efforts for the suppression of smuggling than they are at present. At present the Law recognises and indeed legalises the Traffic; but it was, he conceived, the duty of the Legislature, to make the traffic disreputable; and the moment they did so, one of the greatest difficulties in the way of a prohibitory enactment would be removed, and the law could and would be successfully carried out. With these views, he would support any reasonable measure, having these objects in view. At the same time, he admitted that he did not think the proposed law was generally popular throughout the country. But if the House did not make a stand, at sometime, against the Traffic, it never would be suppressed; and it was better, he thought, that some hon. members should, if need be, sacrifice their seats in that House, to secure the welfare and prosperity of the whole community, than that a matter of such vital importance should be any longer defined. Were he (Mr. Clark) cast out of the Assembly for sanctioning the enactment of such a Law, he would be content to put up with it, satisfied that in supporting it he had done his duty.

The Hon. Colonial Secretary said there could be no diversity of opinion as to the evil of intemperance. But he was afraid that the time for such an enactment was not yet come as he did not think the public mind was prepared for it. Finding, however, that it was the wish of a large majority of his constituents that the experiment should be tried, it was his duty to comply with their wishes with respect to this matter. He was, however, of opinion that a larger time should be given to parties embarked in the business than was conteplated by the Resolution before them, to prepare for the proposed change—say two years. He thought also that these parties should be compensated for any losses they might sustain in consequence of the destruction by the Legislature of what had hitherto been considered a legitimate and proper business. Time should also be given to devise the necessary ways and means of meeting the deficiency that would necessarily be occasioned in the Revenue by the suppression of this Traffic. He thought too, that immense quantities of spirits would, in all probability, be illicitly introduced into this Colony, and that parties would have to pay higher for them than now, as he much feared that legal enactment would not have the desired effect of arresting acquired tastes and appetites, and many would be found to indulge in the use of spirits at any cost and by every means. Still, he would go with the measure, if its operation were postponed until the year 1856.

Tuesday May 2.

The Savings Bank Bill (from the Council) was read a second time.

A Petition of Peter Indian and Alick Mitchell, on behalf of the Micmac Tribe of Indians on this Island, praying relief, was presented to the House by the Hon. Colonial Secretary. Referred to the Committee of Supply.

PRISONERS.

The Hon. Mr. Conroy introduced a Bill to authorise the removal of Prisoners sentenced to Imprisonment with Hard Labour from either Prince or King's County, for the purpose of having such Hard Labour performed in Queen's County. Read the first and second time,—committed—reported agreed to without amendment—to be engrossed.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES (Amendment) Bill.

The Hon. Colonial Secretary introduced a Bill to amend the Act relating to Weights and Measures. Read the first time.

ANTI-LIQUOR BILL.

The Bill to prohibit the Traffic in Intoxicating Liquors as a Beverage was read a third time and passed, on the following division:

For the passing of the Bill:—Hons. Attorney General, Colonial Secretary, Messrs. Haviland, McAulay, Messrs. H. Haviland, Macgowan, Goff, McLeod, Beer, Davies, Clark—11.

Against it:—Hons. Messrs. Warburton, Conroy, Whelan, Messrs. Mooney, Fraser—5.

A good deal of routine business was transacted through the day, of which no note is taken.

Wednesday, May 3.

The Hon. Colonial Secretary delivered the following Message from His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor:

A. Bannerman, Lieut. Governor.

In reply to the Assembly's address of the 2d inst., in reference to an item of £21, charged in the Sheriff of Princetown's Accounts for 42 Candidates' Clerks, and which accounts are stated to have been audited by Messrs. Rice and Warburton, and said item of £21, reported to be correct, and consequently paid to the Sheriff. The Lieut. Governor further observes in the Address the following paragraph, which appears to him to require explanation from the two gentlemen who seem to be implicated in the transaction: "that in order to put a stop to such mal-practices in future, and to check the growing evil of making charges not authorised by law, as well as to remedy the delinquency complained of, an Address be presented, &c. &c., so that the above sum of £21 be returned to the Treasury."

Before complying with the Assembly's request, the Lieut Governor considers it necessary to require an explanation from the present Treasurer, the Hon. Stephen Rice, and the late Colonial Secretary, the Hon. James Warburton, and he will forthwith issue instructions accordingly.

The Lieutenant Governor embraces this opportunity of noticeing another statement which appears in the same Report of the Committee, which narrates the proceedings relative to the Sheriff of Prince County's Accounts. It seems by the report, that John Williams, late Commissioner of Public Roads, drew from the Government £655 4s. 10½d., and that in the expenditure of £447 of the amount drawn, no vouchers have accompanied the said J. William's Accounts, he having refused to furnish them, and the Committee "consider such conduct on the part of a public officer a gross dereliction of duty, and such as to render him unfit to hold any office under Government." If this case be correctly reported, and such an opinion is held by the Committee on the conduct of a public officer, the Lieut. Governor may consider it necessary to proceed further in this matter, than the Assembly seem inclined to go; but, in the first place, he will require explanation from the party accused, and with that view, as in the former case, he will immediately issue instructions accordingly.

Government House, May 2, 1854.

Immediately after the reading of the above Message, the following Letter from Mr. John Williams, late Commissioner of Roads for Charlottetown Common and Royalty, was, on motion of Mr. Fraser, ordered to be printed as an Appendix to the Journal:

Charlottetown, April 1, 1854.

Sir;

In answer to your Note of this day's date, as Chairman of the Committee appointed to examine and report on Public Accounts, in which you request me "forthwith to lay before the Committee the Vouchers attending the expenditure of the Public Money on the 12th Road District of Queen's County, including Charlottetown Common and Royalty," I beg respectfully to refer you to a full and complete Return of my Receipts and Disbursements for Summer Roads, furnished by me to the Hon. James Warburton, late Correspondent—which Return was laid before the Governor in Council, and by them submitted to the Public Auditors, who, after having examined and compared it with the Vouchers, certified to its correctness, since which I have paid no attention to the Vouchers.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient humble servant,
JOHN WILLIAMS.

Allan Fraser, Esq.,
Chairman of the Committee of Public Accounts.

BILLS.

The following Bills were severally read a third time, passed, and sent to the Council, viz:

The Bill to encourage Steam Communication between Charlottetown and certain parts of the Hillsborough and Elliot Rivers;

The Bill to alter the Third and Fifth Polling Divisions in the Second Elctoral District of Queen's County; and

The Bill relating to Prisoners under sentence of Imprisonment with Hard Labour in Prince and King's Counties.

The following Bills were severally read a second time, committed, and reported agreed to—to be engrossed, viz:

The Bill to amend the Law relating to Weights and Measures, and

The Appropriation Bill.

SAVINGS BANK.

The engrossed Bill from the Council to establish a Savings Bank in this Island, was committed to a Committee of the whole House—Mr. Macgowan in the Chair. After some time spent therin, the Committee rose, and the Chairman reported the following Resolution, which was agreed to by the House:—

Resolved, That the Bill intituled "An Act to establish a Saving's Bank," &c., does not appear to this Committee to objectionable in principle further than as it would impose on the Treasurer of this Island the duty of managing a Saving's Bank without any additional remuneration to that Officer, and that it would be desirable to establish such an Institution in this Colony: Therefore Resolved, That it is expedient to defer the further consideration thereof until the next Session of the Legislature, with the view of their remedying the objection which the House of Assembly entertain to it in its present form.

CHARLOTTETOWN (incorporation) BILL.

The Order of the Day for the Second reading of this Bill was discharged, and the further consideration thereof deferred until next Session.

After some further routino business the House adjourned.

Thursday, May 4.

BILLS.

The following Bills were severally read a third time and passed, viz:

The Bill to amend the Law relating to Weights and Measures;

The Bill (from Council) to enable the Minister, Church Wardens and Vestry of the Episcopal Church at St. Eleanor's to Exchange Lands held by them for other Lands;

The Bill for appropriating certain Moneys therein mentioned for the service of the year 1854; and

The Bill (from Council) to Incorporate the Masonic Hall Company.

ADDRESS.

The usual Address of Thanks to the Lieut. Governor, for his various Communications and Messages was, on motion of Mr. H. Haviland, agreed to by the House. Committee to deliver Messrs. H. Haviland, Macgowan and Clark.

MESSAGES.

Messages were received from the Council sygnifying their Honor's assent to the following Bills, without any amendment, viz:

The Free Education (amendment) Bill;
" Hard Labor (King's and Prince Counties) Bill; and
" Polling Divisions (Queen's County) Bill.

PRIVATE BILLS.

The following Resolution was, on motion of Mr. H. Haviland, unanimously adopted;

Resolved, That no Private Bill, to be passed hereafter, shall be published in the Statute Book at the public expense.

Friday, May 5.

BILLS.

A Message was received from the Council with the following Bills, agreed to, viz:

The Steam Communication Bill; and
" Weights and Measures (amendment) Bill.

STATUTE LABOR (amendment) BILL.

Mr. Fraser introduced a Bill to repeal that part of the Statute Labor Act which requires Road Commissioners to Let the cutting down, levelling and repairing of the Pitches or Cradlehills within their Districts—the operation of which has been found to entail considerable expense without affording any corresponding benefits to the public.

THE BALLOT.

The Order of the Day, for the House in Committee on the Resolution submitted by the Hon. Mr. Warburton, on the 6th April last, being read, as follows:

"Resolved.—That it is expedient to alter and amend the Election Law, so as to establish, in lieu of the present system of Voting, the Vote by Ballot;"

And a motion being made, that the House do go into the Order of the Day:

Mr. Montgomery moved, in amendment, that all after the word "Resolved," be struck out, and the following substituted:—"That it is inexpedient, at this late period of the Session, and during the absence of so many members, to entertain a question of so much importance as that of Vote by Ballot."

The House divided on the motion of amendment:

Yeas—Hons. Mr. Montgomery, Attorney General, Colonial Secretary, Messrs. Haviland, Conroy, Maceachen, Macaulay, Messrs. H. Haviland, Yeo, McGowan, Beer, McLeod, Fraser—13. *Nays*: Hons. Messrs. Whelan, Lord, Warburton; Messrs. Mooney, McGill—5.

So it was carried in the affirmative.

WARREN FARM.

Mr. Mooney read in his place a petition of Daniel Kehoe, of York River, setting forth claims to the ownership of the Fort on Warren Farm, and praying justice to be awarded to him in the premises.

And a motion being made, that the said Pe- be received and read, the motion was negatived —the remedy being elsewhere.

J. B. Cooper, Reporter.

ATTACK UPON ENGLISH VESSELS ON THE DANUBE.

Letters from Constantinople fully confirm the previous reports of four English vessels having been fired upon by the Rusian batteries on the Danube. The Bedlington first reported, received no less than seventeen shots, and sank in eight minutes; the Crescent received seven, and the Annie three shots. The two latter were boarded and the crews taken prisoners, but were, on the following day, released. The master and crew of the Annie then took possession of their vessel, and arrived safely at Constantinople. The Crescent, however, was so severely disabled that it was found impossible to bring her into port, and she was afterwards seen stranded within three miles of the batteries.

Her Majesty's steamer Cyclops, which arrived at Malta on the 6th from the Black Sea, brings the intelligence that the Russians have crossed the Danube at Galatz with 30,000 men, without opposition. The Cyclops also brings news that the Turks expressly left a free passage to Hirsova, and, having surrounded them, after a hard fight, one half of the Russians were cut to pieces, and the remainder took to flight and retreated across the Danube.

The splendid steamship Arabia, Com. Judikins arrived Halifax on the 25th April, after a fine run of 9 1-2 days from Liverpool. The dates brought by this arrival reach to the 15th instant.

The Duke of Cambridge, Lord Raglan, and suite had arrived at Paris, where a grand eview of 25,000 men was given in their honor by the Emperor. Their reception was of the most cordial and friendly nature.

All Greeks who would not place themselves under the protection of the Porte had been ordered to leave Constantinople before the 15th of April.

The Russians were beaten in another encounter art Siminitza, losing 4,000 men.

HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

Saturday, May 6, 1854.

PRESENTATION OF THE PETITION FOR A DISSOLUTION OE THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

This event, so important in the eyes and imagination of those immediately concerned, took place on Wednesday last. Of the impressive manner in which the affair was conducted, and of the "pride, pomp and circumstance," which attended it, we leave to abler pens. Our business is with the petition itself, and more especially with His Excellency's answer thereto.

The Petition (which we gave verbatim in a former number) is said to have been signed by 8,074 Electors; and, as the magnitude of the number carried suspicion on the face of it, there is accordingly a correspondent degree of pains taken by those calling themselves the Executive Committee, to impress upon the mind of His Excellency, that all this long bead roll of signatures are *bona fide* those of the persons whose names they purport to be. Unfortunately, there appears to be a feeling among a certain class of people that in war, love and politics every *ruse*, every strategem is allowable; that deception, lies and trickery in such cases, are but additional proofs of talent and cleverness, and are not to be measured by the same scale of morality which we apply to the common and ordinary business transactions of life. That, in short, in politics everything which may tend to promote the designs of your own party, is praiseworthy and justifiable, though, under any other circumstances, it would be dishonest, sneaking, pitiful and mean. The framers of Election Laws, have been fully aware of all this, and have endeavoured to guard against fraud, by every means that the wit and ingenuity of man, aided by the knowledge of centuries, could devise. That they have laboured to a certain degree in vain, the experience of Great Britain and all her Colonies together, with that of the United States of America—even will recourse to the ballot-box—continues to attest. If it is difficult to guard against bribery, corruption, false swearing, want of qualification, and voting twico and thrice at the same Election, where the most stringent checks are made available to prevent such occurrences, what shall we say of the methods that are, and may be used to obtain signatures to petitions in a country where, alas! the majority are unable to write their own names, and a great proportion are ignorant of the language in which the petitions are couched, and for the truth of the assertions contained in them can only rely on the veracity of the person presenting them. Before what tribunal can the qualifications of the subscribers as electors be tested? Who is to certify that the subject matter of these petitions was duly explained to those whose names are appended thereto? Nay, more, who will dare to attest that misrepresentations the most gross were not made use of to induce the unwilling to lend the sanction of their names to the party purposes and machinations of a mere handful of discontented, because discarded office holders? His Excellency, however, in his answer, judiciously intimates that the mere circumstance of the number of signatures accompanying a petition, would weigh but little with him in comparison of the more important question of the legality or propriety of granting the prayer of it. And he well remarks, that it is such as to require his gravest consideration. It is, in the first place, one of a most unusual nature, inasmuch as it seeks from his Excellency his acquiescence in a principle which, if acceded to, would be in practice entirely subversive of that system of Responsible Government which the petitioners declare that it is their wish should be preserved in its purity. The end and aim of introducing the new system of Government in the Colonies was, as his Excellency states, to enable the popular branch of the Legislature to select, as the constitutional advisers of the Crown, those in whom it has confidence, and who are to originate those measures which they consider will be beneficial to the Colony,—and who, so long as they possess the confidence of the body from which they originated, have *a right to the confidence of the Administrator of the Government*, and their interposition in all cases—very rare, almost impossible contingencies alone excepted—will be a protection from the displeasure of his Sovereign or the Imperial Parliament, who will justly hold the responsibility transferred from his shoulders to those of his constitutional advisers. Self, or Responsible Government, *ex vi termini*, imports that so long as the Administrator of the Government acts in conformity with the advice of his Council, he, like his Sovereign, cannot do wrong, for—and herein we differ from his Excellency—the members of that body are as liable to impeachment as the members of the Cabinet in England. Their being merely *colonial* Ministers of the Crown would not, we take it, exempt them from any liabilities to which those of the empire were subjected. Colonial Judges have frequently been impeached. The case of Warren Hastings proves that no station, however elevated, will exempt those entrusted with power from liability to punishment, if deserved. His Excellency having been thus surrounded with a body of constitutional and responsible advisers, without whose advice or sanction he cannot constitutionally act, it is difficult to conceive how he can listen to the advice of a body who are irresponsible, abnormal and unconstitutional, and who have placed themselves in an antagonistic position to those who are the reverse. Will not a compliance with the prayer of a petition like the one in question be setting a precedent that will tend to destroy all confidence between the Representative of the Crown and the People, who can be only known to him through their representatives? Will it not be an admission that there is a power of advising superior to that appointed by the Constitution, and give to the Administrator of the Government the option of acting according to the suggestions of either?—and if so, what is this but the creation of *imperium in imperio?* What is this, but admitting that a part of the people is superior to the whole?—that an assumed majority of the people, testified by mere signatures, shall be of more avail than the declaration of the majority of the people in Parliament assembled? His Excellency has given a very proper response to those parts of the petition that treat of the discussions as to whether some part of the representatives have failed to redeem their pledges made at the canvass or on the hustings, and we shall therefore say nothing more on that subject. His Excellency's address concludes with the following paragraph:—

"The latter part of the petition is of great import-"ance; it prays that I shall '*dissolve the present* "*House of Assembly*,' and thus cause the gracious "intentions of Her Majesty, with respect to the ex-"tension of the suffrage, to come into speedy effect. "Without saying anything further at present, I shall, "without delay, submit the important prayer of this "petition to the serious consideration of the Executive "Council."

In this, His Excellency has acted, and will, we doubt not, continue to act constitutionally, and consider himself bound to abide by the decision of that body which, whatever it may be, will be a protection to him against censure, come from which quarter it may. There are many reasons why the House of Assembly should not be dissolved at present. The late Administration—the first under the system of Responsible, or Self Government—sat their appointed time, during which, the question, whether Departmental Government—which is merely subsidiary to Responsible, or Self Government—was, under all the circumstances, applicable to the situation of Prince Edward Island, was fully and fairly discussed. An appeal was made to the same constituency that had elected the previous House; and it has been decided by an overwhelming majority that the system of Departmental Government is inapplicable to the circumstances of the Island. And of this no one is better aware than his Excellency; for though it is a rule, and an indispensable one, of the system, that those officers who are heads of Departments should be at one and the same time members of the Executive Council and members of the Assembly; yet, from the very first, the rule was infringed in the cases of the Attorney General and the Keeper of Plans and Registrar of Deeds.

The first of these offices indispensibly requisite in the popular branch of the Assembly, was held by a member of the Legislative Council, which, had the Solicitor General been in the Lower House, might have been been tolerated, but this last officer was a member of neither House, another gross violation of the system, and when the latter Gentleman succeeded to the Attorney Generalship on the resignation of Mr. Young, and attempted to procure his return as a member of the Assembly, he was defeated, but still, in defiance of the principles of Departmental Government, continued in his office; and which was worse and more unpardonable, elevated (if it may be so called) to a Seat in the Legislative Council, thus, clearly proving it was impossible to carry out to their full extent, the requisites of the system that they now complain is for the first time, attempted to be infringed. These are facts, concerning which, there is no dispute, when it is remembered also, that in consequence of the size and population of the Island, its Parliamentary Representatives, bear no comparison numerically with those of either of the other Colonies, while the number of Departmental Officers that are or ought to be required are the same, the absurdity of insisting upon the same rule, as applicable to both, becomes more manifest.

In the late House of Assembly, there were six members holding offices, Pope, Warburton, Fraser, Whelan, Clark and Jardine, and if the Attorney General, Solicitor General, and Keeper of Plans and Registrar, had been added, there would have been nine, upwards of one-third of the whole House. Striking out Clark and Jardine, as not being strictly heads of Departments—though why they were not as much so as Fraser, we can't well see—there would be still seven out of twenty-four—upwards of a fourth, and subtracting the Speaker, nearly a third of Salaried Officers. What can be said of the independence of such a body? Would it be tolerated in either of the other Colonies? What would be said of it in the Mother Country? We trust His Excellency will always remember, that it is the same Constituency that returned the first House under Responsible Government, that has returned the present, and that it is but fair that there should be a trial of Responsible without Departmental Government, as contemplated by the present Administration, or rather to speak more correctly, that it is better that Departmental Government be dispensed with altogether, than its rules openly violated. That there is no Law defining what are Responsible Offices, and who are Heads of Departments, or requiring that the latter should be members of either the Executive Council or Members of the Assembly, is an unquestionable fact; and though it might be desirable to fix it with certainty, that those who are accountable to the people, should not be their governors, and be accountable only to themselves; still, the want of the latter or negative Law will not compensate for the want of the positive. When His Excellency shall have discussed all these matters with his Executive Council, at his and their leisure, after the Session shall be over, and their minds have recovered their elasticity, by being for a little while, unbent, we doubt not, he will see the matter in its proper lights and under all its bearings, and will give the assuranee to those, among whom it is confidentially said, he is about to reside, that no fancied advantages that may be anticipated will ever induce him to depart from the strict line of the Constitution, and above all, that no clamor, however loud, or emanating from numbers, however imposing, would prevail with him to establish a precedent of which the results may be in any way doubtful.

We give with much pleasure the following note of the amount of Produce exported from the port of Charlottetown by one individual, Mr. Robert Bell, in the autumn of 1853 and the spring of 1854:—

Pork, 386 bbls., 200lbs each, at £5,	£1830	0	0
Lard, 2 tons, at £3 14s 8d per cwt.,	149	6	8
Butter, 9 tons, at 9d. per lb,	756	0	0
Pelts (Sheep), 7080, at 5s each,	1770	0	0
Wool, 1000lbs, at 1s,	50	0	0
Oats, 14,000 bushels, at 2s 6d,	1750	0	0
Oatmeal, 12 tons, at £16 6s 8d,	196	0	0
Scrap Iron, 15 tons, at 4s 6d per cwt.,	67	10	0
Lead (old), 1½ tons, at 14s per cwt.,	21	0	0
P. E. I. Currency,	£6589	16	8

We understand that the Legislative Council have ordered the Bill for the prohibition of the Liquor traffic to be printed and to lie over until next Session.

The Bill for the establishment of a Police force has been thrown out by the Council.

Married,

At Charlottetown, on the 4th inst., by the Rev. J. R. Narraway, Mr. John Young, Blockmaker, to Miss Maria Willock.

At Launching Place, on Sunday the 23d April, by the Rev. F. J. McDonald, P. P., M., Mr. Hugh McDonald, of Georgetown Royalty, to Catherine, daughter of Mr. Archibald Campbell, of Rollo Bay.

Died,

At New London, on the 23d of April, Mr. William Mark, in the 84th year of his age. The deceased has resided for many years in New London, and was universally respected and beloved by his neighbours and acquaintances for his amiable and charitable disposition.

At Charlottetown, on Tuesday, the 2d instant Jemima, infant daughter of Mr. James Stanley, aged 11 months.

Ship News.

ARRIVED.

May 4—Schrs. Lady Smith, Petrel, and Shannon, from Arichat.

6—Mary Ellen, Forrestall, Boston; goods, and 2 passengers. Betsey, Bearisto, Pictou; coal—Passengers—Capts. Groundwater and Furness, from England; Mr. Martin Butler, from Boston.

SAILED.

May 3—Schr. Betsey, Bearisto, Pictou; bal.

4—Elizabeth, Salmond, and Unity, McRae, St. John, N. B.; oats, pork, &c.—by R. Bell. Unicorn, Griffiths, Pictou; oats.

6—Isabella, Turnbull, St. John, N. B.; oats—by W. B. Dean.

AUCTIONS.

Important Sale by Auction,

On Thursday, the 11th instant,
AT UPTON,
BY H. W. LOBBAN.

ON THURSDAY, the 11th May inst., commenc ing at 11 o'clock, punctually, at the residence of the Honorable CAPTAIN RICE, situate in Charlottetown Royalty, and contiguous to Popular Island Bridge, the whole of that Gentleman's Stock of HORSES, COWS, SHEEP, PIGS, Farming Implements, &c., comprising—

4 HORSES, fit for heavy work; 1 Filly, 6 Cows in calf, 4 do. with calves, 1 Ayrshire Bull—thorough bred, 1 two-year old Heifer, 3 Heifer Calves, 6 Yearlings, 25 Sheep—Leicester breed; 1 Berkshire Sow, with a litter of pigs; 1 Berkshire Boar; 9 Pigs, small; 5 Ploughs, of various descriptions; 1 Yorkshire Rake, 2 sets Harrows (large), 1 set do. (small), 3 Carts, 6 sets Cart Harness, 1 set double Harness, Sleigh and Wagon Harness, 2 Wagons, 1 pair Carriage Lamps, 1 double Sleigh and Furs, Water Cart, do. for liquid manure, 3 Turnip Drills, Patent Churns, lot Carpenter's Tools of all descriptions, Gents' Saddles and Bridles, Ladies' do., with various other articles not here enumerated.

Terms.—Sums to £5, cash; from £5 to £10, two months; from £10 to £20, three months; from £20 and upwards, five months. Where credit is given, Joint Notes of Hand will be required to secure the payment thereof, to the satisfaction of the Auctioneer, and previous to any article being delivered. Further particulars made known at the time of sale.

N. B.—The Stock can be inspected any day after the 8th instant.

May 3.

BY JAMES N. HARRIS,

ON THURSDAY, the 18th of May instant, at 11 o'clock precisely, the Property of Mr. Taylor, Artist, consisting of—

OIL PAINTINGS, BOOKS,
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, STOVES, FIRE-WOOD, GUN, &C. &C.

☞ For further particulars, see Handbills.

May 3. x.

MAILS.

THE MAILS for the neighbouring Provinces, and the United States, will be made up and forwarded via Pictou, on and after Tuesday the 9th instant, every Tuesday and Friday night, at Eight o'clock, until further notice.

Mails for England, to be forwarded via Halifax, will be be made up every alternate Tuesday night, at 8 o'clock, viz:—

Tuesday, the 9th May,	Tuesday, the 18th July,
Tuesday, the 23d May,	Tuesday, the 1st August,
Tuesday, the 6th June,	Tuesday, the 15th August,
Tuesday, the 20th June,	Tuesday, the 29th August,
Tuesday, the 4th July,	

THOMAS OWEN, Postmaster General
General Post Office, May 2, 1854.

COMMISSARIAT.

TREASURY BILLS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at the Commissariat at noon, on Monday next, the 8th instant, of British Coins, or Mexican Dollars, to the extent of £100 Sterling, in exchange for a Bill 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 Bill.

JAMES B. LUNDY, D. A. C. G.
Commissariat, P. E. Island, May 5, 1852.

Wanted to Charter,

FOR THE FISHERY at Labrador, a Schooner between 30 and 60 tons burthen, to be ready or Sea, by the first or fifth of June; to sail from Charlottetown. For further particulars, if by letter, post paid, enquire of James Purdie, Esq., Charlottetown, or to

JAMES NICKERSON.

April 26th, 1854. 8in

Spring Park Distillery,

FOR Sale or to be Let, the Premises occupied by Mr. Archibald White, near Spring Park, consisting of a House and Distillery. For further particulars apply to Mr. Thomas Broyderick or to

ARCHIBALD WHITE.

A Hooded Waggon for Sale.

AT Mr. RICHARD HEARTZ'S will be found a very comfortable and easy HOODED WAGGON for Sale. Price £40 at three months, on approved note.

Charlottetown, April 20th, 1854.

£20 REWARD.

WHEREAS, on the night of Saturday last, the Mill of the Subscriber was forcibly entered by breaking the Window Casing, and wrenching the iron bars on the inside, and feloniously taking therefrom four bags Flour, 1 bag Corn Meal, (one of the bags being marked with a large D. in black Paint.) The Depredators also forced the door of the Kiln and took therefrom 12 Hams, and two bags of Oats. Whoever will give such information as will lead to the conviction of the Offender, or Offenders will be paid the said Reward.

BENJAMIN WRIGHT.

Belmont Mills, April 17, 1854.

☞ A rusty Hatchet left behind by the robbers, will be exhibited at the Market House on Market days with the view of affording a clue to the detection of the thieves.