The petitions for the Maine Law already presented to the Legislature of Vermont are signed by 37,000 persons, of whom 17,000 are legal voters. Strong hopes are entertained, that the desired law will be passed by the present Legislature.

"Sally, you seem to be ignorant in geography I will try you in grammar. Take the sentence, marriage is a civil contract.' Parse marriage." "Marriage is a noun because it is a name. And though Shakespeare asks, what's a name, and says that a rose by any other name would smell as sweet, yet marriage being a noun and therefore a name, shows that the rule established by the Bard of Avon has one exception. For marriage certainly is of very great importance, and being a noun and therefore a name, ergo, there is something in a name." "Good! Well, what is the case of marriage?" "Don't know." "Decline it, and see." "Don't feel at liberty to decline marriage after having made Bill that promise I have. I'd rather conjugate."

SEARCH FOR SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.

On Monday evening a very numerously attended meeting of the Geographical Society was held in the theatre of the Royal Institution, London, Sir Roderick J. Murchison in the chair, when Capt. Inglefield, R. N., read a paper upon his recent voyage to the Arctic regions in search of Sir John Franklin. It should first be stated that the Isabel screw-steamer, 140 tons, and 60 horse power, had originally been fitted out by Lady Franklin, assisted to some extent by the president and fellows of this society; and her ladyship's original plan not being able to be carried into effect, she had offered the ship to the Admiralty, as an addition to the expedition which was being fitted out by the Government for the exploration of the Northern Seas. This proposal was declined, and her ladyship then offered to give the vessel to any competent person who would convey to Sir Edward Belcher an ample supply of provisions and stores which had been placed in her. Capt. Inglefield accepted the offer, undertaking the further equipment of the vessel, the wages of the crew, and other charges, for which he was to be compensated on his return to England by the sale of the ship.

Capt. Inglefield having briefly narrated these introductory facts, said that he sailed from the Thames on the 6th of July last, and from Peterhead on the 10th of the same month. He had first proposed to go by the route proposed by Mr. Peterman, but by the advice of his friend he had relinquished the idea, and turned his attention to the Northern Sounds, at the head of Baffin's Bay, hitherto unexplored, and, indeed, only named as at a distance of 70 or 80 miles. Failing in his attempt to reach Smith's or Jones's Sounds, he proposed visiting Beechey Island, the depot of Sir Edward Belcher's squadron, and making offer of his surplus stores in compliance with Lady Franklin's original intention; and failing that again, to make the much-desired search for the crews of the berg-borne ships along the western coast of Baffin's Bay and Labrador. Leaving Upernavick on the 16th of August, where he obtained dogs for sledges, should he need those ice carriages, he pressed forward with all speed in the direction of Cape York, taking observations whenever practicable. In sailing and steaming through that archipelago of islands, numbers of icebergs of vast dimensions were encountered, which were ever and anon splitting with the roar of a thousand cannon, and sending from their reeling bases a swell that was sometimes perceptible at an incredible distance. At the entrance of Melville Island a great quantity of drifting seaweed was seen. Passing the Crimson Cliffs, alluded to by Sir John Ross, there were counted from the crow's-nest 180 icebergs, many of them of gigantic proportions. He then proceeded to Cape Athol, and on the 23rd he paid a visit to Ominack, the spot named by Adam Beck as that on which Capt. Franklin and his crew had been murdered, and on which he said their bones would be found buried in a cairn. He (Capt. I.) accordingly landed, and closely examined the place, but no traces of anything European could be found, but a piece of handkerchief, a piece of rope, a piece of iron hoop, and a nail on which the Queen's arms had been impressed; and these articles had no doubt been left by her Majesty's ship North Star, which had wintered near to this spot. He (the gallant captain) found an ugly cairn upwards of six feet high, and covered with very heavy stones. His desire to view the contents was much whetted by the fact that on removing the upper stones a quantity of bones were found. The cairn was soon levelled to the base, and the earth dug out to a foot depth through the frozen soil, but great was his satisfaction at finding, upon the authority of their naturalists, that the bones were those of the whale, the walrus, and of different fishes; and that there was nothing like those of any human being. He was consequently satisfied beyond all doubt that there was no truth whatever in the statement of that reprobate Adam Beck, and that no such fate as he had related had befallen their missing countrymen. (Cheers.) On the shores of Whale Sound he found a number of natives, who on seeing the crew indulged in immoderate laughter, and expressed the utmost astonishment at their clothing. They had evidently never seen Europeans before, but they soon became friendly, and many of the small articles that lay on the table were purchased of them, the most singular of these was perhaps a vessel called a pot stone, which they used to melt their blubber. These vessels were hollowed out of solid stones by means of a harder kind of stone, and the formation of one was a work requiring immense time and labour. Notwithstanding that he (the gallant officer) left England three months later than the expedition of last year, he had succeeded in reaching a considerably higher latitude than had been attained by Ross and Parry in their voyage of 1818, and he had explored and laid down 600 miles of new coast line, determining also that the entrance into Whale Sound was a great strait passing in the Arctic basin, and thus apparently defining Greenland as an island. At the entrance of this straight he had discovered a cluster of islands, which he had rapidly surveyed, and laid down upon his chart. To the strait he had given the name of Murchison's Straits—(cheers)—and the principal island he had called Northumberland Island. Leaving this sound, as it had hitherto been termed, he sailed Northward, in the direction of Smith Sound, and there found a great extent of sea stretching far before him. On the 27th of Aug. at 2 p. m., he attained the lat. of 78 deg. 35 min. (nearly 120 miles farther north then any former voyagers). He was then in a great sea, the entrance of which was 35 miles across, only partially encumbered with ice, and which, upon the eastern shore, seemed perfectly navigable. He had thus entered the great Polar Basin, and he believed that he would have pushed through in the direction of Behring Straits had not a gale arisen which fairly blew him out of it, and defied his utmost efforts; for the small high-pressure engine with which the Isabel was fitted, was only equal to pushing the vessel in calms or light winds. After some hours of great exertion, he was providentially released from the ice which had surrounded him, and then, closely examining the western shore, he entered Jones Sound on the 30th Aug. Here he penetrated to lon. 84, and found at this point that the coast suddenly trended away to the north-west, whilst the southern shore continued westerly as far as the eye could reach, but no land could be distinguished at the bottom of the sound, or could any trace of the missing expedition be discovered. On the 1st Sept. he sailed from Jones Sound with the intention of communicating with the squadron of Sir Edward Belcher. He reached Beechey Island on the 7th of Sept., and after depositing his letter bags and receiving others in return for England, sailed the same day with a view to commence a more detailed examination of the western shores of Baffin's Bay than former navigators had been able to bestow on that coast. Again he was unsuccessful in finding any traces of the missing expedition on these shores, which he explored as far south as the River Clyde, where the ice fixed to the land, and stretched nearly across Baffin Bay, and carried him over to the eastern shore in the neighbourhood Disco Island, where he encountered a succession of gales, the most violent he ever witnessed, and which rendered the vast icebergs that surrounded the coast doubly dangerous. After several fruitless efforts to get into Northumberland Inlet (where the commandor intended to winter) he was, at the earnest representations of the ice-masters, forced to relinquish the attempt, and bore up for England on the 14th October, arriving at Peterhead exactly four months from the day he sailed. Captain Inglefield then made some observations upon the search for the missing vessels, and gave it as his opinion that the Government expedition was undoubtedly on the right track. Reviewing his geographic discoveries, and taking into account the strong current which he found setting from the southward into the Polar Basin and through Murchison Strait, he could not but feel sure that he had discovered and entered that Polar Basin, and that possibly the Strait and Smith Sound were both entrances into that Basin. The formation of the land and other circumstances to which he briefly alluded induced him to believe that Baffin Bay could no longer be considered as a mere bay, but rather as an arm of communication, and that the Polar Sea might be said to commence from Lancaster Sound on the westward, and from Whale Sound on the eastward. With respect to the animal life which existed in the parts that he had visited, he drew particular attention to the fact that the species of Molusca—viz., the Clio Borealis and the Sagitta, two of that class upon which the whale principally fed—were found by the surgeon of his expedition, Dr. Sutherland, to be more numerous and larger in Whale Sound than in any other locality he had visited, and that the sea birds Mollys (Fulmar Pataer) and loons (Unia Trolle) were abundant. Capt. Inglefield stated that, upon one occasion, he sailed through positive shoals of birds, and that, as far as the eye could reach, the surface of the water was covered with these creatures, and that they appeared to be so completely gorged as to be apparently unwilling to move as his ship ploughed her way among them. If was evident, therefore, that plentiful supplies of food might be within Franklin's reach.

At the conclusion of the address, Sir John Ross said, he thought that the energetic exertions of Capt. Inglefield have completely established that Franklin never went up Wales' or Jones's Sounds, or any other passage at the head of Baffin's Bay. It remained therefore, only to look to the Wellington Channel.

HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1852.

THE MAILS outward which left here on Thursday last, have not been able to cross the Strait, from the unfavorable state of the weather. The River opposite Charlottetown remains closed, but the ice is unsafe to travel on, even for foot passengers.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.—The wires are now brought into the Town Hall, and the line completed, but owing to some unforeseen circumstance, no messages have yet been received from Cape Traverse.

SCIENTIFIC CONTRIBUTIONS TOWARDS THE IMPROVEMENT OF AGRICULTURE IN NOVA SCOTIA, BY J. W. DAWSON, Superintendent of Education, Nova Scotia, Cor. Mem. Ac. Nat. Sci. Phila., Pictou, Published by J. Dawson & Son, 1853, pp. 99. (Printed by G. T. HASZARD, Charlottetown, price 1s. 6d., currency.)

The Institutions of the Academy at Pictou, as well as that of King's College in Windsor, have been productive of the happiest effects in the neighbouring Province; while they have produced men whose fame and reputation are not confined within the narrow boundaries of their own province, and while such men as the writer of the work, the title of which is prefixed to this article, have been enabled to become the instructors of their countrymen, hundreds of others have derived from the same sources, the means of benefiting by those instructions, throughout the whole Province of Nova Scotia, there are to be found numbers of well-educated men in every class of life, with the exception, perhaps, of the mere labourer, who have derived their knowledge from one or other of these seminaries or from those of more recent origin. Among those whose names have conferred honour on the place of their education, stands Mr. J. W. Dawson. A native of the town of Pictou, he was a pupil of the late Rev. Dr. McCulloch—one of those literary pioneers, who having spent a life of hardship, toil and privation in the service of learing, was removed just when the value of his services had been at last begun to be appreciated. It was natural, that in the midst of coal mines and iron sandstone, lime and other mineralogical productions, the bent of Mr. Dawson's mind should be inclined to the study of Geology and its kindred and congenial sciences. These were pursued with that ardour which is ever the concomitant of genius, and which, when under due regulation, never fails to lead to success. Mr. Dawson achieved a reputation in his native Province, and obtained the important and highly responsible post of Superintent of Education. Of the manner in which he has performed the duties of his office, we shall hereafter have occasion to speak. It would seem that while so engaged, his attention was directed to the state of agriculture in Nova Scotia, and by a mind like his—travelling into every part of the Province—it could scarcely be overlooked, and hence the present work; but we will allow him to speak for himself. After some short prefatory remarks on the disadvantages under which the pursuit of Agriculture has laboured in Nova Scotia he says—

"Nova Scotians have not been wholly insensible to these evils. In the earlier days of its agriculture, our province could boast of one of the ablest modern writers on the subject; and even now after all the rapid progress of modern agricultural chemistry, every reader of Agricola must be astonished at his clear appreciation of grand facts and principles scarely thought of in his day, even by the ablest chemists and agriculturists of Europe, Agricola has left his impress on our agriculture; but too faintly. Had his recommendations been faithfully and universally followed, our province would now have been twice as populous and thrice as wealthy as at present. In later times, our Boards of Agriculture and the Secretaries and local agricultural societies have laboured, though it must be confessed in a somewhat desultory manner, in the same great cause; and Agricultural periodicals and modern scientific books have been widely diffused, read and profitably applied. More recently still, the legislature has recognised agricultural chemistry as one of the branches of a higher school education; and the Superintendent of education has endeavoured, by the distribution of books and apparatus, and the delivery of lectures to teachers, to bring this valuable branch of practical education within the reach of all the children of the province.

"Out of these last efforts the present population has grown. It embraces the results of enquiries and observations made during an educational tour of two years, much matter collected by previous inquiries, and such portions of the admirable report of Professor Johnston on New Brunswick, as seemed especially adapted to the circumstances of Nova Scotia. It is scarcely necessary to say, that it makes no pretensions to be a complete treatise on scientific agriculture. Nor does it profess to give the farmer any detailed information on the practical operations of his art. It is simply a collection of facts and suggestions, based on sound scientific instruction, and intended to contribute to the efficient teaching of agricultural science in the schools, and to aid those who are desirous of applying its truths to the peculiar circumstances of our province, and the prevailing defects and difficulties of its agriculture."

The Remarks on Climate are peculiarly worth reading by the Prince Edward Island farmer. The great complaint that he is for ever making is the extreme length of the winters. Professor Johnston has however shown, that the difference between the Western part of the State of New York and the Province of New Brunswick does not consist of more than 10 or 15 work working days and those almost altogether in the fall. "The farmers in these countries, New York and Canada, appear to have as much reason to complain of short springs, as we have."

"1. There may be a deficiency of time for farm-work. Professor Johnston on enquiring into this subject in relation to New Brunswick, finds that the average time of latest ploughing is the 17th November, and the average time of earliest sowing, the 21st April. He infers from this, that the average duration of summer, is six months and twenty-two days. He then takes three months and 17 days as the average time required for the growth of spring grain, and calculates, that the time for spring and autumn work, before sowing and after reaping, is three months and three days. These numbers are equally applicable to Nova Scotia, taking the average between the earliest districts in the western counties and the latest parts of the east hills. On comparing these dates with those for western New York, Professor Johnston finds, '1st, that the winter in western New York, is 22 days shorter than that in New Brunswick; 2d, that this shortness consists in the addition of 21 days to the open weather of fall, and one day to the open weather of spring." To counterbalance this advantage, he finds that the New York farmer has a somewhat larger number of rainy days, which reduce his extra time in fall to between 10 and 15 days. These facts would induce us to conclude, that the advantage in regard to open weather in New York and Upper Canada as compared with Nova Scotia, does not exceed 20 working days in the year, and this almost altogether in the fall p. 9.

(To be continued.)

CHARLOTTETOWN, Dec. 27, 1852.

J. D. HASZARD, ESQ.,

SIR;

Will you permit me, through the medium of your journal, to enquire whose duty it is to protect the inhabitants of Charlottetown and others from such disgraceful conduct as was exhibited in our streets on the afternoon of Christmas day last? Large gangs of boys were congregated at the corners of several of the streets, who pelted every one passing by, in some cases not without injury. Surely, Sir, now that there is a magistrate almost at every turn, and now that we are blessed with an energetic Government, such things will be no longer tolerated. On New Year's day we may expect, as usual, a repetition of the sport.

Yours, &c.,

AN INHABITANT.

[It is the office of the Magistrates and Special Constables to repress such disorderly conduct; and it is the office of the Executive, to see that the magistrates and special constables do their duty. But who is to compel the Executive to do its duty?]—ED. H.'S GAZ.

"HOLIDAY RHYMES FOR CHRISTMAS TIMES."—A sheet of verses under the above title has been put into our hands. The following extract will enable our readers to judge of its merits. Of THE Dinner that came off in the House of Assembly Chamber last summer, the poet thus speaks:—

"The Dinner o'er, the crumbs were cleared,
When *toasts* and *sentiments* were heard:
'The Queen!' of course—name so endear'd
To all the nation—
Some speaker spoke, and long was cheer'd,
With approbation.

"After the Queen, 'Here's Captain Sleigh,
Our honor'd guest, from *far away*;
With right good will we hail this day
His bright appearing.
Long, long amongst us may he stay!'
(Tremendous cheering.)

"He gave response, in happy style,
With easiest flow and blandest smile,
Prais'd his 'broad acres' in this Isle—
Replete with beauties;
And preach'd a homily, meanwhile,
On landlords' duties!"

It is to be sold, we are informed, at Mr. BREMNER's.

THE Editor of the *Royal Gazette* promises to give us, after the Christmas Holidays, some information on the subject of the Revenue, and to shew us up, we presume, for asserting that the Island is as highly taxed in 1852 as in 1849. We beg to recommend to his consideration the following items additional in 1852:—

		PER CENTUM.
Blocks and Dead Eyes,	ad valorem,	£2 10 0
Jewellery,	"	10 0 0
Clothes, ready made,	"	10 0 0
Wrecked Vessels, whether got off, or broken up,	"	5 0 0
Cider,	additional, per gallon,	0 0 4
Fish (pickled),	per bbl.,	0 2 0
" (dry),	per quintal,	0 1 6

Add to these, the additional 6d. on Rum.

The editor of the *Royal Gazette* will be careful to remark, that in 1849 Invoices in Sterling were reduced into Currency, by adding 1-9th, = £111 2s. 2d,—on which 6 per cent. was charged, making £6 13s. 4d. currency on the £100 sterling. In 1852, £100 sterling is £150 currency—on which 5 per cent. is charged, making £7 10s. currency on £100 sterling; difference in favor of 1852, 16s. 8d. on the £100 sterling. In 1849, £100 Halifax currency was considered equal to £100 P. E. Island currency, and charged, at 6 per cent., £6. In 1852, £100 Halifax currency is equal to £120 P. E. Island currency—charge, at 5 per cent., £6.

The above was written before the *Royal Gazette* of yesterday came to hand. We do not choose to make any alteration. Its publication will serve as an answer to much of the misrepresentation contained in the leading article of that number.

THE ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL now just finished in New York city, is one of the largest in the world; and it is asserted by the Proprietors to be equal in all, and superior in most of its arrangements to any other. Nothing that good taste, convenience and money could effect, has been left undone to place it at the head of first class Hotels. The Proprietors' card is in another part of our paper.

ST. PAUL'S INFANT, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

In accordance with our notice in last week's paper, the Infant School Examination took place, and elicited the warm approbation of Lady Bannerman and the other visitors. The usual treat to the children was given on the evening of the same day.

On Thursday, the Scholars of St. Paul's Sunday School, amounting to 240 children, met at the Temperance Hall, and by the kind attention of their Teachers and friends, were regaled with Tea and Cake. Sir Alexander Bannerman and Lady Bannerman, honoured the party with their attendance. Several songs were sung by Mr. Hubbard's volunteer choir, and the Temperance Band gave their gratuitous attendance, and played with their usual skill several popular airs.—The collection for the Clothing fund amounted to £6 0 6.

This is the Tenth Anniversary of the Infant and Sunday Schools, and we were glad to observe no diminution of the interest and good will of the public, towards these two Institutions. No one indeed that considers the subject, can regard with indifference the Educational institutions of our town or country—another ten years will see the larger number of these children grown to manhood and exercising their rights as citizens; and insignificant as our Island may be in the scale of nations, its future is all important to us; and that future can only be happy and prosperous, in proportion to the capability of its people for self-government. We are not of those who think that wealth or much knowledge should be a qualification for the electoral franchise — but we do think, that some education, and good moral principle, are absolutely necessary for both electors and elected, in order to ensure the proper working of the British Constitution.—On this account, we cannot but regard it as a duty in the Legislature to foster such Institutions with a becoming liberality, and we hope that in the next Session of the Parliament, some steps will be taken to prevent any unfavorable effects flowing to this Institution from the operation of the new free Education Act.

ROMAN CATHOLIC SCHOOLS.—We attended for a short time on Tuesday last the annual examination of the above schools, in connection with St. Malachi's Church. The Boys' School is under the management of Mr. EDMUND ROCHE, who was for some years a teacher under the National System in Ireland; and who, while conducting one of the District Schools in the interior of this Island, elicited the unqualified approbation of the School Visitor, for the success which attended his labours in imparting instruction. The School over which he at present presides, is largely profiting by his experience and knowledge, and is likely to attain considerable importance. The Girls' School has been wisely and profitably entrusted to the care and direction of the Misses CATHERINE and MARGARET M'DONALD, whose capacity for the difficult and delicate task of forming the minds and habits of the youth of their own sex was well shewn in the proficiency attained by their pupils in some even of the higher and more important branches of knowledge. Specimens of writing were exhibited, which would do credit to any lady of the land; and the readiness and ease with which answers were given to difficult questions in Geography and History, elicited the admiration of the visitors, and shewed how carefully and correctly instruction had been imbibed. In Reading and Arithmetic, considerable progress has been made; and, altogether, the schools presented the strongest claims to the fostering care and encouragement of the Catholic community.—*Royal Gazette.*

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—The President of the Institute, the Hon. the Attorney General, opened the Session on Tuesday evening, with a very interesting and well-written Lecture on PATRIOTISM, which produced an animated discussion at the close of the meeting. We do not recollect ever to have witnessed a larger audience assembled at a lecture from the Institute than that of Tuesday;—we trust the meetings in future will be as numerously attended.—*Adv.*

Died,

Of Cholera, at Wolf Island, United States, on the 29th September last, Mr. Hector Macdonald, of Flat River, P. E. I. He was expected home on a visit to his friends at the time the melancholy news of his death arrived.

At Oswego City, State of New York, exulting in the Lord, 30th October, Richard Hennessy, mariner and steward, aged 27 years; formerly belonging to this Island.

On the 15th instant, after a very short, but most painful illness, Mr. William Robinson, of this town, aged 47 years.

Yesterday morning, after a lingering illness, Mr. James C. Trenaman, son of Mr. John Trenaman, Watchmaker, of this town, aged 22 years. Funeral will take place to-morrow (Wednesday) at 3 p. m. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend.

Passenger in the Schooner *Ornament*, from Halifax to Georgetown, Jeremiah Simpson, Esq.

Messrs. White, Crabb, Beer, and others took passage on Wednesday from Halifax for Cape Tormentine.

Arrived at Georgetown on Saturday—Schooners *Sarah Ann Hope*, *Tory*, *Ornament* and two small vessels belonging to Point Prim.

Port of Charlottetown.

CLEARED:

Dec. 14.—Schr. Velocity, McPherson, Pugwash; bal.
—Brigt. Minnie, James, Newfoundland; produce.
15—Schr. Harriet Newell, Laird, Boston; do.—by W. B. Dean.
20—Barque Rival, Ryerson, Cork; timber and deals.

Ship News.

The Brig *Darnley*, Murchison, sailed, from Georgetown, for London, on Monday, the 13th instant.

MIRAMICHI, 29th ult.—Brig James Reddin, Fergusson, Master, from this port for Louvrie, with a cargo of deals, was cast a shore on the North Cape, P. E. Island—all the crew, except one seaman, who was badly injured, were drowned. Brig Baltic, Jackson, master, left here same day, and after getting as far as the North Cape of the Island (P. E. I.) was forced back by the gale and driven ashore on Fox Island, (entrance of Miramichi River)—one man was drowned.—Vessel has been condemned.—All the Fall fleet have left here.

Improvement of Haszard's Gazette.

TWICE A WEEK!

IMPORTANT TO TOWN AND COUNTRY SUBSCRIBERS.

The management of the Newspaper which, for the last 30 years, has been successfully conducted by J. D. HASZARD. Esq., is now transferred to the Subscriber, who will assume all the responsibilities thereof after the publication of the present number.

The circulation of *Haszard's Gazette* is at present, and has always been, greater than that of any other newspaper in this Colony; and, availing himself of some of the greatest recent improvements which have been made in the art and machinery of the Printer, its new proprietor and publisher hopes he shall be able still to secure for it the first place in the public estimation.

To this end, he has, at a considerable outlay, purchased a POWER PRESS; and, on his premises, made the alterations and additions which were requisite for its proper erection. About the beginning of February, he expects to have it in perfect working order; and—that being accomplished—he will afterwards, issue

HASZARD'S GAZETTE TWICE A WEEK,

of the same size as that at which it is at present published, and, to *Subscribers*, at the same price. The advantages which, from this liberal arrangement, will accrue to Subscribers and Advertisers, are so apparent, that they require no comment, and a due appreciation of it, by the public, will, as is hoped, appear in the increased patronage bestowed upon this Paper.

The editorial department will be entrusted to the management of a gentleman, whose ability and experience as a writer for the newspaper press, combined with the liberality and moderation of his political sentiments, are such as to afford a good guarantee for the future utility and popularity of the Paper.

By copious extracts from ENGLISH PAPERS; by approved and well written TALES; by articles on AGRICULTURE and GARDENING, so timed as to have direct regulation to the immediate objects of the farmer's skill and labor; by MORAL and RELIGIOUS matter, free from sectarian bias; and by comprehensive notices of social and political reformations, now happily in progress amongst all the civilized nations of the earth, there will always, be seen in the management of HASZARD'S GAZETTE, an earnest desire to provide valuable and acceptable instruction and entertainment for all classes amongst its readers.

And, further, that the patrons of Haszard's Gazette may be duly apprised of all PUBLIC NOTICES proceeding from the Government, they will regularly appear in it gratuitously published—under one general head.

For the transmission of IMPORTANT NEWS, by means of the ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH, the subscriber has also made arrangements with CORRESPONDENTS in Halifax, St. John, and Boston. COMMUNICATIONS directly bearing on the general interest and well-being of the community will always be thankfully received.

GEORGE T. HASZARD.

NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL UNION PRAYER MEETING will be held, (D. V.) in the Wesleyan Chapel, at Seven o'clock, on the Evening of *SATURDAY*, the 1st January.

ALMANACK for 1853.

HASZARD'S CALENDAR for 1853, will be ready for delivery on FRIDAY next, and will be found to contain besides the usual information, *much additional* MATTER.
THE WEATHER, Horticulture for the Month, Census of the British North American Colonies, Imports, Exports, and Revenue of British North American Colonies, and a variety of other useful information.

December 28, 1852.

ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL,

Between Spring & Broome Streets,

BROADWAY, NEW YORK,

TREADWELL, ACKER & Co., Proprietors

THIS MAGNIFICENT MARBLE HOTEL, unequalled in architectural beauty, and in all the appliances that minister to convenience, comfort and luxury, will be opened about the 1st December next, by the Subscribers. Centrally situated between the fashionable and business portions of the city, it presents unrivalled advantages in point of location. The edifice was erected for the lessees, Messrs. TREADWELL & ACKER, by D. H. Haight, Esq., and the interior arrangements as regards ventilation, &c., are on an entirely original plan. It is the design of the undersigned to render the ST. NICHOLAS in all respects a MODEL HOTEL of the very highest class, and to give it a reputation in all its departments which shall be known and appreciated throughout the civilized world.

J. P. TREADWELL,
J. P. ACKER,
V. WHITCOMB.

New York, November 20, 1852.

ROBINSONS MALT WHISKEY.

THIS superior Liquor can always be had in Charlottetown at the Stores of Mr. Tohn Andrew M'Donald, and at Mr James Hughes', next door to Mr. D. Wilsons—at the latter place his YEAST can always be obtained.

December 24, 1852.

15,000 Havanna CIGARS,

La Salvador Brand, El President, and El Sol;

—ALSO—

30 bbls. prime No. 1 Labrador HERRING,

FOR SALE, on Consignment, at the Store of Mr. CHAS. WELSH.

R. BARKER.

Dec. 28, 1852.

The Wonderful work of Light!

A DAGUERREOTYPE INSTRUMENT for Sale, with instructions, by

W. C. HOBS.

Corner of Great George-street,
Dec 28.

Temperance Hall Company.

THE Subscribers are respectfully requested to pay the Balances due on their Shares in the said Company to the Treasurer, (Mr. George Beer, jun.,) or the Secretary, forthwith.

By Order of the Directors,
JAMES B. COOPER, Sec'y.