

BOUGHT! PILLS AND STOMACH, WHEN IN STATE...

AND STOMACH, WHEN IN STATE. Harvey, of Chapel Hill, N.C. January, 1850.

means, with God's blessing... I had considered...

75 years I hardly knew what an extreme weakness and debility...

WILLIAM SMITH, called EDWARD. Y YEARS STANDING. Heydon, 78 King Street, reader, 1849.

ALBIBOROUGH. My efficacious in the following: Secondary Symptoms, T. Discharge, Urinary, Venereal Affections, etc.

HALL. London. DICKENS, Patent Medicines, Saucers, Confectionery, Brushes, etc.

ATSON, reet, Charlottetown. Medals, from London, his usual award.

MEDICINES. For Rheumatism, Gout, Sciatica, etc. Prepared by the Proprietor, etc.

od Liver Oil Candy, or Coughs, Common Colds, Gold in the Throat, etc.

LABR, at his Office, Queen Square.

Royal Agricultural Society. PREMIUMS FOR THE YEAR 1851.

THE "ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY" offer the following PREMIUMS to be competed for, at the times and places, and for the objects mentioned under the several heads:

Cattle Shows. The SHOW in Queen's County, to be held at CHARLOTTETOWN, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of September.

Table of premiums for various agricultural products like Blood Cattle, Sheep, Horses, etc.

REGULATIONS: The Cattle and Horses to be of the Island bred. No imported Stock allowed to compete.

Ploughing Matches. Will be held in Queen's County, on Thursday, the 9th October; and in King's County and in Prince County, on the same day and at the same place as the Cattle Shows.

Table of premiums for Ploughing Matches, listing prizes for different classes.

Fields of Grain and Turnips. The names of the competitors to be intimated to the Secretary of the Society...

Industrial Exhibition. An Exhibition of domestic manufactures and agricultural productions, will be held in Charlottetown, on WEDNESDAY, the 9th of November...

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS. For best 100 lbs of Butter, not less than 30th weight, £10 0 0.

Manure Heaps. The Committee being desirous to see introduced among Farmers, a better system of saving and collecting Manure...

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The names of Competitors to be intimated to the Secretary of the Society at Charlottetown, and to the Secretaries of the Branches at Georgetown and St. Elizabeth's, on or before the 1st day of August...

Fishery Claims.—Notice. WE the undersigned having been duly appointed Commissioners for settling claims for Bonitus on the Cod and Mackerel Fisheries...

Notice. ALL PERSONS indebted to the Rev. WILLIAM J. HOYLES, of St. John's, Newfoundland, Clerk, on account of arrears of Rent...

Notice. THE Subscriber having, by Power of Attorney, dated the 6th day of March, 1851, been appointed Agent to take charge of LOTS 9 & 51, in the Island of St. John's...

Notice. NOTICE is hereby given, that the Partnership subsisting between DENNIS REDDIN and JAMES REDDIN, heretofore carrying on Trade and Business under the name of "D. REDDIN & Co."

Notice. ALL PERSONS indebted to the late WILLIAM J. HOYLES, of St. John's, Newfoundland, Clerk, on account of arrears of Rent...

Notice. ALL persons having legal demands against the Estate of the late NATHANIEL McLEAREN, deceased, Three Rivers, are requested to render the same within all persons indebted are required to make immediate payment...

THE TRYON BRANCH AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY offer the following PREMIUMS to be competed for: For the best 3 acres of Wheat, £10 0 0.

National Loan Fund and Equitable Fire Insurance Companies of London. Incorporated by Acts of Parliament.

MARINE INSURANCE. Insurance on Vessels, Cargoes, &c. THE Subscriber hereby announces to the Commercial Community of this Island, that he has been duly authorized by Power of Attorney...

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THE FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD.

Who, either in history, in romance, in legend or in song, has not read of the "Field of Gold?" Its splendours have been celebrated by minstrels and troubadours, chroniclers have recorded its minutest details...

The Dowager Queen of France's fate had, at one period of her life, been a hard one.—Passionately attached to one of her brother's subjects, the noble Suffolk, and by him loved in return, her warm passions and vivid feelings had been set afloat...

Among those assembled to do honor to the tilts and tournaments of the Field of the Cloth of Gold, were the loftiest of Christendom's knights, and the loveliest of Christendom's daughters. There was Bayard the chivalrous peer—St. George the knight and squire, yeoman and citizen, of "merry England's" citizens' wives in their richest silks and heaviest chains, Jews, pedlars, tradespeople and rogues...

THE PROGRESS OF COMFORT.—In the first period of the occupation of England by mankind there is no doubt that, as the flesh of animals served for food, so their skins served for clothes. They had no woollen fabric to use for such a purpose; they had neither manufacture of their own nor money, nor any articles of barter, to exchange for the clothing materials made by the nations of the continent...

NEW LINE OF STEAMERS FROM GALWAY TO HALIFAX! The following piece of information has been published in Ireland. Mr. Edmund O'Flaherty, of Galway, who is now in London, has communicated to the correspondent of the Freeman the very important intelligence contained in the following paragraph:

THE NEWS FROM THE SHORE FISHERY continues to be very good in some places, as usual, there has been a scarcity of haddock and fish, but we believe a good average catch will be secured. From the Labrador we learn that cod seines were doing very well, but the haddock fishery was less successful. The crops of every kind are in a very promising condition.

Miscellaneous.

THE BODY AFTER DEATH.—The commonest and most natural disposition of a body soon to be reduced to the earth, has been that of depositing it in the earth itself. To dig a grave, or to use one already prepared by nature, was but an enlargement of the grave; and the earliest sepulchre is but a wider coffin.

THE DISCIPLES OF EMANUEL SWEDENBORG regard all death as a transition to a higher state of being. "We say," writes one of their eloquent ministers, "of our departed friends, 'They are gone'—the angels say, 'They are come!' We say, 'They are dead!'—the angels say, 'They are alive!' We say, 'They are fallen asleep in Jesus!'—the angels say, 'They are awakened to a blissful and joyous resurrection morning.' And that the faith of the 'New Church' is sufficient to staunch the fountains of paternal or fraternal error of its believers, we have ourselves had an opportunity of seeing. It is not many months since we attended the funeral of a young friend, who with his family, belonged to the church of Swedenborg. The scene at the house surprised, while it gratified us.

THE USE OF FRUIT.—Instead of standing in any fear of a generous consumption of ripe fruits, we regard them as positively conducive to health. The very maladies assumed to have their origin in a free use of apples, peaches, cherries, melons, and wild berries, have been quite as prevalent, if not equally destructive, in seasons of scarcity. There are so many erroneous notions entertained of the bad effects of fruit, that it is quite time a correcting impression should be promulgated, having its foundation in common sense, and based on the common observation of the intelligent. We have no patience in reading the endless rales to be observed in this particular department of physical comfort. No one we imagine, ever lived longer, or freer from their paroxysms of disease, by discarding the delicious fruits of the lands in which he feeds a horse. On the contrary, they are necessary to the preservation of the health, and are therefore caused to make their appearance at the very time when the condition of the body, operated upon by deteriorating causes not always understood, requires their grateful, renovating influence.—Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.

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HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 26, 1851.

To the Inhabitants of King's County.

GENTLEMEN: Messrs. William Cooper, John Mcintosh & Martin McLean, have presented an Address to me, on behalf of the Inhabitants of King's County.

I promised them a written Reply. I now proceed to fulfil that promise. Your Address in the first place states that you are desirous of approaching the Land Settlement question, it is necessary to premise that the Land Settlement is the foundation of Property and the support of all Government, and while labor supports Government, it looks to the Government for protection, especially against the designs of invidious men who would deprive labor of its property by the seizure of the fruits of other men's labor.

Labor is entitled to the protection of Government, especially against the designs of invidious men, and it is the duty of the Government, also, to guard the laboring population from the machinations of those who if they do not succeed in their designs, will endeavor to possess themselves of the fruits of other men's labor, and exercise the influence which they possess, to mislead their less educated and informed fellow men, by holding out promises and hopes to them, which they will know cannot be realized, in order to obtain political ascendancy amongst them, thereby creating dissension, and by continuing agitation, diverting the attention of the Legislature from many useful objects, and from remedying the real grievances which would better the condition of the laboring population, and consequently benefit the whole community.

Your Address in the second place, is an oft-said tale, furnishing me with a Summary of the way in which the Land Tenures were originally granted in this Colony, and how they had been bought for less than one farthing per acre, and were afterwards let at an annual rent of one shilling, &c., &c. This is a very true, and however much I may regret and condemn the policy which was adopted by the Government, nearly a century ago, to alienate the Lands of this Island to grantees, who are long ago at rest in their graves, I hope none of you will dispute the right of the Sovereign in the year 1767, to bestow these grants upon whom he pleased, and if he pleased will you, I am sure, believe if any of your forefathers had been lands as you are stating, that Her present Most Gracious Majesty would have considered their descendants as being deprived of their rents. Your Address states that the conditions on which the grants were made, were not performed, and they ought to have been forfeited to the Crown; such may be your opinion, but it is not the opinion of successive Sovereigns, and their responsible advisers, nor is it the opinion of your present Gracious Sovereign, King George the Fourth, you, that these grants never will be forfeited, and if they were forfeited to the Crown to-morrow, not one of you would derive the smallest benefit from the event. Mr. William Cooper, who filled the important situation of Speaker of the Assembly, and was one of the deputation who visited me, must be well acquainted on this subject, as he was the individual who was sent to England, at the public expense, for the express purpose of discussing this question at the Colonial Office, a good many years ago; he has perhaps forgotten the Despatch of the Colonial Ministers, I will therefore remind him, and tell you what he said to me in 1822. "If any land were forfeited in P. E. Island it is probable that such portions of them as are actually occupied, would be continued in the occupying Tenants at their present rents, but would however, be no redemption of the conditions on which the lands were sold, the proprietors, and scarcely there would be so few of them as to be dealt with the public property has been abandoned in almost every British Colony. You will shortly receive instructions for amending it also in P. E. Island, and substituting in its stead, a system of alienating public lands, each lot to be sold to the occupant to dispose of. I have taken this notice of the subject, in order that should a misconception be probable, you may be able to prevent the Tenants of lands in P. E. Island, from forming the erroneous notion that they would gain any personal advantage by the forfeiture of the conditions on which they are granted."

And I, Lord Glenelg in 1825 says "I have thought it necessary thus explicitly, to make known to you the views of His Majesty's Government, because I feel that nothing can so powerfully militate against the best interests of the Colony, as the protracted agitation and excitement respecting it. It would appear that an erroneous impression has got abroad among the poorer classes of the Colony, that the forfeiture of the present Proprietors of their title to the land, if it would be granted by His Majesty in freehold to the actual occupant. This impression indeed would seem to have originated as far back as the year 1767, and it may have derived its confirmation from the course pursued with regard to the forfeited Lands in 1825. Nothing, however, can be more unfounded, you will take the most effectual means in your power for making it generally known, that even should His Majesty be advised in any case to proceed against the present Proprietors, the Government will in the event of its success, step exactly into the place of the former proprietor, and would enforce the observance of any Contract, which might have been made by the Tenant, and that under no circumstances, which it is possible to anticipate, would gratuitous grants of land be conceded in any particular instance. With reference to this matter, and to state that both on the grounds of justice to the landed proprietors, and of the permanent interests of Prince Edward Island, they regard such a measure as impracticable." Yet in the face of these often repeated declarations on the part of the Crown, your Address boldly asserts "that in this Island, the landlord's title is forfeited to the Crown, and all the improvements made on the land together with movables and fixtures, are the property of the Tenant." It is by such extraordinary and unfounded statements that the Tenantry are deceived and misled, and they are further misled by the comparisons which are made between the Tenantry, which exists between Landlord and Tenant in Great Britain and P. E. Island. I can assure you, that in the country of which I am a native, the Tenant moves from one place to another, he is not bound to remain in one place as they are in this Island. You further state "that as the rent required is more than the Tenant can pay, the Landlord is enabled to exercise an influence over the mind and actions of his Tenant to deprive him of free will and of power to seek redress, so that there is no medium left for the Tenant between a voluntary submission to the Landlord, or to stand in open defiance."

Now, as your address states, rents are too high? that is a matter for amicable arrangement; and I do not believe that the Landlords in this Colony (there may be exceptions) are unwilling to listen to redress, or just grievances which their Tenantry may be subject to. I was not aware until now that the Tenantry of King's County were in such an abject state of submission to their Landlords, as enabled them to exercise an influence over their minds, so as to deprive them of free will. If they will, therefore, suggest to me any other mode than that which I have stated, I will be glad to consider the suggestion, and if it is more than the confederation of property, I will do all in my power to place them in a less degrading position than the one in which, by my statement, they confess themselves to be—and as Lord Grey suggests, "I will do all the influence which I may possess, and give my best assistance, with a view of preparing a Legislative measure, which may be required to complete any amicable arrangement between Landlord and Tenant."

I deeply commiserate with those poor people who, I understand, have often been induced to go into the wilderness without capital, agreeing to pay on short terms, and to get into debt, subjecting themselves to extortion, and thus losing the fruits of the only property they ever possessed, the fruits of their labor. I am of opinion that it will be the interest of Landlords, and I hope it is their inclination, to grant leases of very long duration, with an option for the Tenant to purchase; at such questions as these are fit subjects for amicable and equitable adjustment. But should the Tenantry adopt the other alternative stated in your address, namely, to stand in open defiance, then I frankly tell you that they must abide the consequences.

If you think laws are oppressive and unjust, it is your duty to point out to me where the oppression and injustice lies, and I will, with the aid of the Legislature, do every thing in my power to remedy their defects; but while these laws exist, it becomes my duty to announce to you my determination to maintain and uphold them. In conclusion your address informs me that the land settlement was paid by the occupant and tenant in addition to their rents; therefore, it is not the proprietors but workmen and the agricultural population who have given to this Colony its present value. This is another most exaggerated statement, tending to mislead the workmen and agricultural population. Your address ought to have told them that if tenants and occupiers agree to pay taxes and public burthens over and above their rents, they are bound in this, as in all other countries, to fulfill their contracts; and your address ought to have told them also, that the civil expense of the Government of this Colony cost the tax-payers of Great Britain up to last year two hundred and ninety-two thousand pounds sterling, and that a large amount of the revenue bestowed on Her Majesty, have been appropriated to the improvement of the Colony, and consequently enhanced its present value; and your address ought to inform the agricultural population that the wilderness lands of proprietors are taxed to double the amount of all other lands.

There are other statements in the address of the Inhabitants of King's County, which I might have noticed, but as they are all more or less founded on the assumption that the lands in Prince Edward were forfeited to the Crown, they require no further comment from me. I remain, Your obedient servant, (Signed) A. BANNERMAN, Lt. Governor.

My yesterday published in Extra, the contents of which are inserted in this day's paper. It consists of copies of two highly important documents—the address of the people of King's County to the Lieut. Governor, on the subject of Tenant grievances, and Eschsch and his Excellency's reply thereto. We shall now offer another note in comment on the former of these documents; and as respects the latter, it is, we think, sufficient for the present to say that it carries, on the face of it, ample proof that most Sir Alexander Bannerman acts on his own responsibility, the most perfect reliance may be placed on his integrity, uprightness and impartiality,—that he instructed how the important trusts committed to his office are to be carried out, he is determined to act with that straightforward honesty of purpose which admits of no misconstruction, and is at once the best and safest policy.

To His Excellency Sir Alexander Bannerman, Knight, Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief, &c. &c. &c. MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

We the Inhabitants of King's County, have thought it necessary to take into our consideration, a Despatch from the Right Hon. Earl Grey, Her Majesty's Secretary for the Colonies; dated Downing Street, 15th February, 1851; directing your attention to the Land Settlement question, and the arrangements of it should now take place, when the people are to have a larger share of control over their public affairs.

We are thankful, that we are allowed a larger share of control over the public affairs of this Colony, and that it shall be our study to exercise such control; to show, that an assimilation of our Colonial Government, to British institutions, will not tend to weaken the Loyalty and attachment we have to Her Majesty's person and Government.

On approaching the Land Settlement question, it is necessary to premise that labor is the foundation of property and the support of all Governments; and while labor supports Government, it looks to the Government for protection; especially against the designs of invidious men who would deprive labor of its property by the seizure of the fruits of other men's labor. When Government and labor uphold each other, property is accumulated, and becomes the bond of civilized society; and the fruit of such mutual support and protection is the political and social well-being of the community. But the failure of either party to perform their allotted part—deranges the whole system, and every infraction of the compact, between Government and labor, has a withering influence on the industry of the country, and a demoralizing effect on its population. This Island was granted apparently, to try an experiment in colonization, which did not succeed—the conditions of the grants were not performed, and after some years had elapsed, the conditions of the grants were said to have been impracticable. In consequence of the lands which had taken place in other colonies, the grantees resigned their grants to the Crown or the Government reinvested the lands in the hands of the Crown. But this Island was not so, and the most of the grantees resigned their grants for small considerations, to speculators, who tried another experiment. British subjects with more or less means, were induced to emigrate to this Colony, to become tenants, to bring the wild lands into cultivation—consequently the reclamation of the wild land by the tenant's labor and means, went to create a capital for the Landlord; and the rent which the tenant was to pay, is the interest upon such capital.

These Lands which had been bought for less than one farthing per acre, were let at an annual rent of one shilling and upwards per acre. A provision was also made, for the maintenance of families and the settlement of their homes, cannot be held in respect by an enlightened people. And when higher prices have been given for the grantees' titles, it is not for any improvements which the former proprietors had made; it is the improvements made by the tenant's labor, and the interest upon the capital which the tenant has created. In cases where the crops failed, tenants and occupiers were supplied with seed by the colonial authorities from the Revenue; and the Land Assessment for the improvement of the colony, was paid by the occupant and tenant in addition to their rents, therefore it is not the proprietors but workmen, and the agricultural population, who have given to this Colony its present value.

Had the Government enforced the forfeiture of the grants, as has been done in other colonies, and in two cases in this Island; a landlord's claim to a tenant's labor and property could not have existed, nor any inducement for a land speculator to deprive his more useful fellow-subject of the fruits of his labor and industry. The relationship subsisting between Landlord and Tenant in Great Britain, has for many years past, been the subject of much discussion, to suppose that the relationship to exist here, is altogether different in Great Britain, the Landlord has an indefeasible title to his Land, with all the improvements and fixtures, the movables only, is the property of the tenant, and the rent received, is the interest upon the tenant's capital.

But in this Island, the landlord's title to the land is forfeited to the Crown, and all the improvements upon the land, together with movables and fixtures, are the property of the tenant. But while the tenant has no interest in the land, the Colonial Office to prevent the forfeiture of the title, they left in possession of the land, the tenant's property and consequently, by the non-performance of the conditions of the grants, the Landlord gains an estate; improved by the labor and means of British subjects who have been left unprotected. The tenant's labor and means, which he has expended on the land, are not his own, but the property of the Landlord, and he is enabled to exercise an influence over the mind and actions of his tenant, to deprive him of free-will, and of power to seek redress, so that there is no medium left for the tenant between a voluntary submission to the Landlord, or to stand in open defiance.

The repeated applications which have been made to Her Majesty's Government, especially since the year 1822; to revert the forfeited lands in the Crown, appeared to be the only constitutional way to do justice to all the parties interested. Freehold settlers might have been secured in their possessions; the Tenantry would have been enabled to secure their property, and the interest of the Crown, according to the value of wilderness land, which payment would have constituted a fund, to have satisfied any claims which might have appeared to be due in equity, and also a provision for any widows and orphans, whose support arose from the rents. But the repeated applications which have been made to Her Majesty's Government, especially since the year 1822; to revert the forfeited lands in the Crown, appeared to be the only constitutional way to do justice to all the parties interested. 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Public Hospital.

SEALD TENDERS will be received by the Subscriber, until Monday, the 24th day of September next, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the erection of a BOARD FENCE, around the Public Hospital Grounds.

At the hour of 10 o'clock forenoon, on the spot, exposed at Public Auction £10 to the Wharf at Bentley's Head of New London.

Commissioner's Office, Lot 17, Aug. 15, 1851.

Notice is hereby given, THAT the Subscriber will sell on the spot to the lowest bidder, the Building of the Wharf on the West side of Westmoreland Harbour, on Thursday the 10th of September next, at 10 o'clock, a. m. Particulars will be made known on the day of sale.

JOHN LARD, JOSEPH TROUBDALE, Commissioners. Tyton, August 25.

THE Tenancy on that part of Lot or Township No. 45, owned by Major General of Bristol, England, and hereby notified, that all Rents and arrears of Rent are to be paid to the Subscriber, who is authorized to receive the same.

FOR SALE, BEST ENGLISH OAKUM, FIGURE HEADS, IRON, PLYMOUTH SOAP, an excellent article for family use, &c. &c.

J. R. BOURKE, Great George Street, August 26, 1851.

Farm in Charlottetown Royalty to Let, ABOUT Three Miles from Town, consisting of Eighteen acres, and in a high state of cultivation. The stream from Dalrymple's Mill runs through it, and it is elegantly situated. There is a House and Barn upon the place. The CROP will be sold as it now stands. For further particulars enquire on the premises.

RICHARD KENNELLS, August 25, 1851.

STRAYED, on Wednesday morning last, from Mr. William Langworth's field, St. Peter's Road, a black COW, with the letters "F. K." on her horn, with a short tail; she had on her head a white cap, a piece of rope; she gives no milk. Any person giving information to a poor woman, the owner, where she can be found, or by leaving her at Mr. W. Langworth's, will be rewarded for his trouble.

August 26, 1851.

NOTICE TO MARINERS. Hoy Sound Lighthouses.

THE Commissioners of the Northern Lighthouses hereby give Notice, that two LIGHTHOUSES have been built upon the Island of Greeney, lying in Hoy Sound, opposite Stromness, in Orkney, the Light, by the name of Red Light, and the Low Light, the 15th of May, 1851.

The following is a Specification of the Position of the Lighthouses and of the Appearance of the Lights, by Mr. Allan Stevenson, Engineer to the Commissioners:

THE HIGH LIGHT is situated in N. Lat. 58° 56' 00" and W. Lon. 2° 16' 23". By Compass, the Lighthouses bear from each other S. E. 1/2 E., and S. W. 1/2 W. The HIGH LIGHT, towards the Western Entrance of Hoy Sound, is a Fixed Red Light, and the Low Light is a Fixed Bright Light. When seen in one line, they lead through the Western Entrance to Hoy Sound, in the fairway, between the Red Rock, off the Hoy Shore, and Kirk Rock, off the Stromness Shore. After running in on this line to the point A in the Chart, half-a-mile off the Low Light, where the depth is about 8 fathoms, the High Red Light is suddenly eclipsed by the land; and it is then time to haul towards the Stromness Shore, when the Red Light will immediately reappear.

THE HIGH LIGHT is elevated, 118 Feet above the Sea; but, being a Fixed Red Light, it is not seen at a greater distance than about 10 Nautical Miles. It illuminates a small Arc toward the S. E. from S. E. by E. to S. E. 1/2 S., facing the Western Entrance to Hoy Sound. Toward Stromness, the High Tower shows a Fixed Bright Light, from S. E. 1/2 E. to W. 1/2 E.

The Low LIGHT, as already stated, is known to Mariners as a Fixed Bright Light. It is elevated 55 Feet above the Sea, is seen at the distance of 10 Nautical Miles, and at lesser distances, according to the state of the weather. The Arc illuminated by this Light extends from E. 1/2 S. to W. 1/2 N., and faces seaward.

Notice is also hereby given, that towards the Islands of Cava and Risa, a Fixed Bright Light, illuminating a small Arc between N. 1/2 W. and N. W. 1/2 W. will be shown from the High Tower on the night of Friday, 1st August 1851, and every night thereafter, from Sunset to Sunrise, in addition to those already lighted and described above. This Light is intended to serve as a guide to Vessels approaching Stromness from the Eastward.

WILLIAM HODGES, Sheriff's Office, Queen's County, August 4, 1851.

BY virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias to me directed, issued out of Her Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature, at the suit of James Yeo, Esq., against John Morrison and D. Morrison, I have taken and seized as the property of the said John Morrison and Donald Morrison, One hundred and thirty-eight (38) Acres of Land, part of Township No. Forty-eight (48), in Queen's County, in Prince Edward Island, I have levied the said Writ on the said Land, and I do hereby give notice, that I will set up and sell at Public Auction, at the Court House in Charlottetown, on Wednesday, the Third day of September next, at the hour of twelve o'clock, noon, the above mentioned Land, or as much thereof as will satisfy the Levy marked against such Township, viz: Twenty-two pounds ten shillings and ten pence, besides Sheriff's Fees, and incidental Expenses.

WILLIAM HODGES, Sheriff's Office, Queen's County, August 4, 1851.

BY virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias to me directed, issued out of Her Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature, at the suit of the Honorable Joseph Pope, Treasurer of Prince Edward Island, on behalf of Her Majesty, against Two thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight acres of Land, part of Township No. Thirty-two (32), in Queen's County, in Prince Edward Island, I have levied the said Writ on the said Land, and I do hereby give notice, that I will set up and sell at Public Auction, at the Court House in Charlottetown, on Wednesday, the Third day of September next, at the hour of twelve o'clock, noon, the above mentioned Land, or as much thereof as will satisfy the Levy marked against such Township, viz: Eighteen pounds seven shillings and sixpence currency, besides Sheriff's Fees and incidental Expenses.

WILLIAM HODGES, Sheriff's Office, Queen's County, August 4, 1851.

BY virtue of a Writ of Statute Execution to me directed, issued out of Her Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature, at the suit of the Honorable Joseph Pope, Treasurer of Prince Edward Island, on behalf of Her Majesty, against Two thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight acres of Land, part of Township No. Thirty-two (32), in Queen's County, in Prince Edward Island, I have levied the said Writ on the said Land, and I do hereby give notice, that I will set up and sell at Public Auction, at the Court House in Charlottetown, on Wednesday, the Third day of September next, at the hour of twelve o'clock, noon, the above mentioned Land, or as much thereof as will satisfy the Levy marked on the said Writ, being £2414 11s. 11d., besides Interest, Sheriff's Fees and incidental Expenses.

DONALD MONTGOMERY, Sheriff's Office, Queen's County, July 24, 1850.

The above mentioned Sale is Postponed until Tuesday the 26th day of August next, then to take place at the hour and place above mentioned.

July 25, 1851.

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August 29, 1851.

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DONALD MONTGOMERY, Sheriff's Office, Queen's County, September 15, 1850.

REMOVAL. H. Found, Tailor, Habit & Robe-maker.

The Subscriber having removed his Establishment to the premises lately occupied by Mr. William Spurdon, situate on the North side of Queen's Square, a favorable opportunity presents itself, of thanking the public for their extensive patronage and support, for nearly 15 years; and he is more desirous than ever for its continuance, than nothing shall be wanted on his part, to give entire satisfaction.

Pantrality in business is a desideratum, which can only be supplied by a mutual desire to reciprocate, on the part of the employer and the employe. That "pantrality begins pantrality" is the very best maxim that can be observed; and the Subscriber is as anxious as any Man in the Trade, that it should be adopted.

H. F. feels assured, with his present facilities, that he will be able to meet the wishes of all, who may be disposed to employ him; and having engaged the best workmen to make up garments of his cutting, they will be found superior to those produced in any other establishment in the town.

N. B. Those parties whose unsettled accounts are of long standing, unless paid without further delay, will be sent without distinction.

CHARLOTTETOWN, August 15, 1851. 4 ins. H. F.

MR. JOHN McKINNON, TAILOR and HAT-MAKER, respectfully acquaints his friends and the public generally, that he has removed his Business to the House of Mr. John McGill, Upper Queen Street, next door to Doctor Poir's, and that he will continue to execute all orders in his line with neatness and dispatch.

J. M. K., when this opportunity of removing dwells to the Gazette, who have an liberty to request him for the last 18 years, and now informs them, that as he makes up garments of his own cutting upon approved principles; he feels assured they will be found superior to those produced by any Man in the Trade. Charlottetown, Aug. 25, 1851.

N. B. Their Dressing attended to, and old Wigs repaired, or new ones furnished in the latest style. J. M. K.

Public Hospital.

SEALD TENDERS will be received by the Subscriber, until Monday, the 24th day of September next, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the erection of a BOARD FENCE, around the Public Hospital Grounds.

At the hour of 10 o'clock forenoon, on the spot, exposed at Public Auction £10 to the Wharf at Bentley's Head of New London.

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JOHN LARD, JOSEPH TROUBDALE, Commissioners. Tyton, August 25.

THE Tenancy on that part of Lot or Township No. 45, owned by Major General of Bristol, England, and hereby notified, that all Rents and arrears of Rent are to be paid to the Subscriber, who is authorized to receive the same.

FOR SALE, BEST ENGLISH OAKUM, FIGURE HEADS, IRON, PLYMOUTH SOAP, an excellent article for family use, &c. &c.

J. R. BOURKE, Great George Street, August 26, 1851.

Farm in Charlottetown Royalty to Let, ABOUT Three Miles from Town, consisting of Eighteen acres, and in a high state of cultivation. The stream from Dalrymple's Mill runs through it, and it is elegantly situated. There is a House and Barn upon the place. The CROP will be sold as it now stands. For further particulars enquire on the premises.

RICHARD KENNELLS, August 25, 1851.

STRAYED, on Wednesday morning last, from Mr. William Langworth's field, St. Peter's Road, a black COW, with the letters "F. K." on her horn, with a short tail; she had on her head a white cap, a piece of rope; she gives no milk. Any person giving information to a poor woman, the owner, where she can be found, or by leaving her at Mr. W. Langworth's, will be rewarded for his trouble.

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THE Commissioners of the Northern Lighthouses hereby give Notice, that two LIGHTHOUSES have been built upon the Island of Greeney, lying in Hoy Sound, opposite Stromness, in Orkney, the Light, by the name of Red Light, and the Low Light, the 15th of May, 1851.

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THE HIGH LIGHT is situated in N. Lat. 58° 56' 00" and W. Lon. 2° 16' 23". By Compass, the Lighthouses bear from each other S. E. 1/2 E., and S. W. 1/2 W. The HIGH LIGHT, towards the Western Entrance of Hoy Sound, is a Fixed Red Light, and the Low Light is a Fixed Bright Light. When seen in one line, they lead through the Western Entrance to Hoy Sound, in the fairway, between the Red Rock, off the Hoy Shore, and Kirk Rock, off the Stromness Shore. After running in on this line to the point A in the Chart, half-a-mile off the Low Light, where the depth is about 8 fathoms, the High Red Light is suddenly eclipsed by the land; and it is then time to haul towards the Stromness Shore, when the Red Light will immediately reappear.

THE HIGH LIGHT is elevated, 118 Feet above the Sea; but, being a Fixed Red Light, it is not seen at a greater distance than about 10 Nautical Miles. It illuminates a small Arc toward the S. E. from S. E. by E. to S. E. 1/2 S., facing the Western Entrance to Hoy Sound. Toward Stromness, the High Tower shows a Fixed Bright Light, from S. E. 1/2 E. to W. 1/2 E.

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Notice is also hereby given, that towards the Islands of Cava and Risa, a Fixed Bright Light, illuminating a small Arc between N. 1/2 W. and N. W. 1/2 W. will be shown from the High Tower on the night of Friday, 1st August 1851, and every night thereafter, from Sunset to Sunrise, in addition to those already lighted and described above. This Light is intended to serve as a guide to Vessels approaching Stromness from the Eastward.

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Poetry

Original

HYMN TO THE FLOWERS.
Floral Apostles! that in dewy splendour
Weep without love, and blush without a crime,

"Thou wast not, Solomon! in all thy glory
Arroyed," the lilies cry, "in robes like ours;

In the sweet-voiced picture, heavenly Art!
With which thou paintest nature's wide-arched hall,

Not useless are ye, flowers, though made for pleasure:
Blooming 'er field and ways, by day and night,

Ephemeral signs! what instructive lesson
For each of us, that thought could furnish scope!

Poisonous glories! angel-like collection!
Uplifted from seed or bulb, interred in earth,

Were I, oh God! in cherubon lands remaining,
Far from all voices of teachers and divines,

[From the Bermuda Royal Gazette.]
THE ROYAL HIGHLANDERS, WELCOME TO SCOTLAND.

What means that busy joyous hum
That makes each one look back and brow?

To embrace again her coat so loved,
And pleasure sparkles in each eye,

Food Mothers' hearts with hopes best high
To embrace again her coat so loved,

West may each Scottish heart delight
In the guardians of their land and law

Where there have gallant deeds been done
By the hand that to the World gives law

Thrice welcome to their native coast
Are their many forms so bold and brave,

Hamilton, July 9, 1851.
A FORTY-SECOND MAN.

Varieties.

A RAVEN FOR A NEGRO.—The Louisville Journal relates
an amusing incident a negro raffle, which came off in one of
the towns of Mississippi.

THE RAFFLE COMMENCED. Bill looked on unconcerned at any
thing but the idea of leaving his old master. When the drawing
was about to be commenced, he was offered \$100 for his chance,

BLUE ROSE.—The horticulturists of Paris, says a correspondent
of the New York Express, have succeeded by artificial cross-
breeding in obtaining a natural rose of a blue colour,

FATAL EFFECTS OF CHLOROFORM.—A woman named Amelia
Bernstein, aged 22 years, born in Germany, died at New York,

Charles Hood, who is employed in the Iron works of G. Downing,
Esq., Smithwick, England, has produced a book, the leaves
of which are iron, rolled on a bar that they are no thicker than a piece

JUDSON'S CHEMICAL EXTRACT OF



CHERRY AND LUNGWORT, FOR THE CURE OF Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Spitting of Blood, Night Sweats, Asthma, Liver Complaints, and CONSUMPTION.

DO NOT NEGLECT IT. Consumption can be and has been cured.

In thousands of cases, by this only certain remedy. JUDSON'S CHEMICAL EXTRACT OF CHERRY AND LUNGWORT.

The most strongly marked and developed cases of Pulmonary Consumption, where the lungs have become diseased and obliterated

Its operation is mild, yet efficacious; it loosens the phlegm which creates so much difficulty, relieves the cough and assists nature

It is now used in the principal hospitals, and in the private practice in our country, by an immense number of individuals and families.

THOUSANDS OF CONSUMPTIVE persons have been cured repeatedly in buying medicines which were said to be infallible cures, but which have proved only palliatives.

About 1000 certificates of almost miraculous cures, performed by this medicine, from some of the first Doctors, Clergymen and Merchants, have been sent us for this medicine.

To Owners of and Dealers in Horses. CARLTON'S FOUNDER OINTMENT.

For the cure of Founder, Spilt Hoof, Hoof-bound Horses, and contracted and Feverish Feet, Wounds, Bruises in the Fleck, Galled Backs, Cracked Heels, Strains, Cuts, Nicks, &c., on horses.

CARLTON'S RING-BONE CURE. For the cure of Ring-bone, Blood Spavin, Bone Spavin, Windgalls, and Splints, &c., on horses.

CARLTON'S CONDITION POWDERS FOR HORSES AND CATTLE. The changes of weather and season, with the change of use and feed, have a very great effect upon the blood and sinuous fluids of horses.

Remember and ask for CARLTON'S CONDITION POWDERS, and take no others.

CARLTON'S NERVE AND BONE LINIMENT FOR HORSES, and for the cure of all diseases of man or beast that require external application, and which the best medical authorities recommend.

COMSTOCK'S VERMIFUGE. This is the most extraordinary remedy for Worms ever used; it effectually eradicates Worms from both Adults and Children.

TO THE OLD AND YOUNG!! Ho! ye Red Heads and Grey!!! PHENOMENON IN CHEMISTRY!!! EAST INDIA HAIR DYE.

COLORS THE HAIR, AND WILL NOT TERN THE SKIN. This dye may be applied to the hair over night, the first night turning the lightest Red or Grey Hair into a dark brown, and by repeating a second or third time, into a black.

DEAFNESS. Use Dr. LARRETT'S Acoustic Oil, for the cure of Deafness. Also, all those disagreeable noises, like the buzzing of insects, filling of water, whizzing of steam, which are symptoms of approaching deafness.

HAY'S LINIMENT FOR THE FILES. The worst attacks of the Files are effectually and permanently cured in a short time by the use of the famous Hay's Liniment.

LONGLEY'S GREAT WESTERN INDIAN PANACEA. 1. For Colds and febrile feelings and preventing fevers. 2. For Asthma, Liver Complaints and Bilious affections. 3. For Diarrhoea, Indigestion and Loss of Appetite. 4. For Constipation in Infants and children, and for young complaints. 5. For Stomach affections, Dyspepsia, Piles, Rheumatism, &c.

RHEUMATISM. Comstock's Nerve and Bone Liniment, is warranted to cure any case of Rheumatism, Gout, Contracted Joints, and Muscles, or all

Toothache. Dr. KLINE'S DROPS, for the cure of the Toothache. It is with confidence that we can recommend it as an infallible cure in all cases, without any injury to the teeth or gums.

Consumption!!! Every body knows it a fatal disease. It commences and progresses so insidiously, that before one is aware of it, the lungs are a mass of abscess, then a sudden appearance or change from heat to cold, produces an inflammation, and in a few days or weeks, it is said to be the end of busy Consumption.

THE GENUINE OLDTRIDGE'S BALM OF COLUMBIA. FOR RESTORING THE HAIR. If you wish a rich, luxuriant head of hair, free from dandruff and crust, do not fail to procure the genuine Balm of Columbia.

CARLTON'S LINIMENT FOR THE FILES, &c. It is now used in the principal hospitals, and in the private practice in our country, by an immense number of individuals and families.

Wanted, one Storekeeper in every town on the Island to sell Comstock's Medicines, apply to W. E. WATSON, Charlotteville, Esq. Sold also in Souris, P. E. Island, by DONALD BRAYTON, Esq. July 15, 1851.

PROFESSOR A. G. BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS or MEDICATED SYRUP.—Truth tells an incredible audience, for if they listen, they are sure to become converts.

THE EARL OF ALDBOROUGH CURED OF A LIVER AND STOMACH COMPLAINT. Extract of a Letter from His Lordship, dated Villa Marina, Leghorn, 21st February, 1845.

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HEALTH WHERE 'TIS SOUGHT:



HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

CURE OF A DISORDERED LIVER AND STOMACH, WHEN IN A MOST HOPELESS STATE. Extract of a Letter from Mr. James Murray, of Chapel Hill, Ayrshire, Scotland, dated the 16th January, 1846.

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NOTICE

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