To the People of Prince Edward Island.

Fellow Countrymen,—Our legislature is now in session. What measures of importance may come under its consideration, it is not for me to say. There is one matter, however, which will, no doubt, be brought under its notice, which, in its bearing upon the interests of the country, is second to no other; I mean the suppression of the liquor traffic by legal enactment. In my estimate of the magnitude of of this subject, I am not solitary; many of the wisest and best, and of those who have their country's good most at heart, will concur with me in sentiment. Permit me, therefore, through the medium of the press, to address you on this subject. It is not without some degree of reluctance that I undertake this task, sensible as I am of my inadequacy to do justice to it; but, in the absence of some more competent person, I proceed to lay before you some statements, which may not be altogether without use.

Our legislators, when candidates for your suffrages, loudly declared, that they had the interests of the community in view. They disclaimed all selfish motives and professed that the good of their constituents would be steadily and unflinchingly sought. Now, I would ask, in what way can the interests of the country be more effectually promoted, than by the suppression of the liquor traffic? In what way would more money be saved to the Island, and more time redeemed? In what way would more disease and poverty be averted? In what way would more insanity and crime be prevented? In what way would more individuals be rescued from an untimely grave? In what way would more tears be dried up? In what way would more hearts be rejoiced? In what way would a greater benefit be conferred upon individuals, families, and the community in general?

But, it may be said, why have recourse to legal measures for the suppression of intemprance? Why not confine ourselves to moral means? Why not limit ourselves to argument and persuasion? To this we answer, that moral means bave already done much. Through argument and persuasion a great change has been produced in public opinion. Many have been brought to acquiesce in the sentiment of entire abstinence. Many who had gone far in the drunkard's path, have been recalled. Many who had long pursued the iniquitous traffic induced to renounce it. Let moral means be still used with all diligence and perseverance. There are persons whom they will influence. With those who truly fear God, they will prevail; with those who are not deaf to the voice of conscience, they will prevail. But there are persons who are proof against argument and persuasion. There are persons whose hearts are so hard, whose consciences are so steeled by the love of gain, as to be dead to every generous impulse. Unmoved by the tears of the wife over the drunkenness of a husband, of the weeping of the child over the intemperance of the parent, or the sighs of the parent over the ruin of a son, they will pursue their unhallowed traffic. Has society no power to protect itself against these destroyers of her welfare. Undoubtedly it has. The right of self-protection is implied in its very organization. It is continually acting upon it; framing laws and enforcing them by penalties. Will our legislators then do nothing to stay the flood of miseries with which intemperance threatens to inundate our land.

There has been a great reluctance on the part of some of our legislators to give entertainment to this subject, or too much disposition to treat it with levity. We envy not the feelings of those, who can thus trifle with the miseries of their fellow creatures. We do hope that our legislators will give his subject that solemn, and patient, and deliberate consideration which its importance demands.

But it may be said, that to prohibit the manufacture, and importation, and sale of intoxicating liquors, would infringe upon the freedom of the subject. Liberty is the proud boast of the British subject, and we should be sorry that any thing should be done, by which it would in the least degree be contravened. But an individual is not free to do every thing; he may not exercise his liberty to the detriment of the community. Is not the licence to sell intoxicating liquors a most prolific source of evil to the community. Shall individuals, then, be allowed to exercise their liberty in pursuing a traffic, which, wherever it is tolerated, spreads misery around, and which makes vast numbers the slaves of a degrading vice. Will not the legislature interpose to stop the iniquitous traffic?

Again, it may be said, that the country is not ripe for such thorough legislation upon this subject; that the public sentiment is not yet in favor of an entire prohibition of the traffic; that the members of our legislature in advocating such an enactment, would be opposing the mind of the majority of their constituents. We should be sorry to think that such was the state of the public mind. It would pain us to conclude, that a majority of the inhabitants of the Island should be opposed to what is, so evidently conducive to the public good. We would cherish the hope, that, whilst there are some who from interested motives would be against the passing of a law to suppress the liquor traffic, the mass of the community would be in favor of a measure, which must issue in such beneficial results. If this be not the case, it is because the subject has not been set before them in its true light. We hope that individuals who have their country's good at heart, and who may possess the requisite talent, may use measures to enlighten the public mind on this all important topic. We trust that the numerously signed petitions which, before the close of the session, may come before the legislature, may convince its members that the public mind is in favor of entire prohibition.

But the great objection against a law for the suppression of the liquor traffic, is the loss of revenue which it would occasion. Now allowing that this loss was as great as it is supposed to be, it would be no valid objection against the suppression of the traffic. There might be disadvantages, which would more than counterbalance the money which it brings into the public treasury. If it spread disease, crime, insanity, death, through the community; if it make wives widows, children fatherless, parents childless; if it bring miseries upon individuals, families and society in general, we think the revenue which it affords is too dearly purchased. But we apprehend that this objection in regard to the revenue is more specious than real; but we defer a consideration of this until our next communication.

PHILOPATRIÆ.

The Committee of the Ladies' Dorcas Society acknowledge the receipt of Five Pounds, presented by Mr. Richard Heartz.

The Stewards of the Poor Fund, also acknowledge a like sum of Five Pounds from Mr. Richard Heartz.

No. 4.

(For Haszard's Gazette.)

ART OF READING.

All that will be here said respecting the art of teaching will apply to District Schools only. In towns and populous villages, where infant schools are established, and where all the pupils in attendance are of a very tender age, quite a different mode of conveying the first rudiments of knowledge should be employed. In these a greater uniformity and regularity of method can be followed than in the District schools. First, because there is a greater similarity of age and consequently of advancement. Second, on account of the attendance being more punctual and regular, thus enabling the teacher to form permanent and systematic classes. The more advanced schools in Towns, also, are free from many dis advantages which constantly hamper country schools; but these I need not wait to enumerate, as they will readily occur to *all* minds of ordinary discernment. But to proceed with some remarks upon the best modes of teaching to read:

Some educators think that it is best no to trouble beginners with teaching them the alphabet *individually*; but to make them commence at once to read words, without analyzing them into letters or syllables. This method may succeed with certain peculiarly constituted intellect, but should never be adopted as a fixed or regular system. For from actual experiments I can decidedly aver, that though time would, in many instances, seem to be economised by this method, it is eventually lost. With a pictorial elementary-book, I once tried the experiment of teaching a boy of four years of age, in this manner, and in about three weeks, he was able to read with tolerable ease, any lesson of, not more than two syllables. For every *substantive* noun in his lesson, there was a picture of the objects of which these nouns were the names.—My method was this:—Having first directed the boy's attention to the picture of some familiar object, such as *a horse*, *an ox*, *a sheep*, I next showed him the words which were the representatives of these objects. In a short time the words became familiar to the eye as *specific forms*, and could be recognised wherever they were seen. Then words representing the actions and qualities of these objects were introduced, such as the articles, verbs, and adjectives. These latter were the more easily impressed on the mind in this manner, because of their connexion and association with the objects to which they referred, or belonged. *Abstract* nouns for which no pictorial representations could be given, were next introduced; and so on with all the other classes of words. My first impression was, that this method was the best, and it was deepened by the recommendations of some very respectable writers on education. But it was not long ere I discovered that the best and most natural way of learning anything, seems to be, to commence with the veriest elements; for, after a considerable advancement is made in any department of study, few minds like to go back to the uninteresting task of acquiring a thorough knowledge of first principles and dead elements; and yet without a correct and minute acquaintance with these, neither excellency nor perfection need ever be aimed at. A writer, whose name I have forgotten, argues that the intuitive and inceptive knowledge of children, commences not with mere elements. His illustration of this doctrine, however, carries not real conviction to my mind. He says, that an infant first recognises the face of its mother or nurse, as a *whole*, and not by a previous knowledge of each separate part; and that it is long after it can distinguish the countenance as a whole, it is able to take notice of each individual part or organ. To the truthfulness of this I am unwilling to assent. Probably the first organ of the human face which attracts the infant's notice, is the eye. Its liquid brilliancy and mesmeric influence well fit it to draw attention. The maternal voice will, perhaps, be the next to make a distinctive impression,—next, the dimpled cheek, and so on, till eventually the face is distinguished as a *whole*.—Before objects of the same kind can be known separately, they must severally possess some distinctive marks or qualities [or elements] must be discerned, otherwise there can be no individual recognition. In this manner, therefore, I presume, it is, that an infant is able to distinguish human faces, as well as other objects distinguished only by very nice peculiarities.—Hence the most philosophic mode of giving the knowledge of written words to the young, is, to teach them first the elements of the words, or the alphabet, and then go on to things more complex. All our school-books are defective in not having in them pictorial representations and diagrams. These would in a great measure supply the want of a museum; and greatly aid in illustrating the lessons and interest the learner. It should be a fixed rule in all regularly formed classes, [to pass no lesson until every word and term in it be properly and thoroughly understood; but where no help can be obtained from a museum, picture, diagram, or anything else of the same nature, it is not always an easy matter to do this without taking up a great deal of time. The present unnatural and unphilosophical orthography of our language, however, can be as well taught without these aids; and every word in every lesson in the First and Second books, whether in reading or in tables of words, the pupil should be able to spell with shut book before he be allowed to proceed to a new lesson.

NOVA.

Searltown, Feb. 9th, 1854.

THE NEW GOVERNMENT.

The following gentlemen were yesterday sworn in as Constitutional Advisers of His Excellency Sir Alex. Bannerman:

Hon. JOHN M. HOLL,
" EDWARD PALMER,
" DONALD MONTGOMERY,
" FRANCIS LONGWORTH,
" JAMES H. CONROY,
" RODERICK M'AULAY,
" EMANUAL M'EACHEN.

We also learn the Hon. Edward Palmer has accepted the Office of Attorney General, and the Hon. Francis Longworth that of Colonial Secretary of this Island. These appointments, of course, vacate the seats of the Representatives of Charlottetown; and in order that Charlottetown may not remain unrepresented for any considerable time, the House, we understand, at the suggestion of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, will, at its rising to-morrow, adjourn until the 16th day of March next, to afford time for the return of the Members for Princetown and Charlottetown.

The Election for the Town and Royalty of Princetown, takes place on Thursday, the Ninth day of March next. Nomination of Candidates to take place at St. Eleanor's, on Thursday, the 2d March.

The time for holding the Election for the Town and Royalty of Charlottetown, we will probably be able to make known to our readers at an early day in the ensuing week.—*Isl.*

TO THE EDITOR OF HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

MR. EDITOR,

May I beg you to insert the following extract from a letter which appeared in the *Cape Breton News of the 4th February*.

The whole letter is descriptive of the services of the Church at Ship Harbour, Gut of Canso, conducted by the Rev. Wm. Jarvis, son of our late Chief Justice, a young man of whom the Island may well be proud, both as regards his Collegiate attainments, and also his early promise of holy usefulness in the Church.

"The entire service was conducted with propriety, and devotion, and spoke the satisfaction derived from it by Churchmen here, who longed for its appearing Several Children were baptized and the Sermons which followed each service were listened to with great attention, they were free, logical, convincing, and beautiful, and spoke highly for the talent and energy of this young disciple of Christ so lately enrolled under His banner, in the bosom of the Church of England, and whose beginning portends that he will be a bright Star in the Church's Crown. We sincerely hope that their precious visits may ever be protracted, never discontinued but rather increased until the wings of the Church shall be permanently unfolded here, a time which it is hoped may not be far distant."

Yours sincerely,

THE WESTMORLAND PARSONAGE BAZAAR realized the handsome sum of £93 odd, this, together with the recent generous donation of £15 from Mrs. Grubb, and the grant of £20 made by the Diocesan Church Society, will we trust enable Rev. Mr. Roach to proceed encouragingly with the building of this much needed residence.

The Rev. Mr. Sutherland will preach in the Temperance Hall on Sabbath first, the 19th, at 11 a.m., 3 and half past 6 p.m.

The Lecture which was to be delivered on Tuesday next by the Rev. J. R. Narroway, is postponed until further notice.

The Colonial Mail arrived on Thursday night. By it we have a few days later News from England via New York.

Married,

At Charlottetown, by the Rev. J. R. Narraway, on the 16th inst., Mr. Robert Mallet, to Miss Mary Ann Ford.

At Georgetown, on the 8th inst., by W. B. Aitken, Esq., J. P., John Larthard, to Mary Hart, both of St. Peter's Road, Lot 53.

At Little River, on the 7th inst, by the Rev. J. Whitlock, Mr. Charles Lutes, to Miss Miriam, fourth daughter of the late r. Wm. Banks.

At the same place and day, by the same, Mr. John Curtis, to Miss Emily Ann, daughter of Captain Lutes, of the above place.

On the 6th inst., at the Bride's Father's home, Orwell Head, by the Rev. Donald McDonald, Donald McLeod, Esq., to Miss Jessy McDonald, daughter of Finlay McDonald.

On Tuesday 14th inst., by the Rev. Dr. Jenkins, Mr. Thomas Bartholomew Pollard, to Miss Catherine Hughes, both of Charlottetown.

Died,

At Murray River Mills, on the 10th inst., William Daniels, in the 76th year of his age. He emigrated from England to this Island in 1824, and was for many years a trusty and faithful servant in the employ of Messrs. John Cambridge & Sons; he has left an aged widow, his only surviving relative on the Island, to lament her loss.

At Princetown Royalty, on the 31st January last, Elizabeth Thomson, in the 86th year of her age. Deceased immigrated to this Island in the year 1775, is supposed to be the only survivor except one, of those who suffered such hardships at Point Prim in the winter 1775-6.

Of consumption, on Thursday night the 16th inst., Mr. Jonathan White, seventh son of Mr. William White, aged 21 years. Funeral on Sunday next, at 2 o'clock.

At St. Eleanor's, on Friday last, the 10th inst., Elizabeth, wife of Samuel Green, Esq.

Charlottetown Markets, Feb. 18.

Beef, (small) lb.	3d a 5d	Lard,	8d a 9d
Do., by quarter,	3d a 4½d	Tallow,	8d a 10d
Pork,	3½d a 4½d	Wool,	1s 2d a 1s 3d
Do., (small)	5d a 7d	Homespun, yd.	3s 6d a 5s
Mutton, per lb.	3d a 5d	Flour, per lb.	3d
Lamb, per lb.	3d a 5d	Oatmeal, per lb.	2d
Veal, per lb.,	2½d a 5d	Barley, bushel,	2s 10d 3s 3d
Ham, per lb.,	6d a 7d	Oats,	2s 2d a 2s 4d
Codfish, per qtl.,	12s a 15s	Pearl Barley, per lb.	2d
Turkeys,	3s a 5s	Potatoes, bush.	2s 3d a 2s 6d
Fowls,	10d a 1s 4d	Carrots, per bush.	2s 6d
Ducks, each,	1 a 1s 3d	Plums, per qrt.	
Turnips bush	10d a 1s	Rabbits each,	3d a 5d
Eggs, per dozen,	10d a 1s	Partridges, each	6d a 9d
Cheese,	3d a 7d	Hay, per ton,	100s 120s
Butter, (fresh)	1s a 1s 2d	Straw, per cwt.	2s a 3s
Do., (by the tub)	10d a 1s	Geese each,	1s 8d a 2s

NOTICE.

SEALED Tenders will be received until the 25th of February, by the Subscriber, at his residence, from Masons, Bricklayers, Carpenters, Joiners and Plasterers, for Building a Brick House, in Kent Street, Charlottetown, 46 feet by 36, two stories. Plans and Specification to be seen at Mr. HENRY SMITH'S, Prince-street, who is appointed to superintend the same in its erection.

Tenders for Plastering will also be received.

GEORGE FOSTER, Stanhope.

☞Persons tendering, to specify for the materials as well as the Labour leaving it optional with the employer to take either.

Charlottetown, Feb. 4, 1854. on3w

ONE POUND REWARD.

LOST, last evening, between Prince Street and the New School House, Grafton Street, a large size GOLD PEN and PENCIL CASE. Whoever may find the same, and leave it at the Store of Geo. T. Haszard, will receive the above reward.

Legislative Council Chamber,

Thursday, 9th February, 1854.

RESOLVED, That the following Standing Order of this House, be inserted three times in each of the Newspapers published in Charlottetown, for the information of the Public, viz:—

"That no Bill, Petition, or other proceeding, founded upon any application, addressed to the House of Assembly, be sustained by the Council, unless an application to the same effect, with such documents as may accompany the same, be also presented to the Council in General Assembly."

CHARLES DESBRISAY,
Clerk Legislative Council.

IN THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

FEBRUARY 11, 1854.

RESOLVED, That no Petition praying aid for Roads, Bridges or Wharfs, or for any object of a local or private nature, be received after Monday the Twenteith day of March next.

ORDERED, That the foreigoing Resolution be inserted in all the Newspapers published in Charlottetown.

JOHN M'NEILL, Clerk H. A.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to Mr. RICHARD FAUGHT, by Note of Hand, or Book Account, are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned, who is duly authorised by Power of Attorney to collect the same.

THOMAS ALLEY,

Charlottetown, Sept. 21st, 1853.

TO THE HON. T. H. HAVILAND.

Sir,—A vacancy having occurred in the House of Assembly in the representation of Princetown and Royalty, by the lamented death of our late Member James M'Kay, Esquire. We, the undersigned Electors of said Town and Royalty, respectfully request, that you will permit yourself to be put in nomination to supply the said vacancy—as from the knowledge we possess of your public and private character, and from the high official position which you so long, and so honorably filled in this Island, we have full confidence that in the event of your being elected as our Representative, the interests of Princetown and Royalty would receive your honest support and attention. (Here followeth the Signatures of Sixty Electors.)

To George Ramsay, Esquire, and other Electors of Princetown and Royalty.

GENTLEMEN;

I have had the honor to receive your numerously signed Requisition, to permit myself to be put in Nomination as a Candidate, to supply the vacancy in the House of Assembly, occasioned by the lamented death of your late Member, James McKay, Esquire.

The confidence which you are pleased to express in my integrity, arising from your knowledge of my public and private character, and your approval of my official conduct, would, under any circumstances, be highly appreciated by me; but, at this moment, they are peculiarly gratifying, as affording a satisfactory proof that the unscrupulous attempts of my enemies, to injure the one, and to impeach the other, on my late retirement from Office, have signally failed.

Until I received your Requisition, I had no intention again to take a prominent part in the public affairs of the Island; but, from the flattering manner in which you express a wish to avail yourselves of my services, as one of your Representatives in the House of Assembly, I willingly accede to your request, to be put in Nomination, as a Candidate at the approaching Election; and, should I be returned, my best exertions shall be devoted to the advancement of the general prosperity of the Island, and to the local interests of Princetown and Royalty.

I have the honor to be,
Gentlemen,
your friend and fellow Colonist
T. H. HAVILAND.

Charlottetown, Feb. 13, 1854.

WILLIAM SNEESTON, sail maker,

BEGS to inform his friends and Ship builders generally, that he is about to recommence the business of SAIL MAKING in this Island, having spent twenty one years at the Trade in England, during which time he believes he gave full satisfaction to those who employed him.

REFERENCE—Henry Haszard, Esq.

Charlottetown, Feb. 6, 1854. 6m

APPRENTICE WANTED.

A SMART BOY, of about 12 or 14 years of age, with a good English Education. Apply at this Office.

PROPERTY FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, the Property at present occupied by the Subscriber, at Hooper's Corner, Bedeque, consisting of a Dwelling House, Shop and Granary; also, a Shop occupied by a mechanic, with one acre of Land and Garden attached,— it is a good situation either for a Mechanic or a house for Public Accommodation. For particulars, apply to THOMAS DODD, Charlottetown, or to the Subscriber, on the premises.

WILLIAM DODD.

Jan. 23, 1854. 2menx

Crushed and Moist Sugars.

A SUPERIOR article.—For sale cheap for cash.
A. G. SIMS, Queen Street.

Jan. 31. Isl—1m

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND ALMANACK FOR 1854.

FOR SALE by
GEO. T. HASZARD.

TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS will be received from competent persons by the Committee of St. Michael's Church, until WEDNESDAY, 1st March next, for making a Frame for a Parochial House, 30 by 26 feet, and 12 feet post, and rough-boarding and shingling the roof and walls of same. Materials delivered on the ground.

Plan to be seen at the office of the Hon. D. BRENAN, Charlottetown; or PATK. STEPHENS, Esq., Orwell.

Montague, 13th Jan., 1854.

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.

Carriages! Carriages! Carriages!

THE Subscriber, thankful for past favors, takes this opportunity to inform his friends, and the public generally, that he has removed to Green's Shore, and will be prepared to furnish Carriages, of every description, at the shortest notice; and he hopes by punctuality and good workmanship, to merit a share of public patronage.

JOHN TODD.

Green's Shore, Jan. 30, 1854.

FALL ARRIVALS.

THE Subscriber has received, on Consignment, per schrs. *Mary Anne* and *Isabella*, from BOSTON, a quantity of GOODS, which he offers for Sale at his Store, Queen Street, consisting in part of—100 pieces grey, white and printed Cottons, bales of striped Shirtings, Deniums and Bed-ticks, Furniture Cottons, window blinds, Handkerchiefs, satinetts and doeskins, vestings, shawls, table cloths, &c.

Also,

50 chests, half-chests and 15 lbs. boxes Congou TEA, Tierces Rice, hhds. Muscovado Molasses, boxes Raisins, Drums Figs, Drums Jews Apples, dozens Buckets, Brooms, nests Tubs, Pilot Bread, barrels Pitch, Tar, and Rosin, Franklin and other STOVES reams writing and wrapping Paper, cane and wooden seated Chairs, a variety of Brass Clocks, boxes Boots and shoes, 50 gross Matches, 50 boxes Soap, &c.

JAMES MORRIS.

October 21.

Carpenters' Tools.

JUST received per Schooner "*Fanny*," an assortment of the above, among which are—
I. & H. Sorby's Cast Steel Socket,
Mortice and Firmer CHISSELS and GOUGES,
Do. single and double PLANE IRONS,
Jack, Smoothing and Trying PLANES,
Grecian and Quirk O. G. Grecian Oveloe,
Rabbet, Match, Hollows and Rounds,
Bead and other Moulding PLANES,
Gages and Turkey Oil Stones,
Crosscut, Hand, Tennon and Mill SAWS,
Smiths' and Carpenters' Files, &c.

Cheap fot cash, at the Store of
DANIEL DANIES.

Queen street, Jan. 26, 1854.

AUCTIONS.

VARIETIES.

FOR SALE by Public Auction, on Monday next, the 20th inst., at 12 o'clock, at the Subscriber's Store, without any reserve.

10 Bbls. APPLES, in prime order,
10 HORSE COLLARS,
3 Boxes GLASS,
10 Tins Black PAINT,
1 Keg Mineral Do.,
1 Box CLOTHES PINS,
1 Box ARROW ROOT,
1 Vessel's BUST HEAD,
1 Do. SCROLL HEAD,
Men's HATS, FUSTIC, STOVES,
3 Barrels VINEGAR,
5 Cwt. CORKWOOD,
10 Argand and other LAMPS,
1 BOX SLEIGH,
1 Bbl. CAPLIN, 2 Kegs SOUNDS
1 Set Office DRAWERS,
2 Bags HOB NAILS,
EARTHENWARE, CANDLES, &c.

JAMES. N. HARRIS, Auctioneer.

Feb. 14, 1854.

THE Effects of the late Lieut. POOLE, 76th Regiment, consisting of—Military Uniform, Wearing Apparel, Furniture, Jewellery, &c., will be sold by Auction, at the Barracks, on THURSDAY morning next, the 23d instant, at Eleven o'clock.

☞ Terms—CASH; no article to be taken away till paid for.

The Barracks, Charlottetown, 17th February, 1854.

Valuable Properties for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers to sell, at moderate rates, and on reasonable terms, his right by Deed to the following Freehold Properties, viz.: 100 acres of Land on Lot or Township No. 3. 300 acres on Lot No. 8. 450 acres at Fifteen Point. And 82 acres on Lot No. 25, near McMurdic's.

Also,

His interest in the following Leasehold Premises, viz. 44 acres of Land with Dwelling House, Store, Barn, and Out-houses on Lot 18, near the Indian River Chapel, which is an excellent business stand. It i, now in the occupation of Mr. J. Coughlan. Also the Property in Tryon, formerly occupied by the late George Bynon. And also, the Lot of Land with a House and Store thereon, at Vernon River, now in the occupation of Mr. Archibald McNeill, Teacher. The above Tracts of Land being generally known, require little, if any further description.

J. WEATHERBE.

Charlottetown, 10th Feb., 1854.

Horses, Hay and Straw.

THE Subscriber has for Sale, one pair superior Heavy HORSES, one of them 4 and the other 7 years past; one other Horse, 4 past; one Mare, 5 past; and one Filly, 2 past. These animals are possessed of every general good quality, and gentle tempers.

Also,

For Sale, several Tons of UPLAND HAY, and STRAW, deliverable at sundry places, and Nine Stacks of MARSH HAY at Seven Mile Bay. For further particulars, apply to P. Baker, Esq. or to

J. WEATHERBE.

Charlottetown, Feb. 10, 1854.

Hemlock Timber Wanted.

THE Subscriber wishes to Contract for 60 or 80 Tons of round HEMLOCK TIMBER, of general sizes. Also, a quantity of Scantling of assorted sizes, to be delivered at Summerside, Lot 17, in June next. For further particulars, apply to P. Baker, Esq., Bedeque, or to

J. WEATHERBE.

Charlottetown, Eeb. 10, 1854.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber hereby requests all persons who have Accounts against him, to furnish the same for settlement. And all persons indebted to him, are requested to discharge their respective amounts before the 25th inst., as on that day, he intends placing all his Accounts, Notes, &c., in the hands of an Attorney for immediate collection.

J. WEATHERBE.

Charlottetown, 10th Feb., 1854.

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.

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

Feb. 14, 1854.

COMMISSARIAT.

DRAFTS at sight on the Commissariat Chest at Halifax, will be given in exchange for British Coins, or Mexican Dollars, at par.

JAMES B. LUNDY, D. A. C. G.

Commissariat, P. E. Island. 22d Nov., 1853.

STRAY HEIFER.—There is on the Subscriber's premises a Black Heifer, about three or four years old, with the end of both ears cut square. The owner can have her by proving property and paying expenses.

ARCHIBALD FORBES.

Tryon Road, Lot 27, Jan. 11, 1824.

STRAY HEIFER.—A red and white Heifer, with the top cut off the right ear, and a slit in the other, with one part cut off, has been on the Subscriber's premises during the last three months. The owner can have her, on proving property and paying expenses.

ANANIAS MANSON,

Carleton, Feb. 1, 1854