The following is an extract from a letter dated St. Petersburg, March 2:—I understand that it is currently reported in England that the Emperor is insane. If so, there is a great deal of method in his madness. His preparations for the war are made and directed with a cool determination which partakes much more of firm resolution than of wrong-headed obstinacy. It is true that he suffers not a little from erysipelas in the legs, and has been directed by his medical advisers to abstain from wearing his military boots. The Emperor, however, refuses to attend to those instructions, and is perpetually in motion, wearing his usual dress. In fact, his preparations are those of unwearied and unwearying activity. The most gigantic exertions are being made in the naval and military departments. It is stated without reserve, by those who are sufficiently well-informed, that the Czar, will carry out the course which he commenced with the departure of the British and French envoys, and that whilst he loses no opportunity, and will not lose one, which enables him to retort upon British subjects the treatment which he alleges he has received from the English government, he will pursue a directly opposite course towards the French."

Flax Growing.—The Lord Lieutenant has transmitted £1000 to the Royal Flax Improvement Society, at Belfast, to be expended in the practical instruction of flax growers, in the counties of Cork, Kerry, Clare, Tipperary, Galway, Mayo, Sligo, Leitrim, and Roscommon.

John Delany, the owner of the California emigrant ship, lost off the coast of Achill, and George M'Nally, the captain, were both found guilty, at the Mayo Assizes, of manslaughter, in having caused the death of 17 of the passengers. They were sentenced the former to 18 months' imprisonment and the latter to 9 months.

A New Projectile.—In Constantinople a manufactory has been established for those fatal explosive balls of which so large a quantiity has been of late imported into the East. They were discovered by an apothecary, and are said to be filled with some species of gas, or chloroform, and explode on falling upon or striking against any object. An experiment is said to have been made at Cherbourg with an old vessel, in the hold of which some thirty dogs were shut up, all of which were found dead within a few minutes after the ball had entered.

How to Raise the Wind.—A wealthy Odessa merchant thought himself very generous when he subscribed 10,000 roubles towards the expenses of the war. The Emperor Nicholas, however, was of a different opinion, and gave orders that he should fully equip two cavalry regiments, and maintain them for two years.

The Admiralty have resolved to station ten brigs-of-war off the east coast of Scotland, in order to protect it from privateers during the continuance of war.

The hire of the steamer Himalaya alone for the conveyance of troops amount, it is stated, to £17,000 a month, whilst others are engaged at £14,000, £12,000, and various sums of nearly a corresponding magnitude.

Telegraphic despatches received from Odessa, dated the 6th of March, state that all vessels loading there will be allowed to complete their cargoes.

Earthquakes in Calabria.—Loss of 3,000 souls. There have been, in Calabria, a succession of earthquakes, with a fearful loss of life. The castle of Cosenza has been entirely destroyed, and all the garrison buried in the ruins. A village, containing 900 inhabitants, near the same place, has likewise, with its whole population, been destroyed. Up to the last accounts the loss of life was calculated to amount to upwards of 3,000 souls. The shock was felt slightly in Naples, but did not create any damage. The weather is unusually cold for this season of the year.

Steam Ploughing.—Lord Willoughby d'Eresbys' steam plough is now completed, and available for general use. Any gentleman who wishes to see it in operation may do so on application by letter, two days previously, to Mr. Scott, Edenham Bourne. Lord Willoughby wishes it to be understood that free permission is given either to take drawings of the machinery, or to make any use that may be desired of the invention gratis.

Death of Sir James Wylie.—A Windfall for the Czar.—Sir James Wylie, for so long a time the chief physician at the Russian Court, has just died at St. Petersburg. He is reported to have bequeathed the entire of his very large fortune to the Emperor of Russia. Sir James Wylie was a Scotchman, born in 1786. He entered the Russian service as military surgeon in in 1790; was appointed physician to the imperial court, in 1798; surgeon in ordinary to the Emperor Paul, and physician to the heir apparent in 1799; director of the medical department of the minister of war in 1812; physician in ordinary to the Emperor Alexander in 1814; and lastly inspector general of the Board of Health in the Russian army. He was also president of the Russian medical committee of the minister of war; director of the Russian medical department of the imperial court; and a privy councillor of the Czar. Sir James Wylie was knighted at Ascott Heath Races, in 1814, by George IV., then Prince Regent, and was subseqnently created a baronet at the request of the Emperor Alexander, on his departure from England. The wealth of the deceased is stated to have been very considerable, and that he should bestow it upon the Czar, instead of allowing the money to pass to his relations, has given rise to much astonishment, and doubtless to considerable regret amongst those of his own blood.

HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

Saturday, April 8, 1854.

On Wednesday evening last, the most numerous audience we ever remembered to have been present at in Prince Edward Island was assembled in the Temperance Hall, for the purpose of listening to a lecture from the Rev. Mr. Narraway, on the subject of "The Legal Prohibition of the Traffic in Intoxicating Liquors. The G. W. P. of the Sons of Temperance—William Heard, Esq.—was in the Chair, assisted by the President of the Charlottetown Total Abstinence Society, Mr. Lawson. A number of the members of both Houses of the Legislature were present, by invitation. It is not our intention to give any analysis of the lecture, as it will be shortly printed and published; but this we will say, that a more lucid, comprehensive and convincing discourse, logically correct in its inferences, and at the same time abounding in pathos and nervous energetic appeals to the patriotism and good sense of the hearers, was never listened to in Prince Edward Island, and could not well be surpassed elsewhere.

After the Chairman had, in a short but appropriate speech, invited the audience to a free discussion of the subject of the Liquor Traffic, Mr. John Bovyer arose and addressed the audience; and though the good old gentleman threw no greater light on the question, nor offered any thing novel in the way of reasoning, yet his observations—which were pertinent enough, as descriptive of the baneful effects arising from the intemperate use of intoxicating drinks—were well received; and a mournful picture which he drew—from the life, as we understood it—of the son of a widow having perished at his mother's door, from the effects of indulgence at the tavern, had a considerable effect.

Mr. Lawson stated, that he was one of those alluded to in the lecture, who feared that if the Maine Liquor Law was carried out in all its strictness,it would tend to introduce the use of opium, and other stimulants. There was, he was afraid, in all people, at all times, and in every quarter of the globe, an increasing desire after stimulants, that would be satisfied in some way or other. As far as respected himself, he wished to see intemperance put down; but there certainly was, in his opinion, a great difference between the use and abuse of wine and other stimulants; and the grand question for the Legislature was, whether the latter had increased to that alarming excess, that it was necessary to put a legal restraint upon the former. There was one circumstance that almost, if not altogether, rendered it imperative on the legislature to enact some law restraining the importation of spirituous liquors, and that was, that the adjoining Province of Nova Scotia had passed a prohibitory law, which, when in operation, would have a tendency to throw into Prince Edward Island the unsaleable liquor that would be there in excess. His objections to passing a law similar to the Maine Liquor Law had been, in a great measure, done away with; and he trusted, that if the legislature did pass such a law, it would sufficiently guard against any unconstitutional interference with the rights of private individuals.

Robert Mooney, Esq., M. P. P., after some complimentary remarks upon the fairer portion of the audience, and some of those exhibitions of humor and drollery which are inseparable from all he says, and form a part of the character of the man, remarked, that he was for free will; that he disliked compulsion in any shape. It was all very well for those who, like the numerous and respectable audience that he saw before him, approved of total abstinence, to practice it; but he deprecated legislative interference upon the subject. The Sons of Temperance had deservedly received much praise for the good they had been instrumental in effecting by moral suasion; let them continue that course, and it would do them more honor than agitating legal compulsion;—and they certainly deserved credit for being the means of the erection of such a splendid building as they were then assembled in—which was alike a public convenience and an ornament to the town. But, supposing the audience before him comprised the majority of the inhabitants of the Island, and they were Catholics, who conscientiously thought that people ought to abstain from eating flesh on Fridays,—what would be said, if they were to seek to compel, by legal enactments, every one else to do the same? The people whose representative he was had manifested no desire that such a law should be passed; and until they did so, he should oppose it. The fairest way, he said, would be, for the present administration to dissolve the Assembly, and call a new House; and then the sense of the people on the question would be ascertained. After several other remarks, chiefly of a humorous cast, the hon. member resumed his seat amid some applause.

Mr. Arbuckle remarked, that when the Petitions were presented, Mr. Mooney would find the names of a great number of his constituents among the signatures.

Mr. McAusland observed, that the Rev. lecturer had given the amount of capital expended in the purchase by artisans of intoxicating drink; but, great as was the amount, it fell far short of what was lost to the country, in the shape of labor which the same body of men were incapacitated from expediting in consequence of indulging in excess. He further observed, that, however honorable and praiseworthy it was in the legislature to advance the cause of education by means of free schools, the work was but half done, unless they protected the rising generation from the baneful effects of intemperance; for it is an ascertained fact, said he, among the most intelligent of the neighboring Republic, that those who are most likely to become good legislators, lawyers, doctors, divines, or eminent in any branch of science and art, from their peculiarly nice arrangement of faculties, are those who quickest fall victims to the use of wine and alcoholic drinks.

The Hon. the Attorney General rose, and, after some preliminary and complimentary remarks upon the lecture, stated, that the question principally hinged upon the right of taking legislative action to compel people to their own good; and yet—said the hon. and learned gentleman—we do so every day, or what is tantamount to it. In passing the Education Act, we do not say to every parent that you shall educate your child, but we say, whether you do or not, you shall pay for his education; and we thus in a manner compel him to confer one of the greatest of all blessings upon his offspring; so with regard to the proposed prohibition of the liquor traffic, it does not say that you shall not use wine or spirits, but that you shall not sell them, and thereby tempt yonr weaker minded neighbour to indulge to the ruin of himself and family. It had been said that he was a slow man, and it might be the truth; at any rate he had taken time to ponder, and meditate, upon the subject of this night's lecture; and when he saw so many of the enlightened States of the neighboring Republic adopting the Maine Liquor Law; when the neighboring British Provinces were copying their example; when Statesmen, of profound research and acknowledged talents, had given it their sanction,—he could no longer refuse his assent to the principle. [Much applause.] It had been said, that it would work considerable injury to the revenue, and occasion the loss of £6000 or £7000. There would be a depreciation of revenue, for a year or two, unquestionably; but it was known that, not long since, the House of Assembly had withheld the usual Supples for a year; no great evil, however, accrued to the Colony therefrom; and if the entire public expenditure could be dispensed with, without any permanent evil, why not—for the accomplishment of so much good—dispense with the revenue derived from duty on wines and spirits? But he thought, with the Rev. lecturer, that in the course of a very short time the revenue would resuscitate, and, owing to the increase of wealth and labor, be augmented in a greater degree than it had been diminished. Mention had been made of the necessity of remunerating those who had expended capital in the trades which would be destroyed by the enacting of a prohibitory law. Were it necessary, he would be most willing to vote for any such remuneration; he would even go so far as to borrow, on the credit of the Colony, some hundreds of pounds for that purpose, if it should be considered absolutely necessary to ensure the passing of the Act, and bear any odium that might attach to such a course. [Here the audience manifested a cordial concurrence with the sentiments of the hon. and learned gentleman.] After many other observations, which we regret to say have escaped our memory, the Hon. Attorney General stated his readiness to concur in the passing of an Act which, while it should prevent the sale of intoxicating liquors, should afford sufficient security against the unconstitutional invasion of domestic rights.

Hon. Mr. Holl stated, that the hearing of the lecture had done away with many of his previous objections to the passing of a prohibitory law; and he would only say, that when the subject came before the House of which he was a member, it should have his support. [Applause.]

The Rev. Mr. Fitz Gerald, in a short but very appropriate speech, moved that the thanks of the Sons of Temperance be given to the members of both branches of the Legislature who have honored the meeting with their attendance; which was passed unanimously.

It was also moved, that thanks be given to the Ladies, for the countenance and support afforded by them to the cause of Temperance, as manifested by their numerous attendance this evening. After singing the Doxology, the company separated. Members of the Grand and various Subordinate Divisions of the Sons of Temperance appeared in full regalia, and presented a very pleasing aspect. It is computed that there were about 800 persons present, and very many others who appeared at the doors could not obtain admittance.

To the Editor of Haszard's Gazette.

Sir;

In looking over your report of the debate on the 2d reading of the Savings Bank Bill, in the Legislative Council, I was greatly surprised on reading the very extraordinary and very absurd speech which your reporter puts into the mouth of the Hon. Mr. Hensley.

In the first place, it is extraordinary, as coming from a gentleman who has hitherto been considered in this Island, I believe, as a kind of authority on monetary matters. And in the next, it is pre-eminently absurd, as expressing the hon. gentleman's admiration of a system and state of matters which have no foundation in fact, and exist only in his own imagination.

Your reporter has made the hon. gentleman to say "Throughout Scotland (and I am a great admirer of their management of all pecuniary matters) there are no Government Savings Banks." Now, Sir,—will you believe it?—there is a Government Security Savings Bank in every town in Scotland with which I am acquainted,—and that embraces nearly the whole of them. Your reporter further makes the hon. member to say that "They consider money locked up in Savings Banks as so much dead stock." But what is the truth? Why, Sir, so little do they merit the encomiums of the hon. member, that they actually remit weekly, and in some cases daily, (to London,) the balance of deposits paid into the Savings Banks, to be invested by the Government in the public securities of Great Britain; and in place of considering it dead stock,—as the hon. gentleman terms it,—they call it active stock, for which they receive 3¼ per cent. interest per annum from Goverament.

As one fact is worth twenty assertions, coming from any authority, however respectable, I beg to inclose for publication the Report of the Annual Meeting of the National Security Savings Bank of Glasgow, for 1853, held on the 9th January last; and also copy of the balance sheet for that year; from which you will see that "the puir Scotch bodies" of that city so little appreciate the hon. gentleman's "true commercial principle," that they have actually lodged with Government at that date no less a sum than £631,013 16s. 10d. sterling, on which they have received last year £17,234 4s. 1d. of interest,—a tolerable proof that it is not dead stock.

It is much to be regretted that men of standing and respectability in society,—and more particularly members of the Legislature,—should send forth to the public, under the sanction and influence of their names, statements and opinions calculated to poison the minds of the industrial classes, and prejudice them against the advantages to be derived from an institution which has shed incalculable blessings on thousands, in every community where it has been established.

W.

7th April, 1854.

[We are unable to publish in this No. the whole Report furnished by our correspondent. We select from it the annexed table:]—Ed. H. Gaz.

The Bank depositors are now 32,387 in number, the whole, with few exceptions, belonging to the industrious and laboring classes.

The funds of the Bank are invested as follows:—

Deposited with the Government,	£631,013	16	10
In Western Bank of Scotland,	2558	16	2
Total fands,	£633,572	13	2
The amount due to depositors, as before stated, is	633,447	14	2
Leaving a free surplus of	124	18	10

The Government still allows interest at the rate of £3 5s. per cent. on the amount deposited with them, so that the Bank is enabled to continue the present rate of 3 per cent. to the depositors.

Steamer.—We learn that private letters have been received by the last English Mail, to the effect that L. P. W. Desbrisay, Esq., of Richibucto, has purchased in Liverpool, G. B., the Steamer "*Lady Le Marchant*," of 150 tons and 100 horse power, which that gentleman intends offering to the Government of this Island, to be placed on the line between Pictou, Charlottetown and Shediac.

James McCallum, Esq., general Treasurer of the Presbyterian Church, acknowledges the receipt (from the congregation of the Rev. James Allen, of Covehead) of £5 6s 6d for the British and Foreign Bible Society.

£8 2s 10d in aid of the Foreign Missions.

£4 8s 6d for Home Missions.

£1 0s 0d for the Jews Mission.

£0 6s 3d from Mrs. David Lawson, M. J. for the Education of Miss C. A. Geddie.

30 yards of Shepherd's plaid from the Females of Brackley Point, for Foreign Missions.

Also, in behalf of the congregation, I acknowledge gratefully a donation of 11s 4d to our Church from James D. Haszard, Esq.

Brackley Point, March 31st, 1854.

Lecture on Agricultural Chemistry.—We understand that John Stark, Esq., the Visitor of Schools, will lecture, on Monday and Wednesday evenings next, at the Lower Room, Temperance Hall, at 7½ o'clock, on Agricultural Chemistry. Tickets of admission may be had at the Royal Agricultural Society's Depot, gratis.

Charlottetown Markets, April 5.

Beef, (small) lb.	3½d a 5½d	Tallow,	8d a 10d
Do., by quarter,	3½d a 5d	Wool,	1s 2d a 1s 3d
Pork,	3½d a 4½d	Homespun, yd.	3s 6d a 5s
Do., (small)	5d a 7d	Flour, per lb.	3d
Mutton, per lb.	3½d a 6d	Oatmeal, per lb.	2d
Lamb,	none	Barley, bush.	3s 6d a 4s 6d
Veal, per lb.,	3d a 5d	Oats,	2s 6d a 2s 9d
Ham, per lb.,	6d a 6½d	Pearl Barley, per lb.	2d
Codfish, per qtl.,	12s a 15s	Potatoes, bush.	2s 6d a 3s
Turkeys,	4s a 6s	Carrots, per bush.	2s 6d
Fowls,	1s 3d a 1s 6d	Timothy Seed bush	20s a22
Turnips bush	1s 2d a 1s 3d	Clover Seed lb.,	1s a 1s 3d
Eggs, per dozen,	8d a 9d	Rabbits each,	3d a 5d
Cheese,	3d a 7d	Hay, per ton,	120s 140s
Butter, (fresh)	1s a 1s 3d	Straw, per cwt.	3s 3d a 4s
Do., (by the tub)	10d a 1s	Geese each,	2s a 2s 6d
Lard,	8d a 9d	Wild Geese,	3s a 3s 6d

Married,

On the 9th March, by the Rev. Dr. Jenkins, Mr. Francis Robinson James, to Miss Rebecca Croker, both of Charlottetown Royalty.

On the 6th April, by the same, Mr. Wm. Prowse, Brackley Point Road, to Miss Eleanor Elizabeth Horne, Lot 33.

On the 30th ult., at St. Eleanor's, by the Rev. J. R. Read, B. D., Mr. James R. Linkletter, of St. Eleanor's, to Sarah Jane, daughter of Mr. George Jolly.

On the 23d ult., by the same, Mr. Charles M'Dougald, of Lot 12, to Miss Susannah England, of Lot 12.

Passengers,

In the Mail Boat, from Cape Tormentine, on Wednesday last—Messrs. James and George Millner, from California.

AUCTIONS.

Fat Cattle.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, on *Tuesday next*, 11th inst., at 12 o'clock, on the Farm of Hon. J. Myrie Holl,

4 Head FAT CATTLE.

☞ Six months credit, on approved Notes of Hand.

A. H. YATES.

April 6th, 1854. Isl.

Situation Wanted,

AS GROOM AND COACHMAN, a married man, without any incumbrance; his wife is a good Needle-woman, and would take a situation as such; good recommendation can be given. Enquire at this office. 2in

ON HAND, AND FOR SALE—

50 bbls. prime and prime mess Pork
5 bbls. Pigs' Cheeks, Pates and Feet
100 rich-flavored particular cured Hams
6 flitches do. do. Bacon
50 bbls. Oatmeal
20 tubs Butter
20 tubs Lard
100 bbls. Newfoundland Herrings
20 bbls. Apples
60 boxes Soap
10 bbls. English and American Vinegar
5 cwt. Corkwood
1 cask Cod Oil
20 tins black and yellow Paints
1 box Arrow Root, best quality; &c., &c.

JAMES N. HARRIS.

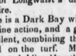
Charlottetown, March 28. Isl—3w

KEY FOUND.

PICKED UP in the Street, a KEY, belonging to one of Clubb's Patent Locks. Apply to CHAS. PALMER'S Office.

Wednesday, April 5.

Mountaineer.



THE BEAUTIFUL thorough-bred STALLION *Mountaineer*, by Muley Moloch out of Champagne, (the Carpenter and Lightning's dam) By Blucher (winner of the Derby in 1814,) by Waxey out of Pantina by Buzzaard, grand-dam by Trentham out of Cytherea. Muley Moloch by Muley out of Longwaist's dam, by Dick Andrews out of Spitfire.

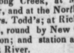
He is a Dark Bay with Black Legs, very powerful has fine action, and a good temper. His pedigree is excellent, combining the most fashionable and racing blood on the turf. Muley Moloch being sire of the celebrated Alice Hawthorne, and many other superior Racers. Mountaineer's stock, now four years old, are very powerful and promising, and selling at high prices. The performances and racing capabilities of Muley Moloch, Longwaist, and Alice Hawthorne, are too strongly impressed on the minds of the racing public to require repetition, especially the latter, she having won about 35 Queen's Plates and Gold and other Cups, besides many of the most valuable Stakes and Prizes in her day.

He will stand in Town, at the Subscriber's stables. Fees Twenty Shillings, paid in advance.

NEIL M'INNIS.

April 8th, 1854.

The New London Horse "FEARNOT,"



WILL stand for the Season, commencing on the 1st May at Malpeque, Barrett's Cross Roads, through Freetown, and South West Bedeque; at Neil Leforgy's, Bedeque Road; Barny Trowsdale, Crapaud; down the South Shore to Long Creek, at Michael McRae, on the West River, and at the North River, up Anderson's Road, at Mrs. Todd's; at Richard Bagnal's on the Malpeque Road, round by New Glasgow, Grand River, New London; and station at Duncan McIntyre's, South West River.

The Horse will visit each Station once a fortnight, making six rounds in the Season.

JAMES HELM.

April 4th, 1854. 1i eaw tf.

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.

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.

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 and 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.

CODFISH and PEARL BARLEY of best quality, for sale at H. HASZARD'S, *LONDON HOUSE.*

Feb. 14, 1854.

LAW BOOKS.

CHITTY on Pleading, Chitty on Contracts; Blunt's Commercial Digest and Shipmaster's Assistan English CommonLaw Reports, for sale at Geo. T. Haszard's Book Store.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—

20 tons old Wrought Iron
Copper, Brass, and Lead
Feathers, in any quantity
4000 bushels Oats
1000 bushels Barley
20 tons Oatmeal.

Cash dayment, and the highest price.

JAMES N. HARRIS.

March 28. 3w

LONDON HOUSE.

New Fall Goods, for 1853.

JUST RECEIVED at the *LONDON HOUSE,* ex *Sir Alexander* and *Helen*, from England, an extensive supply of BRITISH GOODS, suitable for the season, comprising in DRY GOODS:

Silks, Satins, plain and figured; Moire Antique Dresses, Plushes in every shade, French Merinos, Silk Velvets, black and colored; Orleans and Coburghs, Dress materials of every kind, Cloakings in great variety, Robes in the latest fashion, Prints good and cheap, Damasks and Moreens, Fringes and Lace for do., Gents. silk, felt and covered Hats, Fur and Cloth Caps, Umbrellas, cotton and silk; Ladies' and Children's Stays, Do. cotton Dresses, Habit Shirts, Chemisettes, Sleeves, Collars and Cuffs, Laces and Muslins, Jewellery, large assortment; Vases, in every form; Gents'. Seal Overcoats, Work Boxes and Cabinets, Mantles, in all the new styles, Shawls in variety, Ribbons of all kinds, Fancy Trimmings, Dress Buttons, Ladies' winter Bonnets, Do. dress and other Caps, Do. Cap Fronts and Borders, Artificial Flowers, Gloves and Hosiery, Ladies' and Children's Boots and Shoes, Carpet Slippers, Leather Slippers, Berlin Wools and Patterns, Penelope Canvass, Haberdashery, Millinery, large variety; Hollands and Linens, Linen and Cotton Bed Ticks, Ready made Clothing, Oil floor Cloth, all widths; Cloth and worsted Table Covers, Table Linen, Twilled Shirtings, Regatta and fancy do., Long Cloths, undressed, Domestic Cottons; Beaver, Pilot, superfine and fancy Cloths, Doeskins in variety, Worsted Cord, new article; Hunting Cord, Moleskins, Black and colored Cotton Velvets, Blankets, all prices; Domestic Sheets, Flannels and Serges; Corded, quilted and hair Petticoats, Children's Dresses, Floor and stair Carpeting, Crumb Cloths, Stair Damask, Rubber Coats, Boots, Shoes and Leggings, Stationery, Perfumery, Hair oils, Toilet Soaps, Chamois Skins, Petticoat Cord, Travelling Bags, Ladies' Furs, Linings, French Cambric Handkerchiefs, Hassocks, Silk Handkerchiefs, Fancy Neck Ties, Table Matts, Cotton and muslin Handkerchiefs, Bonnet Shapes, Cap Shapes and Crowns, Gents' Mufflers, Hearth Rugs, Sacks and Sacking.

GROCERIES:

Souchong and Congou Tea, Coffee, Homeopathic Chocolate, Crushed and moist Sugar, Baking Powder Table Salt, Ground and whole Rice, Split Peas, Mustard, Preserved Citron, cheap; Pudding Spices, Spices of all kinds, Glenfield and Poland Starch, Fig and button Blue, Washing Powder, Albert night lights, Soaps, Candles.

Also, a Large and General Assortment of Hardware, the whole having been selected by the Subscriber in person, and purchased direct from the manufactories, he can with confidence, recommend them to the public as good and cheap, at the establishment of

H. HASZARD,

Opposite the Catholic Chapel,
Great George Street,
Charlottetown, Nov. 14th, 1853.