NARY AND RAPID CURE O

S IN THE LEG, AFTER L AID HAD FAILED.

ALD HAD PAILED.

from Mrs. Elizabeth Feate, of
Aldswick Road, near Bognor,
ated January 12th, 1888.
LOWAY,
for a considerable period from a
Zysipolas, which at longth settled
sunted all medical treatment. My
ry great, and I quite despaired of
neadment, when I was advised to
your Gintment and Pills. I did so
d am happy to say the result was
in, for they effected a radical care
ored me to the enjoyment of health,
with the utmost confidence of your
ve recommended them to others in
similarly afflicted, who derived

obliged and faithful Servant, ELIZABETH YEATES. DISEASED ANGLE CURED SIVEN UP BY THE PACULTY, FORTSMOUTH HOSPITALS.

ertant communication has been re-asor Holloway for publication, by Thomist, King-st., Norwich. from Captain Smith, of Great dated January 19th, 1863.

ad you the particulars of a cure seer Holloway's invaluable medi-Walton, late in Her Majesty's SeriFleet at Malta, had a very had and after having been in the Malta ouths, was sent to England as an an the Hospital, where he remained the, there, as at Malta, refusing apparated, he was turned out incure to Yarmouth, and was under a fer about three menths, but his much, worse that all hope was lest. my advice, he tried Helloway's, which, by unremitted application, ters, and restored him to perfect

ear Sir, yours very truly,
(Signed) JOHN SMITH.
reat Yarmouth.
TRE OF A BAD BREAST, NER-

ITY, AND GENERAL ILL HEALTH. from Mr. T. F. Ker, Chemist, loss-lane, Manchester, dated gruary 12th, 1858. WAY,

LOWAY,
we great pleasure in forwarding to
great pleasure in forwarding to
great pleasure in forwarding to
a leading by the use of your cole
at Pills. Mr. Martha Bell, of Pitts,
had been for a considerable time
our debility, less of appetite, and
conscioned by ulcorated wounds in
id had much experience in the use
medics for the cure of ulcore, but
clear result; in fact she had nearly
pe of a cure being effected. In
painful condition of body and
unaded to have recourse to your
and Pills, which she immediately
ree of a very short time the effect
t astenishing; her appetite was
and the acres and ulcors in the
sled, and the nervous excitement
shelly removed.
lear Bir, yours faithfully,
d) T. FORSTER KER.

seed conjointly with the Olians on

d) T. FORSTER KER.
used conjointly with the Ointmen
fthe following cases:
Canicers
Contracted and Stiff
Joints
Elephantiasis
Fivulus
Goat
Glandular awallings
Tamours
Tamours

Scurvy
Scre-heads
Scre-nipple
Scft Corns
Tumours
Ulcers
Wounds
Yaws. Glandslar swellings
Lumbage
Piles
Wounds
Rheumatism
Scalds
ishment of Professor HollowAT,
Temple Bar,) London, and bg all
ists and Duelers in Medicines
lined World, in Pots, at 1s 2d, 3s

e for the guidance of patients in affixed to each pot. ORGE T. HASZARD Agent.

Prince Edward Island 881, both years inclusive—3 vol.
with a conions Index; published
a Colonial Legislature, and careconsolidated, by Commissioners
arpose, may be had at the BookG. T. HASZARD.

POR SALE at the Subscriber's Store, Forty Boxes of SPERM and COMPOSITION CANDLES, Also, a quantity of Olive and Pale Seal OIL, a prime atticle for Lamps.

Charlottetown, Dec. 18th, 1854. Inl. Ez. Adváin

## INCIDENTE OF THE WAR.

FARMERS' JOURNAL, AND COMMERCIAL ADVISION.

Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, Saturday, January 20, 1855. Established 1823.

Haszard's Gazette. GEORGE T. HASZARD, Proprietor and Publishe Published every Tuesday evening and Saturday snornin Office, South vide Queece Squarce, F. E. Island. Tg.nat.—Annual Subscription, 15c. Discount for car Company, ated by Act of Parliam Incorporated by Act of Parliament in 1948.

THIS COMPANY effers the best guarantee in case of less, and accepts Risks at a saving of fully 50 per cent, to the assured.

The present reliable Capital exceds £1700. Per sons having property in Charlottetown, or vicinity, should less no time in applying to the Secretary of this Company for Policies or Information.

To one of Philips' Fire Annihilators has been purchased by the Company, for the benefit of persons insured in this Office. In case of Fire, the use of its can be obtained immediately, by applying at the TERMS OF ADVERTISING. For the first inertion, occupying the space of 4 lines including head, 2s.—6 lines, 2s. 4d.—9 lines, 3s.—12 lines, 3s. 6d.—16 lines, 4s.—2d.—25 lines, 5s.—30 lines, 5s.—6d.—36 lines, 6d.—36 lines, 6s.—and 2d. for each addition line. One fourth of the above for each continuance. Advertisements sent without limitation, will be continued antil forbid.

S. L. TILLEY,

Wholesale and Retail Druggist 15, KING STREET, SAINT JOHN, N. B.

DEALER IN

Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Soaps, Spices, Paintr Oile, Glass, Putty, Varnish, &c., Confections in great variety,

NEW FIRM.

Haszard and Owen. Mr. Haszard will attend more particularly to the Printing department, and Mr. Owen to the Bookstore. By this means and with increased Capital, they hope especially to merit the patrenage of the Public.

THOMAS DOUGLASS. 5. PLATT STREET, NEW YORK,

HEAVY ENGLISH GOODS BY THE PACKAGE.

Bee's Braces, Turnscrews, &c.

MANUFACTURER

Of the Premium Steel Squares, Premium Augura a
Bits, Axes, Seeket and Firmer Chisels, Patent
Hellow Augurs, &c.

Agent for Burlington Wagon Axles.
DAYID KINGSLAND, & Co., Manufacturer,
Burlington, Vermo

BRASS FOUNDRY. AND MACHINE SHOP.

Eastern Mails.

THE Mails for the North side of East Point and
Lot 47, after this date, will be made up every
Monday evening at seven o'clock; and those for Saint
Peter's Head of Saint Peter's Bay, Bay Fortine,
Rolle Bay and Souris, every Monday and Thursday
evening at seven o'clock.
THOMAS OWEN, Postmaster General.
General Post Office, Jan. 9, 1865.

JOHN T. THOMAS WILL be obliged to all persons indebted to him. (by Note of Hand, or Book Debt), by an im-

Mails.

THE Mails for the neighbouring Provinces and the United States, will be made up and forwarded, on and after the 1st of January, via Cupe Traverse and Cape Termentine, every Monday morning at 10 o'clock, and overy Friday afternoon at 4 o'clock; and Mails for England will be made up at the same hour on the Sth, 12th, 22d and 28th January, and 6th, 9th, 19th and 23d February.

THOMAS OWEN,
General Post Office, Postmaster General,
December 26, 1854.

Tenders for Steam Communi-

Tenders for Steam Communications octions of the control of the c

Importer and Dealer in every descrip Foreign and Domestic HARDWARE,

W. HEARD, President
HERRY PALMER,
Socretary's Office, Kent Street,
August 5th, 1838.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN DRUGS, Equitable Fire Insurance Compa ny of London

Incorporated by Act of Parliament. Incorporated by Act of Partnersh.

DARD OF DIRECTORS for P. E. Island.—

Hon. T. H. Haviland, Hon. Charles Hensley, Francis Longworth, Esq., Robert Hutchinson, Esq., Thomas Dawson, Esq.

Detached Risks takes at low Premiums. No charge for Policies Forms of Application, and any other information, may be obtained from the Sabsoriber, at the Office of G. W. Deblois Esq. Charlottetown. CEORGE T. HASZARD would respectfull intimate that he has taken into partnersh and Stationery business herotofore carried on by him will from the 1st of January next, he conducted under the Firm of

H. J. CUNDALL. Agent for P. E. I. April 7th, 1854.

ALLIANCE LIPE AND PIRE INSURANT COM-STABLISTED BY ACT OF PARLAMENT.
Capital £5,000,000 Sterling.
CHARLES YOUNG.
Agent for P. E. Island.

The National Loan Fund Life
Assurance Society of London.

CAPITAL 5500,000 Sterling. Empowered by Act
of Parliament, 24 Victoria. A Saving Bank for
the Widow and the Orphan.
T. HEATH HAVILAND, jr.
Agent for Prince Edward Island.
T. Office, Queec Square, Charlottetown.
September 5, 1858. Isl

Books just Published. The Spelling Book Superseded.

A new and easy way of teaching the spelling, meaning, and pronunciation of all difficult words in the English Language, with exercises on verbal distinctions.

BY W. C. HOBS.

NOW open in Great George Street, on the old
Stand. Old Copper and Brass bought. An
Apprentice wanted.
May 18, 1854. By ROBERT SULLIVAN, L. L. D. The above work has been printed principally for a firm in New Brunawick, a lew copies are for Sale in this Island. THOMAS MANN, TAILOR, (Late of Upper Queen Street,) begs to inform his numerous friends that he has just REMOVED his Business to the House lately occupied by Mas. Woon, in Pow-MAL STREET, next door to Mr. Dedd's Brick Store.

THE MINISTER'S FAMILY,

REV. W. M. HETHERINGTON.

SCOTLAND.

The above Book of 304 pages, has just been printed for a firm in New York, a few copies have been retained for Sale in this Island. It is an interesting and entertaining work, as it is a interesting and entertaining work, as

It is an inforesting and entertaining work, as the following extract from the preface will show:

"When the Auther of the following little work states, that it is not only "founded on facts," but, is indeed almost devoid of any feititions admixture whatever, he would not be understood to ansert, that the events of the narrative occurred exactly in the order and councilon. Had the been the case, the production would have been merely a biographical treaties, with the real parties thinly veiled under feititions names. Such is not its nature; and yet there is not a character, attempted to be drawn, nor an event of any importance marrated, which is not at exact transcript of some character or event that occurred within the range of the Author's own knowledge. At the same time, it is hoped that the work contains nothing which, even were it divulged, could in the slightest degree prove offensive or painful to day person to whom it may be conjustered to refer.

But, while both facts and feelings are, in a very strict some, true, the names of persons and plates are intentionally and entirely festitions in every instance but one. The name here referred to is that of her Royal Highness the Frincess Augustas, in the lacidous related in the lost part of chapter is. That incident cocurred precisely as there related, and the Author thought it due to the Illustrious Lady, to record this specimen of that frankness, benevolence, and kindly considerate attention to all around her, by which her Royal Highness is distinguished. Having in this one instance withdrawn the veil, he avour it, and success the new countries of the structure of the writer would necessarily unavave the texture of that crustine which he has closen to draw over his truthful tale, or involve such an application of it to individuals as might injure the feelings of the midster southly a continuous of the con

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND ALMANAC, FOR 1855.

Containing the present Government of the Brit American Colonies, Imports, Exports and Reven of this Island, and all the usual lists of Courts, all gistrates, Commissioners, &c., &c.

T. HASZARD,

Queen's Square.

Charlottetown Mutual Insurance DEATH OF "OLD HUMPHREY." THE WRITER FOR THE YOUNG.

THE WRITER FOR THE YOUNG.

The pleasant writer for the young, who has long been known to the literary world by the quaint cognomen of "Old Homphrey" is now no more. His arduces mental labors, that hardly had an interruption for many years, had last commer nearly worn away his physical attength. A gentleman from America, who then made a visit to his house, found him scarcely able to converse, and so reduced, as to be unable to make exertion without distressing pains. His last tillness was protrected during ten months: and he died calmly, being in his sixty-seventh year. He aufflered greatly in his advanced age, not only from the general weakness to which we have alluded, but continual severe affliction; yet his double infirmity was borne with a sevene fortitude, that was the admiration of every Christian who watched his decline. His picty furnished to those around him a golden example of patience and gentlesses; and his faith sustained his own heart, and made him joyful, in the midst of corrowing friends.

His approaching dissolution he contemplated with beautiful screnity of mind, and he frequently expressed a desire to depart before cickness should finally waste away his life. Among his last words were—"I never think of death, but I think also of heaven; they are no connected in my view." Thus, to the leugh of piety which he sought to inculcate in others during his life, he added the Christian example of his own happy death.

The real name of "Old Humphrey" was

songht to inculcate in others during his life, he added the Christian example of his own happy death.

The real name of "Old Humphrey" was George Mogridge. He was a native of England, and born at Ashted, near Birmingham, in the year 1787. In his youth, he was trained to earn his livelihood by manual labor, but he early betrayed an activity of mind, and an originality of thought, which gave promising indications of a genius too restless and genuine to be confined within the space of a mere craftsman. It was noticed by his employeer that while he was performing the ordinary duties of his daily avocation, his mind would for hours be absent from the work of his hands.

His education was not then inconsiderable, and he began to write for a small newspaper, published in his native town. Encouraged by his success he was led to devote much of his youthfulenergy to the pen; and he diligently applied himself to perfect his etyle, and discipline his thought.

ther and numerous volumes of a similar character were prepared, in which, however, the author did not in every instance retain the name of "Old Humphray." He never entirely abandened the nom de plame by which he rose into conslainty, but he became known also as "The Old Sea Captain," "Old Anthony," "Grandfather Gregory," "Ephraim Holding," and "Old Ailan Gray," "In fact, whenever he thought, that his lessons would be rendered more affective by altering the name and age of the teacher, he accordanted to do ac; and in some instances he even adopted a funale character, and became "Annt Upton," and "Grandmamma Githert. He wisely judged, that many young people prefer their grandmothers to their grandmath, and their sunts to their uncles.

Of the series of volumes for the young, put forth by "Pater Parloy," Mr. Mogridge was the author of nine yolumas.

The most of his blooks have been published in this country by the Carters, and many have been gathund into the libraries of Sauday Schools, where they are failfilling a great mission of destuliness, and where "Old Humphrey" has long been regarded as one of the most interesting and instructive of Sauday Shool teachers. These which are, perhaps, most valued, comprise the earlier centiled successivelys—"Learning to Fool," "Learning to Converse." But all his Sunday Schools relating to Thint," "Leaving to Act," and "Learning to Converse." But all his Sunday School relating are, without exception, interesting and valuable.

The voluminous writings of this excellent man from a desirable contribution to the librarium of young readers, and will foog perpetuate his mannery, new that his prolific pen is no longer productive.

some readers, and will tong perpetual his memory, now that his prolific pen is no longer productive.

Signatures.—The fourth Society for employing hoys from the London Ragged Schools as street-shoeblacks, has just been originated in Southwark. The Central Society employs fifty boys, clothed in red. The Committee for North London, under Mr. Bowyer, employs twenty boys, with a dark blue uniform. "The East London tooiety, originated by the Rev W. W. Champneys, employs eighteen boys, in light blue uniform, with red badges beautifully worked; and the "Southwark Society," under the supervision of the Rev. W. Calman, sent forth twelve boys on Tuesday last, clad in yellow uniform. Besides the boys employed in these several todies, there are about 200 others who ply the trade each on his own separate account.

DEATH OF DR. KITTO.

We regret to have to announce the death of the Rev. Dr. Kitto, which took place at Canstadt, near Stuttgard, on the 25th ult. It appears that the reverend dector, owing to protracted ill health, had repaired to that place with his wife and family—with the exception of one son, who remained in London—in compliance with the recommendation of his medical advisers. At first the change appeared beneficial; but, soon after his arrival there, his infant boy died of the then prevailing epidemic, diarrhoa; and a few weeks subsequent, his eldest child, Miss Kitto, who was not quite twenty years of age, was attacked with the same malady;

and a few weeks subsequent, his eldest child, Miss Kitto, who was not quite twenty years of age, was attacked with the same malady; and having been some time previously afficied with dropsy, she also speedily died. The effect of these severe visitations on a man so isolated from the ordinary resources of human companionship as was Dr. Kitto, may easily be anticipated. He was exhausted by a series of severe attacks, the last of which deprived him of the power of speech. He was speechless, although sensible, to the last; and he expired, in the fifty-first year of his age, calmly, relying, in the moment of death, upon the atonement of the Saviouc. Much sympathy was excited throughout the Christian public on the announcement of Dr. Kitto's distress, and exertions were made in Edinburgh, as well as in London, Glasgow, and other places, to raise contributions for his relief. Something will still require to be done, as the pension of \$500, granted him by the liberality of the Queen, terminates with his life. We understand that his friends contemplate a petition to Government to continue the annuity to his family; and we feel assured, that their efforts will be supported by the approval of the public; for the claims of so useful a writer as Dr. Kitto cannot be easily forgotten. gotten.

The Crown of Exceans.—The crown of England is a costly "bauble," bedazing the special notice was an account of a tract he published, entitled "The Sabbath Breaker Rediamed." It was fayorably regarded by the miliar character—all of which were marked with vigorous originality, and were happily adapted to the working classes, for which they were directly designed. He was the author of one hundred and fifty of the publications of that Society.

But his greatest popularity was acquired from his productions signed "Old Humphrey." These were articles in various periodicals, and for the most part were of a moral and religious character. The aim of the writer was to awaken carriest thoughts of life, and to afferd such a solace for the leisure hour, as would not merely gratify the life, transient fancies of the reader, but kindle in his beart a love for nature and for God, and lead him to each his happiness in truth and virtue.

These genial effictions were subsequently collected late volumes, and being extensively directly designed. The Crown of England is a costly "bauble," bedazzieled with value enough to found three or four public charities, or a half-dozen moderate colleges. There are twenty diamonds round the circle, worth \$7500 each, making \$20,000; they long the found and the colleges. There are twenty diamonds round the circle, worth \$7500 each, making \$20,000; they long the found of the former, \$500; four crosses, each compose of twenty-five diamonds, \$20,000; four large diamonds on the top of the crosses, \$20,000; twelve diamonds contained in the same, \$10,000; in the found of the same, \$10,000; in the same of the same of the crosses, \$50,000; also one hundred and forty-one small diamonds, \$25,000; twelve six diamonds in the upper cross, \$15,000; it we circles of pearls about the rim, \$15,000. Cost of the atones in the crown, exclusive of the great Napoleon, by Madame de Raincy. The secret of his birth was made known to him to each his happiness in truth and virtue.

The segnitude of the structure of the secre

The secret of his hirth was made known to him by his mother on her dying bed. He is acknowledged by all to be a man of honour and of lofty mind, much regarded and esteemed in his military capacity by Lord. Ragian and the British troops in general. His authority is hardly questioned. He is the first Frenchman, perhaps, who has thoroughly appreciated the high qualities of the British soldier; which he has condensed in the one term "" solidity."

liament a Bill for enabling the holder of a Bill of exchange to recover upon it at once, when "noted" for nonpayment, without going through the preliminary procedure of an action, unless a defence is disclosed

The Indian Prince, Maharajah Marrenge Sing Mahinder Baradon of Puttialah, has landed at Bordeaux, with the intention of visiting England, sending before him, as is said, the trifle of 400,000f, in credits on hankers at London and elsewhere, to make his journey agreeable. At Bordeaux, in place of going to the hotel, he bought a house, and turnished it in the Indian style. The day after his arrival, this occentric personage drove to a maker of caps and bought a whole batch of them, which he pitched one by one out of the window, to an expectant populace, by way it is supposed of distributing largesse on his arrival in France.

Rads.—A writer in the London News says, that hundreds of tons of rags and similar material, are being sent from Liverpool to the United States. He adds that "a large quantity of this consists of jute, to make a paper used for envelopes and similar purposes in America, but which hither to the public taste has been too fastidious to use here. They have there acquired great skill in working it up with other materials that will not whiten or bleach, and thus produce a handsome and strong paper." il which covers the face of butterfoad

n by the hand of moray.

New Series. No. 207.

PINANCES OF EUROPE. From the N. Y. Observer.

From the N. Y. Observer.

The following statement of the financial condition of the powers engaged in the present war will be studied with careful interest.

Some inquries have been instituted as to the existing public debt of Great Britain. It is an interesting inquiry, because any sudden increase of that debt affects unfavourably our own market. The debt affects unfavourably our own market. The debt at the peace of 1815 was £864,800,000, and had decreased in January, 1854, to £770,923,000. The total debt at 5 per cent. was £508,000,000; at 3 1-4 per cent. £218,000,000; and the debt of freland, £39,000,000; with an annual charge of about £27,000,000.

France is burdened with a smaller public debt, but it may be well questioned whether har financial resources are comparable with those of the former.

The public debt of France consists in Rester.

France is burdened with a smaller public debt, but it may be well questioned whether her financial resources are comparable with those of the former.

The public debt of France consists in Rentes at 3, 4 and 4 1-2 per cent., amounting in January, 1853, to 5,576,952,000 france or £223,075,000 sterking.

The deficit in French revenues has been very extraordinary since the year 1840, amounting in the year 1847 to the enormous sum of £37 millions of frances.

Turkey is in a poor condition to withstand the heavy drafts for the current war. The war against Russia, which led to the treaty of Adrianople in 1823; left the Ottoman Empire greatly embarrassed. By that treaty, Russia not only stipulated to be paid an indemnity of 10,000,000 ducats for the expenses of the way, but brought in a bill of indemnity to Russian subjects and merchants to the extent of 1,500,000 ducats. The provinces of Moldavia and Wallachia were to be kept as security by Russia until these sums were reimbursed. By the treaty of 1834, Russia consented to a reduction of 2,000,000 of this debt.

The revenue of Turkey arises mainly from an oppressive income tax; by which the Dime, or tithe, of all productions of the land, including fruit, grain, eattle, &c., was appropriated to the Government. This annual revenue at a late date was 731 millions of plastres, or £6, 645,450 sterling.

The pisatre is estimated at 110 per pound sterling. The growth of wheat and other grains in Egypt has seriously declined of late years; while that of Turkey has increased from 78,000 quarters to 1,400,000 in 1853.

Austria is in a worse condition than either of the three Governments before-named. The deficit of revenue for some years past has been great, and the budget for the current year, 1854, shows a deficit of 75,000,000 florins, or about 70,000,000 dollars.

Thuse tabular and official exhibits serve to show an increasing drain upon each, for some years. England is a borrower; so also are France, Turkey and Austria. Each is in the market for heavy loans, as the mere b

in the extraordinary expenses of the year, and these vast expenses will require years to liquidate.

While the public dobt of Russia is specifically known, we are not so well informed as to the internal resources and wealth of that great Empire. It is known, that the gold regions under the control of Russia yield very largely, and are a large source of revenue to the government. We have reason to believe, that the financial affairs of the Empire are better managed than those of nearly all the European governments. The first Russian loan of any extent taken in England was contracted for by the Messrs. Rothschild in the yeas 1822, at five per cent. per annum.

Another loan of £5,500,000 was taken by Baring Brothers in 1830, being at 5 1-2 per cent. loan, taken at 93 per cent. and reimbursable by a sinking fund of 2 per cent. The interest on this loan is payable at their banking house, and the first set of bonds were repayable in January 1852. The public dobt in the aggregate is relatively small, and has but alightly increased since 1849.

In addition to this, the government has a

increased since 1849.
In addition to this, the government has a large sum of credit notes in circulation, guaranteed by the reserve of precious metals. This issue amounted in January 1853 to 311 millions of roubles.

The total imports and exports of Russia for 1848, 1851, seen as follows:

The total imports and exports of Russia for 1848—1851, were as follows:

Imports: Equivalent to 1848 \$134,335,000
1849 144,250,000
1851 150,850,000
Exports in 1851, 97,304,000 roubles, equivalent to about seventy-three millions of dollars: The Custom House revenues were in 1849,31,210,000 roubles; in 1840,31,900,000 roubles; and in 1850, 30,529,000 roubles.

The Punytres.—An advertisement has appeared in the London journals for "funds in aid of the defence of the doctrine of the real presence."

LAY MOVEMENT IN THE ENGLISH CHURCH.—A movement amongst the laity of the Church of England, headed by the churchwardens of several metropolitan parishes, has been commenced, with the avowed object of arresting the progress of High Church principles.

Spanish Humanity —Several ladies of high rank in Madrid, are endeavouring to get up a Society for preventing cruelty to animals; and even, it is said, to preach a crusade against bull-lights.

POSTPONEMENT OF FESTIVE PARTIES .-POSTPONEMENT OF PESTIVE PARTIES.—
All feative parties (says the Globe;) are postponed, in consequence of the universal sympathy felt for the misery of many, and the anxiety for news which so entirely absorbs all other subjects, and engrosses the public mind.