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TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

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LAND ASSESSMENT.

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

In pursuance of the Act of the General Assembly of this Island, made and passed in the Eleventh year of the reign of Her present Majesty, intituled "An Act for levying further an Assessment on all Lands in this Colony, and for the encouragement of Education," and of an Act made in amendment thereto, and passed in the Twelfth year of Her said Majesty's Reign, intituled "An Act to explain and amend the present Act for the Assessment of Land, and the encouragement of Education, and also of an Act made and passed in the Fifteenth year of Her said Majesty's Reign, intituled "An Act for the encouragement of Education, and to relate Funds for that purpose by imposing an additional Assessment on Land in the said Island, and on Real Estate in Charlottetown and Common, and Georgetown and Common:

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

Township No. 1.	ACRES.	Township No. 49.	ACRES.
1, 457	223	1, 223	223
2, 3943	52, 1109	2, 3943	52, 1109
3, 4173	53, 1000	3, 4173	53, 1000
4, 5000	54, 1272	4, 5000	54, 1272
5, 11, 3250	55, 765	5, 11, 3250	55, 765
6, 12, 1000	57, 431	6, 12, 1000	57, 431
7, 17, 100	58, 600	7, 17, 100	58, 600
8, 18, 3000	60, 1900	8, 18, 3000	60, 1900
9, 20, 2300	62, 3377	9, 20, 2300	62, 3377
10, 23, 500	63, 1236	10, 23, 500	63, 1236
11, 24, 311	64, 811	11, 24, 311	64, 811
12, 25, 1000	65, 300	12, 25, 1000	65, 300
13, 26, 520	66, 150	13, 26, 520	66, 150
14, 28, 450	67, 250	14, 28, 450	67, 250
15, 31, 730	68, 289	15, 31, 730	68, 289
16, 32, 2930	69, 200	16, 32, 2930	69, 200
17, 33, 1230	70, 500	17, 33, 1230	70, 500
18, 36, 1003	71, 150	18, 36, 1003	71, 150
19, 39, 900	72, 25	19, 39, 900	72, 25
20, 40, 935	73, 40	20, 40, 935	73, 40
21, 41, 994	74, 62	21, 41, 994	74, 62
22, 43, 442	75, 45	22, 43, 442	75, 45
23, 45, 2000	76, 45	23, 45, 2000	76, 45
24, 44, 2900	77, 80	24, 44, 2900	77, 80
25, 46, 500	78, 150	25, 46, 500	78, 150
26, 47, 1817	79, 80	26, 47, 1817	79, 80
27, 48, 921	80, 150	27, 48, 921	80, 150

First Hundred of Town Lots in Charlottetown.—1-3 of No. 41.

Second Hundred.—1-4th of No. 58.

Fourth Hundred.—No. 40, 41-4 of No. 60.

Pasture Lots in Charlottetown Royalty.—1-3 of No. 72, and 1-3 of No. 220.

Town Lots in Georgetown.

No. Range, G. 1 of 3, 4, A.

1, 2, 3, 4, 18, 4, A.

Water Lots in Georgetown.—No. 10.

Pasture Lots in Georgetown Royalty.—No. 35, 166, 188, 1-6 of 243, and 290.

Town Lots in Pricetown.

No. 5, Row 2, Division 1, Letter B.

1, do 5, do 1, do C.

2, do 6, do 5, do D.

3, do 10, do 5, do J.

4, do 2, do 2, do B.

5, do 5, do 3, do C.

6, do 5, do 1, do E.

7, do 7, do 1, do G.

Pasture Lots in Pricetown Royalty.—1-4 of No. 151, No. 240, and 1-3 of No. 427.

And the owners of the said Lots and Tracts of Land so in arrears and proclaimed as aforesaid, are hereby notified, that in case the sums charged on them as aforesaid, together with the costs which have been incurred, shall not be paid before the next Easter Term of the Supreme Court of Judicature, to be held at Charlottetown, which will commence on Tuesday the 24 day of May next, application will be made to the said Court, during the said Term, for Judgment against the said Lots and Tracts of Land, respectively.

STEPHEN RICE, Treasurer.

MAILS.

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

They will be made up on that day, and every following Friday, at 12 o'clock noon, and a mail for England will be made up every week at the same time, and forwarded to Halifax.

THOMAS OWEN, Postmaster General.
General Post Office, Dec. 5, 1853.

Georgetown Mails.

THE Mails for Georgetown will, during the recess in der of the Water 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. 30, 1854.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND ALMANACK FOR 1854.

FOR SALE by GEO. T. HASZARD.

MINIATURES! LIKENESSES.

THE Subscriber has just received a handsome stock of Plates and Colours, gold and plated Letters and Branches for Likenesses, done by top or side light.

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

W. C. HOBBS.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL CHAMBER,

TUESDAY, April 18.

ADDRESS TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE STATE OF THE COLONY.

(Continued.)

The Hon. Mr. HOLL.—I rise to second the motion of his Honor, Col. Gray, as I consider the subject brought before the Council by his Honor Capt. Swabey a direct interference with the prerogative of the House of Assembly, and altogether unconstitutional proceeding. I am the more surprised at the course his Honor has taken, as his sentiments are greatly at variance with those entertained by him on a former occasion, and which I will, with permission, read an extract from a speech of his Honor, delivered in a debate on the question of paying the Members of the Legislative Council in 1848.

"The Legislative Council were not sent there as the members of the other House were, to represent the local opinions and wants of particular districts. Were their Honors to suppose so, or act on that supposition, they would place themselves in a very false position. The duties assigned them by the constitution were dissimilar. Each individual member of the lower House is presumed to know and carry out the views of his constituency, so in this way the whole of a country may be said to be represented. It imposes, however, on each individual member the necessity of his devoting the whole of his time and talent for the advancement of the particular locality he sits for. His sphere of action, although he had a voice in the Councils of his country, was, to a certain extent, circumscribed—the duty of Legislative Councilors was of a somewhat different kind; it was more their's to be imagined to review the different and not infrequently conflicting views and opinions of the several members of the lower House, and then to decide on them; and this, from the position they occupied, from their not having mingled in the exciting scenes inseparable from popular assemblies, and being free from the local interests and prejudices he had alluded to, they were enabled to do so with that calmness and dispassion so essentially necessary in the enacting of laws, which had so powerful a tendency either to advance or retard the prosperity of a country."

It is quite evident from this extract that his Honor is travelling beyond the limits he has laid down for himself, and according to his own doctrine, is interfering with the privilege of the other branch of the Legislature. His Honor has alluded in his Speech to our not having brought forward the measure which occasioned the return of the present majority of the House of Assembly, namely to exclude certain Salaried Officers from holding seats in the Legislature. I conceive it is not for this branch of the Legislature to dictate to the House of Assembly, the precise moment at which it should bring that measure forward. I consider that it is for the majority of the Representatives of the people to choose their own time and the public convenience, in introducing that measure, provided they fulfil their pledge within the term of their parliamentary career. The interference of the Council is altogether unconstitutional and I act upon, emanating as it does from the nomination of the Crown, Responsible Government does not exist in this Colony; and that his Honor's views expressed as they are in the speech of 1848 to which I have drawn your Honor's attention, are altogether in opposition to the principles by which he is governed in bringing the present matter before this Council. In support of the position I have taken, I will now draw the notice of your Honors to certain passages of a work I hold in my hand entitled "The British Constitution," of which Lord Brougham is the Author, and I think you will allow such authority to be good. He writes as follows:

"The ruling Powers are three—The Sovereign, the Lords, and the Commons; of whom the Lords represent themselves only.—The Commons represent their constituents, by whom they are for each Parliament Elected." I must here remark, that it is comparing small things with great, to draw a comparison between our Legislative Council and the House of Lords, were indeed but a feeble representation of the "Lords" of Great Britain. Lord Brougham goes on to say, "The Veto (the House of Lords) upon all measures that pass the Commons, the weight derived from its judicial functions, its general superiority in the capacity and learning required for excelling in debate, its more calm deliberations on all questions unbiased by mob clamour, &c. give the upper House an extraordinary influence on all questions of national concernment."

Another point, on which the Commons claim the exclusive right to begin measures, relates to the election of Members, they hold that the House cannot part with this to any other body; and further, they will not suffer any Bill touching it to begin in the Lords." I therefore conclude, that the course his Honor is pursuing is out of place, and that the matter should originate with the House of Assembly, and that our part is to judge such measures on their respective merits, when they come before us in due course. Popular measures emanating from that Branch may then be fully discussed by ourselves. I now turn to his Honor's observations on the propriety of the Colony during the term his Honor and his Colleagues held the reins of Government. To attribute that propriety to them, or to any set of theirs, with all deference, I must say is "an argumentum ad absurdum." I will not attempt to deny that the Colony did flourish during the time of their administration, but I cannot admit that the improvement was attributable to anything but the extraordinary discoveries of Gold both in Australia and California, which stimulated every branch of Commercial industry, and caused the great increase in the value of Shipping which occasioned so large a flow of capital to this part of the world, under any administration such results must have ensued, and the great increase in the Revenue was occasioned by causes altogether independent of the Government, and, therefore, for the late Government to take credit to itself for the financial improvement of the Colony, is an utter absurdity. I am certainly not prepared to allow, that the late Government, of which his Honor was a Member, was equal in its influence to the Gold Mines of Australia and California,

however great their virtues may have been. I now come to a principal point in his Honor's argument, namely, the infraction of the departmental system of Government of which we have, in his estimation, been guilty. Now I must beg his Honor to point out the lay in our Statute Book, which refuses distinctly and clearly, the office in question. I deny that any such law exists, and until it can be proved from our Statute Book, that in our appointments we have departed from the course prescribed therein, I must contend that the present Government has not rendered itself liable to the aspersions cast upon it by his Honor Capt. Swabey, his Honor talks of the unfortunate situation of the Colony occasioned by its present representation. If it be in such a state, it is to be attributed to another cause, namely the obstruction of this Council to the measures introduced by the House of Assembly, it is quite evident by the treatment I have received in my moving in these measures. Here, I conceive, is the true position of the case. Here we have a body prepared to the people obstructing the business of Government, and whatever consequences may arise I hold this body to be responsible for them. I must say, that I consider it a factious opposition. The party of which the present Government is composed, has a large majority in the House of Assembly, and it is the fear that this party may become too popular for their adversaries if unopposed, which induces the minority of the Representatives of the people to fall back upon the Council and to rely upon their obstruction and opposition.—Let but the present Government and the party by which it is supported, bring forward for the good of the country, the measures which they contemplate, and it is quite possible, that our opponents may have to wait four—eight or perhaps twelve years before the reins of Government will fall into their hands.—The present Government is honest in its intentions and consists of honorable men;—as for myself, I hold not, nor ever have held an office of emolument, I have never sought for office, and have never received a shilling of the Public money.—The emoluments of office present less attraction for me, than the desire to promote the best interests of the people. I shall be rewarded if successful in my attempt at accomplishing that object. With these views I shall oppose the Address—I consider it an unconstitutional interference, and tending to check the progress of measures calculated to benefit the colony, and I therefore second the motion—that the President do take the Chair."

The Hon. Mr. JOSEPH HENSLY.—I regret that I, as well as the mover of this Address, should be labouring under an hallucination, as stated by his Honor Captain Gray.

The Hon. Mr. GRAY.—I beg his Honor's pardon, I cannot accept the title he has been pleased to give me, for I have no right to it. It is true, I was a Captain in Her Majesty's Guards, but I could be for so several years ago, and, therefore, I can claim no Military title, or rank whatever, unless the appointment I hold as Lieut. Colonel in the Militia of this Island, confers it.

The Hon. Mr. JOSEPH HENSLY.—I am sure that I beg his Honor's pardon for the mistake I have made, but his Honor's onslaught, on the Speech made by the hon. the mover of the Address, was so impetuous, that I trust I may be excused for having supposed that he still held the position I have taken, I differ from his Honor, as to the propriety of the course, now proposed to be adopted by the Council. I do not think, that in taking up this Address, we are assuming to ourselves, a jurisdiction which we do not properly possess. It is absurd to suppose, that a body having a voice in the passing or rejection of every measure, should not have the right to resolve itself into a Committee, to take into consideration, the state of the Colony for which it has to Legislate; and, if necessary, to make such representations on that state, as it may deem necessary. It cannot, with any show of reason be denied that the system of Government introduced in 1851, and since then until very lately, acted upon as closely as circumstances would permit, was that Departmental system which has been formed in the United States, except that in the latter, the system is much stricter, as all salaried officers without any exception, are excluded from both branches of the legislature. Let us refer to the Americans themselves, and learn whether they find their system to be all perfection and whether it prevents those corruptions which it professedly was formed to do. The late Mr. Justice Story, treats the matter very fairly, and if your Honors will allow me, I will read an extract from his work on the Constitution of the United States. It is to be found commencing on page 94, and is as follows.

"The next clause regards the disqualifications of Members of Congress. No Senator or representative shall during the time for which he is elected, be appointed to any civil office under the United States, which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof, shall have been increased during such time. And no person holding any office under the United States, shall be a Member of either House of Congress during his continuance in office." The object of these provisions is sufficiently manifest, it is to secure the Legislature against undue influence and indirect corruption on the part of the Executive. Where such reliance can be placed on grounds of this disqualifying nature has been greatly doubted. It is not easy, by any Constitutional or legislative enactment, to shut out all, or even many, of the avenues of undue or corrupt influence upon the human mind. The great securities for society, those on which it must forever rest in a free government, are responsibility to the people through elections and personal character and parity of principle."

again at page 95 as follows "The universal exclusion of all persons holding office, is it must be admitted, attended with some inconveniences. The Heads of the Departments, are in fact, thus precluded from proposing or vindicating their own measures in the face of the nation in the course of debate, and are compelled to submit them to other men, who are either imperfectly acquainted with the

measures, or are indifferent to their success or failure. Thus that open, and public responsibility for measures, which properly belongs to the executive in all governments, and especially in a republican government, as its greatest security and strength, is completely done away. The Executive is compelled to resort to secret and unseen influence, to private interviews, and private arrangements to accomplish his own appropriate purposes; instead of proposing and sustaining his own duties and measures by a bold and manly appeal to the nation in the face of its representatives. One consequence of this state of things is, that there never can be traced home to the Executive any responsibility for the measures which are planned and carried at his suggestion. Patronage may be quite as effective under a different form. It may confer office on a friend or a relative, or a dependant. The hope of office, in future may seduce a man from his duty, as much as its present possession. And after all, the chief guards against venality, in all governments must be placed in the high virtues of the unsupported honor, and the pure patriotism of public men. On this account it has been doubted, whether the exclusion of the Heads of Departments from Congress, has not led to the use of indirect and irresponsible influence on the part of the Executive, over the measures of Congress, far more than could exist if the Heads of Departments held Seats in Congress and might be there compelled to avow and defend their own opinions."

Your Honors will thus see that Judge Story was not at all convinced of the extreme excellence of the system in force in the United States. And to show your Honors that political corruption has not been banished from the United States by the exclusion of Departmental officers from the Legislature, but that it exists to a fearful extent at least in the opinion of some of its citizens, I will read an extract from a just and a by-word among us—settled phrase denoting a fixed fact in our history—a fact now conceded by all parties, and which no intelligent man ever thinks of denying. We hear it from all sides. There is political corruption and that too on the broadest scale—corruption in all parties—corruption in leading partisans—corruption in political managers—corruption in political serfs—corruption in the management of the Press—corruption among almost the entire class of those who may be called politicians by profession—a growing corruption, or what is equally bad, a growing indifference to corruption among the masses of the People. "Again, referring to political corruption, More or less an evil in all governments it has grown to such a pitch among us, as to arrest the attention even of the most superficial thinkers and the most careless observers."

There is much more in the same strain in that and subsequent numbers of the same work, and in other works, to which I cannot now refer. But it proves to me conclusively, that this system of excluding Departmental officers from the Legislature, which it is asserted would do away with corruption, even if it did exist, not only has not succeeded in the United States, but has produced a state of things far worse than could have existed under our own system. My opinion is, that corruption is more likely to be kept down by adhering to the departmental system, than by excluding Departmental officers from the Legislature, when an office is conferred on a Member of the Legislature, he goes back to his constituents, and pronounces their opinion on the appointment and the conduct of the government in making it; thus multiplying one of those great securities for society, in the opinion of Judge Story, responsibility to the People through Elections. But now holding these opinions and seeing that the government have ventured, without authority, to change the system, I think we should altogether wanting in spirit if we did not protest against it. I shall therefore support his Honor Mr. Swabey's motion.

The Hon. Mr. GRAY.—Allusion has been made to certain points which renders me desirous to say a few words to your Honors, on this my first occasion of meeting your Honors in debate. I accepted the appointment I hold under the constitution in this House and the Executive, without giving any pledges. I am, and ever have been, for Responsible Government, properly administered, and I shall ever consider that the proudest victory I can gain over myself, wherein, by the sacrifice of every object of private interest and personal feeling, I bring myself to investigate every measure submitted to the consideration of the people of this Colony, with an unbiased, unfettered, and untrammelled judgment, looking solely with an impartial eye to the nature of the measures introduced, and not to the political character of those whose duty it may be to introduce them.

His Honor the President (Mr. Young).—I do not wish to give a silent vote upon this Address; and, if I had consulted only my own feelings, I certainly would have done so at the commencement of this Session, I had marked out such a course, as I thought was required of me, and that was strict neutrality in the Legislature, to witness all party politics, and to advocate all measures beneficial to the Island, from whatsoever party emanating, and then promote, to the utmost of my ability, the welfare of this, my adopted Country. Had the present Government pursued the course as that which the late one had adopted, I would not have given the opposition which now I am compelled to offer. But, Sir, when the present Government have spent weeks, and yet have not defined their line of policy, and violated the principles of self Government, it is now, I think, the duty of every man, to come to the rescue—to take his proper stand, and avow, if that be possible, the evils, which otherwise, must inevitably be the result. I charge the present Executive Council with violating the principles of Government,

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Pembroke hay is selling for £9 and £10 a ton, and oats at 5s. per bushel. If farmers do not make money this year the markets cannot be blamed. When the Pembroke folks get a railroad, it will make a change. —Toronto Patriot.

A PROVINCIAL ARMY.—The Journal de Quebec says, the Government are going to apply to Parliament for £70,000 for the support of a Provincial Army.

BOOKS OF THE REVENUE PORTS ON THE PACIFIC.—A letter from Washington published in the New York Express, states that the British Government have notified the United States, that immediately on the commencement of hostilities they will blockade all the Russian ports on the Pacific.

HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

Saturday, April 29, 1854.

When the contemplated change in the Government of the Island was first mooted, serious doubts arose in the minds even of those who were anxious for the measure, as to whether they were as yet in the Colony a sufficient amount of intelligence, combined with the requisite integrity and shrewdness of self, so as to render the proposed experiment beneficial to the bulk of the people. If these doubts were well founded, there was great danger in furnishing unskilled hands with a weapon of such power, the misuse of which would inevitably be attended with disastrous consequences; particularly as the principal doubts, whether those seeking the change were not actuated by the desire of seeing the power then possessed by others transferred to themselves, rather than from any settled conviction that the change would be attended with the beneficial effects they were in the habit of predicting. That, in short, the hopes of participating in the division of the loaves and fishes was—though of course not the ostensible—the real spring and the governing motive of their exertions. And that these doubts were not without foundation we shall, we think, be easily able to prove. In the United Kingdom, theoretically the power of legislation is shared by the Queen, Lords and Commons; practically, however, it has, by a series of encroachments and innovations, the result of increased intelligence and a better and juster appreciation of the rights of the many, settled down and become permanently fixed in the Commons alone. In that body the Crown is represented by its Ministers; and the Peers themselves rely much more on the power they exercise through representatives, generally consisting of immediate or near connections, elected by their tenants and retainers, than that which they themselves in virtue of their independent and hereditary right. But what most effectively renders the Commons the principal, if not the only source of power, is the sole and undivided right of originating and appropriating the Supplies, without which the Crown is powerless and the House of Lords a mere cypher. The consequence has been, that a measure of any importance carried in the House of Commons is never negatived in that of the Lords. It would be, as Earl Grey well observed in a speech made at the time of the passing the Reform Bill, productive of the anomaly he describes:—"If a majority of this House (said the noble Earl) should have the power of acting adversely to the Crown and the Commons, and was determined to exercise that power, without being liable to check or control, the Constitution is completely altered, and the Government of the Country is not a limited monarchy; it is no longer, my Lords, the Crown, the Lords and Commons, but a House of Lords, a separate oligarchy governing absolutely the others." Now if this be true of the House of Peers, who hold their seats, not at the pleasure of the Crown, but by hereditary right, what shall we say of a body which is so faint a resemblance of it as to be easily—as in the present case—by the injudicious conduct of its members, liable to be converted into a caricature? If Earl Grey used this bold, though clearly constitutional language, in the presence of the metropolitan substance, what will be the style in which his successors will address the colonial shadow, when it is setting up a claim to a power not only never exercised by the Peers, but never heard or even dreamed of? When, we ask the hon. mover of the address, was it that the House of Lords ever addressed the Crown, calling upon it to dissolve the House of Commons and issue writs for a new election, because the majority was not composed of men of whom the House of Lords approved? Who ever saw an address by either House to the Crown, in which there was the slightest allusion made to the proceedings of the other, or the least animadversion made on the conduct of that other? The veriest tyro in the knowledge of the proceedings of Parliament is aware that even in the heat of debate there is in either House a guarded silence kept as to the proceedings of the other; and that it is a breach of order even to anticipate the fate that a measure will experience when it leaves the body in which it originated. But the hon. mover of the address is not satisfied with the Council taking notice of the Bills sent to the Legislative Council for its approval, he must also include in the address a sweeping censure on those Representatives of the People who also represent the Government in the Lower House, for not passing a Bill in accordance with their expressed intentions in a memorial to the Lieut. Governor previous to the Session. He might at least have waited until near the end of the Session. But the whole of this address, and the arguments of the hon. mover of it, go clearly to prove that the first of the doubts above alluded to has been verified,—that a want of intelligence, and a thorough want of knowledge, not only of the British Constitution, but of that of the colonies, pervades the whole of the party of which he is a distinguished member. The hon. gentleman frankly confessed Responsible Government and Departmental Government with him mean one and the same thing,—“unless the money is forthcoming—unless I feel the curran payable (we sin quite Latin, too) sliding over my palm or weighing down my pockets, I see no fun in devoting my time, talents and industry for the benefit of a people whom I never saw well within the last few years,—and if it were not for a large family of boys and girls I had hoped to get provided for, in some way or other, I never should have seen,—and whom, if I could do better, I would have without regret to-morrow. I have nothing to chain me down to the soil; for I don't own a foot of it, and most probably never shall. What, then, is to make me take an interest in their fate, unless I am paid for it,—aye, and well paid for it; too? I go for office and emolument, as inseparable from power and responsibility." This is all natural enough; and we are not disposed to be very severe upon the honest exertions of a father of a family trying to do the best for his offspring. But in

a man with these open and unguarded views, and actuated by selfish feelings alone, a fit man to entrust with power? We think not,—and so thought the people, or rather that portion of the people of Prince Edward Island whose suffrages he sought to gain when he vacated, in 1843, and again in 1850, his seat in the Legislative Council in order to secure a seat in the Assembly. Why was he ever allowed to resume it? But this longing after Office and emoluments, is not peculiar to the Hon. mover of the Address, all alike, feel and share his fever and love of gain. But was it to effect a mere change of men, that the Colonies with one sympathetic movement strained their energies? No. Those who looked further said that the time had come when the Colonies would no longer submit to be ruled by a Governor appointed by a Secretary in Downing Street, who, generally ignorant of the wants and necessities of the inhabitants, was liable to be imposed upon by the misrepresentations of interested people, either in England or the Colony; and required that the respective colonies should be allowed to govern themselves, in all matters relative to their internal welfare, and not conflicting with the general interests of the empire of which they formed a part. And in order that this self-government should be complete, it was so far to be upon the model of that of the parent State, that the Executive Councils of the Colonies were in future to be so composed that the Representatives of the People in the Provincial Parliaments should, form the decided majority, and that the Governor should, like the Sovereign, be guided in all his Acts by the decision of a majority of this Council, who will be truly responsible, not to the Governor, not to the Legislative Council, but to the Assembly, to the whole body of the Representatives of the People, in Parliament convened, and consequently, to the people themselves. If the majority in Parliament lose confidence in the Executive, they at once express it, and they, as a matter of course, are replaced by those in whose place, through their representatives, place more reliance. And this is truly Responsible Government. The circumstance of their holding office, or not, is a matter of no consequence whatever. That it is much better that a seat in the Executive should not depend upon the holding of an office connected with the representation of a constituency, the experience of the late administration sufficiently demonstrated.

The Hon. Jos. Hensley was obliged to confess that he had tried for a seat in the Assembly, and had been honorably defeated, and what was the consequence? He was thrust into the Legislative Council, for which situation he was wholly unqualified, not only as respects age, experience and property, but from the very circumstance that having,—according to the principles of Responsible and Departmental Government,—been rejected by the people to whom he had made his appeal, and declared by their unqualified body to represent them and to fill the office of Attorney General; and in continuing Mr. Joseph Hensley in the Office, as well as intruding him into the Upper House, the late Administration were traitors to their own cause, and to the cause of the people. Why, we would ask, is the appeal to the people made, if, when the decision is adverse to the appellant, the Administration turn round as to his unfitness for Office, notwithstanding their declaration that he is a man in whom they have no confidence, and one to whom they will not give a voice in the passing of the Laws that are to bind them and their children, we will not only continue him in Office, but as a punishment to the Constituency who rejected the man of our own choice; and, as a warning to the people, not to give themselves airs for the future, we will elevate him to a station in the Legislature, where his vote shall have double the weight that it would have had, if he had succeeded in getting a Seat for a Constituency. It is in effect, telling the people of Georgetown “see what you have got by rejecting the Attorney General, he not only holds his Office, but looks down upon the man you have preferred to him with contempt, and may say to him, ‘pass what Laws you like, I have the right to pass my veto upon every one of them, and that too, in a place where your vote is as one to twelve, and yours is but as one twenty-four.’” Now, if this be not treason to the people, if this be not flying in the face of all upright principle, and a practical abandonment and renunciation of those of Responsible and Departmental governments, we should like to know what, we ask, is conduct of this nature, consistent with the oft repeated declaration, that the beastly of Departmental Government was, that no man could hold Office, unless he was in the confidence of the people? Was Joseph Hensley in the confidence of the people, when he was continued in the Office of Attorney General, was it not in violation of the principles of Responsible Government, when he was refused by the people, a place in one branch of the Legislature, to give him a seat in the other? We pause for a reply.

MR. NARRAWAY'S LECTURE ON THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC.—In recommending this little work to the favorable consideration of the public, we are performing an act of justice, and at the same time gratifying our own feelings. There are none to whom the reverend author is known, who do not feel the highest respect for him. Deprived by the dispensation of Providence of one of the principal inlets to the acquisition of knowledge, he has, with an energy over the accompaniment of true genius, attended by an indomitable perseverance which is not so often his companion, so far overcome the obstacles in his path that he is able, by means of his various and extensive knowledge, to impart to crowds these gratifications of the mind which he himself can alone receive through the medium of books. The lecture in question was delivered, in the Temperance Hall, to one of the most respectable, and at the same time the largest audience that ever met in Prince Edward Island; nor was there one, we firmly believe, that was not gratified with the eloquence of the lecturer, even though he failed to be thoroughly convinced by his arguments. We select the following passages at random, and present them as a fair specimen of the manner in which Mr. Narraway has handled the subject:—

THIS Wretched FORTUIT is the foundation of UNCALCULABLE SUFFERING. This suffering is not inflicted merely upon the miserable slaves of intemperance, but also, upon all those connected with them. Who can depict the heart-woe that embitters the weary existence of the drunkard's wife? What untold anguish is hers, over whose trusting, faithful form, in spite of all her cherished hopes of mutual happiness through swift-flying years of a golden future, comes the dread conviction that her fate is indissolubly linked with that of a slave of intoxicating drinks! Ah! it were well if those who gloried in the poison cup with roses—who speak in soft and silken phrase of the flowing bumper, and the

sparkling wine—it were well, if, when the circling song, and music's voluptuous swell, and the ringing echo of convivial cheers have died away, and sober would repair the honors of the wretched wife, where she keeps her sorrow vigil, waiting the return of him whose presence she dreads—him who hath scattered his altars to the winds of heaven—him whose curses fall faster upon her crushed heart, than did his words of love and tenderness in her young, joyous, maiden days—him whose drink-brought cowardice hath dared to prompt the villain's blow against her foolishness—him to whom she yet clings in the sacred mystery of her woman's love—it were well, I say, for the apostate of this awful traffic, to visit the abodes of sorrow, to survey the woe of all domestic happiness, to watch the progress of the sad and tragedy, which closes in despair and death. Does not this vile traffic render the marriage tie, like the cruel connection of the living with the putrid carcase of the rotting dead?—the horrid mode of torture once practised by hideous tyrants, at whose deeds shuddering nature stood aghast. Little less than the drunkard's wretched wife, suffers the widowed mother of a drunkard son. Oh! you may measure time, measure industry, measure wealth destroyed by the agency of the liquor traffic—but you have no standard, no sorrow-meter by which to gauge the bitterness of despair—by which to fathom the abysses of misery drunkenness creates.

THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC ALSO INEVITABLY LEADS TO CHRE. How could it be otherwise!—intoxicating drinks, while they deaden the moral sensibilities, and subvert the reason, bring the will beneath the tyranny of the worst passions of our nature, stimulated to their utmost strength by maddening draughts. Hence, Judges, Lawyers, Generals, Jailors and Chaplains of Prisons, all testify that three-fourths, in many cases, nine-tenths of all serious crimes against property and life are directly traceable to the use of intoxicating drinks. Said Judge Anderson, “Drunkenness is the most fertile source of crime, and if removed, the assizes would be mere nullities.” Judge Pattison said to a Grand Jury:—“If it were not for drunkenness, you and I should have nothing to do.” And but a few weeks ago, that most eminent and amiable man, Thomas Noon Talford, who gave the triple honours of Poet, Orator and Judge, gave his dying testimony to the same effect—“for while lamenting to the Grand Jury of Stafford, the hundred cases of crime which stained the calendar, and pointing out with pathos and patriotism the causes of such a fearful state of things, among which stood preeminent the traffic in strong drink, he fell suddenly forward, and died upon the judgment seat.

THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC COMES INTO COLLISION WITH THE WHOLE TENOR OF GOD'S LAW. That law says:—“Thou shalt not kill!”—this traffic kills vast multitudes, dragging them through protracted agony to a dishonoured grave. That law crieth, “Wee unto him that giveth his neighbour drink, that putteth thy bottle to him, and maketh him drunken also.” That law commands:—“Thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself!” and it asserts, “Love worketh no ill to his neighbour”—this traffic is divorced from all human love, and it inflicts, knowingly, deliberately,—not under the unreasoning impulses of fierce passion,—not through the heedlessness of unguarded moral weakness, but under the influence of cool, clear-headed calculation of sordid gain, inflicts upon a myriad of his fellow-creatures, an irreparable and irretrievable evil. That law enjoins:—“Whatsoever you would that men should do unto you, do ye even so unto them, for this is the law and the prophets”—this traffic, as experience everywhere demonstrates, enriches itself at the expense of all that enlightened men hold dear—it strips its victims of mind, of health, of honor, of friends, of intellect, of heart and of life. Human laws may foster and licence and protect this trade. But human laws cannot repeal the eternal laws of God. Human laws cannot wipe away the curse with which the Creator of men hath branded this traffic that makes men drunk. Human laws cannot transmute the principles of eternal right into the principles of everlasting wrong. Human laws therefore ought not to shield, to foster, to legalize a traffic which in all its aspects and results is prohibited by the enactments of the King of Kings—enactments as binding upon law-makers as upon law-keepers.

Thus have I proved that the traffic in intoxicating liquors destroys the public wealth, weakens the springs of the public industry, tends directly to pervert, debases the mind, and petrifies the hearts of its victims, impels to terrible crimes, destroys innumerable lives, and wars with the supreme laws of Heaven; and from these considerations do I deduce the proposition, that, neither directly nor indirectly, should the spirit of our legislation favour the existence of this terrible trade. But, Sir, our ordinary regulations would ill discharge their duty, if they contented their official conscience with simply not aiding and abetting a traffic so destructive to all the material interests of the people. If the law-making and law-executing powers withdraw their sanction and assistance from this dread-punish, and an eternal stain upon their faded livery, and permit the fire-demons of their duty done, permit the fire-demons of their duty done, those powers prove recalcitrant to the high purpose for which men give their official life, and God permits them to exist. Of the necessity of putting a stop to the progress of Intemperance there is not among national men the least difference of opinion. The only question is as to the means to be adopted in order to ensure this desirable end, and the prevailing opinion seems to be, that there is but one way to effect it—“Abolish the trade.” It is a severe alternative, but desperate diseases are so told require desperate remedies.

THE PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND BAPTIST ASSOCIATION. The Introductory Sermon was preached on Sabbath morning, the 26th March, by the Rev. John Knox, in the Baptist Chapel, Charlottetown. The Delegates met on the morning of the 27th, and spent upwards of an hour in fervent supplication to the God of all grace, for direction and aid. The Council was then formed, of which Rev. W. Hobbs was appointed Chairman, and Mr. James Desbriary, Clerk.

The Chairman then addressed the Council upon the advantages of union, and the propriety and expediency of forming an Association; and he was followed by a number of brethren, upon the same topics. After discussion and deliberations, which occupied the Council for upwards of three hours, the Delegates unanimously resolved to form an Association; Delegates from nine Churches took their seats

as members of the Association, and the Constitution and Rules of Order were submitted, item by item and agreed to without one dissenting voice.

The Rev. John Knox, was chosen Moderator of the Association by ballot, and brother James Desbriary, Clerk.

The Rev. W. Hobbs was appointed to preach the next Introductory Sermon, and Rev. J. Knox to be his alternate.

The Rev. John Knox was appointed to write the first Annual Epistle to the Churches.

Pastor John Knox was appointed a Delegate to the Nova Scotia Eastern Association, and to the United States. Pastor W. Hobbs to the Western Nova Scotia Association; and Rev. J. L. Reed to the Central Association.

A Board of Missions was then formed, officers chosen, and a Deputation appointed to visit the Churches.

The Association then adjourned to the third Saturday in July, when they will meet (D. V.) in the Chapel at Lot 48, at 2 o'clock p. m.

THE PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND BOARD OF MISSIONS. Pastor John Knox, President. Pastor W. H. Hobbs, Vice President. Deacon Thomas Desbriary, Treasurer. A. W. Barsa, C. F. Harris, Corresponding Secretaries. John Scott, Recording Secretary.

Members of the Board. Deacon Duncan Kennedy, Deacon Stephen Bovyer, Lot 48. Deacon John Currie, Deacon Donald Nicholson, Charlottetown. Elders John Stephenson, sen. jun. New Glasgow. Jeremiah Simpson, Esq. Cavendish. Deacons James Warren, John MacPhee, North River. Philip McCalbeck, Esq. John Crawford, Tryon. Elder John Fraser, Belfast. James McDonald, Esq. Peter Stewart, East Point. Deacon W. Senman, Roger Harper, St. Peter's Road. Deacon B. Schurman, St. Eleanor's. Philip Baker, Esq. Bedoue. Deacon Stewart, James McLaren, Esq. New Perth. Henry Gordon, Esq. Brudenell. Deacon Robert Jones, Malcolm Forbes, Esq. Lot 49. J. L. Reed, St. Peter's Road.

METCAL IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION.—Rev. J. R. Narraway lectured last evening before an over-crowded House, an extended notice will appear in our next.

Married, At Charlottetown, on the 24th inst. by the Rev. J. R. Narraway, Mr. Henry Smith, to Miss Mary Rebecca Morris.

Died, At South Shore, on the 14th inst., Mr. Dennis Doan, aged 76 years. On the 19th inst., in Charlottetown, Dr. Duncan Robertson.

Charlottetown Markets, April 26. Beef, (small) lb. 5d 4 7d Tallow, 8d 1 10d Do., by quarter, 5s 1 6d Wool, 1s 2d 1 1s 2d Pork, 3d 4 4d Honespun, yd. 3s 6d 4 5d Do., (small) 5d 4 7d Flour, per lb. 3d 4d Mutton, per lb. 4d 4 7d Oatmeal, per lb. 3d Lamb, none Barley, wester, 4s 6d 6s 6d Veal, per lb., 3s 1 4d Oats, 2s 8d 4 8s Ham, per lb., 6d 4 6d Pearl Barley, per lb. 2d Eggs, per qt., 12s 1 1s Potatoes, bush, 3s 3s 6d Turkey, 4s 4 6s Carrots, per bush, 3s 6d Fowls, 1s 3d 1 6s Timothy Seed bush 25s 2s 28 Turkeys bush 1s 2d 1 3s Clover Seed lb., 1s 1s 2d Eggs, per dozen, 3s 4 7d Rabbits, each, 2d 4d Butter, (fresh) 1s 1s 3d Hay, per ton, 11s 1 10s Do., (by the tub) 10d 1 8s Geese, none Lard, 8d 4 8d Wild Geese, 3s 2 6d

AUCTIONS.

Cottage, Field and Furniture, BY AUCTION. TO BE SOLD, BY AUCTION, ON MONDAY, the 1st day of MAY next, on the premises, a neat little COTTAGE, and FIVE or about four acres, the property of Mr. William Sampson, on the Prince-town Road, adjoining Crabbe, about eight miles from Town, (Freehold Property,) immediately after, all his Household FURNITURE and EFFECTS: Bedsteads, Feather Beds, Bolsters, Pillows, Blankets, Quilts and Sheets, Table Cloths, Towels, Toilettes Set, Washstand, Looking Glass, Tables, Chairs, Chest of Drawers, Clock, Set China, Set Dinner Service, Glass, Earthenware, and Kitchen Utensils, with various other articles.

Terms at the time of Sale. JAMES N. HARRIS, Auctioneer. Charlottetown, April 12, 1854.

Schoolmaster Wanted, FOR the School at Little York. Enquire of BENJAMIN BALDERSON. April 30th. 6in133.

Wanted to Charter, FOR THE FISHERY at Labrador, a SCHOONER between 30 and 60 tons burthen, to be ready for Sea, by the first or fifth of June; to sail from Charlottetown. For further particulars, if by letter, post paid, enquire of JAMES PURDIE, Esq., Charlottetown, or to JAMES NICKERSON. April 26th, 1854. 3in

Charlottetown Total Abstinence Society. A PUBLIC MEETING of the above Society will be held in Temperance Hall, on next Tuesday evening, at 8 o'clock, when a Lecture will be delivered by the President, John Lawson, Esq.

Spring Park Distillery, FOR Sale or to Let, the Premises occupied by Mr. Archibald White, near Spring Park, consisting of a House and Distillery. For further particulars apply to Mr. Thomas Brodyrick or to ARCHIBALD WHITE.

TO SERVANTS.—Wanted, 2 good plain Cooks, and a Housemaid. Enquire at Geo. T. HASZARD'S Bookstore.

\$20 REWARD. WHEREAS, on the night of Saturday last, the Mill of the Subscriber was forcibly entered by breaking the Window Casings, and wrenching the iron bars on the inside, and feloniously taking therefrom four bags Flour, 1 bag Corn Meal, (one of the bags being marked with a large D. in black Paint.) The Deponents also forced the door of the Kiln and took therefrom 13 Hams, and two bags of Oats. Whoever will give such information as will lead to the conviction of the Offender, or Offenders will be paid the said Reward.

BENJAMIN WRIGHT. Belmont Mills, April 17, 1854. A rusty Hatchet left behind by the robbers, will be exhibited at the Market House on Market days with the view of affording a clue to the detection of the thieves.

SALT BEEF. A FEW BARRELS of the above for Sale. GEORGE BEER, Jun. Charlottetown, April 18, 1854. 5a181

Properties for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, at moderate rates, and on reasonable terms, his right by Deed to the following Freehold Properties, viz: 100 acres of Land on Lot or Township No. 2, 200 acres on Lot No. 9; 400 acres at Fifteen Point; 83 acres on Lot No. 25, near McMurdo's; and 73 acres at Stevia Mile Bay.

Also, His interest in the following Leasehold Premises, viz. 44 acres of Land with Dwelling House, Store, Barn, and Out-houses on Lot 19, near the Indian River Chapel, which is an excellent business stand. It is now in the occupation of Mr. J. Coughlan. Also, the Property in Tryon, formerly occupied by the late George Byam. The above Tracts of Land being generally known, require little, if any further description. J. WEAVER. Charlottetown, 10th Feb., 1854. on

A CARD.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the Public, generally that he has commenced business as a Commission Merchant and Auctioneer. At the corner of Queen & Sydney Streets, and hopes by promptness and punctuality to merit a share of their patronage. ARTEMAS G. SIMMS. CASH advanced upon articles left for Auction.

CLOCKS! CLOCKS!

A GOOD variety for Sale, from Sixteen to Fifty Shillings. February 24, 1854. GEORGE BEER, Jun.

Freehold Farm for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale a freehold Farm at Dog River, there is a new House and Barn on the premises, a fresh water spring running through the middle, and a Creek on the back side of the farm, the farm is about 1 mile below Dog River Bridge, and is half clear. DONALD LIVINGSTON. Lot 31, Dog River April 21st, 1854.

FALL GOODS.

JUST IMPORTED, and for sale by the Subscriber, at his NEW STORE, next door to his residence in Grafton Street, a choice selection of American and other Goods, consisting of—

SUGAR, in hogsheads, barrels and by retail. Lard, crushed and refined do. Superior Hyson and Souchong TEAS, in chests, half chests, and by retail. COFFEE, RICE, PILLOT BREAD, in barrels and by retail; CRACKERS, CHEESE, Vinegar, Mustard, Pepper, Ginger, Table Salt, Soda, Saleratus, Soap, Candles, Starch, Blue, Baking Powder, Matches, Tobacco, Cigars, Ropes, Blacking, &c. Fresh Muscatel RAISINS, CONFECTIONARY, Nuts, Lemon and Ginger Syrup. PRINTED COTTONS, Striped and Unbleached do.; Bed-ticks, &c. Cases of BOOTS and SHOES; Ladies' and Gentlemen's India Rubber Boots and Shoes; Indian Rubber Coats and Oil Suits; Buffalo Robes of superior quality; Hats and Caps; Cotton-wick and Lamp-wicks; Fluid Lamps—patent and common in variety; CHAIRS, with cane seats and wood ditto, in great variety of patterns; Looking Glasses, Glass Lanterns; Jute and Grass Mats; Hay Forks, Spades and Shovels; Rough Board, Shingle and Lath Nails; Window Glass in boxes and by retail; Ladies' Lasts, Nails, Pegs and Thread. MOLASSES in hogsheads and by retail; Codfish Oil, in barrels and by retail. Also—an assortment of CURRIERS' TOOLS; Pails, Tubs, in nests or single; Cloths Pins, Brooms, Brushes, &c. On HAND—American and Island manufactured SOLE LEATHER, Neats' Leather, Calf Skins, and Harness Leather. W. B. DAWSON. Charlottetown, November 14.

Glasgow & Manchester House.

RECEIVED by late arrivals, and for Sale by the Subscriber, a General Supply of DRY GOODS & GROCERIES. Also, DIGBY SMOKED HERRINGS, ANNAPOLIS CHEESE, OILS, WINES, Cheats superior tea, &c. &c.

For Sale or to Let.

A FARM on the St. Peter's Road, about three miles from Charlottetown, consisting of 36 Acres of LAND, in a high state of cultivation. DAVID WILSON. No. 3, Richmond Street, Charlottetown, Dec. 25, 1853.

WANTED, for the Fanning Grammar School, at Princetown Royalty, a TEACHER, of the Second, or highest Class. This School having lately been ably conducted, the inhabitants are the more desirous that it should not retrograde; consequently none need apply who are not fully competent, and who can produce satisfactory references as to their competency and general good conduct. Apply to the undersigned. THOS. MACNUTT, Chairman of Trustees. Princetown Royalty, March 28, 1854.

A Hooded Wagon for Sale. AT Mr. RICHARD HEARTZ'S will be found a very comfortable and easy HOODED WAGON for Sale. Price £40 for three months, on approved note. Charlottetown, April 20th, 1854.

Farm for Sale or to Let.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale or to Let, by Private Contract, that valuable Leasehold Farm known by the name of the Red House, situated in the thriving Settlement of Bay Fortune, Township No. 56; it contains 37 1/2 acres of Land, about 60 acres of which are cleared; there is a good spring of water on it, about 60 yards from the road. Term of Lease (unexpired) 502 years; rent about \$12 per acre, part of the purchase money may remain on Security on the Farm; immediate possession given. For further particulars, apply to HEYMAN J. F. TERLIZZICK. Charlottetown, March 15, 1854.

FOR SALE.

200 ACRES of land on Township No. 51 having a front of 20 Chains on Montague River. 200 Acres on Lot No. 5, embracing the West Point of the Island. 100 Acres on Township No. 60. Pasture Lot No. 188 in the Royalty of Georgetown and; Town Lot No. 35 in the 4th hundred of Lots in Charlottetown. Apply to WILLIAM FORGAN. Feb. 7th, 1854.

LAND FOR SALE.

FIVE Hundred acres of LAND with a Marsh attached, which once annually forty tons of Hay, situate on Township No. 28, head of the Hillsborough River. For terms apply to SAMUEL NELSON. Charlottetown, Nov. 24th, 1853.

THE PSALMIST.

JUST RECEIVED, at GEORGE T. HASZARD'S Bookstore, in various bindings. The above is the Edition of Watts's Hymns used in the Baptist Chapel, Charlottetown.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE RUIH OF IRELAND.—On Saturday, an aged and respectable tenant farmer from the West of Bandon entered the shop of Mr Hawkesworth jeweller, on the Grand Parade, and offered to sell twenty guineas as old gold, they having been refused at the bank. In the course of the dealing the farmer remarked that he had a considerable loss by them, as each of them had cost him 25s. 9d. "Then," said Mr Hawkesworth, "you must have had them a long time."

"Wisha," replied the farmer, "I have them and more like them, these forty years." "How many more have you?" was the next question. "About four hundred," was the reply. "Oh," said Mr Hawkesworth, "you have lost £1,000." "Terra, how?" was the inquiry. "Why if you had them out at interest for the forty years, you would have made that much by them by this time."

"Made, do you say," was the rejoinder of the farmer; "Why, man," he continued, "I am longer in the world than you, and I know that interest money was the ruin of Ireland. Numbers of gentlemen around me were ruined by interest, it was well I wasn't bothered by it—I lent out some money myself, and they d—d—I a halfpenny of interest or more; I ever saw again and the man I lent it to was broke. There was interest for you! I promise you I've lived too long to have anything again to do with interest."

Argument was unavailing; the farmer could not be persuaded there was any other use to be made of money than to keep it in a box; and being now asked why he parted with his gold, he said that hearing all the country talking of 'Digging,' and that gold was getting so plenty that they would be making spades of it in some time to come, he determined to try what he would get for twenty pieces before he disposed of the rest, and that he would keep his money in future in the Bank of Ireland notes, as no one ever yet heard of their finding notes in the ground and each pound notes would be worth 20s always.—[Cork Constitution.]

PROGRESS UNDER DIFFICULTIES.—The establishment of the Royal Society was opposed because it was asserted that 'experimental philosophy was subversive of the Christian faith; and the readers of Disraeli will remember the telescope and microscope were stigmatised as 'atheistical inventions which perverted our organ of sight, and made everything appear in a false light.' So late as 1806, the Anti-vaccination Society denounced the discovery of vaccination as 'the cruel despotic tyranny of forcing cow-pox misery on the innocent babes of the poor—a gross violation of religion, morality, law, and humanity.' Learned men gravely printed statements, that vaccinated children became 'ox-faced,' that abscesses broke out to 'indicate sprouting horns,' that the countenance was gradually 'transmuted into the visage of a cow, the voice into the bellowing of bulls'—that the character underwent 'strange mutations from quadruped sympathy.' The influence of religion was called in to strengthen the prejudice of ignorance, and the operation was denounced from the pulpit as 'diabolical,' as a 'tempting of God's providence, and therefore a heinous crime,' and its abettors were charged with sorcery and atheism. When fanatics were first introduced to assist in winning corn from the chaff by producing artificial currents of air, it was argued, that 'winds were raised by God alone, and it was irreligious in man to attempt to raise wind for himself and by effort of his own.' A route has just been successfully opened by Panama between the Atlantic and Pacific. In 1588, a priest named Acosta wrote respecting a proposal then made for this very undertaking, that it was his opinion that 'human power should not be allowed to cut through the strong and impenetrable bounds which God has put between the two oceans, of mountains and iron rocks, which can stand the fury of the raging seas. And, if it were possible, it would appear to me very just, that we should fear the vengeance of Heaven, for attempting to improve that which the Creator, in his Almighty will and providence, has ordained from the creation of the world. When forks were first introduced into England, some preachers denounced their use 'as an insult on Providence, not to touch our meat with our fingers.' Many worthy people had great scruples about the emancipation of the negro, because they were the descendants of Ham, on whom the curse of perpetual slavery had been pronounced. Many others plead against the measure for the emancipation of the Jews, that the bill is a direct attempt to contravert the will and word of God, and to revoke his sentence upon the chosen but rebellious people.—[Abridged from the Scottish Review.]

Love.—A little sighing, a little lying, and a deal of lying.—Jonathan.

Schoolmaster Wanted. FOR the North River School, Empire of Wm. S. NEILL, One of the Trustees. March 7th, 1854. 7w

WILLIAM SNEESTON, sail maker, BEGS to inform his friends and Ship builders generally, that he is about to recommence the business of SAIL MAKING in this Island, having spent twenty one years at the Trade in England, during which time he believes he gave full satisfaction to those who employed him.

The Wonder of the World! Devines' Compound Pitch Lozenge.

THE Great Remedy is at last discovered, and COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, OBSTINATE BRONCHITIS AND CONSUMPTION have lost their terrors, and vanish as we if by magic before this Sovereign remedy. Was it ever before known that, *Hopeless cases of Consumption were cured for less than 5s?* Truly, if any individual is to be pitied, and needs sympathy, it is the consumptive,—always expecting to get well, and yet the painful evidence of decay almost 'makes the inner soul shrink with the outer flesh.'

Some bloom as roses bloom, And live as roses live, A single morning space!

THE Subscriber having, by Power of Attorney, a bearing date the 10th of January last, been appointed Agent for the Misses Stewart, of Charlestown, in this Island, to take the management of their Property, on Township No. 18, hereby notifies all persons on the said Lot, indebted to the Misses Stewart, for Rent, Arrears of Rent, or otherwise, to pay the same forthwith.

THE famous Boat "Hotapur." THE Subscriber offers for Sale a first-rate clipper sailing Boat, of the very best build, fit for fishing or any other kind of work; long beam, about 24 feet keel, fitted up with two masts, and 100 yards Duck, in three Bails of the very Best American Deck. The Subscriber has taken great pains to fit her out, and warrants her to be the best of her kind in the Island.

Mountaineer. THE BEAUTIFUL thorough-bred STALLION Mountaineer, by Maley Molech out of Champagne, (the Carpenter and Lightening's dam) by Blucher (winner of the Derby in 1814.) by Waxy out of Pantina by Buzzard, grand-dam by Trentham out of Cythera. Maley Molech by Maley out of Longswain's dam, by Dick Andrews out of Spire.

WAXWORK. THE celebrated Horse WAXWORK, imported from England by the Royal Agricultural Society, in 1853, will serve for the season at the following places, commencing on the 1st April—He will stand in Charlestown twice a week, Wednesdays and Saturdays; and the remainder of the time at the Subscriber's residence, Old North River Road, 4 1/2 miles from Charlestown.

The New London Horse "FEARNOT." WILL stand for the Season, commencing on the 1st May at Ball Barratt's Cross Roads, through Freetown, and South West Bodeque; at Neil Lofery's, Bodeque Road; Barny Treadwell, Crapand; down the South Shore to Long Creek, at Michael Melan, on the West River, and at the North River, up Anderson's Road, at Mrs. Todd's; at Richard Bagin's on the Malpague Road, round by New Glasgow, Grand River, New London; and station at Duncan McIntyre's, South West River.

APOTHECARY'S HALL. The Old Established HOUSE, 1810. CHARLOTTE TOWN, JANUARY, 1854. T. DESBRISAY & Co.

THE Subscriber having been duly empowered by GILBERT HENDERSON, of Hyde Park, Square, London, Esquire, and AUGUST HENDERSON, of Liverpool, in England, Merchant, surviving Executors and Trustees named and appointed in and by the last Will and Testament of Gilbert Henderson, late of Liverpool, Esquire. Merchant, deceased, to collect all Debts and Sums of Money due to the Estate of the said Gilbert Henderson, deceased, within this Island, and to dispose of all Lands and Hereditaments belonging to said Estate situate therein. All persons so indebted to the Estate of the said Gilbert Henderson, deceased, are hereby notified to pay into my hands the several amounts due by them; and those persons who may be in possession of any part of such Lands and Premises, are required to make an immediate and satisfactory arrangement with me, otherwise they will be treated as Trespassers.

The Far-famed Medicine!



HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

SURPRISING CURE OF A CONFIRMED ASTHMA, AFTER FIVE YEARS' SUFFERING. The following testimonial has been sent to Professor Holloway, by a gentleman named Middleton, of Scotland Road, Liverpool.

Sir,—Your Pills have been the means, under Providence, of restoring me to sound health, after five years of severe affliction. During the whole of that period, I have suffered the most dreadful attacks of Asthma, frequently of several weeks' duration, attended with a violent cough, and continual spitting of phlegm intermixed with blood. This so shook my constitution that I was satisfied for any of the active duties of life. I was attended by some of the most eminent medical men of this town, but they failed to give me the slightest relief. As a last remedy, I tried your Pills, and in about three months they effected a perfect cure of the disease, totally eradicated the cough, and restored tone and vigor to the chest and digestive organs.

A PERMANENT CURE OF A DISEASED LIVER, OF MANY YEARS' DURATION. Copy of a Letter from Mr. Gamis, Chemist, Yeovil, to Professor Holloway.

Dear Sir,—In this district your Pills command a more extensive sale than any other proprietary medicine before the public. As a proof of their efficacy in Liver and Bilious complaints, I may mention the following case: A lady of this town, with whom I am personally acquainted for years, was a severe sufferer from disease of the Liver and digestive organs; her medical attendant assured her that she could do nothing to relieve her sufferings, and it was not likely she could survive many months. This announcement naturally caused great alarm among her friends and relations, and they induced her to make a trial of your Pills, which improved her general health that she was induced to continue them until she received a perfect cure. This is twelve months ago, and she has not experienced any symptoms of relapse, and often declares that your Pills have been the means of saving her life.

AN ASTONISHING CURE OF CHRONIC RHEUMATISM, AFTER BEING DISCHARGED FROM THE HOSPITAL INCURABLE. Copy of a Letter from Mr. W. Moon, of the Square, Winchester.

To Professor HOLLOWAY, Sir,—I beg to inform you that for years I was a sufferer from Chronic Rheumatism, and was often laid up as induced to go to our County Hospital, where I had the best medical treatment the institution afforded, all of which proved of no avail, and I came out no better than I went in. I was then advised to try your Pills, and by persevering with them was perfectly cured, and enabled to resume my occupation, and although a considerable period has elapsed, I have felt no return whatever of the complaint.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF DROPSY, AFTER SUFFERING FOR EIGHTEEN MONTHS. Copy of a Letter from Mr. G. Briggs, Chemist, Goolt, dated February 10th, 1853.

To Professor HOLLOWAY, Sir,—I have much pleasure in informing you of most surprising cure of Dropsy, recently effected by your valuable medicine. Captain Jackson, of this place, was afflicted with Dropsy for upwards of eighteen months, to such an extent that it caused his body and limbs to be much swollen, and water oozed as it were from his skin, so that a daily change of apparel became necessary; notwithstanding the various remedies tried, and the different medical men consulted, all was no avail, until he commenced using your Pills, by which, with a strict attention to the stated directions, he was effectually cured, and his health perfectly re-established. If you deem this worthy of publicity, you are at liberty to use it.

These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints.

- Ague Dropsy Inflammation
Anemia Dysentery Jaundice
Bilious Complaints Erysipelas Liver Complaints
Blotches on the skin Female Irregularities Lumbago
Bowels Complaints the Pains Rheumatism
Constipation of the Bowels Head-ache Urine
Cholera Indigestion Scrofula or
Diarrhea Stomach Gravel King's Evil
Secondary Symptoms Typhoid Fever
Venereal Affections Worms of all kinds
Ulcers whatever cause, &c.

Sold at the Establishment of Professor HOLLOWAY, 246, Strand, (near Temple Bar,) London, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the Civilized World, at the following prices:— 2s. 6s. and 20s. Ceremony each Box.

There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N.B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder affixed to each Box.

SOLE WHOLESALE AGENT FOR F. E. ISLAND.

NOTICE. THE Subscriber being duly empowered by GILBERT HENDERSON, of Hyde Park, Square, London, Esquire, and AUGUST HENDERSON, of Liverpool, in England, Merchant, surviving Executors and Trustees named and appointed in and by the last Will and Testament of Gilbert Henderson, late of Liverpool, Esquire. Merchant, deceased, to collect all Debts and Sums of Money due to the Estate of the said Gilbert Henderson, deceased, within this Island, and to dispose of all Lands and Hereditaments belonging to said Estate situate therein. All persons so indebted to the Estate of the said Gilbert Henderson, deceased, are hereby notified to pay into my hands the several amounts due by them; and those persons who may be in possession of any part of such Lands and Premises, are required to make an immediate and satisfactory arrangement with me, otherwise they will be treated as Trespassers.

JOHN LONGWORTH, Charlestown, April 28th, 1854.

WILLIAM HEARD.

THANKFUL for past favors, begs to intimate the ARRIVAL of the "Nigger," direct from ENGLAND, with the following GOODS, Cashmere, Mohair, Glace Royal, Damask, French and English Merino, Orleans, Coburg, Veconia Cloth, Alpaca, Norwich and Gala Plaid, and Spanish Crapes, for Ladies' dresses, Veconia, Jamina, plain Cloth, wool plaid and tweed CLOAKINGS. West Indies, Blankets, Alps, Vermont and Field Sherets and Scarfs. Flies, stripes and fancy Silks; Glace Silks; Irish Poplins; DuCapes, satin Trains, Watered Goss. Parasols. Silk Pellets for dresses, Bonnets, &c. in all colours. Ribbons in great variety. A large assortment of Millinery, Laces, Netts, Braids, Gimps, fancy Trimmings, Buttons, Linings. Fur Hats, Bows, Victorias, capes, cuffs, mitts, gloves, Gantlets, &c. in real rabbit, fish, stone martin, squirrel, musquash, mink and seal. English and French COBBERETS. CHILDREN'S DRESSES, CLOAKS, CAPS, HOODS AND HATS, a great variety. Red, blue and white wooges; real Welsh imitation Welsh, Laneshire, Salisbury and Saxony FLAX-YELLS. Blankets; Travelling Rags; Horse Rugs; Carpets, Druggets, Hearth Rugs. Pilot, boater, mohair, & broad Cloth; Doustins, Casimires. Ready made Clothing. Seal Skin Coats. Silk Hats of a superior make; glazed and felt Hats; cloth and fur Caps. Silk velvet, moire, satin and fancy Vestings. Mellere; silk, Bandana and cotton Handkerchiefs. HOSIERY, HATS, GLOVES, and every variety of COTTON and LINEN GOODS. Ladies', Gents', and Children's BOOTS, SHOES and SLIPPERS. Soda, Indigo, Copperas, Starch, Glac, Lamplack, shoe Thread, Cotton Warp, Hair Sealing, curled Hair; Paints, Oils, Whiting, Tar, Rope, Oakum, Figure Heads; scowering Brick (wholesale or retail.) A large assortment of IRONWANGERY, NAILS, SPIKES, &c. IRON, STEEL, Ship Castings, Forge Back. EARTHENWARE, CHINA and GLASS. A choice selection of TEAS.

FANCY GOODS.—Writing Desks, Work Boxes; Ladies' Beveered Dressing Cases; Gents' Razors and cut-throat Razors. Cloth, hair, tooth and nail Brushes. Shell, Ivory, German and Bone Combs. A great variety of Fancy Toilet Soaps. Plymouth soap and almond Soaps for family use. Dressing and chimney Glasses, in mahogany, rosewood and gilt frames. For Christmas presents, a splendid collection of Jewellery. The whole will be sold at the lowest figure for cash. Charlestown, December 9, 1853.

NEW PERFUMES, &c. URBIN'S EXTRACTS Bailey's Ess. Bouquet, Eds's Hedyonia, Delcor's Fashionable Perfumes, Lowe's Fragrant Perfumes, and Genuine Eau de Cologne.

HENDRIE'S MOELNE, For preserving the Beauty and Lustrousness of the Hair, an extract of Vegetable and Animal Oils, containing Substances, most beneficial for promoting the beauty and luxuriance of the Hair, and of a very grateful perfume.

ROWLANDS KALYDOR, For improving and beautifying the Complexion, and eradicating all cutaneous eruptions. EFFICIENT CAMPHOR CREAM Has been long approved of, as a certain and agreeable remedy for chapped hands, and the injuries effected of cold and piercing winds on the skin, which however rough or red, is rendered soft and delicate in a few days. This Cream contains no soap or alkaline matter whatever.

PEARL DENTIFRICE Is most innocent and effectual preparation for beautifying the Teeth. By its tonic and astringent properties, it braces and strengthens the Gums and Sockets, preserving them in a sound and healthy condition.

ALL THE FAVORITE TOILET SOAPS, Prepared in the useful form of a Tablet without angular corners. Tooth, Nail, Hair and Cloth BRUSHES in great variety, all from LONDON. Wm. R. WATSON, Nov. 21st, 1853. Adv. & Ld.

Prince Edward Dispensary, KENT STREET, CHARLOTTETOWN. H. & R. JOHNSON respectfully announce that they Supply from their Establishment, DRUGS, CHEMICALS, and the various Official Preparations of the Medical College, and from a thorough practical knowledge, obtained in first class Establishments in England, and in the confidence of the public, which they endeavor to retain by uniform personal attention and care.

H. & R. J. prepare Medicines adapted to family requirements and the prevailing diseases of this climate, and especially suitable for families who live distant from Medical assistance. Physicians Prescriptions and Family Receipts accurately dispensed, Medical Galvanism, Vaccination and the minor Surgical operations performed. Horses and Cattle Medicines of the best kind. January 5, 1854.

Brick Yard and 18 Acres of Land. TO BE LET, and immediate possession given, the above Premises, consisting of 14 Pasture Lots in Charlestown Royalty, fronting 8 chains on the Princeton Road, and adjoining the Red Lion Inn,—the Stream of water which the Cloth Mill is situated, (the Three Mile Creek) runs nearly through the centre of it. About half the Land has been ploughed, a part ready to sow, and the remainder is covered with trees, reserved for shelter and ornament. There is a small Dwelling House on it. It will be let altogether, or the Brick Yard will be reserved. For further particulars, apply to JAMES D. HASZARD, Recreation, April 10, 1854.

OFFICE REMOVED. THE Subscriber has removed his Office to his Dwelling House, lately occupied by Andrew Duncan, Esquire, at the corner of Prince and Water Streets. JOSEPH HENSLY, Charlestown, 2d March, 1854. 6w

NOTICE. ALL persons indebted to the late Firm of J. Miller & Co. are respectfully requested to make immediate payment to C. F. Harris, and all persons having any demands against the said Firm, are requested to present their Accounts to the same, for adjustment. JAMES MILLNER, CHAS. F. HARRIS, Charlestown, April 12, 41

Twelvebrothers' Useful and Economical Preparations. THEIR British Furniture Cream, at 6d. Their Indefectible Furniture Polish, at 2d. Their Unrivalled Metal Paste, at 2d. Their Incomparable India Rubber Blacking, 1d. packets. Their Elegant Bell-shaped Glass Ink, filled, at 3d. Their Superior Glass Square Ink—Black, Blue, and Red, at 3d. each. Their Deliciously Scented Hair Oil, and Pomade Regenerator. Their Unrivalled Garment and Carpet Renovator, at 3d. and 6d. Sold, Wholesale and Retail, by GEO. T. HASZARD, Queen Square

EXHIBITION. AN EXHIBITION AND SALE (for purposes connected with the Episcopal Church, Charlestown,) of fancy and useful Articles, will (D.V.) take place at the Temperance Hall, on Wednesday, the 12th day of July next. Contributions will be thankfully received by the following Ladies forming the Committee:

- Mrs. BAYFIELD, Mrs. D. HODGSON, " CUNDELL, " HOBKINS, " T. DESBRISAY, " JENKINS, " FRYBARGER, " E. PALMER, " H. HASZARD, " A. YATES, " J. HENSLY.

Charlestown, 7th March, 1854.

LAW BOOKS. CHITTY on Pleading, Chitney on Contracts; Blunt's Commercial Digest and Shipmaster's Assistant; English Commercial Reports, for sale at Geo. T. HASZARD'S Book Store.

ESTABLISHMENT. GEORGE T. HASZARD, 1854. Office, South side of Queen Street, Annual Terms—Annual in advance.

STRAYED. FROM the Premises of Mr. McNeal, Charlestown, a Middle size BROWN HORSE, about five years of age, having a star on his forehead. Whoever will give information to Mr. David Stewart, or Mrs. McNeal's, so as to lead to his recovery, will be rewarded for their trouble.

Hat and Clothes Cleaning ESTABLISHMENT. THE Subscriber, grateful for past favors, begs to intimate his removal to his new premises, and that he will carry on the above business in all its branches. Gents' Beaver, Silk and Felt Hats, re-stiffened, redyed and cleaned; Old Clothes of every description, cleaned; all spots of paint, grease, &c. removed, and the garment restored to its former lustre. JOHN HOBBS, Hatter, &c. Orders left at Mr. J. William's, Market Square, will be promptly executed, and returned semi-weekly. Charlestown Royalty, April 1st, 1854. 3m

AYER'S PILLS. A new and singularly successful remedy for the cure of all Bilious diseases, Constipation, Headache, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Fever, Gout, Humors, Nervousness, Irritability, Inflammation, Headache, Pains in the Breast, Side, Back, and Limbs, Female complaints, &c., &c. These Pills are the result of a long and judicious study of the human system, and are the most perfect and safe medicine ever discovered. They are the result of a long and judicious study of the human system, and are the most perfect and safe medicine ever discovered.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale a first-rate clipper sailing Boat, of the very best build, fit for fishing or any other kind of work; long beam, about 24 feet keel, fitted up with two masts, and 100 yards Duck, in three Bails of the very Best American Deck. The Subscriber has taken great pains to fit her out, and warrants her to be the best of her kind in the Island.

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