

Haszard's



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New Series. No. 225

LIVER COMPLAINT.

JAUNDICE, DYSPEPSIA, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and all diseases arising from a disordered liver or stomach, such as Constipation, inward piles, fullness, or blood to the head, acidity of the stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, disgust for food, fullness or weight in the stomach, sour eructations, sinking, or fluttering at the pit of the stomach, swimming of the heart, hurried and difficult breathing, fluttering at the throat, 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 and 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

DOCTOR HOOFLAND'S CELEBRATED GERMAN BITTERS,
prepared by DR. C. M. JACKSON,
German Medicine Store,

No. 120 Arch St., one door below Sixth Philada.

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 the liver and lesser glands, exercising the most searching power in weakness and affections of the digestive organs, they are without safe, certain, and pleasant.

Testimony from Maine.

CAPT. DANIEL ABBOTT, Brooklyn, Maine, July 16, 1843, says: "I was taken sick one year ago, last April, upon my passage from Havana to Charleston, S. C. At the latter place I took medicine and procured a physician, but for ten days could obtain no relief, no sleep or appetite. At last taking up a newspaper having your advertisement of 'Hooiland's German Bitters' in it, I sent for some immediately, this was about 10 o'clock, at 11 o'clock I took the first dose, and another at 6 o'clock. The effect was so rapid on me, that I had a good appetite for supper, and rested well that night, and the next day found me a well man. I have not been without your medicine since, having been sailing between Baltimore, Charleston and the West India Islands ever since. I have now given up going to sea, and reside in this place, where you should have an agency, as you could sell large quantities of it."

Jos. B. HALL & Co., Presque Isle, Aroostook Co., Maine, April 24, 1854, say: "We herewith send you a certificate of a cure performed by the use of only one bottle of the German Bitters, we think Mr. Clark to be a man of veracity, and have no doubt of the truth of his story."

Messrs. Jos. B. Hall & Co., Gentlemen—In answer to your inquiries, I will state that my daughter, aged about 16 years, had been complaining of a pain in her side, for six or seven years, and about the first January last, was taken down and confined to her bed. The pain in her side was very severe, besides being troubled with pains between her shoulders and in her breast. From reading a number of cures performed by "Hooiland's German Bitters" I was induced to try it in her case, and sent to your store and purchased one bottle. She had taken it but a few days when she began to improve, and now, after taking only one bottle, she is enjoying better health than she has for years. She feels no pain in her side or in any part of her body, and attributes her cure entirely to the German Bitters. **WILLIAM CLARK,**
Salmon Brook, Aroostook Co., Me.

You should bear in mind that these Bitters are ENTIRELY VEGETABLE, thereby possessing advantages over most of the preparations recommended for similar diseases.

For sale by respectable dealers and storekeepers generally.

T. DESBRISAY & Co.,
General Agency

And by

- Mr. LEMUEL OWEN, Georgetown,
- EDWARD GOFF, Grand River,
- EDWARD NEEDHAM, St. Peter's Bay,
- J. J. FRASER, St. Eleanor's,
- GEORGE WIGGINTON, Crapaud,
- JAS. L. HOLMAN, do.
- WM. DODD, Bedouque,
- JAMES PIDGON, New London.

WILLIAM STRAIGHT,
Hatter and Dyer.

GENTLEMEN'S Clothes cleaned, Spots and Stains extracted, and restored to their original colour. Beaver and Silk Hats cleaned and stiffened. Also, Kossuth and Felt Hats of all Descriptions. Orders taken at the Queen's Arms, 3 Mile-Road, and at JAMES REID'S, Queen Street Charlottetown.

NEW YORK.

Commission Merchants & General Agents.
COWLEY AND HASKILL.

No. 6. Hamilton Avenue, Brooklyn.

THE UNDERSIGNED having entered into Co-Partnership under the Firm of COWLEY and HASKILL, as Commission Merchants and General Agents, beg to offer their services to shippers of Produce from Prince Edward Island for the disposal of the same, their facilities for business are equal to any House in the City and they offer the advantage of an Agency in New York and Brooklyn.

COWLEY & HASKILL.
HENRY COWLEY, C. H. HASKILL.

References to
Messrs. J. R. GILMAN & Co. } New York.
" McAULIFF & Co. }
" W. ELLIOT, & Co. British Consulate, } Boston.
" T. TRUNLETT, FAY & Co. }
HON. D. BRENNAN, } Charlottetown,
THEOPHILUS DESBRISAY Esq. } P. E. Island.
Wanted a few vessels to carry Coals from Pictou to New York. Apply in Charlottetown, to Theophilus DesBrisay, Esq.

Administration Notice.

ALL persons having legal demands against the Estate of the late Mr. Rodgerick Mathewson, Farmer, of Rustico, deceased, are hereby notified to furnish the same, duly attested, within twelve months from this date; and all persons indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to

WILLIAM MATHEWSON, Administrators.
JAMES MATHEWSON,

WHEREAS certain persons have been cutting down trees upon my Lands, and have carried away wood therefrom, without License from me—This is to give notice, that all persons having so trespassed, or who shall, hereafter, so trespass, shall, on discovery, be prosecuted according to Law.

J. M. HOLL.

Kenwith, Township 32, Dec. 27.

TO BE SOLD at PUBLIC AUCTION, (if not previously disposed of at private sale), at GEORGETOWN, on Thursday, the Twenty-first day of June next, at 12 o'clock, TOWN LOT Number 8, Third Range, Letter (B), with the HOUSE and OUT-HOUSES on the same. This Lot is eligibly situated, adjoining Wm. SANDERSON, Esq.'s, Premises, and near the Episcopal Church. For further particulars, apply to Messrs. J. HUMPHREY & Co., Halifax, or D. WILSON, Charlottetown. Jan. 15, 1855.

TO LET, or the Interest in the Lease to be sold of the premises at present occupied by the Subscriber on Queen's Square, facing the Market-house—the shop is at present let for about 9 months from this date—this stand for the business of an Inn or Mercantile dealing, cannot be surpassed, nor would the Subscriber dispose of it, but that he is desirous of settling himself and family on a farm.

ALEXANDER BRYSON.

March 2d, 1855.

WANTED, by the Prince Edward Island Auxiliary Bible Society, a COLPORTEUR. Application to be made in writing, stating terms, &c., and accompanied with certificate of character from a Minister of the Gospel residing near the applicant.

W. CUNDALL, Secretary.

Jan 24th 1855.

Cooking Stoves suitable for Coal. ON HAND and for Sale at DODD'S BRICK STORE, in Pownal Street, a few of the above STOVES, Welcome Return pattern, patented in 1854. February 16, 1855.

LONDON TRADER.

THE new and splendid SHIP "LADY RAGLAN," 500 Tons, copper fastened, DONALD M'KAY, Commander, (A. 1 for 7 years) built expressly for the Trade, will positively sail from the above Port for Charlottetown on 1st April; has a half poop and will be fitted with spacious and airy State Rooms for Passengers, and is commanded by one of the most experienced navigators in these parts. For rate of Freight and Passage, apply in London to Messrs. Keal & Roberts, 3 Rood Lane, Fen Church-street; at Charlottetown to **SAMUEL NELSON & SON.** Charlottetown, 6th, Jan. 1855.

FOREIGN NEWS.

CHINA.

HONG KONG, Jan. 15.

Since the 19th ult., a decided change has taken place in the state of affairs at Canton, and that city may be considered as placed in a state of siege. This result has been mainly brought about by the successes that have been obtained by the rebel fleets in several naval engagements in which they completely destroyed the imperial flotillas. The rebels may now be said to be in command of the whole river, and take advantage of this position to cut off all supplies from the city, as a preliminary measure to an attack on it, a step which does not appear far distant, judging from the alarm that reigns, and the daily efflux of the inhabitants. Provisions are rising rapidly, more especially rice, which will advance to an extreme price, as supplies are checked.

Sir John Bowring and Rear-Admiral Stirling have returned. Sir John Bowring does not appear to have gained anything, but established the fact, that the same deep-rooted antipathy still exists among the Chinese against foreigners entering the city. Sir James Stirling seems to have occupied himself in ascertaining the most eligible points from which the factories could be defended, and, in conjunction with Commodore Abbott, the United States' senior officer, and with the consent of her Majesty's Plenipotentiary and the American Commissioner, Dr. Parker, a line has been drawn and intimation given to the authorities and the rebel leaders that any hostilities within it will provoke similar acts from the naval force now stationed off the factories. This may have the desired effect of warding off all danger from foreigners, but, looking at the composition of the insurgent force, and finding in its ranks undoubted pirates, it will not be easy for the rebel leader, however good his intentions, to curb the feelings of plunder that exists with such a lawless set.

The anchorage at Whampoa has lately been the scene of a severe naval fight, and during the action, the foreign shipping received serious damage from the guns of the contending parties, in the presence of English and American men-of-war, on board of which were the respective senior naval officers.

Judging from the course pursued by the English and American authorities, both civil and naval, it appears evident, that they will allow matters to take their course at Canton, and that their sole care is the protection of their respective subjects. Trade, with this state of things, continues paralysed, and, in short, we are not wrong in stating that the port of Canton is virtually closed. Two English and two American men-of-war, remain off the factories, and at Whampoa, there are two English and one American men-of-war, and additional force available from this, if requisite.

From Shanghai our dates are to the 1st inst. The most important item of intelligence is a collision between the French authorities and the insurgents in the city, leading to the bombardment of the place by Admiral La Guerre with his vessels La Jean d'Arc and Colbert; but by the last advice nothing definite had resulted, although it was expected the city would surrender, and we expect to hear of this by our next letters, or of its having been stormed and taken. This measure holds out a prospect of a termination to the disorganisation that has ruled so long at Shanghai and the neighbourhood.

Pekin Gazette are down to the 4th of December. The accounts continue unfavourable for the insurgents, who are said to have met with several reverses, and have been driven back in an easterly direction.

From Foochow, our dates are to the 23d ult. Tea continued to be sent forward. The difficulty about settling for ground still existed.

Advices from Amoy are to the 5th inst. There was a fair market for cotton, but manufacturers were dull. The neighbourhood was quiet.

Captain Adams, of the United States' navy, was passenger by the last mail steamer from England, and proceeds to-morrow, in the United States' steamer Powhattan, to Japan, with the ratification of the treaty made with that empire by Commodore Perry on the part of the United States.

We have not heard when Sir John Bowring purposes visiting Siam, although we believe he has it still in prospect.

INDIA.

The demand for steamers for the transport of troops to Suez, to serve in the Crimea, has compelled the Indian navy packets for the present to be fallen back upon. The intelligence for the past 10 days is peaceful and unimportant. The Burmese embassy arrived at Rangoon on the 28th December, and the miserable manner in which they were received in their own country, contrasted strikingly with the magnificence with which they had been welcomed at Calcutta. In the account prepared for the information of their sovereign, they are said to have omitted the reply of the Governor-General; their excuse being that they dared not communicate to the "golden foot" the peremptory refusal of the cession of the conquered provinces which they were instructed to request.

NEWS OF THE WAR.

RUSSIA.

THE GENERAL ARMING IN RUSSIA.

The *Invalide Russe* publishes the regulation prepared by the Directing Senate, and ratified by the Czar, for the organization of the "Imperial Mobile Militia," as the new corps decreed in the recent manifesto is to be called. The ordinance is divided into 9 sections and 97 paragraphs, and in the original fills 7 folio columns. The first clause of the document declares, that the corps is raised for temporary service, in defence of the faith, the throne, and the fatherland. It is enacted, that exemptions from military service hitherto permitted shall not apply in the present case, but that whoever is liable to the capitation tax, or its equivalent, shall be liable to be called upon to serve in this corps. Merchants, Jews, and foreign colonists, who have been encouraged to settle in Russia, and received grants of land from the crown, are excepted. The corps will be divided into battalions or drushines, each consisting of four companies. Each drushine is to be commanded by a staff officer, and to have four captains and a staff-captain, 1,000 sub-officers and soldiers, and 18 musicians. In order to hasten the formation of the corps, a gubernatorial militia committee is to be formed in every government, and within 14 days after the receipt of the manifesto the nobles are to assemble and appoint the rendezvous of the several battalions, and make arrangements for their supply and equipment. To meet the expenses of the new corps, special "voluntary" subscriptions are to be made, for which the committees will open lists, and to which all persons are summoned to contribute. The subjects of the Emperor are adjured by their love of their country to make sacrifices corresponding to the occasion, and it is announced, that the names and subscriptions of all persons will be published. The nobles, as soon as they have deliberated, according to the directions foregoing, are to repair to their several localities, and exert themselves in forwarding the enrolment. The soldiers must not be younger than 20, nor older than 45 years of age. In the formation of companies, inhabitants of the same village are to be kept together as far as possible. Those who have no firearms of their own are to be furnished with a musket and bayonet. The employment of the militia is to be at the pleasure of the Czar, and upon the termination of the war all persons serving in the corps will be allowed to go back to their homes. Should any fall in battle, their families will receive a certificate absolving them from obligation to furnish a recruit at the next levy.

ACTIVITY IN THE RUSSIAN PORTS IN THE BALTIC.

The *Universal German Gazette* contains news from the Baltic, which states, that great activity is displayed in the Russian ports in the construction of gunboats. The Russian fleet, it is stated, contained 250 of these boats last year, and now 100 others are to be added to that number. Each is to be armed with one gun of 68 and four of 32. The part which is in the water is lined with iron. The Russian fleet of the Baltic, properly so called, consists of 30 ships of the line, 9 frigates, 8 brigs, and 15 steamers.