each. Another of her qualifications, which probably was not dreamed of at the time she was ordered to be constructed, is, that in consequence of her great speed, extreme sharpness, and the solid substantial manner in which she has been built, she will prove, without carrying an ounce of gunpowder, or a single warlike weapon on board, one of the most formidable engines of destruction ever devised. The most powerful three-decker that ever floated would be cut in two and broken up like an egg-shell, if the leviathan, with her tremendous 'weight of metal,' of some twenty five or thirty thousand tons, her sharp wedge-like bows, and a speed of twenty miles an hour, were to run full tilt at her while lying like a helpless log on the water; and so firmly will she be bound and knitted together, that there is every reason to believe she would herself escape uninjured. Without entering further upon these sanguinary speculations, we may hope that the year 1855 will witness the completion of one of the most magnificent specimens of naval architecture the world has ever yet beheld.

GLEANINGS FROM LATE PAPERS.

PERFORMANCES OF HECLA IN THE BALTIC.

The Hecla, 6, paddle-wheel steam-sloop, Captain W. H. Hall, has arrived at Spithead from the Baltic. She reports the near approach of the sailing ships of the fleet with Rear-Admiral Plumridge, with which she parted company on Saturday last about 180 miles from the Downs. They consist of the Neptune, 120 (bearing Rear-Admiral Plumridge's flag) Captain F. Hutton; St. George, 120, Captain H. Eyres, C. B.; Prince Regent, 90, Captain H. Smith; and Monarch, 84, Capt. J. E. Erskine. These vessels left Elsineur with the Hecla on the 14th inst., the last-named vessels towing the St. George out to sea, and the Driver, 6, paddle, the Neptune. The other two vessels got away under sail. The Driver accompanied the squadron to Scor light-house, off the Norwegian coast, and then returned. The Hecla, prior to leaving Elsineur, had put a supply of bullocks on board the sailing ships. When she left them at the above named distance from the Downs, the wind was blowing fresh, but was contrary for them.

The Hecla possesses numerous and important evidences of the prominent part she played at Bomarsund, and in almost every other fray with the enemy in the Baltic. She has several shots in her sides, which are tightly embedded there, whilst she has numerous shot-holes through which the shots have entered the vessel, and it is only wonderful, that numbers of her men were not killed by them. Some of these shots, after breaking through the side of the ship, passed through as many as four or five cabins, knocking down doors, bulkheads, &c., in their course. Her mainmast was struck below by a shot that, entering the side of the vessel, passed through a party of seamen, who were sitting down to their dinner. The funnel and steam pipe have a number of shot holes in them. In all these cases, the shot fired by the enemy were thirty-two pounder shots. But with marks of rifle shots the Hecla is covered, and these appear to have been most deadly missiles. A vast number of these marks are in the neighbourhood of the paddle-boxes and paddle-box bridge, as though the enemy had a particular design against the captain of the ship, who was invariably stationed on the paddle-boxes while the ship was in action. One spot is particularly pointed out with satisfaction. This is where a shell fell among a number of men, but which, it will be recollected, a young officer, Mr. Lucas, had the presence of mind and courage to pick up and throw overboard before it had done any injury. On the whole the Hecla was engaged with the enemy more than any other vessel of the fleet. She was seven times under fire, and on an average three hours each time. The exploit at Eknoes is well remembered. In addition to the dangers she ran from the enemy's fire the Hecla encountered others arising from the shallow waters, in which she ventured in her collisions with the enemy, or in executing the important duty of piloting the heavier vessels through difficult passages. It is said she has been on shore at least thirty times; she has, however, been reported officially as on shore seventeen times. Her false keel is knocked away, and she leaks very seriously. She will come into harbour to make good her defects. It is expected that Captain Hall will be appointed to the Blenheim, 60, screw.

THE JEWS AND THE WAR.—The unhappy war has caused many Jews to take refuge in England. They fled from Russia, Moldavia, Wallachia, and other countries, because they did not wish to be made soldiers, and fight for a country that is not their own. These poor fugitives reached our shores in the greatest destitution. Here, however, they heard, perhaps for the first time, of the Saviour of their souls; for the first time the claims of Christianity were brought before them, and many expressed a desire to search the Scriptures, to compare the Old Testament with the New, and see for themselves whether Jesus is the Christ. Your Committee enables them to do so, and £20 the £d. were spent upon twenty young Israelites from foreign countries, who placed themselves under regular Christian instruction, and entered ultimately the Operative Jewish Converts' Institution, where they are now further instructed in our holy religion, are taught the trade of printing or book-binding, and prepared for baptism. A hundred and forty-five grants have been made to 121 Jewish converts and Inquirers.—*Report of Abrahamic Society.*

CONTEMPLATED ATTACK ON CRONSTADT AND ST. PETERSBURG.—Within the last few days the Board of Admiralty have directed the construction of a fleet of floating batteries, bomb vessels, and gun-boats, in all 35 in number, with a view of more effectually carrying out operations against the strongholds of the Russians at Cronstadt and other ports of the Baltic. The whole of these are to be built (with the exception of two gun-boats) by the principal ship-builders in London, and at some of the yards preparations have already commenced towards their formation. They are thus distributed:—Floating batteries—by H. Green, at Blackwall, 2; Scott Russell's at Millwall, 2. Gun-boats—by Pitcher, of Northfleet, 12; Green, Blackwall, 2; Mr. Thompson, at Rotherhithe, 2; Mare & Co., 2. Grand Total, 35. The floating batteries are entirely a new article of warfare, but possessing immense strength, the decks being formed of iron plate eight inches thick; and the exterior of the batteries covered with similar material, four inches thick capable of resisting the heaviest shot. Recent experiments have shown, that shot fired against iron of that thickness fly to pieces like glass. It is intended that they shall be armed with six of the largest rifled guns in the Lambeth foundry. The bomb vessels are to carry two or three immense mortars, each vessel having considerable beam, and, in formation, not unlike a flat bottomed boat. The 20 gun-boats will be built on the same principle, and are not to draw more than four feet of water, to enable them to proceed up the Neva to St. Petersburg.

From the Illustrated London News.

THE VICTORY BEFORE SEBASTOPOL.

After an interval of ten days—of which the history is as yet a blank—the Russians made an attack on the Allied armies, far more desperate than those which were so signally and heroically foiled on the 25th and 26th of October. This great battle was fought before Sebastopol, on the 5th of November. Three separate accounts of it have been given to the world. First in the order of time, and of fulness, came a telegraphic despatch from General Canrobert to the French Government, received on Sunday last; secondly, a telegraphic despatch, via St. Petersburg, from Prince Menschikoff to the Czar, and published in the German papers; and, last of all, a telegraphic despatch from Lord Raglan to the Duke of Newcastle, received half an hour after midnight on Wednesday last, and published in an *Extraordinary Gazette*, and in all the morning journals of Thursday. Lord Raglan's despatch was delayed for nearly three days between Bucharest and Vienna, in consequence of the rupture of the telegraphic wires during a violent storm. Up to the hour at which we go to press, no other information than that conveyed by the Electric Telegraph has been received; and the public will have to wait until the arrival of the mails and letters for fuller particulars.

The reports of General Canrobert and Lord Raglan are in perfect accordance with each other. Both claim a great and important victory, both state the losses of the Russians to have been enormous, and both admit their own to have been severe. Prince Menschikoff does not admit that he was defeated; but expressions have escaped him in his despatch, which are quite inconsistent with any supposition that he could have been victorious. Animated, it appears, by the presence of the Grand Dukes Michael and Nicholas—who suddenly and unexpectedly made their appearance at the Russian head quarters—a grand attack upon the Allies, with the same object as the attacks of Liprandi on the 25th and 26th, was resolved upon, and carried into effect. The attack commenced in the dawn of the morning of the 5th. The force of the Russians is not stated in any of the three despatches; nor is that of the British and French. According to General Canrobert, the Russians far outnumbered the Allies; and, according to Lord Raglan, their force very much exceeded that which was opposed to us at the Alma. The battle raged with extreme obstinacy until past noon, when the Russians were definitively repulsed, and forced to retreat, leaving the field of battle covered with the dead, and several hundreds of prisoners. General Canrobert states, that the struggle lasted the whole day, and estimates the Russian loss at from 8000 to 9000. Lord Raglan forms no estimate on the subject. Prince Menschikoff admits that the Allies were "prepared" to receive him; and does not go the length of claiming the honors of the day. He alleges the damage he did to one of our batteries, and that he spiked eight English and fifteen French guns, and penetrated into the English camp. He adds, "that the Russians retired to their previous positions;" and that "the enemy did not pursue;" from which it might not unreasonably be inferred—even if the world had not the despatches of General Canrobert and Lord Raglan to enlighten it upon the true state of the case—that the Russians were beaten. There can be no pursuer, unless there be a fugitive; and the "retirement" of the Russians on their previous position, is probably the euphemism by which Prince Menschikoff designates his repulse. A document, curiously of Russian origin—if not entirely a fabrication—and which is stated to be a letter, and not a telegraphic despatch from Prince Menschikoff to the veteran Prince Paskiewitch, alleges that the Russians lost 4000 men, and the Allies nearly as many. In his authentic report to the Czar, the Prince mentions nothing of this; but simply admits "a considerable loss" on his own side, without making any allusion to the loss of the enemy. He states, however, that one Russian General (Soimonoff) was killed. On the side of the British, Lord Raglan admits that no less than five general officers were wounded; namely, General Sir George Brown; Major-General Bentinck, and Brigadier Generals Adams, Butler, and Torrens. The French Commander pays the tribute of his admiration to the remarkable firmness and solidity displayed by the English army; while Lord Raglan eulogises in simple and straightforward language the gallant conduct of the French, which contributed essentially to the decided success of the day.

Thus was defeated the second attempt of the Russians to raise the siege of Sebastopol. A statement has been published that a third attempt, attended with similar discomfiture to the Russians and with even a greater victory to the Allies, was made on the 11th instant; but if some mistake as to the date, and bearing reference to the battle of the 5th, it rests upon no better authority than a private telegraphic communication from Vienna. It will not unnaturally be asked how the operations of the siege of Sebastopol are proceeding amid these pertinacious and desperate attempts to interrupt them! From all that can be learned, they have suffered no material delays; and General Canrobert expressly states that up to the 6th, the day after the battle, when his despatch was dated, they had "continued with regularity." Lord Raglan says nothing upon the subject; and from his silence, no less than from General Canrobert's positive information, we draw the conclusion, that all is well in that respect; and that the skill and energy of such portions of the French and British armies, as are intrusted with these tedious but indispensable operations, are zealously and ably employed in preparation for the final onslaught upon the fortress. The magnitude of the issue, and its immense importance to the cause of the Czar will no doubt induce the Russians to make other attempts to raise the siege. But we have every reliance that our brave soldiers, a ready accustomed to victory, will be equal to their work. They will meet the foe, either with solidity, when solidity will answer the purpose, or with dashing energy and perhaps daring that fears and thinks of no obstacle, when these qualities are more likely to win the day.

We do not hear that any demand for reinforcements is made by the Allied Generals, but it is known that large reinforcements are on their way, and it is to be hoped that many thousands, both of British and French troops have already landed in safety at Balaclava. It has been reported that our forces are not sufficient; and that there is a danger that all the heroic valour of the Allies may be rendered of no ultimate avail, in consequence of the overwhelming masses of Russians which keep pouring in by the isthmus of Perekop. It would be most culpable on the part of the Governments of Great Britain and France if they relied exclusively on such almost superhuman courage as the troops of both nations have already exhibited. But there is no evidence to show that this is the case. On the contrary, there is much evidence to prove that it is quite unnecessary to make any outcry for reinforcements, inasmuch as reinforcements were actually on the way before the outcry commenced. A force of 6000 men have already embarked to join Lord Raglan's gallant army; and 5000 more are under orders, and may be expected at Balaclava within two or three weeks. General Canrobert received large reinforcements in October, which he notified to his Government in despatches of the 7th and 22nd of that month; and since that time it has been determined by the Emperor Napoleon to send from 20,000 to 30,000 additional troops to the seat of war, many of which have already taken their departure in British transports from the ports of the Mediterranean. Were there any reasonable ground for the belief that our Government had been remiss in this matter, a burst of indignation would arise from every part of the country, which would speedily scare it into wholesome energy; but we do not believe that this is the case, although it may suit the purposes of a particular journal so to represent it, in order that it may appear to be clearer-sighted and better-informed than other people. It is scarcely honest, however, when a man knows that a thing has either been been done, or determined upon, to urge it upon attention, as if he was the first who thought of it, or the only one who had found a voice to recommend it. The public will await with confidence the result of the measures which were taken before any outcry was raised, or which would have been taken, if no voice had been uttered upon the subject. In this just war the people have determined to conquer; and they *will* conquer, let the cost be what it may. If 100,000 British soldiers, or double the number, are wanted, there are spirit enough, and energy enough in the country to make it certain that they will be forthcoming.

Fearful Ravages of the Cholera.

By the arrival of bark Ithonia at New York, on Wednesday, we have the following melancholy advices from Sicily to Sept. 17:

"At Messina, the cholera was making frightful havoc, taking off from eight to eleven hundred per day. On the 16th, the report was, that about one-half of the population had been carried off.

The disease extended even to animals—mules, cats and dogs dropping dead in the street.

All the physicians who had not fallen victims had fled the city.

The government had issued a proclamation calling for medical volunteers from the neighboring cities, guaranteeing payment to them. There were ten who had gone from Palermo. On the 13th, 100 soldiers and convicts had been sent from Palermo to Messina, to cleanse the streets and bury the dead.

At Naples, Aug. 18, the disease had reached the deaths amounting to about 300 per day, and on the 23rd the deaths daily had decreased to 20 or 25.

At Palermo, 25th, about 350 per day was the number. The whole number of deaths at Palermo was estimated at 13,000, and at Messina 45,000."—*New Brunswicker.*

From late American Papers.

CALIFORNIA.

The Northern Light is the first of the line of Nicaragua Steamers, under the new arrangement, and brings eight days later news from San Francisco.

The passage has been made from San Francisco to New York, in 20 days and 12 hours, which is the quickest time on record.

Several shocks of earthquakes were felt in San Francisco on the 21st of October.

The mines continue to yield to the satisfaction of the miners.

As usual, there are numerous accounts of murder, outrages, &c.

There was a fearful gale at [illegible] on Monday night week. The water at the lake rose above the "state," flooding the streets, and washing away houses, fences, furniture and lumber—families were obliged to fly from their houses in their night clothes, and a number of persons were drowned in the [illegible] or [illegible].

The late epidemic at Savannah raged about ten or twelve weeks, during which time the number of sick and dead reached five thousand. Ten physicians and three medical students are numbered with the dead, while many others were sick. Of the clergy three died. Of the editorial corps, all of whom remained at their posts until attacked, two died.

Miss Elizabeth Green, of Oldtown, has obtained a verdict for $1625 against Mr. Dan Wolf for breach of marriage promise. He argued his own case, &c.

The Hartford "Courant" says that in the month of July there were twenty commitments to the work-house in that city; in the month of August, eighty and on September 9, there was not a single male person in the work house, and the building, but for two females, would be tenantless. The Courant attributes this happy state of things to the operation of the Connecticut Liquor Law.

Coal of good quality has recently been discovered at Corunna, Michigan, one hundred miles from Detroit. Ten thousand bushels have already been taken out, and is now being mined at the rate of 500 bushels per day, and sold at the rate of ten cents per bushel. This is better than a gold mine for Michigan.

The long continued drought will result, it is believed, throughout extensive sections of the country, in the utter extermination of myriads of insects, worms, grasshoppers, &c., which have hitherto proved highly detrimental to our valuable crops. A Southern paper says, that the joint worm has been annihilated in many wheat fields, having become dried to powder without arriving at maturity, and shedding their pestiferous brood for another season's ravages. This is one way in which farmers may be compensated for their scanty crops.

MISSIONARY.—An interesting letter appears in the last "Morning Chronicle" from the Rev. John Inglis, Missionary at Aniteum in the New Hebrides, to the Rev. John Sprott of Musquodoboit. The writer speaks most favourably of Mr and Mrs. Geddie, Missionaries to the same Island from the Presbyterian Church of Nova Scotia, through whose instrumentality a most wonderful and happy change has taken place in the moral and religious character of the inhabitants. "From being the most degraded of heathens they are now professedly Christian people." In every Christian settlement there is a school house and a teacher—and the whole Christian population attend school. This is more than can be said of Nova Scotia. A new Church was recently opened, when 1000 natives were present, behaving with perfect decorum. Another is building to hold 700 persons. What is best of all is, that these lately benighted heathen do hear in their own tongue "the wonderful works of God," the Scriptures having been partially translated by the Missionary and printed for them at Sydney. We have noticed this Mission before, in connexion with a visit paid to it by Bishop Selwyn of New Zealand—and founded and conducted as it is by Nova Scotians, whose labours are evidently blessed of God, we cannot but feel peculiarly interested in it, and we sincerely wish God's speed to those who have abandoned kindred and home for the noble object of winning souls from darkness to light, and planting the standard of the Cross in the strongholds of Satan.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills for the Cure of Ulcers and Cutaneous Diseases.—The daughter of Mrs. Farlow, town carrier, residing in Maidenlane, Covent-garden, was afflicted for six years with ulcers on the right arm, and during that period she had the best medical advice that could be procured, but without deriving any benefit whatever; her health suffered, and her constitution became so impaired that no hopes were entertained of her recovery. As a last recourse, however the mother tried Holloway's Ointment and Pills, and these unparalleled medicines in a short time completely cured the child, and strengthened her so much that now she enjoys the best of health.

HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

Wednesday, December 13, 1854.

We hail with anticipations of much future benefit to the commerce of the Island, the notification in the last *Royal Gazette*, of the admission into our ports, duty free, the articles enumerated in the Reciprocity Treaty of the 5th of June last. We are not sanguine ourselves, and we caution our readers not to be led away with the idea, that immense fortunes are to be rapidly amassed in consequence of the change in the commercial relations between the United States and ourselves. But of one thing we feel morally certain, that it will, in a longer or shorter time, according to the use we make of the extension of our privileges, have the effect not only of giving an impetus to the industrial exertions of the agriculturists, by affording him a steady and extensive market to which he may resort upon equal terms with all other competitors, but of developing the resources, and enhancing the value of cultivated land, to an indefinite extent. Much will however, depend upon our own conduct, and much upon the legislative measures adopted by the Government. With regard to the advantages to be taken of the Treaty by individuals employed in the concerns of agriculture and commerce, we shall not presume to interpose. Self-interest will point out the different ways by which gain is to be acquired, and experience alone will teach which of those ways is the safest and surest, we will therefore leave the matter in their own hands. With respect to the conduct to be adopted by the Government at a period which may be destined to be the turning-point in the future welfare of society, we shall be more bold, and this for two reasons. First, because it is a matter of public and not private concern, one on which we have an equal right with others to put forth our opinion, and secondly, because it is a proper topic for public discussion, and much benefit may accrue, if it be thoroughly investigated previous to the meeting of the Legislature, to which we may add as another, that we take a peculiar interest in the matter, and have made it a subject of study, which the majority of our legislators have neither time nor inclination to do, but who may nevertheless profit by our labours, and those of others, who, it is to be hoped, will give us the benefit of their reflections upon a matter of such moment. It will be the duty, and we, trust, the unison desire of the Lieut. Governor and his Government, to give the fullest possible effect to the objects which are within the scope of the Treaty.

For the purpose of obtaining for our agricultural and other produce, a free and unrestricted market in the various ports on a long line of sea board, we have given our consent, that the fisheries on our coast shall be unreservedly thrown open to the citizens of the United States of America. This is to a certain extent, a sacrifice, and would be greater if, like our sister Nova Scotia, we had a large population engaged in the prosecution of the fisheries. It therefore becomes those entrusted with the preservation of our interests, and those of posterity, to take such steps as shall make the sacrifice as limited as may be, and if possible turn it, if not to present, at least to future advantage. We have already in a former number, expressed a decided opinion, as to the necessity of passing a law similar to that enacted in Canada and Nova Scotia, (and we may presume in New Brunswick, though we have made no search as to whether such is the fact), enabling aliens to hold, certain specified quantities of land in fee simple, notwithstanding their being aliens. We have since been informed by good authority, that the Government of P. E. Island are apprehensive, that if such an act is passed, it will interfere with the interests of the country under the operations of the Land Purchase Bill. Our informant did not condescend to specify in what manner this would be effected, but we may presume that it was surmised, that if the aliens were permitted to compete at the public sales, his superior capital would enable him to out-bid the less wealthy tenant, or rather resident. A little reflection will we think, lead to the conviction that such a conclusion is unfounded and untenable. Supposing a law similar to that in Canada and Nova Scotia, enabling natives to hold 200 acres of land, were about to be passed in this Island, what is there to hinder the farmers of the Bill to insert a clause preventing the Lieut. Governor and Commissioner of Public Lands from making conveyances of Public Lands to such aliens? Not that we think any such clause at all requisite. The interest of the actual tenant, occupier or squatter is provided for by the act, and even in case of his contract, or neglect, and when the land is exposed for sale by auction, the sale may be according "to such conditions and reservations as the Commissioner may deem expedient". What therefore, is to hinder the Commissioner from inserting in the conditions of the sale, one to this effect: "No conveyance will be executed but to bona fide subjects of Her Majesty." There are many ways in which it could be effected. But why prevent or try to prevent aliens from obtaining a portion of these lands? If actual settlers will not come forward and purchase, why not sell to those who will? And this leads us to another view of the case. The number of acres to be disposed of by the Government will, under the largest calculation, amount to a comparatively small number, and the number of individual tenants to be benefited by the act restrained to a correspondent ratio, while those who are independent, or without the pale of the act, are very numerous. Now, it is these latter, that we think will be most benefited by the admission of aliens as purchasers. In the first place, the demand will be for fishing stations, this necessarily presupposes contiguity with the sea shore. A person who is in possession of a hundred acres on the coast will be likely to obtain for one third of his land, a sum equal to the whole value of his farm, in many situations much more, in fact ten or fifteen acres are as much as any fishing establishment would need, and for this, a price in many instances, far exceeding the value of the farm, twice told, would unhesitatingly be paid. A sufficient quantity of land is still left for agricultural purposes, and with this important difference, that a market is opened at the very door of the farmer for potatoes, butter, milk, cheese, meat, &c. The seller would be quadruply recompensed. Nor is this all. Let there be a brisk fishery carried on from all parts of our Island—which would be undoubtedly the case, if the Americans were allowed to purchase lands—and the value of every farm on the Island is at once enhanced, and consequently, every tenant so much the wealthier. The question is a very important one, and we feel the magnitude of it more perceptibly the more we handle it; we shall therefore stop here for a little while, in the hopes that what we have advanced upon the subject may induce an exposition of the views of the Government on this, in every point of view, interesting subject. In the mean time however, we would observe that there is no analogy between the Island and the neighbouring Provinces with respect to the probable working, of such an act as that in question. In Canada, and in Nova Scotia, there are vast tracts of well-wooded wilderness land, at the disposal of the Government, at prices far less than any lands could be obtained for here. From two shillings per acre the minimum, to five shillings the maximum—is the upset price of wilderness lands in both Colonies, added to which those lands on the coast, and which would be of consequence to persons wishing to embark capital in the fisheries, are already in the hands of individuals, themselves engaged in the same business. It is evident also, that under the most favorable auspices, the upset price of public lands here, will be at the least, two dollars the acre, twice their maximum.

THE CANADIAN PARLIAMENT.—Le Canadien gives the subjoined enumeration of the different occupations of the gentlemen who compose the present Canadian Parliament:

Advocates 40, Merchants 26, Farmers 13, Doctors 10, Capitalists 9, Notaries 8, Editors 6, Contractors 2, Bankers 2, Land Agents 2, Butchers 1, Tin Smiths 1, Surveyors 1, Soldiers 1, Millers 1, Cabinet Makers 1, Manufacturers 1. —Total 130.

The Canadian Screw Steamers are among those lately chartered by the Imperial Government to convey troops to the East. The former embarked troops at Cork; the latter at Portsmouth.

We had a Colonial Mail on Monday morning last, but no later news from Europe. We have been favored however, with an Illustrated News of the 18th Nov. from Charles Welsh, Esq., from which we have taken the Editorial, containing a summary of the news of the previous ten days.

HISTORY OF THE WAR.—In our next we will commence a history of the Russian war from the commencement, up to the landing in the Crimea.

☞ Mr. Hutchinson begs to acknowledge the receipt of Ten Shillings from His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, being the amount of four fines against persons convicted of Trespassing on the Grounds of Government House—the same to be applied by him for a charitable purpose. Also, the sum of 10s from William Stanley, jr. and Theophilus Desbrisay, Esquires, J. P.—the same being the moiety of a fine imposed on an individual for using an unstamped measure in loading agricultural produce, the same being payable to Mr. Hutchinson, and left by him with the Magistrates to be expended in charity.

HAVE YOU A DISEASED LIVER.

☞ The question, though startling, is sufficiently suggestive when the fact is taken into consideration that diseases of the Liver have become most alarmingly frequent in the United States. Indeed, there are few functional derangements that not in some way executed a deranged action of that important organ. Many of the complaints usually classed under the head of Dyspepsia have their origin in the Liver. Every remedy that should insure regularity and healthful action in the Liver, would be a blessing to mankind in the form the exclamation of thousands. That remedy has been found; it is safe and sure. When a fair trial has been afforded it, it has never been known to fail.

Reader, have you any disease of the Liver, or any disease which you believe proceeds from hepatic derangement? Lose not a moment, but purchase a box of Dr. M'Lane's Pills, and they will restore you to health. It is the only remedy yet discovered, in which implicit confidence may be placed. ☞ Purchasers will be careful to ask for Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Liver Pills, and take none else. There are other Pills, purporting to be Liver Pills, now before the public; Dr. M'Lane's Liver Pills, also his celebrated Vermifuge, can only be had at all respectable Drug Stores in the United States and Canada.

W. R. WATSON, Agent for P. E. Island.

Died,

Suddenly at his residence in King's County, on the 20th of November, Mr. James Henry Stuart, Boston, second son of the late Mr. Norton, Bandwell, Thames Rivers, in his 40th year, deservedly esteemed by all his acquaintance.

SUBSTITUTE FOR GAS.

FOR SALE at the Subscriber's Store, Forty Boxes of *SPERM* and *COMPOSITION CANDLES*. Also, a quantity of Oils and Pale Seal Oil, a prime article for Lamps.

ROBERT HUTCHINSON.

Charlottetown, Dec. 12th, 1854. 2d. Ex. Advertiser.

THE EXAMINATION of the INFANT SCHOOL scholars will take place on Friday next the 15th instant, at 11 o'clock a. m.