suspended. A number of Railway shovels were very ingeniously used to form a palisade on top, and were grouped in various ornamented figures. To the right of the Pavilion were a number of tents for various bodies; to the left, and a little to the rear, a large ladies' gallery, capable of holding 1000 ladies, and in front were the stands for the Directors of the Company, the Engineers of the Railway, and the Directors of the Mechanics' Institute. Near this was a little platform on which the magic first sod was to be wheeled, on it stood the beautiful wheel-barrow of richly carved Walnut and Bird-eye-Maple, made by the Messrs. Lawrence for the occasion, and in this lay a shovel richly burnished and the handle mounted with silver to be used on the occasion. Near these also, a large stone was suspended ready to be laid in its place, as was to be done by the Grand Master with the assistance of his brother Masons with all Masonic honours.

The entrance to the grounds was through a handsome ornamental arch, put up for the occasion, and on the whole the preparations were most complete and much praise is due to the Cmmittee for their exertions. A prepared way led from the road to the fence and along it on the outside. There the various bodies as they arrived on the ground took up their position.

But after all nature did what no art could do, and formed here a magnificent amphitheatre where tens of thousands could assemble, and from the commanding heights look down upon the plain and have a full view of all that was done iu the valley beneath. These heights were occupied long before the procession arrived at the grounds by persons of all classes, crowded in some spots, in others scattered in groups, among the rocks and brushwood.

And when the entire multitude were gathered there, the scene was one of grandeur and beauty quite indescribable. Men who had seen vast assemblages in different countries and on different occassions were incessant in their exclamations ot wonder and delight, and it seemed as if they could never sufficiently express their admiration.

The Pavilion and Lady's Gallery were fully occupied, a large body of Military was placed between the Pavilion and the Grand Entrance; a body of Artillerymen, with their guns, on lower ground some distance in front of these and as the procession approached the several bodies took up the various portions assigned them, the Free masons on the little knoll, where the Pavilion stood, to be in readiness to lay the stone. The Band of the 76th took up its positiou to the right of the body of soldiers.

About one o'clock, His Excellency, Lady Head, and suit arrived, and were received with the usual honours. The Band played God Save the Queen, the soldiers saluted, &c., and as soon as they reached the Pavilion the Artillery fired a royal salute of 21 guns. His Excellency who, on this occasion, adpeared in full dress as Govenor of the Province, was accompanied by Commodore Shubrick, of the United States Navy and the other officers of the *Princeton*, and attended by Col Hayne, Mr. Dury, his Private Secretary, &c. &c., &c. Nearly all the men of note in this Province, and many from the neighbouring Provinces and from the United Stated where then assembled there together. Executive Councillors, Legislative Councillors, Representatives of the People, Clergymen, Civic Bodies, Military Men, Sailors and beyond and above them all Railway Contractors and Projectors. Never was there such an assemblage of talent and rank and great names gathered together in this Province before, and never was there so great an occasion. Neither were there ever before so many assembled together. It was the general opinion that within view of the Pavilion there were 25,000 people.

The President and Directors of the Railway Company first approached and presented His Excellency with an Address, which was read by the President, R. Jardine, Esq.

They then proceeded to the ceremony of turning the first sod. Lady Head, conducted by Hon. R. L. Hazen, leading the way, the Governor, Commodore Shubrick, &c., following; Dr. Gray (Episcopalian) delivered a short prayer. Lady Head raised the first sod and deposited it in the wheel barrow; then the Governor dug a sod and deposited it by the other; the President of the Railway Company, the Mayor, the President of the Mechanics' Institute all perfomed a similar ceremony. Then his Excellency rolled the barrow along the platform and dumped his load, amidst the cheers of the spectators. The cry raised by the few, who in the pressure that then took place about this spot witnessed the operation, was caught up by those around and repeated by the crowd on the heights, the hills reverberating with the glad sounds suuh as never woke their echoes before. The Band played the old psaim tune, "praise God from whom all blessings flow," and the New Brunswick Regiment of Artillery, posted on the heights, fired a salute of 70 guns.

The Governor, Lady Head and the others then returned to the pavillion, and the Mayor and Common Council of the city presented an address to his Excellency.

In the meantime, the Hon. Alexander Keith laid the foundation stone with Masonic honours.

The Governor then retired and the assemblage dispersed, the several trades, &c., reforming and marching through Portland. Dock Street and King Street, to King Square, where they seperated.

In the evening there was a display of fire-works, under the management of Messrs. Foster and Forster. The St, John Hotel and Waverly House were illuminated.

ACCIDENT IN THE BALL ROOM.—At the Ball given in the evening, in honour of the Celebration, an accident happened which nigh proved fatal to some of the parties present. It appears that a stick of timber which supported the Orchestra, (and which was rotten and defective,) snapped in two, which precipitated the Band to the floor, a distance of nearly twenty feet. Mr. Rainsford, a clerk in this city, was struck by the falling beam, and is not expected to survive; a Bandsman was much bruised, and several ladies received injury.

NEWS BY THE ENGLISH MAIL.

In circles, believed to be well informed, at Berlin the opinion entertained is said to be that the Russians will *not* retire from the Principalities before an indemnity is paid or secured to them.

The Russians and Turks both continue their warlike preparations. The Egyptian fleet and forces have arrived, and the troops are encampted at Beycos, on the Bosphorus. The Sultan has, it is said, received an autograph letter from the Emperor of Austria, praying his friend and brother to accept the last project or note, stating that, if rejected, he (the Emperor) will retire altogether from the question.

In proportion as the Oriental question assumes a more pacific aspect, the differences between Switzerland and Austria gain in importanee, and offer a variety of difficulties for solution. Although desirous of peace, the Swiss people show no disposition to make further concessions to Austria, and the Bund has approved of the policy of resistance recommended bunderath.

From Rome we learn that the plot organized by the Mazzinians for Assumption-day is still the object of attention on the part of the authorities, and some further arrests have taken place, but nothing fresh has transpired.

The *Giornale di Roma*, of the 24th ult., contains a long Papal decree in Latin, suppressing the Sixline College.

Of "home news," the important item is that the Bank of England has again put on the screw by making the minimum rate of discount 4 per cent—a move attributable to an enormous increase in the business of the country, and a consequent increased and rapidly increasing demand for money.

The Qneen had paid her long-promised and anxiously looked-for visit to the metropolis of Ireland on the 1st instant. Her Majesty landed at Kingstown at ten minutes past ten, and immediately started in the train for Dublin, welcomed at every point with the most enthusiastic rejoicings. In the evening the city was most brilliantly illuminated.

It is gratifying to find that the Queen pa id complimentary visit to Mr. Dargan's private residence, the spirited man to whom the Dublin Exhibition owes its existence; and the manner in which it was paid,—without notice, and amidst a heavy fall of rain, which gave a more friendly and endearing character to the visit than, if the most imposing state ceremonial had been introduced on the occasion.

The Gallant Sir C. J. Napier is dead. Few officers in the British army had seen more service, or suffered more from the casualities of war than this most distinguished Soldier. His body is said to have been literally covered with wounds, and his han-breadth escapes amid dangers from which he never shrunk would require a volume enumerate.

But long and arduous as his military services had been, he found time for the more peaceful pursuits of literature, and was the author of works on the colonies, on colonization, and military law, &c. Sir Charles was born in 1782, and consequently was seventy-one years of age.

The gallant General expired under the old colours of the 22nd Regiment; for his son-in-law, Major M,Murdo, seized those glorious relics from the corner of the chamber, and fastened them to the head of his open bedstead before breathing ceased. The coloneley of another regiment, the 22nd Cheshire Foot, now falls to the disposal of Lord Hardinge.

On Saturday a return to the House of Commons showed that there were on the last registration lists in England 46956 parliamentary voters, 11, 455 in Wales. In England and Wales, 55, 879 were freemen or members of the old corporations, 331,534 were registered as £10 householders, and 10,844 in both capacities.

H. M. Frigate Leander arrived home in 14 days,

The Committees on communication between London and Dublin, recommend steamers of a large tonnage, capable of running at a speed of twenty-five miles an hour, between Holyhead and Kingstown.

An important letter has been received by Wyndham Goold, Esq., M. P., from three of the most influential and enterprising merchants of New York, stating that it is their intention to send a first-class steamer to the Shannon upon a trial trip, for the purpose of testing the capabilities of Foynes Harbour for a transatlantic Packet Station.

By a new law, just passed by the British Parliament, every infant born in England and Wales, after August 1st, 1853, must be vaccinated, (under a heavy penalty, payable by the parents,) within three months after its birth.

SINGULAR ELOPEMENT.—Elizabeth Gibbon, a young lady of considerable personal attraction, twenty-two years old, the daughter of a deceased major, entitled to a prospective right of some £500 or £700 per year, eloped from Dublin to America lately with Anthony Flannigan, a loader of turf flats. A relative of the lady pursued them to Liverpool, where they were found consorting together. They were married, and the lady signed away her right for a round bridal portion in hand. They took passage in the ship Esmeralda for New York.

Mr. Herries, who was chancellor of the exchequer for a few months under the Goderich ministry in 1827, and was president of the board of control under the late Derby government, has resigned his seat for Stamford, with the view, it is understood, of quitting political life.

NEW ORLEANS. Sept. 6.—The number of interments to-day were 95; died of fever 75.

Sept. 7.—The number of interments to-day, including deaths by fever, were only 53.

Later news from Mexico has been received. Great dissatisfaction exists against Santa Anna. Several of the States, it is reported, have pronounced against his exactions.

CAPE BRETON.—Locomotives and cars have been substituted on the Railway from the Sydney mines to the shipping port of North Sydney, for the horse teams hitherto employed.

Two men were burned to death in a barn at Calais, named Slawten, of Cornwallis, and Nicholas Lansden, of Pictou, N. S. They had gone into the barn while in a state of intoxication, and after lighting a pipe with a lucifer match, they threw the burning remains among some combustible materials, and lay down to sleep. The fire spread, enveloping the barn, and so severely burning the unfortunate victims that they expired shortly afterwards.

Colonial party-politics are remarkable for the factiousness and violence of politicians, the prevalence of demagoguism, the roughness and even brutality of the newspapers, the practice, in carrying on public differences, of making war to the knife, and always striking at the heart. . . . . . When colonists differ on such a point, for example, as the amount of a proposed import duty, or the direction of a road, both sides treat the question as if it were one of life and death; and, instead of compromising their difference, or giving a quiet victory to the preponderating weight of votes or influence, they instantly set about tearing each other to pieces with tongue and pen, after the manner of the late Daniel O'Connel. A colonist who meddles with public matters should have a skin of impenetrable thickness. . . . But it is not the skin alone that suffers. Frequent scarification renders most colonial skins so impenetrably thick that the utmost vituperation makes hardly any impression upon them. Recourse is therefore had to something sharper than Billingsgate.

HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

Wednesday, September 21, 1853.

We again beg to enter our protest against this continued recurrence to personalities. We are requested to take notice of the improper conduct of a gang of boys at a funeral, we do so, and we are immediately told by one who calls himself "a reformer" that it puts him in mind of "Satan reproving Sin," and that "example is beetter than precept," and much more to the same effect, all very good, but rather out of place, as is his endeavouring to lug politics in by the head and shoulders. This is the course of the colonial press. It has become a sore grievance and is very properly deprecated by Edward Gibbon Wakefield as will appear by an extract worthy of attention in another part of the paper. The allusion to liberals as contrasted with upper crust (as he calls them) was wholly uncalled for, there was not a word about the upper crust and the liberals in our whole article nor the slightest allusion to them.

That the attending of funerals is accompanied by no amendment of life or religious improvement we have long since known, and that the whole journey from the residence of the deceased to "the house appointed for all living," has been filled with every thing "but serious reflection on the uncertainty of life the certainty of death, and the necessity of a proper preparation for an attendance at the bar of God," and it is a pity that it should be so; but of the demeanour of individuals of all ranks and classes at funerals is here as elsewhere outwardly decorous and certainly gives no license to conduct on the part of boys such as that referred to. We intended no diatribe against "schoolmasters, sabbath school teachers, or clergymen" for we are well aware that if it depended upon them this would be different, and when we talk of training up children, that is, street children, in the way they should behave themselves in public, we mean municipal training. It is impossible to have a concert or public lecture or cattle show, or in short any thing of a public concern, without being pestered with a set of unruly and disorderly boys thronging round the doors, breaking the windows, and whooping and hollowing like so many drunken savages, Now, we ask "a reformer," if this, in the first place, be not as nuisance; and, in the next, whether it ought not to be abated either by the arm of the law or if that be powerless—as we fear it is—by the association of all men, of all classes to put it down. Let it be once seen that there is a determination to suppress this kind of conduct, and it will soon disappear. One thing, however, we must tell "A Reformer," that he is in error—"cursing and swearing in the presence of superiors, equals and inferiors," is not a common vice at the present day among those who call themselves gentlemen; it is the exception, not the rule, and leaving himself out of the number, the writer could name five times five, whose conversation is not stained with a vice *now*—though not so in our youth—unquestionably vulgar. Be all this as it may, we again deprecate this attacking the personal failings, errors or misfortunes of the writer or supposed writer of any leader or article in a public newspaper, not on our own account, for they excite in us only feelings of pity and contempt for the author, but for the sake of the public, who we are perfectly sure care no more about whether we are hump-backed or round-shouldered, crooked or straight, whether our clothes are well or ill made, new or second hand, whether our lucubrations are paid for or whether they are gratuitous or whether we eat roast beef and plum pudding or salt herring and potatoes. Besides these personalities avail the person who uses them as little as they injure the party who is the subject of them. We were asked the other day by a quiet honest country man "who the deuce the Advertizer meant by the Hunch-back? adding, it can't be *you* for you hain't got no hunch, you are pretty strait there, strait as myself most."

Talk of partizan Sheriffs! What we would ask is Mr. Joseph Dingwell? How is it that we then see the name of the Sheriff of King's County, appended to a notice to the Electors of the First District of his County to appear and take into consideration the Franchise Bill, and also to discuss the Departmental system of Government—about which measures, the requisition says some diversity of opinion appears to prevail? This really beats everything heretofore attempted. We have heard of Sheriffs who, upon requisitions handed to them, have called a public meeting of the Inhabitants of the *whole* County, but we must say that this is the first time we ever heard of calling a *peculiar portion* of the people of a *part only* of his District for the purpose of taking into their consideration, questions the disposal of which the Sheriff ought to know, can belong only to the Legislature.

We have no objection to public meetings, nor even to partizan meetings, for the discussion of public matters, yet we cannot but think that a one sided meeting, called under the auspices of a member of the Legislative Council, who is expressly forbidden to interfere in matters connected with Elections, and Electors, and the attempt to add the *presage* supposed to accompany the name of the High Sheriff to their proceedings, is one of the most barefaced attempts to intimidate members of the Assembly that we have ever heard or read of. We shall give it consideration in our next.

ERRATA.—In the Report published on the first page of our last issue, second colum, 21st line from the top, for "*unabled*" read "*unable*," and in the following line, for "*serean*" read "*savan*."

(For Haszard's Gazette.)

To the Editors of the "Royal Gazette" and "Advertiser" Newspapers.

"Those who live in glass houses, should be careful not to throw stones."

Being a Mechanic myself, and consequently compelled to earn my livelihood by "the sweat of my brow," I have often consoled myself with the notion—whether true or false I cannot tell—that in America, at least, honest labour was deemed *honorable;* and the only individual to be shunned and despised was the *loafer*, or the fellow who is too lazy to work and too proud to beg for a subsistence. I have, however, of late, been somewhat staggered in this opinion, from observing in your respective papers—the *sole* guardians of the People's rights and liberties in this Colony, if we are to believe your own statements—what I can view in no other light than an attempt on your part—repeated and reiterated, *ad nauseam*—to disparage or undervalue the humble yet honest and industrious class to which it is either my misfortune or my privilege to belong.

Now, I must confess that I have felt somewhat "nettled" at this apparently strange and inconsistent conduct on your part. Being of a somewhat aspiring disposition and turn of mind, I cannot exactly reconcile it to my notions of propriety to be doomed everlastingly to the pleasing occupations of "taking the dimensions" of even a lady's foot—wielding the broad axe—or preparnig the "nether garments" for my neighbours,—many of whom, by the way, are not one jot better than myself; and I fear that the same kind of weapons with which you have so frequently assailed at least *one* of our fraternity of late, may, some day or other, be turned against myself. Perhaps this alarm may be altogether owing to my ignorance. At all events, it might have a tendency to allay my fears on this head if you would just condescend, as early as possible, to define exactly the precise amount of *respectability* or *otherwise* which, as a matter of course, attaches to the several trades, professions and occupations at present pursued by my fellow-townsmen and myself. You can begin, if you please, with your honorable selves—the mighty "WE" of the "Fourth Estate"—and tell us how vastly superior, the type-setter or "printer's devil" is to the miserable wight who is compelled to Serve an apprenticeship to learn the art and mystery of dealing out a pen'orth of pins, a yard of tape, a gill of whiskey, or a gallon of molasses! And after going through the whole catalogue of "arts, trades and mysteries," doing, of course, ample justice to each, you might sum up the whole by contrasting the *respectability* of the *Brewer* and *Distiller*—the slayer of inoffensive men, women and children,—with that of the *Butcher*, the slayer of no less inoffensive sheep, oxen and pigs!

But enough of this: Let me now revert to the matter which has more particularly given rise to these observations. Mr. George Beer, the newly elected M. P. P. for the First District of Queen's County, is, as everybody knows, by trade a Butcher. Well, what of that? Is there anything in that simple circumstance to warrant those unseemly attacks, sometimes couched in very *plain* prose, at others in very *heroic* verse, with which your colums have been so profusely decorated of late? Can any one charge Mr. Beer with having acted *dishonestly* whilst pursuing his lawful avocation? Has *he* ever been known to *pack up and sell diseased and unwholesome meat*, or in any other way practice *fraud* or *deception* upon his customers? If so, why not speak out, like *honest* men. For my own part, all I can say, with reference to that gentleman, is, that I have never heard even a whisper of anything of the sort. But I can tell you what I *have heard*, and what any one may *read*, too if he will but take the trouble to consult the Records of the Supreme Court of this Island, viz: that a certain gentleman, whose *arrogance* and *presumption* were particularly conspicuous on the last Nomination Day, not a hundred miles from Charlottetown, whilst pursuing precisely the *same avocation*, some years ago, was not then quite so scrupulous in these respects as your *friend*, Mr. Beer, appears to have been. Should I be misunderstood, say so, and I will endeavour, in my next, still further to enlighten you on this interesting subject.

In the meantime, I remain,
Your Obdt. Srvt.
A MECHANIC.

Charlottetown, Sept. 17, 1853.

Port of Charlottetown.

ARRIVED,

Sept. 17th, Fairy Queen, Pictou.
18th, Isabella, Turnbull, Shediac; deal.—Catharine, Leblang, do, do.— Adalaide, Hubert, do., do.—Norman, M'Intosh, Malpeque, deal.—Rifle, Cask; fish.
20th, Fanny, Finlayson, Miramachi; Stone.—Balerma, Sidney; coal.

SAILED.

Sept. 17 Schr. Geo. Coles, Pictou.
29th, Fairy Queen, Bedeque & Shediac.
20th, Olive Branch Buchetee, oats; St. John N. B. Speed, Campion, to the fishery.

Mr. Taylor, Pilot, from St. Peter's Island, reports, that, on Monday, the 11th, about sunset, a small Schooner, apparently deeply laden, close reefed, and about five miles off, coming from the Westward, suddenly disappeared. Supposed sunk with all on board.

Died,

Yesterday, of Croup, Benjamin Croix, youngest son of Mr. Theophilus Chappell, aged one year.

Charlottetown Markets, Sept. 14.

Beef, (small) lb.	3d a 5d	Lard,	8d
Do., by quarter,	3d a 4d	Tallow,	9d a 10d
Pork,	4d	Wool,	1s 3d a 1s 6d
Do., (small)	5d a 7d	Homespun, yd.	3s 6d a 5s
Mutton, per lb.	3d a 4½d	Flour, per lb.	2d
Lamb, per lb.	2½d a 4½d	Oatmeal, per lb.	1½d
Veal, per lb.,	2d a 4d	Barley, bushel,	2s 6d 3s
Ham, per lb.,	6d a 7d	Oats,	1s 8d a 2s
Codfish, per qtl.,	12s a 15s	Pearl Barley, per lb.	1½d
Turkeys,	4s a 5s	Potatoes, bush.	1s a 1s 2d
Fowls,	1s a 1s 3d	Carrots, per bunch.	2d
Ducks, each,	1s 3d	Green Peas, per qrt.	none 6d
Turnips bush	1s 6d a 2s	Cherries, do.	none
Eggs, per dozen,	6d a 7d	Partridges, each,	6d a 9d
Cheese,	3d a 7d	Hay, per ton,	80s
Dutter, (fresh)	10d a 1s	Straw, per cwt.	1s 6 a 1s 9d
Bo., (by the tub)	8d a 10	Chickens, pair	1s a 1s 4d

To all to whom the same may Concern.

WHEREAS there is now in the possession of me (Charles Haszard, Justice of the Peace for Queen's County) a Boat of about 17 or 18 feet Keel painted green with zinc on the bows and coppered on the keel, and copper fastened, which said Boat drifted on shore near to Bell Vue, on the night of the 2d of September instant. Now, this is to give notice that the said Boat will be given up to the owner or owners thereof, he or they proving property in the same and paying the salvage and expenses incured.

CHARLES HASZARD, J. P.

EMPLOYMENT.

WANTED, Two intelligent GIRLS, about 14 or 15 years old able to read and write. Enquire at George T. Hassard's Book Store.

AUCTIONS.

Household Furniture, &c., &c.,

BY LONGWORTH & YATES.

ON *SATURDAY* next; 24th inst., at 11 o'clock, at the residence of MR. RICHARD FAUGHT *QUEEN SQUARE*; all his household Furniture &c., viz:—

1 Mahogany Centre Table
1 do Pembroke Table
1 do Sideboard
1 do Book Case and Stand
1 do Bureau
1 Dining Table
2 Work Tables
1 Sofa. ½ doz. Cane Seat Chairs
2 Writing Desks
1 Large Gilt Frame Looking-Glass
1 Franklin Stove.

BEDROOM FURNITURE

Containing Chairs, Tables, Mattresses, Bedsteads, Looking-Glasses &c.,

Also,

1 Cooking Stove, 2 Square Stoves, 1 Common Stove, a quantity of Stove Pipe, 1 Brass Fender, 1 Copper Scuttle, 1 Cross Cut Saw, 2 Fluid Lamps.

BOOKS.

Allison's History of Europe, 4 vols; Hume's Histoty of England, 2 vols; Smollet's do. 1 vol; D'Aubigne's History of the Reformation; Life of Christ, together with sundry other articles.

Charlottetown Sept. 19th, 1853.

By H. W. Lobban,

ON MONDAY 17th of October, on the farm of Sergeant JOHN HUDSON, on the entrance of the New Glasgow Road, Lot 32, about 9 miles from Charlottetown, comprising

14 Head of Horned cattle,
2 Horses,
37 Sheep,
2¼ Acres of Turnips,
Potatoes,
1 Cart & Plough,
10 Tons Hay

Terms—A credit of 3 months will be given on all sums over £1.

BOARDING

FOUR respectable Persons who would find it agreeable to associate together as Boarders, can be accommodated by the Subscriber with four Bedrooms, a parlour, and an eating room, and their Board, at a reduced rate, or he will let the above mentioned apartments, furnished or otherwise, with the use of a kitchen, to a small genteel family.

Also, to be let, a Building 20 by 12.

JOHN BOVYER.

Charlottetown,
Corner of Queen & Water Street. Isl

The National Loan Fund Life Assurance Society of London.

CAPITAL £500,000 Sterling. Empowered by Act of Parliament, 2d Victoria. A Saving Bank for the Widow and the Orphan.

T. HEATH HAVILAND, jr.
Agent for Prince Edward Island.

☞ Office, Queen Square, Charlottetown.
September 5, 1853. Isl

Equitable Fire Insurance Company of London

Incorporated by Act of Parliament.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS for P. E. Island.—*Hon. T. H. Haviland, Hon. Charles Hensley, Francis Longworth, Esq., Robert Hutchinson, Esq., Thomas Dawson, Esq.*

Detached Risks taken at low Premiums. No charge for Policies. Forms of Application, and all other information, may be obtained from the Subscriber, at the Office of G. W. Debloís Esq. Charlottetown.

H. J. CUNDALL.
Sept. 7th 1853. Agent for P. E. I. *pro tem*

THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

GOVERNOR—THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE EARL of ELGIN and KINCARDINE, Governor General of Canada.

HEAD OFFICE—22 *St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh.*

Board of Management in Halifax for Noua Scotia and Prinee Edward Island—

Hon. M. B. Almon, Banker.
Hon. William A. Black, Banker.
Lewis Bliss, Esq.
Charles Twining, Esq., Barrister.
John Bayley Bland, Esq.
Hon. Alexander Keith, Merchant.
James Stewart, Esq., Solicitor.
Medical Adviser—A. F. Sawers.

Agent & Secretary—Matthew H. Richey, Solicitor.

The following gentlemen have been appointed Officers of the Company in Prince Edward Island, and will be prepared to furnish information as to the principles and practice of the Company and the rates of Assurance.

Charlottetown—Medical Adviser—H. A. Johnston, M. D. Agent—E. L. Lydiard.

Georgetown—Medical Adviser—David Kaye, M. D. Agent—William Sanderson.

St. Eleanor's—Medical Adviser—Joseph Bell, M. D. Agent—Thomas Hunt.

MATTHEW H. RICHEY.

Charlottetown Mutual Insurance Company,

Incorporated by Act of Parliament in 1848.

THIS COMPANY offers the best guarantee in case of loss, and accepts Risks at a saving of fully 50 per cent, to the assured.

The present reliable Capital exceds £1700. Persons having property in Charlottetown, or vicinity, should lose no time in applying to the Secretary of this Company for Policies or Information.

☞ One of Philips' Fire Annihilators has been purchased by the Company, for the benefit of persons insured in this Office. In case of Fire, the use of it can be obtained immediately, by applying at the Secretary's Office.

W. HEARD, President
HENRY PALMER.
Sec'y and Treasurer.

Secretary's Office, Kent Street,
August 5th, 1853.

Fire! Fire! Fire!!

Secure your Property at a saving of fifty per cent.

THIS can only be done by Insuring in the MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

This is the only Office where claims for loss can be met, without reference to a foreign Company.

Blank forms of application, and any other information can be obtained at the Secretary and Treasurer's Office, Kent Street.

April 6, 1852.

ALLIANCE

LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.
Capital £5,000,000 Sterling.

CHARLES YOUNG,
Agent for P. E. Island.

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.