all the District teachers to "*Lecture* the scholars on the first Monday of every month," respecting the necessity of moral and virtuous conduct, and due obedience and diligence at school. But the fittest time to make salutary impressions in this way, is, when some extraordinary occurrence or incident takes place in school, which is, *of itself* calculated to arrest and impress the youthful mind. And the discerning teacher, who is ingenious at seizing expedients, will meet with many such incidents and occurrences.

It betokens good to see the pupils occasionally gather, as it were *incidentally*, into little knots or clubs, to consult and discuss such difficulties and ambiguities as may occur in their studies. This shews that a proper spirit of energy is growing up amongst them, and that their powers of reasoning and reflection are awakened and exercised. Such consultations should be encouraged, and the teacher may sometimes with advantage condescend to join the little disputants, casting the light of his superior intelligence on the matter at issue, and deciding the debate according to the merits of the case,—his decision will always be considered *final*. For with a pupil, it should be a sufficient proof in all cases that "The master said so."

It may at first require considerable care on the part of the teacher to restrain these conversations within proper bounds, and engage in them at the proper seasons; but by firmness and some diligence he will soon teach his pupils to discern when they deviate from the subject.

I wish not to be understood as willing to allow these conferences at the sacrifice of proper discipline and good order. On the contrary, they must take place only at proper and convenient times, and not when they would in any way interfere with or disturb the regular routine business of the school, or distract the attention of the classes at their recitations There will be some certain seasons when there ought not to be the least whisper heard within the walls of the house, except the teacher's voice,—as when he is elucidating to a class something difficult and new, which may not at any previous period have come within the scope of any of their lessons. I generally licence these conversations or discussions, only when I am engaged in setting and ruling copies; examining manuscripts; correcting Dictation; and giving what I may term *private* or *individual* directions in Writing and Arithmetic, &c. Some persons are of opinion that not a whisper should be heard in school at any time, except when the classes are engaged in their recitations before the teacher. But in a prosperous and diligent school, where a variety of branches is taught in one room, and where the pupils are of nearly all ages, this is impossible. Fo where there is much business, there must necessarily be some bustle. Yet the humming murmur of industry, is widely different from the tumultuous uproar of confusion and disorder. The former may be compared to the low and almost soothing buzz of a properly working and well oiled system of machinery, which is neither disagreeable nor distracting; but the latter to the stunning clang of violence and ruin, which both bewilders and disturbs.

NOVA.

S. Town, Feb. 20, 1854.

To the People of Prince Edward Island.

Fellow Countrymen,—We urge upon you to solicit from the legislature the passage of a prohibitory liquor law from a consideration of the amount of productive labor, that would thus, be saved to the country. Whatever may be the resources of a community they require to be developed, otherwise, they will be of little advantage; and for this purpose labor is necessary. In proportion to the numbers in a community, that are idle or industrious, so it will be less or more prosperous in a pecuniary point of view. But who does not see that where the drinking customs prevail, much time is wasted in searching after intoxicating liquor, in quaffing the deleterious fluid, in recovering from its stupifying effects. All this time, were a prohibitory liquor law in force, might be employed in productive labor, by which the country would be proportionably enriched. And is it not the duty of legislators to endeavor to enact laws, by which the resources of the community may be, most effectually developed?

Farther: we urge you to solicit from the legislature the passage of a prohibitory law from a consideration of the amount of talent that would be, thus, rescued from destruction. The ravages of intemperance are not confined to persons of inferior capacity. How often do we see persons of the most brilliant talents, who gave promise of uncommon usefulness, who bade fair to shine as stars of the first magnitude in the firmament of science, who have fallen before this besotting vice. I appeal to your own knowledge upon this point. I ask you, do not your minds often turn to persons, whose superior talents might have earned for them the highest posts of honor and emolument, had they been characterised by sobriety; but whose intemperance has sunk them to the very dregs of society. By a prohibitory liquor law, might not such persons, even yet, be, at least in some measure, redeemed from their deep degradation? Might not the sweets which they tasted in their earlier and more innocent life, when as yet, they had not become the slaves of intemperance, be made again to revisit them? At all events, others would, in time coming, be saved from the appalling catastrophe. The President of the United States, in his late Message, expressed a noble sentiment, when he recommended to the notice of Congress the men of genius, who had benefited the commonwealth by its exercise. If it be the duty of the legislature to reward talent, surely, it is not less incumbent upon it by every legitimate enactment, to redeem it from destruction.

We urge upon you to solicit from the legislature the passage of a law for the suppression of the liquor traffic, from a consideration of the disease which it would avert. Ask the physician, what is the effect of alcohol on the constitution? Will he tell you that it contains a single element of nutrition? Will he not inform you that it will speedily bring debility and decay upon the whole system and derangement upon all the functions of the body? Will he not assure you, that maladies numerous and appalling follow in its train? Let it be supposed that a fatal disease threatened to approach our shores, would not alarm pervade the community? Would not many hearts be thrilled with terror? Would not our Government take active measures to avert its ravages. But intemperance is a pestilence that walketh in darkness and wasteth at noonday. What one cause can be mentioned which has spread such an amount of disease through the community? And what has our legislature done to arrest its ravages? Have any effectual measures been taken by it for this purpose. On the other hand it protects persons in the traffic which spreads abroad the pestilence. How preposterous such legislation!

We urge upon you to solicit from the legislature the passage of a prohibitory liquor law from a consideration of the crime that it would prevent. It has been ascertained, that in drinking communities, from three fourths to nine tenths of all the crime committed were the result of the use of intoxicating liquors. Many of these crimes also, were such that humanity shuddered at the recital. It is well known that, in this Island, many of the prosecutions for offences before our courts of justice, in some way or other, arise from intemperance. And by whom have those persons who have been arraigned been supplied with the deleterious fluid which urged them on to crime? By the venders of intoxicating liquors? And who autorised them to sell the alcoholic poison? They were licenced by the legislature. Thus it seduces men to crime and then arraigns them at its bar and punishes them. Would it not be better to remove the incentives to crime by at once snatching from their lips the intoxicating cup?

We urge upon you to solicit from the legislature the passage of a prohibitory liquor law from a consideration of the poverty and wretchedness which it would avert from many domestic circles. We could point to families not a few, over which intemperance has shed a deep gloom. We could point to wives not a few whose hearts are often saddened by the drunkenness of husbands. We could point to husbands and fathers who spend, day after day and night after night, around the intoxicating bowl; while their families are pining at home in poverty and wretchedness. Can our legislature do nothing to remove the gloom which hangs over these hapless domestic circles? Would not a prohibitory liquor law be the means of causing plenty and peace to revisit their now dreary abodes?

We urge upon you to solicit from the legislature the passage of a prohibitory liquor law from a consideration of the loss of life which it would prevent. It is said that in the United States thirty thousand persons, annually, died through intemperance. In this Island the number of deaths from intoxication is not small. How often do we hear of some hapless fellow creature, who being under the influence of drunkenness, has perished from exposure to the inclemency of the weather? Nor are these the only persons who come to an untimely grave through the effects of alcoholic drinks. Many die from their influence who were never accounted intemperate in the common sense of the word. The fatal poison is imperceptibly preying upon their vitals until death is the inevitable result. It happens, however, that the lives of the innocent are sacrificed to the drunkenness of others. We select one illustration. A ship leaves our shores for a neighbouring port freighted with many of our friends, propelled by the power of steam or wafted along by the prosperous gale, she ploughs the wave, in majestic style. Joy thrills the bosoms of the passengers and pleasure beams on their countenances, they hope for a speedy voyage to their destined port. But, ah! the ship carries in her bosom the bewildering liquid. Those to whom her management has been entrusted have drunk deeply of the inebriating draught. In the mean time the weather has assumed a threatening aspect, the heavens grow black, the tempest rages, the bark is buffetted by the angry waves, while those, by whose skill and good management, she might have been safely conducted to her destined port, are so stupefied by intoxication as to be unfit for the important task; and all are consigned to a watery grave. Would that this were only a fiction of the imagination. Another letter and we have done.

PHILOPATRIÆ.

TEMPERANCE AND THE FRANCHISE.

TO THE EDITOR OF HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

SIR; No person in this community will, I presume, venture to question for a moment the thoroughgoing *liberality* and *reforming* tendencies of RICHARD COBDEN, Esquire, M. P. The following opinion of this distinguished gentleman is, therefore, at least, of equal value with that of George Coles, William Lord, Edward Whelan, A. Mitchell, and all the other would-be-thought but really "stick-in-the-mud" liberals of our own little Isle put together. This opinion is extracted from a letter recently addressed by Mr. Cobden to a Mr. J. Boyes, who at present resides near Leeds, in England, and is, in my opinion, worthy of being printed in letters of gold, and then hung up in some conspicuous part of the dwelling of every genuine Reformer, both in England and America. Hear him:

"Every day's experience tends more and more to confirm me in the opinion, that the TEMPERANCE CAUSE *lies at the foundation of* ALL *social and political* REFORM. It is vain to seek, by extension of the FRANCHISE, or FREE TRADE, or by ANY OTHER MEANS, to elevate the labouring masses, unless we can impart to them habits of SOBRIETY and ECONOMY. In fact, their destiny is in THEIR OWN HANDS, and they will, as a class, be elevated or depressed in the social scale in proportion to the extent of their VIRTUES or their VICES! THEY *are, therefore, the* TRUEST FRIENDS *of the working millions who are labouring in the Cause of Temperance; and it is a gratifying fact, that the ablest and most persevering of its advocates have been found among their ranks!!*"

TEMPERANCE LIES AT THE FOUNDATION OF ALL SOCIAL AND POLITICAL REFORM! What think you of that, Messieurs Coles, Lord, Whelan & Co.? When shall we find you subscribing to such doctrine as this? When the *Maine Law*—which you and the majority of your supporters now view with so much dread and abhorrence, becomes THE LAW HERE, as it assuredly will, then, and not till then may we find you acquiescing in such doctrine as this. Your supporters and admirers are, I fear, judging from your speeches and your actions, of a very different stamp from those so highly lauded by Mr. Cobden. Indeed, Lord unblushingly boasted, the other day, at the Hustings in this Town, that he had been in the habit of distributing large quantities of ardent spirits at Elections, and intimated that it was his intention to continue the practice. He also, in the plenitude of his *eloquence* and the fervour of his *zeal* deemed it a fitting opportunity to "have a fling" at those "long-faced" gentry yclept "Sons of Temperance," who gave him and his friends so much unnecessary trouble and annoyance and so completely frustrated all his and their deep-laid schemes at the last General Election! From sheer compassion for the poor man—if from no other motive—I would strongly recommend and do most sincerely trust that the Electors of the Third District of Prince County will, when this *lordly* individual again presents himself before them for their suffrages, considerately relieve him from the onerous and, doubtless, very disagreeable duty of representing them in Colonial Parliament in future.

Fellow Townsmen! Many of you were present at the Hustings on Wednesday last. You witnessed what took place and heard what was advanced on both sides on that occasion. Can any of you hesitate for a moment as to the course which you ought to adopt on the present occasion? Surely not. Let it not be said of any of you that when the hour of trial came you were found deficient in moral principle—that you either openly or covertly aided or abetted, or that you even afforded a single crumb of comfort or consolation to men who are avowedly and necessarily opposed to that which, in the opinion of one of the most popular Reformers of the day *lies at the foundation of all Political and Social Refarm!*

Yours, &c.

TEMPUS FUGIT.

Charlottetown, March 3.

GRAIN SHOW AND ANNUAL MEETING OF THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The Grain Show and Annual Meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society, was held in the Temperance Hall, Charlottetown, on Wednesday last, the 1st of March. The Grain Show was held first. About thirty sacks of Grain were exhibited, all of very good quality. The following is the award made by the Judges—Messrs. John Hyde, Thomas Pethick, John Kennedy—

For the best Wheat, weight 60 lbs. 8 oz. Mr. James Pidgeon, New London, (white),	£1 10 0
Second best do., 63 lbs. 12 oz., John McGregor, Lot 48, (red),	1 0 0
Best two-rowed Barley, 52 lbs. 8 oz, Chester Woolner, Rustico,	1 10 0
Second best do. 54 lbs. 4 oz., George Tweedy, Lot 50,	1 0 0
Best blaek Oats, 39 lbs, John Bryenton, Brackley Point Road,	1 10 0
Second do. John Bryenton, jr.,	1 0 0

Only two samples of Red Clover Seed were shown, but being of superior quality, the Judges recommended a prize of 15s. to one, and 10s. to the other.

After the prizes were awarded, the prize Grain, together with several other sacks, were put up at Auction, and realized a handsome price. Wheat 15s. per bushel; Barley 5s. 9d.; Oats 5s. 8d.

The Annual Report of the Society was then read by the Secretary. Capt. Swabey moved the adoption of the Report, and accompanied it with some appropriate remarks, as to the best policy to be pursued by Farmers in raising Barley, Oats, Turnips, &c.

The following appointments were then made:

Hon. J. M. Holl, President,
Jermiah Simpson, Esq., } Vice-Presidents.
Henry Longworth Esq., }
James Walkinshaw, Esq. }
Hon. W. Swabey, re-elected. } Governors
Hon. S Rice, do. }
Charles Haszard, Esq, re-elected. }
Daniel Hodgson, Esq., } Members.
Mr. George Smith, }

CHARLOTTETOWN TOTAL ABSTINENCE SOCIETY.

A public Meeting of the above Society will be held on next Tuesday evening, in the Temperance Hall, when a Lecture will be delivered by Captain Orlebar, R. N., on the "Liquor Traffic."

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—On Tuesday last, Mr. A. A. McKenzie, of Searltown, Bedeque, delivered a very ineresting lecture on "Figurative Language." A short discussion followed the delivery of the Lecture, after which it was announced that Mr. John Bovyer would lecture on Thursday evening next, on "Road Making." On the following Thursday, it is expected that Dr. Johnson will lecture on the "Philosophy of Health and Disease in the Human Subject, considered popularly, in relation to social and domestic treatment."

PRINCETOWN LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY.—On Mondy evening the 2d inst. the Annual Meeting of this Society was held in the School Room near the Church. The Rev. Dr. Kier President in the Chair. The Rev Robert Patterson being present on the occasion, read an interesting Lecture before the Institute, after which the Secretary read the minutes of the last General and subsequent meetings held during the year, these together with the Accounts submitted by the Treasurer were found to be correct and passed. Office bearers for ensuing year were then appointed, and the sum of £10 15s. 0½d. now in the Treasurers hands, appropriated as follows, viz., an amount sufficient to procure Professor Johnston's Books and Apparatus on Agricultural Chemistry; the balance to be expended in obtaining such articles as are most required in addition, to what the Society have of Philosophical Apparatus.

Office bearers for 1854.

Rev. Dr. KIER, President;
HARRY S. MCNUTT, } Vice Presidents;
GEORGE SINCLAIR, }
JAMES BEARISTO, Secretary and Treasurer.

Committee—Neil M'Gougan, Robert Craig, Benjamin Bearisto, sen. Benjamin Bearisto, Jun. Neil Ramsay, Benjamin Ramsay, and Allan M'Neill.

30th January, 1854.

☞ The *Soiree* for the House of Refuge will take place on Monday, the 13th inst.

Married,

At Charlottetown, on the 1st inst. by the Rev. J. R. Narraway, Mr James Laird, to Miss Rebecca Sutherland, both of Lot 28.

By the Rev. Dr. Evans, Feb. 23d, Mr. James Hannibal Moore, to Miss Aannabella Mutch.

By the same, Feb. 28th, Mr. Wm. Smallwood, to Miss Charlotte Rattery.

On the 22d ult., at St. Eleanor's, by the Rev. J. R. Read, B. D. Rector, Mr. John Miligan of Lot 17, to Miss Agnes M'Intyre of Lot 19.

Died,

March 1st, at Charlottetown, Florence Graham, aged 14 months, infant daughter of James Dewar, Merchant, Belfast.

Parcel Lost.

LOST on Friday, the 3d inst. between Charlottetown, and Dewar's Cross-roads, Belfast, a parcel containing a Dress, pair of Boots, &c. any one leaving it at this office, or at Dewar's, Cross-roads, will be rewarded for their trouble.

BAPTIST BAZAAR.

THE Committee of management of the above, having succeeded in disposing of the articles at private sale which were left on hand at the close of the Bazaar. The Treasurer appointed to take charge of the fund, has much pleasure to announce that the net proceeds amount to £83.

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 HENSLEY.

Charlottetown, 2d March, 1854. 6w

Crushed and Moist Sugars.

A SUPERIOR article.—For sale cheap for cash.

A. G. SIMS, Queen Street.

Jan. 31. Isl—1m

RAFFLE

In aid of Saint Michael's Church and Parochial House.

£10 for a LADY'S BOX.

TO BE RAFFLED for at 1 o'clock on St. Patrick's Day, at the Temperance Hall, a Lady's Work Box; Tickets 1s. 6d. each. The history of this Box is worthy of remark. This is the third time it has been instrumental in promoting religious and benevolent purposes. Its first appearance was on the occasion of a Bazaar in Halifax, under the auspices of his Grace the Archbishop, when £700 were realized. On that occasion the Box was greatly admired, and got into possession of the Nuns of Halifax. Its next appearance was at a Raffle, got up for the purpose of relieving the orphans of Halifax, when several tickets were purchased by Merchants of this Island to aid the laudable undertaking. It was won at this time by a sister of one of the Nuns, who was offered any amount she wished to ask for it; but when she learned the object for which it was intended, namely, to raise funds in aid of St. Michael's Church and Parochial House in this Island, she generously presented it for that purpose.

A great number of Tickets have been already issued, and the sale must be brought to a close in a very few days.

The winner of the Box will be entitled to receive £10 cash in lieu of it, if so inclined.

The following gentlemen have politely consented to act as a Committee to make all the necessary arrangements for the Raffle, and to receive the Tickets and payments therefor.

REV. THOMAS PHELAN, P. P.
HON. D. BRENAN,
F. P. NORTON, Esq.,
P. WALKER, Esq.,
R. GILL, Esq.,
MR. CHARLES M'DONALD, Orwell.

The Box is now in charge of F. P. Norton Esq Victoria Hotel.

Box to be exhibited at the Store of C. Dempsy Esq. on Thursday the 9th inst. on Saturday the 11th inst. to be removed to the Rev. T. Phelan, in whose care it will remain until he deliver it to the fortunate Winner.

This extraordinary Box appears to be destined for Charitable and Benevolent purposes both in the West Indies and the Colonies.

March 4th 1854. All papers 2w

Valuable 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. And 82 acres on Lot No. 25, near McMurdic's.

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. And also, the Lot of Land with a House and Store thereon, at Vernon River, now in the occupation of Mr. Archibald McNeill, Teacher. The above Tracts of Land being generally known, require little, if any further description.

J. WEATHERBE.

Charlottetown, 10th Feb., 1854.

Horses, Hay and Straw.

THE Subscriber has for Sale, one pair superior Heavy HORSES, one of them 4 and the other 7 years past; one other Horse, 4 past; one Mare, 5 past; and one Filly, 2 past. These animals are possessed of every general good quality, and gentle tempers.

Also,

For Sale, several Tons of UPLAND HAY, and STRAW, deliverable at sundry places, and Nine Stacks of MARSH HAY at Seven Mile Bay. For further particulars, apply to P. Baker, Esq. or to

J. WEATHERBE.

Charlottetown, Feb. 10, 1854.

Hemlock Timber Wanted.

THE Subscriber wishes to Contract for 60 or 80 Tons of round HEMLOCK TIMBER, of general sizes. Also, a quantity of Scantling of assorted sizes, to be delivered at Summerside, Lot 17, in June next. For further particulars, apply to P. Baker, Esq., Bedeque, or to

J. WEATHERBE.

Charlottetown, Eeb. 10, 1854.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber hereby requests all persons who have Accounts against him, to furnish the same for settlement. And all persons indebted to him, are requested to discharge their respective amounts before the 25th inst., as on that day, he intends placing all his Accounts, Notes, &c., in the hands of an Attorney for immediate collection.

J. WEATHERBE.

Charlottetown, 10th Feb., 1854.

COMMISSARIAT.

DRAFTS at sight on the Commissariat Chest at Halifax, will be given in exchange for British Coins, or Mexican Dollars, at par.

JAMES B. LUNDY, D. A. C. G.

Commissariat, P. E. Island. 22d Nov., 1853.

GRAND RIVER, LOT 55.

English, American & West India GOODS!

THE Subscriber has for sale, at Grand River, Lot 55, a good assortment of English, American and West India Goods and Groceries, at Charlottetown prices, for cash.

EDWARD SAVILLE.

SOCIETATE TUTIORES. MULTI 1824

THE Subscriber has much pleasure in notifying the Public, that by the mail of yesterday, he received instructions from the Board of Directors in London, to make a considerable reduction in the rates of Premiums of Insurance against Fire.

All persons hereafter whose risks will expire, shall derive the benefit of reduction, without the necessity of issuing new Policies.

As opposition is the life of business, the Subscriber calls the attention of the Insuring Public, to the respectability, substantiability and long standing of the "Alliance Life and Fire Insurance Company of London."

CHARLES YOUNG.
Agent for P. E. Island.

Charlottetown, February 23, 1854. 6w

BIBLE SOCIETY.

THE Sixteenth Annual Meeting of the Prince Edward Island Auxiliary Bible Society will be held at the Temperance Hall on Friday the 10th day of March instant, at which a Collection will be taken up in aid of the JUBILEE FUND of the British and Foreign Bible Society. Chair will be taken at 7 o'clock p. m.

W. CUNDALL, Secretary.

Charlottetown, 1st March, 1854.

To the Electors of Charlottetown and Royalty.

GENTLEMEN,—The recent change in the Government having rendered it necessary to appoint new Public officers, I have accepted the office of Attorney General of this Colony, and my seat in the Legislature, having by this act become vacant, I solicit the honor of again representing you in the House of Assembly.

My political opponents, are endeavouring to make the acceptance of this appointment, appear an act of inconsistency, because I had previously declared myself in favor of excluding a certain class of salaried officers from seats in the House of Assembly. It must appear to you that my opponents are quite unwarranted in this accusation; *First* because it has never been declared by the party to which I belong' that the Attorney General and Colonial Secretary, or either of them, should be excluded from the Assembly; on the contrary, several of that party consider that these officers should form exceptions to the rule. And, *secondly*, whether these officers, or either of them, are to be excluded, I should hope you scarcely need be told, that it is impossible for me to act upon a rule before it is brought into existence, and established as a principle of our Constitution. Our party will select a fit opportunity and a proper time to do this. We will not submit to be dictated to by our opponents in this respect. When a battle is to be fought, we will not choose the place or the day which the enemy's Generals point out to us for the engagement. In the meanwhile we are compelled to take the system of Government as it is delivered to us; and when the day arrives that we shall be obliged to yield it up—be that time near or distant—we hope that by our endeavours its condition, as well as your own, will be found to be improved.

I am, Gentlemen, very respectfully yours.

EDWARD PALMER.

February 22d, 1853.

TO THE HON. T. H. HAVILAND.

Sir,—A vacancy having occurred in the House of Assembly in the representation of Princetown and Royalty, by the lamented death of our late Member James M'Kay, Esquire. We, the undersigned Electors of said Town and Royalty, respectfully request, that you will permit yourself to be put in nomination to supply the said vacancy—as from the knowledge we possess of your public and private character, and from the high official position which you so long, and so honorably filled in this Island, we have full confidence that in the event of your being elected as our Representative, the interests of Princetown and Royalty would receive your honest support and attention. (Here followeth the Signatures of Sixty Electors.)

To George Ramsay, Esquire, and other Electors of Princetown and Royalty.

GENTLEMEN;

I have had the honor to receive your numerously signed Requisition, to permit myself to be put in Nomination as a Candidate, to supply the vacancy in the House of Assembly, occasioned by the lamented death of your late Member, James McKay, Esquire.

The confidence which you are pleased to express in my integrity, arising from your knowledge of my public and private character, and your approval of my official conduct, would, under any circumstances, be highly appreciated by me; but, at this moment, they are peculiarly gratifying, as affording a satisfactory proof that the unscrupulous attempts of my enemies, to injure the one, and to impeach the other, on my late retirement from Office, have signally failed.

Until I received your Requisition, I had no intention again to take a prominent part in the public affairs of the Island; but, from the flattering manner in which you express a wish to avail yourselves of my services, as one of your Representatives in the House of Assembly, I willingly accede to your request, to be put in Nomination, as a Candidate at the approaching Election; and, should I be returned, my best exertions shall be devoted to the advancement of the general prosperity of the Island, and to the local interests of Princetown and Royalty.

I have the honor to be,
Gentlemen,
your friend and fellow Colonist
T. H. HAVILAND.

Charlottetown, Feb. 13, 1854.

To the Electors of Charlottetown and Royalty.

GENTLEMEN;

HAVING accepted of the office of Colonial Secretary, in the present Government, my Seat in the House of Assembly has consequently become vacant; and I have again to come before you as a Candidate for your suffrages at the ensuing Election.

The Majority of the present House of Assembly are opposed to the Representatives of the People holding offices of profit and emolument, connected with the Collection or Expenditure of the Public Revenue; and in this, the Government, up to the present time, have acted as far as circumstances allow. I am, however, of opinion, as I stated on the Hustings when I last addressed you, that all Government Officers of Emolument, with the exception of one Law Officer of the Crown, and the Provincial Secretary, should be excluded from the House of Assembly, and thereby place the Members of that Body above suspicion, and tend further to purify the Councils of the Country.

The confirmation of the appoinment I have accepted, now rests with you; and should you deem me worthy of your further confidence, you may depend on my using every Constitutional means in my power, in conjunction with the Majority of the House of Assembly, in carrying out the principle of excluding certain Office-holders from having seats in the Legislature.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen,
With much respect, your obedient servant,
FRANCIS LONGWORTH.

February 24th, 1854.

FUR MITT LOST.

LOST, about a fortnight since, on the upper part of Queen Street, a Lady's right hand Fur Mitt. The finder will be rewarded, by leaving it at this Office.

Feb. 22, 1854.

CLOCKS! CLOCKS!

A GOOD variety for Sale, from Sixteen to Fifty Shillings.

February 24, 1854. GEORGE BEER, JUN.

THE Subscriber having, by Power of Attorney, bearing date the 16th of January last, been appointed Agent for the Misses Stewart, of Charlottetown, 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.

Any person or persons found Trespassing on the said Property, will be prosecuted to the utmost rigour of the Law.

CHARLES S. HUNT.

Miscouche, February 22, 1854.

IN THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

FEBRUARY 11, 185

RESOLVED, That no Petition praying aid for Roads, Bridges or Wharfs, or for any object of a local or private nature, be received after Monday the Twentieth day of March next.

ORDERED, That the foreigoing Resolution be inserted in all the Newspapers published in Charlottetown.

JOHN M'NEILL, Clerk H. A.

Carriages! Carriages! Carriages!

THE Subscriber, thankful for past favors, takes this opportunity to inform his friends, and the public generally, that he has removed to Green's Shore, and will be prepared to furnish Carriages, of every description, at the shortest notice; and he hopes by punctuality and good workmanship, to merit a share of public patronage.

JOHN TODD.