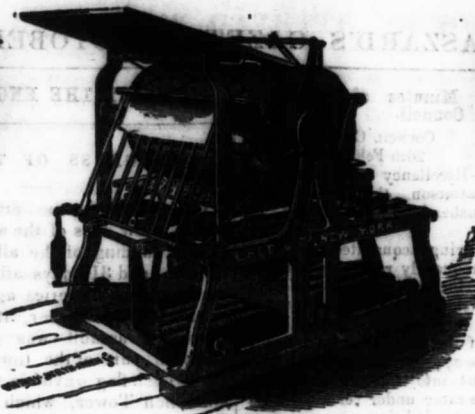


HASZARD'S

FARMERS' COMMERCIAL



GAZETTE

JOURNAL & ADVERTISER.

PUBLISHED ON EVERY

WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY.

Established 1823.

Charlottetown, P. E. Island, Wednesday, October 3, 1855.

New Series. No. 279.

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. wtx

Valuable Freehold Property For Sale.

THE Proprietor offers for sale that valuable and well known Property GOWAN BRAX, delightfully and eligibly situated at the head of Souris River in King's County, Prince Edward Island, commanding a view of Colville Bay and the Gulf. The property consists of One Thousand Acres of superior Land; the Homestead, on which the owner resides, contains Two Hundred Acres; of which between 40 and 50 Acres are in a high state of cultivation, and divided into five-acre fields, substantially fenced. The Dwelling House is 45 feet long by 30 wide, and most conveniently planned, the lower floor contains Drawing Room, Dining Room, two Bedrooms, Nursery, large and small Hall, and commodious Kitchen and Pantry. The upper Floor contains a Hall, two Bedrooms, Servant's room, and large Store room. Cellar, the full size of the House, walled with stone, and partitioned off in three apartments.

A FLOWER GARDEN in front of the House, enclosed with black thorn hedge and planted with ornamental Trees.

The Barn is 73 feet long by 26 feet, double boarded and barked, and conveniently laid off as a Horse Stable, with five stalls; a spacious Cow Stable with cellar under both, for collecting Manure, a large Coach House and room as Workshop or Granary; a spacious loft the full length of the Barn, and threshing Mill attached. A Well of the purest water at the door, which, with the Dairy, are under one roof. A Building 45 feet long used as Sheep, Pig and Sleigh House, a large and productive Kitchen Garden, enclosed with thorn fence and planted with Fruit Trees. The whole of the back Land is of excellent quality, well wooded and watered, and laid off in 50 acre Lots, a part of which is let at One shilling, currency per acre.

The property is situated in the immediate neighbourhood of Grist and Saw Mills, fronting on the high road to East Point, distant from Charlottetown about 50 Miles. Part of the purchase money may remain on security on the property. For further particulars apply to the owner, on the premises.

JOHN MACGOWAN.

Souris, July 24, 1855.

FOR SALE

THREE valuable BUILDING LOTS, well calculated for Business Stands, being in the immediate vicinity of Queen's Square. For particulars apply to the Subscriber,

City of Charlottetown, JOHN BALL.

August 31, 1855. 1m

Lippincott's Cloth Mills.

WEST RIVER, PICTOU, N. S.

THE Subscriber would inform the Inhabitants of Prince Edward Island, that he has erected a NEW Establishment for dressing Cloth, in addition to his old Mills, and having a sufficiency of water power, he will be able to do a greater quantity of work.

AGENTS:

Mr. KENNETH MCKENZIE, Charlottetown.

ANDREW A. McDONALD, Esq., Georgetown.

Cloth left with either of the above Agents, will be finished and returned with quicker despatch than usual.

Aug. 15. S. LIPPINCOTT.

NOTICE

MY WIFE FRANCESCA having left my bed and board, notice is hereby given, that I will not pay any debts which she may contract, nor the expenses of her board and lodging.

JOSIAH McLEOD.

St. Eleaner's, Sept. 15, 1855. 2x

NEWS BY THE ENGLISH MAIL.

SIR GEORGE BROWN ON THE WAR.

A public dinner was given on Tuesday last, the 11th inst., at Elgin, to General Sir George Brown. Just as the people were gathering in the High-street, in expectation of seeing Sir George enter the town, and with a view of giving him a hearty welcome, tidings were brought of the fall of Sebastopol, and the greatest excitement at once prevailed. The bells of the churches rang a merry peal, the fountain in the square was set a-playing, banners were got out on all the public buildings, and Elgin had indeed a gala day.

The Provost was called to the chair, and was supported by the Duke of Richmond, Sir George Brown, his Serene Highness Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar, and many other distinguished persons, among whom were several wounded officers from the Crimea. Major Cumming Bruce, M. P., and the Earl of March discharged the duties of Croupiers.

Sir George Brown, in replying to the toast of his health, made the following allusion to the war in the East:—speaking of the army he said—"Gentlemen, I can truly say, that this constancy and endurance have been and are above all praise ('hear' and loud applause) only, indeed, to be equalled by their conduct before the enemy, for British troops have never behaved better than they have done in this campaign. (Great applause.) I hope the news we have heard this evening will prove of great importance, and that we shall be able to do something decisive, for hitherto we have been fighting with one arm tied. We have not been able to move the army, because we depend upon our ships for every ounce of provisions and every morsel of forage and every truss of hay we consumed. It was impossible to move the army to pass the Tchernaya and march upon the Russians without leaving at least 90,000 men upon the plateau to sustain our position there. We could not leave our ground and enormous material there to go out and attack them; they would not only have got our guns, but they would have obtained possession of points of a position which we never could have regained from them. They would have established themselves upon the high ground in the way they previously established themselves upon the low ground, and the consequence would have been, that we should have been besieged, instead of besieging them, in our own harbour. (Hear.) We have now got possession of the south side of the harbour, which is, in fact, all the town, and our troops will be able with a smaller force to maintain the road to Mackenzie's Farm. They will cross the Tchernaya, and we shall be able to fight our enemy upon open ground; whereas before we could only fight them through the town. (Cheers.) I may say, that till now we were tied by the leg. The Russian army, it must be remembered, has frequently been superior in number to ours. Mind you, the Russians have not been acting in regard to their army, as we have been doing to ours, or as any other State in Europe has been doing; for, while we have been improving our civil institutions mainly, egad, they have been paying no attention to anything but their army. Russia is the most gigantic military power ever seen upon earth. She has an artillery never equalled. Just let me mention, that while we and the French brought up our siege trains, consisting of the usual four-

inch mortars, why, Sir, these fellows brought against us guns which threw into my own camp shot of no less weight than 86lb., while the size of their shells also out-matched ours. In this country of ours, we have fostered the spirit of freedom of opinion; but there is one disadvantage attendant on this. You meet with people sometimes who think they know everything. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) There are a good many who fancy they know people's business much better than themselves. (Hear, hear.) The consequence of this feeling is, that we have had more great Generals and Admirals at the clubs and coffeehouses, than we had in the army and navy. ('Hear,' and laughter.) It would be no very difficult matter, however, to show that every movement which has been made by that Eastern army there has been good reason for. (Cries of 'Hear, hear.') Let me allude to one or two circumstances connected with these movements. The troops were sent without any specific plan of operations; the only thing they were told was to occupy certain lines at Gallipoli, joining the Sea of Marmora, so as to intercept the Russians coming down and retreating from the Bosphorus. Having done this, the Russians in the meantime crossed the Danube, and set to work in besieging Silistria. Omar Pacha was extremely envious, that we should send troops to Varna. We have been told that they were sent to die of cholera in a swamp. I tell you, gentlemen, there was no swamp at Varna at all. Instead of a swamp, we had the most beautiful ground you could imagine. It was like the finest English park with the finest water you could wish. (Hear.) I do not consider therefore that we are indebted to the country in the slightest degree for the disease that occurred there, and particularly for this reason—that the troops who had never been at Varna suffered more than those who had been there. And there is another reason. The sailors of the two fleets which had been lying at Varna suffered twice as much as the troops on shore. Remember also, that by going to Varna we saved Silistria. The Turks made a very gallant defence there, but it was not the defence that made the Russians raise the siege of Silistria and retire behind the Danube—it was the presence of 70,000 troops at Varna. (Hear.) We are further told, that we should have gone two months earlier to the Crimea, but it so happened that we could not go. Omar Pacha's army of 60,000 men could not be left to the tender mercies of 150,000 of the enemy. (Hear, hear.) But another reason was, that we had gone out with no specific plan of campaign, consequently the attack of the Crimea was never heard of by the army till July, and when we heard of it, we knew nothing of the ground at all, or even whether there was a place that we might land at. The admirals had no flat-bottomed boats, and such as we got we had to improvise. The only thing, indeed, we had in this respect was the paddleboats of the steamers; and I need not tell you that most of our war steamers, having now reverse propellers, have no paddles, and consequently, no paddleboats. Our resources, therefore, in this way, were not at all sufficient, and we had to go down to Constantinople to make provision for the disembarking of the troops. We bought up all the caïques of the country and joined them together, and this way we made very good means for landing. (Cheers.) We are next blamed for the late period of the season at which we landed, but it should be

remembered that we could not leave Varna till the Austrians had taken steps for keeping the peace in the principalities. ('Hear,' and cheers.) The next difficulty was connected with the advance at the Alma. We are told that Lord Raglan was very wrong in taking the bull by the horns, but I think he did quite right. He saw that if he got out from the plain he had no cavalry. The Russians were in such force in the centre that the possibility was that they would have made an attack, and cut up the two armies; and I am of opinion, therefore, that my friend did quite right in taking the bull by the horns. We suffered, no doubt, deeply last winter; and some people say that we should have done better if we had attacked the north side at first. This perhaps looks pretty plausible; but if we had attempted to lay siege to the north side, we must have had one army to carry on the siege, and another to keep off the enemy. But, independently of that, we could not have safely abandoned our position for two days, as we might have lost the harbour, and thereby our means of obtaining provisions and material. The slightest breeze raises such a surf on that coast that it is rendered impossible for a landing to be effected but at certain points, and the army, I am sure, would have been lost when the gales of November occurred. I am not aware that there are any further points in connexion with this subject that I need refer to. But as people are frequently asking me about these things, I thought I might take this opportunity of giving an answer to some of their questions. (Hear.)

A GREAT BLESSING TO THE AFFLICTED.

The number and formidable character of diseases of the Liver have long challenged the attention of medical men. Some of these diseases, classed under the general term of Consumption, have been supposed incurable and the unhappy patient allowed to die, without medical sources to offer him a hope of recovery. Happily this can no longer be the case. A remedy has been found which will cure all complaints, of whatever character, arising from derangement of the Liver. The Pills discovered by Dr. McLane, of Virginia, act directly on the Liver; and by correcting its operation and purifying it from disease, cut off and extirpate the complaints which have their origin in the disease of this organ. Remedies hitherto proposed for liver complaints, have failed to operate upon the seat of the disease; but Dr. McLane's Pills make themselves felt upon the action of the Liver, and by cleansing the fountain dry up the impure streams of disease which thence derive their existence.

MP Purchasers will be careful to ask for Dr. McLane's Celebrated Liver Pills, and take none else. There are other Pills, purporting to be Liver Pills, now before the public. Dr. McLane's Liver Pills, also his Celebrated Vermifuge, can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores in the United States and Canada.

General Agent for P. E. Island,
W. R. WATSON.

While President Pierce was standing near the hotel at which he had taken rooms, a little chap, of a few summers, finding his husband unbuttoned, went up to the President, and accosted him: "Fix my hat band, sir."

"What is your name?" said the President.

"De Bree."

"Do you know me?"

"Yes, you are the President," said Young America, "fix my hat-band."

The President fixed his hat-band, and then young America went to his play, contented and happy, that he too was the President's "peer"

—Charlottetown Republican.

A TEMPTATION.—A man who is advertising "Lodgings to let to early risers," adds "Cochin-China fowls of unusual vocal powers are kept on the adjoining premises."

Charlottetown Common.

Second Report of the Committee appointed to enquire into the right of persons claiming the Common of Charlottetown, 24th Sept. 1855.

Your Committee appointed to report upon the nature of the claim of persons holding the Common of this City, beg to lay before the Mayor and Common Council, a Message received from His Excellency Lieutenant Governor Daly, through the Colonial Secretary, conveyed by letter, dated 13th instant, as well as Minutes of Council on this important matter of the 26th Feby., 2d and 12th March, 1789; these documents are in reply to a note from the Chairman of your Committee, of 7th September, addressed to the Hon. Mr. Coles, Col. Secretary, requesting he would be pleased to inform your Committee, by what authority Lieutenant Governor Fanning granted the Common of Charlottetown? It appears from the accompanying replies, above alluded to, the Colonial Secretary deemed the enquiry of your Committee of such importance, as to lay it before His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, whom, your Committee understood the incumbents of the Common relied on for protection. The Colonial Secretary states, "His Excellency directed me to acquaint you for the information of the City Authorities, that there is nothing on record among the Despatches relative to the matter."

Your Committee trust the following explanations are sufficient to show the reason, why the expected reply from the Colonial Secretary was not advisable to wait for, before handing in their first Report, as it appeared necessary immediate steps should be taken, cautioning unwary persons against purchasing land in the Common, as they were aware a certain portion thereof was then advertised to be sold at public auction, to take place only about three days subsequent to handing in the information contained in our first Report.

Your Committee thought the facts there enumerated were sufficiently strong to prove to the City or any other authorities, that the occupants of the Common have held possession thereof only by the sufferance of the Colonial governments; that the grants, under plea of which they claim the Common, are grants of Pasture Lots in the Royalty, and that it is notorious, Lieut. Governor Fanning and his Council participated largely in the spoliation; under these circumstances, it ceases to be a matter of wonder, the thing has been kept quiet and that the matter has been hushed up from the public eye long; with the proof of the foregoing circumstances in their possession, they conceived it became their duty to report the same to the Corporation.

We beg to observe, it was from the evasive wording of the deceptive document, which the trespassers on the Common call a grant thereof, your Committee were induced to put the question thereon to the Colonial Secretary; they thought it extraordinary if in the administration of Lieut. Governor Patterson, the authority of an act of Parliament was deemed necessary to enable the Executive to lease the Common for ten years, that afterward, during Lieut. Governor Fanning's time, the consent of the first Estate of the Realm alone was sufficient to enable him to dispose of it for ever, but it appears the very ground work upon which the grantor granted, and the Grantees fix their claim are false, inasmuch as there appears to be no sanction from the Royal Power, to grant the Common of Charlottetown.

Your Committee recommend that this report and the accompanying documents received from the Colonial Secretary, be handed to John Lawson, Esquire, Recorder, and that he be requested to deliver in writing, his opinion to the Council on this important matter your Committee have been deputed to gather information on.

BENJ. DAVIES, Chairman,
DONALD M'ISAAC,
ARTHUR C. SIMS.

Colonial Secretary's Office
P. E. Island, 13th September, 1855.

Sir;

Having submitted to the Lieutenant Governor your letter of the 7th instant, asking information, respecting Grants, under which the Common of Charlottetown is held, His Excellency directs me to acquaint you, for the information of the City Authorities, that there is nothing on record among the Despatches relating to that matter; but I am to refer you to extracts from the Minutes of Council, under dates of the 26 February, and 2d and 12th March, 1787, on that subject, which herewith I have the honor to enclose. I am further to state, that no grant appears on record for the Common Lots, Numbers 25 and 33.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obt. Servt.

GEORGE COLES,
Col. Secretary.

BENJAMIN DAVIES, Esquire,
Chairman of Committee
of the City Council,
City of Charlottetown.

Extracts from Minutes of Executive Council.

COUNCIL CHAMBER,
26th February, 1789.

PRESENT:—His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, Mr. Patterson, the Hon. Captain Burns, Mr. Townshend, Captain Gray, the Hon. Mr. Aplin.

The Governor having acquainted the Board that it had been frequently represented to him by many of the principal inhabitants of Charlottetown and the Island at large, that it would be attended with very beneficial and salutary public purposes, if the tract of ground in this Royalty, heretofore appropriated as a Common, should be laid out into Pasture Lots, and Grants given of the same under certain limitations and restrictions,—it being now useless in its present waste and uncultivated state, and even considered as a nuisance and obstruction to the settlement of the Town.—And the Lieutenant Governor further observed, that it appeared to him highly important to the King's Service, and the convenience and advantage of His Majesty's future Governor, Lieutenant Governor or Commander in Chief of this Island, for the time being, that a certain portion of the said Common should be appropriated, and a Grant thereof made under the Great Seal of the Colony, for the use and accommodation of His Majesty's Governor, Lieutenant Governor or Commander in Chief for the time being, there not having been any reservation of any Land heretofore made, for the erecting of a Government House, for the habitation and residence of His Majesty's Governor.—He informed the Board, that he should call for their opinion on the subject, at their next meeting, and requested that they would take the same into consideration.—The Lieutenant Governor further proposed, that Captain Gray, a Member of this Board, and acting Surveyor General of the Island, should, against the next meeting, prepare a plan of the said Common, laid out into Lots and reservations as nearly as may be agreeable to what had hitherto been suggested in the Minutes of this day, that the same might be adopted, as the division to be made, if approved of, at the next meeting.

COUNCIL CHAMBER,
2d March 1789.

PRESENT:—His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, The Hon. Colonel Desbrisay, &c., Mr. Patterson, Captain Burns, Mr. Townshend, Captain Gray, Mr. Aplin.

Agreeable to what the Lieutenant Governor suggested at the last meeting respecting the appropriating that part of the Royalty of Charlottetown heretofore considered as a Common, into Pasture Lots, and a reservation to the Governor for the time being, he then requested the opinion of the Board, whether the measures appeared to them eligible or not, and whether an equal portion of the Royalty heretofore reserved for Pasture Lots, beginning at the Three mile tree on the Princetown Road, and extending along said Road on both sides equally as near a square as may be for complement, should not be laid out and reserved as a Common, instead of that part of the Royalty heretofore considered as such.

The Board were unanimously of opinion, that the measure was eligible, and that the reserving the like quantity of acres for a Common as above mentioned on the Princetown Road was both expedient and proper.—It was therefore unanimously ordered, that the same should immediately take effect and be carried into execution accordingly.

The Surveyor General then reported to the Board, that he had made a rough plan of the Common, but that upon measuring a small portion of the ground, he was apprehensive it might not be correct, therefore he proposed referring the same to the next meeting of the Board, when the necessary measurements would be made, in order to make a correct plot of the same, which was agreed to accordingly.

COUNCIL CHAMBER,
12th March, 1789.

PRESENT:—His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, Colonel Desbrisay, the Hon. Mr. Patterson, Captain Burns, Mr. Townshend, Captain Gray, Mr. Aplin.

The Surveyor General then reported to the Board, that he had made a correct plan agreeable to what he had proposed at the last meeting, which he laid before the Board, and the Board having inspected the same, fully approved thereof, and ordered it to be kept as a lasting evidence of the plan of the distribution of the tract of Land, of which it was the plot, and the divisions of the ground to be bounded accordingly.

It is positively asserted, says the *Cologne Gazette*, that Lord Westmoreland will not again return to Vienna as ambassador, but Lady Westmoreland has just arrived there from Prague.

The *New York Mirror* learns, that Santa Anna has made overtures for the purchase of Mr. Edwin Forrest's mansion near Yonkers, and Mr. Forrest has named the price of the place as \$100,000.

NEWS BY THE ENGLISH MAIL.

PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

On Saturday, the 8th of September, within a few days of the anniversary of the landing of the allied forces in the Crimea, and 316 days after the opening of the besieging batteries against Sebastopol, on the 17th of October, 1854, a final and victorious assault was made upon the southern part of the town. Before night the French flag waved in triumph upon the Malakhoff Tower, which had fallen before the indomitable courage and perseverance of the assailants, and within a few hours more the Russian garrison had evacuated the Karabelnaia suburb and the southern portion of the fortress, after blowing up the magazines and principal works, setting fire to the town in many places, and then endeavouring to withdraw by the bridge across the harbour from this terrific scene of devastation and defeat. So fell Sebastopol. The catastrophe surpasses in horrible interest all the preceding scenes of this gigantic contest. The columns of the allied armies, combined in a fourfold attack, struggled all day with equal valour, though with unequal success, against the principal points marked out for assault. The extreme right of the French attack was directed against the work called the Little Redan, which was at first carried by the impetuosity of our allies, though they were subsequently driven back by the fierce resistance of the Russians. The second and principal assault of the French army was against the Malakhoff, which was carried by storm, and determined by its fall the fate, not only of the day, but of the siege. A third attack was made by the British forces on the Great Redan, and although we learn that the salient angle of this formidable work was at one moment carried and occupied by our troops, it must be added, that they were subsequently driven out of it by the fire of the Russian batteries which command it, and this check in some degree diminishes the exultation which will be felt in this country at the triumphant termination of the siege. The French columns on the left also assailed, in the fourth place, the Central Battery, but failed to establish themselves in the work. We have no doubt, that every man who attacked the defences of Sebastopol on that eventful day fought with the same undaunted gallantry and the same determination to carry the place or to perish in the attempt; and, although the results of these several attacks were unequal, all were animated by the same spirit and contributed to the great result. The first prize of this glorious victory belongs of right to our gallant allies the French, since the Malakhoff Tower, the key of the main position, fell before the vigour of their assault; but, with that chivalrous feeling which is the noblest bond of men who have fought and conquered together, the names of all those who carried the rugged defences of Sebastopol deserve to stand side by side on one page, and no invidious distinctions shall sully or lessen their common renown.

The Russians on their side unquestionably defended the place with the utmost determination, and on more than one point they had the advantage over the besiegers. But it was the courage of desperation, for this effort was their last. No sooner were the outer works taken, which laid the town and the port at the mercy of the allied forces, than the men-of-war and steamers in the harbour were all set on fire, blown up, sunk, or destroyed, either by the fire of the allied batteries or by the orders of the Russian authorities. Such was the fate of the Russian Black Sea fleet, on which the Imperial Government had expended incalculable sums of money and incessant labour—that fleet which two years ago threatened the very existence of the Turkish empire, but whose solitary naval achievement was the atrocious outrage upon a far inferior force at Sinope. Of the authors of that nefarious attack what remains? The emperor Nicholas sleeps in the vaults of St. Paul, no longer conscious of the chastisement his wicked ambition has brought down on his empire and his heirs. The admirals who commanded and the crews who fought on that occasion have most of them fallen

in the batteries of Sebastopol. The very ships for which Russia contended at the Conference of Vienna as essential to her dignity and power are torn plank from plank and scattered upon the waves. The dock-yard and arsenal were already, on Sunday, in possession of the allied troops; Prince Gortschakoff had, it seems, solicited an armistice, though we know not whether it was granted; but his troops were hurrying away with the utmost precipitation; and, considering the moral and physical results of such a defeat upon the remnant of his army, it may be doubted whether the Russian General can attempt to make any further stand on the north side of the harbour.

These great events terminate the siege of Sebastopol, properly so called, for the allied armies have achieved within the last three days the grand objects of their enterprise. They have wrested from the whole military power of Russia a fortress which she had converted into a place of extraordinary strength, and defended with innumerable hosts of her best troops. They have annihilated the naval power on which she relied to secure her supremacy in the Euxine, and to establish her authority from the shores of the Caucasus to the mouths of the Danube. But above all, they have shown the servile and credulous nations of the East, that the Powers now paramount in the world are not those of fanaticism and barbaric absolutism but those of liberty and civilization. In this struggle Sebastopol became at once the test of strength and the reward of victory. To reduce it by force of arms was to overthrow that colossal fabric of Russian influence which a century and a-half of rapine and intrigue had called into being, until it overawed the surrounding nations and threatened the independence of Europe. While the expedition to the Crimea offered the incalculable advantage of circumscribing within a few square miles of the enemy's territory all the horrors of war, and of staking the strength of four empires on a single point, the result of our victory is as boundless as the globe. It tells, the world that the alliance of England and of France has stood the test of warfare by the sufferings of the camp and the perils of the field. It assures mankind that their united policy can impose its will and execute its resolutions, even though the timid stand aloof, and though men of baser minds may abandon the cause of their country in her hour of need. We owe our success in no slight degree to the unwavering firmness with which the Emperor of the French has pursued this enterprise and adhered to the policy that dictated it. But we owe it no less to the clear and unanimous resolution of the people of England, whose mind was made up, that this thing was to be done. In the course of these events, which broke in so suddenly on our wonted avocations, we have had much to learn and much to bear. At times the tedium of suspended excitement became almost intolerable, and more than once the fainthearted or the factious lost confidence in the result. Yet what is the fact? What is it we have done? A year has not yet elapsed, since the allied armies set foot in the Crimea. Within that time, they have won three pitched battles, and twice assaulted a fortress of extraordinary magnitude. They have encompassed the works of the enemy with trenches extending over more than 30 miles of ground; they have armed these trenches with the heaviest ordnance, and kept up so incessant a fire, that not only an incalculable amount of projectiles has been consumed, but five or six siege trains have been worn out. They have created at Kamiesch, Eupatoria, and Yenikale three military stations which the Russians have not dared to assail, and Balaklava has become a populous mart. A railroad connects the harbour and the camp; an electric chain binds the Crimea to Europe, and conveys to us in a few hours the tidings of these triumphant successes. Upwards of 300,000 men encamped within the lines of the Tchernaya have been conveyed thither and are daily fed, clothed, and housed from the resources of Western Europe. All this has been effected in spite of the rigour of winter, the heat of summer, and the distance of 3,000 miles from our shores, and within one little year from the sailing of the expedition, the leading objects of the campaign

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The borg at tions of which l tied to attack holds i rocket ment, These report ciple, and lo If on t quali tribu boats, of Re ashes be str allied Sw of gr concei upon 1856, mean nishe tendi of R carri Adm seve tion admi and the f alon most effec vere niot F are serv sail Qu war urg the str suf lut fro ly, clo

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are accomplished and Sebastopol in our power. The military and political results of this event open a new chapter in the history of these transactions, to which we shall shortly take occasion to revert, but, be they what they may, the grand fact now before us justifies the confidence we have never ceased to feel and rewards our hopes, for within 12 months from the commencement of this enterprise Sebastopol has fallen, and the power of Russia in the waters of the Euxine is at an end.—*London Times.*

THE BALTIC FLEET: PROJECTED DESTRUCTION OF REVEL.

The *Times*-correspondent, dating off the Island of Seskar, August 24 to September 2, writes as follows:—

The demolition of the arsenal of Sweaborg and its numerous stores of the munitions of war will, according to information which has reached me from a source entitled to belief, be speedily followed by an attack on another of the enemy's strongholds in the Gulf of Finland. A supply of rockets, furnished by the French Government, has recently arrived at Nargen. These destructive engines of warfare are reported to be constructed on a novel principle, having a range of 7,000 yards, and loaded with a shell 30lbs. in weight. If on trial they are found to possess the qualities assigned them, they will be distributed to the steam gunboats and rocket boats, and by them be thrown into the town of Revel, for the purpose of reducing it to ashes, whereby another decisive blow will be struck this year in the Baltic by the allied squadrons.

Sweaborg, from the fact of its batteries of granite not being injured during the recent bombardment, is still a fortress of considerable magnitude. Any further attack upon it is postponed until the campaign of 1856, by which time it is believed, ample means of insuring its downfall will be furnished. Operations on a minor scale, tending still further to decrease the power of Russia in these seas, are being actively carried on in the Gulf of Bothnia, by Rear-Admiral Baynes, who has under his orders several small steamers, with a due proportion of gunboats, whose draught of water admits of their penetrating the narrow creeks and channels of that locality. The ships of the fleet are distributed in sufficient numbers along the coasts of both gulfs to preserve a most effective blockade of all the ports, the effects of which are being daily more severely felt by all classes under the dominion of the Czar.

Four of the larger class of screw-liners are reported as likely to be detached for service in the Black Sea, to relieve the sailing ships *Albion*, *Rodney*, *London*, and *Queen*, the former of which has been upwards of five years in commission. As no urgent necessity exists for the presence, in the Baltic, of such a powerful fleet, its strength will be gradually diminished, but a sufficient force will be retained until absolutely compelled to depart to avoid being frozen in. Many of the ships, consequently, will not be in England until towards the close of the year.

The correspondent of the *Daily News* writes, on the 3d instant, from Revel Roads:—

From various accounts derived from the islanders in and around Helsingfors, we have had confirmation of the accounts previously transmitted of the effects of the configuration consequent upon the bombardment of Sweaborg, and, in addition, learn that the three-decker, *La Russie*, of 112 guns, which moored head and stem across the passage between Bak Holmen and Gunyard, was so crippled by the gunboats' shot, that the day after we left, she sank in deep water, and is lost to the imperial navy. One 13-inch shell passed through three of her decks and killed 11 men, wounding others; and this the Government papers even admit. The islanders also report the destruction of two large steam-frigates building, supposed to have been ready for launching this autumn, besides 18 small craft and Government vessels.

Varna, Thursday, Sept. 13, 3 p. m.—We learn from an official source that the Emperor Alexander will be at Warsaw on the 22d or 24th inst.

THE DANUBIAN PRINCIPALITIES.—BUCHAREST, August 13.—Within the last week large bodies of Russian troops have arrived and taken up a position on the swampy and unhealthy islands between the principal arms of the Danube, and the shore batteries have been inspected and put in a good state of defence. Another fact is, that the passable fords of the river are attentively watched and strongly guarded. Perhaps the object of these movements is defensive rather than offensive. Fresh disputes have arisen between the hospodar and Mr. Colquhoun, the British consul general, respecting the Wallachian contingent of troops (35,000 men) to be furnished to the allied armies by order of the Porte, and which has hitherto been left undone under some plausible pretext or other. The Austrian consul general, it must be confessed, does everything in his power to supply the prince with good excuses for the delay, and openly supports him in his opposition to the will of the Sultan.

HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

Wednesday, October 3, 1855.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY'S EXHIBITION.

QUEEN'S SQUARE presented on Wednesday last a lively and animated scene. We do not remember ever to have seen so great a concourse of people in Charlottetown, and what pleased us more, it consisted of persons well dressed, good looking, and apparently well to do. There were no signs of poverty to be met with, and beggary, that is, squalid and importunate mendicancy, is happily a stranger to our population. The Exhibition itself was tolerably fair, not in many respects equal to what we have previously witnessed, with the exception of the article of Sheep. The Island is acquiring, and deservedly too, a reputation for superior excellence in the breed of this useful and profitable animal. Our farmers have become fully alive to the importance of not only keeping the breed pure, but of improving it as much as possible, by judicious alterations with new importations from the mother land. Wool and Skins are getting to be a considerable item in our list of exports, and we trust they will continue to increase, until the day comes when both will be needed for our domestic manufactures. The skins would, we believe, find a ready sale in the domestic market, but as the separation of the wool from the pelt is deteriorating to both, in a commercial view, they must for a while, be sent away together. We have been pleased to hear, from various quarters, of the estimation in which the Island Sheep are held in the neighbouring countries, and we trust, that it will be kept up to the time, when the Island shall be connected with the Main by the means of floating bridges in the shape of daily steam-boats, and then a lively traffic for the animals themselves, for the purposes of stock, will be certain to take place. Among the horn-cattle we had pointed out to us, a two and a-half year old heifer, raised by G. W. DeBlois, Esq., a short-horned Durham, and certainly a fine, well-shaped, well-conditioned animal, remarkably large for its age. Those well qualified to pronounce on the merits of such animals, did not hesitate to declare, that the one in question would have commanded admiration at any Cattle Show in Britain. There was a greater number of Horses than there has been for some time exhibited, but we are not aware of anything very superior being on the ground. The species of swine was not so good as we think it might have been, but we do not attach much importance to this circumstance. When very large, they are proportionally unwieldy, and not being disciples of the passive obedience and non-resistance doctrine, are equally troublesome, and consequently difficult to be brought from any distance. The carcasses of most of them will be submitted to public inspection about Christmas, when we shall be better able to judge of their respective claims to preference. We shall be glad, however, when some more fitting site on which to hold the Exhibition shall be provided. A public square in the centre of the City, should be a space for the admission of pure air, and should be enclosed and planted with trees, that it might serve others as a place of recreation, where the very young and old, and females might take exercise and enjoyment, free from the apprehension of danger. There was no reason to doubt, but that the notice given by the Mayor respecting the sale of Spirituous or Intoxicating Liquors, had its due effect in lessening the number of drunken and disorderly persons. The day passed over with less disturbance than we at one time apprehended, from the miscellaneous assemblage that presented itself to our view. The only disturbance that took place was promptly put down by the timely interference of the new Police. The following persons were the Judges of Cattle, &c., they were inadvertently omitted in our list of the prizes:

JUDGES OF HORSES.—Captain Rice, Charles Hazard, Wm. Swabey, junr.
DITTO CATTLE.—Alexander Laird, John Thorne, George Smith.
DITTO SWINE.—Mr. Kennedy Brackley Point Road, Mr. Mutch, W. W. Irving.

An Officer from the Commissariat at Halifax will be here to pay the Pensioners, from the 4th to the 8th inst.

Mrs. H. B. Douglas acknowledges the receipt of a grant of books and tracts to the amount of 5,000 pages, from the American Tract Society, 150 Nassau street, New York.

Also a box containing some 24 volumes of standard Theological works, from the Rev. Dr. Murray, Elizabethtown, New Jersey, and the Rev. Dr. Phillips, New York, the commencement of a Pastor's library for the first Presbyterian Church, St. Peter's the Rev. Henry Crawford, Pastor.

Expenditure of Bazaar Fund from 5th June to the 4th September 1855.

District No. 1.	£	s	d
Margaret M'Leod,	0	4	6
Mrs. Connelly,	0	0	9
Margaret Penie,	0	6	0
Susan Carpenter,	0	3	0
Mrs. Pearn,	0	1	6
Dis. No. 2.			
Mrs. M' Masters to 1st September,	1	17	0
Mrs. Farmer,	0	10	0
Dis. No. 4.			
Mrs. J. Parkman,	0	10	6
Mrs. Field and Mrs. Boyle,	0	10	6
Mrs. Moley,	0	7	6
For support of Geary Cripple,	0	10	8
Ward on leaving the Island,	0	15	0
Mrs. M'Kenna's passage to Ireland,	5	0	0
Dis. No. 5.			
Sally Macatee,	2	13	3
Mrs. M'Neven and Mrs. Weir,	5	7	4
	£19	17	14

Died.
At Princetown Royalty, on Monday, 1st Oct., after an illness of nearly two years, Lauchlin McKendric, aged 78 years.

At Cascumpec, on the 24th Sept., Mr. James Wells, in the 60th year of his age. He was a native of Dumfries, Scotland, and emigrated to this country in the year 1820. As a man, he was esteemed by all who knew him, and as a christian, he always endeavored to maintain a deportment becoming his profession. His illness, though lingering and protracted, was borne with much meekness and resignation to the Divine Will.


NOTICE.
THE Members of the SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY are requested to meet at Mason Hall, on THURSDAY EVENING, 4th inst., at 8 o'clock, precisely.
By order,
JOHN LEA, Sec'y.

FREEHOLD LAND.
FOR SALE, Lot 42, as laid down on the Plan of Township No. 55, 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.

A Teacher Wanted,
FOR the Campbell School, Lots 5 and 6 there will be a liberal sum given in addition to the government allowance. Application to be made to Eugene McCarthy, Chairman of Trustees.

AUCTION.
BY H. W. LOBBAN.

More Real Estate.
THE Property of Mrs. MARY McMILLAN, situated on Dorchester Street 42 feet, and in depth 80 feet, will be offered for Sale on TUESDAY, the 14th inst., at 12 o'clock. This Property is just in the rear of the Barracks, and adjacent to the Property of J. D. HASZARD, Esq.; the same may be viewed any time previous to Sale. Any further particulars can be made known on application at the Auctioneer's Mart, Kent Street.
October 2d, 1855.

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

THE ROSEBUD,
Captain Matheson.
WILL until further notice leave CHARLOTTETOWN for PICTOU on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 10 o'clock, a. m., and will leave PICTOU for CHARLOTTETOWN on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 9 a. m., wind and weather permitting.
For freight or passage, apply to the Captain on board, or in Charlottetown to the Owner,
WILLIAM HEARD.

Valuable and desirable Freehold Property for Sale.

TO BE SOLD, that valuable and highly cultivated Farm and Premises, eligibly and beautifully situated on the Princetown Road, about one mile from Charlottetown, known as Willow Farm, the property of the Subscriber. This Farm contains about Eighty-four (84) acres, all under cultivation, divided into eleven parts or fields, besides a Kitchen Garden, suitably laid out, and well fenced, with ponds of water in six fields; a large amount has recently been expended on this property, in the application of manure, to put it in the best state of improvement, and the present Crop bears testimony to its productiveness. There is on the premises a comfortable Dwelling House recently built, with a deep and spacious Cellar, and an extensive range of Barns and Stables, all new, with room for a large Crop of Grain and Hay, with a Granary, Horse Stable, Cow Houses, Piggery, Fowl House, and Yard, and also, a convenient Greenhouse.

If the above property is not disposed of in one month from this date, it will be let for a term of years. The Subscriber also offers for sale, the whole or any part of his well known properties in Charlottetown and Georgetown. A large portion of the purchase money of which, (if required), may remain on security for such time as may be agreed upon.
Charlottetown, September 4th, 1855.
JAMES PEAKE.

Valuable Farm for Sale.

AN excellent Farm, consisting of 75 acres of Freehold Land on the Emy Vale Road, Lot 60, twelve miles from Charlottetown, (forty acres of which are clear), with a large DWELLING HOUSE newly erected and completely finished, is now offered for Sale, with immediate possession. For particulars, apply to,
JOHN KENNY, Central Academy.
May 23, 1855. Isl. Ex.

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. Gahan & 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 Ware-house 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.

CLOTHING
At a great Reduction in Prices.
CHARLES BELL

OFFERS for Sale his STOCK of READY MADE CLOTHING, Hats, Caps and Furnishing GOODS, at a great reduction in price, as his determination is to clear off his present Stock irrespective of profits.
The STOCK as usual consists of the best and most extensive assortment of Men's Wearing Apparel to be found in the City, and as every care has been taken to get the Clothing made up in a substantial manner, purchasers can rely on getting a good article at a low price.
CHARLES BELL,
Opposite the Market, Charlottetown.
September 13, 1855. E&A 4in

JOHN T. THOMAS
requests all persons indebted to him, on account of his late Business, to settle their respective Accounts immediately, with
Mr. W. E. DAWSON,
who is duly authorized to receive the same.

TO BE SOLD
At Public Auction.
AT THE OLD COURT HOUSE, Charlottetown, on Tuesday the 30th October next, at twelve o'clock, if not previously disposed of by private Sale, all that tract of land situate on Township No. 19, known as the Douglas Estate comprising 1630 Acres. This property is freehold and under Lease to various Tenants at an annual rent of one shilling currency per acre. An indisputable title will be given. A plan of the property may be seen and other particulars made known on application to the undersigned.
ROBERT STEWART.
Charlottetown, Aug. 29th, 1855.

COLT'S REVOLVER.
FOR Sale a few sets of the above complete in Cases, at Hazard and Owen's.



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.

REMARKABLE CURE OF DROPSY.
AFTER BEING TAPPED THREE TIMES.

Copy of a Letter from Anthony Smith, Esq Halifax, Nova Scotia, dated the 25th August, 1854.

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
(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 | Fever of all kinds | Piles |
| Cholera | Gout | Rheumatism |
| Constipation of the Bowels | Head-ache | Retention of Urine |
| Consumption | Indigestion | Scrofula, or King's Evil |
| Debility | Stone and Gravel | Tumours |
| Sore Throats | Tic Doloureux | Veneral Affections |
| Secondary Symptoms | Weakness, from whatever cause, &c. | Worms of all kinds |
| Ulcers | | |

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. 5s. 8s. 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.

Bricks!

WELL BURNT BRICKS can be procured on the subscriber's premises, between the hours of 10 and 4 o'clock, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and also on Queen's and Pownall Street Wharfs, during the week, by the Lighter-load, (from 3 to 4 P.M.), after the 10th July next.

J. P. BEETE.

Butter, Wool & Sheepskins.

THE Subscriber will pay Cash for Butter, Wool and Sheep Skins.

ROBERT BELL,
Charlottetown, P. E. I. June 9th 1855. 6 m

STRAY COW.

A BLACK COW, with a white stripe on the back and belly, white tail and two white hind legs, with a star on the head, short horns and aged, has been on the Subscriber's premises for the last ten days, the owner is requested to come and take her away and pay expenses.

SAMUEL WILLIAM MITCHELL,
Keeper of the Asylum.
Lunatic Asylum, 17th Sept., 1855. 3i

Charlottetown Horticultural Society.

THE AUTUMN EXHIBITION of Fruit, Vegetables and Flowers, of this Society, will be held on Wednesday the 10 October, next at the Temperance Hall.

LIST OF PRIZES.

FRUITS.	
Best bunch of Grapes, white	£0 5 0
Best do red	0 5 0
Best 6 Peas	0 7 6
2d do	0 5 0
Best doz. Autumn eating Apples	0 7 6
2d do	0 4 6
do winter keeping do	0 7 6
2d do do	0 4 6
do raised from seed	0 7 6
2d do do	0 4 6
Best 12 Green Gages	0 7 6
2 do do	0 4 6
Best 12 Magnum Bonum Plums.	0 4 6
2d do	0 3 0
Best sort of Plums not less than 12	0 6 3
2d do	0 4 6
Best quart of Damsons	0 2 3
Best Musk Melon	0 4 6
2d do	0 3 0
Best Water Melon	0 4 6
2d do	0 3 0
VEGETABLES.	
Best Cauliflower	0 4 6
2d do	0 3 0
Best Brocoli	0 4 6
2d do	0 3 0
Best 3 Savoy Cabbages	0 3 0
Best 3 Early York	0 3 0
Best 3 Drum Head	0 3 0
Best 12 Carrots for table	0 3 0
Best 12 blood-red Beet	0 3 0
Best 12 Parsnips	0 3 0
Best 12 Onions, Globe	0 3 0
Best 12 do Potato	0 3 0
Best 12 garden Turnips	0 3 0
Best 12 Tomatoes	0 3 0
Best 12 Capsicums	0 3 0
Best 12 heads ripe Indian corn	0 3 0
Best 2 dozen Escalote	0 3 0
Best 6 heads Garlic	0 3 0
Best 6 heads Celery	0 3 0
2 do	0 4 6
Best Pint Nasturtium	0 3 0
Best Pumpkin	0 3 0
Best Squash	0 3 0
Best lot of Sweet herbs	0 3 0
FLOWERS.	
Best bouquet of Garden Flowers	0 6 3
2 do do	0 4 6
Finest House-plant in pot	0 6 3
2d best do do	0 3 0
Rarest House-plant in pot	0 6 3
2d best do do	0 3 0
Best Show of Dahlias, not less than 3	0 3 0
2d do do do	0 3 0
Best Show of Pansies	0 4 6
2d do do	0 3 0
Best Balsam	0 4 6
2d do	0 3 0
Best Cockscomb	0 4 6
2d do	0 3 0
Best Double Stock	0 4 6
2d do	0 3 0
Best Single Stock	0 3 0
2d do do	0 3 0
Best Wallflower	0 3 0
2d do	0 2 3
Best monthly Rose in pot, of each variety	0 3 0
Best Flowering Plant from the garden	0 4 6
2d do do	0 3 0
Best Double Hollyhock	0 3 0
2d do	0 1 6

Best of any other Fruit, Vegetable or Flower not enumerated may be recommended by the Judges.

House Plants that have taken prizes at former Exhibitions, not to be allowed to compete.

Prizes to be paid at the time of declaring them.

Articles for competition to be sent in before 12 o'clock.

Doors to be opened at 2 p. m.

Persons bringing articles for competition are requested to leave them in the ante-room, where they will be taken care of, and removed into the Hall, under the direction of the Committee. It has become necessary to have recourse to this arrangement, in order to avoid confusion.

Tickets to be had at the door.

Tickets of admission to non-subscribers 6d. Subscribers for the current year, to be admitted by their Tickets as received for last show; if any of said Tickets have been given up, the holders to be entitled to receive another in lieu, from the Secretary.

JOHN M. DALGLEISH, Sec'y.

Sept. 10th 1855. all papers.

TOWN LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR Sale TOWN LOTS Nos. 28, 29, 30, and 62 in the 1st Hundred of Town Lots in Charlottetown, fronting on Water Street and King Street or such parts thereof as may be agreed on. Part of the purchase money may remain unpaid for a limited period, by being secured on the premises.

F. BRECKEN,
Barrister-at-Law.

September, 18, 1855. 1f

HASZARD & OWEN

Have received and offer for sale

DAWSON'S

Acadian Geology;

AN Account of the Geological Structure and Mineral Resources of Nova Scotia and portions of the neighbouring Provinces of British America.

By John William Dawson, F. G. S., &c. 350 pages small 8vo., with a large colored Geological Map, Four Engravings and numerous Woodcuts. Price 12s.

Sold by the Publishers, J. Dawson & Son, Pictou, and by all Booksellers.

Aug. 9.

FALL SUPPLIES

BEGINNING TO ARRIVE AT THE

CITY DRUG STORE

No. 14, Queen Street.

100 TINS white, black, red, blue and yellow

PAINTS, 2 casks Linseed Oil, 1 hhd.

Sperm, do., 1 hhd. Olive do., 1 hhd. machinery do.,

bbls. Copal Varnish, (sold at 2, 3, and 4s. a pint),

int and varnish Brushes, Dye-woods, Indigo, Madder,

Cudbear, Bluestone, Copperas, Alum, Starch,

Bae, Soda, Potash, Baking Soda, Baking Powder,

Chocolate, Cocoa, Farina, Sago and Corn Starch.

ALSO, IN STORE,

A general assortment of Drugs, Medicines, patent

do., Perfumery, Brushes, Soaps, &c., &c.

W. R. WATSON.

By the Mayor

of the City of Charlottetown.

THE Mayor of the City of Charlottetown, in pursuance of a Resolution of the City Council to that effect, hereby cautions all persons from dealing or trafficking in the sale or purchase of any part of the Common of Charlottetown, and from erecting or placing any kind of buildings upon the same, it being the intention of the Corporation to take all legal measures that may be necessary for putting the City in possession of its rights and privileges in respect to the said Common.

ROBERT HUTCHINSON, Mayor.
City of Charlottetown, Sept. 13, 1855.

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 Mechanical 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,

FOR Middle District School, Brackley Point Road, a COMPETENT TEACHER to whom a liberal allowance will be given by the Trustees of the aforesaid School.

By order of the Trustees,
CHARLES STEWART,
Brackley Point Road, September 19th, 1855.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WHAT A NEWSPAPER DOES WITHOUT REWARD.

The result of my observation enables me to state as a fact, that publishers of newspapers are more poorly rewarded than any other class of men in the United States, who invest an equal amount of labour, capital and Thought. They are expected to do more service for less pay, to stand more sponging and "dead heading," to puff and defend more people, and sorts of people, without fee or hope of reward, than any other class. They credit wider and longer; get oftener cheated, suffer more pecuniary loss; and are oftener the victims of misplaced confidence, than any other calling in the community. People pay a printer's bill more reluctantly than any other. It goes harder with them to expend a dollar on a valuable newspaper than ten on a useless gewgaw; yet every body avails himself of the services of the editor's and printer's ink. How many professional and political reputations and fortunes have been created and sustained by the friendly, though unrequited pen of the editor? How many embryonic towns and cities have been brought into notice, and puffed into prosperity by the press! How many railroads, now in successful operation, would have foundered, but for the assistance of the "lever that moves the world;" in short, what branch of American industry, or activity, has not been promoted, stimulated and defended by the press! And who has tendered it more, than a miserable pittance for its mighty services? The bazaars of fashion and folly, the haunts of appetite and dissipation, are thronged with an eager crowd bearing gold in their palms, and the commodities there vendible are sold at enormous profits, though intrinsically worth less, and paid for with scrupulous punctuality: while the counting room of the newspaper is the seat of jowling, cheapening, trade, orders and pennies. It is made a point of honour to liquidate a grog bill, but not of dishonor to repudiate a printer's bill.—*Cleveland Leader.*

A SURE SIGN.

When you see a gentleman at midnight, sitting on the step in front of his house, combing his hair with the door-scraper, you may conclude that he has been out at an evening party.

IN ROME, when a father was in debt, he could sell his son; in England, when a son is in the same predicament, he sells his father.

The Duke of Gloucester, being in conversation with Lord Brougham on the subject of reform, grew so warm in the argument, that he observed hastily, that the Chancellor was very near a fool.

Brougham replied, that he could not think of contradicting the Duke, and declared that he fully saw the force of his royal highness's position.

AN old lady, possessed of a fine fortune, and noted for her penchant for the use of figurative expressions, one day assembled her grand children, when the following conversation took place:—

"My children," said the old lady, "I am the root and you are the branches." "Grandma," says one. "What, my child?" "I was thinking, how much better the branches would flourish, if the root was under the ground."

CHEAP DINNER FOR TWO.

An American editor says, he has heard of an economical man, who always takes his dinner in front of a mirror, to double the dishes. The writer says, he doesn't know (dinner ken) what's philosophy, if this isn't. We presume the real reason is, that the man finds it a cheap way of enjoying his glass with his meals.

Holloway's Ointment and pills—Wonderful Remedies for the Cure of Scalds and Burns.

Amelia Anderson, of Sydney, Nova Scotia, was accidentally severely scalded by some boiling water falling over her. The whole of the right side and leg in particular was in a most shocking state. Something in the hurry of the moment was applied, which caused the flesh to peel off almost to the bone, and rendered her utterly unable to move; she was carried to bed, medical assistance called in, and her recovery despaired of; it so happened, that a friend who paid a visit that day, had just been cured of a dreadfully bad leg by Holloway's Ointment and Pills; and she recommended the same, the Pills and Ointment were accordingly bought and used, by continuing them for two weeks, she was perfectly well, and has written most gratefully to Professor Holloway for the cure effected.

WHAT is next to non-stealing?—Cook robin.