the sanction of the Judges as being in accordance with the law, otherwise they would not have allowed them. It could not be supposed that, if they had thought them wrong, they would have taxed them as in the Bill of Costs which he had just read: and it was, therefore, fair to conclude that the Attorney General's practice had had the full concurrence of the Judges. The expenses, however, to which individuals had in that way been subjected were unreasonably heavy. But the expenses as taxed by the Judges, were not all. To these was to be added those of the Sheriff—in most cases, he believed, amounting to 14s. or 15s. for the recovery of some such amount as 1s. 4d. or 2s. 6d. These, however, could not be ascertained with any degree of certainty; for some of the Sheriffs had made no returns, and they had had it in their power to make what charges they pleased. At least it would appear, from two receipts which he held in his hand, that, with some, it had been the practice to take whatever they could get. These receipts shewed that for the recovery of a tax of 2s. 6d. an individual had been subjected to expenses to the amount of £2 3s. 6d.—first the Attorney General's fees, 13s. 6d., and the composition fees of the Sheriff, £1 10s. The hon. gentleman then read the Receipts as here given:

"Received from Mr. John Burdge, the sum of Two Shillings and Sixpence, proportion of Tax, and Thirteen Shillings and Sixpence, proportion of Expences, for Attorney General's Letter, of October 16th, 1852, for fifty Acres in Township 55.

"PETER M'CALLUM.

"October 15th. 1852."

"Received from Mr. John Burdge the sum of One pound, ten shillings, Currency, *which I agree to take* from him as his proportion of Sheriff's Fees for 50 acres of Land on Lot 55.

15th October, 1852. PETER MACCALLUM."

For such enormous and unjust exactions, on the part of sheriffs, of which there were no official returns, there could be no redress. But when it came clearly to the knowledge of a Government, no matter by what means, that such extortions were practised upon private individuals by public officers, it became the duty of that Government to seize upon the first opportunity which arose to endeavour to put a stop to them. If they did not they would deservedly fall into disrepute, The Hon. gentlemen again said that he did not blame the Atttorney General for having pursued the course which a literal interpretation of the law prescribes; but, to prevent the recurrence of such oppressive proceedings and exactions, as those which he (the Hon. Mr. Pope) had exposed, it was the bounden duty of the House so to amend the Law.

MR. MACAULAY. The statement of the hon. the Treasurer had aroused his suspicions of the Attorney General's integrity. The mere fact of his having gone to the Assistant Judge for the purpose of procuring his sanction to the course of proceedings he had adopted was quite sufficient to justify such suspicions. He (Mr. Macaulay) did not pretend to be critical in law, but Lawyers themselves, he believed, when the law was held to be obscure, had recourse to precedent for their guidance. Now was there not a precedent to guide the Attorney General, namely, that of his predecessor in office, the present Chief Justice. If the course pursued by the latter was legal, then that pursued by the other was illegal. In no acts of Legislation did it behove the House to be more vigilant, than in those which regarded the powers with which law functionaries were to be invested. It was true that the exactions under consideration had principally fallen upon proprietors; but that did not render them the less iniquitous; for the rich and the poor should be protected alike against extortion. If the meaning of the statute was doubtful, it ought certainly to be amended.

HON. MR. LORD. That abuse existed under the Act had been clearly established. It could not be denied. The system ought not to be allowed any larger. It was contrary to every principle of reason and justice, that a poor man should be made liable to expenses to the amount of £7 or £8, or perhaps more, for the recovery of a very trifling amount of tax. The hon. gentleman then stated that the propriety of the course pursued by the Attorney General had been questioned by the Executive Council, but that their doubts concerning its impropriety, as being contrary to law, had been silenced by the authority of the Assistant Judge, which the Attorney General had shewn to be in favour of his practice as the legal course. It was then clearly, concluded the hon. gentleman, the duty of the House to amend the Act, as in no other way could the abuse practised under it be remedied.

MR. MOONEY. However the general practice of the Attorney General in his proceedings for the recovery of arrears of land-tax, could be justified by a literal interpretation of the Land Assessment Act, not all the waters in the sea could wash him clear, in his (Mr. Mooney's) estimation for the increase, in 1852, upon his own charges in 1851—the services in both years being exactly the same. In 1851, for one Information, he charged £5 17s 7d; and for the same service in 1852, he charged £6 14s 8d. That was a specimen of extravagance in law charges, on the part of the Attorney General which could not be defended.

HON. MR. COLES explained that there had been no wish, on the part of the Government, to screen any irregularity or abuse under the law. The Government, so soon as they became aware of the change in the practice under the Land Assessment Act, had questioned the Attorney General concerning the propriety of it. He had assured them it was in accordance with the statute, and was sanctioned by the Assistant Judge; and, further, that he considered he was in duty bound to pursue it, because the proceedings necessary to be taken could not be sustained unless they were strictly in accordance with the law.

MR. MACAULAY. If this great Attorney General was convinced that a new interpretation ought to be given to the Law, why did he not communicate his discovery at once to the Executive Council? And, if he did communicate it to the Council, why did not the Government take the earliest opportunity of bringing it before the Assembly? (HON. MR. COLES. He did state his opinion to the Council.) Then even if he did, he (Mr. Macaulay) could not see why then, any more than before, an opportunity should have been afforded the Attorney General to indulge in an increase of his law charges. He should have been required to abide by the precedent which had been established by his predecessor; and not have been allowed to grab at the property of the subject according to the measure of his own views.

HON. MR. POPE. He had given notice in the Order Book, five days after the opening of the Session of his intention to bring the subject before the House. That fact alone was sufficient to shew that the Government were anxious to acquit themselves promptly and impartially of their duty with respect to the whole matter. If the proceedings or charges of the Attorney General could be shewn to be illegal, he (the hon. Mr. Pope) would not defend him: he would leave him to stand upon his own legs. The allusion to Mr. Haviland's case had, he thought, been in very bad taste. The friends of that gentleman, after all that had been said about it, would act most wisely in allowing it to sink to rest. The cases, however, were so dissimilar, that it was not necessary that he should institute a comparison between them. But, with respect to the Attorney General, he would say, convict him first—prove that he has been guilty, before you call for a sentence of condemnation; and should they succeed in proving that he had overstretched the law, or put a wrong interpretation upon it, for his own benefit, he (hon. Mr. Pope) would not stand forward to defend him; and neither, he believed, would any other member of the Government. The Government had not allowed him to charge more than had previously been charged; but with charges against private individuals, not contained in his official returns, they had nothing to do. If it could be shown that the Government, in what they had paid him, had sactioned one illegal charge on his part, then he (hon. Mr. Pope) would plead guilty.

MR. MACAULAY. The Attorney General had convicted himself by the excess of his charge for a certain service in 1852 over that for the same service in 1851: and if he had done wrong once, what security was there that he would not do so again.

MR. WIGHTMAN. He was of opinion that, the late Attorney General was fully as competent, to say no more, to put a proper construction upon the Law as the present one; and he (the late Attorney General) had thought the proper course was to file one Information against all Township Lands in arrear. A departure from that practice, by the present Attorney General, had enabled him to make enormous charges; and he (Mr. Wightman) was convinced that the country would not think that the House had done their duty, if they left it any longer in his power to do so.

MR. LAIRD. It was evident that, since the Chief Justice had acted, under the Statute, in the capacity of Attorney General, he had changed his opinion, with respect to the proper legal proceedings to be taken under it; and that he now held the present Attorney General's, and not his own practice, to be that authorised and prescribed by the law. Although he had not, perhaps, given an opinion, to that effect, in express words from the Bench; yet, as the hon. the Leader of the Government had observed, his having sanctioned the practice of the present Attorney General, by allowing his informations, in accordance with it, to be filed in the Court, was a sufficient proof that he no longer held his own practice to have been the correct one.

MR. DAVIES. His own opinion was that the Attorney General had had no right to increase the law charges, as he had done, by an extension of his practice under the Statute. On comparing his charges with those of his predecessor in office, it would be found that he had increased them thirty fold; and that, therefore, he had charged thirty times more than he ought to have charged. The charges could not be justified in any way; and neither could the Government be justified for having paid or sanctioned them. The Attorney General ought to be severely rebuked for his conduct with reference to them. In fact it ought to be determined that his having made them had disqualified him for the retention of his office.

HON. MR. COLES. If he had charged thirty times as much as his predecessor, he had had thirty times as much writing to do for it. And he (Hon. Mr. Coles) supposed that if the hon. member (Mr. Davies) were fairly entitled to receive a certain sum for travelling once to and from Belfast, he would think himself fairly entitled to demand and receive thirty times as much, for travelling the same road, in the same manner, thirty times.

MR. DAVIES. The impropriety of the Attorney General's charges was too evident to admit of its being, in any way, mystified. It could not be denied that he had charged thirty times as much as the precedent established by his predecessor afforded him a warrant for doing.

HON. MR. THORNTON. If he had done thirty times as much work as his predecessor, he had cut it out for himself.

HON. MR. PALMER. The Government said they had not sanctioned any illegal exactions on the part of the Attorney General; but he (Hon, Mr. P.) said they had, when last year they allowed him to proceed as he did, they sanctioned his illegal exactions. Instead of doing so, it was their duty, although he was a brother in the Government, to have had better assurance of the propriety of his proceedings than he was able to afford them; and as there was another Crown Law Officer in the Colony, they ought to have consulted him.

HON. MR. COLES. The Attorney General had shewn the Government that if his predecessor's course should be adhered to, the proceedings against lands in arrear would be illegal. Was it likely then that the Government would consent that that course should be adhered to, the consequences of which might so seriously embarrass them?

HON. MR. THORNTON. He had never before heard that lawyers erred by charging too little, although he had often heard them found fault with for charging too much. It appeared, however, according to the shewing of the hon. Leader of the Government, that the late Attorney General had erred in charging too little, but that the present Attorney General had rectified the practice by charging thirty times as much as his predecessor.

HON. the SPEAKER. Enough had been said about the Attorney General. It was time they should consider the Act, and determine as to its amendment. The fourth clause of the Act would, on a careful reading, be found to be total nonsense, although its intention was rightly set forth in the margin. The amendment he thought could not be too carefully made; and, to the end that no future mistakes or undue exactions should occur under it, he would recommend that a Schedule be annexed to the Bill before the Committee, setting forth, distinctly, all fees—those of the Attorney General, of the Prothonotary, of the Sheriff, and any other which were to be allowed under the operation of the Act.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Pope, with a view to affording time to prepare a Schedule of Fees to be annexed to the Bill, the Committee rose, and the Chairman reported progress.

NOTE.—The speeches and observations of hon. members, as given towards the conclusion of the foregoing Report, are very much condensed; yet not so much so, the Reporter trusts, as to cause any misapprehension or doubt concerning the sentiments of the speakers on the subject of any of the particulars in discussion, to which their observations were intended to apply. Had not the Reporter had recourse to such condensation, he would not have been able to secure the publication of the entire discussion, this week, without making an injurious division of it—and giving about one half of it in one number, and the remainder in another.

R. B. IRVING, Reporter.

Below are given the Despatch of the Duke of Newcastle, concerning the withdrawal of the Troops from the Garrison of Charlottetown, and also the Joint Address of the two Houses to Her Majesty, praying for their continuance:

Downing Street, 29th January, 1853.

Sir;

Referring to Sir John Pakington's Despatch of the 2d of July last, in which an intimation was conveyed to you of the necessity which has arisen for imposing upon the Colony under your Government the duty of making provision for the performance of the duties now discharged by the small Detachment of regular Troops stationed there, I now feel it my duty to remind you, that the answer which you have promised to that Despatch, has not been received.

I am not without hopes, that it may be found practicable to send a Company of enrolled Pensioners to Prince Edward Island; but my present impression is that, under any circumstances, the Troops must be withdrawn at a very early period.

I am, &c., &c., NEWCASTLE.

GARRISON.

TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

Most Gracious Sovereign;

We, your Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Legislative Council and Assembly of Prince Edward Island, in Colonial Parliament assembled, humbly beg leave to renew our assurance of devoted loyalty and attachment to your Majesty's Person and Government, and beg to lay at the foot of the Throne our prayer, that the small portion of your Majesty's land forces, now for many years stationed in this Island, may not be removed, as appears to be contemplated by a Despatch received from the Right Honorable the Duke of Newcastle, bearing date the 29th January last.

In all the varied circumstances of your Majesty's faithful subjects in this Island, it is impossible to ensure their peace and independence, without the aid of a regular and permanent military force on which to fall back, should any adverse circumstances, external or otherwise, arise.

We beg respectfully to remind your Majesty, that our insular position is such that, in the Winter season, the possibility of receiving assistance from any other Colony is entirely precluded; and, in this respect, we are in an entirely different position from any other of your Majesty's dominions; nor should it be forgotten that, during the Fishing Season, there frequently occurs a great influx of foreign and other vessels, in many of our bays and ports, where the inhabitants are exposed to the consequences of the usual habits, by which persons engaged in such pursuits are characterized, and to contend with which, local and civil authority is wholly inadequate.

The existing Militia Laws, or any others which could be devised, could only supply materials for aiding your Majesty's troops; but none for adequately supplying their place.

The Colony having so recently been called upon by the Imperial Government to provide for its Civil List, is unable to make provision for a permanent military force, in addition to its other burthens; whilst its position, without such force, would be, in a particular manner, exposed to intrusion, and not only its peace, but its national independence endangered; nor can we conceive that there can be any reasons, if the subject were well considered, by your Majesty's Government, why this Colony should be selected to be altogether abandoned, in this respect, to its own resources, and the Imperial, no less than Colonial interests, be thereby very seriously compromised.

We, therefore, humbly request that your Majesty will take the premises into your gracious and favorable consideration: And, as in duty bound, we shall ever pray.

☞ His Excellency has been pleased to say, that he will forward the Petition without delay, and support the prayer of it by a Despatch.

HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

Wednesday, March 16, 1853.

"Be just, and fear not:
Let all the ends thou aim'st at, be thy country's,
Thy God's, and Truth's."—*Shakspeare.*

MEETING OF THE PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND AUXILIARY BIBLE SOCIETY.

The fifteenth Anniversary Meeting of the Prince Edward Island Auxiliary Bible Society was held in the Temperance Hall, Charlottetown, on the evening of Monday the 14th instant. The large Room was well filled and the addresses good. The Honorable the Chief Justice, President of the Society, took the Chair at 7 o'clock. After the singing of the Hymn—

"From all that dwell below the skies," &c·,

the opening prayer was offered up by the Rev. W. Snodgrass of Saint James's Church. The Chairman then delivered a short but pointed address and called for the Report which, together with an Abstract of the Treasurer's Account, was read by Lieut. Hancock, R. N. the following Resolutions were then unanimously agreed to by the meeting:—

1. Moved by Hon. C. Young, seconded by Rev. D. Fitzgerald:

"That the Report be adopted, and printed under direction of the Committee."

2. Moved by the Rev. Mr. Narraway, seconded by ... Hensley:

"That this Meeting gratefully acknowledges the blessing of Almighty God upon the labors of the Parent Society, and desires to testify its deep sense of the valuable services rendered to the Churches of Christ throughout the world by its instrumentality."

3. Moved by Commander Orlebar, R. N., seconded by Rev. S. T. Rand:

"That the Parent Society having reached the year of Jubilee, all Protestants should be thereby stimulated to enlarged contributions for this noble cause; and to this end, this Meeting respectfully requests the Ministers of the Gospel throughout the Island, at some convenient time during the present year, to preach sermons and make collections in aid of the Jubilee Fund."

4. Moved by J. B. Cooper, Esq., seconded by Mr. J. Moore:

"That the following gentlemen be Officers of the Society and Committee for the ensuing year:—President, the Hon. the Chief Justice; Vice Presidents, Hons. J. M. Holl and C. Young; Treasurer, Hon. C. Hensley; Secretary, W. Cundall, Esq. Committee—Messrs. T. DesBrisay, J. DesBrisay, H. Haszard, J. Hensley, W. Heard, Johnson, J. D. Mason, Orlebar, Purdie, J. W. Morrison, and C. Palmer."

A collection amounting to £13 8s. was then taken up and the Benediction was pronounced by the Rev. W. Meek.

BENEVOLENT IRISH SOCIETY.—The Annual General Meeting of this Institution was held at its usual place of Meeting, on Thursday evening last. The following gentlemen were appointed Office-bearers for the ensuing year.

President—Hon. James Warburton.
Vice President—Mr. A. O'Neill.
Assistant Vice President—Mr. James Quinn.
Treasurer—Dennis Reddin, Esq,
Secretary—Mr. Richard Walsh.
Committee of Charity—Mr. Thomas Broydrick, Chairman. Messrs. M. Hogan, A. Doyle, C. McKenna, H. Smith, P. Treanor, and P. Lacey.

It is their intention to celebrate the anniversary of St Patrick, by dining with their friends on Thursday next,

THE ASSOCIATION FOR MUTUAL IMPROVEMENT. On Friday last, 11th instant Mr. John LePage delivered a very pleasing lecture upon the "Evils of War," to a large and respectable audience.

On Friday evening next, 18th inst., a member of the Association will deliver a lecture on "Oliver Cromwell," at the usual place of meeting, the new Wesleyan School Room, Grafton street, to commence at eight o'clock, when the public generally are invited to attend.

LEGISLATIVE SUMMARY.

TEMPERANCE PETITION.

FRIDAY, 11th March.

HON. MR. PALMER presented a Petition on the subject of Temperance, signed by 3300 individuals. The prayer of the Petiton is that a law may be passed to prevent the importation of Spirituous Liquors into, and the distillation thereof in, Prince Edward Island. The subject is to be taken up by the House to-day, Wednesday, 16th February,—most probably in the afternoon.

A Petition of divers Tenants, Inhabitants of Townships 57, 58, and others, was presented to the House by MR. DAVIES, and the same was received and read, setting forth that being strongly induced to immigrate to this Island, under the most flattering promises, they, were, from their pecuniary circumstances, on their arrival, unable to go elsewhere, and obliged to comply with any terms which the Proprietor of their Lands or his Agent might impose; that a great number of the Petitioners have no longer tenure of their Farms, on which they entered on a wilderness state, than *Twenty-one* years—ten or fifteen years of which are expired; that in consequence of the failure of their crops, they have been unable to meet their liabilites to the Proprietor; and praying the interposition of the House to mediate between him and them, with a view to affording or procuring them some relief from the heavy pressure of their obligations.

MR. DAVIES recommended the Petitioners to the favourable and compassionate consideration of the House with much effective earnestness and warmth of feeling; and the Petition, so supported, awoke the sympathies of the House, which were very forcibly expressed by several members on both sides. After a very interesting discussion concerning the terms on which these Petitioners had been located on their farms, and the difficulties and distress in which they had, thereby, been involved; it was determined that the Petition should be referred to a Committee to report thereon to the House.

The Committee appointed consists of—Mr. Davies, Mr. Macaulay, Mr. Wightman, the Hon. Mr. Lord, Mr. Mooney, and the Hon. Mr Palmer.

The Reporter expects to be able to give in the discussion at length, for publication, in the course of next week.

SATURDAY, 12th March.

A Petition of Abercrombie Willock, was presented to the House by MR. FRASER, and the same was received and read, alleging the necessity and benefit of the proper use of WINE and SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS, and praying for the rejection of the PETITION of the SONS of TEMPERANCE and others presented to the House yesterday.

Ordered—That the said Petition do lie on the Table.

Hon. Mr. POPE's Bill, intituled AN ACT to provide for a further ISSUE of TREASURY NOTES, was read a third time and passed.

Hon. Mr. COLES's Bill, intituled AN ACT for the PURCHASE of LANDS on behalf of the Government of Prince Edward Island, and to regulate the Sale, leasing, and management thereof, and for other purposes therein mentioned," was read a third time and passed.

TUESDAY, March 15.

EJECTION OF TENANTS IN WINTER.

Mr. MOONEY introduced a Bill, to prevent or render penal the Ejectment of Tenants at any time between the First of November and the First of May, in any year.—The Bill was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time to-morrow.

THE LATE MR. GALL.—Few persons in his station have filled so large a place in society as this gentleman, whom it has pleased God so suddenly to remove from among us. Holding the important, but generally unpopular office, of an extensive Land Agent, he actively and firmly discharged his duty to his principals, and at the same time gained the esteem and respect of every man on the very extensive estates under his control. His sound judgment, business habits, and unspotted integrity, rendered him one of the most useful members in the community. The accomplishments of the scholar and the well-informed man were in him associated with an unassuming suavity of character and mildness of temper, which, while it rendered him an agreeable companion, attached those who knew him well with the ties of far more than ordinary friendship.—By his death, many a poor man has lost a friend; and while his family mourns for a fond husband and kind and tender parent, the country sympathize with them, and deplore the loss of an upright, a kind-hearted and an amiable man.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—We have received four communications, on the subject of "A Churchman's" letter, which appeared in our paper of the 2d instant. When we published that letter, we had little idea of its leading to such a lengthened controversy; and we are afraid, were we to publish the letters now received, it would exceed all bounds. We must, therefore, decline the letters of "*(Not) a Dissenter*," "*A Wesleyan*," "*A Church Member*," and "*A Presbyterian*."

Married,

At Cavendish, on Saturday, the 12th instant, by Alex. Laird, Esq., J. P., Mr. Alexander Laird, jun., to Ann, youngest daughter of Mr. Henry Robertson, both of Cavendish.

At Little York, on the 10th inst. by the Rev. J. R. Narraway, Mr. John Ferguson, to Miss Charlotte Rodd.

Died,

On Monday night last, after a lingering, illness Mr. Richard Hudson, aged 20 years. He was an exemplary young man, and looked with earnest expectation for a home in that House not made with hands, eternal in the Heavens. His funeral will take place on Thursday, at 3 o'clock.

On Monday, the 7th March, Jessie, the beloved wife of Mr. Donald McDonald, of the NewPerth Mills, Three Rivers. The deceased was amiable in her disposition, and exemplary in her life, and her death is deeply regretted by all who knew her.

Summary of Government Advertisements.

WARRANTS from No. 465, of the date of the 1st of July, 1852, to No. 503, of the date of the 15th of July, 1852, both inclusive, will be paid at the Treasury on demand.

GOOD BARLEY.

GOOD BARLEY bought at BRIGHTON BREWERY.
March 10, 1853.

LAW BOOKS.

CHITTY on Pleading, Chitty on Contracts; Blunt's Commercial Digest and Shipmaster's Assistant, English Common Law Reports, for sale at GEO. T. HASZARD's Book Store.
March 12.

TO BE SOLD OR LET,

A DWELLING HOUSE, Out House and premises, situate in Cumberland Street, near the residence of Dr. Jenkins. Enquire of JAMES CURTIS on the premises, or of
March 9. F. W. HALES.

AUCTIONS.

VALUABLE STOCK.
WITHOUT RESERVE.
By A. H. Yates.

ON *THURSDAY*, 24th inst., at 11 o'clock, at the "*Manchester House*," No. 4, Grafton-street, North Side Queen Square, all the Subscriber's valuable Stock of

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN GOODS, *consisting of*:—DRY GOODS—Superfine Broad Cloths, Whitneys, Doeskins, Tweeds, Satinetts, Blankets, De Laines, Cashmeres, Coburgs, Orleans, &c.; grey, white, and printed Cottons, regatta and striped Shirtings, Lancashire and Welsh Flannels, Gloves, Shawls, Cotton Warp, &c., &c.

FURS AND HATS—Muffs, Boas, Victorines, Mitts, Cuffs, mens' and boys' Caps; leather, plush, oilskin and cloth Caps; Paris, Kossuth, waterproof, and glazed Hats, &c., &c.

HARDWARE—Horse, wrought, and cut Nails, Chain Traces, Back-bands, Hatchets, Hammers, Hinges, Saws, Screws, Tacks, Files, Locks of all kinds, Brushes, Spades, Shovels, Knives and Forks, pocket, pen and shoe Knives, Razors, Scissors, Powder, Shot, Black Lead, Pipes, &c., &c.

GROCERIES, &c.—Tea, Molasses, Muscovado and Crushed Sugars, boxes Raisins, Currants, Soap, Starch, Pepper, Ginger, Allspice, Copperas, Sulphur, Saleratus, Coffee, Indigo, Wine and Soda Biscuits, &c., &c.

JOHN ARCHD. MACDONALD.
Charlottetown, March 7.

Good and Cheap Accommodations.

CAN be had at KEATING'S COUNTRY MARKET, foot of *Round Church Hill*, Halifax, Nova Scotia.

☞ Persons desirous of transacting Business, will find it to their benefit, as this House is convenient to the Mail Steamers, and all public transactions. Call, and see.

Halifax, Feb., 1853. 3in13

OATS! OATS!! OATS!!!

WANTED to purchase, 20,000 Bushels Oats, for which the highest price will be paid, in cash, on delivery.

JOHN ANDREW McDONALD.
Charlottetown, February 14, 1853. 4w

CASH! CASH! CASH!!

AS the Subscriber wishes to dispose of the whole of his Stock by the first of May, offers at reduced prices his dry Goods, Crockery, Hardware and Groceries.

JOHN ARCHIBALD McDONALD
March 1st, 1853, 1m

Iron for Sale.

30 TONS BAR IRON, assorted sizes; TWO CHAIN CABLES, 1 inch and 1 1-16 inch.
Apply to DAVIES & STEWART,
February 24, 1853. 1 m

BAZAAR.

THE Ladies of Saint James's Church, will hold a Bazaar, about the 1st July, of which due notice will be given.
March 8th, 1853.

FARM TO SELL OR LET,

CONTAINING about 100 acres, 70 of which are under cultivation, together with a large House, and suitable out-buildings. It is held under lease for 999 years, at 1s per acre. This farm, the property of Thomas Henderson, sen., is well known by the *Croglin Farm*, and needs no further description. For particulars, enquire at the adjoining property.

ISAAC HENDERSON.
Brackley Point Road.
March 5, 1853. 1ilytfen

WANTED IMMEDIATELY

1,000 BUSHELS clean BLACK OATS for Seed for which the highest cash price will be given by the subscriber.

L. W. GALL.
March 2. n123w

PARIS HATS.

RECEIVED per "SIR ALEXANDER," from the Manufactory of THOMAS TOWNEND, London, for sale cheap for Cash, at the STORE of the Subscriber, "DAVIES' CORNER," Queen-square,

THREE CASES OF THE ABOVE.

Superior Paris Hats, 12s. 6d. to 25s.
Do with Merino unders,
Do Lamartine Shape,
Clerical Hats—with Merino Brims,
6 Dozen Silk (a consignment) 7s. 6d.

DANIEL DAVIES.
January 21, 1853.

REMOVAL.

PHILIP MACFADYEN, Licensed TAVERN-KEEPER and VICTUALLER, begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general that he has removed from *Dorchester Street*, to a large and commodious HOUSE and PREMISES, in *Sydney Street*, directly in the rear of *Haszard's Printing Establishment*; and that, with a view to public accommodation, he has fitted up the same with every possible regard to convenience, comfort, and respectability.

☞ THE PREMISES, being immediately contiguous to QUEEN'S SQUARE, will be found convenient for the accommodation of individuals from the country regularly attending the Markets; as also to such as occasionally come to Town to transact business in any of the PUBLIC offices.

THE YARD is large and well enclosed. THE STABLING is of the best kind; and a full supply of the best provender will always be kept on hand.

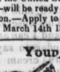
Charlottetown, 20th February, 1853. 3wn10

NOTICE.

ALL persons having any legal demands against the Estate of the late JOHN DAVIS, the Elder, of Charlottetown, Baker, deceased, are hereby requested to present the same for adjustment duly attested; and all persons indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to the Subscriber.

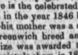
CAROLINE GREEN, Executrix.
Ch. Town, 7th March, 1853. 6wn15

For Freight or Charter.



THE substantial and well built Brigantine *Jane*, burthen 118 tons, old measurement GEORGE CRAWFORD master, will take Charter for any Port in the United States, Nova Scotia or New Brunswick, —will be ready for sea on the opening of the Navigation.—Apply to EDWARD CRAWFORD, Tryon.
March 14th 1853, Isl 1 m.

Young Saladin for Sale.



THIS very superior Entire Horse five years old is offered for sale. He stands 15 hands 1 inch high, is of a beautiful black colour and has strong bone and sinew; he is remarkably good tempered, very gentle either in harness or saddle. His sire is the celebrated Blood Horse SALADIN imported in the year 1846 by the Royal Agricultural Society —his mother was a strong and valuable animal of the Greenwich breed and produced excellent stock. A prize was awarded to him at the Royal Agricultural Society's show in 1849, for the class of Blood horses of the Saladin Breed.

Half of the purchase money will be allowed to remain on security until the close of the next season, on approved security.—Apply at Haszard's Gazette Office. March 16, 1853.