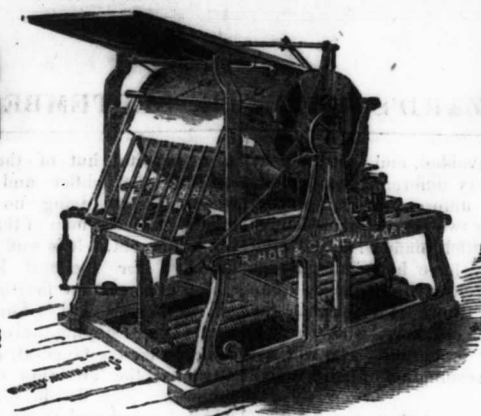


# HASZARD'S

FARMERS'  
COMMERCIAL

PUBLISHED ON EVERY



# GAZETTE

JOURNAL &  
ADVERTISER.

WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY.

Established 1823.

Charlottetown, P. E. Island, Wednesday, September 25, 1855.

New Series, No. 277.

### WANTED,

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

By order of the Trustees,  
CHARLES STEWART,  
Brackley Point Road, September 15th, 1855.

### 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. Isl. Ex.

TO LET with immediate possession, the southeast end of the House recently built on the corner of Great George and Kent Streets, and next to that occupied by Messrs. Gahan & Co.

The cellar is 24 feet by 50, has a substantial wall, is over 7 feet deep and is perfectly dry. There is on the first floor a shop 20 feet in front and 30 feet in depth; also a front Entrance, a Hall in rear of the shop and two other apartments. There are on the second floor one room 24 feet by 15, one 20 feet by 15 and two about 11 feet by 12, and the third floor nearly corresponds with the second. There are three rooms on the fourth floor and a fine view of the Harbour, the Rivers and the Country round, there is also attached to the premises a new Ware-house and it is one of the best stands in this City for Mercantile or any other business. Further information may be obtained by applying to

THOMAS DAWSON,  
July 14th, 1855.

### CLOTHING

At a great Reduction in Prices.  
CHARLES BELL

OFFERS for Sale his STOCK of READY MADE CLOTHING, Hats, Caps and Furnishing GOODS, at a great reduction in price, as his determination is to clear off his present Stock irrespective of profits.

The STOCK as usual consists of the best and most extensive assortment of Men's Wearing Apparel to be found in the City, and as every care has been taken to get the Clothing made up in a substantial manner, purchasers can rely on getting a good article at a low price.

CHARLES BELL,  
Opposite the Market, Charlottetown,  
September 13, 1855.

### FLUIDS! FLUIDS!!!

FOR SALE by the Subscriber, (warranted.)  
A. G. SIMS, Queen Street.  
September 8. Ex 3w

Cheese! Cheese!!  
Crackers! Crackers!!

Just Received, and for Sale at  
A. G. SIMS, Queen Street.  
Sept. 8. Ex 3w

### NEW ARRANGEMENT.

THE ROSEBUD,

Captain Matheson,

WILL until further notice leave CHARLOTTETOWN for PICTOU on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 10 o'clock, a. m., and will leave PICTOU for CHARLOTTETOWN on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 9 a. m., wind and weather permitting.

For freight or passage, apply to the Captain on board, or in Charlottetown to the Owner,

WILLIAM HEARD.

### Cod Liver Oil.

WARRANTED Pure and Fresh, sold by the Bottle, or in any quantity wished.

W. R. WATSON.

### FOR SALE

THAT beautifully situated farm at Darnley, known as the Subscriber's, it contains 100 acres of land in a high state of cultivation; it is a leasehold for 999 years, the yearly rent is £5 11s 1/4, currency, there are on the premises a large two-story dwelling House, a large and convenient Barn, with a Threshing Mill, and an out-house for a Granary.

Also, a small farm, containing 24 acres of freehold land, situate in Princetown Royalty, within a few chains of the Darnley Bridge; the above mentioned properties are well worth the attention of persons wishing to purchase. For further particulars enquire of

WM. E. CLARK,  
Charlottetown, 12th September, 1855. wix

### Valuable Freehold Property For Sale.

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

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

The Barn is 75 feet long by 26 feet, double boarded and barked, and conveniently laid off as a Horse Stable, with five stalls; a spacious Cow Stable with collar under both, for collecting Manure, a large Coach House and room as Workshop or Granary; a spacious loft the full length of the Barn, and threshing Mill attached. A Well of the purest water at the door, which, with the Dairy, are under one roof. A Building 45 feet long used as Sheep, Pig and Sleigh House, a large and productive Kitchen Garden, enclosed with thorn fence and planted with Fruit Trees. The whole of the back Land is of excellent quality, well wooded and watered, and laid off in 50 acre Lots, a part of which is let at One shilling, currency per acre.

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

JOHN MACGOWAN,  
Souris, July 24, 1855.

### FOR SALE,

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

JOHN BALL,  
August 21, 1855. 1m

### Lippincott's Cloth Mills.

WEST RIVER, PICTOU, N. S.,

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

### AGENTS:

Mr. KENNETH MCKENZIE, Charlottetown.  
ANDREW A. McDONALD, Esq., Georgetown.  
Cloth left with either of the above Agents, will be finished and returned with quicker despatch than usual.

Aug. 15. S. LIPPINCOTT.

### NOTICE.

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

JOSEPH M'LEOD,  
St. Eleanor's, Sept. 15, 1855. 2k

### GLEANINGS FROM LATE PAPERS.

INSCRIPTION FOR THE FRANKLIN MONUMENT IN THE ARCTIC SEAS.—We have been favoured (says an English paper) with a copy of the inscription written by Lady Franklin for the tablet, now on its way out to the Arctic Regions in the United States' Expedition, which is to be placed on Beechy Island. It is a touching memorial, and will be read with interest;

"To the memory of Franklin, Crozier Fitzjames, and all their gallant brother officers and faithful companions, who have suffered and perished in the cause of science and the service of their country—this Tablet is erected near the spot where he passed the first Arctic winter, and whence they issued forth to conquer difficulties or to die. It commemorates the grief of their admiring countrymen and friends, and the anguish, subdued by faith, of her who has lost in the heroic leader of the Expedition the most devoted and affectionate of husbands. "And so he bringeth them unto the Haven where they would be." 1855. This stone has been intrusted to be affixed in its place, to the officers and crew of the American Expedition, commanded by Lieutenant H. J. Hartstein, in search of Dr. Kane and his companions.

SCOTLAND INVADED BY WHALES.—The Inverness Courier informs us, that a few days prior to the sailing of the steamer Baltic a large number of bottle-nosed whales entered the Moray Firth, on the northwestern coast, and proceeded to enjoy themselves. The fishermen of the vicinity were highly indignant at such familiarity, and immediately put forth in boats and by various alarming demonstrations succeeded in so frightening the cetaceous monsters of the deep, that they plunged pell-mell upon the sandy shore of the bay, and were stranded beyond the possibility of returning their native element. One hundred and sixty-four were captured in this manner at the town of Waterloo, and many others along the shore at various places. The fish were from twelve to twenty feet in length, and realized great profit to their captors. The Glasgow Mail says, that whales are also dashing ashore in various parts of the Isle of Skye on the west coast of Scotland, and that great numbers of them have been taken. At the town of Sconser, one shepherd dispatched more than twenty of them with a scythe.

THE FLY PLAGUE IN THE CRIMEA.—One of the greatest curses of the camp at the present moment is the multitude of flies. It is really an Egyptian plague. In every tent and hut they swarm in myriads. From mosquitoes and fleas we are tolerably free; there are no bugs—at least I have neither seen nor heard of any. Probably bedsteads are not sufficiently numerous here to encourage the presence of those flat and fetid insects. We are duly grateful for the absence of such irritating vermin; and we try to be resigned, but we certainly cannot be thankful, under the fly infliction. The Crimean fly is the most daring and aggressive animal of its size that it has ever been my lot to encounter. It defouls everything in our quarters, bites you, and will not be rebuffed. Its courage and activity constitute it the Zouave of the fly family. It dashes into the cup you raise to your lips, and defiles the morsel at the end of your fork. War with it is not to be thought of. Kill a

thousand, and you shall have a million in their stead. Whatever food is exposed under the table—sugar, meat, bread—is in an instant black with flies.—Times' Correspondent.

A TRICK.—The New Orleans Delta says, that the revolutionists in Mexico have long been aware, that it was indispensable for their cause to secure some of the available artillery of Vera Cruz. Even a single eight-pounder would be welcome to them. Stratagem was summoned to their aid, and a Mexican (who will turn out to be a Yankee in due time) suggested a plan which has worked like a charm. A grand dramatic exhibition was announced in Vera Cruz, and the Governor accepted the invitation of the artists to be present on the interesting occasion. The most curious feat of all those announced, was intended to be the firing of an eight-pound gun from the shoulder of one of the performers and all Vera Cruz were agog to see it done. The gun was borrowed from the garrison, the officers of which are exceedingly obliging to gentlemen of the circus, the tight rope or the ring. Every citizen was on the tip-toe of expectation, as the substitution of cannon for muskets in the "manual of arms" was an idea worthy of this progressive age. Unfortunately, however, the artist who was to achieve the feat fell ill and died. The performances were necessarily postponed, and the poor fellow was buried with much pomp and ceremony. Some days elapsed before the truth came out, that the coffin contained not the corpse of the actor, but the Governor's big gun, which is now in the hands of the revolutionists.

A very intelligent Irishman tells us the following incident of his first experience in America. I came to this country several years ago, and as soon as I arrived, hired out to a gentleman who farmed a few acres. He showed me over the premises, the stable, cow, and where the corn, hay, oats, &c., were kept, and then sent me in to get my supper. After supper he said to me; "James, you may feed the cow, and give her the corn in the ear." I went out and walked about thinking, "what could he mean! Had I understood him?" I scratched my head, then resolved I would inquire again; so I went into the library, where master was writing busily, and he answered, without looking up, "I thought I told you to give the cow some corn in the ear." I went out more puzzled than ever. What sort of an animal must this Yankee cow be! I examined her mouth and ears. The teeth were good, and the ears like those of kine in the old country. Dripping with sweat, I entered my master's presence once more. "Please, sir, you bid me give the cow some corn in the ear, but didn't you mean the mouth?" He looked at me a moment, and then burst into such a convulsion of laughter, I made for the stables as fast as my feet could take me, thinking I was in the service of a crazy man.

Jolly Bones says, that his wife is the best travelling trunk ever possessed by poor mortal man. She is not only always packed and ready for a go, but she frequently goes on her own hook—visiting the neighbors, gossiping, and doing various other feminine amusements, thus saving much time, which otherwise would be required to return compliments, &c., and never gets jammed by baggage smashers. She never costs anything for portage, never needs repairing, and lastly, not only has a shirt button in her possession, but fingers and thread to sew it on.

A THIEF SOLD.—STEALING A BOX OF SAWDUST FOR TEA.—The police of the Seventeenth ward last night arrested a woman named Jane Hughes, in the street, with what appeared to be a five dollar box of tea under her arm, on suspicion of having stolen it. Upon taking her to the station house, they discovered the name of the store from which it had been stolen. The owner was notified of the robbery, and the box opened, when it was found to contain sawdust. The owner appeared at the station house, and stated that the box was kept outside of the store, merely as a sign. The prisoner was discharged by the police justice.—New York Evening Post.

THE SIEGE OF SEBASTOPOL.

HEIGHTS OF BALAKLAVA, Aug. 10.—The report of an approaching attack upon the Malakoff gains ground and credence in the camp. False reports are so numerous here that one would pay little attention to the current rumors, did not various indications, more than general expectation, give it an appearance of probability. At an early hour on Tuesday morning, Gen. Simpson went round the lines, examining the works. Yesterday, General Jones did the same. A council of war was held on Wednesday evening at the British head quarters. A more positive symptom than those of approaching action, is the fact, that some of the principal medical officers of divisions have received orders to clear the hospitals, sending to Balaklava such patients as can safely be moved, and to make the customary preparations for the reception of wounded men. This may not mean an assault is immediately to be made, as some short time is necessary to make arrangements and procure the stores required. An idea of the quantity of these may be formed from the fact that, on receiving this order, the chief medical officer of one division, consisting of rather more than 6,000 effective men, at once sent in a requisition for about 6 tons' weight of various articles. Such a mass of drugs, lint, plaster, bedding, wine, and other hospital necessaries and comforts is painfully suggestive of what may probably occur, and of how many stout and brave fellows are expected to go down in the next serious operation against our tenacious foe. But at the point to which things have now come, success is not to be hoped for without heavy loss, and if the former be complete, the latter may be endured, if not cheerfully, at least without repining. It is said that after a bombardment, very large forces will be sent in to attack.—Some talk of a combination of French and English troops against the Malakoff, and even designate our first division (Guards and Highlanders) as the British force that is to co-operate with our allies. If the attack really is to be made, heaven grant, that this time no blunders may be committed, and that the blood of this gallant army may not again be fruitlessly poured out by mistakes and mismanagement. If we fail this time we may make up our own minds, as many have already done, to remain where we are for the winter. It is the opinion of some here, that Sebastopol will never be ours until we regularly invest the whole place. There are various opinions in both the French camp and the English as to the impregnability of the Malakoff. Some believe that if we succeed in storming the outer works we shall find within them a second line of invincible strength. Others think the strength of the inner works are exaggerated. Of course in all this there is much more of conjecture than of well founded opinion. The Generals-in-Chief keep their information and intention to themselves. If we get the Malakoff, little doubt is entertained that the south side will speedily be ours; whether we shall be able to remain in it under the fire from the forts on the north is another question. The Russians driven out however, and the fleet destroyed, we shall be at liberty to busy ourselves with the northern forts, or to move inland, as may be decided upon. As for the town, which we have treated with so much forbearance, it is not to be supposed that it will be left to us in its present neat and serviceable condition. If Russia be faithful to her military traditions, we shall obtain but a heap of ruins and ashes.—No snug quarters will there be in Sebastopol for the allied armies, which have been so long alternately crippled with cold, plunged to the knees in mud, or seethed in sickly Crimean vapours. A time there was, now some ten months bygone, when Sebastopol might have been ours on easier terms and better conditions—a time when Russian prisoners expressed their surprise at not being sent into depot there, since they made sure the place had fallen into our hands after the battle of the Alma.—It is bootless to recur to past blunders and omissions, or to talk of the time, when the Malakoff was but a round tower, instead of the strong fortification now the chief obstacle to the capture of the place to which it is the key. However, if grievous errors have been fallen into, let us hope that they

will in future be avoided, and that the next attack will be very differently conducted, and have a widely different result, from the last. After nearly two months' monotonous inaction, during which many thousand men of the allied army have been put *hors de combat* by trench-duty and disease, I can hardly think that there is a man in the camp—even of the croakers, who, I regret to say, are pretty numerous—who will not joyfully hail the resumption of more active hostilities.

I must observe, that there are persons, whose opinion is not without weight, who do not believe that we shall attack soon, and a similar doubt appears to exist among those French officers whose opinions I have heard expressed. These seem to think that a tremendous bombardment is contemplated, such as shall literally pulverise the defences opposed to us and completely crush the enemy; and they add that some time must elapse, before the necessary preparations are completed.

Leave of absence continues to be granted to a very large extent. Taking five of the latest general orders, those of the 3d, 5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th inst., we find the names of no less than seventy officers who have received permission to absent themselves. Of these, twenty-nine proceed to England, twenty-six of them in virtue of medical certificates, and three on "urgent private affairs," or in consideration of peculiar circumstances; 27 go to Scutari and Therapia for periods varying from two to five weeks; 12 on board ship; and two to the Monastery of St. George, where there are ten rooms fitted up for ailing or convalescent officers. I doubt not, that all these leaves of absence may be necessary, and fully justified by the circumstances of the respective cases; but such numerous departures are not the less extremely inconvenient to the army, and leave many regiments very short-handed of officers. I yesterday heard a colonel declare, that he had but one captain and three subalterns on duty in his battalion, and that he, consequently, had to send 100 men into the trenches under charge of a youth of eighteen. If this state of things cannot be helped, it, at least, is very unfortunate. Enough officers do not come out to replace those who go home. This protracted siege—if siege it may be called, which in reality is a tedious struggle between two rows of detached forts—is certainly not popular with the officers of the army, few of whom care to remain, if they have a respectable pretext for returning home, while fewer still desire to return hither when once they get away. I am persuaded that if there were more movement in the campaign—if, instead of monotonous trench duty, we were engaged in ordinary warfare, manœuvring, marching, fighting, there would be both less sickness and fewer seeking leave. I do not attempt to decide the question whether leave is sometimes too easily granted, and more to interest than to necessity. The French are thought to fall into the other extreme, and instances have been cited to me, where the lives of valuable officers would have been saved, had they been allowed to exchange severe duty (one night out of three in the trenches, independently of light labour) for a period of relaxation in a more salutary climate.

Of the cases that go into hospital, a very small proportion terminate fatally. This appears from the general returns up to the 15th of July. According to the best evidence I can obtain, the present effective strength of the British army in the Crimea is upwards of 20,000 men, exclusive of troops that have arrived within the last three days. The Etna and Arabia steam transports have reached Balaklava from England (the latter after the extraordinary rapid passage of 14 days) with large detachments for several regiments out here. Transports have reached Kamiesch with reinforcements for various French regiments. This furnished the foundation for a report (to show you how ridiculously things are magnified here) current in camp this morning, that 20,000 French troops had arrived, and that extensive operations were immediately to be commenced.

Yesterday the Russians amused themselves by throwing a few round shot into the camp of the fourth division. Two of these buried themselves in the ground close

to a hospital hut of the 17th regiment, shaking the edifice and astonishing the wounded, but doing no other damage; another killed a man of the field-train as he lay in his tent. It is said the missiles were intended for General Bentinck's tents, which are near the fourth division flagstaff on Cathcart's hill.—The duke of Newcastle is still staying there. A new kitchen, building for the General, is thought to have attracted the attention of the Muscovite gunners. The fire in rear of the Redan, which I mentioned in my last letter, is said by the French to have been occasioned by one of their rockets.

Captain Layard, Deputy Assistant-Quartermaster-General, a brother to the member for Aylesbury, has died of dysentery on board ship at Balaklava. He had just received extension of leave to proceed to Scutari.

Colonel Windham, who since the first landing of the allies in the Crimea has been the very efficient Assistant-Quartermaster-General of the fourth division, has been promoted to the command of the 2d Brigade of the 2d division.

We are by this time pretty well accustomed to hear of deaths in the trenches; but until the other day, we had no example of a birth having taken place in that uncomfortable and dangerous locality—certainly not exactly that which a lady might be expected to prefer as the scene of her *accouchement*. The intrepidity and military ardour which so distinguishes our gallant allies are shared, it appears, by the ladies of their nation. Three nights ago, a *buxon continiere* accompanied her battalion to the trenches, there to supply them with the restorative *petit verre*, and to brave, with masculine courage, the storm of shot and shell. There was possibly some miscalculation in the matter, but the fact is, that towards the small hours of the morning she was taken with the pains of maternity, and gave birth to twins. Mother and children are doing well.—From the Times, Correspondent.

THE COMMAND OF THE ARMY IN THE CRIMEA.—We have reason to believe that General Simpson's failing health obliges him to return home, he is to be succeeded by Major General Markham, an officer of great merit, who has lately joined the camp from India. General Markham entered the service in 1824 as an ensign in the 32d Regiment. He obtained his lieutenantancy in 1825, and his captaincy in 1829.

Whilst serving as captain, he accompanied his regiment to Canada, and saw not a little active work there in 1836-37, during the disturbances in that colony. In the latter year, he was severely wounded. A couple of years subsequently he was promoted to be major, and in 1842 he got the command of the 32d Regiment as lieutenant-colonel. In 1846, his corps was ordered to India, and Colonel Markham went with it to that country, where it landed in the autumn of the year, and marched forthwith to the North-west provinces, the frontier of which was in a disturbed state.

When the insurrection broke out in the Punjab, and the fortress of Moulton declared in favour of the enemy, the 32d Regiment was ordered to the seat of war, and Lieutenant-Colonel Markham received the command of a brigade of infantry. During the whole campaign, he distinguished himself by his energy, and by the efficient manner in which all his duties were performed.

For the six years he commanded his regiment, it was a pattern in camp and quarters to the British army and as a brigadeer, his reputation was not behind what it had been when he was a battalion leader. At the close of the campaign he received the well merited rewards of being named an Aide-de-camp to the Queen and a Companion of the Bath—the former honor giving him the rank of full colonel in the army.

After a short period of leave in England, Colonel Markham rejoined his corps in India, determined that no consideration of ease or comfort should induce him to abandon the company in which he had risen from the lowest to the highest commissioned rank. He was not, however, destined to do duty again with that corps, for upon the death of Colonel Mountain, the Adjutant

General of the Queen's troops in India, Colonel Markham was selected to succeed him.

After serving but a short time in this very responsible post, the Royal Warrant of last October gave the Commander-in-Chief the right of selecting for promotion to the rank of Major-General, any Colonel, irrespective of his standing in the service, whose professional character stood high enough to merit such a choice.—The very first officer thus distinguished was Colonel Markham, who was at the same time nominated to command a division of the Bengal army.

When, however, the English public and the English press began to canvass every fresh nomination to the staff of the Crimean army, orders were sent out to General Markham to join the head-quarters before Sebastopol without delay. This he was only too glad to do, and within thirty days of receiving the order, in the Northwest of India, he reported himself to General Simpson, and received the command of the Second Division of the army.

Subsequently General Simpson intimated to the Horse Guards that he feared his health would oblige him shortly to retire, and Lord Hardinge, as we are informed, sent out directions that, should he do so, Major General Markham was to take command of the army serving in the Crimea.—London News.

THE QUEEN'S LETTER TO SIR E. LYONS.

—It is well known that an autograph letter was sent by the Queen to Sir Edmund Lyons on the death of his son. We believe that it has not yet appeared in print, and so grateful a proof of womanly delicacy and feeling ought not to be kept from her admiring subjects. We print the letter *rebatim*:—"Buckingham Palace, June 25th, 1855. —The Queen cannot let any one but herself express to Sir Edmund Lyons the Prince's and her feelings of deep and heartfelt sympathy on the most melancholy occasion of the loss of his beloved and gallant son, Captain Lyons. We grieve deeply to think of the heavy affliction into which Sir E. Lyons is plunged at this anxious moment, and we mourn over the loss of an officer who proved himself so worthy of his father, and was so bright an ornament to the service he belonged to. To lose him, just when he returned triumphant, having accomplished so admirably all that was desired and wished, must be an additional pang to his father. If sympathy can afford consolation, he possesses that of the whole nation."

OFFICERS IN THE NAVY.—Some returns moved for by Mr. Scobell, M. P., show that the number of captains promoted to be active rear-admirals, from the first of January, 1850, to the latest period, amounts to 50; that the number of active commanders of 25 years, standing and upwards in that rank amounts to 18, the date of the commission of the senior being the 24th of June, 1817; that the number of reserved commanders, who had previously held the rank of lieutenant 25 years and upwards amounts to 56, and the maximum number of years 44; that the number of retired commanders who had previously held the rank of lieutenant 25 years and upwards amounts to 335, and the maximum number of years to 43; that the number of active lieutenants of 20 years' standing and upwards in that rank amounts to 304, the date of the senior's commission being the 31st of January, 1808; that the number of reserved lieutenants is 677, the date of the senior's commission being December 29, 1796; that there are 308 surgeons and 259 assistant-surgeons fit for service, and 259 surgeons and 36 assistant-surgeons unfit for service; that the number of mates now in the navy is 212, the number of midshipmen 334, and the number of cadets 408. Since 1845, inclusive, 1,417 cadets have been admitted. The number of flag officers on full pay is 18, and the number on half-pay 81; the number of captains on full pay 123, and the number on half-pay 262; the number of commanders on full pay 192, and the number on half-pay 357; and the number of lieutenants on full pay 686, and the number on half-pay 291.

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HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

Wednesday, September 25, 1855.

For the last three nights running we have had very severe frosts, and although the sun has shone warm and bright during the daytime, there has been a cold wind blowing, which has made itself sufficiently felt in the shade. It has, nevertheless, been extremely favorable for the completion of the harvest. From all we can learn, the crop will, in general, be an average one, if not more, though it is difficult to form an opinion from mere reports, as these are often of the most contradictory nature respecting the same section of the country. The periodicals, on both sides of the Atlantic, speak of the extremely favorable harvest and the great returns already realized, but prices do not fall in consequence thereof. This is something extraordinary, nor can it be wholly accounted for, by the circumstance of an immense army demanding large supplies, for granting that the majority of the army are taken from the productive classes of labor, still such is the density of population in Europe, that there have arisen no complaints of want of hands, either to put in the crop or to reap it. True, a large quantity of grain that used to find its way into the British market from the Continent, is prevented by the blockade of the ports in the Baltic. Yet the prices are still as high as ever in America. Speculation is doubtless laying up stores of food, in the hopes, perhaps, of the war becoming more general and thereby occasioning a still greater demand and limiting the power of supply. We trust, however, that if such be the case, they may find themselves disappointed, and that the ensuing spring may find the world again restored to the blessing of peace. We look anxiously for the welcome intelligence, that Sebastopol has been conquered or destroyed, or that the fleet in the Baltic has made such effectual demonstrations of its superiority over stone and mortar, that the Emperor of Russia will be compelled to content himself with the possession of his own dominions, and these reduced to something nearer their original extent previous to the system of acquisition commenced by Peter I, and sedulously followed up by his successors.

The North British Review for August has been received. It contains the following articles: 1st, Sir David Brewster's life of Newton. 2d, Sir E. Bulwer Lytton's Novels. 3d, Alexandrian Christianity. 4th, the Political Reformation in Holland. 5th, Mahometanism in the East and West. 6th, Dr Peacock's life of Dr. Thomas Young. 7th, the System of Purchase in the Army. 8th, the Non-Existence of Women. 9th, Farriers Theory of Knowing and Being.

**POLICE COURT.**  
 Sep. 24—Councillor for the week, D. MacIsaac, Esq.  
 Sep. 25—William McCarron, of Georgetown, drunk and disorderly, convicted, fined 5s.  
 On complaint of John Reid being bitten by a dog the property of Wm. Douse, Esq., said dog, was ordered to be destroyed forthwith.  
 Angus McCaskill imprisoned last evening for disorderly driving and running over a child convicted, fined 10s., with costs, 7s 6d, and 40s damages done to said child.  
 Richard Jones, for assault and battery on his wife, ordered to find security to keep the peace and be of good behaviour toward his said wife for six months.

Published by order of the Common Council.

A Law for the removal of the Flour and Meal Market to such place or places as the City Council may deem proper, as well as to enable the Corporation to fit up the Old Court House for a Police or Mayor's Court, and for other purposes.  
 (Passed, August 31, 1855.)

BE IT ENACTED, by the City Council of the City of Charlottetown:

That, until a suitable Building be erected for that purpose, the Flour and Meal Market shall be held in the Building at the Corner of Great George and Richmond Streets, or in such other place or places as may hereafter be directed by the City Council, and that the portion of the Building called the "Old Court House," now used for the purpose of a Flour and Meal Market, together with the rest of the Building, save and except that portion required for a Post Office, shall be fitted up as a place for holding the City Council, Mayor's Court, Police Office, and such other offices as may be deemed necessary by the Common Council of the City.

ROBERT HUTCHINSON, Mayor.  
 W. B. WALLEN, City Clerk.

**The News.**—We have a telegram from New York via St. John's N. B. and also from the same place brought by the Steamer Rosebud from Pictou yesterday. We publish both these despatches that our readers may judge for themselves. We have also taken the details of the News brought by the Ariel to New York, which is two days later than our London papers. It seems to be the impression that Austria will before long, join the Allies in endeavoring to humiliate the Russian Czar. We look with interest for our own Mails, we are not likely to receive them before Friday next.

**By Telegraph to Halifax.**  
 The Baltic arrived at New York on Wednesday night, bringing Liverpool dates to the 8th inst. Consols quoted 90 1/2 to 90 3/4. Money tight. Operations in the Crimea unimportant. Siege operations progressing satisfactorily. The Russians have been defeated at Kara. A Rumour prevailed that England will shortly take hostile measures against Naples. The Russians are bridging Sebastopol Harbor and fortifying the north side. Flour in better demand—held firm and prices will probably advance.

**By Telegraph to St. John, N. B.**  
 NEW YORK, Sep. 20th, 1855.  
 The Steamer Baltic arrived at New York this morning. The week which her advices cover, is more barren of news than any similar period since the commencement of the War. Absolutely no political news. Splendid harvest weather in England, and crops generally bountiful. No change in quotations for Breadstuffs. Consols closed 90 7/8.

**Passengers.**  
 By the Lady Le Marchant from Shediac, Sep. 25, Judge Peters, L. P. W. DesBrisay, Esq., James Alexander and Lady, J. M. Phelin, Esq., John S. Gifford, Miss Gifford, W. S. Wilson, Jas. Johnson, W. S. Cate, Jacob Wortman, Thos. G. Richardson, Alexander Gradie, John Fraser, Mrs. Fraser, A. McLenn, Miss Brown.

**Port of Charlottetown.**  
**ARRIVED.**  
 Sep. 23, Steamer Enterprise, Richibucto; passengers. Sch. Oriental, Souris; shippers.  
 24th, Mayflower, Gurreir, Arichat; bal.  
 25th, Charlotte, Le Blanc, Sidney; coal. Brig. Junina, Green, do. Joseph, Elworth, do. Brothers, Hubert, Halifax; goods. Lady LeMarchant, Shediac; mails. Elizabeth, Scott, Miramichi; boards. Ariel, Moore, do do. Trusty, O'Brien, Pictou; coal. Orwell, M'Leod, Buctouche; deal. Jason, West Point; lumber.  
**SAILED.**  
 Sep. 25, Lady LeMarchant, Pictou; mails. Rosebud, do; passengers &c. Lively Lass, Robertson, do; bal. Ploughboy, do do.  
 26th, Brig. Junina, Green, Boston; coal.

**PROSPECTUS OF THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN.**  
 ELEVENTH YEAR.

The Proprietors of the Scientific American respectfully give notice, that the Eleventh Annual Volume of their Journal will commence on the 16th of September next.

THIS work differs materially from other publications, being an Illustrated Periodical, devoted chiefly to the promulgation of information relating to the various Mechanic and Chemist Arts, Industrial Manufactures, Agriculture, Patents, Inventions, Engineering, Millwork, and all interests which the light of Practical science is calculated to advance.

The Scientific American is printed once a week, in convenient quarto form for binding, and presents an elegant typographical appearance. Every number contains eight pages of reading, abundantly illustrated with original engravings. All the most valuable patented discoveries are delineated and described in its issues, so that, as respects inventions, it may be justly regarded as an Illustrated Repository, where the inventor may learn, what has been done before him in the same field which he is exploring, and where he may bring to the world a knowledge of his own achievements.

Reports of U. S. Patents granted are also published every week, including Official Copies of the Patent Claims; these Claims are published in the Scientific American in advance of all other papers.

The Contributors to the Scientific American are among the most eminent, scientific, and practical men of the times. The Editorial Department is universally acknowledged to be conducted with great ability and to be distinguished, not only for the excellence and truthfulness of its discussions, but for the fearlessness with which error is combated and false theories are exploded.

Mechanics, Inventors, Engineers, Chemists, Manufacturers, Agriculturists, and people of every profession in life, will find the Scientific American to be of great value in their respective callings. Its contents and suggestions will save them hundreds of dollars annually, besides affording them a continual source of knowledge, the experience of which is beyond pecuniary estimate.

Terms of Subscription, \$2.00 a year, \$1.00 for six months.  
 HASZARD & OWEN, Agents for P. E. Island.

**Died,**  
 On Saturday, the 22d instant, Mrs. Charlotte Dawson, relict of the late Mr. John Dawson, Cottage Tavern, St. Peter's Road, aged 70 years. The decease of this old, much esteemed and extremely obliging hostess will be long regretted by the numerous friends and acquaintances she possessed in every part of the Island.

**TOWN LOTS FOR SALE.**  
 FOR Sale TOWN LOTS Nos. 28, 29, 30, and 62 in the 1st Hundred of Town Lots in Charlottetown, fronting on Water Street and King Street or such parts thereof as may be agreed on. Part of the purchase money may remain unpaid for a limited period, by being secured on the premises.  
 F. BRECKEN, Barrister-at-Law.  
 September, 18, 1855. if

**HASZARD & OWEN**  
 Have received and offer for sale  
**DAWSON'S**  
**Acadian Geology;**  
 AN Account of the Geological Structure and Mineral Resources of Nova Scotia and portions of the neighbouring Provinces of British America. By John William Dawson, F. G. S., &c. 350 pages small 8vo., with a large colored Geological Map, Four Engravings and numerous Woodcuts. Price 12s.  
 Sold by the Publishers, J. Dawson & Son, Pictou, and by all Booksellers.  
 Aug. 9.

**AUCTION.**  
 Valuable Farm and Business Stand  
 Situate at Wilmot Creek Bridge, Bedeque.  
 BY MR. GEORGE ANDERSON.  
 On Tuesday, the 21 day of October.

WHAT valuable Farm and Business Stand, situate at Wilmot Creek Bridge, Bedeque, consisting of 50 acres of Prime Land, under cultivation, with the Dwelling House, Store and Out-Buildings thereon. The Lease is for 999 years, and only subject to £1 7s. currency, per annum; rent; this is a very desirable situation for a Business or Mercantile Establishment, being situate in the centre of a flourishing Settlement. Abundance of sea-manure can be procured at the front of the Farm, and an excellent spring of water at the door of the Dwelling House.

Also,  
 250 Stooks of Oats and Wheat,  
 12 Tons of Upland Hay,  
 A quantity of potatoes and sundry other articles.  
 And at the same time, 50 acres of Land on Lot Eight.  
 Terms made known at Sale—and Sale positive.  
 JOHANNA CONNORS.  
 Wilmot Creek, September 12, 1855. 1st. 2m

**FALL SUPPLIES**  
 BEGINNING TO ARRIVE AT THE  
**CITY DRUG STORE**  
 No. 14, Queen Street.  
 100 TINS white, black, red, blue and yellow PAINTS, 2 casks Linseed Oil, 1 hhd. Sperm, do., 1 hhd. Olive do., 1 hhd. machinery do., 1 hhd. Copal Varnish, (sold at 2, 3, and 4s. a pint), put and varnish Brushes, Dye-woods, Indigo, Madder, Cudbear, Bluestone, Copperas, Alum, Starch, Bue, Soda, Potash, Baking Soda, Baking Powder, Chocolate, Cocoa, Farina, Sago and Corn Starch.  
 ALSO, IN STORE,  
 A general assortment of Drugs, Medicines, patent do., Perfumery, Brushes, Soaps, &c., &c.  
 W. R. WATSON.

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

**PRINCE COUNTY CATTLE SHOW** will be held at Princetown, on Tuesday the 9th of Oct. **KING'S COUNTY CATTLE SHOW** will be held at Finlay's, Cross Roads, on Friday the 28th September.  
 The Premiums offered will be the same as those given for Queen's County, except that the following will be left out.  

Best pen of 3 Ewes of any age,	£1 10 0
2d do do do	1 0 0
3d do do do	0 10 0
Best pen of 3 Ewe Lambs,	1 0 0
2d do do do	0 15 0
3d do do do	0 10 0
Best Ram of any age over 2 years,	1 0 0

**MR. B. DAVIES**  
**WILL SELL** by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 27th instant, at 3 o'clock p. m., SIX eligible **SITES FOR BUSINESS STANDS.** in "Stratford," at the Ferry, opposite the City of Charlottetown.  
 For plans and particulars, apply to Mr. DAVIES, or to the undersigned.  
**JOHN BALL.**  
 Charlottetown, Sept. 19, 1855.

**SALE OF HORSES, Carriages, Sleighs, Harness, Agricultural Implements, &c.**  
 BY PUBLIC AUCTION,  
 ON SATURDAY, the TWENTY-NINTH day of SEPTEMBER next, at the hour of Eleven o'clock, at the **Livery Stables of Mr. Jakeman,** GRAFTON STREET, the whole of his STOCK, —CONSISTING OF—  
 5 HORSES  
 5 Single Sleighs } All furred complete  
 2 Box do }  
 1 Double do }  
 3 Wood Sleighs }  
 4 Light Waggon } With Steel Springs  
 3 Cigs }  
 1 Double Waggon }  
 1 Covered Buggy }  
 1 Covered Coach, (superior article, new.) } with Pole and Lamps, complete  
 9 Sets Single Harness  
 2 Sets Double Harness  
 12 Sets Sleigh Bells  
 3 Sets Cart Harness  
 3 Riding Saddles  
 3 do Bridles, 7 Head Stalls and Chains  
 6 pairs Chain Traces, 3 doz. Hay Forks  
 3 new Ploughs, 6 pairs new Harrows  
 1 Hay Rake, 1 Cart, iron axle  
 1 Truck, 2 Cooking Stoves  
 1 Close Stove  
 Also about 80 Cords Firewood.  
 TERMS—All sums under £10 Cash; over £10 Three months, on approved Notes.  
 WM. DODD, Auctioneer.  
 August 24th.

**Freehold Estate for Sale.**  
 TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION on Saturday, the 29th day of SEPTEMBER next, at 12 o'clock, if not previously sold by private sale. The DWELLING HOUSE and PREMISES situate at the corner of Great George Street and Fitz Roy Street, also a Building Lot adjoining, fronting on Great George Street 20 feet and running back that breadth for fifty-four feet; from the pleasant and convenient situation of this property it is well worth the attention of persons wishing to invest in Freehold Property. A plan of the Lots and every information required, can be had at the office of Henry Palmer, Esq., Kent Street, or to the Subscriber.  
 SAMUEL COLLINGS, Proprietor.  
 Charlottetown, Aug. 27th, 1855.

*Great and Extensive sale of*  
**Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, SHIP CHANDLERY, &c.**  
 BY JAMES MORRIS.  
 TO be sold by AUCTION, at the Store of DENNIS REDDIN, Esq., on Monday, 1st of October, at 11 o'clock—the whole of his extensive assortment of **Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, Ironmongery, Crockeryware, Glassware, &c., &c.**  
 For particulars vide Handbills.  
 The Sale will be continued from day to day until the whole are disposed of. Country Merchants and Dealers would do well to attend this sale, as the Stock is one of the largest ever offered at auction in this City.  
 TERMS OF SALE.—£10 and up to £20, three months; £20 and up to £50, six months; £50 and upwards, nine months—credit will be given on good and approved joint notes of hand; all sums under £10 cash on delivery.  
 September 13.

**TO BE SOLD**  
**At Public Auction.**  
 AT the OLD COURT HOUSE, Charlottetown, on Tuesday the 30th October next, at twelve o'clock, if not previously disposed of by private Sale, all that tract of land situate on Township No. 19, known as the Douglas Estate comprising 1630 Acres. This property is freehold and under Lease to various Tenants at an annual rent of one shilling currency per acre. An indisputable title will be given. A plan of the property may be seen and other particulars made known on application to the undersigned.  
 ROBERT STEWART.  
 Charlottetown, Aug 28th, 1855.

**By the Mayor of the City of Charlottetown.**  
 THE Mayor of the City of Charlottetown, in pursuance of a Resolution of the City Council to that effect, hereby cautions all persons from dealing or trafficking in the sale or purchase of any part of the Common of Charlottetown, and from erecting or placing any kind of buildings upon the same, it being the intention of the Corporation to take all legal measures that may be necessary for putting the City in possession of its rights and privileges in respect to the said Common.  
 ROBERT HUTCHINSON, Mayor.  
 City of Charlottetown, Sept. 18, 1855.

Latest News!

The steamship Ariel, from Havre via Cowes, Sept. 2, arrived at New York, September 14. She brings a copy of the second edition of the London Times of Saturday, and the London papers of Sunday.

A British war-steamship had arrived at Kiel with an enormous quantity of projectile mortars and ammunition, which looks like further operations in that quarter.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—The British Government want tonnage for winter supplies to the Crimea. The stock of huts, clothing, stores and forage to be sent forward the next 60 days, is very large. The French Government want ships to load at Marseilles, Genoa and Leg-horn, with straw and hay, but offer no inducements to ships here to go round. They have taken for ships in Havre for stores, at 55f to Constantinople, 65 to Black Sea, per ton of 40 feet.

A fire occurred at Havre on the night of the 23rd of August, which destroyed property to the amount of 300,000 francs, including 500 bales of cotton.

The Paris correspondent of the London News states, that a despatch has been received from the French ambassador at Vienna, which says that Count Nesselrode had made such a pressing application to the Emperor, Francis Joseph, for assistance, that Austria cannot temporize any longer, and must declare itself on one side or the other.

The Times' correspondent alludes to the same rumor.

THE WAR IN THE CRIMEA.

Marseilles, Sept. 1. The Thabor which left Constantinople on the 23d August, has arrived. The advices from the Crimea are to the 21st August. The Caffarelli frigate has arrived, with invalids, from the Crimea. The steamer Armenian leaves with troops.

The Turkish Quartermaster General, who was with Omar Pacha in the Crimea, speaks in the highest terms of the new system of fortification introduced by the Russians. General Melnikoff has fortified the space between the first and second line of defence by means of mines, trenches, covered ways, palisades, and small redoubts. Between Fort Paul and Bastion I. he has constructed works which so command the Malakoff Tower and Korniloff Bastion, that the Allies would not be able to maintain them, even if they obtain possession of them. In consequence of the improvements made by the Russians in their fortifications, General Pellissier has been obliged to make some alterations in his plan of operation.

SPAIN.

Our accounts from Madrid are of the 17th ult.

A Royal decree of the 23d dissolved the Colonial Consultative Junta, and instituted a new one in its place, composed of 30 members chosen among the most eminent personages of the monarchy, whose functions are to be gratuitous and honorary. General Manuel de la Conchaha to preside over the new Junta in the absence of the Minister.

The Carlists in Catalonia appear determined once more to try their fortune. Tristany, at the head of 50 men, had approached Igualada. Six inhabitants of Olot had gone to join Borges. This chief lately surprised and disarmed a captain and 20 soldiers of the battalion of Victoria. The great object of the Carlists is to obtain possession of a strong place.

AUSTRIA.

The following is from the Times' Paris correspondent's letter, dated Aug. 31.

The opinion that Austria shows at last unequivocal signs of adhesion to the active policy of the allies appears to gain ground, not among the public at large, but in those quarters where the best information is supposed to be obtained.

The opinion is, as I expected, expressed in more than one of the Ministerial journals, and will probably be again insisted upon. It is evident, there is no desire on the part of the Government that a contrary feeling should exist; but, as we hear as yet of no new fact, no convincing proof, that Austria is on the point of changing her neutrality into action, one can hardly feel more confident than before.

The victory won on the Tchernaya, and the condition to which the Russians must be reduced by it, has, no doubt, made a strong impression at Vienna; and though I have not heard, that the congratulations of the Emperor of Austria have been again conveyed to the Emperor of the French on that great fact, yet it is an occasion which Austria would not let slip without trying to profit by it. It may be thought politic, too, to keep Austria in good humor at this moment. Something is said of a proposition being on the tapis to the effect that Austria should engage, after a sufficiently reasonable delay, to take up arms. This delay would give her ample time for reflection, and we should be enabled to pass the winter in the Crimea, if it be necessary to do so, without apprehension of another Russian invasion in the Principality.

ROBERT HAZARD, Proprietor, No. 11, Prince Street, Montreal, Sept. 18 1855.

The remnant of the 76th Regiment came up from Camp on Saturday, and marched into the South Barracks. We understand this gallant corps are to go to the Crimea, to be relieved by a party from that place who have "suffered some" in the war, and although not in good condition to work out there, are well able to protect the Province.

From a Letter in the Nottingham Journal.—I had a very narrow escape myself the other night, when I was at work in the trenches. It was about 12 o'clock at night, and we were having our grog served to us, and I had got the pot to my lips, when a grape shot, weighing 2lbs., whizzed past, and took the pot right out of my hand, not doing me any harm, but disappointing me very much in respect to losing my grog.

NEVER DRINK BEFORE DINNER.—Col. Fuller gives the benefit of his experience to the rising generation, as follows: "The habit of unreasonable dram-drinking, gin or brandy, for instance, upon an empty stomach, is as fatal to the health as to the morals of those who practice it. There is very little danger of excessive drinking at dinner, unless the appetite for drink has been stimulated before dinner. Young men who are not ambitious of becoming besotted almost before they know it, should make this their rule, and practise it—Never to drink before dinner."

And to make the rule entirely safe, add—nor at dinner, nor after dinner.

A bashful Printer, out west, refused a situation in a printing-office where females were employed, saying that he never "set up" with a girl in his life.

"Within the space of thirty five years," says a writer in the New York Courier & Enquirer, "Mexico has been a dependent colony, a republic, an empire, a confederacy, and finally an unqualified despotism. My reason for believing that Santa Anna would keep his place until the nation attained the condition adopted for a constitutional government, was that every other system but that which he was enforcing had been tried in Mexico, and there was no other new plan which could be substituted for his absolute authority. He seized power as Napoleon did, crushed the press, surrounded himself with troops, and governed by his individual will. Yet while the French submitted after a short and sharp struggle, the Mexicans rushed to arms, and hardly laid them down through a three years' struggle, until the usurper was driven from the country."

Holloway's Pills.—Wonderful cure of a diseased Liver. Emily Burton, aged 34, of Halifax, Nova Scotia, was for a long time in a very precarious state of health, owing to her liver being diseased; the medical faculty prescribed for her in vain, and every remedy she thought likely to benefit her she made use of with the like ill success. About two months ago, she commenced using Holloway's Pills, and complied with the printed directions, which quickly produced a very pleasing change; in five weeks, the bloom of health was again upon her cheeks, being perfectly cured, to the agreeable surprise of her friends. These Pills are also infallible in all diseases of the stomach and bowels.

Valuable and desirable Freehold Property for Sale.

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

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

Charlottetown, September 4th, 1855. JAMES PEAKE.



Friend of the Prince Edward Islander. HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF ASTHMA!! OF AN OLD LADY SEVENTY FIVE YEARS OF AGE.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Thomas Weston, (Book Store,) Toronto, dated the 9th October, 1854.

To Professor Holloway, Sir,—Gratitude compels me to make known to you the extraordinary benefit an aged parent has derived from the use of your Pills. My mother was afflicted for upwards of four and twenty years with asthma and spitting of blood; it was quite agony to see her suffer and hear her cough; I have often declared, that I would give all I possessed to have her cured; but although I paid a large sum for medicine and advice, it was all to no purpose. About three months ago, I thought perhaps your Pills might benefit her; at all events I resolved to give them a trial, which I did; the result was marvellous: by slow degrees, my mother became better, and after persevering with your remedies for nine weeks, she was perfectly cured, and now enjoys the best of health, although seventy-five years old. I remain, Sir, Your obliged, THOMAS WESTON.

REMARKABLE CURE OF DROPSY. AFTER BEING TAPPED THREE TIMES.

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

Sir,—I desire to add my testimony to the value of your Pills, in cases of dropsy. For nine months I suffered the greatest torture with this distressing complaint; was tapped three times, and finally given up by the doctors; having become in appearance as a skeleton, and with no more strength in me than a child just born. It was then, that I thought of trying your Pills, and immediately sent for a quantity, and commenced using them. The result I can scarcely credit even now, although true it is. After using them for four weeks, I felt much better, and by persevering with them, at the expiration of two months, I was completely cured. I have since enjoyed the best of health. I am, Sir, Yours sincerely ANTHONY SMITH.

ASTONISHING CURE OF GENERAL DEBILITY AND LIVER COMPLAINT!!

Copy of a Letter from William Reeves, of Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, dated 17th Nov. 1854.

To Professor Holloway, Sir,—I am happy to say, that your Pills have restored me to health after suffering for nine years from the most intense general debility and languor, my liver and bowels were also much deranged for the whole of that time. I tried many medicines, but they were of no good to me, until I had recourse to your Pills, by taking which, and following the printed directions for seven weeks I was cured, after every other means failed to the astonishment of my neighbours, acquaintances, and friends. I shall ever feel grateful to you for this astonishing restoration to health, and will recommend your Pills to all sufferers, feeling it my duty to do so. I remain, Sir, your humble servant, (Signed) WILLIAM REEVES.

These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints.

- Ague, Dropsy, Inflammation, Asthma, Dysentery, Jaundice, Bilious Complaints, Erysipelas, Liver Complaints, Blotches on the skin, Female Irregularities, Lambago, Bowel Complaints, Rheumatism, Cholera, Fevers of all kinds, Piles, Constipation of the Bowels, Gout, Retention of Urine, Consumption, Head-ache, Scrofula, or Debility, Indigestion, King's Evil, Sore Throats, Stone and Gravel, Tumours, Secondary Symptoms, Venereal Affections, Worms of all kinds, Ulcers, Weakness, from whatever cause, &c.

Sold at the Establishment of Professor HOLLOWAY 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar.) London, and by all respectable Druggists and dealers in Medicines throughout the Civilized World, at the following prices:— 2s. 5s. 8s. and 20s. Currency each Box.

There is a considerable saving by taking the larger size.

N.B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder affixed to each Box.

GEORGE T. HASZARD, Sole Wholesale Agent for P.E. Island.

Bricks!

WELL BURNT BRICKS can be procured on the subscriber's premises, between the hours of 10 and 4 o'clock, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and also on Queen's and Pownall Street Wharfs, during the week, by the lighter-load, (from 5 to 4 P.M.), after the 10th July next. J. P. BEETE.

Butter, Wool & Sheepskins.

THE Subscriber will pay Cash, for Butter Wool and Sheep Skins. ROBERT BELL, Charlottetown, P. E. I. June 9th 1855. 6 m

STRAY COW.

A BLACK COW, with a white stripe on the back and belly, white tail and two white hind legs, with a star on the head, short horns and aged—, has been on the Subscriber's premises for the last ten days, the owner is requested to come and take her away and pay expenses. SAMUEL WILLIAM MITCHELL, Keeper of the Asylum, Lunatic Asylum, 17th Sept., 1855. 3i

Charlottetown Horticultural Society.

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

LIST OF PRIZES:

Table with columns for Fruit and Vegetable prizes, including items like 'Best bunch of Grapes, white', 'Best 6 Peas', 'Best doz. Autumn eating Apples', etc., with corresponding prize amounts in dollars and cents.

VEGETABLES.

Table listing vegetable prizes such as 'Best Cauliflower', 'Best Broccoli', 'Best 3 Savoy Cabbages', etc., with prize amounts.

FLOWERS.

Table listing flower prizes such as 'Best bouquet of Garden Flowers', 'Finest House-plant in pot', 'Best Show of Dahlias, not less than 3', etc., with prize amounts.

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

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

Prizes to be paid at the time of declaring them.

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

Doors to be opened at 2 p. m.

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

Tickets to be had at the door.

Tickets of admission to non-subscribers 9d. Subscribers for the current year, to be admitted by their Tickets as received for last show; if any of said Tickets have been given up, the holders to be entitled to receive another in lieu, from the Secretary.

JOHN M. DALGLEISH, Secy. Sept. 10th 1855. all papers.

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