

# HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

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## Fern Leaves from Fanny's Portfolio.

### THE STRAY 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, on foot, a party of emigrants in a very destitute condition. One of the women was tottering 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 bareheaded, 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 her breast, while tears 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 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, you 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, 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 lay pale, so emaciated, that, as he lay there with his long lashes sweeping his pale cheek, you could scarce tell if he were living. At the foot of the bed sat a lady, whose looks, sorrow, not time, had silvered. Her hands were clasped 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 curiously 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. Wine 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 unostentatiously 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 prayed the warm tears beneath her closed eyelids.

Little Charley 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-quickener 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 to her the love that his eyes, for love and sorrow had taught Charley a lesson—many of his seniors were more slow to learn—to endure silently, rather than add to the sorrow of a heart so tried and grief-stricken. And so, through those tedious days, and long, wearisome nights, the little sufferer uttered no word of complaint, though the outer and inner world was as dark as death to him.

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

"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 been 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. I want a blind boy any longer; and I saw such glorious 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 hid on her little bonnet, and 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. Oh! throbbled there on the wide earth one heart of pity! Poor Lena's excitement less a deeper glow to her cheek, and a brighter lustre to her eyes; and the cold wind blew her long tresses wildly about. One could scarce see a lovelier face than Lena's then—so full of love, so full of sorrow."

"At least, so thought Ernest Clay; for he stopped and looked, and passed, and looked again. It was the embodiment of all his artist dreams. "I must sketch 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 holy 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, yes, yes!" said Lena, despair giving her courage.

"O sir, I have a brother, sick, dying for necessities beyond our reach! Give me some wine to keep him from sinking—now, if you please, sir—and she blushed at her own earnestness—this will come to you to-morrow. My name is Lena May."

"Dear, dear mother!—wine for Charley, and more when this is gone."

"Lena!" 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—the young artist's eye brightened as his hand moved over the canvas. In truth, it was 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 caressingly, 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!"

"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 Lena's quick exclamation.

"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 with what a sweet grace the little child-wife performed her duty at its mistress's. 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 steal away our Lena."

### 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 unconscious 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 a far, wide earth, there should be for that little one "no nice place to cry."

God shield the motherless! 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 clammers on his knee—the distant ship with its rich freight, the state of the money-market, the fluctuations of trade, the office, the shop, the bench; and he answers at random the little lisping immortal, and gives the child a tone, and passes on. The little, sensitive heart has borne its childish griefs through the day unsharred. She don't understand the reason for anything, and nobody stops to tell her. Nurse "don't know," the cook is busy, and 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 watchfulness, are not there. She gives her heart, with all its yearning, sympathies, into unworthy keeping. A fleeting honeymoon, then the dreary evening of a long day of misery; wearisome days of sickness; the feeble moan of the first-born; no mother's arm in which to place, with girlish pride, the little wailing stranger; lover and friend afar; no "nice place 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 entirely this morning! The last new fashion for vests, the price of Maccassar oil, or the midst of your last pair of princesse kid's! Make a 'clean breast' of it."

"Come, Minnie, don't be satirical. I've a perfect horror of satirical women. There's no such things as repose in their presence. 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, cigars, fast horses, operas, concerts, theatres, billiard-rooms! Can't account for it," said the merciless Minnie. "Had a premonitory symptom of a crow's foot or a grey hair? Has old Time begun to step on your back?" and she revealed her eyes—she 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 I'll talk reason to you."

But Minnie had no idea of getting off her stilts; so she proceeded, "Want a wife, do you? I don't see but your buttons, and strings, and straps are all tip-top. Your landress attends to your wardrobe, your land de maire to your appetite, you've nice snug 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 a wife? And if it is a necessity that is not postposable, what description of a prospecting does your High Mightiness desire? I've an idea you've only to name 'big things,' and there'd be a perfect crowd of applicants for the situation. Come, bestir yourself, Sir Oracle, 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

supreme—to have the capacity to appreciate me, but not brilliancy enough to outshine me, or 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 fancy my wife's 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." Fanny was walking meekly by her side, known only as Mr. Somebody, that the talented Miss—she was "Mrs. Colonel Van Zandt!"—condescended 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; also, 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-sent 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 satisfied with that? No! It craves the very treasure you would wrest from it, Love! That there are vain and ambitious female writers, is true; 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 emotion that sweep, perchance, 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 as 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 thought 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 eyebrows; no blue-stocking peep 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."

"Yes," said Minnie. "A week after their marriage, 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 Luciferian desire to raise a mutiny among the celestials! And apropos of that, you recollect 'Abelard,' Colonel, and the beautiful 'Zelucka,' 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—a letter perceiving investigation among the knowing ones—the anonymous author, with the signature of 'Heloise.' You have your matrimonial aim round her this minute! May I be kissed if you haven't?" and she threw herself on the sofa in a paroxysm of mirth. "O Colonel! 'marry a woman who has just sense enough to appreciate you, and not brilliancy enough to attract outsiders! Fancy my wife 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, the talented Miss—she was 'Mrs. Colonel Van Zandt!'—condescended to marry! 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 cry, mamma," said Charley, as they gained the street. "Won't God take care of us?"

"Pat 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 could help you!"

"Work done!" said a rough voice; "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 can look at a thing in a commercial point of view. What I want to know is in a nutshell. Is she shirte done or not, young 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—s," said the gentleman (!) addressed, casting a look of admiration at Mrs. Grey. "Here, James, run out with this money 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 a 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, wizen face, and saw

that look creep over it that comes but once. The sands of life were fast ebbing. The little taper flickered and flamed, and then went out for ever!

It was in the "poor man's lot" that Harry Grey's pot boy was buried. There were no carriages, no mourners, no hearse. Mrs. Grey shuddered, as the wagon jolted over the rough stones to the old burying-place. She uttered a faint scream as the sexton hit the coffin against the wagon in lifting it out. Again and again she strove his hand, when he would have fastened down the lid; she heard with fearful distinctness the first heavy clod that fell upon her boy's breast; she looked on with a dreadful fascination, while he stamped down over him, and when the sexton touched her arm, and pointed to the wagon, she followed him mechanically, and made no objection when he said, "be guided he'd drive a little faster, 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 dark, 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 serene sky be darkened with lowering clouds—ere that loving heart shall feel the death-pang of despair!

There, too, sits Remorse, clothed in purple and fine linen "the worm that never dieth" hid in its shining folds. There, the weary watcher by the couch of pain, the dull 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 pallid lip.

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

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

### 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 sugar-candy. Fanny Fern knew better. She knew that the pretty window in a railroad-car, with your bright eyes dancing with delight, though you could not tell why, and she knew that great big man's soul was a great deal smaller 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, would 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 been dressed up in the fluff of your little moon in wicker wrappers, in a close, crowded church, nodding your little drowsy heads, and keeping time to the sixth-be and seventh-be of some pompous theologian whose preaching would have been high Dutch to you had you been wide awake.

And she has seen you sitting like little automatons, in a bare, unventilated school-room, with your nervous little feet 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 Mogul Committee, who marched in once a month to make the "grand tour," voted her a "model school-marm."

Yes, and that ain't all! She has seen you sent off to bed, just at the winking hour of midnight, when some entertaining guest was in the middle of a delightful story, that you, poor, miserable little pitcher, was doomed never to hear the end of it! Yes, and she has seen "the line and plummet" laid to you so rigidly, that you were driven to recoil and evasions; and then seen you punished for the very sin your tormentors helped you to commit. And she has seen your ears boxed just as hard for tearing a hole in your best pinafore, or breaking a China cup, as for telling as big a lie as Annulus 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 ruin by somebody 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! Reading pretty books, that had no big words in 'em; going to school where you could dream up the top of your little moon in wicker wrappers, in a close, crowded church, nodding your little drowsy heads, and keeping time to the sixth-be and seventh-be of some pompous theologian whose preaching would have been high Dutch to you had you been wide awake.

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Then, if you asked me a question, I wouldn't pretend not to hear; or faintly tell you, I "didn't know," or turn you off with some fabulous evasion, for your memory to clear for a dull time 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 fear you'd ruffle my curls, or my collar, or my tassets—not a tit of it; and then you should say me with your merry laugh, and your little cooing hand slid ever trustfully in mine.

Oh, I tell you, my little pets, Fanny is sick of din, and strife, and envy, and uncharitableness; and she'd rather, by ten thousand, live in a little world full of fresh, guileless, loving little children, than in this great museum, full of such dry, dusty, withered hearts.

NEWS BY THE ENGLISH MAIL.

(From Wilson's European 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 8,000 Turks, overwhelmed by a vastly superior force—heavy line of battle ships against frigates—is now avenged by their gallant patriots in the open field. It appears that the Russians meditated an attack on Kalafat on the 19th of January, but the Turkish general, Selim Fasha (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 encampments at Citale, nine miles distant on the north. The battle lasted till the afternoon, 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 Russians were thoroughly 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 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 Cairo frigates, which were despatched to Sebastopol to convey to the Russian commander "a friendly message," in the terms of the 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 Buxine confined to his own harbours, still less that he can tolerate the humiliating and dangerous position of having 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 facilitated the transmission of 10,000 Turkish 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 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 fleets "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 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 service all the registered seamen between twenty and forty years of age. The Admiralty has invited seamen to enter the Royal Navy, and placards to this effect have been extensively posted in the metropolis. Admiral Sir Charles Napier has had an interview 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 yield, unless he is prepared to see Poland re-integrated, and to witness the downfall of his colossal power. M. de Reizet, the French extraordinary envoy, bearer of the categorical note of the French Government, has arrived in St. Petersburg; 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 communication, but their answer had not transpired. Very little is known of what passes at St. Petersburg, as we are assured from a number of one of the oldest Russian houses that not a line about politics is contained 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 Odessa has fallen in with either French or English men-of-war. Russian men-of-war have been seen off Batoum and Subasound. The accounts respecting the attitude of Persia are again contradictory; but we have no apprehension that the Schah will dare to oppose France and England. The Paris correspondent of the Times

recurs to the story about Khiva, but does not furnish one little of proof that even a Russian 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 Mouraviev, 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 to that remote spot.

A great fuss is being made at Paris the proceedings of the Fusionists; but as the rumours set on foot, are contradicted from authority almost daily, we pay no notice to them. An attempt is being made to bring the name of M. Thiers on the tapis. It is 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 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 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 kingdom of Poland, under the guarantee of Great Britain and France.

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'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 fanaticism of his subjects, will not pause ere plunging Europe in a continental war. The rumours circulated daily have excited 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 from St. Petersburg holds out little prospect of a pacific settlement of the existing misunderstanding. The Emperor is evidently crazy; he believes himself inspired by a Supreme Power to drive the Turks out of Europe; and regrets that he has suffered so many years to elapse without fulfilling his mission. The enthusiasm of the people for war is said to be boundless, the Emperor is loudly cheered whenever he appears in public; and all the Ministers of the Czar, with the exception of Nesselrode, 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 restore the Emperor to his senses are English and French guns and bayonets.

The calumnies which have been uttered so earnestly 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 rumours; but months have elapsed 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 which to rest; and it emboldened the gossips to proceed with greater violence in their work of detraction. Every one knows that, in the hands of the Backbiters and the Scurrilous, such statements as have recently found admission into the Conservative prints were certain to gather strength 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 diplomatic manœuvring, but I care it the die is cast at last. The three great Powers—that is, England, France, and Russia—have gone too far to retreat or yield.

A private telegraph from Vienna purports to bring intelligence from Constantinople of the 9th inst. It mentions that an order was sent from Constantinople to the fleets after having gone to sea, to change their route, and proceed with the Turkish convoy to Varna instead of Batoum, and then to cruise part before Sebastopol and part before Sinope. It is supposed that news had been received of some design on the part of the Russians to land troops at the latter place, or to attempt to force the Bosphorus and attack Constantinople itself.

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 extravagance. It affords us much pleasure to observe, that with us, as we are, in very many cases, being made use of for purposes 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 witness the completion of the Lunatic 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 St. John's 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 Head, 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

fitting up steam engines on their premises, to commence labour.

Whilst much is being done to advance material interests, we are glad to learn that Religion goes in its byes of the general wealth. The Episcopal Parishioners 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 fabric—Old Trinity—the whole outlay estimated at £2000. At the meeting alluded to the sum of £750 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 upwards of £200 for that purpose—a generous-hearted member putting his name down for £200; while another has liberally offered to put an Organ in the Chapel.

We have before noticed the very liberal contributions of the Roman Catholics, 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 man will catch at a straw has passed into a proverb for the purpose of exemplifying the strange and inconsistent acts attempted by men when driven to desperation. The present holders 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, 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 up of an address to His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, praying him "not to admit of 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 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 opportunity would be afforded to the people, who would then have to whom the administration of the affairs of the Colony had been entrusted—to cast them to be deprived of it, by electing men of different principles, who might take their place, and who would, in their turn, be subjected to the same ordeal. Now, however, the time has arrived, when the party, who, during the continuance of the late House, held a majority, will, as they themselves anticipate, become the minority, are unwilling to abide by the rule which they themselves have laid down as the constitutional one and which alone could satisfy the people. Let us hear what the Editor of the Royal Gazette says upon this important subject promising however that it would be difficult to think, for any other than himself to have put together in such small space so great an amount of unconstitutional, illegal conclusions and misrepresentations that is contained in the following paragraph—the italics are our own—

"We are well aware that the extreme partisans of Toryism indulge the most extravagant expectations respecting the action of the new House in bringing about a change of Government, and what they desire, perhaps, as much as any thing else, excluding Mr. Coles from the Assembly. It is easy, and so just gratifying to the hopes of certain individuals, to talk about a change of Government; but it will be extremely difficult, we opine, for a majority in the Assembly—if there be a majority so rashly disposed—to show what offences have been committed by the Administration that they should retire and make room for a party that had so long mismanaged the Colony before them. The country are quite convinced neither wish for, nor expect any such change. As to making any alteration in the Constitution, such as may be contemplated by some of the deluded followers of the clique, the idea is too preposterous to be entertained, so long as the rights of the Colonists may safely challenge the protection of the Legislative Council, the Queen's 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 Binn's return, there is a spirit abroad 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 late Provincial 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 prospect 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 show good and sufficient reasons why the minority should cease to bear sway over the majority, we confess we are unable to conceive. As to the rashness of the attempt, we think that the charge may with greater propriety be transferred to a minority who has the audacity to attempt to withstand the exercise of an inherent undoubted constitutional privilege. It will be quite sufficient to 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 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, 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 is 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 falling him to the Colonial Minister. This is self Government is it? Why is it termed of the most rampant description, of the worst possible species. All the family compact and all the family or party cliques that have ever existed could not get beyond that. It was but the

other day "or, ere their shoes were old" that the Legislative Council because they exercised their undoubted right of rejecting or amending some Bill were designated as an appendage to the constitution neither useful nor ornamental, and strong hints were thrown out of the expediency of dispensing with their services altogether. We have not the paper at hand, or we would quote the exact words. That the Lieut. Governor should express his dissent under Responsible Government we were led to believe was an impossibility, inasmuch as he was guided by the advice 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 scouted. Mr. Warburton distinctly stated; and the public hearings, that there would be 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 are not now entered upon the topic, first, because we have been carried much further than we at first intended, 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 first hear his version of the story.

TO THE EDITOR OF HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

SIR;

In consequence of having been asked, the other day, by Mr. Read 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 attempted by them in their death struggle,—and, strange to say, by those who have violated every constitutional principle, even as explained by themselves.

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 of them 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 longer remain silent.

When we see the readiness of a faction, who, under cover of a profession of liberalism, have shown themselves possessed of no principle, but that of self-aggrandisement and despotism in every form; and who, when deserted by those who had been their warmest supporters, neither altered their measure, nor gave place honorably to others, and who not only proclaim 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 desirous 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 rid of our present tyrants that will establish not a few, but a hundred more tyrants than we have now. I have no doubt a great outcry 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 tyrant 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 "Go the whole Hogger," as I have heard him declare, that every member of the House should be an office-holder. I would beg leave to say, in conclusion, to some parties of high respectability who have expressed their intention of leaving the country: Do not despair; there are more than seven thousand in Prince Edward Island who have not bowed the knee to Baal. No one feels our disappointment more, Sir, than I do. The Island, as I thought, had procured a system of self-government that might have worked out its regeneration; but we to those men who have so gloriously disappointed us.

A TRUE LIBERAL.

Charlottetown, Royalty, Feb. 4, 1854.

TO THE EDITOR OF HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

SIR—I notice in the Royal Gazette of yesterday an editorial article headed "Meeting of Parliament," which I would suggest that you would copy into your Gazette for the information of many of the inhabitants who do not see that Periodic; for, Sir, when the individuals composing the present Government were endeavouring to establish Responsible Government in this Island, forming as they did the majority of the House of Assembly, their arguments were, "We want a Government in which the Representatives of the people would have their due weight, composed for the most part of members of the House of Assembly, so that the people should rule in the Councils of the Country. We do not want to be Governed by a Ministry." With these sentiments I agreed and bent my feeble efforts to bring about the change, but Sir, I find by the article in the Royal Gazette before alluded to, that the Editor of the Gazette, the would-be thought Champion of the people's rights and privileges, is now when in office the advocate for curtailing the People's rights; and openly declares that the Legislative Council (filled up as it has been by the nominees of the existing Government) the Queen's Representative and her Colonial Minister are to obstruct the natural working of the Constitution by not allowing the majority of the House of Assembly to form a new Government, and to prevent their effecting the Reform

but the events of every day show to be indispensable. But Sir, I think the Lieut. Governor will not altogether be pleased at the nomination of Her Majesty's Printer, for I imagine he is no party Governor, but will give his constitutional opinion to whatever party may prove themselves to be in a majority, and thus entitled to carry on the Government, although he was not disposed during the recess to so far listen to the address of the said majority as to call the House together at an unusual time, in which I think he was right; for had he done so, I imagine he would have been open to the charge of sacrificing his present Government. Sir, I believe that whatever party may be in the ascendancy in Parliament, they will find His Excellency no party man, but a constitutional Governor yielding to their proper weight in the 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 be the course of a few days be established (not the old compact Government as the Royal Gazette and its worthy ally the Advertiser would feign mislead the Public into the belief, that it is the intention of the present majority to establish, although some members of that same Government may be again called to office, although under quite altered circumstances now responsible to the people but in old times Responsible to the Head of the Government and the Colonial Office) that they would find His Excellency everything they could wish; And Sir, that he would no more listen to the loud prayer of the Government about to be dissolved, to dissolve the House of Assembly than he would while yielding them his constitutional assent, 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 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 Excellency's secrets, nor am I a party man, but 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,

A LOOKER ON.

TO THE EDITOR OF HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

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 sentences 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 20 Donald McDonalds in a settlement where only 10 reside) to be enabled to persuade His Excellency that the voice of 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-net cry of Tory party, they want actions, not words. But we are told the Revenue is increased, and that increased number of consumers and the good crops and markets, made an increased demand for imported articles, and consequently the Revenue is increased. But Sir, I will tell you what the Government has done: they have increased the expenditure to an amount very much greater than ever it was before, and if the Revenue had not increased, we would have been in a pretty situation. More of this again. I will now give you another instance of the means resorted to, to obtain signatures to these Petitions. A copy was presented by a very respectable young man,—from whom better things might be expected—to a highly respectable Farmer, residing on the Hillsborough, a few days since; on the Farmer asking, where the Petition came from, and what was the necessity for it, when the House was so near to meet, the young gentleman who had it said, that the Governor did not like the present House of Assembly, and wanted the Petitions signed and sent in to him by Monday next (that is to day). Now, Sir, my reason for addressing you on this occasion, is to ask the question, if it is possible that His Excellency can be aware of the use that is being made of his name. That you need not be alarmed at making this public, I annex the names of both the party who had the Petition and of the Farmer who was requested to sign it, and doubtless there are hundreds of similar instances, and many who on hearing that it is the wish of His Excellency that the Petitions be signed, will affix their signatures thereto, the old Gentleman alluded to, refused to sign it, until he knew what the House would do, he would not condemn without a trial. We were not told by the present Government when out of office that under Responsible Government, the Governor would have to rule in accordance with the views of the majority of the House of Assembly, and I believe His Excellency has done so with his present Government, as forming the majority of the late House. But Sir, are we to be told that because the tables are turned, that now that his Government has failed to secure a majority in the new House, that the rule is not to work. The whole weight and influence of the Government was brought to bear at the Elections; appointments to office were made of Electioneering Balleys, without reference to their qualifications to discharge the duties thereof. The Crown Lands were made use of to secure votes, and the influence of the Land Purchase Bill was used in quarters where it was expected the Lands on which the voters then resided, would be pur-

chased by the govern these influences, it against the govern but to one, or to all that at least four or five who will be found to vote their seats. Government having the House, that I Governor. Sir, I believe His Excellency is not His Excellency as that is made of that he has not de circulated. I have not know by what a lenity has declared in exerted by his press etc., that in all local to the constitution, his Council, unless made to interfere w perial interests, whi it would not be able there was a radical to support them, an when the Conservat should have been a majority, His Excell I believe a majority on the subject of I and I think that A principles of the culated through u the land, for it does less convince His verment are ende for I doubt not the individuals in the I Address, being thro government. Verri the last, for it is liberals would be Liberal Reform A of their number o given satisfaction people, and that husting, given the turning to Parliam them, who who themselves.

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CHARLOTTETOWN

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Thus far, the to be satisfied of it they have adopted, ad an amount of brought before a fail to exercise a who availed the intellectual treat The next lecture 21st instant, by "Temperanc in Enactment," the Legislators will at tunity of hearing Major Law, which force to carry ex mind.

There is a for signatures, ad Lieut. Governor, House of Assemb Government. An praying his Excel unnecessarily. V next.

Arrivals i Greenwald, Jan. Bellows—10th, Id. Queenston, 1 12th, Sea Nymph— 16th, Niagara, Du Jan. 18th, Regent Jan. 18th, Esney. The English Mai The News will columns.

MEETING O

His Excellen accompanied by down to the C where he was the 76th Regit Captain Smith on the Throne of the House of for, they were a Speaker. T elected and p who confirmed His Excellen; with the follow

Mr. President a Legislative Co Mr. Speaker, an ally;

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ing or holding his seat in the General Assembly of this Island, unless re-elected after his acceptance thereof."

In regard to the Legislative Council, I do not understand why members of that body should be excluded (if such be really the intention), from participating, as they have hitherto done, in a share of the salaries or departmental office of government.

Three years have nearly passed away since I was instructed to introduce what termed Responsible Government, in accordance with the often repeated solicitations of many of Her Majesty's subjects here. Since that time the Colony has been prospering, tranquil and contented; and judging from my intercourse with the people, they are well entitled to the concession they asked for. If, however, they now seek for change in the Constitution, I hope they will be such as may contribute to the welfare of the community at large. For while I feel confident of very favorable consideration will be given to the wishes of Her Majesty's loyal subjects, I am equally certain that no Colonial Minister, unless for very cogent reasons, will deem it expedient, at least by Imperial interference, to narrow or diminish the principles of self-government now established in this Island. Since the year 1840, all the Acts which have been passed by the Legislature, with the exception of one (still under consideration), have received the Royal assent—a circumstance, during a period of three years' legislation, which I believe never before occurred in any North American Province.

You are aware that the Education Bill, which was described at a public meeting by one of your learned Judges, "as the wisest, the noblest and the best that ever graced your Statute book" came into operation last Spring. At that time there were of existing schools about one hundred and ten—the number contemplated by the Act was two hundred, all of which have been applied for and recorded in terms of its provisions, and many more are earnestly desired. The Government has secured the services of Mr. Stark, an efficient inspector, thoroughly qualified for the task, and who is also prepared to carry out the views of the Royal Agricultural Society during his visits to the different districts of the country. He comes from the Normal Seminary, in the city of Glasgow, most strongly recommended by Mr. Stark, the philanthropic individual by whose exertions that Seminary has attained its eminence, being known in distant quarters of the globe, where the system introduced by him is spreading its beneficial influence. Mr. Stark takes a lively interest in your Christian and benevolent exertions in the cause of Education, and has urged on me to call your attention to the importance of perfecting your good work, by the establishment of a small Normal School, under the direction of the Inspector, where your teachers would be taught to practice an uniform system of training, which has proved so successful wherever it has been tried. If this can be accomplished, and I believe it can at a moderate expense, this Colony, small in extent, will become great in the estimation of all who value the blessings which society must derive from an improved method of training the hearts and minds of the rising generation.

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly;

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 similar occasions, narrating that the High Sheriff has 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, 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 £25,579 11s 0d. On the 31st January last (1854), it was only £3,028 11s 6d, a reduction of £22,550 19s 6d, in four years. In 1849, the revenue was £18,615; in 1850, £22,708; in 1851, £22,500; in 1852, £31,285, and last year, notwithstanding the reduction of the duty on Tea, it was £35,245, 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 that Providence has been so bountiful in our harvests and our 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 Jamaica's produce, were presented to me, complaining of 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 Province.

Mr. President and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council;

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly;

In Prince Edward Island unsettled questions have too often occasioned many difficulties. I hope of new allude to the late Fisheries 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 similar questions, affecting Crown Rights, had arisen in some parts of the United Kingdom, it was considered advisable to forward a copy of the Assembly's Address to Her Majesty's Government, and by a recent Despatch from the Duke of Newcastle, his Grace expresses "much satisfaction that this question has been so fully taken in hand by the Government, with a reasonable prospect of a satisfactory issue," and promises 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 further 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 Fisheries 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 notice, 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.

I am, Sir, yours, &c., TRUTH.

Township 48, 8th February, 1854.

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 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. Fitz 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 treatises.

The next lecture will be delivered on Tuesday, 21st instant, by the Rev. Mr. Narraway, 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 cause of Temperance, which will be so sufficient to carry conviction to every unprejudiced mind.

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 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.—Bellona—10th, Idalia, Despatch—11th, Sir Alexander, Queenstown, 11th, Commodore, Liverpool, Jan. 12th, Sea Nymph—14th, Gertrude—14th, Virgo—16th, Niagara, Diana—19th, Commodore, Belfast, Jan. 12th, Energy.

The English Mail arrived last night at 8 o'clock. The News will be found in the preceding columns.

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 seat 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:

SPEECH:

Mr. President and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council;

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly;

I 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 arisen demanding an immediate change, for one of your own statutes, passed six years ago, is in force for it was at the time of the election, defining what were 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 tak-

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. Flood, 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 Committee.

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:—"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, in 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 be necessary to be examined into upon any question touching the Return of the Members therein 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. Davis, Hon. Mr. Warburton, Mr. Frazer, Mr. Clark, Hon. Mr. Lord, Mr. Whelan, Mr. Wightman—9.

Nays—Hon. Mr. Palmer, Mr. Longworth, Mr. McLeod, Mr. Goff, Mr. Douse, Mr. Montgomery, Mr. Yeo, Mr. Conroy, Mr. Haviland, Mr. McKelvey, Mr. Macgregor, Mr. McEachern—12.

The question being then put on Mr. Palmer's Resolution, it was carried, on the same division—and the House adjourned.

For the Benefit of St. Michael's Church and Parochial House Montague.

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

Mrs. P. STEPHENS, Mrs. C. DEMPSEY, " JAS. M'DONALD, " J. RIGG, " R. GYLL, " THOS. MURPHY, Miss MATTHEW, " P. WALKER, " R. G. GAY, " R. G. GAY.

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

THE JEWS.

The Eighth Anniversary of the Prince Edward Island Association, in connection with the London Society for promoting Christianity amongst the Jews, will be held in the Temperance Hall, Tomorrow Evening (Friday) 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 meeting will be attended by a very interesting one. Chair will be taken by Mr. Henzley.

FOR SALE.

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

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

100 Acres on Township No. 60.

Pasture Lot No. 198 in the Royalty of Georgetown and

Town Lot No. 95 in the 4th hundred of Lots in Charlottetown. Apply to WILLIAM FORGAN, Feb. 7th, 1854.

Westmoreland Parsonage BAZAAR.

AT THE TEMPERANCE HALL, ST. V. A. LENTINES' DAY, February 14th instant. Admittance for Adults 1s. Children half price.

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

Mrs. T. DEBRISAY, " 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. Westmoreland Hall, 4th February, 1854.

WILLIAM SNESTON, sail maker,

DEGS 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 full satisfaction to those who employed him.

REFERENCE—Henry Haszard, Esq. Charlottetown, Feb. 6, 1854. onW

NOTICE.

SEALED 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 86, two stories. Plans and Specifications to be seen at Mr. HENRY SMITH'S, Prince-street, who is appointed to superintend the same in its erection.

Tenders for Plastering will also be received.

"Persons tendering, to specify for the materials as well as the Labour leaving it optional with the employer to take either.

Charlottetown, Feb. 4, 1854. onW

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. HAWLEY takes leave to inform his friends in Town and Country, the neighboring Province 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. G. Young, and hopes by attention to the comfort of those who may favor him with a call to receive a share of public patronage.

AUCTIONS.

BY JAMES MORRIS.

AT Mount Street Farm, Head of the Hillsborough River, on Tuesday the 14th day of February next at 12 o'clock a large quantity of MARSH HAY, well saved, will be sold at Public Auction.

25 tons, on the same day, three or four COWS and a few Farming Implements, will be offered for Sale. A credit of three months for sums over £2 10s. upon approved notes. Feb. 4, 1854.

(For the benefit of all Concerned.)

Underwriter's Sale.

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

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

23 Bales, 1 Box, 2 Cases of DRY GOODS, consisting of Broad cloths, Doonkins, Molehins, Printed Cottons, Grey Cottons, Ticks, Blankets, Handkerchiefs, (silk and cotton), Threads, Fur Caps, and many other articles.

1 bale cotton warp, 11 chests tea, 2000s sole leather, 2 sets hauss pipes, Half barrel soap, 1 case cutleryware, 4 varnish brushes, 3 dozen corn brooms, 1 box pipes, 16 barrels corn meal, 10 boxes tobacco, 18 pancheons molasses, 20 rolls neat leather, 4 stoppers, 2 boxes glass, 2 double blocks, 1 single do, 1 doz. buckets, 10 barrels bread, 144 bundles oakum, 900 bars iron from 1 to 14 inch, 2 casks of composition cast bolts, 2 cans oil, 4 bags nails, 1 cask varnish, 6 reams wrapping paper, 1 ship carpenter's cramp, 5 coils cordage, 2 barrels pitch, 18 bugs spikes, 10 kegs paint, 1 case veriflages, 1 box materials, 1 box Ladies' bonnets, 25 bundles composition copper rods from 5-8 to 14 inch, 1 set patent Windlass complete, pall Wheel 24 inches.

TERMS—Cash on delivery. GEORGE ANDERSON, Auctioneer. New London, February 6, 1854.

NOTICE.

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

12th April, 1853. WILLIAM FORGAN.

Georgetown Mails.

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

THOMAS OWEN, Postmaster General. General Post Office, Jan. 20, 1854.

NOTICE.

ALL 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 authorized by Power of Attorney to collect the same.

THOMAS ALLEY. Charlottetown, Sept 21st, 1853.

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's Church, at Crapaud. Contributions will be thankfully received by the following Ladies:

Mrs. JENNINGS, Mrs. T. DEBRISAY, " FITZGERALD, " E. PALMER, " CUNDALL, " R. T. ROACH.

Crushed and Moist Sugars.

SUPERIOR article.—For sale cheap for cash. A. G. SIMS, Queen Street. Jan. 31. 1s—1m

MINIATURES! LIKENESSES!

THE Subscriber has just received a handsome stock of Plates and Cases, gold and plated Lockets and Brooches for sale, with instructions. Also, a first rate Camera, for sale, with instructions. In the old stand. W. C. HOBBS.

Royal Agricultural Society.

GRAIN SHOW.

A SHOW OF GRAIN, under the directions of the Committee of the Royal Agricultural Society, will be held in Charlottetown on WEDNESDAY, the FIRST of MARCH next, when the following PRIZES will be offered for competition:—

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. 1 0 0

Do. best four-rowed Barley, 1 10 0

Do. 2d best do. 1 0 0

Do. best black Oats, 1 10 0

Do. 2d best do. 1 0 0

Do. best sample of Red Clover 1 10 0

Do. 2d best do. 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.

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

Glasgow & Manchester House.

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

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

Also, For Sale or to Let, A FARM in the St. Peter's Road, about three miles from Charlottetown, consisting of 35 Acres of LAND, in a high state of cultivation. DAVID WILSON. No. 3, Richmond Street, Charlottetown, Dec. 25, 1853.

STRAY HEIFER.—There is on the Subscriber's premises a Black Heifer, about three or four years old, with the end of both ears cut square. The owner can have her by proving property and paying expenses. ARCHIBALD FORBES. Tryon Road, Lot 97, Jan. 11, 1854.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber has received, per "St. Alexander" and "Helen" from Liverpool, 100 PACKAGES MERCHANDISE, suitable for the present and coming seasons, which, having been personally selected from some of the first Houses in England and Glasgow, he is enabled to offer to his customers at extremely low prices for prompt payment. The STOCK comprises:—

- 10 Cases Ready Made Clothing, 5 do Hats and Caps, 5 do Dress Materials, 5 do Hosiery, 2 do Lace and Millinery, 1 do Gloves, 2 do Silk, Ribbons and Velvets, 1 do Jewellery, 10 Trunks Boots and Shoes, 5 Bales Cloth, 5 Bales grey and white Calicoes, 5 do Green Drapery, 5 do Carpet and Flannels, 10 do Paper Hangings, 20 Cheviot Tea, 25 Packages Groceries, 40 do Hardware and Ironmongery. DANIEL DAVIES. Charlottetown, Nov. 4, 1853.

Carpenters' Tools.

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

- 1. & H. Sorby's Cast Steel Sockets, Mortise and Firmer CHISELS and GOUGES, Do. single and double PLANE IRONS, Jack, Smoothing and Tying PLANES, Grecian and Quirk O. G. Grecian Orbits, Rabber, Hatch, Hollows and Ransels, Bead and other Moulding PLANES, Gages and Try Squares, Plane, Crosscut, Hand, Tenons and Mill SAWS, Smiths' and Carpenters' Files, &c. Cheap for cash, at the Store of Queen street, Jan. 26, 1854. DANIEL DAVIES.

FALL ARRIVALS.

THE Subscriber has received, on Consignment, per schooner "Mary Ann and Isabella," from BOSTON, a quantity of GOODS, which he offers for Sale at his Store, Queen Street, consisting in part of—100 pieces grey, white and printed Cottons, sales of striped Shirts, Denims and Bed-ticks, Furnace Cottons, window blinds, Handkerchiefs, satinetts and doonkins, vestings, shawls, table cloths, &c.

Also, 50 sheets, half-sheets and 15 lbs. boxes Congo TEA, Turmeric Rice, hides, Muscovado Molasses, boxes Raisins, Druum Figs, Druum Jaws Apples, dozens Buckets, Brooms, mats Tubs, Pilot Bread, barrels Pitch, Tar, and Rosin, Franklin and other STOVES ready for use, and wrapping Paper, cane and wooden seated Chairs, a variety of Brass Clocks, boxes Boots and shoes, 50 gross Matches, 50 boxes Soap, &c.

Also, 50 sheets, half-sheets and 15 lbs. boxes Congo TEA, Turmeric Rice, hides, Muscovado Molasses, boxes Raisins, Druum Figs, Druum Jaws Apples, dozens Buckets, Brooms, mats Tubs, Pilot Bread, barrels Pitch, Tar, and Rosin, Franklin and other STOVES ready for use, and wrapping Paper, cane and wooden seated Chairs, a variety of Brass Clocks, boxes Boots and shoes, 50 gross Matches, 50 boxes Soap, &c.

October 21. JAMES MORRIS

THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE- WEEKLY-ENLARGED.

On the 11th of last April THE DAILY TRIBUNE, having completed its twentieth year, was enlarged...

Our SEMI-WEEKLY, EUROPEAN and CALIFORNIA editions were enlarged simultaneously...

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE entered on its thirtieth year on the 24th of September...

THE TRIBUNE has not now its character to make or to proclaim. It has not been and never can be a mere party organ...

Though never acting with any Abolition or other one-sided party, THE TRIBUNE is and must be the champion of Human Rights...

On our correspondence with the most important points throughout the world we need not here dilate...

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE. Single copy, 1 year, 52 numbers. . . . \$2 00 Three copies, 1 year, 52 numbers. . . . 5 00 Five copies, 1 year, 52 numbers. . . . 8 00 Ten copies, one year, 52 numbers. . . . 12 00 Twenty copies, 1 year, to one address. . . . 20 00

The extremely low price at which the WEEKLY TRIBUNE is now furnished to Club subscribers, absolutely precludes our allowing any commissions, either in money or by an extra paper.

The Laws of Prince Edward Island. FROM 1775 to 1851, both years inclusive - 2 volumes. Royal 8vo., with a copious Index; published under an Act of the Colonial Legislature, and carefully revised and consolidated, by Commissioners appointed for the purpose, &c. G. T. HASZARD.

WILLIAM HEARD.

THANKFUL for past favors, begs to announce the ARRIVAL of the "Jugget," direct from ENGLAND, with the following GOODS...

CHILDREN'S DRESSES, CLOAKS, CAPS, HOODS AND HATS, a great variety. Red, blue and white serge; real Welsh, imitation Welsh, Lancashire, Salisbury and Saxony FLANNELS...

FANCY GOODS.-Wooling Doaks, Work Boxes; Ladies' Rosewood Dressing Cases; Gents' Rosewood and coromandel Malms. Cloth, hair, tooth and nail Brushes. Shell, Ivory, German and Bone Combs...

GLEASON'S PICTORIAL. On the first of January next, Gleason's Pictorial will commence its sixth volume, and will appear vastly improved in all respects...

WINNOWING MACHINES. HAVING now permanently located myself one mile from New Glasgow, on the New Glasgow Road, the farmers in the surrounding country may depend upon being supplied with anything in my line...

LIVER COMPLAINT, DYSPEPSIA, JAUNDICE, CHRONIC OR NERVOUS DEBILITY, DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS, AND ALL DISORDERS ARISING FROM A DISORDERED LIVER OR STOMACH.

DR. HOOPLAND'S CELEBRATED GERMAN BITTERS. Prepared by Dr. C. M. JACKSON, No. 120 Arch Street, Philadelphia.

THE WUNDER OF THE WORLD! Devine's Compound Pitch Lozenges. THE Great Remedy is at last discovered, and COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, COSTIVENESS AND CONSUMPTION have lost their terrors...

FOR SALE. A SCHOONER sixteen Tons, nearly new, Sails and rigging one year in use. For further Particulars apply to Mr. KENNETH M'KENZIE, Dec. 19th, 1853.

House to Let. TO LET, that well known HOUSE and PREMISES, situate in Powell Street, known as Mrs. WOOD'S Boarding House...

Regular Liner from London.

THE Subscriber begs to intimate to Ship Owners from London, that they will place on the Line between London and CHARLOTTEVILLE, the A. I. Clippor Cruise Harriet Home, 800 tons Register, to sail from London on or about the 1st April, 1854.

The Renowned Remedy! A MOST ASTONISHING CURE OF SCROFULOUS ULCERS - A CASE CERTIFIED BY THE MAYOR OF BOSTON.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT. A MOST ASTONISHING CURE OF SCROFULOUS ULCERS - A CASE CERTIFIED BY THE MAYOR OF BOSTON.

LIVER COMPLAINT, DYSPEPSIA, JAUNDICE, CHRONIC OR NERVOUS DEBILITY, DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS, AND ALL DISORDERS ARISING FROM A DISORDERED LIVER OR STOMACH.

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DR. CHALMERS' WORKS.

To command these works is superfluous, they have met with universal approbation from the British press and public.

1. ORIGINAL WRITINGS. As re-published by the Author, in 25 volumes, 12mo, cloth. Vol. Contents of this Series. 1. 2. Natural Theology, 2 vols. . . . \$2 00

WANTED, A FARM SERVANT with a genuine character. He must be a good Ploughman. Apply to Mr. Fellows, Blinworth, near Charlottetown.

MONEY TO LEND. ENQUIRE at the Office of CHARLES PALMER Esq., Charlottetown. February, 1853.

School Slates & Pencils. GEORGE T. HASZARD has on Sale 2 Cases WELSH SLATES, SLATE PENCILS.

JUST RECEIVED, and for sale, a few FARMERS' BOILERS. THOMAS DODD, Fowal Street, Nov. 7th, 1853.

AYER'S PILLS. FOR ALL THE PURPOSES OF A FAMILY PHYSIC.

AYER'S PILLS. FOR ALL THE PURPOSES OF A FAMILY PHYSIC. There has long existed a public demand for a safe, purgative, and which could be relied on as a sure and certain remedy.

THE MAILS &c. will be December instant. They will be mailed Friday, at 1 English Street, Boston, and forwarded THOMAS General Post Office.



Established GEORGE T. HASZARD Published every Tuesday Office, South side Queen Street, P. E. Island. Terms - Annual Sale in advance.

WILL be held at 7 o'clock, on 7th section with St. John's ladies will be thank Ladies.

Westmore At the TEMPLE ADMITTANCE for Adults Donations in work, the following Ladies.

For the Benefit of Parochial TO BE RAFFLED the above charity did Miss F. Haller, shew 2704 Arch Street, for the 1st time, under the patronage of Miss P. F. and Miss D. B. B. Mrs. P. STEPHENSON J. M. DOW. Miss MATTHEW, "RIGG, "THE WINDSOR to the Box.

Royal Agricultural SHOW OF GI The Society, will be held 1 DAY, the FIRST following Promisses.

THE MAILS &c. will be December instant. They will be mailed Friday, at 1 English Street, Boston, and forwarded THOMAS General Post Office.

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