HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

Wednesday, April 5, 1854.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

A Special Committee has been for some time sitting in the Legislative Library, collecting evidence with respect to the working of the Free Education Act, passed last Session, and either has or is about to give in its report. Our hopes as respects their being able to make any great improvements to the Act, are but slender. The Act itself, however correct in principle, is totally inadequate to carry out its own purposes. It would require nearly the whole revenue of Prince Edward Island to establish a permanent system of Education that should, in addition to its being free, be at the same time sufficiently comprehensive. All, however, that the House can do, is, from session to session, to institute similar inquiries as to the working of the present system, and note the effects of the amendments; and thus, by a constant perseverance in removing the obstacles and impediments, a fair and public road to learning may be established, of which the rich and poor may alike take the benefit. In the mean time, we would endeavor strongly to impress the heads of families throughout the length and breadth of the Island with the inadequacy of the allowance to teachers provided by the statute, and stimulate them to remedy, by every means in their power, this deficiency. We are fully aware that each may say, "I have been already taxed; and I have no idea of imposing upon myself an additional burthen, that others similarly situated and equally able are not compelled to share." Let it always be remembered, however, that *all* are compelled to contribute to the educational fund, whether they have children to send to school or not; and that those who have families which they cannot bear the idea of rearing in ignorance, or sending out into the world with an insufficient education, should seriously take it into consideration whether they are not called upon by a more potent voice than that of law, and impelled by a higher motive than compulsion, to take care that the formation of their children's minds is not entrusted to negligent or unworthy persons. That this last contingency must be the result, where the labor is great and the moral responsibility greater, if the remuneration be not in proportion, is too self-evident to require proof. The maxim, that the laborer is worthy of his hire, is admitted by all; and that the labor which requires peculiar talent, previous training, and is accompanied by mental exertion, is deserving of a higher rate of remuneration than that which is simply corporeal, and of which the knowledge requisite to put it into operation is easily acquired, is not only universally acknowledged, but also universally acted upon. We award a much more liberal rate of wages to the architect or engineer than to the mechanic or other operative that works by his plan or under his direction; and yet Mr. Coles's Act places a Teacher upon a level with a common laborer. What must of necessity be the consequence? No man will become a teacher of youth, who can by any possibility do better. *He is fixed by law at the foot of the social scale;* and, what is worse, there is no hope held out to him of rising, unless he quits the path. Now, the people themselves can do much, if they are willing. In the more settled, and consequently the more opulent districts, a number of the influential fathers and mothers should raise a sum sufficient for the purchase of ten or twelve acres of land, for the site of a house, garden and orchard for the schoolmaster. Nor would this, we think, be a difficult task; nay, we have hopes that when the matter is properly and spiritedly entered upon—and it would be so, if the women can be only persuaded to take it in hand—that there are those who would come forward and make a donation of the requisite quantity of land; or, if not able or willing to do that, would at least abate greatly of the price for so beneficial a purpose. The land once procured, few would grudge a sled load of poles to help to fence it. In the course of a year or two, the materials for an edifice might be got together; the parties would then have a legitimate claim upon the Legislature for assistance; and we would have that body hold out to communities acting in this way the assurance that the call would be responded to. A permanent house and garden, with an orchard, and a paddock for a cow, would be a material addition to the income of a teacher, and add to his respectability, as well as to that of the village where it was situated. If the people of Prince Edward Island wish that the Colony should keep pace with other Colonies, they must exert themselves,—they must get over the bugbear taxation, and look the thing steadily in the face. A tax, unless injudiciously expended, never injured or impoverished any community, or the individuals composing it; least of all will a tax for the purpose of educating the rising generation do this;—on the contrary, every pound laid out for this purpose, is destined not only to be repaid within a short time to the community, advancing it, but after being so repaid, yielding an interest of incalculable amount. Do you want proof? Compare the earnings annually of a highly educated people with those of an ignorant one. Contrast the state of the people of Britain in the reign of Henry VII,—the era of the discovery of America and of printing,—with those of the present day. One of the causes that has raised the New England States of America to their present state of opulence and refinement, is the attention bestowed upon education by the people themselves, independent of the excellent provisions made by law. See to it, therefore, people of Prince Edward Island; while you cultivate the soil of your lands, cultivate also the soil of the mind.—The harvest will be sure.

It did not require the publication of the leading article in the last *Examiner* to convince us of the superficiality of the Editor's acquirements in knowledge that requires research or the exercise of judgment; but we confess that we had not the least idea that he was so profoundly ignorant of every thing relating to the tenure of land as he has in that article shown himself to be. We in a former article asserted that Mr. McEachen had a good qualification, arising from a freehold estate of inheritance, in fee simple, to his share of the estate left by his late father. The *Examiner* undertakes to contradict this. We give the paragraph entire (the italics are our own):—

"In short, we doubt extremely if Mr. McEachen has any legal claim whatever upon the property in question. He was born about four months after the death of his father, and consequently four months after the property had become divisible. On the very day of Charles McEachen's death, the widow and the children could have claimed their respective shares of the estate, and insisted on its being divided amongst them. Where was Emanuel's share? he was not in existence, and of course not an inch of the estate could be set apart for him. *This arrangement would be conformable, we believe, to the law of England;* and we know of nothing on our statute book which renders that law inoperative here."

The editor did well to say, in a previous part of the article, "We are no lawyer," and he might have added, *totally unfit to be a legislator;* for a man so thoroughly ignorant of the legal rights of individuals to real estate, is, we do not hesitate to assert, an improper person to be entrusted with the power of making laws capable of binding landed property. It is Mr. Whelan's opinion, that Mr. McEachen had no share in the inheritance, because he was born four months after his father's death. "Where was Emanuel's share?" triumphantly exclaims he; and directly answers his own question, "he was not in existence." Fortunately, however, for Mr. McEachen, the law is of a different opinion, and does recognize the *existence* of the unborn infant, and protects his rights; and no such division could have taken place; and the parties would have had to wait at least nine months before a writ of partition would have been awarded. But the best of the joke—for one cannot treat it seriously, if he would—is, that "this arrangement would be conformable to the law of England," in Mr. Whelan's belief, and he knows of no statute of Prince Edward Island that renders that law—the law of England—inoperative. We should like to know how many people there are in Prince Edward Island, who have arrived at man's estate, and pretend to a knowledge of reading and writing, that are ignorant that in England *the eldest son is the heir of his father, and takes the whole of the real estate.* Had it not been for the Island Act 21 George III, cap. 2, John McEachen would have taken the whole 250 acres, subject only to his mother's dower; and on his decease without heirs, Charles would have become the possessor; and Emanuel would have been forced—as younger sons are by hundreds of thousands in England—to live by his own exertions. So much for Mr. Whelan. We cannot afford time nor labor to show the folly of his other misstatements in the same article; nor would we have wasted so much of either upon him now, were it not that if errors like his were allowed to go to the public without contradiction, the latter might be led to believe that there was something in them that we were afraid to encounter. He talks of the story of his qualification being dead and buried; he is mistaken,—it will live as long as he himself exists; and we are of opinion that this display of his ignorance "men will not willingly let die;" and he will find it, and the other, thrown oftener into his face than he will think at all pleasant, and that, too, when he least expects it. It is high time, we think, to repeal the qualification clause, when men so contemptibly ignorant as Edward Whelan may, by any possibility, sit in judgment on the title to hold a seat in the Assembly.

THE MAINE LAW.—A Lecture will be delivered in Temperance Hall, by Rev. Mr. Narraway, this evening, (Wednesday), to commence at half-past seven o'clock, on "The Legal Prohibition of the Traffic in Intoxicating Liquors."

MUTUAL IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION.—On Friday evening last 31st ult. Mr. Taylor delivered a highly pleasing and instructive lecture on Engraving.

On Friday next, 7th inst. a member of the association will lecture on "The Origin of the American Revolution."

His Lordship the Bishop of the Diocese, having stated his intention of visiting the Island in the end of May, the Ecclesiastical Commissary respectfully invites the attendance of Church Members in Charlottetown, at the Infant School House, on Easter Monday, at 3 o'clock, p. m., to consult upon matters connected with his Lordships visit.

☞We have been obliged to leave out a part of the Legislative proceedings furnished us by the Reporter, to make room for the News by the English Mail.

☞We delayed our paper until this morning in order to give the News by the English Mail which arrived last night.

Legislative Summary.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, SATURDAY, April 1.

TEMPERANCE LECTURE.

The Hon. the SPEAKER informed the House that he had received a letter, relative to the Temperance Cause, addressed to him by the Chairman of a Committee of the Sons of Temperance, and requesting him to submit it to the Hon. House immediately after the presentation of the Temperance Petition from Charlottetown; he would, therefore, hand it to the Clerk that it might be read to the House.

The letter being read

The Hon. the ATTORNEY GENERAL, with a view to enable the House to hear the Lectnre of the Rev. Mr. Narraway, moved that the House should not sit later than 7 o'clock on Wednesday evening next. The motion was seconded by the Hon. the COLONIAL SECRETARY, and agreed to by the House.

LECTURE ON AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY.—We Understand that John Stark, Esq. the Visitor of Schools, will lecture during Easter Week on Agricultural Chemistry, and tickets for admission may be had at the Royal Agricultural Society's Depot.

NEWS BY THE ENGLISH MAIL.

The steamship *Canada* from Liverpool, arrived at Halifax on Wednesday the 29th ult. The steamship Niagara had returned from Malta. All the steamers conveying troops had arrived there.

The Niagara will return with more troops.—Also the ships Timandra, Paramatta, Euchanga, Star of the South, Morgana, Wilson, and Canada, which are all fitting out at Liverpool with troops.

The Cunard steamer Taurus sails to-day with a Regiment for the East.

The steamer Baltic had not arrived, and much anxiety was felt for her safety.

Flour had further receded from 18d. to 2s. per barrel. Wheat in retail was only from 3d. to 4d. lower. Indian Corn difficult of sale, and offered at 6d. to 1s. reduction.

The Czar's reply to the last peremptory ultimatum of Great Britain and France was due on the 15th March, but no reply was returned, Numerous reports, however, were current of concessions on the part of Russia. These produced no effect on the Stock Market, and were regarded as intended solely to create conflicting discussion, and retard any complete combination of the European powers.

As regards hostilities, affairs remain nearly as they were,

On the Danube no movement of importance had occurred.

Nothing new from Asia.

Kalafat continues to be strengthened. Unimportant skirmishes continue along the banks of the Danube.

The Russians seem to have suspended their intention to attack Kalafat, and have menaced the Turks at Galatz and Braila· Omar threatens various points, thus keeping them on the alert. A part of the Russian force has withdrawn from before Kalafat, and has moved towards Arsova.

The allied fleets were still at Bricos. The Russian fleet remained at Sebastapol.

It is reported that the first operations of the Anglo-French army will be to attack Crimea.—Troops will land at Balakhlava to attack Sebastapol by land, while fleets will attack it by sea.

The Russians were fortifying the interior cities of Wallachia and Moldavia.

Ten thousand workmen were strengthening the fortifications of Sebastapol, and also fortifying Odessa, and the entrance of the Dnepier.

Admiral Corry, in the Neptune. line-of battle ship, had sailed to join Napiers fleet, and other ships were being despatched as soon as ready. Twenty-seven sailing ships and six steamers are embarking men and horses at Woolwich.

The Queen had inspected the Fleet destined for the Baltic.

Much excitement prevailed on the Baltic coast.

The Czar's reply could not arrive from St. Petersburg until the 26th or 28th March.

Sir Charles Napier had sailed from the Downs with the first division of the Baltic fleet. The officers of the combined fleet in the Black Sea, anticipate the satisfaction of receiving orders to blow up and destroy the Russian isolated forts stretching from Batoum to Anapa. As there is deep water close to the land. this may be easily affected, and with the aid of the Turks and Circassians on shore, the Russians may be wholly exterminated. An army of 60,000 men, with the fleets in the Black Sea, may make a descent upon the Crimea, besiege Sebastopol by sea and land, and thus utterly destroy the fleet of the Russians and their power in the Black Sea, and further secure an admirable base of operations if further conquest is desirable.

This plan would detract the Russians, and keep their armies at a wide distance whilst we could move with comparative facility by sea in any direction. But Sir Charles Napier has a different and much more difficult task to perform. The Prussian and Mecklenburg coasts of the Baltic are shallow, and large vessels cannot manœuvre close to the shore. The ports of Carlsham and Karlscona, in Sweden, with Wisby and Skite in Gothland, must be respected. Proceeding further, Sir Charles will find in the Gulf of Finland, Sveabourg, Frederksham, and Rotschensaly, all formidable fortresses, and finally Cronstadt, which, with the exception of Sveabourg, is more strongly fortified, and more strongly garrisoned than any of the others.

The port of Abo, in the Gulf of Bothnia, is protected by innumerable rocks at the entrance, and whereever Sir Charles finds the enemy he must encounter very formidable dangers. In truth, an expedition of a more enterprising character, never left the shores of England, and we shall be glad to learn that the whole 44 ships, which will compose the entire fleet of Sir Charles, have assembled under his command, before he commences operations.

So far from the Turks having experienced "terrible reverses—no less than the capture of Kalafat by the Russian army"—the fact turns out to be as follows:

The Russians, to the number of 14,000, made a demonstration before Kalafat, and were saluted by a vigorous fire from the Turkish batteries, which compelled them to retreat. This, together with the result of other *reconnaisances*, have, it is said, convinced the Russian general that an attack upon Kalafat, with the present avaliable forces would be worse than hopeless.

"Kalafat, Feb. 9.—The last few days have been exciting ones at Kalafat. The attack which had been so long expected appears positively to have taken place on the 7th. The Russians, to the number of 14,000 showed themselves before Kalafat, and drew out the fire from most of the Turkish batteries. On the day following this reconnaisance, the Turks marched out of Kalafat and took possession of a village three quarters of an hour's march distant, without encountering a single Russian. Other reconnaissances by the Russians have taken place with their avaliable forces, which convinced them that the Turks can defend themselves against 40,000 or 50,000 men —a larger force than they can yet bring upon this point."

FRANCE.—The French fleet being occupied in conveying troops to the East, will at present send only one line of battle ship.

Prince Hohenzollem had presented an autograph letter from the King of Prussia to Napoleon. It was not published, but it was reported that it defended Prussian neutrality, and suggested a new mediation by Prussia. Napoleon's reply was, "Prince, I am happy to see you as a friend, but as regards your mission, it is altogether too late."

ITALY.—The Sultan is reported to have sent a friendly autograph letter to the Pope, which was well received.

RUSSIA.—On the 5th, martial law was proclaimed at St. Petersburg, and throughout Russia and Poland. St. Petersburg is placed under command of the Czar's eldest son.

The European Times leads off with an article on the East India Colonies; followed by a brief notice of the sudden death of Mr. Justice Talfourd, who departed this life "at the moment he was addressing a Grand Jury,"

Disturbances have taken place at Jerusalem. The Latin patriarch, Valerga, was expelled by the Greeks, and the French consul, not having been seconded by the authorities, felt it his duty to accompany him to Jaffa.

The Paris correspondent of the Morning Chronicle writes that at Council the Minister's despatches from the French Envoy at London were read. The Envoy states that the English Cabinet is not disposed to look upon the propositions made by Prussia for a resumption of negotiations between the Western Powers and Russia as serious, or likely to lead to a pacific solution.—Therefore there is no occasion for the two Cabinets to occupy themselves with the proposition. The English Government declares that the only thing to be done at present is to hasten the embarkation of troops for Constantinople, and the despatch of a third squadron for the Baltic. The opinion of the English Cabinet was fully approved of by France.

Wilmer & Smith has the following paragraph "The time has come, it would appear, according to this reasoning, when our relations with the colonies ought to be entirely revised. We have abolished differential duties: we have introduced what is called "responsible government;" and we have now withdrawn the soldiery from the midst of a population where the blacks largely out-number the whites. To be just, we ought to go a step further, and let these colonies, which are not worth defending, elect their own governors, *and pay them too.*"

The cholera has broken out at Kanturk, in the county Cork. Since the 21st February, when it first appeared, the number of persons attacked was 42, of whom 18 died.

The dates by the India Mail are Calcutta, 6th February; Hong Kong, 27th January. The news from Burmah, is more favorable. Dacoitie is declining, and, what is more satisfactory still, there is a promise of an abundant harvest. All was quiet in the Persian Gulf, and at Bushire, Teheran, and Bagdad. The exports from China are extensive, notwithstanding the rebellion. By the last accounts from Shanghai, the Imperialists had made a formidable attack upon that place, which they seemed likely to retake. The fighting was going on with variable success when the accounts left on the 20th Jan.

SOUTH AMERICA.—The mail steamer Great Western, at Southampton, had Buenos Ayres advices to Feb. 2d. generally favorable. Russian frigate Aurora sailed Feb. 12th from Rio for Pacific. Russian brig Rogneda remained at Rio.

COLONIAL.

A letter was read in the House of Assembly on Thursday last from Mr. Jackson declining to construct Railways in Nova Scotia, and offering his Surveys to the Province at cost. A letter was also read from the Messrs. Syke's offering to undertake our Railways.—*Halifax Paper.*

In the Nova Scotia Assembly on Monday a motion that the members of the Legislative Council should receive the same pay as the members of the lower house, was passed by a majority of nine and.

On motion of the Provincial Secretary, the consideration of the Elective Legislative Council Bill was posponed till next session.—*Colonist.*

The House, of Assembly Nova Scotia, passed the Prohibitory Liquor Law, on division, 25 to 23.

An opinion seems to prevail that the Prohibitory Liquor bill *will*, after all, pass both branches of the Legislature, and, in the contingency of the majorities being large receive the Royal assent. If it be so, the duty of the people and the press is clear—viz: to aid in giving this Law a fair trial, loyally obeying its injunctions and submitting peaceably to its restrictions—*Daily Sun of Thursday.*

Married,

At Tryon, on Thursday, by Samuel E. Dawson, Esq., J. P., Mr. James Boulter, to Margaret, daughter of the late Mr. James Wood, all of Tryon.

Died,

On the 7th March, at Ordnance House Southampton, Frances the beloved Wife of Lieut. Col. Hall of the Royal Engineers, and daughter of John Barrow, Esq., of this Island.

AUCTIONS.

FAT CATTLE!

TO be Sold, by Auction, on Thursday the 6th day of April, at 12 o'clock, on the Farms of Mr. Hodges and Mr. J. M. Holl, at Rustico.

7 *FAT CATTLE,*
1 *COW* and *CALF,*
1 *COW*, in Calf.

Terms—3 months' credit, on approved joint Notes of Hand.

WILLIAM HODGES,
JOHN MYRIE HOLL, Jr.

April 1. 2i

Fat Cattle! Fat Cattle!!

BY JAMES MORRIS.

FOR Sale, by Auction, on Friday the 7th of April at 12 o'clock, at the Farm Yard at Government House—

3 *LARGE FAT OXEN,*

Prime, fat, and ready for the butcher.

The animals may be seen, at any time, at the Farm Yard; and, if desired, will be kept for one week after the sale.

Charlottetown, March 28. (All the papers.)

TO BE SOLD, on *Saturday* the 8th inst., by W. H. GARDINER, at the Market Square, at 12 o'clock, noon, a good serviceable HORSE, warranted sound. 2i x

Fat Cattle.

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

4 Head FAT CATTLE.

A. H. YATES.

April 6th, 1854. Isl.

STANDING RIGGING! Sails, Anchors, &c.

BY JAMES MORRIS.

BY AUCTION, on *Saturday*, the 15th of April, at 12 o'clock, at the Warehouse of James Peake, Esq., the Standing and Running Riggiug, SAILS, ANCHORS, CHAINS, &c. (nearly new,) of a Vessel of about 60 Tons.

Charlottetown, April 3, 1854. 1i

Hat and Clothes Cleaning ESTABLISHMENT.

THE Subscriber, grateful for past favors, begs to remind his friends, and the public, that he still carries on the above business in all its branches. Gents.' Beaver, Silk and Felt Hats, re-stiffened, redyed and cleaned; Old Clothes of every description, cleaned; all spots of paint, grease, &c., removed, and the garment restored to its former lustre.

JOHN HOBBS, Hatter, &c.

Orders left at Mr. J. William's, Market Square, will be promptly executed, and returned semi-weekly.

Charlottetown Royalty,
April 1st, 1854. 3m.

WANTED, for the Fanning Grammar School, at Princetown Royalty, a *TEACHER*, of the Second, or highest Class. This School having latterly been ably conducted, the inhabitants are the more desirous that it should not retrograde; consequently none need apply who are not fully competent, and who can produce satisfactory references as to their competency and general good conduct. Apply to the undersigned.

THOS. MACNUTT,
Chairman of Trustees.

Princetown Royalty, March 28, 1854.

ON HAND, AND FOR SALE—

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

JAMES N. HARRIS.

Charlottetown, March 28. Isl—3w

KEY FOUND.

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

Wednesday, April 5.

FALL GOODS.

JUST IMPORTED, and for sale by the Subscriber, at his NEW STORE, next door to his residence in Grafton Street, a choice selection of

American and other Goods,

consisting of—

SUGAR, in hogsheads, barrels and by retail,
Loaf, crushed and refined do.

Superior Hyson and Souchong TEAS, in chests, half chests, and by retail;

COFFEE, RICE, PILOT BREAD, in barrels and by retail;

CRACKERS, CHEESE, Vinegar, Mustard, Pepper, Ginger, Table Salt, Soda, Saleratus, Soap, Candles, Starch, Blue, Burning Fluid, Matches, Tobacco, Cigars, Rosin, Blacking, &c.

Fresh Muscatel RAISINS, CONFECTIONARY, Nuts, Lemon and Ginger Syrup.

PRINTED COTTONS, Striped and Unbleached do.; Bed-ticks, &c. Cases of BOOTS and SHOES; Ladies' and Gentlemen's India Rubber Boots and Shoes;

Indian Rubber Coats and Oil Suits; Buffalo Robes of superior quality; Hats and Caps; Cotton-wick and Lamp-wicks; Fluid Lamps—patent and common in variety; CHAIRS, with cane seats and wood ditto, in great variety of pattern; Looking Glasses, Glass Lanterns; Jute and Grass Mats; Hay Forks, Spades and Shovels; Rough Board, Shingle and Lath Nails; Window Glass in boxes and by retail: Shoemakers' Lasts, Nails, Pegs and Thread.

MOLASSES in hogsheads and by retail; Codfish Oil, in barrels and by retail.

Also—an assortment of CURRIERS' TOOLS; Pails, Tubs, in nests or single; Clothes Pins, Brooms, Brushes, &c.

ON HAND—American and Island manufactured SOLE LEATHER, Neats' Leather, Calf Skins, and Harness Leather.

W. B. DAWSON.

Charlottetown, November 14.

Glasgow & Manchester House.

RECEIVED by late arrivals, and for Sale by the Subscriber, a General Supply of

DRY GOODS & GROCERIES.

Also, *DIGBY SMOKED HERRINGS, ANNAPOLIS CHEESE, OILS, WINE,* Chests superior fine *TEA*, &c. &c.

Also,

For Sale or to Let,

A FARM on the St. Peter's Road, about three miles from Charlottetown, consisting of 36 Acres of LAND, in a high state of cultivation.

DAVID WILSON.

No. 3, Richmond Street,
Charlottetown, Dec. 28, 1853.

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

Feb. 14, 1854.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—

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

Cash dayment, and the highest price.

JAMES N. HARRIS.

March 28. 3w

LONDON HOUSE. New Fall Goods, for 1853·

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

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

GROCERIES:

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

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

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

The Wonder of the World! Devines' Compound Pitch Lozenge.

THE Great Remedy is at last discovered, and COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, COSTIVENESS AND CONSUMPTION have lost their terror, and vanish as as if by magic before this Sovereign remedy. Was it ever before known that, *Hopeless cases of Consumption were crred for less than $5!*

Truly, if any individual is to be pitied, and needs sympathy, it is the consumptive,—always expecting to get well, and yet the painful evidence of decay almost "makes the inner soul shrink with the outer flesh."

"Some bloom as roses bloom,
And live as roses live,
A single morning space!"

While others, in more mature life,—by some imprudence and a slight cold neglected,—in the hectic flush, the painful cough,

"The prints of their parting steps appear."

All we ask is this one question:—If you have got mucous membranes, or any other members of the body that are "heirs to ills."—are you not interested in this *great remedy*, DEVINES' COMPOUND PITCH LOZENGE

Sold by W. R. WATSON and T. DESBRISAY & Co., at APOTHECARIES' HALL.