, yours truly, ed) J. GAMIS.

OF CHRONIC RHEU-NG DISCHARGED AL INCURABLE. Mr. W. Moon, of the

that for years I was a matism, and was often its severe and painful that was recommended, the most eniment surined no relief whatever; rould be entirely broken to sar County Hospital, all treatment the Institution of the county of the county hospital, and I went in. I was then adpended to resume my occulderable period has elapsatever of the complaint, a liged Servant, ad) W. MOON.

CURE OF DROPSY, FOR EIGHTEEN

rms. Mr. G. Briggs, Chemist, wary 15th, 1853.

are in informing you of opey, recently efficied by Captain Jackson, of this topsy for upwards of eightent that it caused his hody lien, and water occurs as it a daily change of apparaistanting the various remeated are medical - mee consulted, he commenced entire your restrict attention to the agent.

FARMERS' JOURNAL, AND COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER

Established 1823.

Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, Wednesday, April 5, 1854.

New Series, No. 126.

Haszard's Gazetto.

GEORGE T. HASZARD, Proprietor and Published every Tuesday evening and Saturday mo Office, Scotta pide Queen Square, P. E. Island.

TERES—Annual Subscription, 15s. Discount for

TERMS OF ADVERTISING. For the first insertion, occupying the space of 4 lines including head, 2s.—6 lines, 2s. 6d.—9 lines, 3s.—12 lines, 3s.—2s. 6d.—16 lines, 4s.—2b. lines, 5s.—12 lines, 5s.—6d.—5 lines, 5s.—6d.—5 lines, 5s.—6d. foreach additional lines. One fourth of the above for each continuance. Advertisements saut without limitation, will be continued uptil forbid.

LAND ASSESSMENT.

Treasurer's Office, Charlottetown, P. E. Island,
January 14, 1854.

IN purenance of the Act of the General Assembly
of this Island, made and passed in the Eleventh
year of the reign of Her present Majesty, initialed
"An Act for lenying further, an Assessment on all
Lands in this Colony, and for the encouragement
of Education," and of an Act made in amondment
thereto, and passed in the Twelfth year of Her said
Majesty's Reign, initialed An Act to explain and
amend the present Act for the Assessment of Land,
and the encouragement of Education, and also of
an Act made and passed in the Fifteenth year of Her
said Majesty's Reign, initialed An Act for the
encouragement of Education, and to raise Funds
for that purpose by imposing an additional Assessment on Land in the said Island and on Real
Estate in Charlottetown and Common; and Georgement on Land in the said Island and on Real Bitate in Charlottetown and Common, and George

town and Common:

I do hereby give Public Notice that I have made
Proclamation,according to the terms of the said Acts, T do necesty give Faulte to the terms of the said Acts, of the undermentioned Town Lots, Common Lots, Water Lots., Pasture Lots, Islands, and parts of Townships in this Island, in arrears for the non-payment of the several sums due and owing thereon to Her Majasty, ander and by virtue of the first mentioned Act, viz:

ARCES.
AR 4172 11, 18, 17, 16, 20, 23, 24, 26, 28, 31, 32, 38, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 46, 47, 48. 40, 935 Bedford Bay Island,
41, 984 Savage Island,
42, 4424 Prim Islands,
43, 2416 Pownal Island,
44, 2809 Goose Island,
47, 1317 Sandy Island,
48, 921 Enmore Island,
First Hundred of Town Lots in Charlottetown,—
of No. A1.

of No. 41. scood Handred,—1-4th of No. 58. surth Hundred,—No. 40, 1-4 of No. 80. sture Lots in Charlottetown Royalty,—

and 1-3 of No. 238. No. Range, 4:of 8, 4 18, 4

16, 8 B, 13, 4 A,
16, 4 F,
Water Lota in Georgatown,—No. 10.
Pastere Lots in Georgatown Royalty,—No. 35, 186,
186, 188, 1-6 of 243, and 290.
Town Lota in Princetown:
No. 5, Row 2, Division 1, Lotter B.
1, do 3, do 5, do C.
8, do 4, do 1, do D.
8, do 10, do 1, do J.
4, do 2, do 3, do 5, do C.
8, do 4, do 1, do J.
4, do 2, do 3, do B.
3, do 5, do C.
8, do 10, do 1, do J.
4, do 2, do 3, do B.
1, do 7, do 1, do E.
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2, do 7, do 7, do 1, do 7, do

STEPHEN RICE, Treasurer.

MAILS. THE MAILS for the neighbouring Provinces, 2c. will be forwarded on and after the 15th December Instant via Cape Traverse and Cape Traversies.

They will be made up on that day, and every fol-owing Friday, at: 12 o'clock mon, and a mail for aging will be made up avery week at the same ime, and forwarded to Halfax. THOMAS OWEN, Postmanter General. General Post Office, Dec. 5, 1888.

TMB Mails for Georgetown Mails. one from mainder of the Winter and antifurther notice, be made up and forwarded every (Tuesday and Friday morning, at aims o'clock, instead of Mondays and

WARD ISLAND AN ACK OR 1854

AN EXHIBITION.

AN EXHIBITION AND SALE (for purposes connected with the Episcopal Church. Charlotte-town.) of fancy and seefal Ar icles, will (D. V.) take place at the Temperance Hall, on Wednesday, the 12th day of July neat. Contributions will be thankfully received by the following Ladies forming the Committee:

mmittee:

In: Bayfield, Mrs. D. Hodgson,

"Cumdall, "Hoberek,

"T. Desbrisat, "Jeneins,

"Firegerald, "E. Palmer,

"H. Hassard, "A. Yates.

" H. HASZARD, " A. " J. HENSLEY, lottetown, 7th March, 1854.

A CARD.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the Public, generally that he has commenced business as, a Commission Merchant and Auctioneer. At the corner of Queen & Sydney Streets, and hopes by promptness and punctuality to merit a share of their patronage.

ARTEMAS G. SIMMS.

CASH advanced upon articles left for Auc-

SMITH BROTHERS, Commission Merchants, NORTH MARKET WHARF, St. John New Brunswick.

N· S. Demill, Esq., Edward Allison, Esq.

NOTICE.

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

JOHN LONGWORTH.
Charlottetown, April 9th, 1853

NOTICE. A. L. Darsons having any legal demands against the A. Estate of the late William Hancock, of Carlottewn, Butcher, deceased, are requested to present the same, duly attented, within Three Calender Months from this date; and all Persons indebted to the Language of the Calender of the Cal

OFFICE REMOVED. THE Subscriber has removed his Office to his Dwelling House, lately occupied by Andrew Duncan, Esquire, at the corner of Prince and Water

JOSEPH HENSLEY. Charlottetown, 2d March, 1854. 6w

THE Subscriber having, by Power of Attorney, bearing date the 16th of January last, been appointed Agent for the Misses Stewart, of Charlottetown, in this Island, to take the management of their Property, on Township No. 18, hereby notifies all persons on the said Lot, indebted to the Misses Stewart, for Rent, Arrears of Rent, or otherwise, to pay the same forthwith.

Any person or persons found Trespassing on the said Property, will be presecuted to the atmost rigour of the Law.

CHARLES S. HUNT.

CHARLES S. HUNT.

Bedeque, March 12th, 1854. 4w

NOTICE. ALL persons indebted to the Subscriber are requested to settle their Accounts before the 1st of April next, as all accounts epon at that time will be left with an Attorney for collection.

EDWARD SAVILLE.

Gennd River, Lot 55, Feb. 22, 1854.

Carriages! Carriages! Carriages!
THE Subscriber, thankful for past favors, takes
this opportunity to inform his friends, and the
public generally, that he has removed to Green's
Stores, and will be prepared to farnish Carriages, of
avery description, at the shortest notice; and he hopes
by punctuality and good workmanship, to merit a
share of public patronage.

JOHN TODD.

EATING HOUSE. THE Subscriber has opened an EATING HOUSE in Mr. Smarden's buildings, opposite to the Market House, where DIANERS, SOUPS, TEAdid COPPEE can be had at the shortest notice.

ALEXANDER BRYSON.

N. B. A COOK WANTED. Dec. 28th, 1852.

Prince Edward Dispensary,

\*\*ERNT STREET, CHARLOTTETOWN,

\*\*Il's R. JOHNSON respectfully snaemes that

\*\*DRUGS, OHEMICALS,

and the various Official Peparations of the Medical
Colleges, and from a thorough practical knowledge,
obtained in first class Establishment, in England,
they feel warranted in claiming the confidence of the
public, which they will endeavour to retain by
miform personal attention and care.

\*\*B. A. R. J. prepare. Necliciones adapted to family,
requirements and the prevailing discoses of this
climate, and specially suitable for families who fire
distant learn Medical assistance.

Physicians Prescriptions and Family Receipes
activately disponsed, Medical Galvanism, Vaccination and the minor Surgical operations performed.

\*\*Hores and Cattle Medical Galvanism, Vaccination and the minor Surgical operations performed.

\*\*Hores and Cattle Medical Galvanism, Vaccination and the minor Surgical operations performed.

\*\*Hores and Cattle Medical Galvanism, Vaccination and the minor Surgical operations performed.

DINNER PARTY IN HIGH LIFE.

A German who accompanied the American Expedition to Japan, has written an account of his voyage, which is now in course of publication in the Augsburg Gazette, and enters more into details than any other narrative we have seen. The follo ing passage relates to a dinner party, which was given by the Regent of the Loo Choo Islands to the officers of the American Squadron:
"The hall, in which the feast was to be

"The hall, in which the feast was to be given, had been prepared at a few feet from the gates of the town. The arms had been stacked and the cannons muzzled. The crew received extraordinary rations of grog, whilst the officers repaired to the place assigned for the feast. The hall was divided into three apartments, of which the one in the middle contained four tables for the eminent personages. These tables one in the middle contained four tables for the eminent personages. These tables groaned under the weight of a remarkable quantity of small plates, filled with all kinds of eatables, quite encouraging to the ap-petite, and of a most delicious taste, but which were altogether too delicate for the maws of a hungry mariner. Tea was serv-ed in exceedingly small cups, which ser-vants were always of hand to fill; there was neither sugar nor milk in, but out of regard neither sugar nor milk in, but out of regard for us, they had provided some sugar candy. These were nothing but the pre-liminaries of the feast. The repast, properly so called, consisted of twelve kinds of soup, so called, consisted of twelve kinds of soup, which we were assured was in Japan considered to be a royal repast. It is the custom there to have feasts consisting of three, four, or nine soups or services, according to the quality of the guests; but a dinner of twelve soups was the ne plus ultra of the consideration they could show a stranger.

"The food was put in sexual rates of the

consideration they could show a stranger.

"The food was put in small plates of the size of a saucer, and consisted of different kinds of meat, fish, vegetables, and fried eggs; and, only think, there was a plate filled with the greater delicacy of all—dog's meat. Do not believe for a moment that the animals which are used for this purpose in the Japanese kitchen resemble in any respect European quadrupeds of the same name. They are delicate little puppies! fattened for this purpose from the most tender age; and I frankly confess, I have never eaten more agreeable or more succulent meat; the most fastidious epicure would have no fault to find with it.

would have no fault to find with it.

"With the tea, they served us with Jocky, a drink made of rice, and of a most delicious taste; but again without sugar. They poured it out of a pot placed on the table, and it was given to us in little Lilliputian cups, of the size of a thimble, made of China, which obliged us to get them filled up several times. This drink was not at all intoxicating; and I confess, for my part, I drank fifteen cups of it without feeling the slightest effect. It is quite remarkable, that all the meats are served up in very small quantities, but they are handed around so often that in the end one is satisfied.

"To eat these luxuries they had chopwould have no fault to find with it.

"To eat these luxuries they had chop-sticks on the table, a kind of sharp-pointed ebony stick, such as the Chinese use, which they hold between the thumb and the third Miscouche, February 22, 1854.

To Teachers.

WANTED a Teacher of the First or Second Values for the Lower Bedsque School. Apply to Alexander Hooper. managed to make up for our European awkwardness, by giving us spoons made of China, whilst they used the chop-sticks with great dexterity. Apart from these rather singular customs, in point of manners and refinement, there was nothing to complain of. Like all Oriental nations, the peculiarity of their tastes may at first strike us as rather out of the way; but we soon get accustomed to them, and, I believe, the American officers who accented of their American officers who accepted of their American others who accepted of their hospitality had no reason to regret the reception they met with. We returned to the ships, highly delighted with the civilities of these grandees of Japan; and although they gave us dog's meat to eat, no one-said he had an appetite of any other delicacy! Every one seemed to be satisfied.

Scene in Munich.—The number of female Prisoners is very small, in comparison with the men. At one particular washing-tub Prisoners is very small, in comparison with the men. At one particular washing-tub stood four women. Our conductor spoke to one of them, this being a sign to us to notice them. Two looked up, and fairly beamed with smiles—one, a tall and very handsome young girl, continued to wash away with downcast eyes. I felt a sort of delicacy in staring at her, her looks were so conscious and modest. A fourth, a fat, ill looking old woman, also, never looked at the visitors. The two who smiled had remarkably agreeable faces—one, with good features, and a very mild expression, the other, a small woman, and though with bloom on her checks, a certain sad, anxious expression about her eyes and mouth. Of which of these four women were we to hear a fearful tale related? The only one who had looked evil was the fat old woman. As soon as we were in the court, our conductor said, "Now,

what do you say about those women?"
"Three out of the four," we remarked,
"are the only agreeable faces we have
seen in the prison; and judging from this
momentary glance at their countemances,
we should say, could not be guilty of much
crime. Perhaps, the fat old woman may
be so; that tall young girl, however, is not
only handsome but gentle-looking." "That
tall young girl," replied our guide, "was
the one who, a year or two ago, murdered
her fellow servant, and, cutting the hody,
buried it in the garden. The little woman,
next to her, some two years since, murdered her husband; and the handsome kind,
motherly-looking woman who stood next
destroyed her child of seven years old.
The fat old woman is in only for a slight
offence. So much for our judgment of
physiognomy."

TITLES IN THE TURKISH EMPIRE.—The frequent use of the words, "Sultan,"
"Porte," &c, in the newspapers publishing accounts of affairs in Turkey at the present time, are erroneously understood by many

"The Sublime Porte" is the official title of the Government of the Ottoman Empire, and not the title of any officer of the government as many suppose it to be.

The Ottoman Emperor is called Sultan, or Grand Sultan, or Grand Seignior, according to the fancy of the persons speaking or writing. They all mean the same thing.

Pacha is the governor of a province, and according to the importance of his province, he is distinguished by one or two or three tails. Every Pacha has his own army in his own province, distinct from the grand army of the Empire. A Pacha with three tails has the power to punish with death any agent whom he employs, or any individual who seems to threaten the general safety.

LIFE OUT OF DOORS IN THE WEST INDIES.

The country-houses, for the three or four miles that we followed the road, are as near together as spacione grounds will permit, and they-seem hails for a world where there is no simpled on,—nobody to shut out, no reserve, and little or no privacy. I presume we saw every member of every houshold we passed, the fences are very ornamental, but quite open, and there is no vine or shrubbery between the house and road. The high foliage of tall trees is like a portico, under which we look, with no obstruction except their trunks like pillars far apart. The houses themselves are mostly of one every, with high and spacious apartments, and the windows are so large and the partitions inside so few, that we could see through them as through brideages. The ladies walking about in loose neglige, some with cups of coffee in their hands, some feeding the chickens and turkeys (which here are admitted into good society, rank as pets, and walk in the front of the house, or where they please), and some leaning indolently over the balustrade, talking to the negroes or watching the prasts of naked black children; but it so happened that he saw not one with a book in her hand. The gentlemen of almost every house seemed to be lounging on easy chairs under the portico, reading the newspapers. From the difficulty of preserving or raising grass in these latitudes, the grounds about the house are equivated, and this is an unpleasant contrast with the sumptuousness of the wooden architecture, the fence-posts crowned with vases, the gaudy colours and general air of magnificence only. Of comfort there is no sign—the climate doubtless rendering it unuccessary.—How much the English, by the way, owe of their perfection in conflort, to the compulsion of climate; and how much of the LIFE OUT OF DOORS IN THE WEST INDIES. it unnecessary.—How much the English, by the way, owe of their perfection in confort, to the compulsion of climate: and how much of the northern taste for privacy, unpromiscuousness, and hedge-about-inces is an unnatural and fastidious growth of excessive in-door life, are questions that occur to one, in looking at these people. To feel nebody's eyes, and be as unconnectous of observation as a bird, seems to be a universal result of the southern habits; as, to be nervously exclusive and social only by effort, seems a result of the northern.—A Health Trip to the Tropics, by N. P. Willis.

DRUNKARDS IN CHANCERY.

ORUNKARDS IN CHANCERY.

(From the Newbrasswick Free Press.)

We have just received a printed copy of the bill introduced by the Hon. the Attorney General—"to provide for the safe-keeping of habitual drunkards, and the prevention of the immoderate use of intoxicating drink." The latter part of the title of this bill is even apparently justified by nothing in the bill itself, unless the class of habitual drunkards which it describes being regarded as identical with those who indulge in the immoderate use of intoxicating drink. The line of demarcation between moderate drinkers and immoderate drunkards, he human skill can draw. The man who, it is said, attempted, the other day, to build a fire under the table, instead of in the grate, the Hon. Mr. Street and we shall agree, was unquestionably drunk—or mad. But a certain citizen of St. John, who recently signed the petition for a prohibitory liquor law, to ensure the passing of which he affirmed to Mr. Demill, he would gladly give £250, and, who, it is supposed, drinks, at lesst, the greater part of a pint of brandy every day of his life, would scarcely be regarded by the learned Attorney General as an immoderate man. Much less would he be deemed so who—after plenty of champagne, or other light wine, with his diner—possibly, a little mait liquor in preference to port, with his cheese,—a jolly full bottle, at least, after the removal of the cloth—and a cool glaes, or so, of brandy and water, and a cigar, as an appropriate termination of his reasonable if not ordinary indulgence,—should (From the Newbrunswick Free Press.)

COLONIAL LEGISLATUR

still be fit society for those whom he would entitle "the first ladies of the land." His broad, well cleared, or wooded acree—his credit at the bank—his strong box, full of bonds and mortgage—his money in both pockets—and instinctive keenness for the making of more—all prove that he is a very moderate, proper and gentlemanlike description of person.

But if, not having a head of stone, a leathern throat, as iron constitution, or extraordinary pecuniary resources, a man "shall, by excessive drinking, so spend, wante, or lessen, his centate, as thereby to expose himself or his family to want!"—then he shall come within the clutches of the projected law—he shall be deemed guilty of the immoderate use of intoxicating drink, shall be held to be, in other words, an habitual drunkard, and shall be dealt with as the bill provides.

And how is that! Will our readers believe us when we tell them! Is it that he shall be maintained at the expense of those who have been fattened and enriched by deliberately poisoning and impoverishing him, and othere such as he! Is it that he shall be compelled to give evidence, in order to their convetion and punishment—and shall be imprisoned until be does his duty in this particular! Brace up yourselves O! our readers! for an inevitable explosion of laughter, from which, however terrible, we hope you will recover in due time. The remedy is to be found in that place which the law commission—of which the Attorney Genral is a member—would utterly abolish—in—of all places on earth, that most unlikely place—the Court of Chancery!!

This bill—in brief—by the combined force of "Equity," tyranny, and live lawyers, sheriffs, constables, &c., &c., and "a commissioner," of course—will consign to the Lunatic Asylum, any poor wretch on whom its direful weight, after "inquisition" (eapiful word) may fall—all expenses to be paid from the unfortunate victim's estate and effects—so for as the some may extend.

We have only space to submit a question to our readers in view of the above. If those

may extend.

We have only space to submit a question to our readers in view of the above. If those, who immoderately use intoxicating drinks—identified in this bill with "habitual drunkards," identified in this bill with "habitual drunkarde," are to be turned over, after "inquisition," to the Court of Chancery, and the Lunatic Asylum; where in this world, or any other, can a litting place be found for the "safe keeping" of those contemuers of God and humanity who in cold blooded selfishness, and for sordid gain, produce such, disguised, and, degraded, specimens of their handiwork, and are chiefly answerable for the miseries these drunkards endure, and for the evils fley inflict and entail upon others!

The Judges of the Supreme Court of the State of Massachusetts have unanimously decided that the 14th section of the Liquor Law of that State is unconstitutional—as conflicting with the "Bill of Rights." As the judges do not question the right of seisure, when duly exercised, their decision with respect to the obnoxious section will enable the friends of the law to supply at once the required amendment. The judges have overruled another alleged objection against the law—"that it is unconstitutional, in so far as it directs the taking of private property for public use, without making compansation therefore, If the liquor (they say) be declared by law to be noxious, and be forfeited accordingly, the owner's right of property is divested by the judgment, and he can have no claim to compensation."

St. Nicholas Hotel.—The extensive

ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL.—The extensive additions to the St. Nicholas Hotel, New additions to the St. Nicholas Hotel, New York, commenced many months ago, have been completed. That hotel now has a front of three hundred feet on Broadway, and extends through to Mercer street, a depth of two hundred feet or more. It thus has entrances on Broadway, Spring, and Mercer streets, and contains six hundred rooms, including one hundred and fifty suites for iamilies. The aggregate length of the halls and corridors in this vast e lishment is said to be two miles! and two thousand gas burners are required to light the various departments. The whole number of servants employed is two hu and seventy-five.

The rage for annexation has taken a new direction, a resolution having been offered in the House of Representatives to request the President to enter into negotiations for the purchase of one or more of the Chincha islands. The immediate cause for this is islands. The immediate cause for this is the guano trade, in which, an impression prevails, there is a menopoly. The desire isto remove that monopoly, and the shortest way is supposed to be to acquire the islands. Verily, it is difficult to tell were we are to stop. This looks like taking hold of South America. stop. Thi

An EDITOR IN THE EAST.—Mr. George W. Kendall, the able editor of the New Orleans Picayane, is on his way to Europe with the intention of locating for a time at Constantinople, and watching from thence the course of the war.

It is curious to observe the changes that take place in national affairs. Not many years have gone by since England and Russin were cooperating together, hand in hand, against France, and still more recently Blackwood's Magazine seriously argued the policy of a combination of States, for the purpose of keeping France in check, as the common disturber of nations. And now, England and France are acting together against Russia, and Louis Napoleon, who has been so frequently denounced as the usurper, has been for months exerting himself to the utmost as a mediator between the Czar and the Sultan, Truly circumstances

wal of biler has been based of has

HASZARD

HOUSE

A Special Committee ting in the Legislative with respect to the we Act, passed last Seed to give in its report, being able to make an Act, are but slender, seet in principle, is too own purposes. It we revenue of Prince Edu revenue of Frince Edu menent system of Edu to its being free, be at probessive. All, how-is, from session to see rise as to the working of the effects of the amer stast perseverance in a pediments, a fair and catalished, of which t the benefit. In the m strongly to impress the the length and breadth quacy of the allowan statute, and stimulat means in their power. aware that each may taxed; and I have no and equally able are it always be remember pelled to contribute to they have children to those who have famil idea of rearing in igno take it into considere upon by a more potent impelled by a higher a care that the formation entrasted to neglige this last contingency labor is great and the the remaneration be a dent to require proof. is worthy of his hire, i labor which requires y ing, and is accompa serving of a higher re which is simply corpo ledge requisite to p ed, is not only also universally acte more liberal rate of w by his plan or under orer. What mus No man will become any possibility do be foot of the social sca no hope held out to h path. New, the peothey are suiting. In quently the more opu influential fathers an sufficient for the site of a the schoolmaster. N the schoolmaster. N difficult task; nay, w ter is properly and a would be so, if the w take it in hand—th come forward and m quantity of land; or, would at least abate cial a purpose. The grudge a sled load of course of a year or to might be got together legitimate claim upon and we would have t ties acting in this w would be responded to den, with an orcha would be a materia teacher, and add to that of the village will ple of Prince Edwar should keep pace o taxation, and look t tax, unless injudicio verished any posing it; least of a educating the rising trary, every pound it tined not only to be community, advance yielding an interest want proof? Comps highly educated peop Contrast the state of Henry VII,—the of Henry VII,—the and of printing,—wi of the causes that ha of America to their refinement, is the at by the people thems lent provisions unde people of Prince Eds the soil of your lat mind,—The harvest

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Reporter.

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Wednesday, April 5, 1854. HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. A Special Committee has been for some time sit-ling in the Legislative Library, collecting evidence with respect to the working of the Free Education Act, passed last Session, and either has or is about Act, passed last Session, and either has or is about to give in its report. Our hopes as respects their being able to make any great improvements to the Act, are but slender. The Act itself, however consist in principle, is totally inadequate to carry out its own purposes. It would require nearly the whole revenue of Prince Edward Island to establish a permanent system of Education that should, is addition to its being free, be at the same time sufficiently comprehensive. All, however, that the House can do, is, from eassion to easion, to institute similar inquiries as to the working of the present system, and note the officets of the amendments; and thus, by a constant perseverance in removing the obstacles and impediments, a fair and public road to learning may be eastabilished, of which the rich and poor may alike take the busefit. In the mean time, we would endeaver constilished, of which the rich and poor may alike take the benefit. In the mean time, we would endeavor strengly to impress the heads of families throughout the length and breadth of the lesland with the inadequacy of the allowance to teachers provided by the statute, and stimulate them to remedy, by every means in their power, this deficiency. We are fully aware that each may say, "I have been already taxed; and I have no idea of imposing upon myself an additional burthen, that others similarly situated and equally able are not compelled to share." Let it always be remembered, however, that all are compelled to contribute to the educational fund, whether they have children to send to school or not; and that these who have families which they cannot bear the they have children to send to school or not; and that those who have families which they cannot bear the idea of rearing in ignorance, or sending out into the world will has insufficient education, should seriously take it into consideration whether they are not called upon by a more potent voice than that of law, and impelled by a higher motive than compulsion, to take care that the formation of their children's minds is not entrasted to negligent or answorthy persons. That this last contingency must be the result, where the labour is great and the moral responsibility greater, if the remaneration be not in proportion, is too self-ovident to require proof. The maxim, that the laboure is worthy of his hire, is admitted by all; and that the fabor which requires peculiar talent, previous training, and is accompanied by mental exertion, is deserved of the serving of a higher rate of remuneration than that which is simply corporeal, and of which the knowledge bequisite to put it into operation is easily acquired, is not only universally acknowledged, but also aniversally acknowledged, but these who have families which they cannot bear the idea of rearing in ignorance, or sending out into the world wills un insufficient education, should seriously take it into consideration whether they are not called upon by a more potent voice than that of law, and insufficient education that of law, and insufficient is a higher voice than that of law, and insufficient is a higher voice than that of law, and

by his plan or under his direction; and yet Mr. Coles's by his plan or under his direction; and yet Mr. Colea's Act places a Teacher upon a level with a common laborer. What must of necessity be the consequence? No man will become a teacher of youth, who can by any possibility do better. He is fixed by law at the foot of the social scale; and, what is worse, there is no hope held out to him of rising, unless he quits the path. Now, the people themselves an do much, if they are willing. In the more settled, and consequently the more opalent districts, a number of the influential fathers and mothers should raise a sum sufficient for the purchase of ten or twelve acres of land, for the site of a house, garden and orchard for the schoolmaster. Nor would this, we think, be a difficult task; may, we have hopes that when the matdifficult task; nay, we have hopes that when the matter is properly and spiritedly entered upon—and it
would be so, if the women can be only persuaded to
take it in hand—that there are those who would
come forward and make a donation of the requisite come forward and make a donation or the requisite quantity of land; or, if not able or willing to do that, would at least abute greatly of the price for so benefi-cial a purpose. The land once procured, few would gradge a sled load of poles to help to fence it. In the cial a purpose. The land once procured, lew would grudge a sled load of poles to help to fence it. In the course of a year or two, the materials for an edifice might be get together; the parties would then have a legitimate claim upon the Legislature for assistance; and we would have that body hold out to communities acting in this way the assurance that the call would be responded to. A permanent house and garden, with an orchard, and a paddeck for a cow. would be a material addition to the income of a teacher, and add to his respectability, as well as to that of the village where it was situated. If the people of Prince Edward Island wish that the Colony should keep pace with other Colonies, they must exert themselves,—they must get over the bugbear taxation, and look the thing steadily in the face. A tax, naless injudiciously expended, never injured or impovershed any community, or the individuals composing it; least of all will a tax for the purpose of educating the rising generation do this;—on the conoducating the rising generation do this;—on the con-trary, every pound laid out for this purpose, is des-tined not only to be repaid within a short time to the community, advancing it, but after being so repaid, yielding an interest of incalculable amount. Do you yeating an interest of incidental amount. By year want proof? Compare the earnings annually of a highly educated people with those of an ignorant one. Contrast the state of the people of Britain in the reign of Henry VII,—the era of the discovery of America of Henry VII,—the era of the discovery of America and of printing,—with those of the present day. One of the causes that has raised the New England States of America to their present state of opulence and refinement, is the attention bestowed upon education by the people themselves, independent of the excellent provisions made by law. See to it, therefore, people of Prince Edward Island; while yes cultivate the soil of your lands, cultivate also the soil of the mind.—The harvest will be sure.

It did not require the publication of the leading arti-cle in the last Exeminer to convince us of the super-ficiality of the Editor's acquirements in knowledge that requires research or the exercise of judgment; but we confess that we had not the least iden that he was so profoundly ignorant of every thing relating to the tenure of land as he has in that article shown himself to be. We in a fermer article asserted that Mr. McEachen had a good qualification, arising from a freshold astate of inheritance, in fee simple, to his share of the estate left by his late father. The Exe-minar undertakes to contradict this. We give the paragraph entire (the italics are our own): calculate the Editor's acquirements in knowledge that requires research or the exercise of judgment; but we confess that we had not the least idea that he was a profoundly ignorant of every thing relating to the tenure of land as he has in that article shown himself to be. We in a fermer article asserted that Mr. McEachen had a good qualification, arising from a freehold setate of hearinance, in fee simple, to his share of the estate left by his late father. The Examiner undertakes to contradict this. We give the paragraph entire (the italics are our own):—

"In about, we doubt extremely if Mr. McEachen has any legil chim whitever upon the property in quantum. He was born about four months after the yearsety had become divisible. On the very day of Charles Steffschen's death, the widow and the children could have claimed their respective shares of the estate, and instead on its being divided amongst them. Where were Emanuel's share? In was not in existence, and of course not an inch of the counter could be conformable; so believe, to the less of Eng-chem arould be conformed by conformable; so believe, to the less of Eng-chem arould be conformable; so believe, to the less of Eng-chem arould be conformed by the course of the counter of the sature and instead on its being divided amongst them. Where were Emanuel's share? In the Danube no movement of importance had cocurred.

Nothing new from Asia,

land; and we know of nothing on our statute book which renders that law inoperative here."

land; and we know of nothing on our statute book which renders that law isoperative here."

The editor did well to any, in a previous part of the article, "We are no lawyer," and he might have added, totally unfit to be a legislator; for a man so thoroughly ignorant of the legal rights of individuals to real estate, is, we do not hesitate to assert, an improper person to be entrusted with the power of making laws capable of binding landed property. It is Mr. Whelan's opinion, that Mr. McEachen had no share in the inheritance, because he was born four months after his father's death. "Where was Emmund's share?" triumphantly exclaims he; and directly answers his ownquestion, "he was not in existence." Fortunately, however, for Mr. McEachen, the law is of a different opinion, and does recognize the existence of the unborn infant, and protects his rights; and no such division could have taken place; and the parties would have had to wait at least nine months before a wirl of partition would have been awarded. But the best of the joke—for one cannot treat it seriously, if he would—is, that "this arrangement would be conformable to the law of England," in Mr. Whelan's belief, and he knows of no statute of Prince Edward Island that renders that law—the law of England—inoperative. We should like to know how many people there are in Prince Edward Island, who have arrived at man's estate, and pretend to a knowledge of reading and writing, that are ignorant that in England the eldest son is the first of his father, and takes the whole of the real estate. Had it not been for the Island Act 21 George IIII, cap. 2, John been for the Island Act 21 George IIII, cap. 2, John been for the Island Act 21 George IIII, cap. 2, John been for the Island Act 21 George IIII, cap. 2, John been for the Island the content of the real estate. Had it not been for the Island Act 21 George IIII, cap. 2, John been for the Island the content of the real estate. that in England the eldest oon is the ster of his father, and takes the whole of the real estate. Had it not been for the Island Act 21 George III, cap. 2, John McEachen would have taken the whole 250 acres, subject only to his mother's dower; and on his decease without heirs, Charles would have become the possessor; and Emanuel would have been forced—as younger sons are by hundreds of thousands in England—to live by his own exertions. So much for Mr. Whelan. We cannot afford time nor labor to show the folly of his other misstatements in the same arti-

THE MAINE LAW.—A Lecture will be delivered in Temperance Hall, by Rev. Mr. Narraway, this evening, (Wednesday), to commence at half-past seven o'clock, on "The Legal Prohibition of the Traffic in Intoxicating Liquors."

MUTUAL IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION.—On Fri-day evening last 31st ult. Mr. Taylor delivered a highly pleasing and instructive lecture on Engraving. Engraving.
On Friday next, 7th inst. a member of the association will lecture on "The Origin of the American Revolution."

His Lordship the Bishop of the Diocese, having stated his intention of visiting the Island in the end of May, the Ecclesiastical Commissary respectfully invites the attendance of Church Members in Charlottetown, at the Infant School House, on Easter Monday, at 3 o'clock, p. m., to consult upon matters connected with his Lordships visit.

We have been obliged to leave out a part of the Legislative proceedings furnished us by the Reporter, to make room for the News by the English Mail.

We delayed our paper until this morning in order to give the News by the English Mail which arrived last night.

Legislative Summary. HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, SATURDAY, April 1. TEMPERANCE LECTURE.

The Hon. the Speaker informed the House that he had received a letter, relative to the Temperance Cause, addressed to him by the Chairman of a Committee of the Sons of Temperance, and requesting him to submit it to the Hon. House immediately after the presentation of the Temperance Petition from Charlottetown; he would, therefore, hand it to the Clerk that it might be read to the House.

The letter being read The House immediately after the presentation of the Temperance Petition from Charlottetown; he would, therefore, hand it to the Clerk that it might be read to the House.

The letter being read graph letter from the King of Prussia to Napoleon. It was not published, but it was reported that it defended Prussian neutrality, and suggested a new mediation by Prussia, Napoleon's reply was, "Prince, I am happy to see you as a friend, but as regards your mission, it is a long there too late."

to enable the House to hear the Lecture of the Rev. Mr. Narraway, moved that the House should not ait later than 7 o'clock on Wednes-day evening next. The motion was seconded by the Hon. the COLONIAL SECRETARY, and agreed to by the House.

LECTURE ON AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY.—We Understand that John Stark, Esq. the Visitor of Schools, will lecture during Easter Week or Agricultural Chemistry, and tickets for admission may be had at the Royal Agricultural Society's Depot.

NEWS BY THE ENGLISH MAIL.

The steamship Canada from Liverpool, arrived at Halifax on Wednesday the 29th ult. The steamship Niagara had returned from Malta. All the steamers conveying troops had arrived these

there.

The Niagara will return with more troops.—
Also the ships Timandra, Paramatta, Euchanga,
Star of the South, Morgana, Wilson, and Canada, which are all fitting out at Liverpool

Kalafat continues to be strengthened. Unimportant skirmishes continue along the banks of portant skirn the Danube. The Russia

the Danube.

The Russians seem to have suspended their intention to attack Kalafat, and have menaced the Turks at Galatz and Brails. Omar threatens various points, thus keeping them on the alert. A part of the Russian force has withdrawn from before Kalafat, and has moved towards Arsova.

The allied fleets agree still at Bricos. The Russian fleet remained at Schastapol.

It is reported that the first operations of the Anglo-French army will be to attack Crimea.—Troops will land at Balakhlava to attack Schastapol by land, while fleets will attack it by sea.

tapof by land, while fleets will attack it by sea.

The Russians were fortifying the interior cities of Wallachia and Moldavia.

Ten thousand workmen were strengthening the fortifications of Sebastapol, and also fortifying Odessa, and the entrance of the Dnepier. Admiral Corry, in the Neptune. line-of battle ship, had sailed to join Napiers fleet, and other ships were being despatched as soon as ready. Twent-seven sailing ships and six steamers are embarking men and horses at Woolwich.

The Queen had inspected the Fleet destined for the Baltic.

Much excitement prevailed on the Baltic coast.

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Much excitement prevailed on the Baltic coast.

The Czar's reply could not arrive from St. Petersburg until the 26th or 28th March.

Sir Charles Napier had sailed from the Downs with the first division of the Haltie fleet. The officers of the combined fleet in the Black Sea, anticipate the salisfaction of receiving orders to blow up and destroy the Ruesian solated forts stretching from Batoum to Anapa. As there is deep water close to the land, this may be easily affected, and with the aid of the Turka and Circassians on shore, the Russians may be wholly exterminated. An army of 60,000 men, with the fleets in the Black Nea, may make a descent upon the Crimea, besiege Sebastopol by sea and farther secure an admirable base of operations if further conquest is desirable.

This plan would detract the Russians, and keep their armies at a wide distance whilst we could move with comparative facility by sea in any direction. But Sir Charles Napier has a different and much more difficult task to perform. The Prussian and Mecklenburg coasts of the Baltic are shallow, and large vessels cannot manesure close to the shore. The ports of Carleham and Kaulscona, in Sweden, with Wisby and Skite in Gothland, must be respected. Proceeding further, Sir Charles will find, in the Gulf of Finland, Sveabourg, Frederksham, and Rotschensely, all formidable fortressea, and finally Cronstadt, which, with the exception of Sveabourg, is more strongly fortified, and more strongly garrisoned than any of the others.

The port of Abo, in the Gulf of Bothnia, is protected by innumerable rocks at the entrance, and whereever Nir Charles finds the enemy he must encounter very formidable dangers. In truth, an expedition of a more enterprising character, never left the shores of England, and we shall be glad to learn that the whole 44 ships, which will compose the entire fleet of Nir Charles, have assembled under his command, before he commences operations.

So far from the Turks having exper

"Kalafat, Feb. 9.—The last few days have been exciting ones at Kalafat. The attack which had been so long expected appears positively to have taken place on the 7th. The Russians, to the number of 14,000 showed themselves before Kalafat, and drew out the fire from most of the Turkish batteries. On the day following this reconnaisance, the Turks marched out of Kalafat and took possession of a village three quarters of an hour s march distant, without encountering a single Russian. Other reconnaissances by the Russians have taken place with their available forces, which convinced them that the Turks can defend convinced them that the Turks can defend themselves against 40,000 or 50,000 men —a larger force than they can yet bring upon this

ltogether too late."

altogether too late."
In Alt.Y.—The Sultan is reported to have sent in friendly autograph letter to the Pope, which was well received.
Russia.—On the 5th, martial law was proclaimed at St. Petersburg, and throughout Russia and Poland. St. Petersburg is placed under command of the Czar's eldest son.

The European Times leads off with an article on the East India Colonies; followed by a brief notice of the sudden death of Mr. Justice Talfourd, who departed this life ": at the moment he was addressing a Grand Jury,"

fourd, who departed this life "at the moment he was addressing a Grand Jury,"

Disturbances have taken place at Jerusalem. The Latin patriarch, Valerga, was expelled by the Greeks, and the French consul, not having been seconded by the authorities, felt it his duty to accompany him to Jaffa.

The Paris correspondent of the Morning Chronicle writes that at Council the Minister's despatches from the French Envoy at London were read. The Enpoy states that the English Cabinet is not disposed to look upon the propositions made by Prussia for a resumption of negotiations between the Western Powers and Russia as serious, or likely to lead to a pacific solution.—Therefore there is no occasion for the two Cabinets to occupy themselves with the proposition. The English Government declares that the only thing to be done at present is to hasten the embarkation of troops for Constantinople, and the despatch of a third equadron for the Baltic. The opinion of the English Cabinet was fully approved of by France.

Wilmer & Smith has the following paragraph "The time has come, it would appear, according to this reasoning, when our relations with the colonies ought to be entirely revised. We have abolished differential duties: we have introduced what is called "responsible government;" and we have now withdrawn the soldiery from the midst of a population where the blacks largely out-number the whites. To be just, we ought to go a step further, and let these colonies, which are not worth defending, elect their own governors, and pay them toe."

The cholera has broken out at Kanturk, in the county Cork. Since the 21st February, when it first appeared, the number of persons attacked was 42, of whom 18 died.

The dates by the India Mail are Calcutta, 6th February; Hoog Kong, 27th January. The news from Burmah, is more favorable. Deceitie is declining, and, what is more astifactory still, there is a promise of an abundant harvest. All was quiet in the Persian Gulf, and at Bushire. Teheran, and Bagdad. The exports from China are extensive, notwithstanding the rebellion. By the last accounts from Shanghai, the Imperialists had made a formidable attach upon that place, which they seemed likely to retake. The fighting was going on with variable success when the accounts left on the 20th Jan.

SOUTH AMERICA.—The mail steamer Great

Sourn America.—The mail steamer Great Western, at Southampton, had Buenos Ayres advices to Feb. 2d. generally favorable. Rus-sian frigate Aurora sailed Feb. 12th from Rio for Pacific. Russian brig Rogneda remained

COLONIAL.

A letter was read in the House of Assembly on Thursday last from Mr. Jackson declining to construct Railways in Nova Scotia, and offering his Surveys to the Province at cost. A letter was also read from the Messrs. Syke's offering to undertake our Railways.—Halifar Pope.

In the Nova Scotia Assembly on Monday a motion that the members of the Legislative Council should receive the same pay as the members of the lower house, was passed by a majority of nine and.

On motion of the Provincial Secretary, the consideration of the Elective Legislative Council Bill was posponed till next session.—Colonist.

The House, of Assembly Nova Scotia, passed the Prohibitory Liquor Law, on division, 25 to

An opinion seems to prevail that the Probibitory Liquor bill will, after all, pass both branches of the Legislature, and, in the contingency of the majorities being large receive the Royal assent. If it be so, the duty of the people and the press is clear—viz: to aid in giving this Law a fair trial, loyally obeying its injunctions and submitting peaceably to its restrictions—Daily Sun of Thursday.

Married, At Tryon, on Thursday, by Sanuel E. Daws Esq., J. P., Mr. James Boulter, to Margaret, daught of the late Mt. James Wood, all of Tryon.

Died,
On the 7th March, at Ordnance House Southampton, Frances the belowed Wife of Lieut, Col. Hall of the Reyal Engineers, and daughter of John Barrow, Esq., of this Island.

AUCTIONS.

FAT CATTLE! TO be Sold, by Auction, on Thursday the 6th day of April, at 12 o'clock, on the Farms of Mr. Hodges and Mr. J. M. Holl, at Rustico.
7 FAT CATTLE,

COW and CALF, COW, in Calf. credit, on approved joint Note

WILLIAM HODGES, JOHN MYRIE HOLL, Jr. 2i

Fat Cattle! Fat Cattle!! BY JAMES MORRIS.

FOR Sale, by Auction, on Friday the 7th of April at 12 o'clock, at the Farm Yard at Governmen

3 LARGE FAT OXEN,

Prime, fat, and ready for the butcher.
The asimals may be seen, at any time, at the Farm Yard; and, if desired, will be kept for one week after the sale.
Charlottetown, March 28. (All the papers.)

TO BE SOLD, on Saturday the 8th inst., by
W. H. GARDINER, at the Market Square,
at 12 o'clock, noon, a good serviceable HORSE,
warranted sound. 2i x

Fat Cattle

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, on Theoday next, 11th inst., at 12 o'clock, on the Farm of Hon. J. Myrie Holl, 4 Head FAT CATTLE.

A. H. YATES.

April 6th, 1854. Isl.

STANDING RIGGING!

Sails, Anchors, &c.

BY JAMES MORRIS. DY AUCTION, on Saturday, the 15th of April, D at 12 c'clock, at the Warehouse of James Peake, Eq., the Standing and Running Rigging, SALLS, ANCHORS, CHAINS, &c. (ceasily new.) of a el of about 60 To stown, April 3, 1854. 1i Charlott

Hat and Clothes Cleaning ESTABLISHMENT.

ESTABLISHMENT.

THE Subscriber, grateful for past favors, begs to remind his frierds, and the public, that he still carries on the above business in all its branches. Genta. Beaver, Silk and Felt Hats, re-stiffened, redyed and cleaned; Old Chothes of every description, cleaned; all spots of paint, grease, &c., removed, and the garment restored to its former lastre.

JOHN HOBBS, Hatter, &c.

Orders left at Mr. J. William's, Market Square, will be promptly executed, and returned semi-week-ly.

iy. Charlottetown Royalty, April 1st, 1854. 8m.

WANTED, for the Fanning Grammar School, at Princetown Royalty, a TEACHER, of the Second, or highest Class. This School having latterly been ably conducted, the inhabitants are the more desirous that it should not retrograde; consequently none need apply who are not fully competent, and who can produce antisfactory references as to their competency and general good conduct. Apply to the undersigned.

THOS. MACNUTT.

THOS. MACNUTT,

Princetown Royalty, March 28, 1884.

Princetown Royalty, March 28, 1894.

ON HAND, AND FOR SALE—
50 bbls. prime and prime mess Port
5 bbls. Pige Cheeks, Pates and Foot
100 rich-flavored particular cured Hams
6 flitchee de. de. Bacon
50 bbls. Ontmes!
20 tabe Bard
100 bbls. Newfoundland Herrings
20 bbls. Apples
60 bares Goap
10 bbls. English and American Vinegar
5 cwt. Corkwood
1 cask Cod Uii
20 tine black and yellow Paints
1 box Arrow Root, best quality; dic., dic.
JAMES N. HARRIS.
Charlettejown, March 28. Isl—Sw

PICKED UP in the Street, a KEY, be one of Clubb's Patent Locks. Apply PALMER'S Office.

Wednesday, April 5.

FALL GOODS. JUST IMPORTED, and for sale by the Subscriber, at his NEW STORE, east door to his
residence in Grafton Street, a choice selection of
American and other Goods,
consisting of
SUGAR, in begeinside, barrels and by retail,
Louf, crushed and refined de.
Superior Hyson and Soucheng TEAS, in chests,
half chests, and by retail;
COFFEE, RICE, PILOT BREAD, in barrels and
by retail;

COPPER, RICE, PHIOT BREAD, in barrels and by retail;
CRACKERS, CHEESE, Vinegar, Mastard, Pepper, Ginger, Table Salt, Soda, Baleratus, Seap, Candles, Starch, Blue, Burning Fluid, Matches, Tobacco, Cigars, Rosin, Blacking, &c.
Fresh Mascatel RAISINS, CONFECTIONARY, Nuts, Lemon and Ginger Syrup.
PRINTED COTTONS, Striped and Unblacched do.; Bed-ticks, &c. Cases of BOOTS and BHOES; Ladies' and Gentlemen's India Rabher Boots and Shoes;

Ladies' and Gentlemen's India Rabber Boots and Shoes;
Indian Rubber Coats and Oil Suits; Beffale Robes of superior quality; Hats-and Caps; Genten-wick and Lamp-wicks; Fluid Lamps-pstent and common in variety; CHAIRS, with case seats and swood ditto, in great variety of pattern; Looking Glassea, Glass Lanterns; Jute and Grass Mats; Hay Forks, bpades and Shovels; Rough Board, Shingle and Lath Nuils; Winglow Glass in boxes and by retail; Shoe-makers' Lasts, Nails, Pegs and Thread.

MOLASSES in hogsheads and by retail; Codieh Oil, in barrels and by retail; Codieh Oil, in barrels and by retail.

Also—an assortment of CURRIERS' TOOLS; Pails, Tube, in nests or single; Clothes Pins, Brooms, Brashes, &c.

On HAND—American and Island manufactured.

W. B. DAWSON, Charlottetown, November 14.

Glasgow & Manchester House.

RECEIVED by late arrivals, and for Sale by the Subscriber, a General Supply of DRY GOODS & GROCERIES, Also, DIGBY SMOKED HERRINGS, ANNAPOLIS CHEESE, OILS, WINS, Chasta cancer fine TLA, Se. Mr.

Chests superior fine TEA, one.

Also,

For Sale or to Let,

A FARM on the St. Peter's Road, about three miles from Charlottetown, consisting of 36 Acres of LAND, in a high state of cultivation.

DAVID WILSON.

No. 3, Richmond Street, Charlottetown, Dec. 28, 1853.

CODFISH and PEARL BARLEY of best quali-ty, for sale at H. HASZARD'S, LONDON HOUSE. Feb. 14, 1854.

WANTED TO PURCHASE-WANTED TO PURCHASE—
20 tons old Wrought Iron
Copper, Brass, and Leed
Feathers, in any quantity
4000 bushels Gats
1000 bushels Barley
20 tons Ontmeal.
Cash dayment, and the highest price.
JAMES N. HARRIS.
March 28.

JAMES N. HARRIS.

March 28.

JAMES N. HARRIS.

JAMES N. HARRIS.

JEDIT RECEIVED at the LONDON HOUSE.

JEST RECEIVED at the LONDON HOUSE.

JEST RECEIVED at the LONDON HOUSE.

JEST Alexander and Helen, from England, an extensive supply of BRITISH GOODS, suitable for the season, comprising in DRY GOODS:

Silks. Satins, plain and figured; Moire Antique Dresses, Pleahse in every slade, French Merinea, Silk Velvets, black and colored; Orleans and Coburghs, Dress materials of every kind, Cloakings in great variety, Robes in the latest fashion, Prints good and cheep, Damasks and Moreson, Fringes and Lace for do., Gents. silk, felt and covered Hats, Far and Cloth Cape, Umbrellas, cotton and silk; Ladies' and Children's Stays, Do. cotton Dresses, Habit Shirts, Chemisettes, Sleeves. Collars and Cufft, Laces and Muslins. Jewellery, large assortment; Vases, in every form; Gents'. Seal Overcosts. Work Bozes and Cabinets, Mantles, in all the new styles, Shawle in variety, Ribbons of all kinds, Fancy Trimmings, Dress Battons, Ladies' winter Bonnets, Do. dress and other Caps, Do. Cap Fronts and Berders, Artificial Flowers, Gloves and Hosiery, Ludies' and Children's Boots and Shoes, Carpet Slippers, Leather Slippers Berlin Wools and Patterns, Fenelope Canvass, Haberdashery, Millinery, large variety; Hollands and Libens, Linen and Cotton Bed Tiels, Ready made Clothing, Oil floor Cloth, all widths; Cloth and worsted Table Covers, Table Linen, Twilled Shirtings, Regatta and fancy do., Long Clothe, Underseed, Domestic Cottons; Beaver, Pilot, superfine and fancy Cromb Clothes, Stain Damask, Rulted and hair Petticonts, Children's Dresses, Floor and stair Carpeting, Cramb Clothes, Stair Damask, Rulted and hair Petticonts, Children's Dresses, Floor and stair Carpeting, Cramb Clothes, Stair Damask, Rulted and hair Petticonts, Children's Dresses, Floor and stair Carpeting, Cramb Clothes, Stair Damask, Rulted and hair Petticonts, Children's Dresses, Floor and stair Carpeting, Cramb Clothes, Stair Damask, Rulted and hair Petticonts, Childre

ling Bags, Ledice' Furs, Linings, French Cambrie Handkerchiefs, Hassocks, Silk Handkerchiefs, Faney Neck Ties, Table Matts, Cotton and muslis Handkerchiefs, Bonnet Shapes, Cap Shapes and Crowne, Gents' Mufflers, Hearth Rugs, Sacks and Sacking. GROCERIES:

Souchong and Congou Tea, Coffue, Homeopathic Chocolate, Creshed and moist Sugar, Baking Fowder Table Salt, Ground and whole Rice, Split Pens, Mastard, Preserved Citron, cheap; Padding Spices, Spices of all kinds, Glenfield and Poland Starch, Fig and button Blue, Washing Powder Albert night lights, Soaps, Candles.

Spices of all kinds, washing Powder Albert night and button Blue, Washing Powder Albert nights, Soaps, Candles.

Also, a Large and General Assortment of Hardware, the whole having been selected by the Subscriber in person, and purchased direct from the manufactories, he can with cenfidence, recommend them to the public as good and cheap, at the establishment of Opposite the Catholic Chapel, Great George Street, Charlottetown, Nev. 14th, 1853.

The Wonder of the World!

The Wonder of the World!

Devines' Compound

Pitch Lozenge.

The Great Remedy is at last discovered, and
COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA. COSTIVE.

NESS AND CONSUMPTION have lost their terror,
and vanish as as if by majo before this Sovereign
remedy. Was it ever before known that. Hopeless
cases of Consumption were erred for less than \$6 h.

Truly, if any individual is to be pitted, and
needs ayangathy, it is the consumptive.—always expecting to get well, and yet the painful evidence of
decay almost "makes the inner soul shrink with the
aster flesh."

ILEN'S Some bloom as reces bloom;

Asingle morning-space the Ook I was
A single morning-space the Ook I was
A single morning-space the Don knowle

While others, in more mature life.—by some imprusence and a slight cold neglected,—in the heatic
flash, the painful cough.

"The prints of their parting steps appear."

All we ask is this one question—If you have get
mucous membranes, or any other members of the
body thetare "heirs to tile."—ard you not interested
in this great remedy. Davisma "Consoversh"
Pyecu Lorangen
Sold by K.E. WATSON and T. DusBraar &
Co., at Apovembarine "Hash.

and time.

(BY A CHARLOTTONIAR.)

# "Shine, phine forever, plotters forms, Division gift of gods in men! From Grocco thy cartiess spinoder conts, -20 Greece thy spy return again,"—MULES.

Old Lamp, farawell t There was a time, indeed,
When I had little thought of speaking so;
But Progress eweeps along with lightning speed,
And I, of course, must with the currentge, And must, with pain, subscribe to the new creed, (To say I fault it, would make man my foe), Must say, that you, my lamp, my light, my guide, Ought, long ere this, to have been cast saide!

I will my so; but know 'twos not thy sin.
If no bright radience from thy face shone out
When fifth corroded thy fair heart within!
And if (forgive me now!) I once did doubt Thy willingness to please, and raised a dis.

And at thy modest, beaming face did acout,

Ewas not thy fault old hump—ah, no!—not thine!

Thy stomach ached for food,—the fault was mine!

Old lamp, I know thee well! When thes wert you
Thy shining face was pleasing to my view,
And derkness vanished at thy smile. Among
The cobwebs, dim, your brightest beams y

As just above my nose serone you hung,
And scorehed all silly moths who came to woo
The warmth and brightness of thy sparkling eyes!
(Bright ayes some men have scorched, as well as flies!)

Doet thou remember, lamp, long nights gone by,
When I "set up" in thy bright company.
Those pensive tales o'er which young maidens cry,
And which, at times, drew o'en a sigh from me?
And when the clock told Ten, how loath was I From thy bright presence even then to fice?

O. I did love to linger near thy ray,

And court thy smile, when I had loafed by day!

Thou wert a kind old lamp! When work wa

Thou wert a mus.
"lean,"
I lean, "
And I, with rueful face, lamented sore,
Thou heard'st, with aching heart, my tale, I ween,
And o'er my Case didst precious sintment pour
Yea, your own heart's blood—your ell, I mean— Yea, your own heart's blood-your on, a mean-Came trickling from your warm heart's inmo

Which made, in literal sense, the " leanest matter" I ever " set," considerably fatter.

Farewell old lamp! Improvement has been here, And placed his lanky, hellow "fixins" where In modesty you hung full many a year. Peace to thy shade! Thou'st had, I think, thy

Of praise and censure, and must disag And be replaced by things whose brilliant glare Makes aged spiders from their dens peep out And ask young Spiderdom what we'er about.

This is an age that's new-old things have fled-And foolish men despise thee for thine ago, Forgettiag, in their pride, that thou hast slied Mach light on many a hieroglyphic page, Which but for thee would never have been read. And let this thought thy bitterness assuage.

## VARIETIES.

0. 0. 0.

VALUABLE PRESENTS .- The New York Mirror, speaking of New Year's pre-sents, says:—"The best thing to give your enemy is forgiveness; to your op-ponent, tolerance; to a friend, your heart; to your children, a good example; to your father, deference; to your mo-ther, conduct that makes her proud of you; to yourself, respect; to all men, charity; to God, obedience."

Expensive Adventising.—The price for advertising in the New York Weekly Tribune, is fifty cents a line. The circulation of that paper now amounts to 100,000 copies.

EXTRAORDINARY ECLIPSE.—According to the almanacs, there is to be an extra-ordinary eclipse of the sun on the 26th of May next. It will be similar to the great

RAPID WORK .- At a sale of a vessel

BAPID WORK.—At a sale of a vessel by Mr. Jackson, auctioneer at Whiteheaven, at the Albien Hotel last week, one of the builders, who was at Glasgow at the time, actually made his biddings by telegraph.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH SOLDIERS.—It is said that the British and French soldiers, except for a short time in 1792, have not fought under the same banner since the wars of the Crusades. The rivaley that will exist in the allied army to exceed each other in deeds of daring, will make them terrible to their Russian will make them terrible to their Rus

TATTLERS.—Like a bell that's rung for fire; like a ceaseless auction-crier; like oft times a graceless liar, mischief-making tattlers go; stopping you with quaking fear, whapering as you lend an ear—"Mercy on us, did you hear—Charlotte A. has got a beau!

The young men fall on their knees before you; but remember it is but as infantry before calvary, that they may conquer and kill, or as the hunter who only on bended knee takes aim at his victim.

Why are kisses like the Creation?— Because they are made out of nothing, and all very good.

Horace Mann in a lecture on 'Woman' says, I see but one reason why woman should not preach the Gospel, and that reason is, that it is ten thousand times better to go about practising the Gospel, than even to preach it.

To LET, the Cottage immediate thecaries' Hall, fronting on Qu mediate possession given.

Also, the Store and Counting House adjonin
Apotheories' Hall, Cellar underseath, and War
Room attached. Rent moderate.

THEOPHILUS DESBRISAY.

October 12th, 1858.

FOR SALE.

200 ACRES of land on Township No. 51
River of 20 Chains on Montageo River. 200 Acres on Lot No. 8, embracing the West Point of the Island.

oint of the Island. 100 Acres on Township No. 60, Pasture Lot No. 188 in the Royalty of George own and Town Lot No. 95 in the 4th hundred of Lots is lows. Bpply to WILLIAM FORGAN. Feb. 7th, 1854.

House in Kent Street. HOUSE IN Kent Street.

THE subscriber offers for sale, or to let, the dwelling House in Kent Street, adjoining his own residence. It contains a large Store, and good frozeroof Celler, and six good Roome. There is also a Stable for eight Horses, and new Well of Water in the yard. It will be let altogether or in two parts. On £200 being paid down, the remainder could he on mortage for four or five years.

JOHN BREEN. JOHN BREEN.

June 13th 1853.

June 18th 1858.

FOR SALE.

THAT valuable plot of GROUND at the head of Prince Street, formerly the site of the Baptist Chapel, fronting 100 feet on Easton 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 bailding Lots. For Terms, &c. apply to W. H. POPE.

LAND FOR SALE.

TIVE Hundred acres of LAND, with a Marsh
attached, which cuts animally Forty tons of Haysituate on Township No. 28, head of the Hillsboough River.
For terms apply to SAMUEL NELSON.
Charlottetown, Nov. 24th, 1858.

Charlottetown, rev.

To be Let,

Corner of Great George and King Streets,

A NEW and commodious SHOP, suitable for a

GROCERY or DRAPERY STORE, with
CELLAR and Out-House room. Apply to

W. C. HOBBS.

Farm for Sale or to Let.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale or to Let, by Private Contract, that valuable Lausehold Parm known by the mame of the Red House, citaated in the thriving Settlement of Bay Fertune, Township No. 56; it contains 357½ acres of Land, about 60 acres of which are eleared; there is a good spring of water on it, about 50 yards from the road. Term of Lesse (unexpired) 562 years; rent about 3½ per acre, 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, 1884. Charlottetown, March 15, 1854.

To be Sold,

DY PRIVATE SALE, the following VALUABLE BEAL ESTATE of the late Hen. Colonel A. LAKE, situate in Charlottetown, and its vicinity, viz:

TOWN LOTS Nos. 57, 58, 59, 60 and 61, in the Fourth Hundred of Lots in Chuelottetown containing nearly two Acres of Land, fronting on Rochford Square, tastefully laid out with ornamental, fruit trees, and Garden; it contains also the Family Residence, out houses of the decessed, of the mos commodious description.

Town Lors Nos. 3, 4, 5 and 6, in the Third Hundred of Lots in Carblettetown aforesaid, and sundred of Lots in Carlbittetown aforesaid, and One-twentieth part of Town Lots Nos. 67, 68 and 69, in the Second hundred of Lots in Charlottetown, adjoining the property of Daniel Hodson, Eaq., in lots to suit purchasers.

Town Lots Nos. 3, 4, and 5, in the Fifth hundred of Lots in Charlottetown, aforesaid, in lots to purchasers.

of Lots in Charlottetown, aforesaid, in lots to suit purchasers.

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

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

lottetown, containing Twelve Acrea.

ALSO-PEW No. 31, in the South Aisle of St.
Paul's Church, Charlottetown. Paul's Church, Charlottetown.
For further particulars, apply to W. Forgan, Esq. Barrister at Law, Charlottetown; at Pictou, to J. Hamilton Lawe, the Acting Executor of, and one of the Trustees maned in the Will of the late Charlottetown. wn, 26th October, 1858. Charl

PROPERTY FOR SALE.

OR SALE, the Property at present occupied by
the Subscriber, at Hooper's Corner, Bedeque,
consisting of a Dwelling House, Shop and Gransry;
also, a Shop occupied by a mechanic, with one acre
of Land and garden attached,—it is a good situation
cither for a Machanic or a house for Public Accom
modation. For particulars, apply to Thoo as a Dood,
Charlottetown, or to the Subscriber, on the premises.

WILLIAM DODD,

Jan. 28, 1854. 2menx PROPERTY FOR SALE.

The famous Boat "Hotspur." The famous Boat "Hotspur,"

"I'TE Sabscriber offers for Sale a first-rate clipper
asiling Boat, of the very best build, fit for
fishing or any other kind of work; long beam, about
24 fest keel, fitted up with two masts, and 100 yards
Dack, in three Sale of the very best American Deck.
The Subscriber, has taken great pains to fit her out,
and warrants her to be the best of her kind in the
Island.

West River, March 14, 1854.

ALLIANCE LIPE AND FIRE INSURANCE COM-PANY, LONDON.

BETARLISHED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

Copital £5,000,000 Sterling.

CHARLES YOUNG,

January London Magent for P. E. Island.

WILLIAM SNEESTON,

sail maker,

Begs to inform his friends, and Ship builders
generally, that he is about to recommence the
business of SAIL MAKING in this Island, having
spent tweaty one years at the Trade in England,
puring which time he believes he gave fall estifaction
to those who employed him.

REFERENCE—Henry Hessard, Esq.

Charlottetown, Feb. 6, 1854. 6m

Schoolmaster Wanted.
OR the North Rustice School. Enquire of

CLOCKS! CLOCKS!
A GOOD variety for Sale, from Sixteen to Fifty
Shiftings.
Following 34, 1884. GEORGE BEER, Jun.

WILLIAM HEARD,

With the following GOODS,

Cashuers, Mohair, Glace Royal, Damask, French and English Merine, Orleans, Coburgs, Vecunia and Cloth, Alpassa, Norwich and Gala Plaid, and Spanish Craps, for Ladies' dresses, Vecunis, Junial Cloth, wool plaid and twood GLOAKIN'63. Wood Jackes, Himslaga, Alpa, Vecunia and Plaid Shault and Searish. Plain, stripe and fancy Silks; Glace Silks; Irish Poplinis; DuCapes, satin Tarks, Stain, Watered Geo. Persians. Silk Velvels for dresses, Bonnets, &c., in all colours. Ribbons in great variety. A large assortment of Millinery. Laces, Netts, Braids, Gimps, fancy Trimmings, Buttons, Linings. Par Muffs, Bons, Victorines, capes, cuifs, mittis, gioves, Gauntlets, &c., in real suble, fitch, stone martin, squirrel, musquash, mink and seal. English and French CORSETS.

CHILDREN'S DRESSES, CLOAKS, CAPS, HOODS MND HATS, a great variety. Red, blue and white serges; real Welsh, imitation Welsh, Lancashire, Saliabury and Saxony, FLAN-, NELS., Blankets; Travelling Rugs; Horse Rugs; Carpetings, Druggets, Hearth Rags. Pilot, heaver, mobhair, & broad Gloths; Doeskins, Cassimisren. Ready made Clothing. Scal Skin Costs. Silk Hats of a saperior make: glazed and felt Hats; cloth and für Caps. Silk velvet, moire, satin and fancy Vestings. Mufflers; silk, Bandana and cotton Handketchiefs.

HOSIERY, HABERDASHERY, and every variety of COTTON and LINEN GOODS.

Ladies', Gento'. and Childrene' BOO'18., SHOES and SLIPPERS.

Soda, Indigo, Copperae, Starch, Glue, Lampblack, shoe Thread, Cotton Warp, Hair Seating, curled Hair; Paints, Oile, Whiting, Tar, Rope, Oakum, Figure Heads; scouring Brick (wholesale or retail.)

A large assortment of IRONMONGERY, MAILS. SPIKES, &c. IRON, STEEL, Ship Castings, Forge Back. EARTHENWARE, CHINA and GLASS.

PANCY GOODS.—Writing Desks, Work Boxes; Lodies' Rosewood Dressing Cases; Gents'. Rosewood and coromandel Multums. Cloth, hair, tooth and and Brashes. Shell, Ivory, German and Boue Combs. A great variety of Fancy Yolde Soaps. Plymouth pale and almoud Soaps for family use WILLIAM HEARD,

10 W 1821

THE Subscriber has much pleasure in notifying the Public, that by the mail of yesterday, he received instructions from the Board of Directors in London, to make a considerable reduction in the rates of Premiums of Insurance against Fire.

All persons hereafter whose risks will expire, shall derive the benefit of reduction, without the necessity of issuing new Policies.

As opposition is the life of business, the Subscriber calls the attention of the Insuring Public, to the respectability, substantiability and long standing of the "Alliance Life and Fire Insurance Company of London."

CHARLES YOUNG. Agent for P. E. Island. Charlottetown, February 23, 1854. 6w

#### THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

GOVERNOR-THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE EARL of ELGIN and KINCARDINE, Governor General of Canada. HEAD OFFICE-22 St. Andrew Square, Edin

HEAD OFFICE—22 St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh.

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

-Medical Adviser-H. A. Johnston

Charlottetown—Medical Advisor—Charlottetown—Medical Advisor—David Kaye, M.

Medical Advisor—David Kaye, M. Georgetown—Medical Advisor—David Kaye, M. Agent—William Sanderson. St. Eleanor's—Medical Advisor—Joseph Bell, M Agent—Thomas Hunt,
MATTHEW H. RICHEY.

## Charlottetown Mutual Insurance

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

THIS COMPANY offers the best guarantee in I. case of loss, and accepts Risks at a saving of fully 80 per cent, to the assured.

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

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

W. HEARD, President HENRY PALMER.

W. HEARD, President HENRY PALMER. Sec'y and Treasurer.

Sec'y and Treasurer.

August 5th, 1853.

The National Loan Fund Life

CAPITAL £500,000 Sterling. Empowered by Act of Parliament, 2d Victoria. A Saving Bank for the Widow and the Orphan.

T. HEATH HAVILAND, jr.
Agent for Prince Edward Island.
Office, Queen Square, Charlottetown.
September 5, 1853. 1sl

Equitable Fire Insurance Compa

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

DOARD OF DIRECTORS for P. E. Island.—
Hon. T. H. Haviland, Hon. Charles Hensely, Francis Longworth, Esq., Robert Hutchinson, Esq., Thomas Dawoon, Esq. Thomas Dawoon, Esq. Thomas Persons of Application, and acther information, may be obtained from the Subvariber, at the Office of G. W. Deblois Esq. Charlette town.

H. J. CUNDALL. Agent for P. E. I. pro tim Sept. 7th 1853.

Books! New Books!

JUST OFEND at G. T. HASZARD'S Book
Store, a large supply of NEW BOOKS
and STATIONERY, among which will be found
the newest standard Literature of theday—
Mannder's Treasuries,
Chalmer's, Posthumous Works,
Parlor Libraries, Illustrated Book Case,
Neander's Church History,

"Life of Christ,
Kitto's Pictorial Life of our Saviour,
Earne's Notes in 11 yels 12me, and 2 vole 4to,
Cyclopadia of Religious Denominations, written
by members of the different Denominations,
Ref. Sc. Sc.

THE old Clydesdale Horse Columbus will stand for the season at the following places:—First, on the lat May, William Effice, New anna; Haslam's; R. Bagnall's, Town Kood, North aver; J. Poine's, West River; Garvie's, West River; Garvie's, West River; Garvie's, West River; Block House; Arch. McDogald's, Nine Milecock; John McPhail's, Black Point; David Camew's, Crapsud; Webster's, Tryon.—Every fornight investing to the 27th July.

GALES POLLEY, Groom. COLUMBUS.

MRS. WINSLOW. An experienced Nurse and Female Physician, to the attention of Mothers, her

SOOTHING SYRUP, For Children Teething. For Unitation

For the Nervous Affections, Convulsions, Fever, Infammation of the Bowele, &c. that attend this period

ammation of the Bowele, &c.

for the recross Anections, Convisions, Fever, Infammation of the Bowels, &c. that attend this period
of children, she recommends it as sure to produce the
desired effect, giving Rest to the Mother, and Relief
and Health to the Infant.

A child in Congress-Street was cured by the
Soothing Syrup, of Infanile Dysentery or Diarrhea
after being given over by the attending Physician.

Mr. Blackman, of Eddington cays, it has never
failed to cure the Dysentery or Diarrhea in children
whenever used in the village. Lots of it is sold.

One parent informs me his chi dhas suffered to an
alarming extent, with Flatalence or Wind Cholic.
Lately they have used the Soothing Syrup, and it
always effects a freedy cure.

Hundreds of like instances might be enumerated.

PROOF POSITIVE.

Hundreds of like instances might be enumerated. PROOF POSITIVE.

Messrs. CURTIS & PERKINS:—Please send us a further supply of Soothing Syrup. We are selling large quantities of it, and from what we can learn, it is used with uniform success, both by children and adults, in all cases of Dysentry or Diarrhoxa.

Yours respectfully,

W. D. CRUMBIE,

W. D. CRUMBIE,
J. Morrill.
New-York, July 10th, 1833, 318 Bowrey.
Hear the Brooklyn Daily Advertiser, of
June 13th 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 a 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 nurse:

valuable lives exced, by calling the attention of mothers to this valuable prescription of an old and experienced nurse:

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 bey suffering greatly from teathing, who could not rest, and at night by his crice would not permit any of the family to do so, I purchased a bettle of Soothing Syrup, in order to test the remedy,—and when given to the bey according to the discontions, its effect upon him was like magic, he soon went to sleep, and all pain and nervousness disappeared. We have had no trouble with time since; and the little fellow will pass through with comfort, the accruciating process of teething, by the sole said of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. Every mother who regards the health and life of her children, should possess it.

Lowell, Mass., May 20, 1853.

Price only 25 cts. a bottle.

\*\*NEUROLOGY\*, or SCIATIC RHEUMAS\*\*

NEUROLOGY, or SCIATIC RHEUMA TISM CURED. TISM CURED.

This may certify, that for about four years I was seriously afflicted with a disease in the hip, which Physicians termed Neurology, or Sciatic Rheumatism, and resorted to various remedies without any permanent relief; have been under the care of a regular Physician for six months at a time. Last spring, had a very violent attack, which haid me up, when I made use of the Cramp and Paia Killer, prepared by Messrs. 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 efflicted with similar complaints.

Stotson, Dec. 2, 1847.

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

is a mass of anomore versely and mass standing in the community.

N. B.—Be sure and call for Cartis & Parkins' Cramp and Pain Killer. As all others bearing, this name are base imitations. Price 124, 25, 374 ets. per bettle according to size.

Also for sale those pure

Also for sale those pure

WILD CHERRY BITTERS,
For the cure of Bilious and Jaundice complaints, and
general debility. They quicken the blood and give
new life and energy to the whole system. Price only

37½ cents in Pint Bottles.

Likewise for sale as above,

HUNTER'S PULMONARY BALSAM.

Hear what the Daily Mercury of Bangor says of

Hear what the Daily Mercury of Bangor says of Doct. Pomroy.

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, twho have used and tested their merits. But in regard to Hunter's Balsam, put up by our fellow citizen, Jermiah Curiis, Eag. we have the testimony of many of our own citizens and those of neighbouring towns, unanimous in its praise. The testimony of one individual with whom the public are acquainted, carries with it more weight than whole columns of certificates from strangers, whose faces we power saw, and whose certificates, for aught we know, may have been procured by fraud. See Dr. Benjamin L. Pemroy's testimony, in agent's hunds, or Me. Hunter's Pulmonary Balsam.—To those afflicted with Coughs, Colds, Consemptions, Ashma, Spitting of Blood, and all affections of the Lungs, we recommend Hunter's Pulmonary Balsam. It is believed to be the best article ever yet invented for those complaints. Price 50 cts. a bottle.

mend Hunter's Palmonary Balsam. It is believed to be the best article ever yet invested for these complaints. Price 56 of a. a bottle.

INDIAN DISPEPSIA PILLS,
For cure of Costiveness, Acidity of the Stomach, Billous Habits, Headache, Dizzinese, Heart Barning, Pain in the Side, Lung and Liver Complaints.

DYSPEPSIA AND DIGESTION,
With Costiveness, Acidity of the Stomach, Heart Burning, Billous Complaints,—producing Headache, Pain in the side, Less of Appetite, and general Debility,—can be remisdied, removed, and entirely cured, by the last of the Stomach, Heart Burning, Billous Complaints,—producing Headache, Pain in the side, Less of Appetite, and general Debility,—can be remisdied, removed, and entirely cured, by the last of the finding Dispepsic Pills. These Pills have effected the most astonishing cures in hundrads of cases of the above complaints, and are an invaluable remedy, in an especial manner, for Dispensia. They are a mild and gestle Catherrie, operating mostly upon the blood, cleaning and purifying the same, and causing the digestive organs its perform their appropriate duties, with regularity.

COSTIVENCESS.

Habitual Costiveness is, if not removed in time, a cause of more than half of the disorders and pains to which humanity is subject. The medicines to ogenerally had recourse to, do more harm than good, as they weaken the periestalic action of the bowels, and thus aggravate instead of removing the complaint.

Also, in all Billions Diseases, attended with Pain in the Side and Right Shoulder Blade, with a dull, sallow countenance. In all Distributes, Agus and Fever, Billions Fover and sick headache, they are an invaluable Remedy.

They will be found the best Family Physic in the world, purifying the blood, restoring the appetite, and leaving the stomach and bowels in a healthy state. Price 25 cents per box.

For purifying the Blood, we do not believe these ills have their equal in the world.

Sold by Boyd R Paul, No. 40, Cottland Street, New York.

And by W. R., WATSON, T. DESBRIBAY & Co. H. & R. JOHNSON, M. W. SKINNER, and J. R. WATTCHAILLIAM HOOPER, Morell, JOHN SUTHERLAND & JOHN A. MACLAINE, Hend of Hillsborough, WILLIAM HOOPER, Morell, JOHN SUTHERLAND & JOHN A. MACLAINE, Hend of St. Peter Boy. MICHAEL MACWADE, East Point. JOHN KNIGHT & ROBERT BOWNELL, SOUTH WILLIAM SANDERSON, EDWARD GOST, DASHER, GORDOW, LEMUEL OWEN, and MRS. STIGGIBS. GEORGATOWS. PATRICE STEPHENS & EDWARD ROBERT SON, Beffast. ROBERT BARKER, VETOO River Bidge. JOHN GARVIE, BORDOW, CENTER. JOHN GARVIE, BORDOW, CENTER. JOHN GARVIE, BORDOW, CENTER, SOUTH WILLIAM DODD, Bedeque. WILLIAM SANDERSON, CROPER BARNER, MILDIAM DODD, Bedeque. WILLIAM S. LONGWORTH, RUSTOO, RICHARD BARNER, WILLIAM SOUTH BARNER, WILLIAM SOUTH BARNER, WILLIAM SOUTH BARNER, WILLIAM SERVE, DATE BARNER, TRAVELIC'S Rest. JAMES C. POPE & FARRICE FOWER, Summerside. JAMES J. FRABER, JAMES C. HUNT, MISCOCOL, JAMES J. HOLMAN AND ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, Saint Eleanor's CRARLES C. HUNT, MISCOCOL, JAMES J. HOLMAN AND ARCHIBALD CAMPS LAND, ARKEL LARKIN and FRANCIS ARSHELL & ADAM C., FIFR, CRECUMPEQUE. WILLIAM GENERAL TRAVELLES AND C., FIFR, CRECUMPEQUE. WILLIAM COUNTY, Tignish.

W. R. WATSON, General Agent for P. E. Island. Feb. 7th, 1854.

#### Twelvetrees Brothers' Useful and Economical Preparations.

THEIR British Furniture Cream, at 6d.
Their Ineffaceable Furniture Polish, at 2d.
Their Unrivalled Metal Paste, at 2d.
Their Incomparable India Rubber Blacking, 1d.

Their Elegant Bell-shaped Glass Inka, filled, at 3d.
Their Elegant Bell-shaped Glass Inka, filled, at 3d.
Their Superior Glass Square Inka—Black, Blae,
and Red, at 3d. each.
Their Deliciously Scented Hair Oil, and Permade Regenerator.
Their Unrivalled Garment and Carpet Renovator,

at 3d. and 6d.

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