appears to your Committee, that the said charge was illegal and unjust, as the candidates themselves paid their own clerks. The number of clerks charged is greater than the number that were actually employed, as will be seen by reference to the Poll Book, wherein there appears to be only Twenty-nine candidate's clerks engaged; and your Committee are of opinion, that he might as well have charged the Government for the Agents and Inspectors of Candidates as for their Clerks. And your Committee are further of opinion that in order to put a stop to such malpractices, in future, and to check the growing evil of making charges not authorised by Law, as well as to remedy the delinquency complained of, an address be presented to His Excellency, the Lieut. Governor, requesting him to take the necessary steps to cause the above sum of £21, to be returned into the Treasury, with as little delay as possible.

Your Committee remark, that there appears to be a large sum of money, standing against the proprietors, for roads opened through their lands, under the Road Compensation Act, and that the greatest part of said amounts, has been due for a number of years, as will be seen by the Journals of the Assembly, for 1849, Appendix (O), and 1852, Appendix (Y), and they recommend that no further indulgence be granted; but that immediate steps be taken by the Government to enforce the payment thereof. Your Committee remark that there is no attested certificate, according to the provisions of the Act, 14 Victoria, section 15, annexed to the following Road Return, viz:—

King's County, Districts Nos. 1, 3, and 7;
Prince County, do. Nos. 1, and 4;
Queen's County, do. Nos. 7, and 12;

Nor does it appear that any of the Road Returns were laid before the Executive Council, as the Law directs.

It appears to your Committee that £655 4s. 10½d. have been drawn by John Williams, late Commissioner of Roads for the Common and Royalty of Charlottetown, for the service of roads in his District; and that in the account rendered by the said John Williams, to the Government, £447 7s., part of the aforegoing sum—is charged against the Government as having been laid out on the public roads, but no vouchers for the expenditure of the said £446 7s., have accompanied the said accounts; and it appears that the said John Williams, on being applied to, has refused to furnish to the Special Committee on the Public Accounts, any voucher for the said sum. Your Committee consider such conduct, on the part of a public officer, a gross dereliction of duty, and such as to render him unfit to hold any office under the Government.

In the account of the Treasurer, for the amount of payments of Land Assessment, the quantity of Land in Township No. 21, is returned at 20,000 acres, whereas the quantity of Land, mentioned in the original Grant of this Township is 21,000 acres. Your Committee recommend that the attention of the Colonial Treasurer, be called to this apparent discrepancy.

NEWS BY THE ENGLISH MAIL.

Ten days later News from England.

THE ENGLISH MAIL arrived last night at 10 o'clock. The papers are filled with accounts of war movements, etc. There has nothing of importance occurred since the last Steamer.

The London Daily News has accounts from St. Petersburg, stating that the war is very unpopular among the mercantile classes, and that in consequence of this feeling an order had been issued forbidding a collection of more than two persons in the street.

It is stated that Omar Pasha had anticipated the Russian advance into Dobrudscha, and that the Ottoman force there was falling back, according to orders, upon Trojan's Wall, which is well fortified, and where the Russians will have to encounter 60,000 Turks.

Advices of the 25th at Odessa, say the entire Russian fleet had left Sebastopol, with it is said, the intention of attacking Varna.

A council of Austrian generals was summoned to meet at Vienna—among them the Ban Jellachich.

The troops now leaving England, go direct for Constantinople, without stopping at Malta.

Ten Turkish steamers are at Alexandria, embarking Egyptian troops.

The French Admiral De Fenan sailed from Constantinople in a steam frigate witn an energetic note to King Otho, demanding suppression of the hostile movements weich have originated in his territories.

Two war frigates building for the Russian government, at North fleet, by Mr. Pitcher, had been seized by directions from the Treasury "as the property of an enemy."

Two pair of steam engines were also seized on the premises of Mr Napier, Glasgow, on the 11th of April, for the same cause.

Lord John Russell had abandoned the Reform Bill until more auspicious times, to the great delight of members of both sides of the House of Commons.

The news from Burmah was very unsatisfactory, continual skirmishes taking place between the British troops and prowling bands of rebels.

News from China mentions the probable success of the Russian mission to Japan.

General Caronbert with 1100 French troops had arrived at Constantinople.

Before the Cyclops left the fleet, Admiral Dundas is reported to have made a signal "to take, burn, or destroy everything Russian."

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM AN OFFICER IN THE BLACK SEA FLEET.—"Bricos Bay, March 24—We are off for Varna to-day. Our Steamers have looked at Sabastopol, and find the Russian fleet still there. There is nothing for us to do but to look after Sabastopol. Lieut. Agnew has left the Leander, to join Sir C. Napier, as flag-lieutenant. Admiral Dundas has appointed Dr. Rees, of the Britannia, to be acting deputy inspector to the fleet; and Paymaster Mowbry, of the Sanspariel, as agent and storekeeper at Constantinople."

COPENHAGEN, APRIL 12.—The Dauntless had returned from a cruise up the Gulf of Finland. She saw eighteen Russian ships of the line in Sveaborg habour.

The Imperieuse has chased a Russian Corvett back to Sveaborg.

The English fleet has suddenly left Kioge Bay, and steared eastwards.

The *Press* of Vienna states that on the 30th ult., the Turks, to the number of 10,000 infantry and 2,000 cavalry, made a sortie from Kalafat, and attacked a large body of Russians near Skripetz. After a battle of four hours, the Russians retreated on Gowzi, leaving 600 killed on the field of battle. The Turks are said to have lost 200. The same journal states that a battle, which was commenced at Kalaradsch and Oitenitza on the 28th ult., was continuing when the last accounts left, but that the Russians had been beaten at Simnitza, and had suffered a loss of 4,000.

FIVE DAYS BATTLE AT TULTSCHA.

VIENNA, APRIL 8—Accounts from Bucharest of the 1st inst. report that the Russians were making great efforts to push masses of troops across the Danube near Silistria. It was expected that, by the 4th, they would have concentrated 40,000 men and 130 guns in the camp at Kalaradsch.

The *Wanderer* states, under date of Bucharest, the 31st March, that a battle had taken place at Tultscha, which lasted five days—from the 23d to the 27th inclusive—with great loss to the Russians. It is certain that the Russian Government observes a strict silence on the subject, and almost equally so that a serious affair has taken place, letters from Constantinople of the 5th state that great rejoicings were taking place there, in consequence of successes obtained on the banks of the Danube.

Sailed from Europa for P. E. Island.—Liverpool, April 2—Sir Alexander. 9—Challenge. 14—Peeping Tom.

Leading for P. E. Island.—At London—Brougham, John. At Liverpool—Grace.

HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

Saturday, April 29, 1854.

ADDRESSES OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

In our last, we asserted that the late Administration were traitors to the people and to the cause of the people. We reiterate the charge, with this additional one: that the whole of their pretended sympathy for the liberties of the people was but a pretext—a flimsy veil thrown over their real and stedfast purpose, the appropriating and sharing among themselves, their retainers and dependents, the offices and emoluments of offices which would be within their grasp. This is the true source of all the groans, lamentations and tears of Swabey & Co. over the remains of the dear defunct Departmental Government;—for the rights and privileges of the people they are not only careless and unheeding, but are absolutely ignorant of what they really consist.

If there be one of these more dear to the people—nay, more absolutely necessary to the preservation of their liberty—than another, it is the right of hearing, judging, and finally determining upon all questions that may arise respecting the due election of their representatives;—it is one of those privileges that they claim exclusively to themselves, and repudiate all foreign interference, come from whence it will. More especially have they resented all attempts at interference on the part of the Peers; and as to any intermeddling with these rights and privileges by the Crown, it could not by any possibility happen,—for no Minister of the Crown would dare to attempt it. And yet these advocates of the people,—these uncompromising sticklers for the people's rights,—would substitute the Crown, or rather the nominee of the Crown, as the arbiter in the case of a controverted election, as to the right of representation, in the place of the people themselves. Mr. Beer was unduly returned, says Mr. Joseph Hensley, and the Hon. George Coles unjustly deprived of his seat. Well, suppose the Sheriff's Return was bad?—we will, for the moment, admit that it was so;—what then? where is the constitutional tribunal before which the validity or legality of that return can be tried? Is the Lieut. Governor the proper judge? No. The Legislative Council? No. The House of Assembly? Yes. Why was not, then, the latter—the only competent, the only constitutional court—properly applied to? But it was applied to.—The Hon. Mr. Warburton moved that the writ and return thereto be laid on the table. True; and in so doing, Mr. Warburton showed ignorance the most profound and contemptible, and clearly proved that he was among those totally unfit to be trusted with the advocacy of the rights of either candidate or constituency. Why did not Mr. Coles apply in the regular manner, by petition, give the requisite security, and have his case argued by himself or his counsel at the bar of the House? We will not trouble Mr. Hensley for the answer,—though we doubt not he had it from Mr. Wm. Young, at the same time he got his opinion as to the legality of the return. We will ourselves tell the public why. Mr. George Coles was told that it would be of no service, for that the whole circumstances of the case being before the House, attached to the return, the atter would have been sustained; for though Mr. Coles might have had the right, in strict law, to have been proclaimed and returned the member for the 1st District of Queen's County, yet that Mr. Coles's subsequent conduct, in not appearing at the Sheriff's Court, was an admission that the votes polled for him and marked by Mr. Beer were bad; and in like manner, his not appearing and giving the requisite security in order to have those of Mr. Beer which had been objected to by himself scrutinized, was an admission that they were good; and that there was sufficient on the record to warrant the House in pronouncing Mr. Beer duly elected, though it might have been doubtful whether, by a strict construction of the statute, Mr. Coles ought to have been returned. And Mr. Hensley knew, or ought to have known, that if Mr. Coles had taken his seat, he could not have held it above a day or two, at furthest; for on Mr. Beer's petition being presented, and the return read, the House would have had to pronounce his claim to the seat fully made out by the Sheriff's Return alone, without further evidence. This is, however, *par parenthese*—as the French say. But before taking our farewell for the present of the Hon. Mr. Joseph Hensley, we will just beg leave to quote the peroration of his speech on the subject of the last address:—

"My opinion is, that corruption is more likely to "be kept down by adhering to the Departmental system, under which, when an office is conferred on a "Member of the Legislature, he goes back to his constituents, who pronounce their opinion on the appointment and the conduct of the Government in "making it,—thus multiplying one of those great "securities for society, in the opinion of Judge Story, "responsibility to the people through elections. But "now holding these opinions, and seeing that the Government have ventured, without authority, to change "the system, I think we should be altogether wanting "in spirit if we did not protest against it. I shall, "therefore, support his Honor Mr. Swabey's motion."

With sentiments like these, how could Mr. Hensley himself accept the office of Attorney General? How could he see Mr. Rice in the Treasury, or Mr. Birnie in the office of Registrar of Deeds and Keeper of Plans?—what constituents had either of these to go to "*who could pronounce their opinion on the appointment and the conduct of the Government in "making it?*" In his own case, the opinion was pronounced; and we have all witnessed the contempt with which that opinion was treated by the pseudo Responsible Government that made the appointment. Every word that Mr. Hensley uttered, and every quotation that he read, was a keener satire upon his own conduct and that of his quondam associates, than any thing the bitterest of their adversaries could pen.

To return, there is another accusation against individual members. Messrs. Macgowan, Macaachen and Goff have, it would appear—taking their accusers' view of their conduct to be correct—changed their opinions respecting Departmental Government being quite so essentially necessary as they once thought. And this is matter also for the adjudication of the Lieut. Governor. Not only are petitions to be got up by disappointed candidates and discarded office-holders, and names forged or manufactured by the thousand; but the Legislative Council, forsooth, are to take up the matter and, without the slightest possible evidence adduced before them, make it the subject of debate and remark. That it was unconstitutional, indecent, uncalled for, and—worse than all—a deliberate invasion of the rights and privileges of the other House,—a wanton attempt to sacrifice the best interests of the public, and a renunciation of the true principles of Self, or Responsible Government, no man capable of forming an opinion will for a moment hesitate to say.

While writing, we have been informed that the Legislative Council have thrown out the Bill sent to them from the Assembly, which was intended to carry out the views of the present Administration as to the true method of sustaining the principles of Responsible Government. We are not surprised at this; though we did think that they would have taken a few hours to consider, before committing an act which we cannot but think will result in depriving the majority of their seats. It is, indeed, humorous to see the turn things do sometimes take, in politics as well as every thing else. Here we have the grasping Family Compact throwing away the right to retain office and emolument for themselves and their retainers; and the disinterested friends of the people sacrificing the rights and liberties of that very people, with the avowed purpose of seizing upon these offices, for sake of plundering the public with impunity. *Tempora mutantur.*

Mutual Improvement Association.

REV. J. R. NARRAWAYS LECTURE.—The young men composing this Association are well deserving of the thanks of the Community for the many Literary treats they have so generously afforded the public. The popularity of their last Friday's lecturer, and the interest of the subject however, should have led them, we think, to have sought greater accommodation for their friends. Although the evening was so disagreeable, the building was not only crowded in every corner but vast numbers could not obtain admittance.

C. Palmer, Esq. the President, briefly introduced the Lecturer who at once proceeded to announce his Subject—"The War in the East, the Belligerents, and the probable consequences" and to transport his hearers by the force of his vivid descriptions to the lands of the Moslem and the Muscovite. He traced the progress of the Turks from their origin, described many of their victories, through the famous Janisaries, and brought down their History to the present time, when they have become shorn of many of their former Conquests.

The Lecturer gave an equally graphic History of the Russians from their rise in the 9th century, up to the present time, when they occupy a 10th of the habitable globe.

These remarks were followed by a description of these Countries and of the people who inhabit them, and also their relative positions under the Sultan and the Czar. He thus prepared his audience for a recital of the events, which have been the cause of the War, but he more especially dwelt on "What led Russia to take her present position?" We really cannot do justice to this and the subsequent parts of the Rev. Gentleman's Lecture, which as a whole was in the highest degree instructive, enlivening and inspiriting. After pointing out the iniquity of the Czar's demands, and his ulterior intentions, as shadowed forth in his secret Despatches with the British Government, as an Englishman, he endeavoured to point out to his fellow colonists what would be the position of Great Britain, the parent state, in case Russia were suffered to go on unimpeded in her iniquitous progress and allowed to enforce her unjust demands. He pointed out the true position of Austria, and enabled his audience to form an opinion of the consequences, that would ensue, if this state allied herself to Russia, became neutral, or joined the other Western Powers.

We understand that the learned gentleman, has been requsted to re-deliver the lecture in the Temperance Hall, but having previously been prevailed upon to publish it, the public will have the advantage of reaping the information it contains from a perusal of it at their own firesides and at their leisure.

Mr. G. T. HASZARD.

Dear Sir,—In your last issue, I observed a letter from S. Swabey Esq. denouncing the discussion in the Temperance Hall, on good Friday 1853, as "*idiotic nonsense*"—In the absence of my esteemed friend—the Rev. Mr. Rand—as I occupy the responsible position of Agent to an Organization formed to look after and promote the general interest of the cause of Temperance in this country, I have felt it my duty to collect testimony from English authorities, in vindication of the sentiments which raised Mr. Swabey's indignation.

I marked, for the convenience of your compositor the passages in Dr. Grindrod's Prize Essay, which I respectfully request you to publish; but it will be inexpedient at present, (as you intend to reserve some space for the news by the mail, which is expected on Monday) to do any thing more than to invite the attention of your readers to this topic—and their investigation of a custom that forces a *poison* upon social life.

Health-drinking, may be considered a very trivial and venial circumstance—an innocent ceremonial of courtesy—but upon proper examination, it will be found that there is much ground for supposing, that the whole framework of British drinking usages, was originally derived from this barbarous and unmeaing ceremony.

I believe it may be safely stated, that the artificial conjunction of liquor with etiquette and courtesy, has been, in the general case, nearly abolished among the continental nations of Europe: but although *all* Europe were involved in a similar mesh of customs, still if the principle of mere imitation ought to be discarded as the rule of manners, our argument, that drinking usages should be abolished *here*, would hold good on its own separate and irrefragable merits. In the mean time,

I am Dear Sir,
Your obedient servant,
JOHN ARBUCKLE

ASSESSORS OF PUMPS AND WELLS FOR 1854.—Messrs. Wm. Kay, Dennis Reddin, Esq., Thos. Broyderick, Hon. W. W. Lord, James Pollard, Robert Percival, John Holman, George Beer, Esq., Richard Heartz, (re-elected). The sum of £135 was ordered to be assessed on the Town, for Pumps and Wells, and a further sum of £30 for the Board of Fire Wardens. The Treasurer of Pump and Well Assessors Report, shewed a Balance in hand of £28 0 6d. And a Balance in the hands of Fire Wardens of £81. Ordered to remain on Interest until required.

Married,

At Halifax, on the 27th April, by the Rev. Dr. Twining, Garrison Chaplain, Francis Crosby Colquhoun, Esq., Commissariat Staff, to Harriet Elizabeth Sarah, eldest daughter of the Hon. George R. Goodman, Her Majesty's Customs, Prince Edward Island.

Birth,

On the 26th April, the lady of Thomas B. Harvey, Esq., of a Son.

A MAP OF P. E. ISLAND,
COLOURED so as to shew the Electoral Districts.
For sale at GEO. T. HASZARD'S Book Store.

AUCTIONS.

Important Sale by Auction,

On Thursday, the 11th instant,
AT UPTON,
BY H. W. LOBBAN.

ON THURSDAY, the 11th May inst., commencing at 11 o'clock, punctually, at the residence of the Honorable CAPTAIN RICE, situate in Charlottetown Royalty, and contiguous to Popular Island Bridge, the whole of that Gentleman's Stock of HORSES, COWS, SHEEP, PIGS, Farming Implements, &c., comprising—

4 HORSES, fit for heavy work; 1 Filly, 6 Cows in calf, 4 do. with calves, 1 Ayrshire Bull—thorough bred, 1 two-year old Heifer, 3 Heifer Calves, 6 Yearlings, 25 Sheep—Leicester breed; 1 Berkshire Sow, with a litter of pigs; 1 Berkshire Boar; 9 Pigs, small; 5 Ploughs, of various descriptions; 1 Yorkshire Rake, 2 sets Harrows (large), 1 set do. (small), 3 Carts, 6 sets Cart Harness, 1 set double Harness, Sleigh and Wagon Harness, 2 Wagons, 1 pair Carriage Lamps, 1 double Sleigh and Furs, Water Cart, do. for liquid manure, 3 Turnip Drills, Patent Churns, lot Carpenter's Tools of all descriptions, Gents' Saddles and Bridles, Ladies' do., with various other articles not here enumerated.

Terms.—Sums to £5, cash; from £5 to £10, two months; from £10 to £20, three months; from £20 and upwards, five months. Where credit is given, Joint Notes of Hand will be required to secure the payment thereof, to the satisfaction of the Auctioneer, and previous to any article being delivered. Further particulars made known at the time of sale.

N. B.—The Stock can be inspected any day after the 8th instant.

May 3.

BY JAMES N. HARRIS,

ON THURSDAY, the 18th of May instant, at 11 o'clock precisely, the Property of Mr. TAYLOR, Artist, consisting of—

OIL PAINTINGS, BOOKS,
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, STOVES, FIREWOOD, GUN, &C. &C.

☞ For further particulars, see Handbills.

May 3. 1.

THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC:

Ought it to be protected, or to be prohibited by Law?

THE ADDRESS, recently delivered at the Temperance Hall, Charlottetown, before *the Members of both Houses of Legislature*, and others, by the Rev. J. R. NARRAWAY, just Published and for sale by Mr. G. T. Haszard and Mr. Stamper. Price sixpence; considerable reduction if sold by the dozen.

Charlottetown Total Abstinence Society.

A PUBLIC MEETING of the above Society will be held in Temperance Hall, on next Tuesday evening, at 8 o'clock, when a Lecture will be delivered by the President, John Lawson, Esq.

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 Isfand manufactured SOLE LEATHER, Neats' Leather, Calf Skins, and Harness Leather.

W. B. DAWSON.

Charlottetown, November 14.

A Hooded Waggon for Sale.

AT Mr. RICHARD HEARTZ'S will be found a very comfortable and easy HOODED WAGGON for Sale. Price £40 at three months, on approved note.

Charlottetown, April 20th, 1854.

Wanted to Charter,

FOR THE FISHERY at Labrador, a SCHOONER between 30 and 60 tons burthen, to be ready for Sea, by the first or fifth of June; to sail from Charlottetown. For further particulars, if by letter, post paid, enquire of JAMES PURDIE, Esq., Charlottetown, or to

JAMES NICKERSON.

April 26th, 1854. 3in

Spring Park Distillery,

FOR Sale or, to be Let, the Premises occupied by Mr. Archibald White, near Spring Park, consisting of a House and Distillery. For further particulars apply to Mr. Thomas Broyderick or to

ARCHIBALD WHITE.

Freehold Farm for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale a freehold farm at Dog River, there is a new House and Barn on the premises, a fresh water spring running through the middle, and a Creek on the back side of the farm, the farm is about ¼ mile below Dog River Bridge, and is half clear.

DONALD LIVINGSTON.

Lot 31, Dog River April 21st, 1854.

WAXWORK.

THIS celebrated Horse "WAXWORK," imported from England, by the Royal Agricultural Society in 1853, will serve for the Season at the following places, commencing on the 1st April:—He will stand in Charlottetown every Saturday, and every second Wednesday, at Mr. Jakeman's; and will travel as far as Crapaud, at Mr. James Bulpets, and remain there from Tuesday evening, until Thursday morning, once a fortnight for the Season; thence return home; and the remainder of the time at the Subscriber's Stables, Old North River Road, 4½ miles from Charlottetown.

This Horse stands 16½ hands high, is very powerful, and of a handsome grey color. Terms, 15s. for the season; the money to be paid the first time of serving.

JOHN STOCKMAN.

Old North River Road, May 3.

£20 REWARD.

WHEREAS, on the night of Saturday last, the Mill of the Subscriber was forcibly entered by breaking the Window Casing, and wrenching the iron bars on the inside, and feloniously taking therefrom four bags Flour, 1 bag Corn Meal, (one of the bags being marked with a large D. in black Paint.) The Depredators also forced the door of the Kiln and took therefrom 12 Hams, and two bags of Oats. Whoever will give such information as will lead to the conviction of the Offender, or Offenders will be paid the said Reward.

BENJAMIN WRIGHT.

Belmont Mills, April 17, 1854.

☞ A rusty Hatchet left behind by the robbers, will be exhibited at the Market House on Market days with the view of affording a clue to the detection of the thieves.

HOUSE AND LAND FOR SALE.—The Subscriber offers for Sale the House and Land opposite Heath Haviland, Esqr's.

GEORGE HIX.

May 3.

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.

LIVER COMPLAINT,

DYSPEPSIA, JAUNDICE, CHRONIC OR NERVOUS DEBILITY, DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS, AND ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM A DISORDERED LIVER OR STOMACH;

Such as Constipation, inward Piles, Fulness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for food, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin & Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of evil, and Great Depression of Spirits, can be effectually cured by

DR. HOOFLAND'S CELEBRATED GERMAN BITTERS,

Prepared by DR. C. M. JACKSON, *No. 120 Arch street, Philadelphia.*

Their power over the above diseases is not excelled, if equalled, by any other preparation in the United States, as the cures attest, in many cases after skilful physicians had failed.

These Bitters are worthy the attention of invalids. Possessing great virtues in the rectification of diseases of the Liver and lesser glands, exercising the most searching powers in weakness and affections of the digestive organs, they are, withal, safe, certain and pleasant.

Read and be Convinced.

The "Philadelphia Saturday Gazette," says of Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters.

"It is seldom that we recommend what are termed Patent Medicines, to the confidence and patronage of our readers; and therefore when we recommend Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, we wish it to be distinctly understood that we are not speaking of the nostrums of the day, that are noised about for a brief period and then forgotten after they have done their guilty race of mischief, but of a medicine long established, universally prized, and which has met the hearty approval of the faculty itself."

"Scott's Weekly," said, Aug. 25—

"Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, manufactured by Dr. Jackson, are now recommended by some of the most prominent members of the faculty as an article of much efficacy in cases of female weakness. Persons of debilitated constitutions will find these Bitters advantageous to their health, as we know from experience the salutary effect they have upon a weak system."

MORE EVIDENCE.

J. G. Moore, Esq., of the Daily News said, October 31st:—

"DR. HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.—We are trying this renowned medicine for a stubborn disease of the bowels, and can with truth testify to its efficacy. We have taken the contents of two bottles, and we have derived more benefit from the experiment than we derived previously from years of allopathic treatment at the hands of our first physicians."

Hon. C. D. Hineline, Mayor of the City of Camden, N. J., says:

"HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.—We have seen many flattering notices of this medicine, and the source from which they came induced us to make inquiry respecting its merits. From inquiry we were persuaded to use it, and must say we found it specific in its action upon diseases of the liver and digestive organ, and the powerful influence it exerts upon nervous prostration, is really surprising. It calms and strengthens the nerves, bringing them into a state of repose, making sleep refreshing.

If this medicine was more generally used, we are satisfied there would be less sickness, as from the stomach, liver and nervous system, the great majority of real and imaginary diseases emanate. Have them in a healthy condition and you can bid defiance to epidemics generally. This extraordinary medicine we would advise our friends who are at all indisposed, to give a trial—it will recommend itself. It should, in fact, be in every family. No other medicine can produce evidences of the same merit."

For sale wholesale and retail at

THE GERMAN MEDICINE STORE,

No. 120 Arch street, next door below Sixth. Philadelphia, and by respectable dealers generally throughout the country.

In this mammon-worshipping Age, it is rare to find a man place his usefulness to the public, before his interest. During a late visit to the 'City of Spindles,' we were presented by a professional friend, to the celebrated Chemist, DR. J. C. AYER, whose name is now perhaps, more familiar than any other, at the bedside of sickness, in this country. Knowing the unprecedent popularity of his medicines, and the immense sale of them, we had expected to find him a millionare, and rolling in wealth. But no, we found him in his laboratory, busy with his laborers, among his crucibles, alembics, and retorts—giving his thes personal care to the compounds, on the virtues of which, thousands hang for health. We learned, that notwithstanding his vast business, and its prompt returns in cash, the Doctor is not rich. The reason assigned is, that the material is costly, and he persists in making his preparations so expensively, that the nett profit is small.—*American Farmer, Phil.*

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