

RE OF SCROFULA OR KING'S J. H. Aliday, 209, High Street, 22d of January, 1850.

he 22d of January, 1880.

shout three years of age, was afflicted neck, which after a short time broke necked and the state of the stat

(Signed) J. H. ALIDAY, EUMATISM OF FOUR YEARS ANDING. r. John Pitt, Dudley, 19th Jan. 1850,

pleasure that I write to thank you for the ur Pills and Ointment, which have commaion, under which I suffered for this one so bad as hardly to be able to walk, rine that was recommended without resought I would give your medicines a trial to, Chemist of this Town, two boxes of Pill ree weeks through them and the blessing hand strength, and an now as well able life. I am well known is this parish, it, with an exception of ten years I served

gned)

JOHN PITT.

OF MORE THAN SIXTY YEARS'
STANDING.
haut's Place, Drypool, near Hull, had of eighteen until upwards of eighty, and had sought the first advice in the country, and the very often suffered most excuelgebrer, which incapacitated him from at-adgiven ap all hopes of getting a cure I to try Holloway's Pills and Olutment, ronderful it may appear, the leg was the, and by continuing to one the Pills alone become in health so hale and hearty as now yen of fifty. sen of fifty.

Straordinery statement can be vouched for Market Place, Hull. February 20th, 1850.

Market Place, Hull. February 20th, 1880. E CASE OF RINGWORM, UF SIX RS' STANDING.

3th November, 1849. "Recommended in the second of the secon conjointly with the Ointment in most of

Sore throats
Skin diseases
Scurvy
Sore heads
Tumours
Ulcers
Wounds Pistulas Sore unroads
Cout Skin diseases
Skin diseases
Surry
Swellings
Lumbage Tumours
1 & Piles
12- Sheumatism Wounds
asis Scalds Yaws
Sore Nipples
244 Strand (near Temple Bar) London, and
Agent for P. E. Ishanl, in Boxes and Pots,
There is a very considerable saving in

nidance of l'atients are affixed to each Pot

'S PAIN KILLER.

discovered that is so happily adapted to use to be taken, and yet perform such wonders a wash, bath, or by friction.

IN THIS MANNER, simple bathing will answer, For sudden cure immediately, put one teaspoonful in three spoonfuls of the mixture as often as it, breast and sides with it to cure soreness

ore breasts—for speedy relief, 30 drops in with it clear, and keep on flannel wet in it. cholera morbus, cholic and diarrhous,—a ik and molasses, well mixed; if the pain is ith it, and in cholora repeat the dose every

stomach, 20 to 30 drops in sweetened night, till all symptoms yield, and you are

laints, tame neck, swelled face, sore throat a above, three times a day; bathe the parts th, and take a teaspoonful of mustard seed as, at bed time. all sores, pricks, stings or old sores, bathe flicted.

up, 30 drops in Molasses, every hour, and

and stomach, chicken pox, or measles, 30

It milk.

NS'S PAIN KILLER, AND
LE NO OTHER.

FROM NOVA SCOTIA.

IN KILLER, being fully tested in localities eral use, I deem it my duty to the public to Certificates now in my possession, that all sed of this VALUABLE MEDICINE.

19, Tremont Row Boston, Sole Propeistor.

affected with severe rehumatic Pain in my severe, cold, so much so, I could not walk ses, and by the use of one bottle of Evans's prise of my neighbours wa scompletely cured, J. RILEY, Shoemaker.

I have used Evans's Pain Killer in my family cellent medicine, superior to any of the kind

FENTON TOMLINSON, Hents County, 1850.—This is to certify, I have for some the different kinds of Pain Killer, and have a satisfaction as Evans's, as manufactured by a Row, Boston.

t Row, Boston.

JAMES A. GERBONS, Merchants
1850.—This is to certify I have for some time
different kinds of Pain Killer, and have found
id by C. V. Poor, Boston, to give more general

AVERY B. PIPER, Druggist,
R' may be used with a success that will asto
a case as the following: Distressing Dyss
d Stomach, Corns, Cuts, and Bruises, Chole
selling Sores on man or beast, Children Tee
revent a blister from Burns, Broken Breas
a, Seratches, or torn Flesh, Bites or Stings,
Lown by T. DESBRISAY, Apothecaries' Ha
IR, Medical Warehouse—Agents for P.

HASRARD, at his Office, Queen Squa

wasette.

VOL. 21.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 7. 1851.

NO. 1124.

MAILS.

THE MALLS for the neighbouring Provinces, together with the correspondence for the United States, will be made up at this Office every Tuesday and Friday morning, at 9 o'clock precisely, after the 5th October.

The Mails for Newfoundland will be made up every Friday morning, at 9 o'clock; and the Mails for England, to be forwarded via Halifax, will be made up at 9 o'clock on the mornings of the days following:

Tuesday, October 14.

, November 11.

, November 25.

December 9.

THOMAS OWEN,

Postmaster General.

General Post Office, ottetown, Sept. 29, 1851.

THE NEW MAIP

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND,

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND,

UST received and now ready for Sale, a MAP of PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, compiled from the latest Surveys by H. J. C. UN DA LL.

Dedicated by permission to Sir ALEXANDER BANNERMAN, Lieutenant Governor, shewing all the Harbours, Rivers, Settlements, Churches, School houses, Nille, &c.—Size 3 feet 4 inches — Price 6s. 3d. plain.

*** Some copies will be coloured, mounted on Rollers, and made up in books for the pocket as soon as possible.

This MAP hab been engraved by W. H. Lizars, Esq., Edinburgh in the first style.

Sold in Charlottetown by GEORGE T. HASZARD & HENRY STANFER; Edinburgh, by Oliver and Boyd; London, S. Bagster & Son; Liverpool, Wilmer & Smith; Halifax, W. Gossip; New York, C. B. Norton; Boston, Philips, Samson & Co. Charlottetown, Sept. 30.

NOTICE.

WNERS of Farm-steadings or Proprietors of Laud for Sale, and to Let or Lesse, in Prince Edward Island, are solicited to communicate with the Subscriber, as to terms and particulars of sause, for the information of intending settlers of small capital, and of the Scotch Agricultural class. An early notice, per Post

WILLIAM LA'MONT, General Com. Agent

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, N Helifax, at Sight, or at 30, 60 or 90 days, can be had of the Subscriber; who will purchase Bills of Exchange on any part of the world. CHARLES YOUNG.

Charlottetown. September 30, 1851. (R. Gaz. 4w.)

Jo So ID ID A LL ID TO

Commission Merchant & Ship Broker,

EGS to solicit the patronage of his friends and the public in
the Island, and particularly calls their attention to the Sale

Produce of every kind, having made himself well acquainted
th that market during his residence in New York.

National Loan Fund Life and Equitable Fire Insurance Companies of London. Incorporated by Acts of Parliament.

DOARD of DIRECTORS of Fire Insurance for P. E. Island.

How. E. J. Jarvis, T. H. Haviland, Esq.,
Daniel Hodgson, Esq.,
Robert Hulchinson, Esq.,
Forms of Application, and all other information, may be obtaine from the Subscriber, at his Office, Charlottetown.

L. W. GALL, Agent.



courage the above Home Associati Keep your Property Insured. Keep your Money on the Island.

THE COMPANY has more than doubled its Capital in CASH within the last year. Each person insuring has a share in the

Capital.

Policy helders will please take Notice, that all Policies expire on the 31st December, 1850.

DANIEL BRENAN, President.

HENRY PALMER, Sec'y. & Treasurer.

Secretary's Office, Kent St. December 11, 1850.

Daguerrian Miniatures.

GEORGE P. TANTON,

GEORGE P. TANTON,

DEGS to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Charlottetown and
the Island in general, that he has commenced business as

DAGUERRIAN ARTIST, at his dwelling in Great George-street,
where no expense has been spared in fitting up his rooms with superior North and Sky Lights. Having every facility, he pledges
himself to furnish his customers with the very best Daguerrian
L'kenesses that can be produced by the Art. No person is desired
to purchase a likeness which is not satisfactory, and if roturned,
another will be given in its stead.

His prices will be low, therefore all will have an opportunity of
procuring a perfect likeness, at the same price that an inferior one
would cost.

Perfect likenesses of Children (over 6 months of age) warvanted.
Ladies and Gentlemen are respectfully invited to call and examine
specimens.

Rooms open from 7 a. m., to 4 p. m.

CERTIFICATE.

I do hereby certify that Mr. GEORGE P. TANTON has received nurrections from ane in the Deguerrotype art, and that I have kept to thing back from him; and do recommend him as a competent erson to excel in the profession; and I have given him full authority to use my name as a reference in any way he may deem pro-

JOHN NELSON.

ROOM PAPER.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATION.

(For the " Gazette."

NEW YORK, 28th Aug., 1851.

J. D. HASZARD, Esq.,

DEAR SIR;

The current of men's lives very often runs more exclusively in mere business channels, than what, perhaps, is for their highest good. It is no more wise than agreeable, to be always bowed down with labour and care. Hours of recreation, tend to banish sorrows and disappointments, and inspire us with coarage and perseverance to meet the difficulties which surround us amid the journey of life. Indeed, these occasional seasons of change from the ploddery of every day pursuits, not only help to render more bearable the pathway of our existence, but they are absolutely necessary to the enjoyment of a healthy state of our physical organization.

eary to the enjoyment of a healthy state of our physical organization.

Being allowed a short relaxation from the pursuit of my daily avocation, I joyfully began to prosper myself to prosecute a journey for a visit to the falls of Niagara. I have, for a long time, cherished a curiosity to see them. Accordings I started in company with the en gentlemen from New York, who were going there, on the 12th instant, at 6 o'clock, a.m. Crossing the Ferry to Jersey city, we arrived there, just as the Iron Horse was moving out of his stable screaming and paning to start on his journey. In a few minutes he was off, dragging the ponderous train with its hundreds of passengers, at the rate of thirty miles an hour, with perfect ease. This is the steam engine in its perfect state—it is a near approach to the spiritual and physical combination. How mighty is its power, of "fire and water born."

"Let the engineer put the steam on, And he shakes the hill like a very demon."

And he shakes the hill like a very demon."

We rapidly passed through some pretty villages in the State of New
Jersey. Those most worthy of notice, however, are Patterson, an
extensive manufacturing village situated in a beautiful valley, seventeen miles from New Yerk; Goshen, a shire town of Orange
County, which is similarly situated, seventy miles from New York.
It is celebrated for the large quantities of milk and butter with which
it furnishes the New York markets; and Middleton, a large and
handsomely built village, containing five churches, an Academy,
&c.

handsomely built village, containing five churches, an accounty, &c.

Nothing could exceed the combination of beauty and grandeur which the lofty mountains in the vicinity of the desolate Delaware, and the beautiful Susquehanana Rivers presented to our view, as we swept like lightning speed along their serpentine windings andgraceful curves. Throughout our route to Elmira lofty mountains, gently undulated hills, cultivated fields and handsome villages and hamlets, alternately met our eye, bursting upon our sight like the startling seenes of a moving panorama. Among these, however, we have seen some three or four villages whose locations must decidedly be very unpleasant, in low damp swamps (for they could not be called valleys) where the inhabitants breathe miasma, as amid the gloomy regions where it is

"Tangled juniper, beds of weeds
With many a fen where the serpent feeds
And man ne'er trod before."

of the Cataract, were united in wedlock. What an altar before which to make nuptial vows?

We next visited Drummondville, a flourishing place, standing on the ground where was fought the famous battle of Land's Lane. Near it there is a tower erected, overlooking the-battle ground and the surrounding country as far as Queenston heights. An aged soldier is always to be found at the tower who is ready to give visitors a complete history of the battle.

It is said, that after the battle, the American dead were thrown in a heap and burnt; and the Indians carried some of the wounded, who were yet alive, to share the same fate, but were stayed in their inhuman conduct by the exertions of the British soldiers—of one it is related, that seeing an Indian dragging a wounded American to the flames, who was begging for his life, he despatched the Indian, throw his body into the heap and saved the American. This was the greatest battle which took place on the frontier. From the battle ground we visited the Burning Spring, which is half a mile from the Falls, within a short distance of the Rapids in the Niagara River. This Spring, I look upon as one of the greatest curiosities to be seen here. The water which is warm, is surcharged with sulphuretted hydrogen gas, which on introducing a light, immediately takes fire and burus with a clear steady flame.

We next visited the suspension Bridge, which, as you are aware, spans the narrow gorge of the Niagara River, between the Cataract and the Whirlpool, is the most wonderful piece of workmanship in the world. It is 800 feet long, eight wide and 230 above the water. Its cost was \$190,000. It looks from the bank of the river like thread hung high in the heavens.

Leaving the Bridge, we passed through the Cataract Village on the American side, which comprises a fine plot of ground on the height above the Ferry. Crossing the Bridge which connects Bath and Goat Island, we crossed the Terrapia Bridge and ascended the tower, from the top of which, we had a splendid view of the Horse Shoe

indeed. Here

"The weeping rocks distil with constant dews,
The gushing waters pensive thoughts infuse."

We next crossed the bridge to Prospect Island. Here we had a fine view of the American Falls. Crossing the ferry about half a mile below the Falls, we repaired to the Clifton House, situated on the first rise of the hill on the Canada side, filled with wonder and delight at our first visit to the great Falls of Niagara. The Clifton House is a beautiful and well-regulated House. Its gentlemanly Proprietor, conducts it entirely on the English system. It had about 400 guests, among whom was Jenny Lind, the celebrated Cantatrice.

Clifton House is a beautiful and welf-regulated House. Its gentlemanly Proprietor, conducts it entirely on the English system. It had about 400 guests, among whom was Jenny Lind, the celebrated Cantatrice.

But Time's wings which are silvery and noiseless, soon stole away the fleeting hours of day; and the sun was already descending below the hills in the West, as we re-crossed the ferry, to take the Cars for Buffalo. Buffalo, where we remained all night, is situated on the side of Lake Eric, and is 22 miles from the Falls, and three hundred and twenty-eight from Albany, the Capital of the "Empire State." Though Buffalo is but a few years growth, it is already a very important City, and promises to be the finest and largest in this part of the New York State. Its Streets are long, wide and regular and well paved; and many of its houses tall and elegant. It is situated in a favourable position for Trade with the interior of New York by the Eric Canal, and with the Western-States by the Lakes, Eric, Huron, and Ontario.

Leaving Buffalo, after a pleasant journey, via Schenectady, we arrived at Saratoga at 7 o'clock p.m. This place may be called the "Jerusalem whether the tribes go up to the feast," appointed by fashion and folly. It is the Lethe, into whose waves must sink all the thousand cares and vexations attendant on city life, the great cauldron of fashion and politics, dwing the reign of the Dog Star.

Notwitstanding the ridiculous displays of guady dress, coatly equipages, a basurd rivalries, and dissipating amusements which characterize society at Saratoga, it is, nevertheless, a delightful and healthy retreat for one who seeks real comfort and relaxation from active life.

A concourse of people—young and old, male and female—invalids and robust and hearty manhood, may be seen as early as 5 o'clock wending their way towards its many springs to drink of their wayters. Their medicinal virtue is allowed by competent judges, to be very great. "Congress Spring," which is the best, is composed of Carbonate of L

be called valleys) where the inhaltion teacher nature, as main
the gloomy regions where it is

"Tangeled jampiny, their of weeds

"Tangeled jampiny, their of weeds

"Tangeled jampiny, their of weeds

"Arting at Emine at 5 o'clock, p. m., we exchanged care for these
of Chemong Richard, witch diverse here from the New York

of Chemong Richard, witch diverse here from the New York

at the confluence of the Newton and Chemong Rivers. It has a

Creamand position for trade. By the Chemong and Suspension

indeed a most beautiful two, and must beautiful justiced; its sures

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It has a sure of the Newton and Chemong Rivers. It has a

Leving Emilia, and six very seat cherches.

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land; and six very seat cherches.

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Country." While the preminent features of the Counties, Citie and Villages of the Old World remain unchanged, in his there is a caseless and strong tide of progress, which sweeps away old landmarks, and is marked by new monuments. His mind is always in agitation in relation to some new railroad or canal or highway which will bring lands into request or afford the approach to new markets. Besides civil institutions are to be established. Churches, Court-houses, School-houses, spring up as if by magic by his political and social activity.

In his cities, changes are still greater. Buildings and storehouses once thought to be vast, are continually toppled down and removed to give place to vaster and more elegant establishments. Streets are run out for miles into the contiguous country, and a ceaseless rush of population and roar of steambouts and vehicles, are the signa and sounds of his "go a-head" activity. In short, every man under Brother Jonathan's aggregate address of "We the people" is more or less anxious to better his fortane by every exertion of industry and ingenuity, in shaping the plastic elements by which he is surrounded. Mone feels that he is necessarily confined to any limited circle. Every tendency is towards expansion.

Perhaps I have extended my letter longer than I should have done, but excuses would only, by lengthening it, add to my offeice. Trusting that you will treat the imperfections which may have crept into it leniently,

I remain,

Yours, very truly,

A. M'LEOD.

THE RAILROAD CELEBRATION AT BOSTON.

THE RAILROAD CELEBRATION AT BOSTON.

RECEPTION OF LORD ELGIN.—The Boston Journals of Eriday are filled with descriptions of the great Railway jabilee in that City. The Courár eaps, that the expectation of the arrival of Lord Elgin, Governor General of Canada, drew a great concourse of spectators to the Western Railroad, drew a great concourse of spectators to the Western Railroad, drew a great concourse of spectators to the Western Railroad, drew a great concourse of spectators to the Western Railroad, drew a great concourse of also on the spot to receive the distinguished guest. At a quarter past five the train arrived, bearing his Lordship and suite. The multitude welcomed him by a hearty cheering, as he issued from the cars, and stood upon the platform in the wide open air to the south depot. Mayor Bigelow then tendered to him a public welcome, and the hospitality of the city in the following address:—

Your Excellency.—In the name of my fellow-citizens, I welcome you to the metropolis of New England. We recognise you, not only as the ruler of extensive and important provinces, but as the principal representative on this continent, of the venerated land of our ancestors.—It is told of Samoset, the Indian chief, that his first as lutation to the pilgrims at Plymouth was "twelcome, welcome, Englishmen." Such was the greeting of the old warrior to, those who were to invade the hunting-grounds and extinguish the councilities of his race. With a better augury for the future, it becomes me on this occasion to repeat that saintation, and say "welcome Englishmen and their fellow-subjects" who come to us under circumstances so auspicious for our own and their prosperity.

There is a special interest connected with your Excellency's visit at this time, gracing as it does with your presence the establishment of a social and commercial alliance between this city and the Canadas. Lines of intercommunication have been opened, by which the products of your provinces can find speedy and convenient transit to the sea. The ra

Lord Elgin responded briefly, as follows:—

Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen,—I am quite overcome by this kind and cordial reception; but gentlemen, I have been travelling all day, and my throat is so full of dust, that you will excuse me, if I do not attempt to follow the mayor in his most elequent address.

But there is one thing he has said, which I cannot allow to pass unnoticed. He has suggested that we should censider this celebration, the "conjugal union of the Canadas with the Ocean." Whatever may be my object in coming to Boston, I assure yea, sir, that I do not come to "forbid the bans." (Hear, hear, and cheers.)

I appreciate most highly the sentiments of personal regard which you have as kindly expressed towards me; and still more highly do I appreciate the assurance you have given me of your respect and consideration for my sovereign and my country, and for that great rising Canadian people, upon whose prosperity and welfare my

I appreciate the assurance you have given me of your respect and consideration for my sovereign and my country, and for that great rising Canadian people, upon whose prosperity and welfare my hopes, and my feelings, and my wishes are all centred. Gentlemen, I come here upon the hospitable invitation of the city of Boston, but prompted also—I must confess it—by the desire to show by this act of mine, rather than by mere words,—because I know that this mode of expression is more emphatic and more intelligible withal,—to show by this act my conviction, that it becomes us, Americans and Britons—I put the Americans first "Heav, hear")—Americans and Britons—tescended as we are from the same stock, inheritors of the same traditions, and unless I greatly misconceive the signs of the times, with duties and responsibilities, as respects one another, not widely dissimilar, to be ready at all times, and in all places, and more especially at this time, and upon this soil of North America, to cultivate toward each other feelings of brotherly love and mutual friendship. These are my feelings, and I therefore gladly accept your profitered kindness. (Applause,)

The ceremony of opening the Grand Junction Railroad took place between 10 and 12 e-cleck on Thursday. The Engines were hand-somely decorated, and arches spanned the Railway, also decorated with evergreenes and flowers, and presenting satisfied inscriptions. One was—"Boston and the Canadas, united by bonds of fron." And on the reverse—" Union is strength."

An immense concourse of persons assembled to witness the coremony, which went off in the most satisfactory manner.

Professor Liebig, the celebrated German, known for his great proficioncy in chemistry, has written a series of 'Chemical Lettera,' which have been translated and published in England, in which he makes a partial defence of the old Alchemists who spent their lives and fortunes in the vain attempt to discover the 'Philosopher's Stone'. The Professor thinks that, in this age, man are too much disposed to regard the views of the disciples of the Arabian school of Alchemists on the subject of transmutation of metals, as a mere hallucination of the human mind. But, he says, "many of the fundamental or leading ideas of the present time appear to him who knows not what science has already achieved, as extravegant as the notions of the alchemist. Not indeed, the transmutation of metals, which seemed so probable to the ancients but far stranger things are held by us to be attainable. We have become so accustomed to wonders, that nothing any longer excites our wonder. The Philosopher's stone, for which the ancients sought with a dim and ill-defined impulse, was in its perfection, nothing else than the spience of chemistry. Is not that the philosopher's stone which promises to increase the fertility of our fields, and to insure the prosperity of additional millions of mankind? Does not chemistry premise that, instead of servagarias, we shall be anabled to raise alght at more on the cases