the Prince Edward



WAY'S OINTMENT.

DINARY CURE OF ASTHMA !!

or AGE. from Mr. Thomas Weston, (Book to, dated the 9th October, 1854.

Holloway, ade compels me to make known to yet arry benefit an aged parent has derived of your Pills. My mother was afflicted of four and twenty years with asthmatic blood; it was quite agony to see her her cough; I have often declared, the all f possessed to have her cured; he aid a large sum for medicine and advice, to purpose. About three months ago, I aps your Pills might benefit her; at all lved to give them a trial, which I dil; ras marvellous; by slow degrees, my me better, and after persevering win ies for nine weeks, she was perfectly owe enjoys the best of health, although years old.

I remain; Sir,
Your obliged,
(Signed) THOMAS WESTON.

REABLE CURE OF DROPSY. Letter form Anthony Smith, Et4 Fora Scotia, dated the 25th August, 185

a Holloway, esire to add my testimony to the value of in cases of dropey. For nine month I greatest torture with this distressing contemped three times, and finally given as stors; having become in appearance as and with no more strength in me than born. It was then, that I thought of Pills, and immediately sent for a quantity, enced using them. The result I can edit even now, although true it is. After for four weeks, I felt much better, and ring with them, at the expiration of two was completely cared. I have since esset of health.

I am, Sir,

Yours sincerely

(Signed) ANTHONY SMITH

HING CURE OF GENERAL DEBILIES

AND LIVER COMPLAINT!!

of a Letter from William Recies, of lottetown, Prince Edward Island, dated 17th Nov. 1884.

dated 17th Nov. 1000.

dated 17th Nov. 1000.

sor Holloway,
am happy to say, that your Pills have to
to health after suffering for nine year
nost intense general debility and languer,
and bowels were also much deranged fr
of that time. I tried many medicines, but
of no good to me, until I had recourse to
by taking which, and following the priste
for seven weeks I was cured, after every
an failed to the astonishment of my neigh by taxing to the astonishment of my neigh-nes failed to the astonishment of my neigh-quaintances, and friends. I shall ever fell assonishing restoration to to you for this astonishing restorated will recommend your Pills to all suf

Sir, your humble servant,
) WILLIAM REEVES.

ebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious

for the guidance of patient d to each Box. GEORGE T. HASZARD, holosolo Agent for P. E island

We have been told that a person has arrived on Nova Scotia, who will remain a few days town for the purpose of paying the Pension



ins. To this Schamyl objected, but stated that The Cabinet was in tere alive and could be restored to vesterday, and rumour half exchange all his prisoners. The the Administration in re-

FARMERS JOURNAL AND COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER

Established 1823.

Charlottetown, P. E. Island, Wednesday, April 25, 1855.

New Series. No. 235

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Hurrah for Old England! HE Subscriber, being about to leave for Eng-land, hereby requests all persons indebted to either by Note of Hand, Book Account, or

The Subscriber also takes this opportunity of re-turning his sincers thanks to the public generally for the very liberal support he has received since his commencement in husiness; and hege to inform them that the business will be carried on as usual during

Charlottetown, April 16. JOHN STUMBLES.

Hops! Hops! Hops!

OR SALE, by Retail, at DODD'S Brick Store, in P ownit Street.

March 23, 1855. 4w

The National Loan Fund Life Assurance Society of London.

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September 5, 1833. Isl

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W. HEARD President

W. HEARD, President HENRY PALMER, etary's Office, Kent Street, } August 5th, 1858.

MONEY TO LEND ON PREEHOLD ESTATE. T. HEATH HAVILAND.

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Incorporated by Act of Parliament.

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ley, Francis Longworth, Esq., Robert Hutchinson,
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GLEANINGS FROM LATE PAPERS.

THE EARTHQUAKE AT BROUSSA.

The earthquake at Brouss was a terrible calemity but, as usual, exaggerated by report. The telegraphic message which you will have received was despatched from here within an hour after the arrival of the first news, and before there was time to learn any details. Letters have been since received, which gave a more circumstantial account of the occurrence, although ever yet there is much wanting to form a just estimate of the destruction of life and property. At the same moment that the first great shock was felt at Constantinople, the old Asiatic city was shaken to its foundations, and within a few seconds nearly 300 of the inhabitants were buried beneath the ruins of a part of the town. The shock appears to have lasted three-quarters; of a minute. The oscillations came from the sonth-cast, and were of that quick, jerking nature, which causes instea three-quarters of a minute. The oscillations came from the south-east, and were of that quick, jerking nature, which causes such destruction. The city is partly surrounded by a wall, which dates from the time when the carly Ottoman Sultans held their Court there, before Adrianople had been raised to an equality with the old capital. This wall appears to have been far from solid, and unfortunately a large number of the poorer population had fixed their houses against it for the purposes of support and shelter. The wall swayed to and fro for some seconds, as if shaken by the wind; at first only a few stones fell from the top or were dislodged wherever the old mortar had decayed and fallen out; but at the last great vibration, which preceded the cessation of the shock, a great part of the circuit fell flat, almost in a mass, and several score of houses were at shock, a great partof the circuit fell flat, almost in a mass, and several score of houses were at once crushed, with their unfortunate inmates. There was scarcely an edifice in the town, which was not more or less injured, but the houses of the wealthier inhabitants suffered comparatively, little, and the loss of life has been almost entirely confined to the humbler class. The mosques, as usual, have suffered greatly, and there is said to be hardly a minaret standing in the whole city. Out of 125 mosques, there is hardly one left untouched. One particularly, more than five centuries old, and the pride of the inhabitants, has been levelled to the ground. In a silk factory of the neighbourhood a fearful calamity occurred; the whole building fell flat, and 60 women, who were at work, were buried

RUSSIAN OPERATIONS IN POLAND.

RUSSIAN OPERATIONS IN POLAND.

Warsaw. March 20.—From the preparations for war going on in Poland, and the marching and countermarching of troops in all possible directions, it certainly does not appear, as if the Russian Government was really in earnest about making peace, or disposed to accept the four points according to the interpretation of the allies. It was at first difficult, not to say impossible, to understand the object of these military movements, but the mystery is now cleared up and the result apparent. All the regiments which were dislocated from the great central point, Radom to Lubin and Czenatochau, are now on their march to join the army of the south; whilst, on the other hand, the troops in cantonments in Lithuania, at Kownow, and Augustowow, and even the cavalry regiments which were pushed forward as far as Plock, have received orders to march to the Baltic provinces, where an army of 150,000

skin, whilst the pyramid is composed of the same coloured staff as the robe. They appear to be a fine athletic race of men, and have long black flowing beards. The officers have a very imposing appearance, and wear richly embrodered girdles and cartouch belts. The whole of these troops are mounted, and belong to the irregular cavalry. The horses are small and long-baired, but appear to be strong and in good condition. At Kola, they are picketed round the principal church, and each carries his nosebag round his neck.

Kannson, March 16.—Some days ago we heard a cannonade and a fusilade, which made us believe, that a serious affair had taken place near Malakhoff. On inquiry, I was told that the Russians had laid ambuscades within 200 yards of our lines, and that they had been beaten out of them in an instant by our men. They, however, returned shortly afterwards in greater force, and we were obliged to abandon the position. The next morning, however, we again attacked and carried it, and are now masters of it. We had 12 killed and 25 wounded. The Russians suffered a greater loss. The weather continues fine, but the mornings are rather cold.

THE LAST OF THE MANELUKES.—Selim Pasha, who was killed at Eupatoria, who was esteemed as a brave soldier, was called the last of the Mamelukes, he being the only one who escaped from the massacre at Caire of that terrible bus celebrated militia. Seeing all his companions falling under the fire of the Vicetoy's soldiers, crowded as they were in the citadel of Cairo, he took the bold resolution of urging his horse to the parapet and taking the leap. The animal was killed by the fall, and the rider lay for some time motionless. Equally astonished at so much resolution and good fortune, Mehemet Ali ordered him to be spared, and at the end of some days he regained his strength.

LATEST NEWS FROM ENGLAND.

STOPOL IN FLAMES .- The Halifax Sun of SERISTOPOL IN FLAMES.—The Halifax Sun of the 13th instant, gives the following scrap of intelligence:—"We are led to believe, from reliable information received from a passenger by the "America," that a telegraph despatch had been received, just previously to the salling of the steamer from Liverpool to the effect that Sebastopol was in flames—supposed to be the effect of bombardment. and 60 women, who were at work, were buried in the ruins. It is believed, that they all perished.—Times.

STAFF CORPS OF MECHANICS.

The necessity of having a staff corps, mechanics in various trades and branches, having been felt during the winter campaign in the Crimea, it is intended to organize a corps similar to that which was found to be of such service during the Peninsular War, and which was only reduced in 1824. The duties of a staff corps are nearly similar to those performed by the Royal Sappers and Miners.

cleared up and the result apparent. All the regiments which were dislocated from the great central point, Radom to Lubin and Czenstochau, are now on their march to join the army of the south; whilst, on the other hand, the troops in cantonments in Lithuania, at Kownow, and Augustowow, and even the cavalry regiments which were pushed forward as far as Plock, have received orders to march to the Baltic provinces, where an army of 150,000 men will be immediately concentrated.

To prevent Poland from being left without troops, our fortresses and other important posts will be garrisoned by Asiatic hordes, now on their march from the Altai provinces. Some of these have already made their appearance in the neighbourhood of Kolo. They call them Bashkirs; but the construction and form of their countonance plainly denote that they do not belong to the Mongolian race, but rather to that of the Caucasus. Besides, they are not armed with bows and arrows, but with very Princess Techarawaddy. There were eand schample, in some princess Techarawaddy. There were conducted.