

Haszard's



Gazette,

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Charlottetown, P. E. Island, Saturday, June 30, 1855.

New Series, No. 253.

CATALOGUE OF BOOKS.

RECEIVED per Barque Ann Reddin and offered for Sale by HASZARD and OWEN, Queen's Square. Chambers's Pocket Miscellany.—In 12 vols. 18mo, cloth lettered, at 1s 6d each vol. Illustrated with Frontispieces, 18s

Chambers's Cyclopaedia of English Literature.—A Critical and Biographical History of English Writers in all departments of Literature; illustrated by specimens of their Writings. 2 vols. royal 8vo, cloth lettered. Price 14s

CLOTH MILL. Felling, Dying and Dressing Establishment, New Perth, Georgetown Road.

Dalziel's Cloth Mill. CLOTH delivered at this Mill at this season of the year, will be furnished without delay. Agent in Charlottetown, Mr. Neil Rankin.

NOTICE. ALL Communications for the Horticultural Society, to be left at the Royal Agricultural Society's Office, Queen's Square.

To be let, FOR such a term of years as may be agreed upon, the Farm, known as SHERWOOD, situate about seven miles from Charlottetown, at Dog River, Township No. 31, containing 130 acres of excellent LAND, 50 acres of which are in a high state of cultivation; upon which are erected a STONE COTTAGE, suitable for a genteel family, and commodious Out-houses.

WANTED to borrow, THREE HUNDRED POUNDS on property worth double the amount. Apply Haszard & Owen's Book Store. May 18. 11

Firewood! Firewood!! 300 CORDS for Sale by the Subscriber. ALSO.—PINE BOARDS and DEALS. W. B. DAWSON. June 15, 1855.

TO BE LET. PART of the House occupied by the Subscriber, being four large rooms connected together, also a small Shop. For particulars enquire of W. C. HOBBS. June 18th 1855.

TO SURVEYORS. FOR SALE, a first rate Surveyor's Instrument complete. W. C. HOBBS. June 18th, 1855.

HASZARD & OWEN HAVE JUST RECEIVED from New York and Boston, per Schr. Ana, and are now opening 9 Cases Books and Stationery, 13 Packages Hardware, 1 Case Indian Rubber fancy goods, 8 Bales Wrapping Paper, &c., &c., &c. Which they offer for sale at low rates for cash or prompt payment. June 18th, 1855.

For Sale, or to Let, FOR a term of years, with power to purchase, the following properties, owned by the subscriber: Three Pasture Lots situate on the Malpeque Road, within two and a half miles of Charlottetown, containing thirty-six acres of land, having a snug cottage and out-houses. Possession may be given forthwith. The Town Lot and Premises at present occupied by the Hon. Stephen Rice. Possession may be given on the 1st of May next. The Premises fronting on Queen Square, now occupied by Mrs. Forsyth. Possession may be given on the 10th of May next. The Terrace House and Premises now in the occupation of Mr. Mawley. The subscriber will let all or any of the above for a term of years, with or without power to purchase, for any period not exceeding ten years, with interest annually at six per cent. Application to be made at the office of CHARLES YOUNG. Charlottetown, April 2.

Canvas, Twine and Bolt Rope. ON SALE, by Consignment, 200 BOLTS CANVAS, in assorted numbers, TWINE and BOLT ROPE, which will be sold as low as it can be imported, by H. HASZARD.

For Sale or to Let, SEVERAL BUILDING LOTS, fronting on the East side of the Malpeque, or Princetown Road, about a quarter of a mile from Charlottetown, and opposite to Spring Park. Apply to WILLIAM FORGAN. March 21st, 1855.

AUCTIONS. Pine Boards! Spruce Deals! TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION ON MONDAY EVENING, JULY 2d, at SIX o'clock, at Peake's Wharf, just arrived from New Brunswick: 10,000 feet Pine BOARDS, (warranted a good quality.) 9,000 feet merchantable prime Spruce DEAL. JAMES MORRIS, Auctioneer. June 29, 1855.

MR. B. DAVIES is instructed by the Misses Stewart to offer at public Sale on Thursday, 28th July next, at 12 o'clock noon on the premises, SEVEN VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS, not to be equalled as business Sites in Charlottetown, being part of their Real Estate, facing on Queen Square, immediately opposite the Market House.

Important Auction of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., BY H. W. LOBBAN. THE Hon. CHARLES HENSLY'S HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Horses, Cows, Heifers, Wagon, Gig, Pony Carriage, Sleighs, Farming Implements, &c., will be sold by Auction, on TUESDAY, the 10th July next, at his residence, situate on the Malpeque Road, about 1 mile from Town, commencing at 11 o'clock. Further particulars see Handbills.

Advantageous opportunity of obtaining Building Sites for Business (IN CHARLOTTETOWN.) THE Terms of Sale of Mr. DAVID WILSON'S LOTS, sold last Winter, not being complied with, they will be again offered at PUBLIC AUCTION, on THURSDAY, the 23d day of August next, at 12 o'clock, on the Premises. These Lots are cut up into Building plots to suit intending purchasers, having fronts of fifty feet each on Pownall Street, and forty-two feet on Richmond Street, and are well worth the attention of Mercantile men. Twenty per cent on day of Sale and the balance on delivery of Deed.

Fruit, Fresh Fruit. JUST RECEIVED ex Friends from Boston. SIX Boxes ORANGES and LEMONS, Cases Peaches in bottles, bags assorted Nuts, drums Turkey Figs, &c. Zante Currants, boxes Muscatel Raisins, for sale by W. R. WATSON.

Pale Ale and Stout Porter. SIX CASES Barclay & Co's. Brown Stout 6 do. do. Pale Ale. W. R. WATSON.

REMOVAL. THE Subscriber takes this opportunity of thanking the Gentlemen of Charlottetown, and the public generally, for their liberal patronage, and begs leave to inform them that he has lately MOVED to the house recently occupied by Dr. FORT, in Queen-street, and is now ready to receive all kinds of orders in his line of business, which will be promptly attended to, and punctually executed in style which cannot be exceeded in Charlottetown. N. B.—WANTED, three or four Journeymen, to whom the highest wages will be given, and who must be able to finish their work in first rate style. JAMES McLEOD, Tailor. June 15, 1855.

Cod Liver Oil. WARRANTED Pure and Fresh, sold by the Bottle, or in any quantity wished. W. R. WATSON.

MOTHER AND STEP MOTHER. CHAPTER VII.

"My dear Kitty, we must think of getting you some new clothes to go to London with. Of course, you will like to buy the principal things there; but you must have a new gown to go in. Morley has a lovely dove-coloured silk, which I'm sure would just become you, and he only wants three-and-ninety pence a yard for it. It's rather a short length, but he said, if I'd take it, he'd allow me something."

else think hardly of you. You never deceived me; you have always been dearer and kinder than any sister could have been, I am sure; so, if you say it's not for want of love, I will believe you and love you all the same; but you won't mind writing to me?"

they would consider that I was quite your equal." "Well," said Frank, earnestly, though not impatiently. "You see their affection for me would blind them to truth."

much to drive me from your thoughts. I shall have only the memory of the past, and prayer, to help me." "You are more and more inexplicable, Kitty. If I could trust the seeming sense of your words, I should almost hope that you indeed love me, even as I would be loved. Yet you make the confession in a voice so sad, and with a look so hopeless, that I dare not rejoice at it. What barrier is there between us? What unknown hindrance which turns this, which should be the sweetest moment of our lives, into sorrow and bitterness?"

The Times is of proceed no further the Straits of Yenik sula of Kertoh, with any power having they would remain one of the principl sian territories:— In 1851 no less passed the strait Berdianski, and K which it has been Government to p utmost care for t only by the feodoo Asoff and the of the valley of and the commu and the Volga, that mighty str markets of Europ the Sea of Asoff; to assert, that ou felt in the inter and Nishni Novc their fortification occupied, and the blockade Anapa, Circassian coast town of about Greeks and Ta since the comm our troops will what may be lized community winter, is hea The surrounding the Russians th luxuriantly fer It is separated of undulating Asoff and the viding the Bay not more than The manner have enabled A to plan the st made in curio The Times), cap private carriage vnor of Kert in his possessi was unwilling property and restoring the The offer was entered the B board, sound it was accer for the small tance of the c made a track It is stated aulay's Hist for publicatio THE COMM Committee ha and the cou final verdict dence is the inasmuch as facts which enables ever judgment o ought to be is being ma neither fra stern. The justified L thetha, "Lo the commi further rep the countr to which rulers mus earnest of gathers br real report Well will to receive stout it, it True, th had a stru sublimity men, mon ness, and England's warriors, to them. officials, Chief Mi a clean b gentleman Parliame not have derful s duty was out free with sor It is political we are

NEWS BY LAST ENGLISH MAIL.

The Times is of opinion, that even if the allies proceed no further than to occupy and hold the Straits of Yenikale and the adjacent peninsula of Kertch, which is easily defensible by any power having the command of the sea, they would remain in possession of the key to one of the principal approaches to the Russian territories.

In 1851 no less than 1000 trading vessels passed the straits. Taganrog, Mariupol, Berdianski, and Kertch, all commercial towns, which it has been the policy of the Russian Government to protect and foster with the utmost care for the last seventy years, exist only by the freedom of trade between the sea of Azoff and the Euxine. The whole exports of the valley of the Don and its tributaries, and the communication between the Don and the Volga, which places the trade of that mighty stream in connection with the markets of Europe all depend on this neck of the Sea of Azoff; so that it is no exaggeration to assert, that our occupation of Kertch will be felt in the interior of Russia, even to Kazan and Nishni Novgorod. On the Asiatic shore of the straits the Russians have also destroyed their fortifications, so that both sides may be occupied, and the allied forces will threaten or blockade Anapa which is the key to the whole Circassian coast. Kertch itself is a flourishing town of about 12,000 inhabitants chiefly Greeks and Tartars, and for the first time since the commencement of these operations our troops will find themselves in contact with what may be termed, by comparison, a civilized community. The climate, though cold in winter, is healthy and genial in this season. The surrounding country, which is termed by the Russians the district of Kertch-Eaikolsk, is luxuriantly fertile, wherever it is cultivated. It is separated from Kaffa by about sixty miles of undulating plain, lying between the Sea of Azoff and the Black Sea, and the isthmus dividing the Bay of Kaffa from that of Arabat is not more than twelve miles in breadth. The manner by which the soundings which have enabled Admiral Lyons and Admiral Beut to plan the successful attack on Kertch were made is curious. A British naval officer, (says The Times), captured a vessel having on board a private carriage belonging to the Russian governor of Kertch. With this "material pledge" in his possession, he sent in a polite message to the governor, stating that the English cruiser was unwilling to deprive him of his private property and would have great pleasure in restoring the carriage to its former owner. The offer was accepted, and the ship's boat entered the Bay of Kertch, with the vehicle on board, ascending as they went. By this means it was ascertained that there was a passage for the small steamers to within a short distance of the coast; and the governor's carriage made a track for the British fleet.

It is stated that two more volumes of Macaulay's History of England are nearly ready for publication in England.

THE COMMONS OF ENGLAND.—The Sebastopol Committee has completed its report of evidence and the country awaits with deep anxiety its final verdict. But perhaps the report of evidence is the most useful result of its session, inasmuch as it lays before the public all the facts which are known to the committee, and enables every Englishman to form an intelligent judgment as to what its recommendations ought to be. The real report of the committee is being made by the country, with a voice neither frantic nor petulant, but very deep and stern. The revelations of the witnesses have justified Lord John Russell's memorable epithets, "horrible and heart-rending," and if the committee were now to separate without further report, they would simply leave it to the country, to do it for them, after a fashion to which the most sluggish of our faintest rulers must listen and bow. The strong and earnest cry for administrative reform, which gathers breadth and depth every hour, is the real report of the committee of the Commons. Well will it be for our rulers, if they have grace to receive it reverently; for if they attempt to flout it, it must sweep them away.

True, that committee-room of St. Stephen's had a strange significance, and even a certain sublimity. A few quiet simple English gentlemen, men chiefly notable for honesty, earnestness, and sound judgment, sat there, and England's most distinguished statesmen and warriors came at their summons, and disclosed to them. Peers and commoners, statesmen and officials, generals and admirals, the former Chief Minister of State himself, had to make a clean breast of it, and confide to these quiet gentlemen, representing the Commons House of Parliament, secrets which the rack itself would not have forced them to reveal. It was a wonderful spectacle. There was no wrenching of confessions from unwilling lips. The spell of duty was upon the witnesses, and they spoke out freely things which have filled England with sorrow and shame.

It is the most striking exhibition of the political omnipotence of the Commons which we are likely to witness in these years, and

suggest serious reflections as to the nature of that power which could work such wonders with men whom no other force could have compelled to open their lips. And how calmly it was all transacted. The topic of revolution would have been rung in any other country in Europe when such men as the Duke of Cambridge and Newcastle, Lord Aberdeen and Sir John Burgoyne, were compelled by a popular tribunal to disclose the secrets of State and War. Such an investigation could only be set on foot in other countries at the cost of a revolution which would deluge Europe with blood. Yet here the "question" was applied from day to day with the utmost calmness while the business of the country went on with exceeding serenity and steadiness, and all parties agreed to wait patiently the issue. No doubt, it was the subject of earnest conversation at the clubs and in every home: here and there, too, a public speaker indulged in some fierce sarcasm, as some deed of deepest darkness was dragged to daylight, but no order felt itself imperilled, no party showed symptoms of paralysis, and even the Government took no special precaution to secure itself against an anticipated blow.

The spectacle of a nation so confident of its courage and resources as to dare to search out the very worst of its conditions and bring it into daylight, is one of no moral significance and grandeur. Englishmen may look with honest pride at the labors of this committee, while foreigners can hardly look at it without wonder that we dare to do such things in England:—and shame that they can be dared nowhere.

RE-ESTABLISHMENT OF POLAND.

The Paris correspondent of the N. Y. Courier says, the belief prevails very generally in France, that 40,000 men, and an expenditure of ten millions sterling, directed to the re-establishment of Poland, would, a year since, have compelled Russia to sue for that peace, of which she would now dictate the terms. The partition of Poland took place while France was in Revolution, and at war with England, and, consequently, while England was engaged in that ill-advised and ever-to-be-regretted Armed Interference with the internal affairs of France. Now, however, when the direct reverse obtains—when France is tranquil, and she is united (indissolubly it is hoped) with her great neighbor (a brother "proof against the world in arms") the allied Powers should, rejecting all timid or interested advice or consideration, free and restore Poland, and thus raise an eternal barrier against Russian ambition and aggression. "Beautiful in the sight of God would it be—beautiful in the sight of men must it be to see" the two greatest nations of Europe so employed—applying themselves to such a work, even though the selfishness of their motive were in evidence. Where was their delicacy, when the crime which gave to Russia much of that strength which now renders her so formidable was committed? The "Nullum tempus" rule would justify France and England in the eyes of the world for now disturbing the three Northern Powers in their possession of Warsaw, Galicia and Posen, even were the expediency of the step not obviously glaring. Why France and England did not adopt the recommendation pressed upon them to "take a bond of fate" by striking at the heart of Russia through Poland, will possibly become known at a day, when the knowledge of it will be only a satisfaction of curiosity. The world now can only conjecture, and that conjecture throws the blame of this lamentable omission upon Mazzini and other political refugees in England and elsewhere, whose secret agents are believed to have disposed a large portion of the population of the State of Continental Europe to insurrection and revolution.

A YOUNG VETERAN.—The Hamburg News contains a letter from St. Petersburg, which says:—Captain Vernlow lately made his appearance in the drawing rooms of the capital, and has excited much attention from the fact, that although he is only 23 years of age, he has 24 years of service. 1st, he has been eight years in the army; 2d, he has served 6 months at Sebastopol, and as, according to an order of the Cabinet of the Emperor Nicholas, each month's service there is to count as a year, his six months are equivalent to six years, which give 14 years in all; 3d, he wears the Order of St. Anne and of Vladimir, the cross of the Order of St. George, and has a sabre of honor, which reckon for 10 years more; and in that way he makes up the 24 years. Strange to say, although this officer has been in 12 sorties, he has never received a wound.

PROPOSED INCOME-TAX FRANCHISE.—In the House of Commons, on the 4th, Major Reed gave notice, that on Tuesday, the 26th inst., he would move for leave to bring in a bill, entitled the Income-tax Franchise Bill, for conferring the elective franchise on all persons, not being aliens, who were assessed for the income-tax, but not now on the register of voters for Great Britain and Ireland.

The Cholera has disappeared at Constantinople.

ERUPTION OF VESUVIUS.

The Naples correspondent of the London Daily News in a letter dated May 10th, thus describes the present fearful eruption of this famous old volcano:

The lava has now advanced ten miles from its source, and is doing terrible damage. I have before me the report of Cozzolino on the latest changes which have taken place about the cone. Just at the base of it, a lake of fire has been formed, which looks like a red sea in an undulatory state. In the very centre of this has opened another crater, which is throwing out red-hot stones. On the morning of the 7th, the crater, at the very summit, fired as it were, two heavy cannonades; and after sending forth lightning, flames, and stones, broke up altogether. In the middle of these the lava pours forth like a river, and runs on the side of the Cavallo as far as the Minatore. Here four other craters have been formed, which throw up bitumen in the manner of pyramids, and resemble gigantic exhibitions of fireworks. The whole of the summit of the crater is therefore like a sponge, and must inevitably fall in. The thin crust trembles under your feet. You see the stones dance with the tremendous movement; the part immediately round the crater looks like the sides of a heated copper boiler. Such is a true statement of what is going on at the summit. There are reports of an opening towards Pompeii, which is not unlikely, and of another towards Resina, but I have not been up for some days, as the danger is now very great. Before I write again, I shall make the attempt. Last night I went to the scene of most stirring interest, after an interval of two days. The whole length of this usually quiet road was like a fair, and such was the throng of carriages which were moving on in three lines, that it was with difficulty we arrived at our destination. As we approached the menaced neighborhood, the inhabitants were removing their goods, and on a bridge in the middle of the little township of Cerculo (through which, in the winter time thousands down from the summit of Vesuvius one of those mountain rivers so well known in Italy) stood a company of Sappers. Creeping under this solid handsome bridge into the bed of the river, we went up in face of the lava, which was now coming rapidly down. Here again were Sappers, raising mounds on either side, to divert the ruin from some private grounds, and keep the lava in one straight course. The smoke which rose over the heads of the multitudes told us, we were close on the spot, and climbing up the bank and walking along the top, we looked down on this mighty mass of fire. How changed the neighborhood in two days! Where I walked on Sunday night, was now a sea of fire. The side road by which I had come down into the main stream from Pollena and Massa di Somma was now full of blackened cinders. The houses on the borders of the village had fallen—in one 30 poor people lived; a small chapel was swallowed up, a gentleman's villa, and a sad extent of vineyard and garden ground. On the other side of the great lava bed, another stream was branching off to San Sebastiano. We had hoped to have crossed it, and ascended to the cascade again, but it was no longer possible; for, as one says speaking of a marshy country in the winter, the lava was out. The fire here had begun to enter the burial-ground of the little town, but was diverted from its course by a wall. On the opposite side of the stream was the King and all the royal family. The banks on either side were thronged with curious and anxious multitudes, whose faces were lighted up with the blaze of hundreds of torches, and with the more resplendent flame of the rapidly descending lava. Since the morning it had moved a mile. It was like a vast river of glowing cinders. As it moved on, the tens of thousands of lumps rolled and tumbled one over the other, cracking, and grinding, and grating; and when, from the very face of it, a large lump fell off, the appearance was that of an iron furnace when the iron is being drawn. To make the resemblance more complete, at such times men darted forwards with long poles, taken from the neighboring vineyards, and pulled out great masses of lava in which they embedded money for sale. What struck me at first, and still strikes me as the most majestic feature in the whole scene, is the slow, silent, irresistible motion of that fiery flood. Active almighty power without an effort! Sweeping everything before it, overcoming every obstacle, growing up against intervening walls or houses, and devouring them bodily, and then marching on in the same silent, unrelenting, irresistible manner as before. There was a spot beneath my feet, where a wall of masonry work had been built, to break the violence of the winter floods; to this spot all eyes were directed. The fiery river would fall over it in an hour; as yet it was distant from it seventy yards, perhaps. Gradually it rose in height, and swelled out its vast proportions, and then vast masses fell off and rolled forward; then it swelled again as fresh matter came pressing down behind, and so it broke, and on it rolled again and again, till it had arrived at the very edge. There was a general buzz and murmur of voices. The royal family stood opposite to me, intermingled with the crowd, looking on with intense anxiety. At last it broke, not hurriedly, still with a certain show of majesty. At first a few small lumps fell down; then poured over pure liquid stream of metal, like thick treacle, clinging sometimes mass to mass from its glutinous

character, and last of all tumbled over gigantic lumps of scoria. Then on it moved once more in its silent, regular course, swelling up and spreading over the vineyards on either side; and now there was a rush for the road which traverses this lava-bed. Houses and the bridge bordered the road, the carriages had all been ordered off, and the bridge was being broken down—we were cut off completely. The sentinels would not let us pass, and struck us and drove us back; but we forced our way, and then found too surely, that it was impossible to get on. The bridge was half demolished, and by the light of the torches we could see the soldiers above working away with the pick and axe. We had therefore to retrace our steps, and making a long circuit through the open country and over walls, came round to the top of the bridge—"run," said the sentinels, "or you will be too late." We crossed the narrow parapet which was still remaining, and soon afterwards down went the whole fabric. In this way, it is hoped, that the lava will be diverted from the townships of St. Sebastiano, Massa di Somma, and Pollena, which stand on either side, and have as yet only suffered partially. Cerculo, through which, however, the stream is rolling, will be sacrificed. The expectation is that the lava, should the eruption continue, will flow down to the Ponte Maddaloni, and into the sea. So grand and so destructive an eruption has not been known for many years, and even now we cannot tell how or when it will terminate. The mountain is literally seamed with lava, and many fear a violent explosion as a final scene of the tragedy.

SIR CHARLES NAPIER.

Sir C. Napier writes to the Times, defending himself. The main part of his letter consists of excuses for not attacking Sveaborg:—I send you a chart of Sveaborg and Helsingfors and a plan of their fortification, showing the adjacent islands and sunken rocks: Show them to any naval officer, young or old (and you must know many), and ask him if it is possible in winter to place buoys and beacons on those rocks: to conduct a fleet alongside the batteries of Sveaborg, having neither gunboats nor mortarboats to cover the approach of the vessels and boats to place the buoys on the sunken rocks, all of which are within range of the enemy's batteries. It will require several days for this operation, and they will be under fire night and day. The Russians themselves could not navigate those seas without beacons, and they are all removed. During the time the process of buoying is going on, the fleet must lie at anchor among the outer rocks. Imagine to yourself, Sir, a South-west gale coming on (and in the winter without warning), and judge what would become of your fleet and gun and mortar boats. A great number of the former would be driven on the rocks, and the latter would either be swamped or obliged to take refuge in the enemy's harbour. You must not compare such an operation to the prosecution of ordinary commercial enterprise. I served with Sir Sydney Smith in his attempt on Bologne in November 1805. He did not weigh difficulties and forestal contingencies, and he lost all his boats, and very nearly lost his ships. Nelson had not those difficulties to contend with, either at the Nile or Copenhagen. At the former, his enemy was at anchor in an open roadstead in August. At Copenhagen, in the month of April, he had a safe harbour to lie in to make his arrangements, no gales of winds could affect either his ships or boats; he could choose his day—as the wise men at the Admiralty told me to do in the month of October—but I will engage not one of them would have found the day, had they been in my place. Lord Exmouth attacked Algiers in the middle of summer; there were neither rocks nor shoals there. He did not capture it, and I doubt whether he would have tried it again. At Acre, the weather was fine, and no difficulties, and, had the Egyptians held out, notwithstanding the explosion, its capture was doubtful, and with a Russian Garrison, impossible. Sir James Saumarez, with a very superior force, was beat off at Algeiras, and lost a ship; and Admiral Dundas had no reason to be satisfied with his attack at Sebastopol. Will you tell me, why Lord Nelson and Lord Collingwood did not attack Toulon or Cadix; neither of them was so strong as Sveaborg or Cronstadt. Why did not Lord Howe, Lord Bridport, and Lord St. Vincent attack Brest, l'Orient, Rochefort, &c.? Because they knew they would have been defeated. Why did the French Admiral and myself refuse to attack Sveaborg? Because we had not means, and because the narrow entrance was blocked up. Had it been opened (even without gunboats), the allied flags would have been flying on the inner road of Sveaborg. You say, Sir, "Supposing the enterprise to be otherwise favorable, the mere lateness of the season does not appear a sufficient objection." A ship attack on a strong fortress is at all times difficult; add to that, the intricacy of the navigation and bad weather, and it becomes impossible.

The Russians had sunk 40 vessels last year, to block up the Straits of Kertch; these impediments were removed by the currents and ice of winter. The allies attacked before replacement was effected.

THE SEA OF AZORES, which the news by the Atlantic informs us, is now completely occupied by the Allied squadrons, communicates with the Black Sea by the narrow strait of Yenikale. It is not more than 200 miles long, and its greatest breadth is perhaps 100. It is shallow and encumbered with sandbanks, having in no place more than seven fathoms of water. Its shores are generally marshy, and its commerce, which is trifling, centres at Taganrog, which is at its N. E. extremity. Kertch, which is said to be in the hands of the allies, is a small town on the straits of Yenikale, of not more than 5,000 inhabitants, but with a good harbor. It has a small fort; but contained, as said, foundries for making shot and balls, and powder magazines, from which Sebastopol drew most of its supplies.

CHEERING NEWS.—Our readers will perceive with the liveliest gratification the subjoined extracts, which we have taken from New York and Boston papers, and which concur in representing the prospects of the grain crops, in all parts of the United States, as promising a most abundant yield. The present pressure of the times, and the exorbitant prices we have so long been compelled to pay for all the necessaries of life, render this intelligence doubly gratifying; and we may well lift up our hearts in devout gratitude to the Almighty Disposer of all good gifts, for the bounties which appear to be in store for us, and for the prospect of the poor being again enabled to obtain cheap bread. The flour market is already beginning to feel the effect of coming abundance, prices having begun to fall, even in this city:—

HARVEST PROSPECTS.—With a few limited exceptions, the same story substantially now comes from all quarters of our country—and we might almost say, all quarters of the globe too—the story of fruitful fields and promising crops.—The season, South and West, is now so far advanced, that the wheat promise is well nigh turned into fruition. Indeed, in some of the Southern States, the wheat is already being harvested, and new flour is finding its way into the market. This must bring down the famine price at which flour has so long been held; unless the demand from Europe should be much beyond what it has yet been since the war opened. But fortunately, the Transatlantic harvests promise almost equally well our own.

The drought of last season and the apprehensions entertained during a part of the present season, are adapted to remind men of their dependence on an Overruling Providence, and to impress them with the utter vanity of their own efforts, when it comes to make a blade of grass grow or a kernel of wheat swell. Gratitude should fill every heart in view of our present prospects. What would now be the fearful apprehensions of our people, if there was before the land such a drought as was experienced last summer? We have been wont to flatter ourselves that the wide stretching bounds of our country, rendered it all but impossible, that any thing like a scarcity of bread should be experienced among us. But last year, we were pretty thoroughly admonished of that vain confidence. Another such a season following that, would have hung the country in sackcloth, would have made it echo with mourning and lamentation, would have brought thousands to the very verge of starvation. And our escape from it should fill every heart with gratitude to God.—*Boston Traveller.*

A shocking whirlwind occurred lately in the vicinity of O-Plain Station, on the Illinois and Wisconsin Railroad. It was found to have been of the most terrible character, uprooting and destroying every thing in its path. The house of Mr. Page was totally demolished, and four of the inmates were killed. One of the children was found twenty rods from where the house stood, its body mutilated in a shocking manner, and stripped of every particle of clothing. The son and daughter-in-law of Mr. Page, and one of their children, were also seriously and dangerously injured. Farther west, a barn was destroyed, and a fine horse and a number of calves were killed—fences were levelled to the ground, trees uprooted and torn from their trunks, and hail of an enormous size fell—the clouds were dark and gloomy, and streams of lightning of the most awful and terrific description issued forth the majesty of the angry heavens.

A number of expensive buildings are in process of erection in New York. The Mechanics' Bank, built of Nova Scotia stone, will cost \$100,000, the new Tontine building, Caen stone, \$50,000, and the Bank of the State of New York, \$80,000. The authorities of United States have stopped another batch of Crimean recruits, who were about to sail in the brig Joseph Howe, for New Brunswick.

In anticipation of the Prohibitory Liquor Law being enforced in New York, soda water fountains are being rigged up at the corners of the streets of the city, and the demand is so great for eligible sites, that hundreds of dollars are often paid for a three months' lease of them.

It has been discovered by a gentleman in New York, that milk in a solidified form can be kept for any length of time. It is preserved in its pure state by evaporating the water and mixing with white sugar.—In his practice he has used this improved milk for the nourishment of infants with the most gratifying results. He has known it to be kept twelve months without any injury to its qualities.

The price of passage from California to the Eastern States, has been reduced, and many poor miners who had almost given up the hope of ever returning to their homes, have now an opportunity to do so, and are availing themselves of it.

The Newburyport Herald learns, that a schooner recently sailed from that port for the Labrador, to gather eggs and feathers. This is presumed to be a new branch of business for "down-easters."

Messrs. Cunningham, Brothers, of Boston, state that the story of landing 50,000 revolvers from their ship the *Samuel Appleton*, at Port Baltih, is a fabrication.

Captain Ericsson writes a long letter upon the calorific engine, declaring that he has not abandoned it, but is still engaged in the prosecution of experiments for its perfection.

George Law, the celebrated contractor and steam-boat proprietor, of New York, has been placed in nomination for the presidency of the United States, in 1856.

Bulwer, the novelist, in his speech on the stamp duty, remarked, "You have been led to infer that the American press is left in the hands of ignorant adventurers, whereas the remarkable peculiarity of the American press, is that it absorbs nearly all the intellect of that country. There is scarcely a statesman of eminence, an author of fame, who does not contribute to the American periodical press."

THE NEW YORK BABY SHOW.

Ten thousand people visited the show on the first day, yielding Barnum a profit of over \$3000, and on Wednesday, 6th inst., the place was more crowded than ever, especially by ladies. A "census taker" was on hand taking notes, as to the diet, &c., of the parents and treatment of the babies. The babies are reported to be very noisy. The chief prize baby was elevated on a raised platform surmounted by a crimson canopy. Young and old ladies insist on kissing him, and his superior claims over all other babies is universally admitted. Charles Orlando Scott born in New York, and now in the fourth year of his age, is the fortunate competitor for the prize. The mother, a lady of remarkably fine appearance, and much personal beauty, stands beside her child, and the group is regarded with interest and admiration by thousands of visitors. The *N. Y. Evening Post*, from which we glean these particulars, says that before noon on the second day, upwards of ten thousand persons visited the show.

GLEANINGS FROM LATE PAPERS.

NEWFOUNDLAND AND TRANS-ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.—We understand that Richard B. Kimball, who has just returned from Europe, is preparing a correct history of the Newfoundland and Trans-Atlantic Telegraph Companies, whose operations are now regarded with so much interest over the whole world, in which history proper credit will be given to the original proprietor, H. B. Tebbetts, Esq., of this city, who so long ago as March, 1852, through his agent, F. N. Gisborne, secured the charter, with important privileges, from the Newfoundland government.

MEXICAN REVOLUTION ON THE RIO GRANDE.—New Orleans, June 14.—We have advices from the Brazos to the 10th inst. that the revolutionists have been defeated.

On the 27th ult Monterey was attacked and taken by the revolutionists. General Cardena, with seven other officers, were taken prisoners. Twenty-six cannon, with other munitions of war, fell into the hands of the opponents of the government.

All business on the frontier is suspended. It is reported that Carvajal and Capistran had crossed the Rio Grande and encountered the government troops.

The snow on the "Great Ridge" of the White Mountains was said to have been, on the 1st inst., thirty feet deep in some places, and in Tuckerman's ravine fifty feet deep.

Accounts from Trinidad state, that the Sugar Cane were in a most prosperous state, promising more than an average crop of Sugar.

MENICIFERENCE.—We observe from the proceedings in the Free General Assembly of the Scottish Church, that Dr. William Clark, of Western Moffat, has placed at the disposal of the church the munificent sum of £20,000 for the erection and endowment of a free theological college in Glasgow, provided other parties in Glasgow should provide a similar sum, so that £40,000 should be immediately available for the purpose in view. The subscriptions in Glasgow towards this second sum already amount to £14,000, and the major sum of £40,000 may thus be considered as secured. But Dr. Clark's liberality does not stop here. He offers to pay down or secure an additional sum of £10,000 for the same object, provided a like sum of £10,000 additional should be guaranteed by responsible parties within the next twelve months.

EXTRAORDINARY SUICIDE.—English papers mention the death of a Mr. Roylestone, who ten years ago, was worth one hundred and fifty thousand pounds sterling, which he has since squandered in the gratification of his appetite. He had agents in China, Mexico, Canada, and other places, to supply him with the rarest delicacies—and a single dish, sometimes, cost him fifty pounds. At length on the 15th of last April, nothing was left him but a solitary guinea, a shirt and a battered hat. He bought a woodcock with a guinea, which he had served up in the highest style of the culinary art. He gave himself two hours for an easy digestion, and then jumped into the Thames from Westminster Bridge.

TOM THUMB.—The *N. Y. Post* contradicts "by authority" the story that the distinguished Mr. Tom Thumb is married, and says that the Miss Vinture, to whom rumor had assigned the unpeppable felicity of a union with the little man, has merely been engaged to take charge of him, and attend to his wardrobe.

(From the Journal of the Am. Temperance Union.)

KNOW-NOTHINGISM.

We have not given ourselves much concern in this organization which has of late much attracted the public mind, because, in the first place, there is no reward in searching for that which works in the dark, and second, it is engaged in a matter in which, as Temperance men we have no particular sympathy; nativism in opposition to our foreign population, to whom we would certainly do all the good in our power. Alienations of one portion of our Republic from another, are of no benefit to any. Assuming, as they do, a character for patriotism, we did suppose that the Know-Nothing, as a matter of course, would throw their almost entire vote for temperance and a prohibitory law. In some cases, they seem to have done it, especially in Pennsylvania, and we rejoice in it. But in this city, a branch, said to be a division, have met in council, and instead of nominating Mr. Clark, or any prohibitory candidate for Governor, have nominated as the man of their choice, Daniel H. Mann, Esq., said to be as far from temperance as would be most desirable to any liquor dealer in the State.—Now if these gentlemen, for any portion of them, choose to do this, they have a perfect right to do so; all we have to say is, that neither they nor any other men can establish a party for any purpose which can stand and be prosperous in a rejection of the temperance principle. We have nothing to fear from the Know-Nothing. Not a man will vote against us who would vote with us, if the Know-Nothing were not in existence. We have staunch prohibitory law, men enough to carry the State, without any who are not ready at all sacrifices of club or party to give us their votes. If any obsequiously warring against foreigners are disposed to make a league with foreign consumers of rum and lager-beer, let them so do. They will have their reward.

THE BANK OF WESTMORELAND.

The annual general meeting of the Stockholders for the choice of Directors, &c., took place at the Banking House, on Monday last, when the following gentlemen were unanimously elected, viz:—

- OLIVER JONES,
- JOHN HUMFREY,
- MICHAEL S. HARRIS, Esquire,
- JOSEPH F. ALLISON,
- Wm. STEADMAN,

At a subsequent meeting of the Directors, Oliver Jones, Esquire, was chosen President for the ensuing year.

A statement of the affairs of the institution was laid before the meeting, which was highly satisfactory to all present.

A Dividend of 4 per cent. for the last half year has been declared, leaving about £330 as a reserve fund, this makes the dividend for the year 8 per cent., and the reserve fund about \$650 in all.

The following Resolutions were passed at the meeting, viz:—

"That the Stockholders record with pleasure, their entire confidence in the Officers of the Institution, and their full approval of the management under their respected President in conducting the business of the Bank during a period of unusual commercial depression; and they continue to rely with equal confidence on the same untiring energy, and laborious application, in the discharge of his duties for the future, as he has exhibited during the year now past." And further

Resolved, that the Stockholders, as a mark of approval contained in the foregoing resolution, recommend that the sum of One Hundred Dollars be voted to Oliver Jones, Esquire, as a testimony of their approbation of his services, in addition to any amount that may be allowed him by the Board of Directors, as President of the Westmoreland Bank."

The Hon. E. B. Chandler was then appointed Solicitor and Standing Counsel.

It must be gratifying to the Stockholders to find the affairs of the Bank in such a satisfactory condition, and we only hope it may now be in the power of the Directors to afford the public such accommodation as we are satisfied they have the disposition to do, if business matters would warrant an extension of the discount sheet, although in this particular they are in precisely the same position as older and more extensive Institutions of the same description.—*Westmoreland Times.*

HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

Saturday, June 30, 1855.

Passing by Mr. W. B. Dean's Store the other day, we observed a carriage of rather singular construction, carefully mounted on steel springs, and furnished with a novel kind of dray; on enquiring its use, we were informed that it was employed in journeying through the country, for the purpose of collecting eggs, to be shipped to the United States. This may appear to some a small matter, and in truth so it is, but the consequences may be much greater than many imagine. The true source of wealth, and riches which are the exuberance of wealth, is an attention to small things. Gold and diamonds are found in detached and small even minute portions, and must be separated from the dross and extraneous matter with which they are surrounded at a great expense of labour and skill, nuggets and koh-noors are merely exceptions and only more clearly prove the rule. A dozen of eggs or even a gross we pass over as matters of every-day occurrence, but when the aggregation of thousands of dozens with the corresponding values are presented to our consideration, we become astonished at an article so trifling in value as a single egg, becoming valuable from the mere fact of accumulation. But this is not all; the daily expense attendant on such a man and pair of horses, serve to shew that the article is becoming sufficiently abundant, and will not only reimburse the collection, but enable him to reap a profit by the transaction. It is opening a new branch of trade, it is giving to housewives and their daughters in the country, a source of emolument which has hitherto been a very precarious one. The very incentive to domestic industry and the prospect it holds out to the younger branches of a family, of realizing by a little care and pains, a means of adding to the general happiness and comfort of the family. The rearing of poultry may, with care, be made of great advantage to the farmer. There is no one species of manure that contains so much of the nutrition of plants in so small a compass as the ordure of fowls. The beds of guano in the Islands off the coast of Peru, are composed of the droppings of flocks of marine birds, their virtues concentrated by the lapse of ages. The poultry house, if properly constructed, and the floors strewn with saw dust, wood ashes or mould, would yield a large quantity of manure, little inferior to guano. As one of the compounds of liquid manure, it is invaluable.

VIEW OF THE PORT.

The letter of the Portland City Council, which it appears, that result of an extensive of the liquor interest—by the city authorities when it was found the means to ally the excise—that the enemies of a tuted authority, are a painful consequences, victims are but so in long train which the perpetually swelling, in our next.

There occurred a severe night of Thursday 1st and 2nd. The Street occupied by Mr. Street house, was struck by electric fluid entered by the window and shattering by the cellar. A jar immediately beneath to it that the plaster and the glass of the window were shattered into splinters at its entered.

MISSIONARY CONTRIBUTION.

- BYTERIAN CHURCH
- On Thursday the meeting was held at Peter's, when the within the congregation it appeared that du gregation of St. P contributed to the Presbyterian Church ing sums:
- To the Domestic M
- Foreign M
- Theological
- Tract Societ
- Synod Fund
- Home Miss
- within the bounds

On Monday the meeting was held at Church at Covehe congregation duributed the following Church at Nova S For the Domestic " Foreign M " Missionar For St. Peter's labor performed Allan,

The Rev. tar, who formerl in Prince Edwa chaplain to the

- The North Br tains the follow
- 1 Sir Walter
- 2 Scottish Un
- 3 Works of J
- 4 Reform of
- 5 Muirhead's
- Watt,
- 6 Literary C
- 7 Our Milita
- Agents for the

His Excellenc pleased to appoi to be a Justice of His Excellenc pleased to acc Mangowan, Esq King's county. His Excellenc pleased to acc Esquire, as a Ju ty.

There gland by the

- Charlotte
- Beef, (small) lb
- Do. by quarter
- Pork,
- Do. (small),
- Hams,
- Mutton,
- Lamb, by gr.
- Vest,
- Butter (fresh)
- Lard,
- Tallow,
- Wool,
- Flour,

THE PORTLAND RIOT.

The letter of the Hon. Neil Dow to the Portland City Council, has come to hand, from which it appears, that the recent riot was the result of an extensive combination on the part of the liquor interest—that extreme measures by the city authorities were only resorted to, when it was found that all attempts by mild means to allay the excitement were unavailing—that the enemies of good order, and of constituted authority, are alone responsible for the painful consequences, and that the unhappy victims are but so many more added to the long train which the service of strong drink is perpetually swelling. We will give the letter in our next.

There occurred a severe thunder storm on the night of Thursday last between the hours of ten and twelve. The house in Dorchester Street occupied by Mr. J. Holman, as a lodging house, was struck by lightning. The electric fluid entered by the chimney, ran along one of the rafters of the roof and passing by the window and shattering the glass, made its exit by the cellar. A young man who was in bed immediately beneath the window, and so close to it that the plaster dislodged from the wall and the glass of the window fell upon the bed, was nevertheless providentially uninjured. The rafter about six inches square was separated into splinters at the place where the fluid entered.

MISSIONARY CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF NOVA SCOTIA.

On Thursday the 21st June, a missionary meeting was held at the East Church of St. Peter's, when the report of Collections taken within the congregation was read, from which it appeared that during the past year the congregation of St. Peter's and Bay Fortune had contributed to the different schemes of the Presbyterian Church of Nova Scotia the following sums:

To the Domestic Missions,	£25 6 10
Foreign Mission,	16 15 4
Theological Seminary,	7 9 5
Tract Society,	4 11 6
Synod Fund,	3 1 6
Home Missionaries who labored within the bounds of the congregation,	11 8 0
Total	68 12 7

THE GREAT AMERICAN HAIR TONIC.

The Rev. R. McNair, Presbyterian minister, who formerly labored in this Province and in Prince Edward Island, has gone out as a chaplain to the hospital at Soutari.

The North British Review for May 1855, contains the following articles:
 1 Sir Walter Raleigh and his times.
 2 Scottish University Reform.
 3 Works of John Scotus Erigena.
 4 Reform of the Civil Service.
 5 Mairhead's Life and inventions of James Watt.
 6 Literary Coterie.
 7 Our Military disasters and their causes.
 Agents for the above, Messrs. Hazzard & Owen.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to appoint Mr. Angus McArthur, of Tracadie, to be a Justice of the Peace for Queen's County.
 His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to accept the resignation of William S. Macgown, Esquire, as a Justice of the Peace for King's County.
 His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to accept the resignation of William Welsh, Esquire, as a Justice of the Peace for Queen's County.

There has been no later news from England by the last Steamer.

Charlottetown Markets, June 29.

Beef, (small) lb.	8d a 9d	Pearl Barley,	2d
Do. by quarter,	6d a 6d	Clover Seed,	1s 4d a 1s 6d
Pork,	none.	Oatmeal,	2 3/4 a 3
Do. (small),	6 1/2 a 6d	Turkeys each,	5s a 7s
Ham,	8d a 10d	Fowls,	1s a 1s 6d
Mutton,	7d a 9d	Eggs dozen,	7d a 8d
Lamb, by qr.,	3s a 4s 6d	Barley bush,	6s a 7s
Veal,	3d a 6d	Oats,	2s 6d a 4s
Butter (fresh),	10d a 1s 1d	Potatoes,	2s 6d a 2s 6d
Lard,	11d a 1s	Turnips,	1s a 1s 2d
Tallow,	1s a 1s 3d	Timothy Seed,	18s a 24s
Wool,	4d a 4d	Home-span yd.,	3s 6d a 5s
Flour,	4d a 4d	Hay, ton,	70s a 80s

GILMAN'S HAIR DYE.

The best article ever used, in fact, it can testify in this city and surrounding country. Read! GILMAN'S LIQUID HAIR DYE instantly changes the hair to a brilliant jet Black or glossy Brown, which is permanent—does not stain or in any way injure the skin. No article ever invented which can compare with it. We would advise all who have grey hairs to buy it, for it never fails—Boston Post.
 Z. D. GILMAN, Chemist, Washington City, Inventor and sole Proprietor.
 For sale by Druggists. Hair-dressers, and Dealers in Fancy Articles, throughout the United States.
 W. R. WATSON, General Agent for P. E. Island, June 6, 6mo.

WE THINK WE ARE JUSTIFIED IN SAYING That no other Pill, or remedy for Liver Complaint, has gained, as deservedly, the reputation now enjoyed by Dr. McLane's Celebrated Liver Pills. As an evidence that they cure, read the following certificate from a lady residing in our own city.
 New York, January 21, 1852.
 This is to certify that I have had the liver complaint for six years, and never could get any medicine to help me until I commenced using Dr. McLane's Celebrated Liver Pills. I can now say to the public, that they have completely cured me; and I do hereby recommend them to all persons afflicted with a diseased liver. They will cure. Try them.
 MARIA EVANS, No. 63 Lewis street.

P. S. The above valuable remedy, also Dr. McLane's Celebrated Vermifuge, can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores in this city.
 Purchases will please be careful to ask for, and take note but Dr. McLane's Liver Pills, there are other Pills, purporting to be Liver Pills, now before the public.

THE CIRCULATION OF THE BLOOD is justly esteemed the greatest indication of Divine Providence; by that beating engine, the heart, it is driven to all parts of the system, giving vigor and strength to the complicated machinery of man. This living fluid, whether we sleep or awake, ceases briefly through the arteries and returns softly through the veins. How necessary that it should be kept free from all impurity, and yet how negligent many are respecting this great essential to the enjoyment of perfect health! Derangement in the Liver and Nerves is generally the primary cause; and Jaundice, Indigestion, and all the harassing feelings attending Dyspepsia, which makes life a burden, result from it. Scurvy would rapidly follow, if there was no cure. No one would suffer long, if he is able to obtain a bottle of Hooper's celebrated German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, Philadelphia; the surely fail in effecting a permanent cure. See advertisement.

FOUND.

In the Streets of Charlottetown, on Wednesday last, a small Leather Bag, containing Twelve Shillings and 6d, in money, and other articles. The owner can have it by applying at Hazzard & Owen's Book Store.
 June 27, 1855.

PICTOU FREE STONE, Acadia Quarry.

The Subscriber has been appointed Agent for the sale of Pictou Free Stone from the above Quarry, and is prepared to receive orders for all sizes of block, building, and flag stone. Orders will be promptly executed and loaded on board vessels with a suitable crane at the end of the Quarry Rail Road.
 JAMES N. HARRIS.
 Charlottetown, June 30, 1855. Id. 4w

WANTED TO LEASE.

with the option of purchase at a sum to be specified in the lease, a moderate sized FARM, with HOUSE and OUT-BUILDINGS, and 20 to 30 acres cleared, not more than about 12 miles from Charlottetown, by road, or otherwise, near some Town or Market. Terms must be reasonable. Address postpaid, stating particulars, R. P. Hazzard's Gazette.
 June 30. 2in

LOST.

On the West River Road between M'Phee's Corner and the North River Bridge, a Band Box, containing a White Satin Bonnet, &c. If the finder leaves those things at the Book Store of Hazzard & Owen, he will be rewarded for his trouble.

NEW GOODS.

JAMES ANDERSON begs to intimate that he has recently landed an extensive assortment of British, American and West India Goods, of the best quality, and newest styles, and he is prepared to dispose of them at the lowest possible rates; for Cash payments.
 No 1, Queen Street, June 22, 1855.

FASHIONS for 1855.

SILK, SHAWLS, and MANTLES,
 AT GAHAN & CO'S New Dry Goods Establishment, Corner of GREAT GEORGE & KENT STREETS.
 (Id. Ex. Adv.)

Holloway's Ointment and Pills, wonderfully efficacious in curing disease of the skin—Thomas Mungrove, of Yarmouth, N. S. was for eighteen months a severe sufferer with sores on his face, hands and various parts of his body, of a scorbatic nature, there were many things recommended and tried, but to no purpose. As the malignity of the disease did not in any way abate, he then commenced using Holloway's Ointment and Pills, and by persevering with them for several weeks, the eruptions have all completely healed, and he now enjoys the best of health.

Passengers,

In the Rosebud, from Pictou, on Wednesday—Revs. Allan, Follock, Alex. Mackay, Hall; Messrs. Albert Hensley, Simon Mackay; Mrs. Taylor and child, Mrs. Barrett, Miss Arnott; D. D. O'Meara, John Kennedy—4 in the steerage.
 In do. from do. June 29.—James Anderson, Esq. and Lady, Mrs. Holden, Miss McKenzie, Miss Ried, James Walkinshaw, Esq., J. Sutherland, J. W. Morrison and Alex. Scott, Esquires.—2 steerage
 In the Lady Le Marchant, from Shediac to Charlottetown, June 25.—Messrs Hodgson, W. H. Pope, Compton, Coy, Miss Weldon, Miss Rowe—3 in the steerage.
 In do., from Charlottetown to Pictou, June 26.—Mr. Donahoe, Miss Connors, Ann Connors, Mr. P. Gault, S. Saenger, Rev. A. Fraser.
 In do., to Pictou, 28th—Mr. Sherwood—2 steerage
 In do., from Pictou, 29th—Hon. E. Kenny, Jas. Tabin, A. Mesler.

Port of Charlottetown.

ARRIVED.
 June 27th, Lady Jane Gray, M'Intyre, Bay Verte; deal. Vine, Campbell, do. do. Unicorn, Gallant, do. do. Lady LeMarchant, Pictou; mails. Rosebud, do. passengers, &c.
 29th, Sophie, Buctouche; shingles. Mayflower, Purdie, Wallace.
 29th, Lady Le Marchant, Pictou; mails. Rosebud, passengers. Jason, Cape Torment.
 SAILED.
 27th, Margaret Ann, Thomas, Arichat, bal. Mary Jane, Terrio, Sidney; bal.
 28th, Lady LeMarchant, Pictou; mails. Rosebud do. passengers. St. Croix, Webster, Pictou; bal. 29th Lady Jane Gray, Bay Verte; bal. Orwell, Shediac; do. Isabella, Turabull, Sidney; bal. Bark Ann, Reddin. English, Buctouche; to load. Lady Le Marchant, Shediac; mails.

Ship News.

The schr. Enterprise, Compton, master, hence for the Labrador, was totally lost at the Magdalen Islands, on Monday 11th inst, during a thick fog and cargo saved. Mr. Day, the mate, arrived here on Thursday. Enterprise was owned by T. Laidlaw, Esq. of this city, and with her cargo, partially insured.

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 AT GAHAN & CO'S New Dry Goods Establishment, Corner of GREAT GEORGE & KENT STREETS.
 (Id. Ex. Adv.)

REMOVAL.

D. R. POTTS has removed to the House next door to Henry Palmer, Esq.
 June 28th, 1855. 4s.

\$10 REWARD.

WHEREAS some evil-disposed person did on Sunday night last, the 10th inst., break into the Granary of Falconwood Farm, and steal therefrom six bushels of Wheat. I do hereby offer the above reward to any one who will give such information as will bring the thief to justice.
 JOHN THORNE.
 Falconwood, June 11, 1855.

C. & J. BELL,

MERCHANT TAILORS, and Manufacturers of Ready Made Clothing, Queen Square, opposite the Market, Charlottetown.
 IMPORTERS OF Cloths, Whitneys, Doestons, Tweeds, Vestings and Tailors' Trimmings, and keep in their employment the largest number of the best Journey-men Tailors on the Island.
 All Orders attended to with punctuality and despatch.
 Jan. 11.

Valuable Farm for Sale.

An excellent Farm, consisting of 75 acres of Freehold Land on the Emy Vale Road, Lot 65, 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. Id. Ex.

FREE TRADE! FREE TRADE!

King's Square House.
BEER & SON

DEG to announce the arrival of Schooner Friends, from Boston, with a large assortment of AMERICAN GOODS suitable to the Season. Among which will be found a choice lot of Summer Hats, in great variety. Ladies' Gentlemen's and Youth's Summer Boots, Shoes Downings and Brogans, Boxes Oranges, Barrels Apples, Barrels Flour, Bags Indian Corn, Smoked Herrings, Cheese, 40 doz Chairs assorted, Chocolates, Snuff, Pepper, Potash, Cocoa Nuts, Drum Figs, Pilot Bread, Crackers, Lozenges, Burning Fluid, Ground Coffee, Honeydew Tobacco, Fluid Wicking, Bags Table Salt, Preserve Ginger, Carbonate Soda, Sole Leather, Rice, small Boxes Tea, Washing Powder, Dye Woods, Ground Ginger, Corn Starch, Hay Rakes, Scythes Snaiths, Hay Forks, Spades and Shovels, Manure Forks, Hoes, Shingling Hatchets, Scythe Stones, Axes, Churns, Corn Brooms, Clothes pins, Nests Tubs, Pails, Cloths, Mortice Locks and Latches, Philadelphia Mill Saws, Glass Ware, Room Paper, Olive Oil, Half Bushel Measures, Wood Saws, Wash Boards, Looking Glasses, Bedsteads, Confectionary, Suetinets, Ticking, Cotton, Flannel, Carpet Bags, Door Mats, Rubber Coats, &c. &c. &c. all in excellent condition, and will be sold at a small advance from cost. Charlottetown, June 1st, 1855. I A E 1m

SPRING 1855,

Queen Street Clothing House,

(In McDonald's Brick Building.)
 Ex Barque "Isabel," from England.

THE Subscribers beg to call the attention of their friends and the public generally, to their SPRING IMPORTATIONS, comprising a beautiful Assortment of the Newest Goods, (which have been carefully selected by one of the Firm, in the various markets in Britain, and respectfully solicit an early inspection, as they will dispose of them at the lowest possible prices for cash.
 Dress Stuffs in Alpaca, Lustre, Orleans, Cambour, Cashmere, Circassian Cloth, Crimean Lustre, Silk Checks and Stripes, Plain and coloured Balzaine, Plain and Chevre Barage, Barathen and fancy Muslins; Vandyke, Check, Brocaded and fancy Poplin Robes; Plain, Broche and Chintz Barage, Do. Alpaca, Delaine, Circassian, Muslin and Poplin Bayaderes and Derry Robes.
 Rich fancy long Shawls, quite new patterns, in Barage, Tissue, Cashmere and Damask Silk, Paisley filled do., Mourning and Delaine Shawls and Printed Squares, Newest designs in Mantles, Sydenham and other fancy Trimmings; Military, Britannia, and other Drapés and Bindings, a splendid variety of French and Coventry Ribbons, Waist do., Straw and Tuscan Trimming, Persians, Plain and fancy Gros-de-Naples, Satins; Silk and Satin Vestings; Fancy Brocades, Neckties, Collars, Habit Shirts, Blouses, Fronts, Caps, Dress Caps; Flowers, Feathers, Lace and Gosamer Veils, Silk and Cotton Laces, Edgings, Insertions and Muslins, Lace and Muslin Curtains and Blinds; Gents' Cravats, Neckties, Silk Handkerchiefs, and Neckkerchiefs, Shirts and Collars.
 A choice assortment of Gloves and Parasols, Hoses & Umbrellas; Plain and fancy Tuscan; Coloured Straw, Black fancy, and Glace Silk Bonnets; Gipsy Hats, Gents' and Youth's Hats and Caps; Broad Cloths, Fancy Cassimeres, Doestons and Elastic Twists; Fancy Vestings and Summer Costings of all kinds; Linings of different materials, Victoria Skirting and Quillings, Printed, White, Grey and Furniture Cottons; White and Coloured Cotton Warps; Hollands, Linens, Lawns, Shootings, Shirtings and Tickings; Carpings and Heath Rags, Counterpanes, Carpet Bags, Leather Belts, Table Covers and Oil Cloths.
 Reversible Waterproof Coats, and every description of Ready-made Clothing; a large quantity of Room Papering, very cheap; Ladies' Boots and Shoes, and a great variety of Fancy and other Goods. Also,—Soap, Tea, Moist and Crushed Sugar and Tobacco.
 M'NUTT & BROWN.
 Charlottetown, May 11, 1855.

THE ROSEBUD. Captain Matheson. WILL SAIL twice a week between CHARLOTTETOWN and PICTOU during the present season, leaving Charlottetown on TUESDAY and THURSDAY, and Pictou on WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 9 o'clock, a. m.

NEW ARRANGEMENT. THE STEAMER Lady Le Marchant, Phillips F. Irving, Commander, under Contract with the Provincial Government, carrying Her Majesty's Mails, will for the remainder of the season, or until further notice, unless prevented by unforeseen circumstances, run as follows:—

Leaving Shediac every Tuesday morning, at six o'clock, for Charlottetown, and proceeding on to Pictou one hour after her arrival; returning, leaving Pictou at eight a. m., on Wednesday.

MAIL ARRANGEMENT By Steamer Lady Le Marchant.

CIVIC ELECTIONS. SHERIFF'S NOTICE. IN pursuance of an Act of the General Assembly of this Island, made and passed in the Eighteenth year of the reign of Her present Majesty, intitled "An Act to incorporate the Town of Charlottetown," I do hereby give public notice, that the first Elections of Mayor and Councilors for the City of Charlottetown will be held on the FIRST TUESDAY in AUGUST next at the several places following, that is to say:

Benevolent Irish Society. PIONIC. THE members of the Benevolent Irish Society will hold a PIONIC on MONDAY, the 2d JULY NEXT—the party leaving Charlottetown at half-past 7 o'clock, in the Steamer Rosebud, and will proceed either to the Head of the Hillsborough River or to Orwell Bay, as the weather may suit; and will return at six o'clock in the evening.

Pure Corn Starch. PALATABLE, Nourishing and Healthy, unequalled for rich Puddings, nice Blanc Mange Pies, Custards, Cakes, Griddle Cakes, Porridges, Ice Creams, &c. A great Delicacy for all, and a choice Diet for Invalids and Children. For sale by W. R. WATSON.

Equitable Fire Insurance Company of London. BOARD OF DIRECTORS for F. E. Island.—Hon. T. H. Haviland, Hon. Charles Hensley, Francis Longworth, Esq., Robert Hutchinson, Esq., Thomas Dawson, Esq.

Silent Sorrow. CERTAIN HELP. Numerous Extraordinary, Anatomical, Exploratory Coloured Engravings. In Six Languages. Fifty-third Edition. Price 2s. 6d. in a sealed envelope through all Booksellers, or sent post free from the Author, for 42 Postage Stamps.

PERSONS IN ANY PART OF THE WORLD, may be successfully treated by forwarding a correct detail of their case, with a remittance for Medicines, &c. which will be returned with the utmost despatch, and secure from observation.

THE CONCENTRATED GUTTE VIVE, or Vegetable Life Drops, are recommended to all those who have injured themselves by early excesses, and brought on Spasmodic, Nervousness, Weakness, Languor, Low Spirits, Aversion to Society, Study or Business, Timidity, Trembling and shaking of the Hands and Limbs, Indigestion, Flatulency, Shortness of Breath, Cough, Asthma, Consumptive Habits, Dimness of Sight, Dizziness, Pains in the Head, &c.

Chambers's Publications. HASZARD & OWEN are Agents for Prince Edward Island for the sale of Messrs. Chambers's Publications. A catalogue of the Books of this eminent firm can be had on application; among the Books published, will be found such as are sought for Schools, public and private, Libraries, &c., and embracing in a cheap and popular form, the literature of the day.

Just Try WEE JAMIE DUNOAN'S New Establishment of Tin, Copper, Iron, and Plumber Work.

To Daguerreian Artists. RARE CHANCE. Two first-rate CAMERAS for sale, with instruction in the art. One of Harrison's best quality Bellows Camera, new.

LIVER COMPLAINT. JAUNDICE, DYSPEPSIA, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and all diseases arising from a disordered liver or stomach, such as Constipation, inward Piles, fullness, or blood to the head, acidity of the stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, disgust for food, fullness or weight in the stomach, sour eructations, sinking, or fluttering at the pit of the stomach, swimming of the head, hurried and difficult breathing, fluttering at the heart, choking or suffocating sensations when in a lying posture, dimness of vision, dots or webs before the sight, fever and dull pain in the head, deficiency of perspiration, yellowness of the skin and eyes, pain in the side, back, chest, Limbs, &c., sudden flushes of heat, burning in the flesh, constant imaginings of evil, and great depression of spirits, can be effectually cured by

DOCTOR HOOFLAND'S CELEBRATED GERMAN BITTERS, prepared by Dr. C. M. JACKSON, German Medicine Store, No. 120 Arch St., one door below Sixth Philada.

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

TESTIMONY FROM NEW YORK. Mr. LEMUEL OWEN, Georgetown, "EDWARD GOFF, Grand River, "EDWARD NEEDHAM, St. Peter's Bay, "J. J. FRASER, St. Eleanor's, "GEORGE WIGGINGTON, Crapaud, "JAS. L. HOLMAN, do, "WM. DODD, Bedeque, "JAMES FIDGOREN, New London.

REMOVAL. Auction and Commission Mart. THE Subscriber begs to return his sincere thanks to his friends and the Public for the liberal patronage he has received since his commencement in business. He now begs to inform them that he has REMOVED to the premises lately occupied by Mrs FORSYTHE, next door to Hon P WALKER's, where he has ample Storage and Cellarage, and trusts by continued assiduity and attention still to receive further favors.

PASTURAGE. ONE hundred and fifty acres of excellent PASTURE, well shaded and watered, at Winsloe Barton, Winsloe Road. Apply to JOHN T. RODD, on the premises, or to THOMAS RODD, Brackley Point Road, June, 4th 1855.

JAMES R. WATT Has Received, per Sir Alexander, and has now on sale at his Store, Great-George Street, A Choice Assortment of LONDON, MANCHESTER, AND WOLVERHAMPTON GOODS.

NOTICE. THE Subscriber hereby notifies all persons indebted to him, either by Note or Book Account, that unless they make immediate payment, their Accounts will be placed in the hands of an Attorney for collection.

Friend of the Prince Edward Islander. HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT. EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF ASTHMA!! OF AN OLD LADY SEVENTY FIVE YEARS OF AGE.

TESTIMONY FROM NEW YORK. 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.

ASTONISHING CURE OF GENERAL DEBILITY AND LIVER COMPLAINT!! Copy of a Letter from William Reeves, of Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, dated 17th Nov. 1854.

AGUE, ASTHMA, BILIOUS COMPLAINTS, BLOTCHES ON THE SKIN, BOWEL COMPLAINTS, CHOLERA, CONSTIPATION OF THE BOWELS, CONSUMPTION, DEBILITY, SORE THROATS, SECONDARY SYMPTOMS, ULCERS, DROPSY, DYSENTERY, ERYSIPELAS, FEVERS OF ALL KINDS, GOUT, HEAD-ACHE, INDIGESTION, STONE AND GRAVEL, TIC DOLoureux, VENEREAL AFFECTIONS, WEAKNESS, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE, &c.

TESTIMONY FROM NEW YORK. Dr. Halsey—Dear Sir, Wine and Pills to remove which I have suffered years; and having adhered to my health, notwithstanding thought my case incurable. Wine and Pills, I had recourse to, but continued in degree. Some of my use of any advertised remedy there are hundreds who your excellent medicine conception and inefficiency put forth by unprincipled imitations. But what a pleasure by others should I many labouring under disease cured by your excellent speaking, they have succeeded making use of in less than three days time I purchased the dose of all my friends, I was cured in fifteen pounds in box of the Pills, and to God that every poor of the same remedies,

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Great English Forest. The most valuable Spring in the World. Dr. Halsey's Forest Wine.

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Great English Remedy! The most valuable Spring and Summer Medicine in the World. Dr. Halsey's FOREST WINE!

Medicine containing molasses or liquorice, like the best of Sarsaparilla, requires many large bottles to produce the slightest change in health. The Forest Wine is altogether a different article. It contains no syrup to give it consistency, but acquires its excellent flavor and powerful medicinal properties from the vegetable plants of which it is composed.

With other valuable plants whose properties are all most effective. Its high concentration renders it one of the most efficient medicines now in use. Sometimes less than a single bottle restores the lingering patient from weakness, debility, and sickness, to strong and vigorous health.

Testimony of Mr. Nathan Mathews, a highly respectable and wealthy citizen of Newark, N. J. Dr. G. W. Halsey—I believe your Forest Wine and Pills have been the means of saving my life. When I commenced taking them I laid at the point of death with dropsy, piles and asthma.

Newark, N. J., Dec. 10, 1847.

Dr. Halsey—Dear Sir,—Having taken your Forest Wine and Pills to remove a disease of the Liver from which I have suffered severely for upwards of ten years; and having adhered closely to the directions which accompany the medicines, I have recovered my health, notwithstanding all who knew me thought my case incurable.

NERVOUS DISORDERS. Are diseases of the mind as well as of the body, usually brought on by troubles and affliction, and are most common to persons of delicate constitutions and sensitive minds.

Dr. David Maroin, a celebrated practitioner of New York, declared publicly that one bottle of Halsey's Forest Wine contained more virtue than fifty of the large bottles of Sarsaparilla.

It is an excellent and good medicine, and will undoubtedly become the leading medicine of the day. The Forest Wine is put up in large square bottles with Dr. Halsey's name blown in the glass, \$1 per bottle, or six bottles for \$5.



NATURE OUTWITTED!! Dr. Antrobus's Persian Hair Restorative, AND HAIR DYE.

Under the immediate Patronage of the Princes of Persia and India. These articles are without doubt the most extraordinary in their powers ever submitted to the Public, and require but to be tried, to be appreciated, admired, and continued.

The RESTORATIVE strengthens the hair and prevents it falling off after every other means have been resorted to unsuccessfully; it cures baldness and creates a natural curl, and by its use, myriads of persons of both sexes are indebted to having a good head of hair at the present moment.

Certificate from one of the greatest Medical Men of the day.—Read it!!! Copy of a Letter from Dr. Magrath, M. R. C. S., dated Duke Street, Adelphi, London, the 17th January, 1854.

To Dr. ANTROBUS, Sir,—I feel great pleasure in attesting the virtues of your Persian Hair Restorative. Several parties who have been patients of mine having derived the most inconceivable benefit from using it; and in fact it is owing to this article alone, that many of them are not at the present moment completely bald; and one party I may mention in particular, who had been laid up with typhus fever (a most beautiful young lady), the attack however left her although as beautiful as ever in the face, still with scarcely any hair on her head.

Your Hair Dye is the best I have ever seen or heard of, and has been used among my private acquaintances, with the most unbounded satisfaction. I am, Sir, yours most truly, (Signed) DENNIS MAGRATH.

Letter from Henry Vinson, Court Hair Dresser and Wig Maker, of 124, Leadenhall Street, London.

To Dr. ANTROBUS, Sir,—Your Hair Restorative is one of the greatest blessings ever invented. Several of my customers are quite enraptured with it, and consider it beyond all praise. I cannot deny, but that it has appeared to me quite wonderful, the alteration it causes after using it for a few weeks, it excels any thing of the kind I ever used, causing a complete metamorphosis; giving the hair a natural curl, and even entirely hiding grey locks, setting nature at defiance.

You may depend upon it, that it surpasses any thing of the kind ever brought before the public, and as to your Hair Dye, I can sell all you can send me, it is so unquestionably good. I am, Sir, yours faithfully, (Signed) HENRY VINSON.

The Restorative is sold at 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., and 4s. per Bottle, Sterling. The Hair Dye 3s. 6d. and 7s. per case. The larger sizes are a great saving. Directions for use accompany each Bottle and Case.

Sold by all respectable Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world, and at Dr. Antrobus's Establishment, 2, Brydges Street, Strand. If any difficulty arise in obtaining it, send postage stamps to Dr. Antrobus's address, and it will be forwarded by return of post.

Stallion Horse "Prince Edward," WILL stand for the season at Cymbrin Lodge, Rustico. Attendance at the Stables from 6 to 8 in the morning; from 12 to 2 at noon; and from 6 to 8 in the evening.

Prince Edward took the First Prize for Stallions at the last Easter Show, competing with all ages and all grades, as the handsomest and most useful horse. Terms.—Twenty Shillings for the season, payable on the 1st January next. WM. HODGES, owner.

Prize Horse "VULCAN," The Property of J. W. Cairns.

THE celebrated half-bred Five year old STALLION, bred by the imported through bred Blood SALADIN, from a Columbus dam, grand dam by Roncevalles—has taken two prizes from the Royal Agricultural Society recently—

On Monday, April 30th, will leave Thomas Cairns's, Summerdale, for St. Eleanor's, and pass through Miscoche to Lyall's, Lot 16.

Tuesday, the 1st May, will leave for Mr. H. N. Hope's, on his way back to St. Eleanor's; from thence to Townsend's Corner and Thomas Cairns's.

On Thursday, the 3d, will leave for Breen's Forge, at Darnley, thence to Charles Doyle's, at Park Corner; thence to Fillman's New London, where he will remain until two o'clock on Friday afternoon, when he will cross McLeod's Ferry, to Graham's, stopping at George McKay's, Esquire, all night.

Saturday, the 5th, leaves McKay's by Johnston's Mills, to McAskill's, Princetown Road, thence to widow Taylor's, Freetown, remaining until the following Monday.

On Monday, the 7th, will leave for John Wright's Mill, S. W., and from thence to John Wright's, Esquire, Seartown, where he will remain for the night.

On Tuesday, the 8th, will leave for Mr. Muirhead's, Tryon Road, on his way to Sturdy's Mills, stopping at Barnabus Trowdale's.

On Wednesday, the 9th, will leave for Crawford's Inn, and remain there until three o'clock; and from thence to John Clark's, Cape Traverse, where he will remain until one on Thursday; and will then leave for Monkley's, stopping at Hooper's Corner all night.

Friday, 11th, will leave Hooper's Corner for Maccaul's, by Clark's Mills, through Wilmot Creek to Thomas Cairns's, son.

The above routes will be continued fortnightly during the remainder of the season. The Groom of the COLUMB will be in attendance. April 12. CALEB POLLEY, Groom.

Blood Horse "SALADIN," THE above Horse, imported by the Royal Agricultural Society, will travel during the ensuing season once a fortnight. Will leave North River on Monday, the 30th April, and remain at McQuillan's, Tryon Road, from 12 to 5; will then go to Bonshaw and remain for the night.

On Tuesday, the 1st May, will be at John McLean's, DeSable, from 12 to 3; will then proceed to John McLean's, Tryon, and be there until Thursday; will then go through to Patrick McMurray's, Lot 29. And next day, (Friday), will be at Thomas Campbell's, Anderson's Road, from 12 to 5. And in Charlottetown, every Saturday, at the Wellington Inn Stables. JAMES BYRNES.

North River, April 23d, 1855.

Entire Horse "INKERMAN," THIS Horse, sired by old "COLUMBUS," dam by Revenge, from a Canadian grand-dam, is now four years old, has good action, and is gentle in disposition. He will travel for the season once a fortnight, as follows.

Monday, May 7th, leaving the Subscriber's Stables, Charlottetown, for Pyle's Corner, remaining there 2 hours; thence to James Gas's, Tryon Road, remaining all night. On Tuesday, to Mabey's for 2 hours; thence to Ross's, south side of Elliot River, remaining all night; thence on Monday, to Archibald Livingston's, South Shore, remaining all night.

From thence on Thursday, to John McKinnon's, for 2 hours; thence to Edmund Locke's, DeSable, remaining all night. Thence on Friday, to William Gardner's, C. Wapaud; thence to William Worth's, Tryon, remaining until the following Monday. From thence to S. Leard's, Cape Traverse, remaining for 2 hours; thence on to John Wright's, Seartown, for the night. Returning to Wm Worth's on Wednesday, Thursday, to McMurray's, and thence to David Cook's, New Bedouque Road. And on Saturday, he will be at Mr. George Foster's, Charlottetown. CHARLOTTETOWN ROYALTY.

NOTICE. THE undersigned having by power of Attorney of this date, been appointed by the Misses Stewart of Charlottetown, to act as their Agent and Attorney in the management of their Estate, situate on Lot or Township No. Eighteen, hereby notifies the Tenants and Settlers on the said property, to pay all sums of money due for rent or otherwise to him, or to James Boyan, Charlottetown, who is duly authorized for that purpose, without delay. Parties neglecting this warning, will be proceeded against without further notice.

ROBERT STEWART. Charlottetown, 14th May, 1855.

ALL persons having any legal demands against the Estate of DANIEL GREEN, the Elder, late of Summerside, deceased, are hereby requested to furnish their accounts, duly attested, within six calendar months; and all persons indebted to the said Estate, are required to settle the same forthwith.

JAMES CAMPBELL, WM. SUTTON WILLIAMS, Executors. St. Eleanor's, 19th April, 1855.

Mathematical Instruments. HASZARD & OWEN have received this day

and offer for Sale in sets at prices varying from 7s 6d to \$4, each, and also separately a large assortment of JAMES PARKES & SON'S, Patent MATHEMATICAL DRAWING INSTRUMENTS, which are distinguished by the following improvements and advantages.

- 1st.—The joints are formed with plates of hard rolled metal, cut by machinery the required shape. These joints are stronger, more accurate and work more smoothly than the old cast joints. 2nd.—The Compass legs are formed of Tubes; combining lightness, strength, neatness, and uniformity in the "slip-up" part. 3rd.—The Dividers have all fine hard steel Needle points, instead of the three-square iron points formerly used. 4th.—The Drawing pens are made of the finest tempered Steel, (pressed the required shape,) and being hollow on the inner side, retain the ink by capillary attraction; enabling the Draughtsman to draw a fine or broad line with the same pen. 5th.—These Instruments are more neatly packed in their cases; and are fitted up with colours, palette, and pencils complete, at a considerably lower price than any hitherto made. Next School Sets, very cheap, and all warranted correct.

BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT. THE HYDROMAGEN, OR WATERPROOF ANTI-CONSUMPTIVE CORK SOLES, Manufactured by HARCOURT BRADLEY & CO., 28, Ann Street, N. Y., and at London and Manchester, England.

THE HYDROMAGEN is a valuable discovery for protecting the feet from damp or cold, and therefore a preventive of many Lung diseases, without any doctoring whatever. The Hydromagen is in the form of a sole, and worn inside the boot or shoe. Its medicated character is a powerful antidote to disease.

For Gentlemen it will be found agreeable, warm, and healthy, to wear in the coldest or rainiest weather, as the foot cannot become wet, if the Hydromagen is inserted. Ladies may wear the lightest soled boots or shoes in the most inclement weather with impunity; while consumption, so prevalent among the young of our country, may be thwarted by general adoption. They entirely supersede over-shoes, as the latter cause the feet to perspire in a very unhealthy manner; and, besides, are not dangerous wear to pedestrians in icy weather, like India rubbers. While the latter cause the feet to appear extremely large, the Hydromagen, being merely a thin slice of cork prepared, peculiarly placed inside, does not increase the size of the boot, or cause the foot to appear untidy.

To Children they are extremely valuable, as they may engage in exercise, with comfort and healthy effects. Their expense is so slight as to scarce need mention; besides those who patronise them will find their yearly doctor's bill much diminished thereby. As the Hydromagen is becoming more known, its sale is increasing to an almost incredible extent. Last year in London, Manchester, Birmingham, Liverpool, Glasgow, Leeds, Dublin, Paris, Antwerp, Hamburg, and Berlin, our sales reached the almost incredible number of 1,732,450 pairs of cork soles. This year the number will far surpass that.

Ask the Faculty their opinion of their value as a preventive for COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, and CONSUMPTION. Men's size, per pair, 2s 3d. Ladies' do, do, 2s. Boys' and Misses' do, 1s 6d.

NOTICE.—From the Retail Prices we make a very liberal allowance to Jobbers and Wholesalers, so that any storekeeper can make a fine profit on their sale, while they are an article, that may be kept in any store, among any class of goods. For terms, apply to HARCOURT, BRADLEY, & Co. 28 Ann Street, New York.

SUMMER GOODS. King's Square House. NOW landing from Barque Sir Alexander, a large assortment of BRITISH GOODS:

Dry Goods, Dress Stuffs, &c., in great variety and newest style. Ladies' Summer Boots and Shoes, Plain and Fancy Straw and Tuscan Bonnets, A choice lot of Ironmongery, 110 Bags Nails Earthenware, 20 China Breakfast and Tea sets Fresh Currants, Crushed Sugar Kegs White Lead, Boxes Soap. Hourly expected, a large lot of AMERICAN WEST INDIA GOODS, will be sold cheap for cash, or the usual credit to customers that make punctual payments. BEER & SON. Charlottetown, May 11, 1855.

NEW GOODS. JUST LANDED, from Liverpool, and opened by the Subscriber, a general assortment, suited for town and country purchasers, cheap for cash. A liberal discount will be allowed to country merchants. JAMES PURDIE. Charlottetown, May 24. 4i

CARRIAGES. FOR SALE, by the Subscriber, Double and Single Seated CARRIAGES, built in a neat and substantial manner. Also, one STAGE COACH, in course of building, which will be completed by 15th June next. An APPRENTICE WANTED to the Carriage making business. Summerside, 23d April, 1855. J. TODD.

Prince Edward

POINTMENT.

OF ASTHMA!! FIFTY FIVE YEARS

Thomas Weston, (Book 9th October, 1854.

To make known to your aged parent has derived from my mother was afflicted with asthma quite agony to see her have often declared, that she had never cured; but after persevering with medicine and advice, but three months ago, I might benefit her; at all in a trial, which I did; by slow degrees, my after persevering with rest, she was perfectly of health, although remain, Sir.

Your obliged, THOMAS WESTON.

OF DROPSY. THREE TIMES. Anthony Smith, Esq. of the 25th August, 1855

Testimony to the value of your Pills. For nine months I was in this distressing condition, and finally given up as hopeless. In appearance as a strength in me than a man, that I thought of only sent for a quantity. The result I can only say is true. I can only say that I felt much better, and the expiration of two weeks. I have since enjoyed my health, Sir.

Yours sincerely, ANTHONY SMITH.

GENERAL DEBILITY PLAIN!!

William Reeves, of Edward Island, 1854.

that your Pills have referring for nine years of debility and languor, so much deranged for many medicines, but until I had recourse to your Pills, I had recourse to the printed matter, after every assistance of my neighbors. I shall ever feel obliged to you for finishing restoration of my health to all sufferers, Sir.

Your humble servant, WILLIAM REEVES.

Wonderfully efficacious in all kinds of complaints.

Inflammation Jaundice Liver Complaints Lumbago Piles Rheumatism Retention of Urine Scrofula, or King's Evil Tumours Worms of all kinds, &c.

Gravel Prof. Holloway, (London, and by all Dealers in Medicines) at the following

each Box. In saving by taking the assistance of patients in London, and by all Dealers in Medicines, at the following

Dr. HASZARD, Agent for P. E. Island.

Notifies all persons in Note or Book Account, and in payment, their hands of an Attorney

C. CROSS.

SIR COLIN CAMPBELL

The public have been under the impression that Sir Colin Campbell, who, in the Crimea has earned an imperishable fame, as leader of the Highland brigade, is the same Sir Colin who, at Waterloo, commanded the Royal Scots, and who, in 1840, was appointed Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Ceylon. It was an error, however, arising from similarity of names, and almost identity of the early services of both officers. There is now but one Sir Colin Campbell in the British army, the subject of this biographical sketch, and he was not related to the deceased general, who was highly connected with the aristocracy.

The hero of the present war is the noble architect of his proud position, an eminence, based upon a well-fought field. He has sprung from the people, who, knowing the fact, will be doubly proud of him as doing credit to his order.

Sir Colin Campbell is a native of Glasgow, and is now in his 64th year. Unlike the book hero, there is a reality in a circumstance attending the marriage of his parents which interests far more deeply than the magic of romance. The mother was a Campbell of Ardnaher, in the island of Islay, having in her veins blood ancient of lineage. The intestine strife, however, which had raged in Scotland anterior to her birth, left nothing to her family but reminiscences of the past. At her father's death, the worldly gear was divided between herself and two sisters. Two brothers went into the army, and died in the service of their country, at an early age. The three Miss Campbells left the Highlands and sought Glasgow, as a place where their united industry, aided by a slender capital, might be turned to account. Shortly after sojourning in Glasgow, the mother of Sir Colin wedded a Campbell of that place, who being the son of a tradesman, was considered by her sisters, too lowly in blood for a Highland Campbell. Soon after the birth of Colin, and a sister, the father became embarrassed, the mother died, and was shortly afterwards followed by her husband. The two maiden sisters now took charge of the son and daughter, and lavished upon them every tenderness. Young Colin was in due time sent to the grammar-school and college, and his sister Miss Eliza Campbell, was carefully educated by the aunts.

At seventeen, it had become time for Colin Campbell to look out into the world. His aunts in their own quiet way, secured him his Majesty's commission, but the utmost they could add to it was his uniform. With a bold heart and a light pocket, he found himself gazetted, on the 26th May, 1808, as ensign in the 6th Foot. There was in full development a war in all its phases—the battle-field was Europe, and Napoleon the great invoking spirit. He served in the Peninsula, fought at Vimiera, and was with Sir John Moore throughout his advance and retreat, and distinguished himself at the battle of Corunna, which secured for the remnant of our troops a retreat to our ships. After this he returned to England, went out with the Waleheron expedition, and bore his full share of its misery. Few officers have been in more actions than Sir Colin Campbell. His services in the Peninsula, from 1809, to January, 1814, include the battle of Barossa, defence of Tarifa, relief of Tarragona, actions at Malaga, and Osmá. On the 11th July, 1813, the Duke of Wellington issued a general order, inviting volunteers to lead the attack on San Sebastian, which was then being besieged, and Colin Campbell had the good fortune to be accepted, among many brave men, for that hazardous undertaking. He was one of those who, on the 17th of that month, led our troops to the assault on the enemy's out-works, and on the 25th he headed a column of the forlorn hope against the fortress itself. In this affair he was severely wounded through the left thigh and right hip. He fought also at the battle of Victoria, at the passage of the Bidassoa, and in the attack on the enemy's entrenched position on that river, he was shot through the right thigh. Notwithstanding the length and importance of his services Sir Colin's promotion was if keeping with that snail-like progress which marked the appreciation at headquarters of our officers who had nothing beyond bravery to recommend them. On the 28th of June, 1809, he became a lieutenant; on the 9th of November, 1813, captain; and twelve years subsequently, on the 26th of November, 1825, he was made major. Seven years afterwards, on the 26th of October, 1832, he obtained a lieutenant-colonelcy, and was made colonel on the 23d of December, 1842, with the nominal rank of one of her Majesty's aides-de-camp.

He joined the 60th Rifles in America in 1814, and served there during that and the following year, and in 1823 assisted in putting down the insurrection in Demerara.

In China 1842, he commanded the 98th regiment at the assault and capture of Chin-Kiang Foo, and for his services on that occasion he received the war medal.

The year 1848 brought work in India for our army. At this period it became too apparent that Shere Shingh and his father, Chettur Shingh, intended to renew their struggle for supremacy in the Punjab. Accordingly, in the middle of November in that year, our forces

were assembled at Saharun, where Lord Gough, the Commander-in-Chief, joined it. He immediately conferred the command of a division on Sir Colin Campbell. At the battle of Chillianwallah, which was fought on the 13th of January, 1849, Sir Colin's division formed the left of our position. The disaster attending that action has never been imputed to any other than to Lord Gough's temerity in attacking without properly reconnoitring the position of the enemy. Lord Gough ordered Sir Colin to make a flank movement of his infantry division, and he did so under a terrible cross-fire from the Sikh batteries on his left, which had not been observed, owing to the hasty dispositions of the commander-in-chief. Sir Colin's advance was disastrous: the men were literally blown to pieces, so close had they got to the masked guns before the latter opened fire. Night closed the dreadful affair, leaving us a victory at the cost of 26 officers killed and 65 wounded, and a loss of 700 men killed and 1600 wounded. In this action Sir Colin was slightly wounded, and in Lord Gough's despatch his dauntless bearing was done full justice to. At Goograt, on the 21st of the following month, Sir Colin commanded the same division. This was a decisive action, which ended most brilliantly for us, by not only a defeat, but a total rout of the enemy. Sir Colin not only fought bravely with this division, but pursued the retreating enemy for some fifteen miles. The importance of this services will be seen from the fact of its leading to the surrender of 158 pieces of artillery and the submission of the enemy. Lord Gough, against whom an outcry prevailed as a rash general, redeemed himself by the affair, and he did not forget to mention the part taken by Sir Colin in bringing about the result; and in 1844 he received the distinction of K. C. B. for his services. In 1851-2 he acted under Sir Charles Napier as Brigadier-general commanding in the Peshawar. He operated most successfully against the Hill tribes surrounding the valley, and took a leading part in forcing the Kohat Pass. He had repeated engagements with Momunds, but he conquered them at Panj Poo, at the head of a detachment of cavalry and horse artillery, his force being but some 1500, against over 8000 of the combined tribes. He was further, in 1852 at the head of an expedition against the Dought-munkhail and Ranazair tribes, whom he attacked and routed; after which he destroyed their fortified villages of Nowadund and Pranghur, and at Iskakote, where, after rallying with some 800 men, he, with 2000, utterly defeated them.

Returning from India he remained up to 1854 unattached. In the February of the last year he was appointed to the command of the Highland brigade in the eastern expedition. In June of the same year he was, with other officers, promoted to the rank of major-general.

When the allied armies attacked the Russians on the heights of the Alma, Sir Colin Campbell at a most critical moment, flew with his brave Highlanders to the assistance of the light division, who were then being fearfully cut up, in their ascent to the enemy's batteries.

When the army commenced the siege of Sebastopol, the defence of Balaklava was entrusted to Sir Colin Campbell. This being the basis of operations, the responsibility was great, and fortunately it was in good hands. On the 25th of October, 1854, the Turks, after having been driven in, left the whole brunt of the enemy's heavy cavalry on the 93d Highlanders, who had been drawn up by Sir Colin two deep in front of the approach to Balaklava. Some 1500 Russian cavalry observed this regiment by its "thin red streak, topped with a line of steel," and dashed down on it in the hope of cutting the brave Scots to pieces. Sir Colin Campbell, undismayed, coolly gave orders for the front line to "prepare to receive cavalry," and when the latter came within 150 yards, a rattle of Minie Musketry from the 93d sent death and terror into the Carr's troopers, who wheeled about and fled in the greatest disorder. After the battle when complimented in flattering terms by Lord Raglan for having achieved so much with infantry in line against cavalry, so much replied, "I did not think it worth the veteran's life a deep."

While to form the affair, Sir Colin Campbell has not been called into close proximity with the enemy, their demonstration against his position on the 5th of the following month being but a mere diversion to the "murderous battle at Inkerman. This brave officer, should the war become protracted, will, no doubt, further distinguish himself, and augment very considerably the high character he has already gained, for judgment, self-possession, promptitude and prowess in a moment of the greatest difficulty, such as that of defending our position at Balaklava when threatened so obstinately on the 25th of October by almost overwhelming masses of the enemy. Sir Colin is a very popular commander. Scotland may well be proud of Sir Colin Campbell. He is one whose long and arduous services are adorned with true valour, and in him the country has a soldier, whose antecedents point him out as one qualified for high command, and second to none.

Yellow Fever is again prevailing to an alarming extent at the Island of St. Thomas.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

A DIPLOMATIC PRISONER.—A correspondent in the East writes:—"A very young and pleasing Russian officer was lately made prisoner by the English, and by his engaging manners very soon became a great favourite. He is very accomplished, appears to have a good supply of cash, and with great dexterity avails himself of every opportunity to flatter the English; at the same time he cleverly takes every chance of insinuating something or other derogatory to the French; and evidently does all in his power to create a bad feeling between the allies; and with some skill shows what wonders they would do as allies, assuring his auditors that the Russians, to a man, are fond of the English. This gentleman has been sent to England. I have heard of several other prisoners who have acted nearly the same. It has often struck me, when in company with this sort of Russian prisoners, that they have been sent prisoners intentionally by the Russians for the purpose of creating a party in their favour in England."

DEATH STATISTICS OF THE WAR.—The death statistics of the war, presented by Earl Grey to the House of Lords, are indeed appalling. In the course of less than two years, at least 500,000 human beings have perished on the field of battle, in hospitals, or in nooks and corners where a homeless peasantry crawl to die, when war is raging around them. The variety and intensity of the pains summed up in this brief statement of human suffering are such as defy the most vivid imagination to body forth. All must concur with Earl Grey in an ardent desire that a state of affairs so horrible should soon be brought to a close; but few will concur with the perverted reasonings which that wayward and un-English orator attempted to connect with these facts.—Daily News.

EXASPERATED STATE OF FEELING IN POLAND.—Travellers who have arrived from Russia state that the frequent levies of recruits for the army have much exasperated the people of Poland, whose feelings are more than ever hostile to the Russian Government. A convoy of recruits from the Government of Wilna, who were lately proceeding to Warsaw, under a strong escort of Cossacks, disarmed their guard, and then dispersed about the country in every direction.

No operations of importance have yet taken place in the Baltic. The latest accounts state that the fleet was at anchor 16 miles below Cronstadt, and that the general state of health in the fleet continued to be satisfactory.

AN INCIDENT OF THE EUROPEAN WAR.—The Buffalo Commercial Advertiser of the 12th inst. gives the following extract from a private letter from an officer in the Crimea to a citizen of Buffalo:

A curious thing occurred yesterday. A sapper was brought from the trenches with his jaw broken, and the doctor told me, there was a piece of it sticking out an inch and a half from his face. The man said it was done by a round shot, which the doctor disbelieved, but the poor fellow insisted, and said: "Yes, and it took off the head of the man next me." This was conclusive, and the surgeon proceeded to remove the bone; it came out quite easy, when the doctor said to the man, whose face appeared to preserve its form pretty well: "Can you move your jaw?" "Oh yes, sir," was the reply. The doctor then put his finger into the man's mouth, and found the teeth were there, and at length assured the soldier that it was no jaw of his that was broken, but that of his headless comrade, which had actually been driven into his face, inflicting a severe but not dangerous wound. Upon this the man's visage, which had been rather lengthened, rounded up most beautifully.

FALL IN THE PRICE OF LODGINGS AT PARIS.—Already the price of lodgings has fallen nearly fifty per cent. The exhibition fever is abating. The pulse of Paris beats more quietly. Two months ago a gentleman, owning property, on the Avenue d'Antin, required 150,000fr. for his house during the Exhibition time—be subsequently let it for 50,000fr. Hotel proprietors who, ten days ago, asked 15fr. per day for the most modest quarters, are now content with 8fr. for the same accommodation.—Correspondent of the Daily News.

PUBLIC FEELING IN ITALY.—There is a suspicious move throughout Italy. The Pope, it is reported, declines to trust himself in Rome, where he was to return this week, and purposes, to remain for the present at Castle Gaudolfo. Beacon fires, as in 1820 and 1848, have been seen at night on mountains near Radiceofani, communicating with others near Monte Fiascone and Viterbo, on the Roman side, and again with Vofterra, and on the Apennines above Lucca and Massa, northward. The withdrawal of the Austrian troops from the Sicily, the junction of the Sardinian army with the Allies, and the sight of the Italian tri-colour on the Mediterranean waters, in honour of alliance with the two great nations France and England, have assuredly given an impulse to those who honestly desire to follow the example of constitutional Sardinia.—Italian correspondence of the Presse.

A MYSTERY SOLVED.—Some of our readers may remember hearing of a nine days' wonder that was observed near Exeter, during the severe weather of last winter, in the shape of marvellous "footprints of creation" traceable in the snow. The enlightened spiritual subjects of Bishop Philpotts taxed their wits sorely, but in vain, to determine the kind of animal to which the feet must have belonged; and would seem to have had a startling suspicion that it could be "neither brute nor human, but a ghoul," or haply a being of still less attractive character. It turns out that the mysterious footprints were those of a badger, *Sciotee*, a brook, driven by the severity of the weather the weather from its usual retired haunts in quest of food!

NEW RAILWAY BREAK.—A new Railway break has been invented by Mr. Miles.—The arresting power is disturbed over the entire train, instead of being confined to one or two carriages, as it is now. It was tested on the Hereford and Sewsburg line; a train going at the rate of forty miles an hour was stopped on 300 yards, usually requiring, with the ordinary breaks, 1600 yards.

UNITED STATES.

LATE OUTRAGE ON THE WESTERN RAILROAD.—A fiendish attempt at murder and robbery was made on Tuesday night by some unknown ruffians, by placing obstructions upon the track of the Western Railroad, with the design of throwing the cars off the track, and in the ensuing confusion, natural to a great disaster, to rob the express car of twenty-one kegs of specie, which was in the cars of Adams & Co.'s express, and intended to be shipped by yesterday's English steamer. The kegs contained about \$800,000 in gold, and were guarded by Messrs. John Hoey and A. A. Hobart, Express Messengers of Adams & Co. Mr. Hoey gives the following account of the disaster:—

"The train was about two miles beyond Worcester, going at the usual rapid rate, when the engineer, Mr. Feno, suddenly discovered an obstruction in his path, consisting of some five or six large stones, which after the rails had been pried up, had been placed underneath in such a way as to render it impossible for a coming train to escape being thrown from the track. Mr. Feno did not see the obstruction in season to blow his alarm whistle, but he immediately reversed the engine, and in that way prevented some of the force of the blow. As it was, the crash was terrible, and was distinctly heard at Worcester, two miles distant, so that a messenger instantly started for the scene of the disaster.

Where the engine, Olympus, struck the obstruction, it was with the baggage car and all the passenger cars, thrown from the track, which was torn up several hundred feet. The engine ploughed along for some distance and was finally thrown sideways into a ditch, the engineer holding on, to the last moment; he escaped with some severe cuts. The fireman was also badly bruised. In the baggage car, there were six persons including Mr. Hobart, of Adams's Express, Mr. Hoey, Mr. Stebbins, the baggage-master, two passengers and a brakeman. The connection of this car, after it had been dragged roughly along, was broken, when the engine was thrown into the ditch, and it was forced violently to the other side of the track, rolling, once completely over and breaking to pieces, the roof being forced off. This car was filled with baggage, together with the kegs of specie, which were thrown violently about, and the inmates of the car more or less bruised, some being hit violently but no one was seriously injured.

The specie was scattered about in various directions, and after a lengthy search was all safely recovered. The front part of the first passenger car was broken in by the force of the collision, but fortunately the passengers who occupied the seats had rushed back, so that no one received a serious injury; the great strength of the cars probably preventing a more general break-up. The trucks from two of the passenger-cars were, however, torn off. Mr. Hobart, the conductor, managed matters with much coolness, proceeding at once to Worcester for aid. A train was obtained, and all the passengers and baggage were safely landed in Boston.

A freight train passed the spot not more than an hour before, when all was right. The stones, apparently, had been recently taken from the ground. It was also discovered that an engine at the depot in Worcester, had been, in the absence of the engineer, tampered with, to prevent, as is supposed, its being sent to the aid of the disabled train, but this attempt was a failure from ignorance, probably, on the part of those who attempted it.

Among others on board the train, and in the first passenger car, was the Mayor of Springfield. He states, that after the crash he felt the cars jumping up and down. When the motion ceased he found that he was sitting upon the floor of the car, the seat having been torn from under him. As he looked round, he saw a number of bloody noses and bleeding faces, but found no one who was seriously hurt. There were about 150 passengers on board the train.—Boston Chronicle June 7.

A great number of extortioners and forestallers are active in New York, and creating a great monopoly in potatoes.