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NY, & Co.,

New Series. No. 110,

Fern Leaves from Fanny's Portfolio.

THE STRAY LAMB.

THE STEAY LAMB.

I was walking through the streets yesterday, chilled outwardly and inwardly, as one is apt to be, by the first approach of winter, somewhat out of humour with myself, and indisposed to be pleased with others, when I noticed before me, or foot, a party of emigrants in a very destitute condition. One of the women was totering under the weight of a huge chest she carried upon her head; most of them were ragged, and all travel-stained and careworn. Bringing up the rear, with uncertain, faltering steps, somewhat behind the rest of the party, was a little girl of eight years, bonnetless, barefooted and barelegged, her scanty frock barely reaching to her little purple knees, her tangled brown hair the sport of the winds. She stepped wearily, as if she had neither aim nor object in moving on; showing neither wonder nor childish curiosity at the new sights and scenes before her. It seemed to be a matter of indifference to the rest of the party whether she kept pace with them or not. My heart ached for her, she looked so friendless, so prematurely careworn. What should be her future fate in this great city of snares and temptations! Who should take her by the hand! Ah, look! the Good Shepherd watches over the stray lamb! I hear a shriek of joy! A well-dressed woman before me sees her; with the spring of an antelope she seizes her, presses her lips to those little chilled limbs, then holds her at arms' length, pushes back the hair from her for head, strains her again to her breast, while tear of gratitude fall like rain from her eyes; then lifts her far above her head, as if to say, "O God, I thank thee!"

What can this pantomime mean! for not a word have

thank thee!"

What can this pantomime mean! for not a word have they spoken, amid all these sobs and caresses. "What does this mean!" said I to a bystander. "Oh, and it's a child come over from the old country, ma'am, to find her mother; and sure, she's just met her in the street, and the hearts of 'em are most breaking with the joy, yeu see."

God be thanked!" said I, as I wept too; "the dove has found the ark, the lamb its fold. Let the chill wind blow, she will heed it not! The little weary head shall be pillowed sweetly to-night on that loving breast; the chilled limbs be warmed and clothed; the desolate little heart shall beat quick with love and hope!" And there I left them, still caressing, still weeping, unconscious of the crowd that had gathered about them, forgetting the weary years of the past, pressing a lifetime of happiness into the joy of those blissful moments.

"Take heed that ye despise not one of these little ones.

blissful moments.

"Take heed that ye despise not one of these little ones, for I say unto you that in heaven their angels do always behold the face of my Father."

LENA MAY.

Such a gloomy room as it was! You may sometimes have seen one just like it. The walls were dingy, the windows small, the furniture scanty and shabby. In one corner was a small bed, and on it a boy of about nine years so pallid, so emactated, that, us be inly there with his long lashes sweeping his pale check, you could scarce tell if he were living. At the foot of the bed sat a lady, whose locks, sorrow, not time, had silvered. Her hands were clasped hopelessly in her lap, and her lips moved as if in silent prayer.

sorrow, not time, and silvered. Ther hands were canapea hopelessly in her lap, and her lips moved as if in silent prayer.

"Good morning, Mrs. May," said the doctor, as he laid aside his gold-headed cane, very pompously. "I have but a minute to spare. General Clay has another attack of the gout, and can't get along without me. How's the boy!" and he glanced carelessly at the bed.

"He seems more than usually feeble," said the mother dejectedly, as the doctor examined his pulse.

"Well all he wants is something strengthening, in the way of nourishment, to set him on his feet. Wino and jellies, Mrs. May—that's the thing for him—that will do it. Good morning, ma'am."

"Wine and jellies!" said the poor widow; and the tears started to her eyes, for she remembered sunnier days, when those now unattainable luxuries were sent away untasted from her well-furnished table, rejected by a capricious appetite; and she rose, and laid her hand lovingly on the little sufferer's head, and prisoned the warm tears beneath her closed cyclids.

her closed eyelids.

Little Churley was blind. He had never seen the face that was bending over him, but he knew by the tone of her voice whether she was glad or grieving; and there was a heart-quiver in it now, as she said, "Dear, patient boy!" that made his little heart beat faster; and he pressed his pale lips to her hand, as if he would convey all he felt in that kiss; for love and sorrow had taught Charley a lesson—many of his seniors were more slow to learn—to endure limits when they add to the screw of a heart set vised. silently, rather than add to the sorrow of a heart so tried and grief-stricken. And so, through those tedious days, and long, wearsome nights, the little sufferer uttered no word of complaint, though the outer and inner world was all darkness to him.

word of complaint, though the outer and inner world was all darkness to him.

Gently, noiselessly, a young, fair girl gided into the room. She passed to the bedside; then, stooping so low that her raven ringlets floated on the pillow, she playly pressed her dewy lips to the blind boy's forchead.

"That's your kiss, Lena," said he tenderly. "I'm so glad you are come!" and he threw his wasted arms about her neck. "Put your face down here—close, Lena, close. The doctor has been here, and mamma thought me sleeping: but I heard all. He said I must have wine and jellies to make me well; and dear mamma so poor, too! Oh, you should have heard her sigh so heavily! And, Lena, though I cannot see, I was sure her eyes were brimming, for her voice had tears in it. Now, Lena, I want you to tell her not to grieve, because Charley is going to heaven. I dreamed about it last night, Lena. I wasn't a blind boy any longer; and I saw such glotious things!"

"Don't, don't, Charley!" said the young girl, sobbing. "Take your arms from my neck. You shall live, Charley; you shall have everything you need. Let me go, now, there's a darling!" and she tied on her little bonnet, and passed through the dark, marrow court, and gained the street.

passed through the dark, narrow court, and gained the street.

Wine and jellies! yes, Charley must have them; but how! Her little purse was quite empty, and the doctor's bill was a perfect nightmare to think of. Oh, how many tables were loaded with the luxuries that were strength, health, life to poor Charley! and she walked on despairingly. The bright blue sky seemed to mock her—the well-clad forms and happy faces to taunt her. Uh! throbbed there on the wide carth one heart of pity! Poor Lena! excitement leat a desper glow to her check, and a brighter lustre to her eye; and the cold wind blew her long treases wildly about. One could scarce see a lovelier face than Lena's them—so full of love, so full of sorrow.

At least, so thought Ernest Clay; for he stopped and locked, and passed, and looked again. It was the embodiment of all his artist dreams. "I must skotch it," said he to himself. "She is poor—that is evident from her dress; that she is pure and innocent one may see in the buly expression of her face." And low and musical was the voice which expressed his request to Lena. His tone was respectful; but his ardent look embarrassed her, and she veiled her bright eyes with their long lashes without replying.

"If your time is precious, you shall be well paid; it will not take you long. Will money be any object to you?"
"Oh, yos, yos!" said Leins, despair giving her courage.
"O sir, I have a brother, sick, dying for necessaries beyond our reach! Give me some wine to keep him from sinking—now, if you pease, sir!"—and she blushed at her own earnestness—"then I will come to you to-morrow. My name is Lena May." name is Lena May,"

" Dear, dear mother !-wine for Charley, and more when this is gone."
"Loua!" said her mother, alarmed at her wild, excited

"Loua!" said her mother, alarmed at her wild, excited manner:

"An artist, mother, gave me this, if I would let him make a sketch of me. Dear Charley!"—and she held the tempting luxury to his fever-parched lip—"drink, Charley. Now you'll be strong and well, and all for this foolish face!" and she laughed hysterically; then her hands fell at her side, her head dropped; the excitement was too much for her—she had fainted.

"There, that will do; thank you! Now turn your head a trifle to the left, so: "and the young artist's eye brightened as his hand moved over the canvas. In truth, it were hard to find a lovelier model. That full dark eye and Grecian profile, that wealth of raven hair, those dimpled shoulders! Yes, Lena was the realisation of all his artist dreams; and then she was so pure, so innocent. Practised flatterer as he was professionally, praise seemed out of place now—it died upon his lip. He had transferred many a lovely face to canvas, but never one so holy in its expression.

And little Charley day by day grew stronger; and rare flowers lay upon his bed; and he inhaled their fragrance, and passed his slender fingers over them carcasingly, as if their beauty could be conveyed by the touch. And then he would listen for Lena's light footstep, and ask her, on her return, a thousand questions about the picture, and sigh as he said, "I can never know, dear sister, if it is like you;" and then he would say, "You will not love this artist better than me, Lena?" and then Lena would blush, and say, "No, you foolish boy!"

"No, you foolish boy!"

"Well, Lena," said Ernest, "your picture will be finished to-day. I suppose you are quite glad it is over with!"

"Charley misses me so much!" was love's quick evasion.
"There are still many comforts you would get for Charley, were you able, Lena!"

"Oh, yes, yes!" said the young girl eagerly,
"And your mother, she is too delicate to toil so unremittingly!"

"Yes," said Lena dejectedly.
"Dear, good, lovely Lena! they shall both have such a happy home, only say you will be mine!"

Dear reader, you should have peeped into that artist's home. You should have seen the proud, happy husband. You should have seen with what a sweet grace the little child-wife performed her duty as its mistress. You should have seen Charley with his birds and his flowers, and heard his merry laugh, as he said to his mother, that "if he was blind, he always saw that Ernest would steat away our Lena."

THOUGHTS BORN OF A CARESS.

THOUGHTS BORN OF A CARESS.

"Oh, what a nice place to cry!" said a laughing little girl, as she nestled her head lovingly on her mother's breast. The words were spoken playfully, and the little fairy was all unconcious how much meaning lay hid in them; but they brought tears to my eyes, for I looked forward to the time when care and trial should throw their shadows over that laughing face—when adversity should overpower—when summer friends should fall of like autumn leaves before the rough blasts of misfortune—when the faithful breast she leaned upon should be no longer warm with love and life—when, in all the wide earth, there should be for that little one "no nice place to cry."

God shield the motheriess! A father may be left—kind, affectionate, considerate, perhaps—but a man's affections form but a small fraction of his existence. His thoughts are far away, even while his child elambers on his knee—the distant ship with its rich freight, the state of the moneymarket, the fluctuations of trade, the office, the shop, the bench; and he answers at random the little lisping immortal, and gives the child a toy, and passes on. The little, sensitive heart has borne its childish griefs through the day unshared. She don't understand the reason for anything, and nobody stops to tell her. Nurse "don't know," the cook is "busy," and so she wanders restlessly about poor mamma's empty room. Something is wanting. Ah, there, is no "nice place to cry!"

Childhood passes; blooming maidenhood comes on; lovers woo; the mother's quick instinct, timely word of caution, and omnipresent watehfulness, are not there. She

Childhood passes; blooming maidenhood comes on; lovers woo; the mother's quick instinct, timely word of caution, and omnipresent watehfulness, are not there. She gives her heart, with all its yearning, sympathies, into unworthy keeping. A flecting honeymoon, then the drawning of a long day of misery; wearisome days of sickness; the feeble mean of the first-born; no mother's arm in which to place, with girlish pride, the little wailing stranger; lover and friend sfar; no "nice play to cry!"

Thank God!—not unheard by Him who "wipeth all tears away" goeth up that troubled heart-plaint from the despairing lips of the motherless!

A CHAPTER ON LITERARY WOMEN

"Well, Colonel, what engrosses your thoughts so entire'y this morning? The last new fashion for vests, the price of Macassar oil, or the missit of your last pair of primrose kids? Make a 'clean breast' of it."

"Come, Minnie, don't be satirical. I've a perfect horror of satirical wemen. There's no such things as repose in their prescues. One needs to be always on the defensive, armed at all points; and then, like as not, some arrow will pierce the joints of his armour. Be amiable, Minnie, and listen to me. I want a wife."

"You! a man of your resources! Clubs, eigars, fast horses, operas, concerts, theatres, billiard-rooms! Can't account for it," said the merciless Minnie. "Had a premonitory sympton of a crow's foot or a gray hair! Has old Time begun to step on your bachelor toes!" and she revelled her eye-glass at his fine figure.

The Colonel took up a book with a very injured air, as much as to say, Have it out, fair lady, and when you get off your stilts!"Il talk reason to you.

But Minnie had no idea of getting off her stilts; so she proceeded, "Waut a wife, do you! I don't see but your buttons, and strings, and straps are all tip-top. Your laundress attends to your wardrobe, your hatel de maire to your appetite, you've nice sung quarters at the—House, plenty of fine fellows' to drop in upon you, and what in the name of the gods do you want of wife!" And if it is a necessity that it is not postponable, what description of apronatring does your High Mightiness desire! I've an idea you've only to name the thing, and there'd be a perfect crowd of applicants for the situation. Come, bestir your-self, Sir Oraele, open your mouth, and trot out your ideal."

"Well, then, negatively, I don't want a literary woman. I should desire my wife's thoughts and feelings to centre in me—to be content in the little kingdom where I reign

brillianev enough to outshine me, "or to attract outsiders."

"I like that, because it is so unselfish," said Minnie,
with mock humility. "Go on."

"You soe, Minnie, these literary women live on public
admiration—glory in seeing themselves in print. Just finoy
my wife's heart turned inside-out to thousands of eyes
besides mine for dissection. Fancy her quickening ten
thousand strango pulses with 'thoughts that breathe and
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known only as Mr. Somebody, that the talented Misscondescended to marry! Horrible! Minnie, I tell you,
literary women are a sort of nondescript monsters; nothing
feminine about them. They are as ambitious as Lucifer;
else, why do they write?"

"Because they can't help it," said Minnie, with a flashing eye. "Why does a bird carol! There is that in such a
soul that will not be pent up—that must find voice and expression; a heaven-kindled spark that is unquenchable; an
earnest, soaring spirit, whose wings cannot be earth-clipped.
These very qualities fit it to appreciate, with a zest none
else may know the strong, deep love of a kindred human
heart. Reverence, respect, indeed, such a soul claims and
exacts; but think you it will be estissfied with that! No!
It craves the very treasure you would wrest from it, Lore!
That there are vaiu and ambitions female writers, is true;
but pass no sweeping condemnation; there are literary
women who have none the less deserved the holy names of but pass no sweeping condemnation; there are literary women who have none the less deserved the holy names of wife and mother, because God has granted to them the power of expressing the same tide of emotions that sweep, perchance, over the soul of another, whose lips have never been touched 'with a coal from the altar.'"

chance, over the soul of another, whose lips have never been touched 'with a coal from the altar.'"

"Good morning, Colonel," said Minnie; "how did you like the lady to whom I introduced you last evening!"

"Like her! I don't like her at all—I love her! She took me by storm! Minnie, that woman must be Mrs. Colonel Van Zandt. She's my ideal of a wife embodied."

"I thourht she'd suit you," said Minnie, not trusting herself to look up. "She's very attractive; but are you sure you can secure her!"

"Well, I flatter myself," said the Colonel, glancing at an opposite mirror, "I shall at least, 'die making an effort,' before I take No for an answer. Charming woman! feminine from her shoe-lacings to the tips of her cycbrows; no blue-stockings peeping from under the graceful folds of her silken robe. What a charmed life a man might lead with her! Her fingers never dabbled with ink, thank Heaven! She must be Mrs. Colonel Van Zandt, Minnie!"

She was "Mrs. Colonel Van Zandt." A week after their marriago, Minnie came in looking uncommonly wicked and mischievous "What a turtle-dove scene!" said she, as she stood at the door. "Do you know I never peep into Paradise that I don't feel a Luciferish desire to raise a mutiny among the celestials! And apropos of that, you recollect 'Abelard,' Colonel: and the beautiful 'Zeluka,' by the same anonymous writer; and those little essays by the same hand, that you hoarded up so long! Well. I've discovered the author—after a persevering investigation among the knowing ones—the anonymous author, with the signature of 'Heloise', You have your matrimonial arm round her this minute! May I be kissed if you haven't!" and she threw herself on the sofa in a paroxym of mirth. "O Colonel! 'marry a woman who has just sense enough to appreciate you, and not brilliancy enough to attract outsiders! Faney my wife quickening ten thousand strange pulses with thoughts that breathe and words that burn! Faney me walking meekly by her side, known only as the Mr. Somebody the talented Miss—condescended to ma

DARK DAYS.

"Dying! How can you ever struggle through the world lone! Who will care for you, Janie, when I am dead!" " Heve you rooms to let?" said a lady in sable to a hard-

"Have you rooms to let!" said a lady in sales to the featured person.

"Rooms! Why, yes, we have rooms," surveying Mrs. Grey very deliberately. "You are a widow, I suppose! Thought so by the length of your veil. Been in the city long! How long has your husband been dead! What was the matter of him? Take in sewing or anything! Got any reference! How old is that child of yours!"

"I hardly think the situation will suit," said Mrs. Grey faintly, as she rose to go.

"Don't ery, mamma," said Charley, as they gained the street. "Won't God take care of us!"

on't ery, mamma," said Charle

"Put another stick of wood on the fire, Charley; my fingers are quite benumbed, and I've a long while to work yet."

"There's not even a chip left," said the boy mournfully, rubbing his little purple hands. "It seems as though I should never grow a big man, so that I ctuld help you!"

"Hist! there's a rap."

"Work done!" said a rough volce; "'cause, if you ain't up to the mark, you can't have any more. 'No fire, and cold fingers!" Same old story. Business is business; I've no time to talk about your affairs. Women never nan look at a thing in a commercial p'int of view. What I want to know is in a nutshell. Is them shirts done or not, young woman!" woman?"

"Indeed, there is only one finished, though I have done

my best," said Mrs. Grey.
"Well, hand it along; you won't get any more. And sit up to-night and finish the rest; d'ye hear!"

"Have you vests that you wish embroidered, sir?"
"Y-o-s," said the gentleman (!) addressed, casting a look of admiration at Mrs. Grey. "Here, James, run out with this mobel to the bank. Wish it for yourself, madam!" said he blandly. "Possible! Pity to spoil those blue eyes over such drudgery."
A moment, and he was alone.

"He's a very sick child," said the doctor, "and there's very little chance for him to get well here;" drawing his furred coat to his ears, as the wind whistled through the cracks. "Have you no friends in the city, where he could be better provided for?"

Mrs. Grey shook her head mournfully.
"Well, I'll send him some medicine to-night, and to-morrow we will see what can be done for him."
"To-morrow!" All the long night the storm raged fearfully. The driving sleet sifted in through the loose windows, that rattled, and trembled, and shook. Mrs. Grey hushed her breath, as she watched the little, waxen face, and saw

supreme—to have the capacity to appreciate me, but not brilliance enough to outshine me, for to attract outsiders."

"I like that, because it is so unselfish," said Minnie, with mock humility. "Go on."

"You see, Minnie, these literary women live on public admiration—glory in seeing themselves in print. Just finery my wife is heart turned inside-out to thousands of eyes besides mine for dissection. Fancy her quickening ten thousand strange pulses with 'thoughts that breathe and words that burn. Fancy me walking meekly by her side, known only as Mr. Somebody, that the talented Missecondescended to marry! Horrible! Minnie, I tell you, filterary women are a sort of nondescript monsters; nothing feminine about them. They are as ambitious as Lucifer; else, why do they write!"

"Because they can't help it," said Minnie, with a flashing eye. "Why does a bird carol! There is that in such a sand that will not be peat up—that must find yoice and except the rone of twice, and thought it very odd that she didn't profess to understand womerfalls." He looked at her once or twice, and thought that comes but once. The sands of life were fast ebbling. The little taper flickered and flashed, sind there went out for ever?

It was in the "poor man's lot" that Harry Grey's pet boy was buried. There were no carriages, no mourners, no the rough stones to the old burying-place. She uttered a faint scream as the autou hit the commandation in lifting it out. Again and against the waggon in lifting it out. Again and against the waggon were lim, and when the fast foll upon her boy's breast; she looked on with a dreadful flascination, while he want to the first heavy clod that fell upon her boy's transit the waggon, she followed him mechanically and made no objection when he said, "he guessed he'd drive a little faster, now that the lad was out." He looked at her once or twice, and thought transfers and grant that will not be present and the said that the command and there wear to the read of the waggon. The same has a substanting that the arrive a little laster, now that the lad was out." He looked at her once or twice, and thought it very odd that she didn't cry; but he didn't profess to understand women-folks. So, when it was quite dusk, they came back again to the old wooden house: and there he left her, with the still night and her crushing sorrow.

"Who will care for you, Janie, when I am dead?"

NIGHT.

NIGHT: The pulse of the great city lies still. The echo of hurrying feet has long since died away. The maiden dreams of her lover; the wife, of her absent husband; the sick, of health; the captive, of freedom. Softly falls the moonlight on those quiet dwellings; yet under those roofs are hearts that are throbbing and breaking with misery too hopeless for tears; forms bent before their time with crushing sorrow; lips that never smile, save when some mocking dream comes to render the morrow's waking tenfold more bitter. There, on a mother's faithful breast, calm and beautiful, lies the holy brow of infancy. Oh, could it but pass away thus, ere the bow of promise has ceased to span its future—ere that serences sky be darkened with lowering clouds—ore that loving heart shall feel the death-pang of despair!

clouds—ore that loving nears small covered and fine linen despair!

There, too, sits Remorse, clothed in purple and fine linen the worm that never dioth "hid in its shining folds. There, the weary watcher by the couch of pain, the du'l ticking of the clock striking to the heart a nameless terror. With straining eye its hours are counted; with nervous hand the draught that brings no healing is held to the mallid lin.

hand the draught that brings no healing is held to the pallid lip.

The measured tread of the watchman as he passes his round, the distant rumble of the coach, perchance the disjointed fragment of a song from bacchanalian lips, alone breaks the solemn stillness. At such an hour, serious thoughts, like unbidden guests, rush in. Life appears like the dream it is—Eternity, the waking, and, involuntarily, the most careless eye looks up appealingly to llim by whom the hairs of our heads are all numbered.

Blessed night! wanp thy dark mantle round these weary earth-pilgrims! Over them all the "Eye that never slumbereth," keepeth its tireless watch. Never a fluttering sigh escapes a human breast unheard by that pitying ear—never an unspoken prayer for help that finds not its pitying response in the besom of Infinite Mercy.

CHILDREN'S RIGHTS.

CHILDREN'S RIGHTS.

Men's rights! Women's rights! I throw down the gauntlet for children's rights! Yes, little pets, Fanny Fern's about "takin' notes," and she'll "print 'em," too, if you don't get your dues. She has seen you seated by a pleasant window in a railroad-car, with your bright eyes dancing with delight at the prospect of all the pretty things you were going to see, forcibly ejected by some overgrown Napoleon who fancied your place, and thought, in his wisdom, that children had no taste for anything but sugarcandy. Fanny Fern knew better. She knew that the pretty trees and flowers, and bright blue sky, gave your little souls a thrill of delight, though you could not tell why; and she knew that great big man's soul was a great deal smal'er than yours, to sit there and read a stupid political paper, when such a glowing landscape was before him that he might have feasted his eyes upon. And she longed to wipe away the big tear that you didn't dare to let fall ; and she understood how a little girl or boy, that didn't get a ride every day in the year, should not be quite able to swallow that great big lump in the throat, as he or she sat jammed down in a dark, crowded corner of the car, instead of sitting by that pleasant window.

Yes: and Fanny has seen you sometimes, when you've

Jammed down in a dark, crowded corner of the car, instead of sitting by that pleasant window.

Yes; and Fanny has seen you sometimes, when you'va been muffled up to the tip of your little nose in wooilen wrappers, in a close, crowded church, medding your little drowsy heads, and keeping time to the sixth-lie and seventh-

been muffled up to the tip of your little nose in woollen wrappers, in a close, crowded church, nodding your little drowsy heads, and keeping time to the sixth-lie and seventh-lie of some pompous theologian whose preaching would have been high Duten to you had you been wide awake.

And she has seen you sitting like little automatons, in a badly-ventilated school-room, with your nervous little toes at just such an angle, for hours, under the tuition of a Miss Nancy Nipper, who didn't care a rushlight whether your spine was as crooked as the letter S or not, if the Great Mogui Committee, who marched in once a month to make the "grand tour," voted her a "model school-marm."

Yes, and that ain't aii! She has seen you sent off to bed, just at the witching hour of cand'e-light, when some entertaining guest w s in the middle of a delightful story, that you, poor, miscrable "little pitcher, was doomed never to hear the end of! Yes, and she has seen "the line and plammet" laid to you so rigidly, that you were driven to decoit and evasion; and then seen you punished for the very sin your tormenters helped you to commit. And she has seen your ears boxed just as hard for tearing a hole in your lest pinafore, or breaking a China cup, as for telling as big a lie as Ananias and Sapphira did.

And when, by patient labour, you had reared an edifice of tiny blocks, fairer in its architectural proportions, to your infantile eye, than any palace in ancient Rome, she has seen it ruthlessly kicked into a shattered rain by some-body in the house whose dinner hadn't digested!

Never mind! I wish I was mother to the whole of you! Such glorious times as we'd have! Rending pretty books, that had no big words in 'em; going to school where you could more fabulous evasion, for your memory to chew for a cut till you were old enough to see how you had been fooled. And I'd never wear such a fashionable gown that you couldn't climb on my lap whenever the fit took you; or refuse to kiss you for lear you'd ruffle my curls, or my coular; or my tem

NEWS BY THE ENGLISH MAIL

(From Wilmer's Enropean Times.)

The battle of Citale, in which the Russians have been signally defeated, has restored the prestige of the Turkish arms, and has proved that the ancient valour of the Ottomans has not degenerated. The battle of Sinope was a surprise, but the merciless massacre of 3,000 Turks, overwhelmed by a vastly superior force—heavy line of battle ships against frigates—is now avenged by their gallant compatriots in the open field. It appears that the Russians meditated an attack on Kalafat on the 15th of January, but the Turkish general, Selim Pasha (Zedlinsky), anticipated the blow. On the 6th instant, before the Russians could bring up all their troops, he marched out of Kalafat with 15,000 men to storm the enemy's entrenchments at Citale, nine miles distant on the north. The battle lasted till the afternoon, and was a bloody struggle. On the Sth the contest was received the reserves a place in the public libraries of Liverpool. A perusal of that interesting work will demonstrate the insurmountable obstacles which must attend any expedition is on its way to that isolated spot. As he refers to a French work respecting this almost unknown country, we beg to state, for the information of our readers, that the best authority extant is the Journey of Colonel Mouravief, the Russian Envoy, whose book and itinerary, published in Paris, deserves a place in the public libraries of Liverpool. A perusal of that interesting work will demonstrate the insurmountable obstacles which must attend any expedition is on its way to that isolated spot. As he refers to a French work respecting this almost unknown country, we beg to state, for the information of our readers, that the best unknown country, we beg to state, for the information of our readers, that the best unknown country, we beg to state, for the information of our readers, that the best unknown country, we beg to state, for the information of our readers, that the best unknown country, we beg to state, for the information of our readers, that the noon, and was a bloody struggle. On the 7th the contest was renewed, the Turks captured two redoubts, but lost some small pieces of cannon; on the 8th the battle was resumed, when the Russions were thoroughly defeated. They left at least 5,000 ly defeated. They left at least 5,000 men killed and wounded on the field; General Aurep, who commanded the Russians, was severely wounded, as well as General Tuinont. The Russians were driven back, but the Turkish commander prudently retired to his position at Kalafat. As we have said all along, the Turks have proved that they are at least equal to the Russians in the field of battle; and we are not affected. the field of battle and we are not afraid now of any overwhelming numbers which may be brought from the interior of Russia in the spring. By that time the quarrel will be in other hands, and we shall not allow the Scythians again to overrun or even to threaten Europe. Whilst these military preparations are going on, in spite of the inclemency of the winter, the Anglo-French admirals have entered the Black Sea, at the head of their respective squadrons. They were preceded by the Retribution and Caire frigates, which were despatched to Sebasto-pol to convey to the Russian commander pol to convey to the Russian community i'a friendly message," in the terms of the manifesto issued by M. Drouyn de Lhuys. manifesto issued by M. Drouyn de Lhuys. The Russian commander in plain terms is told to give the requisite instructions to the admiral commanding the Russian forces in the Black Sea, "so as to obviate any occurrence calculated to endanger peace." The word peace is said to be underlined, intimating very distinctly that the Russian ships there will not be allowed to commit any hostile act whatever. In one word, it is a courteous, but conditional, declaration of war, as it is scarcely conceivable that the Czar will submit to have his vessels of war in the Euxine confined to his own har-bours, still less that he can tolerate the humiliating and dangerous position of hav-ing his forces in Asia and the Caucasus cut off from all reinforcements by sea. Whilst however we thus cripple the power of the Russians to do mischief, it is reported that we have faciliated the transmission of 10,000 Turks with arms and ammunition of war to succour the Turkish military forces on the Armenian frontiers. If this be true war cannot be avoided. Whether the combined annual or account of the succour terms of the succourse of the succ squadrons, consisting of thirty-one sail, chiefly line-of-battle-ships, and vessels of great power, will presently bombard Sebastopol, remains to be seen. We earnestly trust they will, and keep the Russian fleet as "a material guarantee" until the Czar is "a material guarantee" until the Czar signs a treaty, stipulating not to meddle in Turkish politics; and, further, declaring the Black Sea, with the mouths of the Danube, and all the navigable rivers, open to the commerce of all the nations of the world. This is worth fighting for, setting aside the higher consideration of European peace and the balance of power, so essen-tial to its maintenance. The French and English Governments are preparing for the the Black Sea, with the mouths of the Danube, and all the navigable rivers, open to the commerce of all the nations of the world. This is worth fighting for, setting aside the higher consideration of European peace and the balance of power, so essential to its maintenance. The French and English Governments are preparing for the worst. Besides extensive arrangements for the embarkation of 4,000 men from the Southern ports of France, if needful, the French Government has called into active French Government has called into active sorvice all the registered seamen between twenty and forty years of age. The Admitwenty and forty years of age. The Admirality has invited seamen to enter the Royal Navy, and placards to this effect have been extensively posted in the metropolis. Additional seaments of the seament view with Lord Aberdeen. The preparations of the Emperor of Russia are upon the most stupendous scale; but he cannot, with all his efforts, organise such a military and naval force as we can raise, as it were by magic. The more we reflect upon the matter, the more we are convinced he must rield, unless he is prepared to see Poland reutegrated, and to witness the downfall of is colossal power. M. de Reizet, the rench extraordinary enver French extraordinary envoy, bearer of the categorical note of the French Government, has arrived in St. Petersburgh; and the ultimatum, together with one of the same tenor from Sir Hamilton Seymour, was presented to the Czar. The Imperial Council was in deliberation on this compresented to the Czar. The Imperial Council was in deliberation on this communication, but their answer had not trans-pired. Very little is known of what passes at St. Petersburgh, as we are assured at St. Petersburgh, as we are assured from a number of one of the oldest Russian houses that not a line about polities is con-tained even in the most confidential letters from their agents in the Russian capital. The Emperor, however, is said to be in a high state of excitement, which the entry of the Anglo-French fleets into the Black Sea is not calculated to allay. It is conjectured that the fleets have proceeded Eastward towards Sinope and Trebizond from the Bosphorus, as no vessel returning from Odesan has tallen in with either French Parisish memoritory. Russin men-offrom Odesan has fallen in with either French or English men-of-war. Russia men-of-war have been seen off Batoum and Subi-soned. The accounts respecting the attitude of Persia are again contradictory; but we have no apprehension that the Schar will dare to oppose France and England. The Paris correspondent of the Times

recurs to the story about Khiva, but does no furnish one little of proof that even a

given out that he is not unwilling to tender his "services" to the reigning power. The way this is put forth makes us believe that way this is put forth makes us believe that the overtures proceed from the reigning authorities themselves; at any rate we are quite sure that he is one of the ablest men now in France. A monarch desirous of doing right must be proud of the services of such an eminent man.

From Austria and Prussia we have the

same uncertain accounts of the neutrality of these powers as usual. They are both of these powers as usual. They are both making very large additions to their military forces, but we continue of opinion, whatever may be said to the contrary, that neither of these Powers would venture to oppose the settled determination of the great Western nations. The defection of Austria and Prussia would be the signal for the restoration of the kiugdom of Poland, under the guarantee of Great Britain and

COMMERCIAL.—In the absence of any definite news from Russia this week the public mind has been kept in a state of suspense, and the greatest anxiety is manifested to know the Emperor of Russia's reply to the ultimatum presented by the mediating Powers. The prevalent opinion is that he will not accept the negotiations for peace, and, goaded on by the fanalticism of his subjects, will not pause ere plunging Europe in a continental war. The rumours circulated daily have exercised a depressing effect upon the Funds, which closed to-night at 91½—the lowest points reached for the last few weeks.

The latest intelligence which has been received The latest intelligence which has been received from St. Petersburgh holds out little prospect of a pacific settlement of the existing misunderstanding. The Emperor is evidently crazy; believes himself inspired by a Supreme Power to drive the Turks out of Europe; and regrets that he has suffered so many years to clapse without fulfilling his mission. The enthusiasm of the people for war is said to be boundless, the Emperor is lustily cheered whenever he appears in public; and all the Ministers of the Czar, with the exception of Nesselrude, are encouraging the war fever. — If this information can be relied on,—and the Times in its second edition of yesterday indorses its truth—the only means left to testore the Emperor to his senses are English and French gums and bayonets.

French gums and bayonets.

The calumnies which have been uttered so caracestly and propagated so industriously against Prince Albert have at length received a formal and emphatic contradiction from the London Times. This is well, but it would have been much better if the denial had come a little sooner. In the case of a high personage it may be difficult to deal with floating remours; but months have clapsed since these rumours assumed form and consistency, and then was the time for the ministerial organ to have dispersed with its thunder the clouds charged with moral poison which have been hanging so long over the head of the Prince. In fact, the absence of all official notice of the subject had an injurious effect in two ways—it induced many to believe that statements so circumstantially put forth had some foundation on

COLONIAL.

(From the New-Brunswick Courier.) It is too often the case that a state of prosperity, and the rapid accumulation of wealth, in a community, lead to reckless speculation, and habits of wastefulness and oxtravagance. It affords us much plessure to observe, that with us, the means with which Providence has

It affords us much pleasure to observe, that with us, the means with which Providence has bleased us, are, in very many cases, being made use of for purpose which are calculated not alone to be reproductive of wealth, but likewise to add largely to social and moral improvement. The Government acted wisely and well in devoting the first surplus income to the payment of the debts of the Province; and it is probable that another year will wineas the completion of the Lunaite Asylum, and such improvements in the construction of bridges, as will prevent the great annual outlay required to keep up the imperfect structures hitherto in use.

Besides the many brick and stone buildings which will be erected next season in our principal streets, we learn that a magnificent Hotel on the site of the present Saint John Hotel is contemplated, and quite likely to be carried into execution; and that a Company is being formed to place a large Screw Steamer on the route between St. John and the Bend, and to be used, after the completion of the Railway, between Prince Edward Island and Shediac. We observe also, that many of our Ship-building establishments are

Sitting ap atoam engines on their premises, to conomine labors.

While so much is being done to advance material interests, we are gled to lears that Religion gets its stytes of the general wealth. The Episcopal Parishituners of St. John Paris, at a meeting held on the 5th inst., resolved to pay off the amount due for the building and completion of the Sunday School House attached to Trinity Church, and to make certain additions and improvements to that venerable and venerated tabric—Old Trinity—the whole outlay estimated at £740 was subscribed at once by a few individuals.

The congregation of the Church of Scotland, in this City, have also resolved to pay off the debts on the Church, amounting to £1000; and the congregation of the Free Presbyterian Church are making efforts in a like direction.

The Methodist congregation in Portland, recently determined to build a brick Mission House on the vacant lot adjoining the Chapel, and have subscribed apwards of £800 for that purpose—one generous-hearted member putting his name down for £300; while another has liberally offered to put an Organ in the Chapel.

down for £300; white another has necessly oner-ed to put an Organ in the Chapel.

We have before noticed the very liberal con-tributions of the Roman Cathelies, for their new Cathedral, which it is expected will be ready for consecration on the 15th of August, 1855, and will be quite an ornament to the City.

HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

Thursday, February 9, 1854.

That drowning men will catch at a straw has passed into a proverb for the purpose of exemplify ing the strange and inconsistent acts attempted men when driven to desperation. The present hel acts attempted b ers of the reins of power are now fully convinced that there will be a majority in the House against them, and instead of gathering their robes around them, and preparing to fall, since fall they must, them, and preparing to fall, since fall they must, with dignity are resorting to every species of trick and finesse to retain possession of the emoluments of Office and the sweets of power to the last moment. Among other expedients recourse has been had, to the getting op of an address to His Excellency the Licut. Governor, praying him "not to admit of any change being effected in the Constitution of the water to the majority of the proof to visible any water of the majority." any change being effected in the Constitution of the Country, not to yield to any vote of the majority of the Assembly which may have a tendency to alter the political complexion, and introduce different principles into the Government, from those by which it is at present influenced, without first affording to the Memorialists an opportunity by means of another General Election of rectifying the errors of the past, and deciding on the merits of the party seeking to change the Government." The greatest public benefit, we were told three years since, that would result from the adoption of Responsible Government, would be that once in every four years at least, an appea would be made to the people, who would then have an opportunity.—if they disliked the policy of those to whom the administration of the affairs of the Colony had been entrusted—to cause them to be deprived of it, by electing men of different principles who might take their places, and who would, in their turn, be subjected to the same ordeal. Now, however, the time has arrived, when the party, who, due ever, the time has arrived, when the party, who, daring the continuance of the late House, held a majority, will, as they themselves anticipate, become the minority, are unwilling to abide by the rate which they and which alone could satisfy the people. Let us hear what the Editor of the Royal Gazette says upon this important subject premising however that it would be difficult we think, for any other that himself to have put together in such small space so great an amount of unconstitutional, illegical consions and misrepresentations that is contained in the

ministerial organ to have dispersed with its thunder the clouds charged with moral poison which have been hanging so long over the head of the Prince. In fact, the absence of all official notice of the subject had an injurious effect in two ways—it induced many to believe that statements so circumstantially put forth had some foundation on which to rest; and it emboddened the gossipers to proceed with greater vigilance in their work of detraction. Every one knowe that, in the hands of the Backbiters and the Sneerwells, such statements as have recently found admission into the Conservative prints were certain to gatherstrength with every day's growth, and it is to be regretted, we repeat, that the tardy denial of the charges has been reserved for the middle of this week.

A Vienna correspondent writes thus on the 16th.—I am bound to express my conviction that war has become almost inevitable. We may possibly have to witness a few weeks more of diejlomatic maneeuvring, but I take it the die of the limited position in the sound to express my conviction of the Legislative Council, the Queen's Representative and her Colonists may be contemplated by some of the delided followers of the clique, the idea is to be regrested and the Colonists may be contemplated by some of the delided followers of the clique, the idea is to be preposterous to be entertained, so long as the rights of the Colonists may be contemplated by some of the delided followers of the clique, the idea is to be prepared to the colonists may be contemplated by some of the delided followers of the clique, the idea is to prepared to the colonists may be contemplated by some of the delided followers of the clique, the idea is to prepared to the colonists may be contemplated by some of the delided followers of the clique, the idea is to prepared to the colonists may be contemplated by some of the delided followers of the clique the idea of the colonists may be contemplated by some of the delided followers of the clique the interactions and her Colonists ma "We are well aware that the extreme parti Representative and her Colonial Minister. We have no misgivings as to the ultimate position in which Mr. Coles will stand. Let the present House overlook the justice of his case, and sanction the illegality of Mr. Sheriff Binns's return, there is a spirit abread and a love of fair play that cannot fail to make the triumph of his adversaries short."

That the leaders of the minority in the last Pro vincial Parliament—but who will in all probability in a few days become the leaders of the majority in the present one—should indulge in the prespect of a change in the Administration, is nothing very wonderful nor under all the circumstances indulging in very extravagant expectations, but that it will be very difficult for them to shew good and sufficient reasons why the minority should cease to bear sway very difficult for them to shew good and sufficient reasons why the minority should cease to bear sway over the majority, we confess we are unable conceive. As to the rashness of the attempt, we think that the charge may with much greater propriety be trans-curred to a minority who has the audacity to attempt furred to a minority who has the audacity to attempt to withstand the exercise of an hitherto andoubted constitutional privilege. It will be quite sufficient we take it that a vote of want of confidence in those at present administering the Government should be agreed to and the thing is done. Besides when the

and secondly, because when necessary we will give the subject the full measure of calm deliberation which its importance merits. As to Mr. Coles's election, when that comes on the tapis we doubt not but that it will receive the fullest deliberation from the Committee of Privileges—to which it will, without question, be referred. And as to the threat contained in the close of the article, we treat it with the contempt that it deserves. Mr. Coles will have justice done to him, and he cannot—or ought not—to seek for more.

It was our intention to have offered some remarks upon the account of the meeting at Malpeque, as given in the Royal Gazette; but on consideration, and reflecting that our brother of the Islander was there in person, we think it but right that we should

TO THE EDITOR OF HASZARD'S GAZETTE. SIR;

In consequence of having been asked, the other day, by Mr. Road Commissioner Williams, if I would sign a petition to the Governor, praying him to dissolve the House, if—as he said—the successors of the party in power should alter, what he called the Constitution I am inclined to believe that such will be tempted by them in their death struggle, - and, strange to say, by those who have violated every ional principle, even as explained by then

The disregard of British Constitutionalism by the present Government, I was led to ascribe to ignorance of the system,—for, indeed, it was not to be expected they should know much about that; but on looking at their conduct lately, I can no longer judge n so charitably; and I would not have troubled you now, but that I think at such a time as this, no one interested in the land of his birth or adoption can onger remain silent.

When we see the residuary of a faction, who, un-

when we see the residuary of a faction, who, under cover of a profession of liberalism, have shewn
themselves possessed of no principle; but that of selfaggrandisement and despotism in every form; and
who, when deserted by those who had been their
warmest supporters, neither altered their measures,
the property is chosen and who now openly preclaim that they will rule the country by physical force,—for the suffrage under the bill which we are told is to be sanctioned, is neither more nor less than a trial of physical force,—it is high time for every man having a stake in the country, or who is rous that true liberalism shall prevail, to arouse himself; and I am very much deceived, should a new election take place, if an effort be not made to get election take place, it an enter be not made to get id of our present tyrants that will astonish not a few. I have no doubt a great outery will be raised against supporting what is called the old system; but if it were possible even to restore that system,—although holding what would be considered extreme liberalism in Britain,—I would rather support an open tory than rectened liberal, who was ignorant of what the in Britain,—I would rather support an open tory than a pretended liberal, who was ignorant of what the term liberal really meant; and I should only exact one pledge from a candidate—Will you assist to free the country from the iron grasp of despotism, by helping to turn out the present party? I have no doubt Mr. Williams will be a candidate under the new suffrage Act; I believe he half intended to have stood at last election; he is what may be called a stood at last election; he is what may be called a

doubt Mr. Williams will be a candidate cancer the new suffings Act; I believe he half intended to bave as stood at last election; he is what may be called a "Go the whole Bogger," as I have heard him declare, that every member of the House should be an office-holder. I would be gleave to say, in conclusion, to some parties of high respectability who have appressed their intention of leaving the country: Do not despair; there are more than seven thousand in Prince Edward Island who have not bowed the kneet to Baal. No one feels our disappointment more, Sir, than I do. The Island, as I thought, had precured a system of self-government that might have worked out its regeneration; but were tense some who have og rievously disappointed us.

A TRUE LIBERAL. Charlottetown Royalty, Feb. 4, 1894.

TO THE EDITOR OF HARLARD'S GARRITE.

TO THE EDITOR OF HARLARD'S GARRITE.

ISR.—I notice in the Royal Gazette of posterday an editorial article headed "Meeting of Partillament," which I would suggest that you would copy into your, Gazettle for the information of many of the inhabitants who do not see that Periodical; for, sir, when the individuals composing the present Government is this Island, forming as they did the supicity of the House of Assembly, their arguments were, "We want a Government is which the Representatives of the people would have their due weight, composed for the most part of the control o at present administering the Gevernment should be agreed to and the thing is done. Besides when the majority of the members of an Assembly have only themselves to convince, there will be no difficulty in finding arguments sufficiently cogent to satisfy themselves to convince, there will be no difficulty in finding arguments sufficiently cogent to satisfy themselves, however they may fall to impress the minority with the like conviction. As to the country neither wishing for, nor expecting any such change, it should be always remembered, that the House of Representatives in the Country, and that their will is the will of the Country, and that their will is the will of the Country, and that their will is the will of the Country.

But now comes the cream of the thing. It seems that if the people of Prince Edward Island, shall by their representatives make any just and necessary alteration in the law or constitution, recourse is to be had first to the power of the Legislative Council, and failing that, to the Lieut. Governor or Queen's Representative as he is called, and failing him to the Colonial Minister. This is cell Government is it? Why it is toryism of the most rampant description, of the worst possible apecies. All the funity compacts and all the family or party cliques that have ever united to the construction by not allowing the majority of the House of Assembly, to that the people for the most part of members of the House of Assembly, so that the people senting and the colonial Minister. This is cell Government is it? Why it is toryism of the most rampant description, of the worst possible apecies. All the funity compacts and all the family or party cliques that have ever united to prove the constitution by not allowing the majority of the House of Assembly, to that the people for the most part of the constitution of the Country. We do not want to be Governed by a Minister, "With these sentiments I agreed and bent my feedbe efforts to bring about the change, it is allowed to be a country. We do not want

coller day "or, ere their shoes were old" that the Legislative Council because they exercised their on doubted right of rejecting or amending some Bill were designated as an appendage to the constitution neither useful nor ornamental, and strong hits were thrown out of the expediency of dispensing with their services altegether. We have not the paper at had, or we would quote the exact words. That the Lieutenant Governor should express his dissent under Responsible Government we were led to believe was an impossibility, inasmuch as he was guided by the navice of his Council in all things, and could do nothing without their consent first had and obtained; and as to the Colonial Minister rejecting a Bill passed by the three Estates of the Colony, the very idea was cousted. Mr. Warburton distinctly stated; on the public hustings, that there would he no need, when Responsible Government was granted, of putting a suspending clause to a Bill, for the Queen's assent was no longer necessary. But circumstances at the consent that would have been open to the charge of secrificing his present Government. Sir, I believe that whatever party may be in the ascendancy in Patliament, they will find his Excellency no party man, but a constitution, and right minded in every respect, and holding these opinions I should deplore his being removed, feeling assured as I do, that in the Government which doubtless will in the course of a few days be established (not the old compact Government as the Royal Gazette and its two thy ally the Advertiser would find his Excellency of that same Government and the colonial Office) that they would find his Excellency of the Government and the Colonial Office) that they would find his Excellency of the Government and the Colonial Office) that they would find his Excellency of the Government and the object the full measure of calm deliberation which a fitting up steam engines on their premises, to other day "or, ere their shoes were old" that the that the events of every day show to be indisconcerning labour. wish; And Sir, that he would no more listen to the last prayer of the Government about to be condemned, to dissolve the House of Assembly, than he would while yielding them his constitutional support, listen to the statements of the party out of power to shorten the reign of his then advisers, by convening the Legislature at an unusual time.
Dissolve the House. Why? because the members

Dissolve the House. Why? because the members of his Government had failed, although possessed of the powers of the Government and had been allowed to use the full influence thereof in possession and in expectancy, and still had failed to secure a majority on an appeal to the people. No Sir, that is not Sir Alexander's character. I am not in his Excelency's secrets, nor am I a party man, but I am a close observer of passing events, and from what I am a close observer of passing events, and from what I have seen of his Excellency he is not the person to listen to a memorial based upon the fears of a few office holders who would feign dissolve the House, because they lost the last chance and want another. I am Sir, Yours,

TO THE EDITOR OF HASSARD'S GAZETTE. Sir, A few days since, I addressed a few lines to

Sir,

A few days since, I addressed a few lines to you on the subject which I am now again about to allude to, viz: the use that is being made of the name of His Excellency the Lieut. Governor in connection with the Petitions that are in circulation throughout the Island for signature praying His Excellency to dissolve the House of Assembly, as stated in my last, it is very evident that these Petitions have emanated from the individuals who surround His Excellency, and who feel that the present House of Assembly will shortly pass sentence of condemnation upon them, and therefore their only hope is by getting a vast number of names together (never mind by what means or what names they are, children or voters, or whether they get 29 Donald McDonalds in a settlement where only 10 reside) to be enabled to hold on their places for a few short weeks yet their defeat is certain the majority of the Country is in favor of dissolving the House. I again say let this be done, their gratification will be shortlived, for although they would thereby be enabled to hold on to their places for a few short weeks yet their defeat is certain the majority against them would be doubled. I notice that the Editor of the Royal Gazette, would feign persuade himself and his readers, that the public are in favor of the present Government; this Sir, is not the case, the majority of the country is in favor of Responsible Government properly administered, not in favor of a set of individuals who when out of power, cry "We want the majority to rule," but when they are in, and find the majority is against them, cry out, "the public do not desire a change, —what have the present Government done that they should give place to the old Tory party;" Sir, the majority of the inhabitants are tired of this clap-trap cry of Tory party, they want actions, not words. But we are told the Revenue is increased, and who increased it!—not the Government, but the increased numbers of consumers and the good crops and markets, made an increased demand for importe on procuring lects a variety of subject the important and Temperance, they minister to the in of the public genethis design, a regionmenced, the finection with the was delivered by second, on "Wor importance of enl importance of enligide of Temperanc Lawson, Esq.: and in connection with Fitz Gerald. Thus far, the C to be satisfied of the they have adopted.
ed an amount of prought before an fail to exercise a who availed their intellectual treats.

The next lecture. The next lectur 21st instant, by "Temperance in Enactment," who Enactment, who Legislators will ave tunity of hearing Maine Law, which force to carry ed There is a for signatures, ac Lieut. Governor, House of 'Assemb praying his Exce next. Arrivals i Gravesend, Jan.
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the 76th Regir Captain Senho on the Throne the House of for, they were a Speaker. T elected and p who confirmed His Excellence with the follow

Mr. President a Legislative Con Mr. Speaker, and sembly;
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we would have a of this again. nstance of the atures to these and by a very whom better highly respec-tillsborough, a asking, where what was the se was so soon he was so soon he had it said, se the present is the Petitions lay mext (that is for addressing the question llency can be g mude of his farmed at makenes of both the of the Farmer, and doubtless instances, and is the wish of ons be signed, ereto, the old to sign it, until i do, he would vere we not told for ment, the Gonecordance with the House of Excellency has rument, as for the House of Excellency has the Government ity in the new ork. The whole to be Crown Landard as a populations to he Crown Landard the Instill was used in the Landa on I, would be pursued. chased by the government; and yet, with all these influences, the majority is decidedly against the government, and I have no doubt, but to one, or to all these influences combined, that at least four members of the present House whe will be found apporting the government, and that it least four members of the present House when will be found apporting the government, and that it consequence of His Excellency's Government having been left in a minority in the House, that he is going to become a party Government having been left in a minority that His Excellency's Government having been left in a minority of the least of his name of the name of the majority hat His Excellency has declared in reference to the influence caused in the seaso of his name of the considerable of the majority what authority that His Excellency has declared in reference to the influence caused in the present Council in appointment, dec., that in all local matters he was, according this Council, unless, indeed, any attempts, the Council, unless, indeed, any attempts, the council would not be attended to; in fact, that while there was a radied government he was bound be any attempt of the there was a radied government he was bound to be a radied government he was bound to be a majority have alteredy addressed to the season of the land, for signatures, which would doubt as courince His Excellency that his Government are endeavouring to miletable from any for signatures, which would doubt as courince His Excellency that his Government are endeavouring to miletable from the consideration, have received his proposed on the consideration to the great mass of the land, for signatures, which would doubt as courince His Excellency that his Government are endeavouring to miletable for the land, for signatures, which would be consideration to the great mass of the land, for signatures, which would be consideration to the great mass of the land, for signatures, which would be found to the second of the second of the second of the second of the second

CHARLOTTETOWN TOTAL ABSTINENCE
SOCIETY.

At the formation of the above Society, the Committee—in order to render the Public Meetings of an interesting character—determined on procuring lectures, for the season, on such a variety of subjects, that, whilst bearing on the important and wide spreading cause of Temperance, they should, at the same time, minister to the instruction and entertainment of the public generally. In accordance with this design, a regular course of Lectures was commenced, the first, on "Temperance in connection with the Physical History of Man," was delivered by Captain Orlebar, R. N.; the second, on "Woman, her influence, and the importance of enlisting that influence on the side of Temperance." by the President, John Lawson, Esq.: and the third, on "Temperance, in connection with Education," by the Rev. D. Fitt Gerald.

Thus far, the Committee have every reason the side of the connection with the indicators of the connection that its dead of the connection to the side of the connection that its dead of the connection that the connection that its dead of the connection that it is that the connection that it is not that it is the connection that i

Fits Gerald.

Thus far, the Committee have every reason to be satisfied of the judiciousness of the course they have adopted. The above lectures possessed an amount of practical information, rarely brought before an audience, and which cannot fail to exercise a beneficial influence on those who availed themselves of these eminently intellectual treats.

The next lecture will be delivered on Tuesday, 21st instant, by the Rey. Mr. Narraway, on

The next lecture will be delivered to Iucosay, on "Temperance in connection with Legislative Enactment," when it is to be hoped that our Legislators will avail themselves of that opportunity of hearing arguments in favor of the Maine Law, which will, no doubt, be of sufficient force to carry conviction to every unprejudic

There is a Petition now handing about for signatures, addressed to His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, praying him to dissolve the House of 'Assembly, in case that body should make any alterations in the present form of Government. And there is a counter Petition, praying his Excellency not to dissolve the House unnecessarily. We shall give them both in our next.

Arrivals in Europe from hence.

Gravesend, Jan. 7—Edith. Liverpool, Jan. 9—Bellons—10th, Idalia, Despatch—1tth, Sir Alexander. Queenstown, 11th, Commodore. Liverpool, Jan. 12th, Sea Nymph—14th, Gertrude,—15th, Virago—16th, Ningara, Diana—19th, Commodore. Bideford, Jan. 18th, Request—15th, Nugget. Nangle Bay, Jan. 18th, Energy. The English Mail arrived last night at 8 o'clock.

The News will be found in the preceeding

MEETING OF THE LEGISLATURE.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor accompanied by his Aides-de-camp, came down to the Colonial Building at 2 o'clock, where he was received by a detachment of the 76th Regiment, under the command of Captain Senhouse; having taken his search. on the Throne in the Council Chamber, and on the Throne in the Council Chamber, and the House of Assembly having been sent for, they were directed to return and elect a Speaker. The Hon. John Jardine was elected and presented to his Excellency, who confirmed the choice of the House. His Excellency then opened the Session with the following

Mr. President and Longrable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council;

Mr. President and Monorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council;
Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly;
If feel much satisfaction in now meeting the Legislature for the despatch of public business. Some months after the General Election last summer, a Requisition was addressed to me by several members of the Assembly, to summon you to meet on an early day, they considering that no time should be lost, in order to exclude by legal enactment Departmental Officers from occupying seats in the Legislature. I did not think it expedient to accede to that request, because it occurred to me that such a departure from the usual course would have been construed into an admission, on my part, that evils had avisen demanding an immediate change, for one of your own statutes, passed six years ago, is in force (as it was at the time of the alection), defining what are Departmental Offices, and it provides, "that any Member of the Assembly who shall accept of any such office of profit or emolument, shall be incapable of take

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of As-sembly;

sembly;

The oaths appointed by law have been administered to you to-day, in virtue of a Commission issued by me in the same form which has been used on all similiar occasions, narrating that the High Sheriffs have returned all of you duly elected and qualified to serve in the Assembly. I observe, however, that the High Sheriff for Queen's County has returned one of the Members for that County, "duly elected, subject to the determination of the House of Assembly on the scrutiny, and of the facts set forth in respect thereof." This is an unusual return, and as such I notice it—its legality is a matter entirely for you to decide.

I am happy to say that the financial state of the Colony is very satisfactory. On the 31st January, 1850, the balance of the Debt against the Colony was £23,579 11s 64. On the 31st January last (1854), it was only £3,028 11s 6d., a reduction of £25,550 19s 64d. in four years. In 1840, the revenue was £18,615; in 1850, £22,768; in 1851, £22,500; in 1852, £31,283, and last year, notwithstanding the reduction of the detern Ten, it was £35,250 including about

£22,768; in 1851, £22,500; in 1852, £31,283, and last year, notwithstanding the reduction of the duty on Tea, it was £35,345, including about £2,800, assessment imposed by the Education Act. An increase of Revenue is a sure indication of the progressive state of the Colony, always bearing in mind the Providence has been hountiful in our harvests and other blessings, for which we cannot be too thankful. The Estimates will be submitted for your consideration. I hope they will meet with your approval, and I doubt not you will provide Supplies for the Public Service.

Last year Memorials numerously signed by individuals engaged in the export of Juniper Knees, were presented to me, complaining of a proposed, almost prohibitory duty on their

Knees, were presented to me, companing or a proposed, almost prohibitory duty on their export. I am sure it will be your inclination to avoid class legislation, and impose no higher duties on any particular article than are required for the welfare, support and credit of the Deciman.

Mr. President and Honorable Gentlemen of Legislative Council;

eaker and Gentlemen of the House of As

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly;

In Prince Edward Island unsettled questions have too often occasioned many difficulties. I hope I now allude to the last the Fishery Reserves—a subject which has occupied much of the attention of the Government. The late Assembly presented an Address to me relative to these Reserves. As similiar questions, affecting Crown Rights, had arisen in some parts of the United Kingdom, it was considered advisable inforward a copy of the Assembly's Address to Her Majesty's Government, and by a recent Despatch from the Duke of Newesstle, his Grace expresses "much satisfaction that this question has been so fully taken in hand by the Government, with a reasonable propect of a satisfactory issue," and promise all the assistance Her Majesty's Government can at present give, "by consulting the Law Officers of the Crown in England, respecting the legal steps to be taken to assert the Crown Rights." With that view, his Grace required fusher information, and it has been furnished. When the opinions of the Law Officers of the Crown are received they will be laid before you, along with various documents connected with the subject. In the meantime, I shall only say, that fulfilling a duty to the public, in protecting the Fishery Reserves, on which many parties may have ignorantly encroached, it has been the anxious wish of the Government, as it appeared to have been that of the late Assembly, to deal with this question in a just and equitable manner.

I shall have soon to bring under your sotice, matters of a local nature, among others, the proposed withdrawal of the Military; but I shall do so as usual by Message; and I will be happy at all times to communicate with you, when you may desire it.

SUMMARY OF PROCEEDINGS.

SUMMARY OF PROCEEDINGS.

The House proceeded to the appointment of Officers, when the same persons were appointed as in last session, with the exception of Mr. Pleadwell, who was appointed Messenger.

After His Excellency's Speech had been read by the Clerk the House proceeded to the appointment of the usual Standing Committees.

Hon. the Colonial Secretary moved, for leave to lay before the House the Writ of Election for the 1st District of Queen's County, after which a lengthy discussion ensued.

Mr. Palmer submitted the following Resolution.

which a lengthy discussion ensued.

Mr. Palmer submitted the following Resolution.

"Whereas the Writ of Election for the Return of Members to serve in the General Assembly for the First District of Queen's County, as now proposed to be laid on the Table of the House by the Hon. the Colonial Secretary, is a matter relating to the Return of Members to serve in the House, and therefore concerning the privileges of this House: Resolved, therefore, That this House feel compelled not to receive the said Writ, unless the same should become necessary to be examined into upon any question touching the Return of the Members there in mentioned, which may be brought before this House in such form and manner as are prescribed by the laws of this Colony, and as consistent with the liberties and privileges of Parliament."

Moved in amendment by the Hon. Mr. Whelan, seconded by Mr. Clark, that all be struck out after the word "Resolved," allowing the preamble to stand, and the following substituted:

"That the said Writ be suffered to lie on the Table of this House, no opinion being expressed by the Colonial Secretary or the Government in the mere act of proposing the said Writ to be laid before the House."

On the amendment being read, the House divided.

Yeas—Mr. Mooney, Mr. McGill, Mr. Davies, Hon. Mr. Warburton, Mr. Fraser, Mr. Clark, Hon. Mr. Lord, Mr. Whelan, Mr. Wightman—9.

Nays—Hon. Mr. Palmer, Mr. Longworth, Mr.

Nays—Hon. Mr. Palmer, Mr. Longworth, Mr. McLeod, Mr. Goff, Mr. Douse, Mr. Montgomery, Mr. Yeo, Mr. Conroy, Mr. Haviland, Mr. McAulay, Mr. Macgowan, Mr. McEachen—12. The question being then put on Mr. Palmer's Resolution, it was carried, on the same division—and the House adjourned.

For the Benefi tof St. Michael's Church and Parochial House Montague.

Parochial House Montague.

TO BE RAFFLED, on St. Patrck's Day next, for the above charitable purpose, a Lady's Splendid Fancy Work Box, made for the Catholic Bazar Halifax, where £700 was raised, by his Grace the Arch Bishop, for the Nuns of that City, and now presented by Miss Phelan, for the above laudable undertaking. Tickets to be had from the Rev. Thomas Phelan, P. P. and the following Ladies.

Mrs. P. Stephens, Mrs. C. Dempsey.

"Jas. M'Donald." JRIGG,

"R GTIL, "Thos. Murphy.

Miss Matthew, "P Walker,

"RIGG, "PIERCE GAUL,

"The winner can have £5 cash, if preferred to the Box.

THE JEWS.

THE JEWS.

THE Bight Anniversary of the Prince Edward
Island Association, in connexion with the London Society for promoting Christianity amongst the
Jews, will be held in the Temperance Itall, Tomorrow Evening (Priday) the 10th inst. Chair to be
taken at 7 o'clock. From the nature of the information
to be laid before the Association, we have no doubt
but the meaning will as awall proper to be access. but the meeting will as usual prove to be a very interesting one. Chair will be taken by Mr. Hensley. Feb. 7th.

FOR SALE.

200 ACRES of land on Township No. 51
having a front of 20 Chains on Montague

River.
200 Acres on Lot No 8, embracing the West
Point of the Island.
100 Acres on Township No. 60.
Pastere Lot No. 138 in the Royalty of George-

lown and
Town Lot No. 95 in the 4th hundred of Lots in
Charlottetowa. Bpply to
WILLIAM FORGAN.

Westmoreland Parsonage AT the TEMPERANCE HALL, St. VA-LENTINES' DAY, February 14th instant. dmittance for Adults 1s., Children half price. Donations in work, will be thankfully received by

Donations in work, will be thankfully received by the following Ladies.

MRS. JEMEINS, MRS. T. DESERISAY,

"FITZGERALD, "E. PALMER,

"CUNDALL, "R. ROACH,

Doors opened at 12 o'clock, closed at 5 o'clock.

Opened again at 7 o'clock, and closed at 10 o'clock.

WILLIAM SNEESTON.

4th February, 1854.

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 twenty one years at the Trade in England, during which time he believes he gave fall satisfaction to those who employed him REFERENCE—Henry Haszard, Esq. Charlottetown, Feb. 6, 1854 6m

EALED Tenders will be received until the 25th of February, by the Subscriber, at his residence, from Masons, Bricklayers, Carpenters and Joiners, for Building a Brick House, 46 feet by 36, two etories. Plans and Specification to be seen at Mr. Ilswar Sautru's, Prince-street, who is appointed to esperintend the same in its erection.

Tenders for Plastering will also be received.

GEORGE FOSTER, Stanhope.

Persons tendering, to specify for the unaterials as well as the Labour leaving it optional with the emplayer to take either.

Charlottetown, Feb. 4, 1854. on3w NOTICE.

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
Shore, and will be prepared to furnish Carriages, of
every description, at the shortest notice; and he hopes
by punctuality and good workmanship, to merit a
share of public patronage.

JOHN TODD.

Green's Shore, Jan. 30, 1854.

THE TERRACE HOUSE. MR. E. MAWLEY takes leave to inform his friends in Town and Country, the neighbouring Provinces and the travelling public generally, that he has opened a House of Entertainment under the above name, in that pleasantly situated and beautifully finished premises in Water street lately occupied by the Hon. C. Young, and hopes by attention to the comfort of those who may favor him with a call to receive a share of public patronage.

BY JAMES MORRIS. A.T. Mount Stewart Farm, itend of the Hills-borough River, on Tuesday the 14th day of February next. at 12 e'clock a large quantity of MARSH HAY, well saved, will be sold at Public

Auction.

Also, on the same day, three or four COWS and a few Farming Implements, will be offered for Sale.

A credit of three mouths for same over £2 10s. upon approved notes.

Feb. 4, 1834.

Underwriter's Sale,

Without reserve, by order of ANDREW MITCHELL,
Esquire, Agent of the Underwriters.

Will be offered unreservedly for sale by Auction, on Tuesday, the 21st February instant, at 10 o'clock, a. m., at the store of Mr. John M'Kie, French River, New London, the CARGO of the schooper "Margaret," wrecked at New London Capea, being an extensive assortment of Goods and Merchandise, viz:—

22 Bales, 1 Bux, 2 Cases of DRY GO-DBs, consisting of Broad cloths, Doeskins, Moleskins, Printed Cottons, Grey Cottons, Ticks, Blankets, Handkerchiefs, (silk and cotton), Threads, Fur Caps, and many other articles.

Cottons, Grey Cottons, Tricks, Blankett kerchiefs, (silk and cotton), Threads, Fur desirable teather, and the common of the comm

Wheel 24 inches,
TERMS—Cash on delivery,
GEORGE ANDERSON,

NOTICE

NOTACE:

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

WILLIAM FORGAN WILLIAM FORGAN.

Georgetown Mails.
THE Mails for Georgetown will, during the remainder of the Winter and until further notice, to made up and forwarded every Tuesday and Friday morning, at nine o'clock, instead of Mondays and Evidence.

Fridays.
THOMAS OWEN, Postmaster General.
General Post Office, Jan. 30, 1854.

NOTICE.

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

THOMAS ALLEY.

Charlottetown, Sept 21st, 1858.

A BAZAAR.

WILL be held at the Temperance Hall, at Charlottetown, on Tuesday, 14th February, 1854, to aid in the erection of the Parsonage House, in connection with St. John' Church, at Crapaud. Contributions will be thankfully received by the following Ladies.

adies.
MRS. T. DESBRISAY,

"FITE GERALD, "E. PALMER,

"CUNDALL," R. T. ROACH,

Crushed and Moist Sugars. A SUPERIOR article.—For sale cheap for cash.
A. G. SIMS, Queen Street.
Jan. 31. Isl—1m

MINIATURES! LIKENESSES!

THE Subscriber has just received a handsome of stock of Plates and Cases, gold and plated Lockets and Broaches for Likenesses, done by top or side light.

Also, a first rate Camera, for sale, with instructions. In the old stand.

Royal Agricultural Society.

GRAIN SHOW.

A SHOW OF GRAIN, under the directions of the Committee of the Royal Agricaltural Society, will be held in Charlottetown on WEDNESDAY, the FIRST of MARCH next, when the following Premiums will be offered for competitions.

For the best Wheat, £1 10 0
Do. 2d best do. 1 0 0
Do. best two-rowed Barley. 1 10 0
Do. 2d best do. do. 1 0 0 Do. best four-rowed Barley, Do. 2d best do. Do. best black Oats, Do. 2d best do. do.

Do. 2d best do. do. 1 0 0
Do. best sample of Red Clover
Seed, not less than 50 lbs. 1 10 0
Do. 2d best do. do. do. 1 0 0
The Grain and Clover Seed to be of the growth of 1853. Each Sack of Grain must contain not less than 3 bushels. No prize will be awarded without competition of three samples both of first and second quality. The competitors must be members of the Society. The prize Grain will be set up and sold for the benefit of the exhibition after the decision of the Judges.

for the veness of the Judges.

Immediately after the Grain Show, the Annual Meeting of the Society will take place, when the Committee's Report and an abstract of the Accounts

By Order, CHARLES STEWART, Sec'y. January 25, 1854.

Glasgow & Manchester House.

THESE W. MAINCHESTET HOUSE.

DECEIVED by late arrivals, and for Sale by the Subscriber, a General Supply of DRY GOODS & GROCERIES.

Also, DIGBY SMOKED HERRINGS, ANNAPOLIS CHEESE, OILS, WINE, Chests superior fine TEA, &c. &c.

Also,
For Sale or to Let,
A FARM on the St. Peter's Road, about three
miles from Charlottelown, consisting of 36 Acre
of LAND, in a high state of cultivation.
DAVID WILSON DAVID WILSON,

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

STRAY HEIFER.—There is on the Subscriber's premises a Black Heifer, about three or four years old, with the end of both cars cut square. The owner can have her by proving property and paying aronner.

Tryen Road, Lot 37, Jan. 11, 1824.

NEW GOODS.

The Subscriber is now receiving, per "Sir Alexander" and "Helea" from Liverpool,
162 PACKAGES MERCHANDIZE,
suitable for the present and coming seasons, which,
laving been personally selected from some of the first
Houses in England and Glasgow, he is emabled to
offer to his customers at extremely low prices for
prompt payment. The STOCK comprises—

10 Casea Ready Made Clothing,
5 do Hats and Cape,
6 do Press Materials,
5 do Hatserdashery,
2 do Laces and Millinery,
1 do Gloves,
2 do Silks, Ribbons and Velvets,
1 do Jewellery,
2 do Fors,
10 Trunks Roots and Shoes,
5 Bales Cloths,
6 Bales grey and white Calicons,
5 do Linen Drapery,
5 do Carpote and Flannels,
10 do Paper Hangings,
10 Chests Tes,
10 Packages Groceries,
11 DAVIES.
11 detectown, Nov. 4, 1853.

Charlottetown, Nov. 4, 1853.

Carpenters' Tools.

Carpenters Tools.

JUST received per Schooner "Fanny," an assortance of the above, among which are—

1. & H. Sorby's Cast Steel Socket,
Mortice and Firmer CHRSELS and GOUGES,
Do. single and double PLANE. RRONS,
Jack, Smoothing and Trying PLANES,
Grecim and Quirk O. G. Gracian Oveloe,
Rabbet, Match, Hollows and Rounds,
Bead and other Moulding PLANES,
Gages and Turkey Oil Stones,
Crosscut, Hand, Tennon and Mill SAWS,
Smiths' and Carpecters' Files, &c.
Cheap fot cash, at the Store of
DANIEL DANIES.
Queen street, Jan. 26, 1854.

Queen street, Jan. 26, 1854.

FALL ARRIVALS.

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

toons, &c.

Also,

Also,

50 chests, half-chests and 15 lbs. boxes Congon
TEA, Tierces Rice, hhds. Mescovado Molasses,
boxes Raisins, Drums Figa, Drums Jews Apples,
dozens Buckets, Brooms, nests Tube, Pilot Bread,
barrels Pitch, Tar, and Resin, Pranklin and other
STOVES reams writing and wrapping Paper, cane
and wooden seated Chairs, a variety of Brass Clocks,
boxes Boots and shoes, 50 gross Matches, 50 boxes
Soap, &c.



THE subscriber, grateful to his friends and the public in general for past favora, respectfully intimates that he has REMOVED from his Old Stand on Queen Square, to his NEW BRIOK ROUSE, corner of Rent and Great George Streets, where he will be happy to receive his old cascamers and friends.

Jan 20, 1884. 6ii 65

Jan 20, 1854. 6i105

Prince Edward Dispensary,

KENT STREET, CHARLOTTETOWN,

& R. JOHNSON respectfully ansounce that
they Supply from their Establishment,

DRUGS, CHEMICALS,

I.J. e they Supply from their Establishment,
DRUGS, CHEMICALS,
and the various Officinal Preparations of the Medical
Colleges, and from a therough practical knowledge,
obtained in first class Establishments in England,
they feel warranted in claiming the confidence of the
public, which they will endeavour to retain by
uniform personal attention and care.
H. & R. J. prepare Medicines adapted to family
requirements and the prevailing diseases of this
climate, and specially suitable for families whe live
distant from Medical assistance.
Physicians Prescriptions and Family Receipes
accurately dispensed, Medical Galvanism, Vaccination and the minor Surgical operations perfermed.
Horse and Cattle Medicines of the best kind.
January 5, 1354.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND **ALMANACK** FOR SALE by

GEO. T. HASZARD.

TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS will be received from competent persons by the Committee of St. Michael's Church, antil WEDNESDAY, 1st March next, for making a Prame for a Parochial House, 30 by 26 feet, and 12 feet post, and rough-boarding and shingling the roof and walls of same. Materials delivered on the ground. Plan to be seen at the office of the Hon. D. BRENAN, Charlottetown; or PATE. STEPHENS, Eeq., Orwell.

Montague, 13th Jan., 1854.

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

The mentine,
They will be made up on that day, and every fellowing Friday, at 12 o'clock noon, and a mail for England will be made up every week at the same time, and forwarded to Halifax.
THOMAS QWEN, Postmaster General.
General Post Office, Dec. 5, 1853.

EATING HOUSE. EATING HOUSE.

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

Licensed to retail Spirituous Liquors, ALEKANDER BRYSON.

N. B. A COOK WANTED.

Dec. 28th, 1883.

APPRENTICE WANTED. A SMART BOY, of about 12 or 14 years of age, with a good English Education. Apply at this

1854-JANUARY-1854. THE Subscriber has just received the following Goods:

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, SPICES, CONFECTIONARY & EARTHENWARE, which he offers chap for Cash.

A. G. SIMS, Queen Street,

THE NEW YORK TRIBUNEWEEKLY-ENLARGED.

On the 11th of last April THE DAILY TRIBUNE, having completed its twelfth year, was
calarged more than one fourth, or to the size of The
London Times making it considerably larger than
may other chean Daily published in this country or in
the world. No change in price was made in consequence of this Enlargement—the paper being still
efforded to Mail Subscribers at 35 per annotin and
sold to Carriers and to Agants ordering it by Express
or Mail for distant sale at 31 50 for one hundred
copies, or 315 per thousand copies, payable in advance. At these prices, our aggregate receipts for our
entire Daily edition do not exceed the sums we pay
for Paper and lak, leaving all other expenses to be
defrayed from our receipts for Advertising. In other
words, we return to each gurchaser of our paper
from us. his money's worth in the naked sheet we
send him, looking for the reward of our own labor
and the heavy expenses of Telegraphing, Correspondence, Reporting, Composition, Printing, Mailing,
Book-keeping, Rent; &c., to our Advertisers alone.
We do not think it now possible to cheapen newspapers beyond this point; if it every shall be hereafter,
we intend to be even with the foremost in demonstrating the fact.

Our SEMI-WEEKLY, EUROPEAN and
CALIFORNIZ ditions were enlarged simultaneously and equally with the Daily, and also without
any increase of price. We respectfully solicit a
comparison of our Semi-Weekly at \$3 per annum,
(two copies sent a full year for \$5, and ten copies for
\$20.) with any \$4 or \$5 Semi-Weekly, and will
cheerfully send copies for this purpose upon directro
post-paid application.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE ontered on its thirteenth year on the 3d of
September, it was enlarged to the size of the SemiWeekly and Daily, adding more than one-fourth to
its capacity—also without increase of price. This
Ealargement adde at least \$20,000 per annum to our
expenses, in addition to the previous cost of our Daily
Ealargement adde at least \$20,000 per annu

THE TRIBUNE has not now its character to

a ratical improvement is the celerity and reliability of the Mails.

THE TRIBUNE has not now its character to make or to proclaim. It has not been and never can be a mere party organ. It has supported the Whig party because the distinctive principles of that party appeared to favor the great ends which it has laboured to subserve; it never advocated a measure because it yas proposed or sustained by the Whig party. It holds itself at all times as free to condemn unsound principles, unwise measures or corrupt acts should the two former be propounded or the latter perpetrated by Whigs' as though they had emanated from the hostile camp. In so far as Peace, Liberty, Education, Temperance, Internal Improvement and Industrial Development may be subserved by acting with the Whig party, it must continue to be, as it has been, Whig.

Though never acting with any Abolition or other onc-idea party, THE TRIBUNE is and must be the releastless foo of Human Slavery, as of whatever else tends to degrade Laber and obstruct the intellectual and social development of any portion of mankind. Wore it able to perceive that a vote in New-York could abolish Slavery in Carolina, it might attacthized to some one of the expressly Anti-Slavery parties: lacking that light, it declines to abandon the substances for the shadow of political good. But while it does not see its way clear of any effective Political action against Slavery in the States which now cherish it, fit regards the defeat of whatever effort to extend the giant wrong under the flag of our Union, or to obstruct by its power the progress of Abolition in other londs, as among the most urgent and sacred of public duties, not to be enhordinated to any party consideration whatever. And, while it does not propose to make Anti-Slavery the basis of Political action, other londs, as among the most urgent and accred of public duties, not to be enhordinated to any party consideration whatever. And, while it does not propose to make Anti-Slavery the basis of Political scation, other tha

impossible in a land irradiated by the sun of Christianity and boasting itself the great exemplar of Political Justice and law-guarded Freedom.

For Temperance in all things, but especially the disuse of Intoxicating Beverages and the legal suppression of the Liquor Traffic, we shall struggle, as wa have struggled, unflinehingly and untiringly. We regard the Maine Law as essentially the most beneficent statute of our day, and confidently hope to ree it soon prevail universally.

The Congressional Reports and Washington Correspondence will, as heretofore, be both reliable and satisfactory.

respondence will, as heretofore, be both reliable and satisfactory.

The Markets for Grain, Cattle, Cotton and other products of the country, will receive proper attentiand be reliably reported in THE TRIBUNE.

products of the country, will receive proper attention, and be reliably reported in THE TRIBUNE.

On our correspondence with the most impertant points throughout the world we need not here dilate. Of the fact that our Associate, BAYARD TAY-LOR, is now on the other side of the globe, sending us advices from the sent of war in China, and expecting soon to depict for our readers the physical, meral and social characteristics of jealousy-guarded Japan, the public is already aware. He will probably return by way of Australia and California, in both of which we have several correspondents. Briefly—we shall spare no expense to keep our readers well advised on every subject of interest, and doubt not that the same generous measure of patronage hitherto necorded to as will continue to repny all our exertious. Any friend who believes he will do good by increasing the circulation of THE TRIBUNE is sulforised to solicit and receive subscriptions; and, on due proof that money has been mailed and post-paid to our address, we take the responsibility of its safe transmission. Specimen Copies will promptly be sent without charge to those requiring them, and we trust many friends will be moved to ask their neighbours and acquaintances to join in making up a Club to commission friends will be moved to ask their neighbours and acquaintances to join in making up a Club to commission with our Tellarged Sheet and New-Type on the first of September, or at any time thereafter. A limited amount of space in the WEERLY TRIBUNE.

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While others, in more mature life,—by some imprudence and a slight cold neglected,—in the hectic flush, the painful cough,
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Their power over the above diseases is not excelled,
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"Scott's Weekly," said, Aug. 25—
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Camden, N. J., says:
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"HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.—We have seen many flattering notices of this medicine, and the source from which they came induced us to make inquiry respecting its merits. From inquiry we were persended to use it, and must say we found it specific in its action upon diseases of the liver and digestive organ, and the powerful influence it exerts upon nervous prostration, is really surprising. It calms and strengthens the nerves, bringing them into a state of repose, making sleep refreshing.

If this medicine was more generally used, we are satisfied there would be less sickness, as from the stomach, liver and nervous system, the great-majority of real and imaginary diseases emanate. Have them in a healthy condition and you can bid defiance to opidemics generally. This extraordinary medicine we would advise our friends who are at all indisposed, to give a trial—it will recommend itself. It should, in fact, be in every family. No other medicine can For sale wholesale and retail at produce evidences of the same merit."

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In this mammon-worshipping Age, it is rare to find a man place his usefulesa to the public, before his interest. During a late visit to the 'City of Spindles,' we were presented by a professional friend, to the colocated Chemist, Dn. J. C. Awar, whose name is now perhaps, more familiar than any other, at the bed-side of sicknees, in this country. Knowing the unprecedent popularity of his medicines, and the immense sale of them, we had expected to find him a millionare, and rolling in wealth. But no, we found him in his laboratory, busy with his faborers, among his crucibles, alembies, and retort—giving his best personal care to the compounds, on the virtues of which, thousands hang for health. We learned, that notwithstanding his vast business, and its prompt returns in eash, the Deeter is not rich. The reason acagod is, that the material is coulty, and he persists in making his preparations so expensively, that the nett profit is small.—American Farmer, Phil.

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MOST ASTONISHING CURE OF SCROFULOUS ULCERS-A CASE CERTIFIED BY THE MAYOR OF BOSTON.

Copy of a Letter from J. Noble, Esq., Muyor of Boston, Lincolnshire.

Boston, Lincolnshire.

To Professor Holloway,
Dear Sir,—Mrs. Sarah Dixen, of Liquerpond street,
Boston, has this day deposed before me that for a
considerable period she was severely afflicted with
Scrofalous Sores and Ulcers in her arms, feet, legs,
and other parts of her body; and although the first of
medical advice was obtained, at the cost of a large
sum of money, she obtained no abatement of suffering, but gradually grew worse.

Being recommended by a friend to try your Ointment, she procured a small pot, and a box of the
Pills, and before that was all used, symptoms of
amendment appeared. By persevering with the medicines for a short time longer, according to the directions, and strictly adhering to your rules, as to diet,
&c., she was perfectly cured, and now enjoys the
best of health.

I remain, Dear Sir, yours truly,

or neath.
I remain, Dear Sir, yours truly,
(Signed) J. NOBLE.
Dated August 12th, 1852.

AN EXTRAORDINARY AND RAPID CURE OF ERYSIPELAS IN THE LEG, AFTER MEDICAL AID HAD FAILED.

Copy of a Letter from Mrs. Elizabeth Yeates, of the Post Office, Aldwick Road, near Bognor, Sussex, dated January 12th, 1853.

Sussex, dated January 12th, 1858.

To Professor Holloway,
Sir,—I suffered for a considerable period from a severe attack of Erysipelas, which at longth settled in my leg, and resisted all medical treatment. My sufferings were very great, and I quite despaired of any permanent amendment, when I was advised to have recourse to your Oinrment and Pills. I did so without delay, and am happy to say the result was eminently successful, for they effected a radical cure of my leg and restored me to the enjoyment of health. I shall ever speak with the atmost confidence of your medicines, and have recommended them to others in this naighborhood similarly afflicted, who derived equal benefit.

I am, Sir, your obliged and faithful Servant,

al benefit.
I am, Sir, your obliged and faithful Servant,
(Signed) ELIZABETH YEATES.

DREADFULLY DISEASED ANGLE CURED AFTER BEING GIVEN UP BY THE FACULTY, AT MALTA AND PORTSMOUTH HOSPITALS. The following important communication has been forwarded to Professor Holloway for publication, by Mr. B. Dixon, Chemist, King-st., Norwich.

warded to Protessor Hotoway for publication, by Mr. B. Dixon, Chemist, King-st., Norwich.

Copy of a Letter from Captain Smith, of Great Yarmouth, dated January 19th, 1853.

To Mr. Dixon,

Dear Sir,—I send you the particulars of a cure effected by Professor Holloway's invaluable medicines:—Mr. John Walton, late in Her Majesty's Service, in the British Fleet at Malta, had a very bad discrated ancle, and after having been in the Malta flospital for six months, was sent to England as an invalid to Portsmouth Hospital, where he remained an inmate four months, there, as at Malta, refusing to have the limb amputated, he was turned out incurable. He then came to Yarmouth, and was under a medical gentleman for about three months, but his ancie became so much worse that all hope was lost. At this period, hy my advice, he tried Holloway's Ointment and Pills, which, by unremitted application, healed all the ulcers, and restored him to perfect health and strength.

I remain, Dear Sir, yours very truly, (Signed) JOHN SMITH.

Albert Hotel, Great Yarmouth.

Albert Hotel, Great Yarmouth

SURPRISING CURE OF A BAD BREAST, NER-VOUS DEBILITY, AND GENERAL ILL HEALTH.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. T. F. Ker, Chemist, &c., Lower Moss-lane, Manchester, dated February 12th, 1853.

To Professor Holloway.

Dear Sir,—I have great pleasure in forwarding to you the particulars of a very extraordinary cure of a bad breast, effected solely by the use of your celebrated Ointment and Pills. Mr Martha Bell, of Pittereet, in this town, had been for a considerable time laboring under nervous debility, loss of appetite, and general ill health, occasioned by ulcerated wounds in the breast. Sho had had much experience in the sec of all the known remedies for the care of ulcers, but without any beneficial result; in fact she had nearly lost all faith and hope of a care being effected. In this distressing and painful condition of body and mind, she was persuaded to have recourse to your invaluable Ointment and Pills, which she immediately did, and in the course of a very short time the effect produced was most astonishing; her appetite was speedily improved, and the screen and alcors in the breast gradually healed, and the nervous excitement of her system was wholly removed.

I remain dear Sir, yours faithfully, (Signed)

T. FORSTER KER.

(Signed) T. FORSTER RER.

The Pills should be used conjointly with the Ointmen in most of the following cases:

Bad Legs Cancers Sore-throats Bad Breasts Contracted and Stiff Skindiseases Fours Sore-heads Burns Joints Scre-heads Bite of Mosquiltose and Sand Fit tales Sore-nipples toes and Sand Fit tales Sore-nipples Coco-bay Lambago Ucers Ucers Coco-bay Lambago Ucers Ucers Changal hands Scalds Bad Legs
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Opened again at 7 o
Westmoreland Harl
the Express. 18 4th February, 18 For the Benefit of Parochial TO BE RAPPLE

To BE RAFFLEI
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Arch Bishop, for the 1
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the following Ladies.
Mins. P. Striken
" Jas. M'Don,
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"The winner to
to the Box.

THE Subscriber be generally that he Commission Me At the corner of (hopes by promptness of their patronage. CASH advan

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By Or FITHE MAILS 6 THE MAILS is December instant
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