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.

Blockade of the Russian 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 there was as yet in the Colony a sufficient amount of intelligence, combined with the requisite integrity and abnegation 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 unskilful hands with a weapon of such power, the misuse of which would inevitably be attended with disastrous consequences; particularly as the principal doubt was, 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 predicating. 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 became 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 wielded by 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 confesses Responsible Government and Departmental Government with him mean one and the same thing,—"unless the money is forthcoming—unless I feel the *aurum papabile* (we can quote 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 until 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 leave 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 is a man with these open and undisguised 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 1842, 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 fervor 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 whom the people, 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 them unqualified both 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 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 and say "notwithstanding the verdict of the people as to his unfitnes 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 my vote is as one to twelve, and yours is but as one twenty-tour.'" 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 is. We ask, is conduct of this nature, consistent with the oft repeated declaration, that the beauty 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 ever the accompaniment of true genius, attended by an indomitatable perseverance which is not so often its 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 those 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 PURSUIT IS THE FOUNDATION OF INCALCULABLE 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 heart, 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 garland 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, they would repair to the home of the weeping wife, where she keeps her sorrow vigil, waiting the return of him whose presence she dreads—him who hath scattered his altar-vows 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-begotten cowardice hath dared to prompt the villain's blow against her feebleness—him to whom she yet clings in the sacred mystery of her woman's love—it were well, I say, for the apologist of this awful traffic, to visit the abodes of sorrow, to survey the wreck of all domestic happiness, to watch the progress of the sad 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 guage the bitterness of despair—by which to fathom the abysses of misery drunkenness creates.

THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC ALSO INEVITABLY LEADS TO CRIME.

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 wore 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, "Woe unto him that giveth his neighbour drink, that puttest thy bottle to him, and makest 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 myriads of immortal men immeasurable and irretrievable evil. That law enjoins: "Whatsoever ye 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 wealth, of health, of home, 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 drunken. 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 pauperism, debases the minds 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, secular governments 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 dreadful pursuit, and then stand aloof with folded hands and averted eyes, and deeming their duty done, permit the fire-flood to rush over the land unchecked, those powers prove recreant to the high purpose for which men give them 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 we are 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 Desbrisay, 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 discussions 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 Desbrisay, 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. Read to the Central Association.

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

The Association then adjournned 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 Desbrisay, Treasurer
A. W. Barss, 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
Deacon 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. Seaman, Roger Harper, St. Peter's Road
Deacon B. Schurman, St. Eleanors
Philip Baker, Esq. Bedeque
Deacon Stewart, James McLarren, Esq. New Perth
Henry Gordon, Esq. Brudenell
Deacon Robert Jones, Malcolm Forbes, Esq. Lot 49
J. L. Read, St. Peter's Road.

Mutual 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 Doulan, aged 76 years.

On the 13th inst., in Charlottetown, Dr. Duncan Robertson.

Charlottetown Markets, April 26.

Beef, (small) lb.	5d a 7d	Tallow,	8d a 10d
Do., by quarter,	5d a 6½d	Wool,	1s 2d a 1s 3d
Pork,	3½d a 4½d	Homespun, yd.	3s 6d a 5s
Do., (small)	5d a 7d	Flour, per lb.	3½d
Mutton, per lb.	4d a 7d	Oatmeal, per lb.	2d
Lamb,	none	Barley, bush.	4s 6d a 5s 6d
Veal, per lb.,	3d a 5d	Oats,	2s 8d a 3s
Ham, per lb.,	6d a 6½d	Pearl Barley, per lb.	2d
Codfish, per qtl.,	12s a 15s	Potatoes, bush.	3s a 3s 6d
Turkeys,	4s a 6s	Carrots, per bush.	2s 6d
Fowls,	1s 3d a 1s 6d	Timothy Seed bush	25s a 28
Turnips bush	1s 2d a 1s 3d	Clover Seed lb.,	1s a 1s 3d
Eggs, per dozen,	9d a 10d	Rabbits each,	3d a 5d
Cheese,	3d a 7d	Hay, per ton,	115s 140s
Butter, (fresh)	1s a 1s 3d	Straw, per cwt.	3s 3d a 4s
Do., (by the tub)	10d a 1s	Geese	none.
Lard,	8d a 9d	Wild Geese,	3s a 3s 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 FIELD about four acres, the property of Mr. William Sampson, on the Princetown Road, adjoining Crabbs, 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, Toilette Set, Washstand, Looking Glasses, 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 be Let, the Premises occupied by Mr. Archibald White, near Spring Park, consisting of a House and Distillery. For further particulars apply to Mr. Thomas Broyderick 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 Casing, 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 Depredators also forced the door of the Kiln and took therefrom 12 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. 3n131

Properties for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers to sell, 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. 3. 300 acres on Lot No. 8; 450 acres at Fifteen Point; 82 acres on Lot No. 25, near McMurdic's; and 72 acres at Seven 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 18, 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 Bynon.

The above Tracts of Land being generally known, require little, if any further description.

J. WEATHERBE.

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 ¼ 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, Loaf, crushed and refined do.

Superior Hyson and Souchong TEAS, in chests, half chests, and by retail;

COFFEE, RICE, PILOT BREAD, in barrels and by retail;

CRACKERS, CHEESE, Vinegar, Mustard, Pepper, Ginger, Table Salt, Soda, Saleratus, Soap, Candles, Starch, Blue, Burning Fluid, Matches, Tobacco, Cigars, Rosin, 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 pattern; Looking Glasses, Glass Lanterns; Jute aud Grass Mats; Hay Forks, Spades and Shovels; Rough Board, Shingle and Lath Nails; Window Glass in boxes and by retail: Shoemakers' 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; Clothes 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, 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.

WANTED, for the Fanning Grammar School, at Princetown Royalty, a *TEACHER*, of the Second, or highest Class. This School having latterly 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 Waggon for Sale.

AT Mr. RICHARD HEARTZ'S will be found a very comfortable and easy HOODED WAGGON for Sale. Price £40 at 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 357½ acres of Land, about 60 acres of which are cleared; there is a good spring of water on it, about 50 yards from the road. Term of Lease (unexpired) 362 years; rent about 3½d per acre, part of the purchase money may remain on Security on the Farm; immediate possession given. For further particulars, apply to

HEYMAN J. P. 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. 8, 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. 95 in the 4th hundred of Lots in Charlottetown. Bpply to

WILLIAM FORGAN.

Feb. 7th, 1854.

LAND FOR SALE.

FIVE Hundred acres of *LAND*, with a Marsh attached, which cuts 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.