MISCELLANEOUS.

A BIT OF WHOLESOME ADVICE.

Reader be popular in your views. Your notions must be wrong if they are narrow. This universe is not to be measured with a two-foot rule. Be popular in your style. If you would be a "will of the wisp," you may appear in the darkness; but if you would be a sun, brush the clouds from your face. Be popular in your sympathies; think, feel, pray, with your knees upon the the round globe. See Africa a continent of dry bones, Asia a pyramid of mortal death, Europe struggling in the folds of the serpent, and the isles of the sea crying for help. If the supineness of Athens produced a Philip, shall not the prostration of a world produce a Paul?

Be humble. Seek not for the knowledge that puffeth up, but for that which edifieth. Never be inflated by success; for what hast thou that thou didst not receive? Be not wise in your own conceit. Shall the incarnate God say, I am nothing; and shall that worm (man) say, I am rich? Be independent.—God made you; lift up your heads among his sons. Think for yourselves. If there are books upon the shelf, thank God for them; but remember the open leaves of creation and the unbound volume of the soul. Dare to speak out. When the thoughts burn, let the flames have a flue. What fear you? Shall he whose exemplar died upon the cross be afraid of sneers, and stripes, and blows?—"Strike, out hear me!" cried the great Athenian at the battle of Salamis.—"Kill, but hear me! let the Christian cry at the battle of the world."

Reproofs are not Pearls.—Few things are more difficult than to reprove sin properly; yet even the avowed servants of God need it frequently and on different grounds. One day a person, in the apartment of an aged Christian woman, was lamenting a want of firmness in reproving the abandoned, especially when travelling; and offering a pretty frequent apology in the caution, "Give not that which is holy unto the dogs, neither cast ye your pearls before swine."

The aged woman seriously and instantly replied, "O, sir, keen and just reproofs are *no pearls*. Were you to talk to a wicked coachman, or omnibus driver, respecting the love of God shed abroad in the hearts by the Holy Ghost, and the pleasure of communion with God, you would cast pearls before swine; but not *in reproving sin*. Hear the command of God: 'Thou shalt in any wise rebuke thy neighbour, and not suffer sin upon him.'"

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

Important Invention In the Manufacture of Flour.—A most remarkable invention calculated to effect a complete revolution in the manufacture of flour, is rapidly coming into use in England and France. The bakers affirm that the flour is more nutricious, and will rise much sooner and more certainly. This is attributable to the greater portion of gluten contained in the flour manufactured by the "conical" burrs. Every experiment tried with the new method has proven, that within a given time more than double the quantity of wheat can be ground than with the flat burrs and a larger amount of flour, of a better quality, from the same quantity of wheat be the product. The beneficial changes effected by this new invention are thus sufficiently enumerated:—First, the reduction of the weight of the running stone from 14 cwt. to 1½ cwt. by placing it between instead of upon the fixed one; second, the reduction of the size of the stones in the proportion of 3 34 to 1; and thirdly, the giving to the stones a new form—that of the frustrum of a cone.

A few cases of Asiatic Cholera have occurred at Edinburgh and Glasgow.

Queen Victoria and the poor.—The sum of five thousand pounds was recently placed in the hands of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, by Queen Victoria, for distribution among the Dublin charities.

Upwards of 2,400,000 children attended Sabbath Schools in England, under the care of 300,000 teachers. A conference of teachers connected with various religious denominations was recently held in Leeds, for the purpose of considering what means could be adopted to preserve the children of the schools from falling into the snares of intemperance.

Sir George Seymour, the Admiral on this station, is, we hear, very shortly to strike his flag, Admiral Fanshawe, who is appointed his successor in the North American command, having hoisted his flag at Portsmouth, in the Boscawen 74. Sir George will leave this station with the sincere good feeling of the Colonies at large, in consequence of the determined and judicious course he has pursued in regard to our fisheries.

An association has been organized in St. John, N. B., for opposing the introduction of the Maine Law into that Province.

A committee of twelve citizens has been appointed in East Boston, to enforce the "Maine Liquor Law."

The Rev. Mr. Clay, Chaplain of the Preston House of Correction, estimates the loss caused to the public by fifteen pickpockets whose career he has traced, including the value of the property stolen, expense of prosecution and maintenance in goal, at £26, 500. At an annual expense of £75 the whole fifteen might have been trained in an industrial school.

Capt. J. Everon, of Memphis, Tennessee, has recently secured a patent for glass tubes to conduct water from wells and cistrens, which supercede those made of lead, iron or wood.

The Latter Rain.—Among the many strangely interesting occurrences of the present day, the following is not the least so:

"Dr. Duff, the Calcutta missionary of the Free Church of Scotland, assured the General Assembly at Edinburgh, that for the first time since the destruction of Jerusalam, has the "latter rain" returned, last autumn, to the Holy Land; and as this is predicted by the prophet Joel, in connection with the return of Israel, and is, indeed to be the one great desideratum, for the restoration of the fertility of the soil of Palestine, it is regarded with interest by the students of prophecy."

The *Limerick Chronicle* states, that a field officer of the 96th Light Infantry in Dublin has placed his commanding officer under arrest for alleged drunkenness.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Mineral Wealth of Carleton Co. N. B.—The *Woodstock Sentinel*, in giving an account of a late visit to the Iron Works at the Upper Town, and of the operations there carried on, discourses thus of the Mineral Wealth of that fine County of our sister Province:—

As we stated in our last the result of the present experiments has proved highly satisfactory, Iron can be produced ot excellent quality, and in abundant quantity, and the Company are so far encouraged as to meditate an enlargement of their Capital Stock which the Act of Incorporation empowers, with a view to operations on an extended scale and the manufacture of the Iron into Bars,

We wish them that success which their enterprise well deserves, and with which we think the destinies of this flourishing County particularly interwoven. No need of going to California or Australia if the mineral wealth of our county be only properly developed. Carleton possesses a Steel-making Iron Ore in quantity sufficient to render Great Britain independent of Sweeden or Russia for generations, and which only requires an outlay of some of the susuperabundant capital of Britain to make it as well known in London or Sheffield as the best works of those Countries.

We repeat, our Country is rich in Mineral wealth. We have seen a very rich specimen of Lignite, the out-cropping of Coal found not over 3 miles from where we write, which, ignited well and burnt away leaving but very little residue.—We have also been shown Silver-lead fluxed and melted from Ore found in this our County.

These sources of Mineral wealth and onr high Agricultural Capabilities warrant the inference that Carleton is soon destined to take rank as one of the richest Counties in the Province of New Brunswick.

HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

Saturday, December 31, 1853.

MR. WHELAN AND THE MAGISTRACY.

In the printed speech of Mr. Whelan there is this clause, "Hon. Mr. Whelan would, however, say, that it was very fortunate for that hon. member (Mr. Palmer) that the accusation which he had thrown out against him (Hon. Mr. Whelan) had been made under the sanctuary of the Assembly; for had it been made elsewhere, he would have dragged him before the tribunal where he was so often obliged to seek assistance from the quirks and quibbles of the law to sustain him in his advocacy of a bad cause;—he would have bearded the lion in his den." This was meant to be a very high-sounding period, — a very valorous note of defiance; and had it been acted up to, Mr. Whelan would have proved, at least, that he was *sincere* in making the assertion. Why did he not beard the lion in his den? Why did he not file a declaration for libel against Mr. Palmer the instant the House was prorogued? Had he done so, and Mr. Palmer had pleaded his privilege, then there might have been some hardship for him to complain of. But Mr. Palmer would have put in no such plea, he would have done the same thing that he did in the House,—he would have justified the assertion; and the question would then have been tried before a competent tribunal, and the same question would have been submitted to the jury that is now submitted to the public, and the former would have virtually found Mr. Whelan guilty, if they had had acquitted Mr. Palmer. Mr. Whelan must, therefore, be considered as having acquiesced in the justice of the charge made by Mr. Palmer, and the declaration made by him in the House as an empty threat which he did not dare put in execution. But if Mr. Palmer were privileged, Mr. Ings was surely not, — he is no member of Parliament, nor is his paper privileged. Has not Mr. Ings given him sufficient provocation? has he not repeatedly in the *Islander* stigmatised Mr. Whelan as a perjured man, — and on the very ground, too, of the taking this oath of qualification without having the requisite property prescribed by the statute? Here were opportunities which Mr. Whelan might have availed himself of. If Mr. Ings had not justified, Mr. Whelan would have been in a position to shew that both Mr. Ings and Mr. Palmer were slanderers, and he (Mr. Whelan) an injured man. Mr. Ings is a man who could respond to a verdict ef damages fully as well as Mr. Whelan, and, we suspect, much better. Mr. Whelan may affect to despise and contemn, as beneath his notice, any thing that may appear in the editorial columns of a newspaper, and so long as he is attacked merely as the editor of the *Gazette* it may be well to do so. But Mr. Whelan has been attacked by the *Islander* as a member of the Assembly,—as having obtained a seat in it under false pretences, and as having taken a false oath in order to support these pretences, — and it became a duty he owed to himself to clear his character from the aspersions that been cast upon it. It has been said, both by the Lieut. Governor and Mr. Whelan, that there was no objection made to Mr. Whelan's name being in the Commission of the Peace for the whole Island for two whole years. There is an immense difference, however, between a man filling an office *ex officio*, and being specially appointed. So long as Mr. Whelan held the post of Executive Councillor, so long was he a Justice of the Peace, but only in virtue of his being a Councillor; the moment he ceased to be the one, that moment he ceased to be the other. It was *the appointing him for the first time a Justice of the Peace for Queen's County*, merely to give him precedence, and to compensate him for his compulsory retirement from the Council,— the attempting to associate him with honest men after he had thought fit, for fear of being compelled to quit the Council, to anticipate it by a resignation, — that constituted the grievance; the attempt to bolster up his character by giving him a right to sit on the same bench with those who bear the character of honest men. And then came the question with these gentlemen: Can we, under the circmastances, bring ourselves to associate with a man whose character for truth and integrity has been so publicly assailed, and with a show of truth, supported by evidence that, until disproved, we cannot refuse giving credence to,— a man who, according to the evidence adduced by himself, had obtained his seat in the Assembly by fraud, and who in taking the oath that he was qualified by law for that seat, had added, and most materially so, to the wrong, was, unless he could satisfactorily explain thas conduct, an unfit man to place on the bench of justice to sit in judgment upon his fellow men. What confidence could be reposed in one who was even suspected of disregarding the moral and legal obligation of an oath?

But Mr. Whelan relies upon his acquittal by the House, *John Le Lacheur might as well have pleaded his acquittal*. Mr. Whelan has stated, that Mr. Palmer was compelled by an *unanimous* vote of the House, to retract the accusation. It is so recorded in the Journals of the House, but erroneously; for the Journals carry their own refutation. Immediately after, Mr. Montgomery moved that the Hon. Edward Whelan had not a legal qualification when he took his seat in this House in March, 1850; and Mr. Pope having moved, as an amendment, that Mr. Montgomery have leave to withdraw his motion, the House divided, and there were for the motion 10, against it 9. So much for the House being unanimous. The same may be said of Mr. Thornton's and Mr. Haviland's amendments, the day previous. It is evidently, then, a clerical error, or it may be that the Committee for revising the Journals, of which Mr. Whelan was the chairman, undertook to interpolate the word unanimously. But how or why it got there is of no consequence; *it is not true*. No division was demanded, and it was therefore the resolution of the House, but not the *unanimous* resolution of the House; — and it being the resolution of the House, Mr. Palmer did right to retract. He withdrew the accusation—because he was compelled so to do by that resolution—as a mere matter of course, and consequently meaning nothing. Did Mr. Whelan ever ask Mr. Palmer whether he did so upon the conviction that he had made an erroneous charge, or did he still persist in his assertion of the truth of it? We rather think not. Mr. Palmer, or we greatly mistake, would have answered the question, and that unequivocally. All we can say is, that if Mr. Whelan is satisfied with the *unanimous*—as he calls it — resolution of the House, and Mr. Palmer's compliance with it, it is what no man possessed of the feelings of a gentleman would be, and, as we said in the commencement, the whole question is a part of the political history of the Island; and, as such, every man has a right to his own opinion on the matter;—we have ours; and so far as saying that on the 29th day of January, 1850, and the day Mr. Whelan first took his seat in the House of Assembly on the 5th March, 1850, he had no legal qualification to entitle him to a seat there; and that of this fact there does not exist the possibility of a doubt in the mind of any man at all qualified to form an opinion of the matter. Whether in taking the oath that he was so qualified, Mr. Whelan committed the crime of perjury, is a question that every man must judge for himself from the evidence.

Whether Mr. Whelan will choose, at this late hour, to adopt the plea of ignorance, is for himself to say. It is, is our opinion, the only one that is open to him; but who will say, it can avail him. In reviewing this, as one of the other circumstances alluded to by the retiring magistrates, we think it one which, from its magnitude, renders unnecessary the production of what must necessarily be minor and, viewed in comparison, probably venial offences, such as the open unqualified applause of the actions of traitors, and the sorrow expressed for the failure of their treasonable attempts, and the denunciation of the tribunals that prononnced sentence on the offenders after an impartial investigation as *partizan judges*.

We feel that we have but done our duty, in bringing the matter before the public. We leave them to decide.

[For Haszard's Gazette]

Mr. Haszard,

Sir,—A late number of the Advertiser contains a letter dated Flinty Glen, December 20th, written in reply to some remarks signed "An Observer," which appeared in your Gazette of the 10th instant. Had the writer confined himself to a discussion of the question, without mixing it with irrelevant matter, and invidious allusions altogether beside the mark, I make no doubt but before now he would have been fairly answered by "Observer," who obviously wishes to avoid the display affected by that correspondent.

His second paragraph is a flowing specimen of the headlong, rollicking, style; but does he really put forth such senseless rhapsody, with a view to serious consideration? If Boreas still slumbers, at least the South has been disturbed, and what wonder if we hear of whirlwinds next! He somewhat exultingly remarks that in Lord Sackville's case, the dissentient Peers "*did not resign*." When, may I ask, did he hear of Peers of the Realm resigning the hereditary rank and privileges of their order? No, says he, "they submitted;" and why I rejoin did they submit? simply because on a division they found themselves in a minority—singular, indeed, that they did not resign!

He appears brim full of Parliamentary lore, evidently crammed for the occasion, and this he deals out with a happy seasoning of his native talent for the ridiculous; but in the midst of his indignation at the "family clique," and a mass of immaterial matter, consisting, as he tells us, of "legions of *assertions*" which can be produced to prove the great end and aim of "almost every tory Administration," he plainly loses sight of the meaning of the words which he contradicts, and which he ought clearly to confute.

From his signature, however, we are perhaps to infer that he acts under a *roving* commission; and before now he may possibly have strayed from one side of politics to the other. But I will presume to ask him, when he informs the public on the subject of the Middlesex petitions, why he does not extend his information a little further? and state that it was *not* the expulsion of Wilkes, even for the *fourth* time, that called forth those measures, so much as the arbitary seating in his stead of his opponent, the ministerial candidate; who having the minority of votes, and consequently being the rejected of the people, was nevertheless by a venal Parliament, under the corrupt influence of the Ministry, declared to be the sitting member. This at once alarmed the fears, and roused the indignation of the Country, and tended more than anything to increase the popularity of Wilkes. Addresses came pouring in from various quarters, both to King and Parliament, and among others the two quoted in "Observer's" letter.

To these two petitions which were both addressed to the King, one by the Freeholders of Middlesex, and the other by the City, "Observer's" remark was manifestly confined; and the extracts given from them, as well as the foregoing observations, will sufficiently indicate whether or no the grievances complained of in those days, bear any affinity to more recent occurrences which immediately concern ourselves.

"Rover" should have given the date of the debate he refers to; if it were that of the 8th of May 1769, it was before either of the petitions was presented; and it matters not what Lord North's threats then were, towards any one who should sign such a petition as Mr. Townshend warned him to expect. "Rover" should have informed us of the nature of the Minister's threats, and what he said and did, after the petitions had been received by his Majesty; one signed by no less than 1565 of his subjects in a single county, and both by many persons of wealth and distinction, whose loyalty had never been questioned. These petitions not receiving proper attention, certain corporate bodies adopted a still bolder tone of remonstrance; and I may here be allowed to assist Rover in his historical researches, by directing his attention to two subsequent petitions presented the year following, one on the 14th of March, and the other on the 23d of May 1770. I do not wish to mislead, but I think he will find that it was the first of these latter petitions that called forth parliamentary notice, and the reply to the second that produced the memorable words of Beckford to the King.

Referring to a work of some authority on the political events of that day, as regards the last mentioned petitons, I find the following passage —"about this time the courtiers talked of nothing but a bill of pains and penalties against ihe Lord Mayor and Sheriffs, or impeachment at the least;" and a few lines further on—"all their magnanimous threats ended in a ridiculous vote of censure, and a still more ridiculous address to the King."

So much for a brief review of historical facts, which by comments on a garbled extract from "Observer's" letter, "Rover" would fain make it be believed have been misrepresented to the public. Without dealing in general assertions he has yet to shew, that either of the petitions quoted were described by Lord North or any other person in or out of Parliament, as inconsistent with the rights and liberties of the subject, or attempts to fetter the prerogative. To impute the latter construction to them, would be absurd, indeed, for if they meant anything, they must have had a very different signification, as they distinctly called for a prompt and energetic exercise of the Royal privilege, and of that alone. I see "Rover shows an antipathy to "that long word Prerogative," which has possibly raised his apprehensions.

He also stigmatizes the hatred and acrimony of "the tory party in endeavouring, like Wilkes, to expel him, (Mr. Whelan,) from the lower house." Curious indeed;—*Wilkes endeavouring to expel Whelan from the house!* and the vile tories aping the wicket pranks of Wilkes. But I would now ask friend "Rover" a few simple questions:—Does he expect any longer to work on the credulity of the public, by conjuring up that ghost of a defunct "family clique," that bugbear which has so often served the paltry purposes of his party. Does he mean to identify "An Observer" with any "family clique," of office hunters now or heretofore in existence? Or does he think to convey an imposing idea of the immaculate purity of the *present*, as compared with the "*late dynasty*?" That last is a fine word, so let it pass; and who knows but the Oracles of "Flinty Glen" may be enrolled with the annals of the Whiskey dynasty. The party whose cause is so jealously advocated by "Rover," seem rather disposed to create new precedents for themselves, than to be guided by such lights as have descended to us; and hence he ridicules the idea of comparing our local affairs with those of the mother Country, though it is the boast of Responsible Government to have assimilated the maxims by which we are ruled. But perhaps the bugbear of his imagination frighted him from his propriety, for in illustration of his peculiar doctrine, he very unceremoniously introduces the names of two gentlemen, in no way concerned in the conduct of his argument. He may indeed amuse or deceive himself, but the public will no longer be misled:—they can discern, through the medium of such transparent mists as veil the sophistry of faction, the nucleus of a far more dangerous confederacy than has yet gained the ascendant;—they can trace it in recent connexions and endeavours to reorganize parties;—in the displacement of a high functionary on unknown grounds, from a position held by right of seniority, in accordance with instructions under the great Seal of England:—instructions which are sought to be rendered nugatory by a less formal document, obtained under cirumstances of secrecy and concealment, that must be regarded as an insult to that Body, whose privileges are directly invaded.

Who knows but at the next Session, this same "Rover" or some other mouth piece of his party, may be "produced" in the Province Building, not "fulminating," but growling hoarse threats against any one who should dare to sign such a remonstrance, as was lately submitted to the worthy "*North Briton*" who governs the Colony; and whose advent, we are told, caused so pure a stream to circulate through the members of the body politic! Blustering eloquence answered in Lord North's time, and may again be happily applied, by some modern orators of more perishable renown.—Let them not however rely too confidently on success.—"Brag" is said to be a good dog, but "Holdfast" a better;—with "Rover's" qualities I am not personally acquainted;—he may have been a pretty fellow in his day,—perhaps the most knowing one of the pack;—but if I have heard him correctly described, he is growing old and crusty, rather loose in the fangs, and of late so faulty at scent as to be unfit for fox hunting, the only sport at which he was ever known to excel. He is besides, I am told, somewhat chap-fallen at being obliged to quit the kennel on rather short commons, owing to a disagreement with his associates, though doing his best to regain the good will of his masters, by humbly licking their hands and whining piteously for readmission to his former privileges.

"The higher the Ape goes the more he shows his tail:"—Aye, Sir, this is true, but "Rover" will find it difficult to *hide his tail*, let him "*crouchen low*" as he pleases.

Wishing you the compliments of this festive season, and "Rover" merry Christmas "pastime."

I remain, Sir,
Your constant Reader,
and very Obedient Servant,

Dec. 29th, 1853. Q. in the Corner.

The Proprietor's Address to his Patrons

The Proprietor of *Hazard's Gazette* is unwilling to allow the year to close without tendering to his friends his best thanks for their cordial support given to the journal which bears his name. It has been his constant endeavour to merit that support, and his aim has been to keep up with the progress of the times and the advancing spirit of the age. For this purpose, he has during the past year, at an outlay of more than £500 imported and erected a power press, so as to enable him to issue his journal semi-weekly, of the same size as previously, thus presenting his Subscribers with two papers weekly instead of one, without any additional charge. It was his design this autumn to have erected a small steam engine instead of the horse power now in use; his arrangements were not made early enough in the season for the accomplishment of this purpose, he trusts however, in the spring, to avail himself of the more effective strength of the *Iron horse*, whose muscles never tire, and who needs never stop to feed. One of the principal duties of a public journalist is to place before his readers the occurrences of the day in a manner that may give, a just idea, both to them and those who may succeed them, of "the very age and body of the time, his form and pressure" And for this purpose he has secured the services of a gentleman whose aim he trusts it will be found, has been, in reviewing the sayings and doings of public men, to perform that responsible duty with a severe regard to truth, and without violating the respect due to society, by the use of intemperate, vulgar or abusive language.

His establishment, already extensive, and embracing various departments, to be efficiently conducted, requires that persons entrusted with their execution should be properly qualified. In the mechanical department, in consequence of the emigration of workmen to the United States, the bulk of the work has chiefly to be performed by young and inexperienced hands, and so short a period is left between each issue for the revision and correction of the press, that its execution may not be, as the proprietor is aware, as free from typographical errors as in the time of his predecessor. This he trusts, however, will be obviated in future, and he will spare no pains in order to render the execution as correct as possible.

While the proprietor pledges himself, to make every exertion in his power to provide the patrons of *Haszard's Gazette*, with information and amusement, he trusts that they will see the necessity of a spirited co-operation on their part, and that the notes of invitation to meet himself or his book keeper, which will be issued in the course of the ensuing week will be responded to with as much alacrity, as if they were to a more attractive entertainment.

In wishing them A HAPPY NEW YEAR and many pleasent returns of the season he hopes, also, that intervening time may be productive of health and happiness to each and all of them.

The Mails.—The Couriers have not yet been able to cross over from this side, nor from the unsettled state of the weather is there any prospect of there doing so for some days to come.

We will make arrangements to receive the news by Telegraph, as soon as the line which is down from the effect of the late storm, is re-erected.

Married,

At New London, by Rev. Mr. Sutherland, Mr. Donald Morrison, to Mrs. Ann Cornish.

At Scotch Settlement, by Mr. Sutherland, Mr. John McKenzie, to Miss Catharine McLennan, also, Mr Donald McKenzie, to Miss Margaret McDonald.

Died

At Cavendish, on Wednesday, the 28th Dec., Agnes Woodside Simpson, relict of the late James Simpson, in the 79 year of her age.

COMMISSARIAT.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at this Office until noon on Saturday, the 7th January, 1854, for the supply of Seven Tons of *STRAW* for Bedding, the Straw to be good Wheat or Oaten, subject to the approval of the Barrack Master, and to be delivered at the Barracks at the Contractor's expense, in such quantities as may be required during the year commencing the 1st April next.

Payment will be made Quarterly by the Barrack Master, in Specie, for such quantities as have been supplied.

The Tenders to be signed by two Sureties in the sum of £10 Sterling.

JAMES B. LUNDY, D. A. C. G.
Commissariat, P. E. Island,
Charlottetown, 28th Dec., 1853.

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*, Chests superior fine *TEA*, &c. &c.
Also,

For Sale or to Let,

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

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

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber is now receiving, per "*Sir Alexander*" and "*Hellen*" from Liverpool,
162 *PACKAGES MERCHANDIZE*,
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,
8 do Dress Materials,
5 do Haberdashery,
2 do Laces and Millinery,
1 do Gloves,
2 do Silks, Ribbons and Velvets,
1 do Jewellery,
2 do Furs,
10 Trunks Boots and Shoes,
5 Bales Cloths,
6 Bales grey and white Calicos,
5 do Linen Drapery,
5 do Carpets and Flannels,
10 do Paper Hangings,
20 Chests Tea,
25 Packages Groceries,
40 do Hardware and Ironmongery,

DANIEL DAVIES.
Charlottetown, Nov. 4, 1853.

FLUID! FLUID!!

FIVE Casks BURNING FLUID just received, and for sale low. Also, a few FLUID LAMPS.
JOHN ANDREW McDONALD.
Queen Street, 14th Oct. Isl