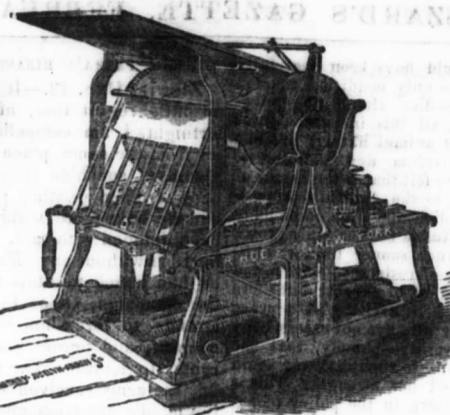


HASZARD'S

FARMERS' COMMERCIAL

PUBLISHED ON EVERY



GAZETTE

JOURNAL & ADVERTISER.

WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY.

Established 1823. Charlottetown, P. E. Island, Wednesday, February 6, 1856. New Series, No. 315.

ALLIANCE
LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.
Capital £5,000,000 Sterling.
CHARLES YOUNG,
Agent for P. E. Island.

The National Loan Fund Life Assurance Society of London.
CAPITAL £500,000 Sterling. Empowered by Act of Parliament, 2d Victoria. A Saving Bank for the Widow and the Orphan.
T. HEATH HAVILAND, jr.
Agent for Prince Edward Island.
Office, Queen Square, Charlottetown.
September 5, 1855. 1st


Fall 1855.
Duncan, Mason & Co.
SUCCESSORS TO
A. & J. DUNCAN & CO.
GENERAL Importers wholesale and retail have JUST RECEIVED, ex Barque Isabel, a large assortment of—
GOODS
SUITABLE FOR THE PRESENT AND APPROACHING SEASON.
Brick Building, corner of Queen and Dorchester Streets.
City of Charlottetown, Oct. 8, 1855.

Superior Cooking Stoves.
Scotch Castings.
JUST RECEIVED by the subscriber, from Glasgow, a quantity of Cooking Stoves, Cannon and Close Stoves, (all sizes); Wilkie's Plough Mounting, Door Scrapers, Umbrella Stands, Sash Weights, Cart and Gig Boxes, Pot Metal, and a variety of other Castings. The superior quality and durability of these Castings are well known to the public. To be had at the Store of
HENRY HASZARD.
Ch. Town, Great George-St.
October 23d, 1855.

JUST PUBLISHED.
"The Balance of Power."
by JOHN LE PAGE, third master of the Central Academy. To be had at the several bookstores in this City. Contents: Introduction; Peace, 1816; Death of Napoleon and Wellington; Entry of the Russians into Moldavia, 1853; Battles of Oltenitz and Kalafat; Siege of Silistria; Slaughter at Sinope; Bombardment of Odessa and Sebastopol, &c. Jan. 7

WILLIAM CONROY,
IMPORTER & DEALER IN
BRITISH AND AMERICAN
GOODS,
OF THE BEST QUALITY, IN ALL THEIR VARIETY.
Scale of prices as cheap as any in the City.
STORE IN RIDER'S BUILDING,
NEAR THE TEMPERANCE HALL, CHARLOTTETOWN.
Tea, Sugar, &c. Confectionery.
Cutlery, Jewellery.
Fancy articles of beauty and durability.

JUST PUBLISHED,
THE
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND
CALENDAR
1856
The Almanack of this year is embellished with a number of cuts and appropriate Wood Engravings, and besides the usual information, contains, by request of several friends, the days length for every day in the year.

The Infallible Remedy!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

ERYSIPELAS OF EIGHT YEARS' DURATION CURED.
Copy of a Letter from Geo. Sinclair, Esq., of Paris, Canada, dated the 18th July, 1854.
To Professor Holloway.
Sir,—I feel a pleasure and a pride in bearing witness to the wonderful benefit I have derived by the use of your inestimable Ointment and Pills. For eight years I suffered uncessantly from attacks of erysipelas; large purple blotches came all over my body; in addition to the unpleasant feeling of itching and burning, which affected me both night and day, rendering life a misery to me, as well as to all around,—so severe was the attack. I used several reputed remedies without deriving the least cessation to my misery. At last, I determined to try your Ointment and Pills; after taking them for a few weeks, a visible improvement took place, and I feel considerably better;—in three months, by continuing with your medicines, I was completely cured, and now enjoy the best of health. The truth of this statement is well known here, hence there is no necessity for me to request secrecy.
I am, Sir, yours respectfully,
(Signed) **GEORGE SINCLAIR.**

ULCERS IN THE LEG,—REMARKABLE CURE.
Copy of a Letter from Mr. Edward Tomkinson, of Cape Breton, Nova Scotia, dated the 4th May, 1854.
To Professor Holloway.
Sir,—My sister, Miss Jane Tomkinson, suffered for a great number of years from a bad leg; in which there were several deeply seated and old wounds, defying the skill of some of the most eminent of the medical faculty, a variety of remedies were also used unsuccessfully; and it seemed to me that there was not any thing capable of mitigating the agonies she endured. At length, she had recourse to your Ointment and Pills, and after using them for about five weeks, she was completely cured, after all other means had failed to afford her the slightest relief. I have no objection to these facts being published, if you feel disposed to make them known.
I remain, Sir, your most obedient servant.
(Signed) **EDWARD TOMKINSON.**

A BAD BREAST CURED WHEN AT DEATH'S DOOR!
Copy of a Letter from Mr. Henry Malden, of Three Rivers, Canada West, dated July 9th, 1854
To Professor Holloway.
Sir,—My wife suffered most severely after the birth of our last child with a bad breast. There were several holes in it one as large as a hand; all the devices and stratagems I tried would not heal them, but it assumed an aspect more frightful than before, and horrible to behold. As a last resource I tried your Ointment and Pills, which she persevered with for seven weeks, at the expiration of that time her breast was almost well; by continuing with your remedies for two more weeks, she was entirely cured, and we offer you our united thanks for the cure effected.
I am, Sir, yours truly,
(Signed) **HENRY MALDEN.**

The Pills should be used conjointly with the Ointment in most of the following cases:—
Bad Legs Cancers Sore-throats
Bad Breasts Contracted and Stiff Skindiseases
Burns Joints Scurvy
Boniace Elephantiasis Sore-heads
Bite of Mosquitoes Fistulas Sore-nipples
toes and Sand Gout Soft Corns
Fishes Glandular swellings Ulcers
Coco-bay Lambago Tumours
Chicago-foot Piles Wounds
Chilblains Rheumatism Yaws
Chapped hands Scalds

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, in Pots, at 1s 3d, 2s 3d, and 3s each.

There is a considerable saving by taking the large size.

Directions for the guidance of patients are printed on the wrapper of each pot, and may be obtained gratis on application to
GEORGE T. HASZARD Agent

NEWS BY THE ENGLISH MAIL.
TEXT OF THE PROPOSITIONS.
SUBMITTED TO RUSSIA.

The *Independence Belge* publishes the following as the text of the propositions submitted to Russia by Count Esterhazy:—
"I.—THE DANUBIAN PRINCIPALITIES.
"Complete abolition of the Russian protectorate. The Danubian Principalities shall receive an organization conformed to their wishes, their necessities, and their interests; and this new organization, respecting which the population itself shall be consulted, shall be recognised by the contracting Powers and sanctioned by the Sultan as emanating from his Sovereign initiative. No State shall have power under any pretext whatsoever, under any form of Protectorate, to intermeddle in the question of the internal administration of the Principalities. The latter will adopt a definite permanent system called for by their geographical position, and no obstacle shall be interposed to prevent them from fortifying their territory for their own security as they see fit against all foreign aggression.
"In exchange for the fortified positions and territory occupied by the Allied Armies, Russia consents to a rectification of her frontier with European Turkey. The frontier will leave the environs of Chotym [in Bessarabia], follow the line of the heights stretching in a south-east direction, and terminate at Lake Salyzk. The line of this rectification shall be definitively regulated by general treaty, and the conceded territory shall return to the Principalities and the suzerainty of the Porte.
"II.—THE DANUBE.
"The freedom of the Danube and of the mouths of the river shall be efficaciously assured by the institutions of European international law, in which the contracting Powers shall be equally represented; excepting the particular positions of owners of the soil on the banks, which will be regulated upon the principles established respecting river navigation by the treaty of the Congress of Vienna. Each of the contracting Powers shall have the right to station one or two light vessels at the mouths of the river, in order to insure the observance of the regulations relative to the freedom of the Danube.
"III.—NEUTRALIZATION OF THE BLACK SEA.
"This sea shall be opened to merchant vessels; closed to ships of war. Consequently naval arsenals will neither be created nor preserved. The protection of the commercial and maritime interests of all nations shall be assured in the respective ports in the Black Sea by the establishment of institutions conformed to international law and ancient usages in this matter. The two coast-bordered Powers mutually engage to keep up only the number of light vessels, of a stipulated strength, necessary for the coasting service. This convention, concluded separately between the two Powers, shall form a part of the general treaty as an annex, after having been approved of by the contracting parties. This separate convention shall neither be annulled nor modified without the assent of the subscribers to the general treaty. The closing of the straits shall admit an exception in favour of the stationary vessels mentioned in the preceding article.
"IV.—CHRISTIAN SUBJECTS OF THE PORTE.
"The immunities of the Rayah subjects of the Porte will be established without in-

jury to the independence or the dignity of the Sultan's crown. As deliberations are taking place between Austria, France, Great Britain, and the Sublime Porte, in order to assure to the Christian subjects of the Sultan their religious and political rights, Russia shall be invited, on the conclusion of peace, to associate herself with them.
"V.—The Belligerent Powers reserve the right which belongs to them to produce, in the interest of Europe, some special conditions besides the four guarantees."

THE BALTIC.
KIEL, Jan. 8.—We have open water and no interruption to the activity which, for the last ten days, has so universally prevailed between the lower ports of the Baltic and those of Russia, which, notwithstanding the winter, are still accessible to trading vessels under canvass, although it is long since, the weather in those regions has become too boisterous or too severe for the steamers of England, and it is to be hoped that those English merchant vessels which their owners and charterers have still ventured to despatch to Memel, Konigsberg, and other Prussian ports of Russian produce may not fall a prey to some of the cruises of the Czar, while the protection they had a right to expect from the British navy has been so prematurely withdrawn.

THE FALL OF KARS.
The Constantinople correspondent of the *Times* has a long letter on that glorious yet mortifying chapter in the history of the war—the defence and fall of Kars. Whilst there was exhibited in the city itself, by the despised Turkish army of Asia, a spirit of heroism in action and in endurance which could scarcely be surpassed by the first soldiers in the world, Turkish officials at Erzeroum were exhibiting a truly Oriental spirit of immobility, the result of venality and imbecility. For the last month of the siege the soldiers lived on a quarter ration—for the previous month on a half ration: numbers daily died from starvation, but still no excesses occurred; and in the batteries where there were always three days' provisions, the famished sentry paced about within reach of the food without allowing himself to be overcome by the temptation. In order to show the point of exhaustion which had been reached, it is stated that when, some time before the surrender, a body of Cossacks with two guns approached one of the forts and began to throw shells into it, only three men of all the guard were able to crawl to their post. The place too, had been as ill provided with munitions of war as with provisions; for it is an almost incredible fact, that there was only three days' ammunition in the town for the guns of position. Again, whilst the medical department left town utterly unprovided with necessary drugs and instruments large quantities of cocmetics and other useless trash were sent in, and the contractor who three years ago, had not credit for 7000 piastres, makes out that the Turkish Government is at present indebted to him 7,000,000 piastres for the supply of medicines to the army. Moreover, whilst the garrison was starving, there was plenty of grain at Erzeroum; but Tahir Pasha, the defterdar, or commissary-general, quarrelled about a few paras with the muletiers who were to convey it to Kars so that no bargain was made with them, and when it was proposed to employ the numberless donkeys in Erzeroum to carry the grain, the defterdar declined, on the pretext, that it would be a shame to employ donkeys for the commissariat of the Turkish army.

A letter from Kars of the 2d December informs us, that when the convey of provisions sent by the Russian General entered the town, the enemy were astonished, that it was not attacked by the populace and that only a small number of persons surrounded the waggons. The reason was soon discovered: the soldiers and inhabitants were so exhausted that they could not leave the house, and the Russians (in a spirit of humanity for which they deserve credit), went from house to house to distribute the provisions. The number of sick amounted to nearly 6000, great part of whom were suffering from inflammation of the intestines and the greatest activity and zeal were displayed in attending them.