HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

Saturday, June 11, 1853.

THE ATMOSPHERIC POST.

The Editor of the Islander in his last issue has, on this subject, a long, laboured, and would-be learned, theoretical article, which, from his self-congratulatory style, we imagine, he regards as a complete *blow-up* to the undertaking. His idea that the friction of the air, as applied to an exhausted tube, prevents its working, has been proved to be erroneous, as long ago as the year 1840, when an atmospheric railway—which is in principle identical with the atmospheric Post—was at work on a portion of the West London Railway. Soon after, it was put in operation on the Line between Kingston and Dalkey; on which, we believe, it is still used. It has also been tried on other lines; but, owing to the great expense of keeping the tube air-tight, it has been abandoned. This objection is obviated in the atmospheric Post, because it does not require a slit in the tube to allow of the Piston's being attached to the carriage. Some idea of the power of the atmosphere to propel a weight through an exhausted tube may be formed, when it is known, that, on the Kingston and Dalkey line, this power operating by means of a tube of 15 inches diameter, propels a heavy train of carriages at the rate of 12 or 15 miles an hour, on a rise of 71 feet in a distance of 1¾ miles.

Nathless "the blow-up", we expect to have the tube for the atmospheric post laid down and firmly fixed, by the time the Editor of the Islander has his first crop of YAMS ready for exportation.

The Hon. E. Palmer returned from the Supreme Court at St. Eleanors, last Evening.—We are requested by him to state that his Address to the Electors of Charlottetown and Royalty, soliciting a continuance of their support to him at the ensuing Election, will appear in our issue of Wednesday next.

The Steamer *Fairy Queen*, brought an English Mail on Thursday last. The News from Turkey is rather exciting.

Passengers,

In the steamer *Rose*, from Pictou on Thursday 9th inst.—Revds. J. R. Narraway and James Burns, James Campbell and Lady, Mr. Hayden, Mrs Bayfield and daughter, Deputy Commissary Lundy and Lady, Mrs. Reid, J. Oldram, Miss. Oldram, John Grant, John McLeod and Miss McLeod,—4 in the steerage.

In the steamer *Fairy Queen* from Shediac to Charlottetown, touching at Bedeque 8th inst.—Messrs. Alex. Wright, Robertson, William Mickle, J. A. M'Lellan, Wm. Lellan M'Lellan, Neil Morrison, Angus Dogherty, Joseph Williams, Alex Walker, Rev. Mr. Clay. From Bedeque, Messrs. Tanton, A. Mitchell, J. A. M'Donald; Miss Owen; Rev. Mr George.

In do. from Pictou, 9th inst.—Messrs. Fulton. Jas. Hamilton, Rutherford, Crooker, Wm. Putman, Thos. Fulton, Wm. Pollok, Allan M'Leod.

In Packet *William Nelson*, from Bay Verte to Charlottetown, 7th inst.—John Bent, Esq., Messrs. Fredk. Holl, Charles Holl, John Ogden; Missess Julia Beckwith, and Eliza Barnes.

Charlottetown Markets, June 8.

Beef, (small) lb.	4d a 7d	Lard,	8d
Do., by quarter,	4d a 6½d	Tallow,	9d a 10d
Pork,	d5 a 7d	Wool,	1s 3d a 1s 6d
Do., (small)	3d a 6d	Homespun, yd.	3s 6d a 5s
Mutton,	5d a 7d	Flour, per lb.	2d
Lamb, per qr.	2s 6d a 3s 62	Oatmeal, per lb.	1½d
Veal, per lb.,	2½d a 4d	Barley, bushel,	2s 9d 3s 3d
Ham, per lb.,	6d a 7d	Oats,	1s 9d a 2s
Codfish, per qtl.,	12s a 15s	Pearl Barley, per lb.	1½d
Turkeys,	4s a 5s	Potatoes,	1s a 9d 2s
Fowls,	1s a 1s-3d	Turnips,	10d a 1s
Ducks, each,	none	Carrots, per bush.	
Partridges,	none	Hay, per ton,	75s a 80s
Eggs, per dozen,	5d a 6d	Straw, per cwt.	1s a 1s 3d
Cheese,	3d a 7d	Clover Seed, per lb.	10d 1s
Butter, (fresh)	10d a 11d	Timothy Seed bush	14s 16s
Do., (by the tub)	11d a 1s	Brant, each	1s 10d 2s 3d

Port of Charlottetown.

ARRIVED.

June 8, Steamer Fairy Queen, Bedeque and Shediac.

9, Oregon, James, Souris.—Olive Branch, Bouchette, Georgetown; deals.—Wellington, M'Kay, St. John N. B.; goods.—Steamers Fairy Queen and Rose, Pictou.

11, Schr. Ceres, Hutchinson, Cascumpeque, for New York.—Amegent, M'Rae, Cape Traverse, do.—Dove, Robinson, Pictou; coal. — Wasp, Lang, West Point; lumber.

SAILED.

June 8, Schr. Fairy, Cahoon, Labrador.—Two Brothers, Bathurst; ballast.—Steamer Rose, Pictou.—Fairy Queen, do.

9, Mayflower, Gerrior, Cascumpeque; ballast.—Joseph, Nickerson, Labrador.—William Nelson, Bay Verte; passengers.—Brigt. Mary, Farley, London; pork, &c.

10, Steamer Fairy Queen, Pictou.—Brig Yarrow, Wilkie, Liverpool; timber and deals by A. H. Yates. Oregon, James, Orwell; goods.

Died,

At Murray Harbour, on the 26th May, Lydia, wife of James Nickerson, aged 60 years.

Important to British Ship Masters and Owners.

By a letter, written by Capt. Gillis, an experienced Ship Master, which we publish in to-day's issue, it appears that the working of a certain Treaty between the United States and Great Britain militates very strongly against the British Shipping Interests. There certainly seems to have been, either some undue over-reaching on the one side, or else very culpable negligence on the other, when a Treaty, containing such a clause, as that of which our Correspondent complains, was agreed to by "the two great contracting parties." All that we can do, is to caution Ship Masters and Owners, that they may be upon their guard, and take such precautions as may protect them, in some measure, from the serious inconvenience and loss to which the operation of the Treaty exposes them. The great temptation, offered to British Seamen, to desert their ships, in the Ports of the United States, is, we believe, in the higher wages given to merchant seamen in that country. For the present, it must, therefore, rest with our Ship Masters and Owners themselves, to devise some partial remedy for the evil. The Government of Great Britain alone can take efficient action for its complete removal; but the local Governments of the Colonies, it is to be hoped, will hasten to make such representations to the Home Government as may lead to a speedy rectification of the error into which our unwary diplomatists have, in this instance, as in many others, been betrayed by our ever wakeful brother, JONATHAN.

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TO THE EDITOR OF HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

Sir,—You and your brother Editors of the Island, and of the Colonial Press in general, will, I hope, by the publication of this letter and your own comments upon the facts set forth in it, afford me the means of calling the public attention throughout the Colonies, at least, if not in Great Britain, to the very serious injury which is, and has, for years, been sustained by British Ship Owners in their direct commerce with the United States, through the operation of a certain Clause of a certain Treaty between Great Britain and the United States now existing—of which, however, I cannot just now, give you the date or name—in consequence of which British Ship Masters when, in any Port of the United States, have no power to compel any of their Crew, who refuse to work, or who have deserted their Ships, to return to their duty.

I have had several years' experience of the impossibility of obtaining redress under such circumstances, in the United States; and I have suffered by it, to the amount of hundreds of pounds; but, until my last voyage to the United States, I was not aware that, instead of being provided against by any international Treaty, a Treaty between Great Britain and the United States, is now, and has, for years, been in force, which actually fosters and encourages the insubordination and desertion of our Seamen in the different Ports of the United States.

Being in Boston, U. S., in the month of September last, some of my crew deserted from my Ship, and as the most probable course by which to reclaim them, and compel their return to duty under their Articles, I applied for advice and assistance to the British Consul; but he, very much to my surprise, gave me to understand that he had no power to render me the service which I had hoped he could and would afford me.

Much disappointed in the issue of my application to the British Consul, I determined that I would consult a lawyer upon the subject. I accordingly enquired out a highly respectable legal practitioner; and, from him, I obtained the astounding information that, through the operation of a certain Clause of a certain Treaty existing between Great Britain and the United States, British seamen, on entering any Port of the United States, have it in their power to violate their Articles entered into in any part of the British dominions,—that they are, in fact, in no way binding or compulsory upon them in the United States; and that, although Ship Masters may have claims upon them, for advances, they can only sue them as debtors, much in the same way that debtors are sued in our Small Debts Courts in this Island; and that, even should they obtain judgments against such defaulters, as debtors, they would seldom derive any ultimate benefit from them,—more frequently, on the contrary, further loss and increased vexation.

By a similar Treaty between Denmark and the United States, a precisely similar hardship is imposed upon the Danish Shipping Interests; but, as the lawyers informed me, the Articles of Agreement entered into, at home, by the seamen of any other country, are fully as binding upon them in the United States, as at home.

For this information and opinion, I paid the lawyer a fee of five dollars. But, not satisfied, I applied to a second. His opinion, however, confirmed that of the first. Still doubtful—as well might be—as to the existence of any Treaty between the two countries, any clause of which could be capable of bearing such an interpretation as that put upon it by the two lawyers whom I had already consulted, I determined to take the opinion of a third. I did so, but his opinion was precisely that of his two brethren whom I had previously consulted; and so, with my purse lighter by the payment of fifteen dollars to the lawyers, but farther from the hopes of redress than ever, I returned to the British Consul, and made him acquainted with the very unsatisfactory result of my applications amongst the gentlemen of the long robe. He appeared in no way surprised at it; but, with rather more clearness and distinctness than he had before stated the fact, assured me that the direct moving cause to the frequent desertion of British seamen from their Ships in the Ports of the United States, was the operation of the very clause in a certain Treaty pointed out to me by the lawyers.

With what stomach I contrived to endure my disappointment and vextion, or how I, in the end, succeeded in supplying the deficiency occasioned by desertion in my complement of men, it boots not now to state. My present object is to call public attention, in this and the neighbouring Colonies, at least, to the existence of this Treaty, so very injurious, in the operation of one of its clauses at least, to the British Shipping Interests, in the sanguine hope that, when the cause of so great an evil is pointed out, and generally known, it will awaken such a spirit of indignation at the advantage which seems, most unaccountably, to have been taken by, or allowed to, the United States, as will lead, not only our Colonial Governments and Legislatures, but those of the Mother Country, to interfere effectually for the redress of the grievance.

I have, as a Ship Master, visited nearly every Port in South America, with which Great Britain carries on commercial intercourse; but, whether amongst Spaniards, or Portuguese, I have had always extended to me, for the support of my lawful authority over my crews, in cases of need, all the assistance, from the authorities of the place, which I could reasonably desire, or expect. It is only in Ports of the United States of America—amongst our brethren, our "*own people*", as I would wish to account them—that I have been denied that fair protection which the interests of commerce require to be extended to Ship Masters, all over the world.

In conclusion, however, I may just further observe that the Treaties to which I have alluded, injuriously as they operate to the Shipping Interests of Great Britain and Denmark, are yet pretty advantageous to the Consuls of those countries in the United States; for these gentlemen charge a dollar a head for all the seamen whom they are the means of procuring for any ship-master who is deserted by the whole or any part of his crew.

I am, Sir,
Your obedt. Servt.,
ANGUS GILLIS,
Ship Master and Owner.

Charlottetown, 7th June, 1853.

To the Independent Electors of the Second Electoral District of Queen's County.

GENTLEMEN,—

THE dissolution of the House of Assembly now affords me an opportunity of coming forward and honorably endeavouring to regain my position and the rights of which I have been unjustly deprived, in this my native land, by a majority in the House of Assembly, who obtained their ascendancy therein by means of false representations, cajolery, and deceit—their real aim and object—as time and events have proved—being, not the promotion of the common welfare and the protection and advancement of the general interests, but merely the aggrandizement of themselves and the furtherance of their own selfish and crooked policy.

Feeling assured within myself that I have ever been desirous to advance the prosperity of my country; and satisfied that I enjoy the confidence of the well-disposed and right-thinking part of the community—of which the most gratifying manifestation has lately been made to me, by thousands of my friends and fellow-countrymen, who have united in forwarding to me an expression of their disapprobation of my ejectment from the office of Queen's Printer, and of their approval of the manner in which, with due regard to public economy, and fidelity to the Government, I discharged the duties of that appointment for a long series of years—I venture to make you a tender of my services, as one of your Representatives in the Assembly, with a confidence in the result, for which, perhaps, in no other circumstances, could I have found a sufficient warrant.

The time has now arrived when you, in common with your brother electors throughont the Island, have a right to enquire, and, by your decisions, to say, as respects that majority, whether the changes which have been accomplished hy them, have not in the main, been much less for the public benefit, than for their own private advantage; and whether the present occupants of Public Offices have proved themselves as worthy of their several appointments, and as capable of discharging their official duties, as the long-tried and efficient Public Servants who were discarded, to make way for their advancement; and I, for one, am strongly inclined, from my knowledge of the general sentiments of a large section of the people, with respect to these questions, to look forward to such an immediate change in the personal constitution of the Assembly, as will place the governing power in the hands of men much more capable and deserving, than they upon whom the deceived people conferred it at the last General Election.

I have ever been forward, as opportunities have occurred, to exert myself with a view to the advancement of the best interests of my country; and, on occasions of trial and difficulty, I have not been afraid to devote myself to the cause of the people, in opposition to the arbitrary will of the man in power, regardless of all he might effect to my private injury: and, on more than one occasion, have I employed my Press and stood forward as the champion of the People's Rights, when threatened by an unconstitutional and tyrannical assumption of authority. On these facts, I need not now enlarge; for they are well known to, and, I hope, duly appreciated also by, many of you.

A long time—now 40 years—in public life, I am intimately acquainted, not only with the *open*, but, I think, I may venture to say, with the *secret* history also, of all the changes which have occurred, in this Island during that period; and this knowledge, coupled with the experience which I have acquired, in the discharge of various important public duties, is such as, I trust, has qualified me, in some degree, for the discharge of the onerous and important duties of a Legislative Representative of the People.

The short trial which we have had of the New System of Government, has, I think, been sufficient to convince the people that it already demands some Rectification at their hands. It is, in my opinion, a mistake—which, if persisted in, may, at one time or another, prove seriously detrimental to the public interests—to require any of the Public Officers, besides the Colonial Secretary and the Attorney General, to have seats in the Assembly. The Treasurer, and other Officers concerned in the Collection of the Revenue, ought, I think, to be held *ineligible* to seats in the Legislature.

To shew how lively an interest I have always taken in the progress of the Colony, it will be sufficient for me to state that scarcely a single Public Undertaking, at all likely to bear beneficially upon the general interests, has been set on foot, to which I have not lent a helping hand, either by means of my Press, my purse, my personal exertions, or by all these together: as, for instance, the first Agricultural Society, the first Steam Boat, the first Steam Mill, and the first Fulling and Cloth-dressing Mill; besides Public Wharfs, School Houses, Bridges and Churches; to all of which, for the promotion of the public well-being, convenience, comfort, or advantage in one way or other, I have freely lent my aid.

Practicable measures should be determined upon, by the Assembly, for the amelioration of the condition of the Tenantry. To that end, a measure should be brought forward and matured for the securing of just and equitable compensation for their improvements, to worthy and industrious men, who may, through misfortune, be liable to Ejectment from their Farms; as such a measure would not only afford a just protection to the Rights of Labour, but prove a powerful stimulus to industry and perseverance, on the part of the poorer classes of our Agriculturists.

If returned to the Assembly, I will be prepared to give my assistance to promote the success of any honest and well-digested scheme, which may be brought forward for the conversion of the Leasehold into Freehold Tenure.

A more equitable and efficient Road System is a desideratum; and I would approve of a repeal of the present Statute Labour Act, and the providing for the Road Service, by causing those most interested in it, and benefited by it, to bear the greater part of the burthen.

I am persuaded that the establishment of Rural Municipalities would greatly promote the general improvement of the Colony, and confer many material benefits upon the people. It would not only relieve the Assembly from the discharge of many duties, of which they cannot, as experience has proved, always acquit themselves to the satisfaction of those who are immediately concerned, and shorten the duration of the Sessions; but enable the people to take upon themselves the entire management of their local affairs. A Bill for the erection of such Municipalities, duly guarded in all its provisions, would, therefore, have my support.

I am fully aware of the great advantages which would result to the Colony from Reciprocal Free Trade with the United States, upon the broadest basis; and I would cordially and earnestly unite with those in the House who should honestly seek its establishment.

The Free School Act, I am afraid, will not operate so much for the general advantage as it was, at first, expected it would. Duly impressed with the value of Education, I would, therefore, be forward to lend my aid for such an improvement in that Act, as would render it more efficient and acceptable to the great body of the people.

To other measures of public moment, I would also advert, were it not that my doing so would too much extend an Address of this kind. I have, however, I trust, said enough to indicate, clearly and beyond question, the general character and tendency of my political sentiments, and the line of action which I may be expected to pursue, if you confer upon me the honor of representing you in the Assembly. But, if I have omitted to state my opinions with respect to any public question, concerning which, as a candidate for your elective suffrages, I ought to have spoken, I shall be happy to remedy the omission when I meet you at the Sheriff's Court, on the nomination day.

I will now merely add, that I come forward a free and independent Candidate for your suffrages: that I am bound down by no ties or obligations of party; but, at the same time, most willing and anxious to act in concert with those, whoever they may be, whom I shall have the best reasons to think are most zealously, ably, and patriotically seeking to promote the general well-being of the people and the advancement of the Colony.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen,
Your Obedient Servant,
JAMES D. HASZARD.

Recreation Grove, June 8th, 1853.

CASH FOR WOOL.

THE highest price will be given for good WOOL, in any quantity if brought soon.
JAMES N. HARRIS.

June 10th, 1853. 2wn41

THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

THE Members of the Order of the Sons of Temperance, and all other Persons in this community *favorable to the enactment of a Law to prohibit the Liquor Traffic*, are particularly requested to meet at the Temperance Hall on Monday evening next, at 8 o'clock precisely.

Charlottetown, June 9, 1853.

AUCTION.

TO CLOSE CONSIGNMENTS.

Extensive and Unreserved Sale of American Goods.

BY JAMES MORRIS.

TO be sold at *AUCTION*, on THURSDAY, the 30th inst., at 12 o'clock, at the Out-Store, in the rear of the premises now occupied by CHARLES DEMPSEY, Esq., and nearly opposite Apothecaries' Hall, the following GOODS, consisting of:—

2 hhds. good Molasses, 5 do. bright Sugar,
10 barrels Sugar, 32 Chests Tea, 7 half do.
12 boxes Tobacco, 9 barrels Pilot Bread,
19 Casks Vinegar, 20 barrels Tar,
15 barrels Pitch, 18 doz. Buckets,
15 nests Tubs, 6 boxes Sperm Candles,
22 boxes Candles, 4 do superior quality,
40 do. Chocolate, 3 do. Broma,
6 do. Cocoa, 3 barrels Clover Seed,
13 first rate Cheeses.

☞ The whole of the above being to close Consignments, will be sold without Reserve, consequently *Great Bargains* may be expected. Terms Liberal, and made known at Sale.

June 8, 1853.

COMMISSARIAT.

TREASURY BILLS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at the Commissariat at noon, on Friday the 17th instant of British Coins, or Mexican Dollars, to the extent of £500 Sterling, in sums of One Hundred Pounds each, in exchange for Bills on the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, at Thirty Days' sight.

The Tenders of British Coins to state the premium per cent; and those of Dollars, the number of Shillings and Pence, Sterling, per Dollar, to be given in Exchange for the Bills.

JAMES B. LUNDY D. A. C. G.
Commissariat, P. E. Island, 10th June, 1853.

Canvass, cheap for Cash.

NO. 1 to 8 LEITH BOILED CANVASS.
JAMES PURDIE.

June 18th, 1853. 3wn41

To the Electors of Charlottetown and Royalty.

AS A GENERAL ELECTION for Members to serve in Colonial Parliament will shortly take place, I am again induced to offer myself as a Candidate for the Representation of this my native Town. I have to rest my claims for a renewal of your suffrages on a review of my conduct in the House of Assembly, as your Representative, for the past fourteen years; and if it has, proved to be such as to warrant a continuance of yonr confidence, you may rest assured that I shall pursue the same line of Policy and Principles as heretofore.

This, I think I may be permitted to say, with your accordance, that during the period I have had the honor of representing you in the Assembly, I never gave my support to *visionary* measures for the purpose of obtaining ephemeral or undue popularity, nor voted against the interests of my Constituents for the *consideration* of *Office* or *Emolument*.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen,
With much respect,
Your Obliged and Obdt. Servt.,
FRANCIS LONGWORTH.

Charlottetown, June 10, 1853.

HASZARD'S GAZETTE

BEING now published Twice a Week is a head of all Competitors in giving the Latest News at home and abroad. It is the only Semi-weekly paper published on the Island, and is despatched TWICE A WEEK to most parts of the Country.

☞ Terms 15s per year, discount for Cash in in advance.

Haszard's Gazette is also the BEST MEDIUM FOR ADVERTISEMENTS having a circulation of TWO HUNERED over any other Island paper. The proprietor having a New Power Printing Press can execute all orders at a short notice and particularly for large editions. In order to bring Haszard's Gazette within the means of all, the Proprietor purposes also to have an issue ONCE A WEEK at 10s per annum or 9s paid in advance. This issue will contain very nearly as much reading matter as any of the Isladu Newspapers and more than some of them.

COW LOST.

SINCE Monday morning last, a white Pole Cow, with some dark spots on the shoulders, and a peculiar dark spot on her jaw. Any person bringing her to this Office, or giving information where she may be found, will be rewarded for their trouble.

GAS WORKS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Subscriber until *Saturday the 18th inst.*, for the Framing, Rough-boarding and Shingling of all the Wooden Buildings for the Gas Works, with Doors and Windows, &c. for the same, agreeably to the Plans and Specifications of the same. Also, the construction of a Wooden Tank, 46 feet diameter and fourteen feet deep. All further particulars to be known on application to

N. B.—A second (as well as all arrears due on the first) Instalment, of Twenty-five per cent on each Share taken in the *Charlottetown Gas Light Company* is requested to be paid on or before Saturday the 18th inst.

JOHN GAINSFORD, Superintendant.

7th June, 1853. n404i

To the Tenantry on that part of Lot or Township No. 18, the Property of the Undersigned.

TAKE NOTICE' that we have this day revoked and made void a certain Deed Poll, or Power of Attorney, made and given by us to JAMES YEO, Esq., of Port Hill, bearing date the Fifth day of February, One thousand Eight hundred and Fifty two, and that we have resumed the management of the said Property ourselves. All sums of money, therefore, due to us for Rent, or arrears of Rent, by you, are hereby required to be paid to us without delay. Dated at Charlottetown, this Second day of June, 1853.

ELLEN STEWART,
MARY STEWART,
MARGARET STEWART.

SPRING GOODS.

Per *Lucy Alice*, from Boston, a choice

SUPPLY of Gentlemen's summer HATS, including Leghorn, Tuskan, Florance, Palm, Kossuth, &c.; Light BOOTS, Fancy Donnings; Boy's BOOTS and BROGANS in great variety; a good assortment of Light CLOTHES, cotton, woolen and mixtures; Drillings, Jeans and Nankeens for boy's and men's summer wear; Palm-Leaf Fans. A variety of GLASSWARE, including Fluid Lamps, Tumblers, Fruit and Preserve Dishes, Plates, Sugar Bowls, Cream Jugs, Castors, heavy Salts, Lanterns, &c., Fresh Oranges' drums and baskets Figs; Picnic, Soda, Sugar, and Butter Crackers, Ground Coffee, Vinegar, Burning Fluid, fine smoking Tobacco, Sole Leather, superior Axes, Shovels, Spades, Hoes, Rakes, Scythe Sneaths, manure and hay Forks, Looking Glasses, wood and cane seat Chairs, One Bale seamless BAGS.

The above GOODS are suitable for the season, and marked at a low figure for ready cash.

GEORGE BEER, Jun.

Charlottetown, May 19, 1853.

N. B. Daily expected, a Large SUPPLY of BRITISH GOODS.

NEW SHOP! NEW GOODS!!

THE Subscriber has just received from Liverpool, G. B., an assortment of

DRY AND FANCY GOODS,
GROCERIES AND CROCKERYWARE,

which he will sell at a low figure for Prompt Payment.

ARTEMAS G. SIMS.

North Side Queen Square, Smardon's New Buildings, June 4.

BUILDING LOTS TO LET.

A NUMBER of *BUILDING LOTS* in Charlottetown, are ready to be let for a term of years, with the right of Purchase within the Term. For particulars enquire of

H. W. LOBBAN, Auctioneer.

June 2d, 1853.

GREAT ATTRACTION.

MR. G. MOIR having been requested to visit this Town, respectfully announces his arrival. The manufactures of the firm with which he is connected have been pronounced by the Musical talent of Halifax. N. S., to be superior to any imported, and has been favorably noticed by the Press. His present assortment consists of *PIANOS AND MELODEONS*.

The PIANOS are of Moir's Patent, Grand Square. The MELODEONS are of the latest construction—Patent Reed—splendid instruments,—calculated for a Parlour, and sufficiently powerful for any Church.

Also, a choice assortment of MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Orders will be received for any article in the line, and a warranty given for the full performance of the contract.

REQUIREMENTS:—Any instrument requiring repairing or tuning, will be attended to with accuracy and despatch.

☞ As Mr Moir's stay, of necessity, will be limited, he requests parties who may require his services to apply at once, and if satisfaction is not given, he will warrant the money to be returned. The character of the house justifies the assertion.

Mr. MOIR can be seen and consulted at the Temperance Hall, from 3 to 5 p. m. every day, except Sundays,—and all orders intended for him can be left at the Victoria Hotel.

Mr. Moir's stock of new Pianos and Melodeons having just arrived, can be seen at the Temperance Hall.

G. MOIR, of the firm of H. & G. Moir, Halifax.

June 6, 1853.

A MAP OF P. E. ISLAND,

COLOURED so as to shew the Electoral Districts. For sale at GEO. T. HASZARD's Book Store.

Mail Steamer "Fairy Queen."

W. R. BULYEA, Commander,

WILL leave (till further notice) for Bedeque and Shediac every Monday evening, at 9 o'clock; will leave Bedeque at 7 o'clock, Tuesday morning, for Shediac; returning, will leave Shediac at 2 p. m., same day, Tuesday, and Bedeque at 8 o'clock, in the evening for Charlottetown.

Will leave Pictou, every Wednesday and Friday morning, at 6 o'clock, till further notice. For Freight or Passage, apply to the Hon W. W. LORD, Charlottetown, JAMES C. POPE, Esq., Bedeque, or to the Master on board.

Fares low to Shediac, and as usual to Pictou.

Charlottetown, May 30, 1853.

ELECTION LAW.

THE "Act for regulating the Election of Members to serve in the General Assembly of this Island" may be had at GEO. T. HASZARD's Book Store. Price 2s. 3d. each.

FOR SALE.

THAT valuable plot of GROUND at the head of Prince Street, formerly the site of the Baptist Chapel, fronting 100 feet on Euston Street, and 104 on Upper Prince Street. It is one of the most desirable situations in the suburbs for a gentleman's residence, or is capable of being divided into three good building Lots. For Terms, &c. apply to

W. H. POPE.

June 8.

HATS AND CAPS.

PER *Isabella*, from Boston, and *Sir Alexander*, from Liverpool, the Subscriber has received his Spring Stock of the above, at his usual low prices.

DANIEL DAVIES.

Charlottetown, June 6th, 1853. 6w Isl

MORE NEW BOOKS

HAVE been received at GEORGE T. HASZARD's Book Store, among which are:—

American Kitchen Gardener, 1s. 6d.
Every Lady her own Flower Gardener, 1s. 6d.
Domestic Fowl, and Ornamental Poultry. 1s. 6d.
The Pests of the Farm, 1s. 6d.
The Hog: its Origin and Varieties, 1s 6d
Elements of Agriculture, 1s 6d
An Essay on Manures, 1s 6d
Chemistry Made Easy for the use of Farmers, 1s 6d
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