

HAROLD'S GAZETTE

CHARLOTTEVILLE, Prime Building Lotland, Saturday, November 18, 1864.

Established 1823.

CHAMBERLAIN'S JOURNAL, AND COMMERCIAL ADVERTISING.

Now Series, No. 189.

—LAWRENCE B. GOLDBECK, INC., MANUFACTURERS OF

HASZARD'S GAZETTE, NOVEMBER 18

NEWS BY THE ENGLISH MAIL.

PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

SIEGE OF SEBASTOPOL.

Letters from Constantinople by the City of London state, that on the 10th the fire had not been opened against Sebastopol, but that the operations would go on rapidly, it having been found that the south wall is not banked up on the inside. After the opening of the breach, which will be easily effected, the assault will be immediately made. The besieged begin to be in want of provisions, in consequence of the reinforcements introduced into the place after the battle of the Alma.

Two daring reconnaissances have been executed by Admiral Brutus; one in the day, when he went close to the walls with 400 sailors. A shower of the enemy's balls fell among them, but no one was hurt. The other was made at night, and had for its object to sound the passage between the vessels sunk by the Russians.

VIENNA, October 23.—The *Lloyd* contains perfectly reliable intelligence from the Crimea, dated October 13. On the 9th the trenches were within 700 metres of Sebastopol, and it was expected that the regular bombardment would begin on the 16th. The English batteries were ready, but still masked, as the French were not sufficiently advanced. The Russians maintained a brisk fire, but with so little result that it was not returned. The garrison had attempted several sallies, which were always speedily repulsed. It is not for a moment doubted that Sebastopol must fall.

Russian intelligence from the Crimea of the 10th announces that the allies had begun to bombard Sebastopol on that day, but without having done any damage. The Russians returned the enemies' fire.

A Russian official despatch, dated St. Petersburg, the 23d, states, that up to the 16th nothing important had occurred before Sebastopol. The enemy (the allies) seemed to intend a regular siege, and had begun works, which the garrison had destroyed in a sortie by night. Not a single shell had fallen in the town. Cholera continued to rage in the enemy's camp.

SEBASTOPOL, Oct. 16.—The garrison makes frequent sorties at night; not a single shell has yet fallen into the town itself.

VIENNA, Oct. 25.—Advices from Constantinople state, that there is no truth in the report that Eupatoria has been retaken by the Russians. A rumour prevailed in the camp on the 11th, that the Simferopol army would attack it, and that the Greeks in Balaklava would at the same time set fire to the town. All the Greeks were therefore forced to quit Balaklava. A sortie was made by the Russians on the 11th, but they were repulsed.

The correspondence from the heights behind Sebastopol have reached us to the 13th instant, and is, on the whole, very satisfactory. The labour of landing the siege artillery and ships' guns, and dragging them and the never-ending material from Balaklava to the heights, has been commenced, and the sixteen days devoted to this task have been well employed, though the enemy, in this interval, has been enabled to strengthen his defences, and instead of one fort, mounting only 15 guns, to defend the approaches, has now numerous batteries, with 76 heavy guns, to menace the lines of the Allies; yet the destruction of Sebastopol can be asserted without doubt to be but a question of time.

Lord Raglan has ordered works to be constructed in the rear into which the armies could retire in case of any unexpected reverse, and where he could defy all the tact of the Russians to reap advantage from a temporary success. The French have thrown up two redoubts still further on the rear to render any attack on that side impossible. The ambulance train had arrived from Varna. Sickness had considerably decreased, and all were eager for operations.

The Paris papers thus summarize the latest correspondence from Constantinople:

Accounts from Constantinople to the 12th have arrived via Vienna. The Ajaccio had reached that city with news from the Crimea to the 10th. The preparatory works for the siege were continuing without interruption. The Russians were making extraordinary efforts to fortify themselves; they were literally adding defence to defence, and had brought into requisition all the heaviest artillery of their fleet; but their works were thrown up in haste and without art and could not hold out long, as they were completely commanded by the guns of the allies, and as besides they had not had time to become consolidated. The Russians, however, had received some reinforcements, and were expecting more.

Prince Menschikoff had gone towards Perekop to hasten the march of those expected. In the evening of the 7th, nine French battalions invested the place on the side of the attack. In the night of the 9th the trenches were opened, 30 guns from the French fleet, and 1000 sailors were to be placed under the orders of Captain Rigault de Genouilli; amongst the guns were 14 mortars of 100, and 16 of 30. The material of the English was magnificent, but not superior to that of the French. The English were to attack a tower on the western side, which defends the bottom of the port.

This tower would, it was said, be soon destroyed, notwithstanding the Russians have thrown up earthworks to prevent it from being easily distinguished, and have even had recourse to the almost incredible expedient of painting it an earthen colour. The besiegers were within about 700 yards of the ramparts, but it was necessary for the guns to be within 500 or

400 yards, in order to be able to make breaches for assaults. The fire was to commence with 200 guns, and no one doubted the tremendous results which would soon be obtained. The Russians discontinued the siege works by incessant discharges of artillery during the day; but their aim was not very correct, and the soldiers made jokes on seeing their shot and shell flying about. During the night the besiegers worked without being interrupted. Some sorties, or rather some false sorties, had been attempted by the Russians, as a diversion, but all repulsed. The armies, as is already known, are divided into two corps, one to carry on the works of the siege, the other to protect them, and watch the enemy. The French corps engaged in the siege was composed of the 3rd and 4th divisions under the orders of General Forey, and the other corps of the 1st and 2nd divisions under General Bosquet. The Turks were kept in reserve, ready to go wherever wanted. It was supposed to be the intention of Prince Menschikoff, on receiving his reinforcements, to march to the relief of Sebastopol; but the allied generals had taken every precaution, and feared nothing; the position they occupy is stronger than that of the Russians on the Alma, and they think that Menschikoff could not take it even with 100,000 men. They have, too, fortified Balaklava on the land-side in such a way as to render it impregnable. All the letters speak in the highest terms of the prudence, skill, and energy of the English and French generals; and state that the troops were full of ardour. The sanitary condition of the armies had greatly improved; the cholera had nearly disappeared. The expedition at the beginning of the month to Yalta, commanded by Rear Admiral Charner, had not produced very important material results, but had produced great moral effect. The inhabitants displayed great joy on seeing it, and the Cossacks seemed in consternation. From Constantinople the reinforcements demanded by Lord Raglan were continuing to be sent off; they were to amount altogether to 16,000 men. The convoys sent off from Varna had arrived in the Crimea, and had been disembarked without accident, together with all their materiel and horses. The wounded soldiers sent to Constantinople were in a favourable condition. The Turkish Government has done everything in its power for them. In the French hospitals, the Sisters of Charity and the infirmary men were indefatigable in their zeal. The French Charge d'Affaires and the Ottoman ministers had made frequent visits to the hospitals. The letters conclude by mentioning a fact unexampled in Turkey—the opening of a subscription for a monument to commemorate the heroic resistance of the Ottoman fleet at Sinope.

THE BOMBARDMENT.

PARS, Oct. 25.—A despatch from St. Petersburg, of the 24th announces, that up to the 16th nothing important had occurred before Sebastopol. The enemy (the allies) seemed to intend a regular siege, and had begun works, which the garrison had destroyed in a sortie by night. Not a single shell had fallen in the town. Cholera continued to rage in the enemy's camp.

SEBASTOPOL, Oct. 16.—The garrison makes frequent sorties at night; not a single shell has yet fallen into the town itself.

VIENNA, Oct. 25.—Advices from Constantinople state, that there is no truth in the report that Eupatoria has been retaken by the Russians. A rumour prevailed in the camp on the 11th, that the Simferopol army would attack it, and that the Greeks in Balaklava would at the same time set fire to the town. All the Greeks were therefore forced to quit Balaklava. A sortie was made by the Russians on the 11th, but they were repulsed.

The correspondence from the heights behind Sebastopol have reached us to the 13th instant, and is, on the whole, very satisfactory. The labour of landing the siege artillery and ships' guns, and dragging them and the never-ending material from Balaklava to the heights, has been commenced, and the sixteen days devoted to this task have been well employed, though the enemy, in this interval, has been enabled to strengthen his defences, and instead of one fort, mounting only 15 guns, to defend the approaches, has now numerous batteries, with 76 heavy guns, to menace the lines of the Allies; yet the destruction of Sebastopol can be asserted without doubt to be but a question of time.

Lord Raglan has ordered works to be constructed in the rear into which the armies could retire in case of any unexpected reverse, and where he could defy all the tact of the Russians to reap advantage from a temporary success. The French have thrown up two redoubts still further on the rear to render any attack on that side impossible. The ambulance train had arrived from Varna. Sickness had considerably decreased, and all were eager for operations.

The Paris papers thus summarize the latest correspondence from Constantinople:

Accounts from Constantinople to the 12th have arrived via Vienna. The Ajaccio had reached that city with news from the Crimea to the 10th. The preparatory works for the siege were continuing without interruption. The Russians were making extraordinary efforts to fortify themselves; they were literally adding defence to defence, and had brought into requisition all the heaviest artillery of their fleet; but their works were thrown up in haste and without art and could not hold out long, as they were completely commanded by the guns of the allies, and as besides they had not had time to become consolidated. The Russians, however, had received some reinforcements, and were expecting more.

Prince Menschikoff had gone towards Perekop to hasten the march of those expected. In the evening of the 7th, nine French battalions invested the place on the side of the attack. In the night of the 9th the trenches were opened, 30 guns from the French fleet, and 1000 sailors were to be placed under the orders of Captain Rigault de Genouilli; amongst the guns were 14 mortars of 100, and 16 of 30. The material of the English was magnificent, but not superior to that of the French. The English were to attack a tower on the western side, which defends the bottom of the port.

This tower would, it was said, be soon destroyed, notwithstanding the Russians have thrown up earthworks to prevent it from being easily distinguished, and have even had recourse to the almost incredible expedient of painting it an earthen colour. The besiegers were within about 700 yards of the ramparts, but it was necessary for the guns to be within 500 or

400 yards, in order to be able to make breaches for assaults. The fire was to commence with 200 guns, and no one doubted the tremendous results which would soon be obtained. The Russians discontinued the siege works by incessant discharges of artillery during the day; but their aim was not very correct, and the soldiers made jokes on seeing their shot and shell flying about. During the night the besiegers worked without being interrupted. Some sorties, or rather some false sorties, had been attempted by the Russians, as a diversion, but all repulsed. The armies, as is already known, are divided into two corps, one to carry on the works of the siege, the other to protect them, and watch the enemy. The French corps engaged in the siege was composed of the 3rd and 4th divisions under the orders of General Forey, and the other corps of the 1st and 2nd divisions under General Bosquet. The Turks were kept in reserve, ready to go wherever wanted. It was supposed to be the intention of Prince Menschikoff, on receiving his reinforcements, to march to the relief of Sebastopol; but the allied generals had taken every precaution, and feared nothing; the position they occupy is stronger than that of the Russians on the Alma, and they think that Menschikoff could not take it even with 100,000 men. They have, too, fortified Balaklava on the land-side in such a way as to render it impregnable. All the letters speak in the highest terms of the prudence, skill, and energy of the English and French generals; and state that the troops were full of ardour. The sanitary condition of the armies had greatly improved; the cholera had nearly disappeared. The expedition at the beginning of the month to Yalta, commanded by Rear Admiral Charner, had not produced very important material results, but had produced great moral effect. The inhabitants displayed great joy on seeing it, and the Cossacks seemed in consternation. From Constantinople the reinforcements demanded by Lord Raglan were continuing to be sent off; they were to amount altogether to 16,000 men. The convoys sent off from Varna had arrived in the Crimea, and had been disembarked without accident, together with all their materiel and horses. The wounded soldiers sent to Constantinople were in a favourable condition. The Turkish Government has done everything in its power for them. In the French hospitals, the Sisters of Charity and the infirmary men were indefatigable in their zeal. The French Charge d'Affaires and the Ottoman ministers had made frequent visits to the hospitals. The letters conclude by mentioning a fact unexampled in Turkey—the opening of a subscription for a monument to commemorate the heroic resistance of the Ottoman fleet at Sinope.

THE BOMBARDMENT.

The French Minister of War has received from Gen. Caulfield the following Report:

—HANOIQUARRE, 24th—Smyrna, October 13, 1854.—We opened the trenches during the night between the 9th and 10th. The enemy, who did not seem to expect us at that point, did not disturb the work, which we actively pursued. I hope we shall have, by the day after tomorrow (the 16th) seventy guns in battery. Since ten in the morning a hot fire was directed upon us at intervals, but without any success. Our loss is almost nominal. The works of the English army proceed on a parallel with our own. The weather, for a short time very bad and very cold, has fortunately turned out fine again.

The French Charge d'Affaires is to be present.

—TURKEY, October 18.—Two vessels of war—one French, the other English—arrived from Constantinople, coming from the Crimea; they were to be mounted with four 8 and 10-inch guns, to be used as gun-boats.

—VIENNA, October 18.—We opened the trenches during the night between the 9th and 10th. The enemy, who did not seem to expect us at that point, did not disturb the work, which we actively pursued. I hope we shall have, by the day after tomorrow (the 16th) seventy guns in battery.

Since ten in the morning a hot fire was directed upon us at intervals, but without any success. Our loss is almost nominal. The works of the English army proceed on a parallel with our own. The weather, for a short time very bad and very cold, has fortunately turned out fine again.

The French Charge d'Affaires is to be present.

—TURKEY, October 18.—Two vessels of war—one French, the other English—arrived from Constantinople, coming from the Crimea; they were to be mounted with four 8 and 10-inch guns, to be used as gun-boats.

—VIENNA, October 18.—We opened the trenches during the night between the 9th and 10th. The enemy, who did not seem to expect us at that point, did not disturb the work, which we actively pursued. I hope we shall have, by the day after tomorrow (the 16th) seventy guns in battery.

Since ten in the morning a hot fire was directed upon us at intervals, but without any success. Our loss is almost nominal. The works of the English army proceed on a parallel with our own. The weather, for a short time very bad and very cold, has fortunately turned out fine again.

The French Charge d'Affaires is to be present.

—TURKEY, October 18.—Two vessels of war—one French, the other English—arrived from Constantinople, coming from the Crimea; they were to be mounted with four 8 and 10-inch guns, to be used as gun-boats.

—VIENNA, October 18.—We opened the trenches during the night between the 9th and 10th. The enemy, who did not seem to expect us at that point, did not disturb the work, which we actively pursued. I hope we shall have, by the day after tomorrow (the 16th) seventy guns in battery.

Since ten in the morning a hot fire was directed upon us at intervals, but without any success. Our loss is almost nominal. The works of the English army proceed on a parallel with our own. The weather, for a short time very bad and very cold, has fortunately turned out fine again.

The French Charge d'Affaires is to be present.

—TURKEY, October 18.—Two vessels of war—one French, the other English—arrived from Constantinople, coming from the Crimea; they were to be mounted with four 8 and 10-inch guns, to be used as gun-boats.

—VIENNA, October 18.—We opened the trenches during the night between the 9th and 10th. The enemy, who did not seem to expect us at that point, did not disturb the work, which we actively pursued. I hope we shall have, by the day after tomorrow (the 16th) seventy guns in battery.

Since ten in the morning a hot fire was directed upon us at intervals, but without any success. Our loss is almost nominal. The works of the English army proceed on a parallel with our own. The weather, for a short time very bad and very cold, has fortunately turned out fine again.

The French Charge d'Affaires is to be present.

—TURKEY, October 18.—Two vessels of war—one French, the other English—arrived from Constantinople, coming from the Crimea; they were to be mounted with four 8 and 10-inch guns, to be used as gun-boats.

—VIENNA, October 18.—We opened the trenches during the night between the 9th and 10th. The enemy, who did not seem to expect us at that point, did not disturb the work, which we actively pursued. I hope we shall have, by the day after tomorrow (the 16th) seventy guns in battery.

Since ten in the morning a hot fire was directed upon us at intervals, but without any success. Our loss is almost nominal. The works of the English army proceed on a parallel with our own. The weather, for a short time very bad and very cold, has fortunately turned out fine again.

The French Charge d'Affaires is to be present.

—TURKEY, October 18.—Two vessels of war—one French, the other English—arrived from Constantinople, coming from the Crimea; they were to be mounted with four 8 and 10-inch guns, to be used as gun-boats.

—VIENNA, October 18.—We opened the trenches during the night between the 9th and 10th. The enemy, who did not seem to expect us at that point, did not disturb the work, which we actively pursued. I hope we shall have, by the day after tomorrow (the 16th) seventy guns in battery.

Since ten in the morning a hot fire was directed upon us at intervals, but without any success. Our loss is almost nominal. The works of the English army proceed on a parallel with our own. The weather, for a short time very bad and very cold, has fortunately turned out fine again.

The French Charge d'Affaires is to be present.

—TURKEY, October 18.—Two vessels of war—one French, the other English—arrived from Constantinople, coming from the Crimea; they were to be mounted with four 8 and 10-inch guns, to be used as gun-boats.

—VIENNA, October 18.—We opened the trenches during the night between the 9th and 10th. The enemy, who did not seem to expect us at that point, did not disturb the work, which we actively pursued. I hope we shall have, by the day after tomorrow (the 16th) seventy guns in battery.

Since ten in the morning a hot fire was directed upon us at intervals, but without any success. Our loss is almost nominal. The works of the English army proceed on a parallel with our own. The weather, for a short time very bad and very cold, has fortunately turned out fine again.

The French Charge d'Affaires is to be present.

—TURKEY, October 18.—Two vessels of war—one French, the other English—arrived from Constantinople, coming from the Crimea; they were to be mounted with four 8 and 10-inch guns, to be used as gun-boats.

—VIENNA, October 18.—We opened the trenches during the night between the 9th and 10th. The enemy, who did not seem to expect us at that point, did not disturb the work, which we actively pursued. I hope we shall have, by the day after tomorrow (the 16th) seventy guns in battery.

Since ten in the morning a hot fire was directed upon us at intervals, but without any success. Our loss is almost nominal. The works of the English army proceed on a parallel with our own. The weather, for a short time very bad and very cold, has fortunately turned out fine again.

The French Charge d'Affaires is to be present.

—TURKEY, October 18.—Two vessels of war—one French, the other English—arrived from Constantinople, coming from the Crimea; they were to be mounted with four 8 and 10-inch guns, to be used as gun-boats.

—VIENNA, October 18.—We opened the trenches during the night between the 9th and 10th. The enemy, who did not seem to expect us at that point, did not disturb the work, which we actively pursued. I hope we shall have, by the day after tomorrow (the 16th) seventy guns in battery.

Since ten in the morning a hot fire was directed upon us at intervals, but without any success. Our loss is almost nominal. The works of the English army proceed on a parallel with our own. The weather, for a short time very bad and very cold, has fortunately turned out fine again.

The French Charge d'Affaires is to be present.

—TURKEY, October 18.—Two vessels of war—one French, the other English—arrived from Constantinople, coming from the Crimea; they were to be mounted with four 8 and 10-inch guns, to be used as gun-boats.

—VIENNA, October 18.—We opened the trenches during the night between the 9th and 10th. The enemy, who did not seem to expect us at that point, did not disturb the work, which we actively pursued. I hope we shall have, by the day after tomorrow (the 16th) seventy guns in battery.

AN EUGENIC WILL.

A railroad accident took place in this time near London, by which a Mr. Relling was killed, who was it seems an eccentric character of the queerest kind. His was a man of wealth, and his heirs paid him the accustomed funeral honors, expecting to enjoy liberal bequests; but when his will was opened it read as follows:

"I give and bequeath all my goods, property, and movables immovable, in England, or on the continent, to that railroad company on whose road I may find the happiness to meet with death, that blessed deliverance from my spiritual prison, may prevail to call."

Further on, the testator gives his reasons for his bequest: "The testator had taken firm possession of his mind that he was destined to die a violent death, and the most desirable one, in his view, was that caused by the explosion of a locomotive." He travelled, therefore, constantly, on the railroads in England, Ireland, and France. There was not a station where he was unknown. All the circumstances were familiar, with his peculiar costume. He had narrowly escaped death several times. Once he was shut up in a car under water, another time he was in the next car to the one that was shattered and he described with the greatest enthusiasm those terrible accidents, when he saw death to poor wretches being able to obtain it. Disappointed in Europe, he went to the United States. He made frequent excursions on the Ohio, the Mississippi, the Ontario, and the Niagara, but notwithstanding frequent explosions, he returned with a whole skin. He was destined to be crushed under a car of the mother country.

New York, Nov. 10th, 1854. 318 Bowery.

Has the Brooklyn Daily Advertiser, of June 12th 1853.

Making Diamonds.—One of the most curious sights at Paris, or indeed in the whole world, is afforded by a visit to the vast studio of M. Bourguignon, situated at Barrière de Tronc, where the whole process of transforming a few grains of dirty, heavy looking sand into a diamond of the purest water, is daily going on, with the avowed purpose of deceiving every body but the buyer. The sand employed, and upon which everything depends, is found in the Forest of Fontainebleau, and enjoys so great a reputation in the trade, that large quantities are exported. The coloring matter for imitating emeralds, rubies, and sapphires, is entirely mineral, and has been brought to high perfection by M. Bourguignon. He maintains in constant employment about a hundred workmen, besides a number of women and young girls, whose business it is to polish the colored stones, and line the false pearls with fish scales and wax.

London Leader.

Gloos—Cures.—Take some common lime and mix it with a quantity of tar—just enough to make a dough. Use it quick, because it becomes hard in a few moments, and will never soak or crumble. This is a first-rate cement for the purpose of making swine-troughs, feeding troughs, ovens' troughs, and many other things water-tight.

A little girl was killed in Pawtucket, on Saturday night, by shaving her head nearly cut off with a circular saw, while gathering shavings.

A fire broke out in the extensive distillery of Messrs Thayer, near Quincy, Ill., and the whole establishment was burned to the ground. A large amount of corn and barley was destroyed, and the total loss is estimated at over \$60,000.

A strange dress for the Highland Regiments has been decided on. The kilt will be retained in the regiments now wearing it, but the tunic will contain a quantity of cloth in the shape of flaps.

A man lately died in England, whose estates are valued at seven million pounds.

A man in Michigan, not long since committed suicide by drowning.

The body could not be found, the coroner held an inquest on his hat and jacket, found on the bank of the lake. Verdict "Found empty."

If only were pain, there would be groaning every hour.

He who says all his likes, will soon hear what he does not like.

The morning-hour has gold in its mouth.

An inquest was held yesterday, and the post mortem examination was directed by all his hearers save Plato, to whom he said: "I shall proceed, nevertheless—into himself an audience!"

A retired schoolmaster excuses his passion for angling, by saying that, from constant practice, he must have lost the power of holding his hands.

Why are crows the most sensible birds?

He who loves, looks singularly.

Why, because they never complain.

Without friends, life is empty.

An animal which was going to commit suicide, said he was going to prove no evidence.

Mrs. Grumley, in looking over the advertisements the other day saw one, "Medical Cures," Well said she, "I'm glad if they don't get a way to cure them, medical, for they're a went turning the world upside down ever since T. was born."

Some account of Solomon has, surely, remained that those who go to law for damages are sure to get them paid off.

Why is Hiram Powers' bust so dear? Because he 'chimed' a Grand Jury of a grand jury?"

Whence derived history, particularly—living hell.

MRS. WINSLOW.

An experienced Nurse and Female Physician, presents to the attention of Mothers, her

SOOTHING SYRUP,**For Children's Teething.**

For the Nervous Diseases, Convulsions, Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, &c. that attend this period of childhood, she recommends it to produce the desired effect, giving Rest to the Mother, and Relief to the Infants.

A child in Congress-street was cured of the Soothing Syrup of Infantile Distress by Dr. Winslow, who was giving it to the attending Physician.

Mr. Winslow of Edgerton, Mass., has raised a fund for the relief of children in children's hospitals, &c. It is very popular.

The parent-informing medical child was referred to as a strong infant, with Flatulence and Wind Colic. Lastly they gave him the Soothing Syrup, and it always relieved a strong cure.

Hundreds of fine instances might be enumerated.

PROOF POSITIVE.

Messrs. CURTIS & PERKINS.—Please send us a further supply of Soothing Syrup. We are sending large quantities of it, and we learn it is well with uniform success, both by children and adults, in all cases of Distress or Disturbance.

Yours respectfully,

W. D. CHAMBERS.

New York, July 10th, 1854. 318 Bowery.

Has the Brooklyn Daily Advertiser, of June 12th 1853.

Was reluctantly compelled by a request of a friend to insert the following letter which we are assured is from a lady of the first respectability, residing in Lowell, Mass., believing that a vast amount of suffering may be prevented, and many valuable lives saved, by calling the attention of mothers to this valuable prescription of an old and experienced nurse.

Dear Sir.—I am happy to be able to certify to the efficiency of Mr. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, and to the truth of what you represent concerning it.

I have a daughter, who, greatly from teething, who could not rest, and at night by her cries would not permit any of the family to do so, I purchased a bottle of Soothing Syrup, in order to test the remedy, and when given to the boy according to the directions, its effect upon him was like magic; he soon went to sleep, and all pain and nervousness disappeared. We have had no trouble with him since; and the little fellow will pass through with comfort, the excruciating process of teething, by the aid of Mr. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. Every mother who regards the health and life of her children, should possess it.

H. A. Atwood.

Lowell, Mass., May 20, 1854.

Price only 25 cts. a bottle.

NEUROLOGY, or SCIALIC RHEUMA. TISM CURED.

This may easily, but for short four years, I was seriously afflicted with a disease in the hip, which Physicians termed Neurology, or Sciatic Rheumatism, and resorted to various remedies without any permanent relief; have been under the care of a regular Physician for six months at a time. Last spring, had a very violent attack, which laid me up, when I made use of the Cramp and Pain Killer, prepared by Messrs. Curtis & Perkins of Bangor. It gave me immediate relief, and I do not hesitate to say, that it is the best article I ever used. I cheerfully recommend it to all who may be afflicted with similar complaints.

HENRY HUNT.

Stow, Dec. 2, 1847.

Deacon Curtis, the signer of the foregoing certificate, is a man of unfeigned veracity and high standing in the community.

N. B.—Be sure and call for Curtis & Perkins' Cramp and Pain Killer. At all others hearing this name are false imitations. Price 12d., 2s., 2s. 6d. per bottle according to size.

Also for sale those pure

WILD CHERRY BITTERS.

For the cure of Bilious and Jaundice complaints, and general debility. They quicken the blood and give life and energy to the whole system. Price only 37s cents in Pint Bottles.

Likewise for sale as above,

HUNTER'S PULMONARY BALM.

Hour what the Daily Mercury of Bangor says of Doct. Penney.

Hunter's Balsam. It is not often that we can say anything favorable of patent medicines, on the testimony of those with whom we are acquainted, who have seen and tested the merits in regard to Hunter's Balsam, yet to our fellow Jermyn Curtis, Esq., we have the testimony of many of our own citizens and those of neighboring towns, unanimous in its praise. The testimony of one individual with whom the public are acquainted, carries with it more weight than whole columns of certificates from strangers, whose from we never saw, and whose certificates, for ought we know, may have been procured by fraud. See Dr. Benjamin L. Penney's testimony, in agent's hands, or

Hear the People's Press, Skowhegan, Me.

Hunter's Pulmonary Balsam.—To those afflicted with Cough, Colds, Consumption, Asthma, Spitting of Blood, and all affection of the Lungs, we recommend Hunter's Pulmonary Balsam. It is believed to be the best article ever yet invented for these complaints. Price 50cts. a bottle.

Also for sale those pure

WILD CHERRY BITTERS.

For the cure of Bilious and Jaundice complaints, and general debility. They quicken the blood and give life and energy to the whole system. Price only 37s cents in Pint Bottles.

Likewise for sale as above,

HUNTER'S DYSPEPSIA PILLS.

For cure of Costiveness, Acidity of the Stomach, Bilious Habits, Headache, Distress, Heart Burning, Pain in the Side, Lung and Liver Complaints.

DYSPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION.

With Costiveness, Acidity of the Stomach, Heart Burning, Bilious Complaints, Headache, Pain in the side, Loss of Appetite, and General Debility, can be remedied, removed, and entirely cured, by the use of the India Dyspepsia Pills. These pills are perfectly safe, and will not injure the system, nor needs of the stomach, complaints, and are invaluable remedy, in an especial manner, for Diabetics. They are a mild and gentle cathartic, operating mostly upon the blood, cleansing and purifying the same, and causing the digestive organs to perform their appropriate duties, with regularity.

COSTIVENESS.

Habitual Costiveness is, if not removed in time, a source of more than half of the disorders and pains to which humanity is subject. The medicines generally used, however, do more harm than good, as they weaken the peristaltic action of the bowels, and thus aggravate instead of removing the complaint.

Also, in all Bilious Diseases, attended with Pain in the Side and Right Shoulder Blide, with a dull, cold, continuous, and in all Directions, Ague and Fever, Bilious Fever and other bilious, they are an excellent remedy.

They will be found the best Family Physician in the world, purifying the blood, restoring the spirits, and leaving the stomach and bowels in a healthy state.

Price 25cts. per box.

For purifying the blood we do not believe these will be equal to ours.

Sold by BOYD & PAUL, No. 40, Cornhill Street, New York, or by our agents, Dr. W. R. MARSH, T. D. HARRISON & CO., and by J. R. JOHNSON, M. W. SKINNER, and J. W. CHAPMAN, 20, Wall Street, New York.

Also by E. W. ALLEN, Head of Hillbourn, Webster & Son, New Haven, Conn.

And by J. S. MACLAINE, Head of Dr. Peter Bayard, Michael MacLaine, East Point, John Knight & Robert Bowell, South Westgate, Sampson, Edward Gore, Daniel Gordon, James Owen, and Mrs. Horatio, George, John, Patrick, Stephen, and Edward Robinson, Robert Parker, Robert Parker, Jr., and Mrs. Parker, John Carter, George, and William Williams, and others.

Also by Dr. J. H. Smith, and patients in various cities.

GEORGE T. HASZARD, General Agent for P. E. Island.

Also by W. W. SMITH, General Agent for P. E. Island.

Also by W. W. SMITH, General Agent for P. E. Island.

Also by W. W. SMITH, General Agent for P. E. Island.

Also by W. W. SMITH, General Agent for P. E. Island.

Also by W. W. SMITH, General Agent for P. E. Island.

Also by W. W. SMITH, General Agent for P. E. Island.

Also by W. W. SMITH, General Agent for P. E. Island.

Also by W. W. SMITH, General Agent for P. E. Island.

Also by W. W. SMITH, General Agent for P. E. Island.

Also by W. W. SMITH, General Agent for P. E. Island.

Also by W. W. SMITH, General Agent for P. E. Island.

Also by W. W. SMITH, General Agent for P. E. Island.

Also by W. W. SMITH, General Agent for P. E. Island.

Also by W. W. SMITH, General Agent for P. E. Island.

Also by W. W. SMITH, General Agent for P. E. Island.

Also by W. W. SMITH, General Agent for P. E. Island.

Also by W. W. SMITH, General Agent for P. E. Island.

Also by W. W. SMITH, General Agent for P. E. Island.

Also by W. W. SMITH, General Agent for P. E. Island.

Also by W. W. SMITH, General Agent for P. E. Island.

Also by W. W. SMITH, General Agent for P. E. Island.

Also by W. W. SMITH, General Agent for P. E. Island.

Also by W. W. SMITH, General Agent for P. E. Island.

Also by W. W. SMITH, General Agent for P. E. Island.

Also by W. W. SMITH, General Agent for P. E. Island.

Also by W. W. SMITH, General Agent for P. E. Island.

Also by W. W. SMITH, General Agent for P. E. Island.

Also by W. W. SMITH, General Agent for P. E. Island.

Also by W. W. SMITH, General Agent for P. E. Island.

Also by W. W. SMITH, General Agent for P. E. Island.

Also by W. W. SMITH, General Agent for P. E. Island.

Also by W. W. SMITH, General Agent for P. E. Island.

Also by W. W. SMITH, General Agent for P. E. Island.

Also by W. W. SMITH, General Agent for P. E. Island.

Also by W. W. SMITH, General Agent for P. E. Island.