

**PROSPECTUS OF THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN ELEVENTH YEAR.**

The Proprietors of the Scientific American respectfully give notice, that the Eleventh Annual Volume of their Journal will commence on the 16th of September next.

THIS work differs materially from other publications, being an Illustrated Periodical, devoted chiefly to the promulgation of information relating to the various Mechanic and Chemical Arts, Industrial Manufactures, Agriculture, Patents, Inventions, Engineering, Millwork, and all interests which the light of Practical science is calculated to advance.

The Scientific American is printed once a week, in convenient quarto form for binding, and presents an elegant typographical appearance. Every number contains eight pages of reading, abundantly illustrated with original engravings. All the most valuable patented discoveries are delineated and described in its issues, so that, as respects inventions, it may be justly regarded as an Illustrated Repository, where the inventor may learn, what has been done before him in the same field which he is exploring, and where he may bring to the world a knowledge of his own achievements.

Reports of U. S. Patents granted are also published every week, including Official Copies of the Patent Claims; these Claims are published in the Scientific American in advance of all other papers.

The Contributors to the Scientific American are among the most eminent, scientific, and practical men of the times. The Editorial Department is universally acknowledged to be conducted with great ability and to be distinguished, not only for the excellence and truthfulness of its discussions, but for the fearlessness with which error is combated and false theories are exploded.

Mechanics, Inventors, Engineers, Chemists, Manufacturers, Agriculturists, and people of every profession in life, will find the Scientific American to be of great value in their respective callings. Its counsels and suggestions will save them hundreds of dollars annually, besides affording them a continual source of knowledge, the experience of which is beyond pecuniary estimate.

Terms of Subscription, \$2.00 a year, \$1.00 for six months.

HASZARD & OWEN, Agents for P. E. Island.

**Wanted**

At the Tannery of Mr. John Vickerson, a good Journeyman Currier; Also, two or three good Boot and Shoemakers. Call at this establishment, St. Peter's Road, 64 miles from Charlottetown. J. L. VICKERSON. Charlottetown, July 27, 1855.

JUST RECEIVED, per Schr. "SUPERB," from J. Halifax, and for Sale at DODD'S BRICK STORE, a splendid LOT OF TEA, SUGAR AND MOLASSES. which will be Sold Wholesale and Retail. THOMAS W. DODD. Oct. 5.

TO LET with immediate possession, the southeast end of the house recently built on the corner of Great George and Kent Streets, and next to that occupied by Messrs. Gibson & Co. The cellar is 24 feet by 50, has a substantial wall, is over 7 feet deep and is perfectly dry. There is on the first floor a shop 20 feet in front and 30 feet in depth; also a front Entrance, a Hall in rear of the shop and two other apartments. There are on the second floor one room 24 feet by 15, one 20 feet by 15 and two about 11 feet by 12, and the third floor nearly corresponds with the second. There are three rooms on the fourth floor and a fine view of the Harbour, the Rivers and the Country round. There is also attached to the premises a new Warehouse and it is one of the best stands in this City for Mercantile or any other business. Further information may be obtained by applying to THOMAS DAWSON. July 14th, 1855.

**FREEHOLD LAND**

FOR SALE, Lot 42, as laid down on the Plan of Township No. 35, bounded on the Division line between Townships No. 55 and 56, containing 100 acres of Land. It is near Boughton River, on the South side of the Island, and is covered with good Wood. For further particulars apply to JAMES D. HASZARD, Recreation, Sept. 27th, 1855.

**TO MILLERS.**

Camel Hair Boiling Cloth. HASZARD & OWEN have much pleasure in announcing to their customers that they have received this day, a new supply of the above, Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7, which they offer for sale at 10 per cent below former prices.

**FOR SALE**

THAT beautifully situated farm at Darnley, known as the Subscriber's, it contains 100 acres of land in a high state of cultivation; it is a leasehold for 999 years, the yearly rent is £5 11s 1d, currency, there are on the premises a large two-story dwelling House, a large and convenient Barn, with a Threshing Mill, and an out-house for a Granary.

Also, a small farm, containing 24 acres of freehold land, situate in Princetown Royalty, within a few chains of the Darnley Bridge; the above mentioned properties are well worth the attention of persons wishing to purchase. For further particulars enquire of WM. E. CLARK. Charlottetown, 12th September, 1855. wtz

**For Sale or to Let.** SEVERAL BUILDING LOTS, fronting on the East side of the Malpago, or Princetown Road, about a quarter of a mile from Charlottetown, and opposite to Spring Park. Apply to WILLIAM FORGAN. March 21st, 1855.



**Friend of the Prince Edward Islander.**

**HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.**

EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF ASTHMA!! OF AN OLD LADY SEVENTY FIVE YEARS OF AGE.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Thomas Weston, (Book Store,) Toronto, dated the 9th October, 1854.

To Professor Holloway,

Sir,—Gratitude compels me to make known to you the extraordinary benefit an aged parent has derived from the use of your Pills. My mother was afflicted for upwards of four and twenty years with asthma and spitting of blood; it was quite agony to see her suffer and hear her cough; I have often declared, that I would give all I possessed to have her cured; but although I paid a large sum for medicine and advice, it was all to no purpose. About three months ago, I thought perhaps your Pills might benefit her; at all events I resolved to give them a trial, which I did; the result was marvellous: by slow degrees, my mother became better, and after persevering with your remedies for nine weeks, she was perfectly cured, and now enjoys the best of health, although seventy-five years old. I remain, Sir, Your obliged, THOMAS WESTON.

(Signed) THOMAS WESTON.

REMARKABLE CURE OF DROPSY. AFTER BEING TAPPED THREE TIMES.

Copy of a Letter from Anthony Smith, Esq. Halifax, Nova Scotia, dated the 25th August, 1855.

To Professor Holloway,

Sir,—I desire to add my testimony to the value of your Pills, in cases of dropsy. For nine months I suffered the greatest torture with this distressing complaint; was tapped three times, and finally given up by the doctors; having become in appearance as a skeleton, and with no more strength in me than a child just born. It was then, that I thought of trying your Pills, and immediately sent for a quantity, and commenced using them. The result I can scarcely credit even now, although true it is. After using them for four weeks, I felt much better, and by persevering with them, at the expiration of two months, I was completely cured. I have since enjoyed the best of health. I am, Sir, Yours sincerely, ANTHONY SMITH.

(Signed) ANTHONY SMITH.

ASTONISHING CURE OF GENERAL DEBILITY AND LIVER COMPLAINT!!

Copy of a Letter from William Reeves, of Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, dated 17th Nov. 1854.

To Professor Holloway,

Sir,—I am happy to say, that your Pills have restored me to health after suffering for nine years from the most intense general debility and languor, my liver and bowels were also much deranged for the whole of that time. I tried many medicines, but they were of no good to me, until I had recourse to your Pills, by taking which, and following the printed directions for seven weeks I was cured, after every other means failed to the astonishment of my neighbours, acquaintances, and friends. I shall ever feel grateful to you for this astonishing restoration to health, and will recommend your Pills to all sufferers, feeling it my duty to do so. I remain, Sir, your humble servant, (Signed) WILLIAM REEVES.

These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints.

Ague	Dropsy	Inflammation
Asthma	Dysentery	Jaundice
Bilious Complaints	Erysipelas	Liver Complaints
Blotches on the skin	Female Irregularities	Lumbago
Bowel Complaints	Fits	Piles
Cholera	Fever of all kinds	Rheumatism
Constipation of the Bowels	Gout	Retention of Urine
Consumption	Head-ache	Scrofula, or King's Evil
Sore Throats	Indigestion	Tumours
Secondary Symptoms	Stomach and Gravel	Veneral Affections
Ulcers	Tic Douloureux	Weakness, from whatever cause, &c.

Sold at the Establishment of Professor HOLLOWAY, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar,) London, and by all respectable Druggists and dealers in Medicines throughout the Civilized World, at the following prices:— 2s. 6s. and 20s. Currency each Box.

There is a considerable saving by taking the larger size. N.B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder affixed to each Box.

GEORGE T. HASZARD, Sole Wholesale Agent for P. E. Island.

**THE ALLIED FORCES IN THE CRIMEA.**

The Observer gives the following statement of the forces in the East:—"It has been a part of the tactics of the opposition to underrate the force and exertions of the British army before Sebastopol. One of the plans adopted was to represent the English army as few in number, and wanting in efficiency. The efficiency and the health are now acknowledged. Their numbers are greatly underrated. In an account, transmitted from the Crimea some fourteen days back, the whole efficient force of the English army is represented as 38,000 only. This account has been adopted into so many newspapers, that it requires to be corrected. It would be manifestly wrong to give to the enemy correct official information of the numbers and the condition of our troops, which are placed upon his territory, and opposed to his forces. But it would be equally wrong to permit erroneous statements to be circulated and received without the necessary contradiction. There has been too much disposition to depreciate the power, numbers, and efficiency of the British army in the field. Instead of the alleged 38,000 of all arms, as stated at the beginning of this month, we prefer to take them as they now stand—and to call them as more than 50,000 efficient troops on this 20th October whilst we write. There are in the Crimea 55 battalions of infantry. We are informed that these may be counted at an average of 700 men to each battalion, which would give 38,500, but we prefer to take the safer average of 600 men to a battalion, which will give a total of 33,000 of infantry alone. That this is not a too large average, allowing for all deductions in camp hospitals, &c., we think is easily demonstrated without a reference to any official document. We are told, no doubt, of some few remarkable regiments—two or three—that have been sometimes unable to bring more than 300 or 400 men to the front upon a given day. But it is well known, at the same time, if we admit this very partial and temporary paucity, that many of the regiments are at their full strength. The three battalions of the Guards are now 1000 strong. The six Highland regiments and the Royals, under Sir Colin Campbell, are quite as strong. The fifteen regiments from Corfu, Malta, and Gibraltar, are full of efficient men, from 900 to 1000 each. As a specimen, the five regiments sent with the fleet to the north, under Brigadier Spencer, answered to the number of from 600 to 800 each. We cannot be over the mark, therefore, in calling the infantry at 600 men to each battalion, which gives a total of 33,000 efficient troops, all fully armed and eager for the fray. The artillery is acknowledged to be 9000, and to be the most efficient force of any nation in the Crimea. The cavalry now musters 6000 in its fifteen regiments. There are full 48,000 men, without counting Sappers, Engineers, Marines, Work and Transport Corps, and God knows how many more, that are dwelt upon in the letters of correspondents of all sorts. It is a moderate estimate to call them 50,000 men. There is a strong disposition to make much of the French force and to underrate our own. Let us call the French force 80,000—that makes 130,000 French and English. Add 35,000 Turks (there are nearly that number at Eupatoria alone) and 15,000 Sardinians, and you have an army of 180,000 men. General Vivian's Contingent of 20,000 at Kerch has, by this time, swelled the amount to 200,000 men. How the Russians are to escape from such a force out of the Peninsula, with the sea on all sides in our hands, is a puzzle, which we may leave for Count Nesselrode and his abettors and apologists in London, in Manchester, in Berlin, in Brussels, and elsewhere. Gortschakoff is clever at getting over a bridge. If he expects to get away this time, he must be quick about it."

This corps, which for political reasons has taken the name of "the Sultan's Cossacks," already consists of about 3000 light cavalry, divided into two regiments, and is to have infantry and artillery added to it.

**HAIRBREADTH ESCAPES.**—A soldier's letter, in the Huddersfield Examiner, says:—"I got a dose in the Redan. I had been there about half an hour before any ball touched me at all. The first went through my cap, another through my haversack, and another through my cap again. When I got the second through my cap, I began to think it was rather tight work. Immediately after I got the second through the cap, I got a slight touch on the left eyelid, but of no consequence. I still kept on firing, until one of our men got wounded in the knee, and he called me to bind it up for him, which I did. The bullets were pouring in faster than ever, but none touched me at that time. The poor fellow I have just mentioned had his leg amputated, and has since died. His name was Webb, a Yorkshireman. After binding his leg, I returned to my place, when a man belonging to the 23d Regiment was struck on the head by a musket ball. He fell, and his firelock struck me on the left shoulder. I turned my head to see what was the matter, when a ball struck me on the neck, and another on the shoulder. I fell, and lay for about ten minutes, when our men had to retire. I gathered myself up as well as I was able, and got to the trenches."

Lord Wharfedale and Mr. Lucas, members of parliament, are dead.

DEATH OF SIR WILLIAM MOLESWORTH. —The deceased was the son of the seventh baronet, Sir Arscott Ourry Molesworth, by the eldest daughter of Patrick Brown, Esq., of Edinburgh and succeeded to the title and estates in 1823.—He was born in London 1810, and was consequently 45 years old. In 1844 he married the only daughter of Bruce Carstairs, Esquire, relict of Temple West, Esquire, of Mathon Lodge, Worcestershire. From 1832 to 1837 he represented the county of Cornwall in Parliament: from 1837 to 1841 he sat for Leeds; and ever since 1845 he has been member for Southwark. On the formation of the Aberdeen Cabinet, he was appointed Chief Commissioner of Works; and more recently, under Lord Palmerston's administration, he was made Secretary of State for the Colonies—an office for which he was generally considered to be peculiarly fitted, on account of his acquaintance with colonial matters.

The principal family estates are situated in Cornwall, of which county the deceased Baronet was a Deputy Lord-Lieutenant, having filled the office of High Sheriff in 1842. Sir W. Molesworth having died without issue, the succession to the title and estates devolve upon his uncle, the Rev. William Molesworth, rector of Banworthy and St. Ervan, in the county of Devon, and St. Breock, in the county of Cornwall.

The Times in an article referring to this event, remarks:—"The death of Sir William Molesworth, the great Colonial Reformer of our day, marks the conclusion of an epoch in the changeable history of the British Colonies. It is singular that in the very year which has taken him from us that system should have been completed which it was the business of his life to support and advocate. . . . To the other causes of regret for the untimely loss of Sir William Molesworth is added this also,—that, as he was the man most active in creating our new relations to our colonies, so he was the person most likely to administer them with prudence, with consistency, and discretion. A few months of such administration as we have seen at the Colonial office might entail upon this country an amount of loss and discredit which it is hardly possible to estimate. Whatever it has been, the Colonial office must no longer be the refuge for men of impracticable temper or crotchety disposition; and whoever be selected as the successor of Sir William Molesworth should be a man not only capable of carrying on an existing system but of inaugurating and instituting a new one."

**THE SULTAN'S COSSACKS.**—The Governor-General of Algeria has publicly notified that the Minister of War has authorized him to grant a free passage to any Pole who may be willing to enlist in the Polish corps now raising for the service of the Sultan at Schumla, under the command of General Count Zamoyiski, and under the auspices of Prince Adam Czartoryski.