near the fire, and the fire communicating with their clothes, immediately enveloped them all in flames. When the mother returned home, the child five years of age was dead, the elder survived but two hours afterwards—sufficently long to acquaint her afflicted mother of the way in which the accident occurred. The youngest we understand lingered for a few days, when death terminated her sufferings.

Mr. WILLIAM COOPER's letter came too late for this week's insertion.

LATEST NEWS FROM CALIFORNIA.
Extracts from two letters from individuals who left Charlottetown in the Brig Fanny, in the fall of 1849.

One of them writes, the natural resources of the soil is all a humbug. For one acre of land fit for cultivation there are a thousand totally unfit; nor can it be cultivated in any shape, there being no soil to support vegetable life, especially in the mining district. The hills have the appearance of the subsoil of P. E. Island, six feet below the surface. I have been up the San Joaquin, which has a beautiful appearance. The trees are at regular distances, a person would think they had been planted—about forty yards apart; but this is all flossed in the winter season. I have been up the San Joaquin, which is thought to be the prettiest place in all California; it is a dead level plain of some considerable extent between the mountains, and has a fine appearance, but is wanting in trees to make it beautiful. The grass when I was there, was about eight inches high; the hill is rich but must be watered in summer to raise a crop. Wages are coming down in the city, carpenters, \$6 to \$8 per month, labourers, from \$4 to \$6, \$50 to \$60 per month, and friend; but employment is hard to get. "Tis madness for a man to think he will realize in one year as much as will pay his passage here and home again, and have a little overplus; he will be miserably disappointed. I have no hesitation in saying, that a steady man, if he can content himself to remain here for a number of years, will make as good a better living than in Prince Edward Island."

Another of them says: "I am longing to get home once more, where I can enjoy good society. I must say, I feel a great desire to set my foot on the shore of P. E. Island; I cannot tell whether I shall go to the mines or not. This winter apparently will be much the same as the last; there has been no rain as yet to do any good to the miners, and to take the mining districts from North to South, the miners are averaging not more than three dollars a day each. It is true, there are some few who make something handsome, but they are few indeed. I knew a company of Kentucky men numbering 30; 20 of them are gone home; the most that any one of them had when leaving was not more than \$400; some of them I am intimately acquainted with. And 30 or 30 of another company, working near me last winter, could not make their board and had to go in debt, leaving in the Spring, in the same way, and to my certain knowledge, have not paid any thing yet."

Writing to his wife, he says: "I would not have you come here, if any man would give me half of California, for it appears to me, you would be ruined both in body and soul for ever."

After singing, and a short "for the Spirit of God to rest knees and led a young man mad. Next followed a young centre of the pond, amid the scene a beautiful Dove hopefully librated on the ice, and from the administrator and the minister remarked, the shape of a dove!! It was such incidents we overwrought religious life. Indeed Kenosha the time when the Jordan, and God set a seal (N. H. Mirror).

Died,

At Argyle shore, Lot 30, on the 10th inst. after a long and languid illness, Sarah, second daughter of Mr. John McDougall, in the 20th year of her age.

At Canso Cove, Lot 65, on the 25th inst. Mary, infant daughter of Mr. Cosie McEachern, aged 16 months and 21 days.

On Saturday the 2d instant, Mr. JAMES MACLAREN, of蒙古 River. [This was erroneously noticed in the Gazette, of the 13th inst., in the name of MCLEAN instead of MACLAREN.]

Passengers.

In the Ice Boat to Cape Tormentine—Capt. Hooper & Hatfield, Messrs. Duncan and Archibald McEwen, for California.

In do., on her return—W. B. Dean, Esq., Capt. Weatherby & Ireland, Mr. Hastings.

METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL,

For the week ending January 24, 1852.

BAROMETER.			THERMOMETER.		
Highest (20th.)	Lowest (19th.)	Mean.	Highest (21st.)	Lowest 20th, 21st	Daily Mean.
30.38	29.34	30.02	31.5	-10.7	10.1

WIND AT 9 A. M.			WEATHER.		
Jan.			Bliss sky, till 4, p. m.; then overcast.		
Su. 18	W.N.W. moderate breeze.		Overset, hazy and snow.		
Tu. 19	N.E. light		Cloudy; light passing clouds, 9		
We. 20	W. fresh		to 15, a. m.; slight aurora in the evening.		
Th. 21	S.E. do.		Overset; blue hazy sky, 1 to 3, p. m.; snow after 3, p. m.		
Fri. 22	N.W. strong		Overset and snow; blue sky, 8 to 5, and after 10, p. m.		
Sat. 23	W. moderate		Blue sky; overset, p. m., till 7; light snow, 3 to 7; aurora in the evening.		
Sun. 24	W. fresh		Overset, till 8, p. m.; then blue sky; hazy and snow, 3 to 6, p. m.; slight aurora in the evening.		

N. B.—The Three Tides, which had been open since the 8th inst., closed again on the 16th.

Charlottetown Markets.

Exchange 50 per cent. on Sterling. SATURDAY, Jan. 24, 1852.

FROM	TO	FROM	TO
Beef, (small) pr. lb.	2 1/2	Wood,	1 0
do. by quarter,	2 1/2	Ham,	0 0
Pork,	2 1/2	Barley, per bushel,	2 6
do. (small)	0 4	Oats,	1 4
Butter,	2 1/2	Wheat,	0 0
Lamb, per lb.,	2 1/2	Timothy Seed,	1 0
Veal, per lb.,	2 1/2	Carrots,	0 0
Butter, (fresh)	1 0	Turkeys,	3 0
do. by the tub,	0 8	Eggs, per dozen,	0 0
Cheese,	0 6	Fowls,	0 6
Flour, per lb.,	0 11	Day, per ton,	0 10
Oatmeal, per lb.,	0 12	Sheep, per ewe,	1 0
Short-Hair, per lb.,	0 12	Tallow,	12 0
Smashings, per lb.,	0 8	Homespuns, per yd.,	3 0
Lard,	0 8	Chickens, per pair,	0 0
Ducks, each,	0 0	Apples, per bush.	0 0
Partridges,	0 6	Rabbits,	0 4
Geese,	1 0		
Beets, per bush.	0 0		

GEORGE LEWIS, Market Clerk.

POST OFFICE.

THE Mails for Georgetown will be made up at this Office every Tuesday morning at 9 o'clock, instead of Monday morning, as heretofore.

THOMAS OWEN,
Postmaster General.

January 26th, 1852.

OFFICE REMOVED.

THE Subscriber has removed his Office from Deshayes's Buildings, to DENNIS'S BUILDINGS, Prince Street, near the Temperance Hall.

JOSEPH HENSLEY,
Charlottetown, Jan. 23, 1852.
Attorney-at-Law.

Valuable Business Stand to Let.

THE subscriber offers to Rent the DWELLING HOUSE, STORE, and other Premises now occupied by him, and situated on the corner of Water and Queen-street, comprising one of the most eligible situations for business in Charlottetown. Also offers to Rent the Wharf connected with the same property.

THOMAS B. TREMAYN.

January 26, 1852.

J. N. HARRIS,
HAS OWN HAND FOR SALE,

CANADA Flour, superior quality.

Labrador Herring No. 1, prime article, barrels and half barrels.

Macaroni, Fresh Fish, Half barrels.

Holland Gin, Molasses, Cod Oil, Looch, Pepper,

Pistons No. 1 Soap, Huts, Hams, Vinegar, Glass,

Fustic, Logwood, Mineral black Paint, Copperas,

Tobacco, Cabin Biscuit, Salt, Bricks.

FURNITURE in variety—Sideboards, Dressers, Cupboards,

French and other Bedsteads, Stretchers, "bird's Crib, Feather Beds

Bolsters and Pillows, Mattresses, Pembroke, Kitchen and Bedroom

Tables, set Dining, Tables, Commodes, Shower Baths, Chests of Drawers, Washstands, Servers, Liquor Cases, Looking Glasses,

Rocking, Nursing, Arm, Child's and other Chairs; Office Desks & Seats, Portable Library, Desk, Floor, Stove, Room, Paper,

Clocks, Argand and other Lamps, Globe Lamp, Glasses, Bedsteads,

Bottle Backs, preserve Jars, Clothes Horses, Brooms, Whisks, &c.

Kitchen Ranges, Cooking and Franklin Stoves, Kitchen Fire Iron, Frying Pans, Fenders, Fire Pots, Roasting Spit, Dutch Oven, Ironing.

Shingles, Laths, Hardwood and other Lumber, Shingle making

Machines, Threshing Machine, Raze Grinding Machine, Iron Ploughs, Horse Rakes, new and old, Window shades, Window Sashes and Frames, Show Doors, large Shop Windows, large Beam and Seales, Patent Jack Screw, Ladies' Side Saddle, Lot Empty Bottles, &c.

A schommer's Mansail, Jib, Anchors, and some sailing and running Rigging.

Charlottetown, January 24, 1852.

SW.

DRUGS & MEDICINES!

THE Subscriber offers for Sale, on reasonable terms, a large and varied assortment of

GENUINE DRUGS & MEDICINES,

Lubin's, Delorix's and Rigg's English and French

PERFUMERY;

PICKLES, OILS AND DYE STUFFS;

PAINTS, OILS AND DYE STUFFS;

besides a general Stock of Fancy Articles, Confectionery, Spices, Cake flavouring, and all the Toilet requisites in use.

S. P. TOWNSEND'S GENUINE SARSAPARILLA,

(for Sale to Dealers at the New York price.)

JAMES GILLIGAN.

January 26, 1852.

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Poetry.

LOVE IN HIS YACHT.

As sailing down life's sunny streams,
Young love was gaily sitting,
In pleasure's gondola of dreams,
And joy was in the helm.
His colour'd lips the rainbow hues,
But far more fitting,
His caress was scented him
By the spider's film;
His raking masts, his bow and shaft—
The pennant was his handiest;
The cordage was the true-love knot;
The prows his wing o'ersay;
His sails were filled with victim's sighs,
Which wafted him along the tide;
But how he laughed to find them all
Blow different ways.

For some into the wished-for port
Of Hyrcania had won him:
While now who'd long been anchored there
Would once more tempt the son;
Prodigies long who scorned his power and pride,
Most fondly now would smile at him,
And proud hearts once so boasted free
His slaves would be;
Some lips which long had lost all charm,
For aught but scandal's flattery,
Sent him a retining kiss!
But Love refused the fee.
Yet if my smile, my own loved one,
By chance had caught the traitor's eye,
He'd owned his cynic was there,
And steered by those.

THE TEMPTER.

When man was first in Paradise,
And angels to him came,
The tempter with his hollow words
Brought blight upon his name;
But came no more in serpent guise,
Lest men should know his sin;—
Ah me! the Tempter changeth,—
The temptation is the same!

The fruit that grew in Paradise,
Or that mysterious tree,
Was not for human taste to take,
Nor could man's eyes see;—
Twas then the fruit—but now the cup—
Whose prize his dole proclaim:—
Ah me! the Tempter changeth.—
The temptation is the same!

He comes, an angel bright,
And with him brings the cup;
And smiles to stand at the right hand
Of those so apt it up!
Bright visions dance before the eyes;—
The pleasure hides the shame;—
Ah me! the Tempter changeth.—
The temptation is the same!

He goes, as goes a fiend of hate,
Where'er his work is done,
And leaves behind the saddest sight
That's seen beneath the sun;—
The wreck of many a noble heart—
Offering—genius—fame;—
Beware! the Tempter changeth,—
The temptation is the same.

Varieties.

SMOKING IN 1851.—Among the articles of traffic which were most demanded during the Exhibition, the cigarette have taken the lead. It would be difficult to say how many millions have been sold. The run on real Havana was so great, that they were called for much faster than they could be made. The smoking mania has now become a universal epidemic. Of all intolerable street nuisances this is the greatest, and ought to be resisted by every true-born Briton who has a spark of patriotism or independence left. The very atmosphere in redoubt of the odious weed. If you meet thirty men, they have, on the average, twenty cigars or pipes among them. From the poor and the heavy dragoon, down to the butcher's boy, and the omnibus end, there is scarcely an exception. A leading medical practitioner, at Brighton, has recently given a list of ten cases of patients, recommended by him, which exceed under his name knowledge with the last six months. Then, the expense is ruinous. Many young men smoke eighteen cigars per diem, besides what they give to their friends. Not long ago, I heard an inveterate smoker, whose entire income could scarcely have amounted to three hundred a year, declare, that his cigars alone cost him one hundred and fifty. He drew the long bow, of course; but if fifty was the truth, it was bad enough. A curious phase in the disease is the taste for short, dirty pipes, black with age, use and ambition, which has crept in lately. Every third dandy you meet has one of these in his cheek. The cutty and the cigar had divided reign. Skilled speculators, during the last year, have been buying up great loads of these indigenous products, which they sold again in London, at enormous prices. The peculiar aroma, so much esteemed, is only to be met with in specimens of the *dunder*, which have passed through many mouths in successive generations, and have become family relics. Even in Boston, in the United States, in the land where, according to some naturalists, children are born with lighted cigars in their mouths, there is a law against smoking in the streets, and penalties inflicted on the offender. With all our respect for our transatlantic brethren, and their matchless energies, we scarcely expected to receive from them such a lesson in refined civilization.—*Dublin University Magazine*, for November.

RELIGION OF THE DOG.—The following original anecdote of Burns, is in a work, entitled "The Philosophy of the Seas," by Rev. Henry Duncan:

"I well remember with what delight I listened to an interesting conversation which, while yet a schoolboy, I enjoyed an opportunity of hearing in my father's house, between the poet Burns and another member of the family. Burns was asked the question with all the ardor and kindly feeling with which the conversation of that extraordinary man was so remarkably imbued. It was a subject well suited to call forth his powers; and when handled by such a man, not less suited to interest the youthful fancy. The anecdote by which it was illustrated have long escaped my memory; but there was one sentiment expressed by Burns with his characteristic enthusiasm, which, as it threw a new light into my mind, I shall never forget. 'Man,' said he, 'is the God of the dog.' He knows no other; he can understand no other; and see how he worships him! With what reverential awe he crooked his head, and with love he looked up to his master. His whole soul was wrapped up in his God; and the powers and faculties of his nature are devoted to his service; and these powers and faculties are exalted by the intercourse. It ought just to be so with the Christian; but the dogs put Christians to shame."

REMARKABLE PASSAGE.—The packet ship *Staffordshire*, Captain Brown, of *Train's* line, from Boston, December 10th, arrived at Liverpool on the 20th, after a splendid passage of fifteen days—one of the shortest ever made.

THE WAY THEY SETTLE TOWNS IN CALIFORNIA.—A Sacramento paper says, that within twenty-four hours after the first great rush to the spot, a town, a little distance removed, was surveyed, mapped, graded, streets, squares, &c., and in forty-eight days afterwards, it contained a number of stores, taverns, boarding-houses, hotels, gambling-houses, with houses and billiard-tables, and all the usual establishments found in the inland towns.

AN AVALANCHE.—On Thursday last, an avalanche took place in Boston, the snow being precipitated from Trinity Church upon a portion of Thorndike building, by which about \$1400 worth of glass was destroyed. A large stock of silks in Chandler & Co.'s store was also much damaged.

FINANCES OF NEW YORK CITY.—From Mayor Kingland's speech, it appears that the amount to be levied, in the coming year for the city and county purposes is \$2,400,000; and the whole amount for city, county and state is \$3,500,000.

Tea, Tobacco, Apples, &c.
THE Subscribers has received from the United States, and offers for sale (WHOLESALE), at the lowest Market rates, at the Store Head of Pownal Wharf, the following

GOODS:

TEA, TOBACCO, RAISINS,
Rum, Soap, Sugar, and Molasses,
Apples, Quinces, Onions,
Fiblets, Walnuts, Almonds,
Leather, Bread, Lemons,
Cigars, Stoves, (Cooking, Franklin and Close),
Pickles, Buffalo Robes, Fals and Brooms,
Wool, Cards, Sleighs, Water and Water Crackers,
Soda, Sugar, Wine, Butter and Water Crackers,
Pepper, Spice, Sponges, Candles, Lemon Syrup,
Ground Pepper, Cassia, Pineapple, Ginger,
Coffee, Chocolate, Sardines,
Ground Logwood, and Redwood,
Salterata, Steel Grain Scops,
Rice, Oakum, Bright Varnish,
Spirits Turpentine, Resin, Pitch, Tar,
&c., &c., &c.

S. C. HOLMAN.

November, 14, 1851.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!

Extensive importation of
FALL GOODS,
NO. 3.

QUEEN STREET, NEAR THE QUEEN'S WHARF.

J. W. C. DECHMAN,

HAS received his large and extensive supplies of Fall and Winter GOODS, which he will offer to the Public for inspection. The Store is now fully selected expressly for this market, and open to the season. The attention of purchasers is respectfully invited to the following staple Goods:

Blue, black, brown, invisible green and mixed Cloth; Beavers; Whitey and Buffalo, a new article for Ladies' and Gentlemen's wear; Tweds, Duskeens, Cassimeres, and Satinets; Printed Delaines, Cashmeres, Coburgs and Orleans; Gals and Tweed Cloakings; black and colored Silk, Plush and Velvet; Bonnet and Cap Ribbons; Laces, Edgings and Blue Quiltings; Chemisees, Sleeves and worked Collars; Crochet Caps; Children's, Ladies', Gaiters; Lamb's wool Vests and Pantaloons; Woolen and Cotton Hosiery; Silk, cloth, cashmere and French Kid Gloves; a large assortment of Knitted Goods; Woollen and Knitted Cotton and woolen Druggist, Hair Cloth and Door Mats, in great variety; white and grey Cottons; Melshins; striped and Regatta Shirtings; Linen, Hollands and Grass Cloths; watered Moresnes; worsted Table Cloths; white and brown Linen do.; printed Oil Cloth do.; white and colored Stays; Silk and Beaver Buttons; trimmed and plain Bonnet Shapes; Silk Neck Ties; Veils; Flowers; Linings; Silk and Cotton Umbrellas; Silk and Cotton Pocket Handkerchiefs; do. Neckers; Opera and Ariel Ties; Scarfs, Cashmere Mufflers and worsted Cravats; long and square

Woolens. Shawls in great variety;

Tent Dresses, Carpet Bags, colored Rail Road Wrappers; Flannels, Sashes, and Blankets; Patchwork; German Wool; black and white spotted Nett and Muslins; white and colored Shirts and Shirt Collars; varotted, cotton and India Rubber Braces; Satin, Spanish and Military Stocks; Elastic Sandallings; Towelling; Furniture and Venetian Cotton; Dress Buttons and Trimmings; Coat and Vest Buttons; Tailors' Trimmings, &c.; Cotton Warp, Wadding, Battings, Threads, Cotton Reels, Tapes, Worstad, Fringes, Furniture Bindings, &c. &c.

HAT, CAP, AND FOR DEPARTMENT.

A great variety of FUR CAPS, in South Sea Seal, Otter, Neutra, Hair, Seal, &c. Men's and Youth's Cloth, Satelite, Plush and Silk Gaze; caps; covered Hats; Sea'ne, &c. Gent's fashion-able Paris and New York Silk Hats; a splendid assortment of Fur, &c., &c. Mink, Marten, Grey Squirrel, Seal, Musquash & Beaver, Muff, Cuff and Visor. Buffalo Coats and Robes, Seal Skin Coats and Felt Warmers. A good article of Tea, Sugar, Marmalade, &c. &c. Terms, CASH.

N. B.—The highest prices paid for all kinds of FURS, such as FOXES, MARTEN'S, MINK'S, &c. &c.

Nov. 18, 1851.

LONDON HOUSE.

JUST RECEIVED, at the LONDON HOUSE, FIVE CASES FANCY DRY GOODS, from London, comprising—Ladies' Mantles, in the newest style; Cloth embroidered Dresses; Alpha Choco, Poplin de Loire, Moissie Crossovers, Glacia Pomilia, and other Dresses; Habit Shirts; Camisoles in great variety; sewn and crocheted Collars; Ladies' Caps and Sleeves; Ribbons in the latest fashions, very cheap; Bonnet and Cap Shapes; Ribbons; a large assortment of kid and worsted Gloves; Berlin Wool, in every shade; shaded do.; black, shot, pink, white, and various colored Silk Velvets; fancy Crocheting; Hair Nets; Ladies' Stockings; black lace Falls; colored Veils; book, jacquet, cambric, lace, muslins, and other Muslins; plain, sprigged, and fancy Bobbinet; thread and cotton Edgings; Laces and Insertions; whisker Blonds, in variety; Artificial Flowers and Wreaths; Ladies' and Children's Feathers, very cheap; Cloak and Dress Trimmings and Buttons, in great variety, together with numerous other articles.

H. HASZARD.

Great George Street, Charlottetown, Oct. 27, 1851.

NEW IMPORTATIONS.

FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND UNITED STATES.

GEO. T. HASZARD has just received per packet "Caroline," part of his supply selected by himself, consisting of

A LARGE SUPPLY OF

BOOKS AND STATIONERY,

MAPS, ROOM PAPER, FANCY BASKETS,

TOYS, FLUID LAMPS,

BRUSHES OF ALL KINDS, CHEAP!

and a variety of other useful articles suitable for the Island.

The remainder, of his Books and Stationery purchased at the New York Trade Sales, is daily expecting.

Catalogues of the WHOLE OF HIS LARGE AND VARIED STOCK, will be ready for delivery as soon as the whole of his Goods have arrived.

Manchester and Glasgow House.

RECEIVED from Glasgow, and landing per Brig "Fernan," Gala Cloth and Cashmere Cloakings, long Wool Shawls, Mufflers, Osnaburgh, Ticking, &c.

D. WILSON.

Sept. 30, 1851.

NOTICE.

HALF Lot Number 26, the property of Messrs. THOMSON'S, of Belfast, Ireland. Notice is hereby given, that any person found trespassing in any way upon the unleased property of the above Gentlemen, will be prosecuted to the utmost rigor of the law, without distinction.

J. R. BOURKE, Agent,

January 13, 1852.

To the Tenants on Lots 9 & 61.

THE Subscribers living, by Power of Attorney, dated the 6th day of March, 1851, been appointed Agent to take charge of LOTS 9 & 61, in this Island, the Property of Lawrence Sullivan Esq., notices the Tenants on those Townships, that all rents, and Arrears of Rent, due on the said Property, are required to be paid to him forthwith, he alone being authorized to receive the same.

JAMES YEO.

Port Hill, April 9, 1851.

Fire Wood, Barley and Oats.

THE Subscribers begs to announce that in addition to his Stock of SADDLERY, received in the Fall, he has a Supply of

GROCERIES AND FISH.

He particularly requests those who are indebted to him by Note or Book Account, to come forward and settle the same early, as possible, to save trouble and expense; he will receive Due date to him in either Firewood, Barley or Oats, and will take the same payment for his Goods Trade.

The FIREWOOD must be delivered by the 1st of March next.

CHARLES SAUNDERS,

Charlottetown, Jan. 5, 1852. North side Market square.

Greatest improvement in Daguerreotype Art.

MR. HOBBS

WOULD respectfully inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of this place, wishing to procure a Miniature of themselves or friends, that they can obtain the most perfect that can be produced by this wonderful art, in a new and improved style, performed by no other Artist in North America, in a Stereoscopic Case, or Frame, for the extreme low price of \$1 to \$5, by calling at his Rooms at the corner of Queen and Market Streets, where he will remain for a few weeks only, before going to the Country.

Pictures taken from Books, Portraits, Daguerreotypes, &c., are well as from life, and warranted true to the original.

Pictures taken from Books, Prints, Cases, or common Cases.

Visitors are particularly requested to embrace the morning light.

Health not then, as opportunity shall present, to secure these mementoes of life, which, under the trying circumstances of a removal, are well worth the price to be paid.

As his stay here will be short, all will do well to avail themselves of an early opportunity to secure their Miniatures.

Satisfaction given, or no Charge!

P. S.—On hand, a variety of handsome Frames in Mahogany, Rosewood, and imitation Paper Mache and Crystal.

January 6, 1852.

Chairs, Cheese, Raisins, &c.

RECEIVED by the Subscribers, ex Euphrasia, from Boston, and for Sale at the lowest market rate.

200 Bundles assorted CHAIRS.

200 lbs. Superfine Canada FLOUR, Nov. inspection.

200 lbs. choice Porto Rico MOULSES,

15 do. bright Cuba do.

10 Hds. prime Porto Rico SUGAR,

10 do. bright Cuba do.

11 Bags Green COFFEE,

30 Barrels American PILOT BREAD,

150 Quaintale CODFISH,

50 Barrels NO. 1 WINE HERRINGS,

3 Boxes SOAP,

50 Boxes Bloom do., (new fruit.)

S. C. HOLMAN,

Store Head of Pownal Wharf.

Decr. 10.

RECENT IMPORTATIONS.

Sugar, Molasses, Flour, &c.

THE SUBSCRIBER has now in Store and offers for Sale

300 lbs. Superfine Canada FLOUR, Nov. inspection.

100 Pounds choice Porto Rico MOULSES,

15 do. bright Cuba do.

10 Hds. prime Porto Rico SUGAR,