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Charlottetown, P. E. I., JAS. PURDIE, Esq.,
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April 19, 1855.

J. S. DEALEY,
SHIP BROKER AND COMMISSION
AND
SHIPPING AGENT,
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Particular attention given to Freight and
Voyage for the British Provinces and West Indies.
Also, the sale of Coal, Fish, Lumber, and other
Colonial Produce.

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CHEMICALS,
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Oils, Glass, Putty, Varnish, &c., Confections
in great variety. 5m

MR. HOWE'S OFFICE
IN MR. BOVVER'S BUILDINGS,
WATER STREET,
Charlottetown, April 20, 1855.

O. & J. BELL,
MERCHANT TAILORS, and Manufac-
turers of Ready Made Clothing, Queen Square,
opposite the Market, Charlottetown.
IMPORTERS OF
Cloths, Whiteings, Doeskins, Tweeds, Vestings and
Tailors' Trimmings, and keep in their employ-
ment the largest number of the best Journey-
men Tailors on the Island.
All Orders attended to with punctuality and des-
patch.
Jan. 11.

WILLIAM C. HOBBS,
Brass Founder and Machinist.
Shop—Corner of Great George and King Street,
Charlottetown.
KEEPS constantly Manufacturing all kinds of
Brass and Composition Castings, such as, Ships'
Rudder Braces, Spikes, Bolts, Hinges, ornamental
Fastenings for Ships' Wheels and Caps and
Bells, Composition Mill Bashes and Threshing Machine
Brasses, &c. &c. All of which are warranted of
the best material.
P. S. The highest price will be given for old Cop-
per, Brass and Composition.

Just Try
WEE JAMIE DUNCAN'S
New Establishment of
Tin, Copper, Iron, and Plumber Work.
Next door to the residence of the Hon. Geo. Cole.
From his late experience in the Old Country, and by
strict attention to the execution of orders, he hopes
to merit a share of public patronage.
P. S.—Jobbing punctually attended to.

GLEANINGS FROM LATE PAPERS.

**SUPPOSED DEARTH OF AMMUNITION IN SEBASTO-
POL.**—Soon after dark the French opened on the
left a more vigorous bombardment against the
town than has yet been attempted. All their
new mortar batteries opened, and a terrific
charge followed. A series of cascades of stars,
as it were, played into the town, falling with
such regularity, that seen from the distance of
the right attack, it appeared more like *feu
d'artifice* than the discharge of so much heavy
metal. Behind the batteries of minor weight
some of the large 13-inch mortar works were
opened, the shells from which rose to an
amazing height before they fell on the devoted
town. The crash of their explosion reverberated
among the hills. This continued shelling
was kept up for some hours, and must have
caused vast destruction. The fire of the Rus-
sian riflemen against the embrasures of the
advanced works, active enough at first, gradually
subsided. But the most wonderful part of the
spectacle was the almost total absence of any
flash from the Russian batteries. A complete
silence reigned along their whole line. To
fifty or a hundred shells thrown from the
French, and from some of the works on Green-
hill, scarcely one replied from the Russians.
This formed so remarkable a contrast with the
usual activity of the enemy's batteries, that it
became the subject of much speculation. Whether
there was really a dearth of ammunition,
or whether from such a terrible shower of
metal it had been thought prudent for the
gunners to conceal themselves as they best
could, until the hottest part of the storm was
over, was equally uncertain. During the
French attack on the night of the 14th instant,
an Irishman, who had been two years in Sebas-
topol, managed to effect his escape to our lines,
and he represented, that there was great ap-
prehension in the garrison respecting our opening
the new batteries. Whatever the cause, while
an uninterrupted shower of shells was being
poured into the town, scarcely a shell or shot
was returned to check the fire or in retaliation.
There was equal silence preserved in the Rodan,
and in the works around the Malakoff Tower,
on the right—although from time to time the
Lancaster and 21-gun batteries, and the French
battery at Inkerman, maintained a fire against
the parties supposed to be working in the new
Mamelon redoubt. We must look to time alone
for the explanation. The bombardment of last
night on the left is a sample of what will be
the fire against the town and arsenal, when all
the new works are opened.—*Letter from the
Camp, March 19.*

SEBASTOPOL AND ARMAGEDDON.—The following
letter appears in the *Morning Chronicle*:—"SIR,
your correspondent, referring to an extract
from a sermon of mine, preached on the Fast
Day, and reported in your columns, asks very
naturally, on what ground I explain Armaged-
don as meaning in Greek Sebastopol. The
word in Greek is made up of *sebastos*, august,
and *polis*, city—Sebastopol, "august city."
The Hebrew word Armageddon is made up of
ar, a city; and *magad*, august, the on final
being formative. I do not say, and did not
say, that Sebastopol with its terrible slaughter
is the great war of Armageddon, but this great
war seems between the sixth and seventh vials
—our present place in prophecy; and in all
probability it is the beginning of that war, the
duration and havoc of which will be terrible.
—Your obedient servant, JOHN CUMMING."

LIFE OF SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.—M. C. Richards
Weld, a London barrister, is preparing for
publication a life of his uncle, Sir John Franklin,
embracing his early naval career, which was
chequered by many remarkable events, and his
various Arctic explorations, with the measures
taken to search for his last unfortunate expedition

A READING COMMUNITY.—There are sixteen
million fifty thousand four hundred and sixty
newspapers printed in the course of the year in
the city of Albany. This is 321 to each inhabit-
ant, or more than one to each person every week-
day in the year. "The man that don't take the
papers" does not live in Albany.

GENIUS NOT ALWAYS UNREWARDED.—It is stated
in the *Boston Traveller*, that Little, Brown & Co.
of Boston, having paid the family of the late Judge
Story \$150,000 for copyrights of the various
works written by the Judge. His copyrights
have sometimes yielded his family \$8000 per
annum. Of Daniel Webster's writings, the same
house have sold 50,000 volumes, and of Bancroft's
History of the United States, 30,000 copies have
already been sold. For one series of works (the
Cambridge Mathematics) they paid \$30,000 for
the copyright.

Colonel Phillips, of Mobile, member of the
late Congress, was on his way from Weldon to
Charleston, when the cars stopped at a station-
house, and he went out into the air to smoke a
cigar. While thus engaged, another train ran
into the one in which he was a passenger, and
the seat which he had occupied a few minutes
before was completely demolished, and his
cloak, which was lying upon it, perforated by
a bar of iron, and carried out through the top
of the car.

MARRIAGE IN A SROUD.—Calling recently
upon a young bride, (a very pleasing custom)
we saw spread upon the table some beautiful
silver ornaments of elegant workmanship.
Books were there also, with richly chased covers
and golden clasps. Gilded baskets and em-
broidery adorned this beautiful table. They
were bridal gifts, and the bride, a blushing
creature, light-hearted and happy, seemed
proud of the many and exceedingly rich testi-
monials. It is a pretty custom to give presents
to a bridal pair, and one that is in vogue every
where, both in civilized and uncivilized life;
and we thought, how varied the character and
meaning those gifts imply in different countries.

In Japan, strange as it may seem, the bride
receives from the hands of her dearest friends
a sermon in disguise. On the wedding-day,
when light hearts and innocent mirth prevail,
and the guests move lightly among flowers and
perfumes, as soon as the bride enters, a long
white veil is thrown over her, which covers her
from head to foot. Whether the material is
transparent or not, we cannot tell, but after the
ceremony is over, she carefully lays aside this
covering among her treasures, not to be dis-
turbed, and there it is to lie, until the day she
is to be carried over the threshold for the last
time. For the wedding veil at her death is to
be her shroud.

What would our ladies think of having a
shroud around them to partake in the festivities
of a wedding day?—*Olive Branch.*

FRANKLIN'S BIRTH-DAY.—The New York
Typographical Society celebrated the one hun-
dred and forty-ninth anniversary of Franklin, in
the Broadway Tabernacle, on Wednesday evening
the 17th inst. They departed, judiciously, and
we think, from the programme of former years,
and instead of having a supper and ball, with the
commensurate expenses to all who attended, confined
the celebration to literary exercises alone, and
made the admission to the Tabernacle free by
ticket. The result was a noble gathering of
upward of three thousand people, composing an
audience which for decorum, intelligence, and
right good humour, we have rarely seen equalled.
The evening passed off most pleasantly and
delightfully to all concerned, and produced a sub-
scription of upward of five hundred dollars on
behalf of the Society's free library. His Honor,
Mayor Wood, presided with much suavity and
ability, and in a neat opening address introduced
the Rev. L. W. Bacon of New Haven, Connecti-
cut who offered prayer. The speeches were
good, the music was good, the house was filled,
and everybody appeared to be highly pleased. It
was, altogether, a delightful and successful affair.

The statue which has recently been erected in
St. Paul's cathedral, London, to the memory of
Bishop Heber, is said to be unsurpassed in beauty
of design and excellence of execution. He is
kneeling, attired in his robes, with one hand
resting on the Bible, as his support, and the other
upon his breast. On the pedestal, beautifully
done in bas-relief, he is represented in the act
of confirming two Indian converts.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GENTLEMEN'S EXTRAVAGANCE VERSUS LADIES.
—A contemporary thinks that "too much has
lately been said by many persons and journals
concerning ladies ruining their husbands by
extravagance, in buying silk dresses and such
other expensive articles." He says that "not
once has the use of tobacco, cigars, and liquors,
by gentlemen, been alluded to, which I am sure
is quite as important an item as ladies' silk
dresses." This is a fair hit. The value of the
cigars imported into the United States in the
fiscal year, 1854, was \$3,311,935, and of
unmanufactured tobacco about \$1,000,000 more
in value was imported. And the tobacco and
cigars which pass through the Custom House is
but a small proportion indeed, of the quantity
consumed in this country. The value of the
liquors imported during the same year was
\$7,188,820.

FAT MEN.—There is something cordial about
a fat man. Everybody likes him, and he likes
everybody. Your Ishmaelites are, in truth, a
barbared race; a lank tribe they are, skeleton
and bile. Food does a fat man good; it clings
to him; it fructifies on him; he swells nobly
out; and fills a generous space in life. He is
a living, walking minister of gratitude to the
earth, and the fulness thereof; an incarnate tes-
timony against the vanities of care; a radiant
manifestation of the wisdom of good-humour.
A fat man, therefore, almost in virtue of being
a fat man, is, *per se*, a popular man, and com-
monly he deserves his popularity. In a
crowded vehicle, the fattest man will over-
be the most ready to make room. Indeed, he
seems to be half-sorry for his size, lest it be
in the way of others; but others would not have
him less than he is, for his humanity is usually
commensurate with his bulk. A fat man has
abundance of rich juices. The hinges of his
system are well oiled; the springs of his being
are noiseless; and so he goes on his way re-
joicing, in full contentment and placidity. A
fat man feels his position solid in the world;
he knows that his being is cognisable; he
knows that he has a marked place in the uni-
verse, and that he need take no extra pains to
advertise mankind that he is among them; he
knows that he is in no danger of being over-
looked. It does really take a deal of wrong to
make one really hate a fat man; and if we are
not always as cordial to a thin man as we
should be, Christian charity should take into
account the force of prejudice which we have
to overcome against his thinness. A fat man
is nearest to that most perfect of figures, a
mathematical sphere; a thin man to that most
limited of conceivable dimensions, a simple
line. A fat man is a being of harmonious
volume, and holds relations to the material
universe in every direction; a thin man has
nothing but length; a thin man, in fact, is but
the continuation of a point.—*Lectures of Henry
Giles.*

SAGACITY OF AN ELEPHANT.—We passed an
elephant working on the road, and it was most
interesting to watch the half-reasoning brute;
he was tearing out large roots from the ground
by means of a hook and chain fastened around
his neck with a species of collar. He pulled
like a man, or rather like a number of men,
with a succession of steady hauls, throwing
his whole weight into it, and almost going
down on his knees, turning around every now
and then to see what progress he was making.
Really, the instinct displayed by the elephant
in its domestic state is little short of reason to
its fullest sense. There is no doubt they do
think, and also act upon experience and
memory, and their capacity seems to increase
in an extraordinary degree from their inter-
course with man. The remarkable nicety and
trouble they take in squaring and arranging
the blocks of hewn stone when building a bridge
is incredible, unless seen; they place them
with as much skill as any mason, and will
return two or three times to give the finishing
touches when they think the work is not quite
perfect. They retire a few yards and consider
what they have effected, and you almost fancy
you can detect them turning their sagacious
old noddles on one side, and shutting one eye
in a knowing manner to detect any irregulari-
ties in the arrangement.

STORM AT SEA.

DOUBLING CAPE HORN.

It was a night of storm and darkness off that terrific and never-to-be-forgotten head-land, Cape Horn.

Our noble frigate for the last ten days had been struggling against a heavy breeze from the south-west, and a tremendous head sea, without making an inch of progression towards the El Dorado of our hopes, the vine-wreathed shores of Chili.

Officers and men were becoming discontented and disheartened—the ship, with her sides loaded with ice, rolled hammock-nettings under and plunged madly into the great green hissing waves as they came thundering on like moving Appenines, deluging the decks with their briny spray.

The main deck was cold and cheerless, the long ranges of guns groaning and creaking in their breechings, as the huge, helpless vessel wallowed about in the yeast of waters—the men pinched by the severity of the weather pacing to and fro in little squads, endeavoring to keep themselves from freezing by beating their hands and arms against their sides.

At this time, I was tormented with a distressing ague in the face and was forced to keep my cot in the cockpit, and it was therefore with feelings of no ordinary pleasure that I heard, that the wind had at last hauled to the eastward, and that there was some prospect of our being able to double the Cape.

We had on board our ship as passengers, the minister from the Court of Brazil to the republic of Peru, and his interesting family, consisting of his wife—an English lady—a daughter, a girl of seventeen, and an infant son.

The daughter was one of the most beautiful and accomplished young ladies I ever saw. She possessed a remarkable fondness for the sea and sailors; and I have seen her sit for hours watching the great rolling waves, and the ever-varying expression of the heavens, with her sunny face beaming with admiration.

Such was the Senorita Florida de Lima, as perfect a specimen of female loveliness as ever emanated from the hand of Deity, to light this cheerless world.

I had turned into my cot one bitter cold night—that I shall never forget—with the pleasing anticipation of soon roaming on the shores of Chili.

The wind, for once was from the right quarter, and although it blew a violent gale, our huge ship staggered along under two double reefed top-sails, reefed fore-sail, and fore storm-stay-sail: at one moment rising on the crest of a mountain wave like a snow wreath, and the next buried in the watery and melancholy vale below.

In the place where I had my quarters, the sound of the howling gale on deck came very faintly to my ear, and lulled by the continued and monotonous roaring of the elements, I fell asleep.

I was not long in the land of dreams, before I was startled from my slumbers by my cot striking repeatedly and violently against the side of my room. Starting up, I was for a moment appalled. The swinging astral lamp that graced our apartment was extinguished, and all was as black as the pit of Acheron; but I could tell by the increased roaring on the deck, that the storm had broken out afresh, and by the ship lying down on her side, that it was from an adverse quarter. Occasionally could be heard the loud, shrill voice of the officer of the watch rising above the shrieking of the blast.

I soon found my way on deck, and the scene was truly one of sublimity and awful grandeur. The night was dark as Erebus, lighted only by the phosphoric crests of the giant billows, as they, roaring and hissing, dashed their summits on high, as if trying to sweep the sky.

The captain had rushed out of his cabin on deck in his night-clothes, and with his long gray hair streaming in the breeze, stood giving orders to the helmsman in an excited tone to put up the wheel and endeavor to keep the frigate off before the tornado, which howled and bellowed through the rigging, prostrating the ship almost on her beam ends, and sending torrents of freezing and briny spray in a ceaseless shower along the decks, and drenching the shivering and exhausted crew as they toiled at the weather main top-sail brace, endeavoring to brae in the main top-sail yard. The efforts of the men to square the yard were, however, fruitless, and the hands began to look with impatience for the first lieutenant, as he was known to be a man of great energy and decision of character in cases of great emergency, and had the entire confidence of all on board. He soon came up the hatchway, enveloped in a huge cloak, and after casting his eagle-glimpse around, and surveying the situation of affairs, took a trumpet and ascended the horse block.

'Ease away the top-sail halliards! round in the weather braces!' sounds clear and shrill above the roaring of the gale and the dashing of the billows. 'Man the top-sail bustlines, clew-lines, reef-tackles, and down-haul tackle!'

After an interval of a minute or two, the lieutenant in the gang-way answered, sharply, 'All manned, sir!'

'Let go the top-sail halliards! lay aloft, top-men, and stand by to close reef!'

The men by the light of the battle lanterns are seen scrambling up the almost horizontal rigging, and when all aloft, and clustering about the reef top-sail rigging, again the first lieutenant bails 'lay out! reef away!' until the unruly sheets of canvas are secured to their respective yards, when the top men descend to the deck.

Then is heard the piercing notes of the fife, and the 'stamp and go' of the crew as they swing along the heavy top-sails.

After the top-sails were reefed and hoisted, the frigate was got off before the wind, had darted away over the tortured ocean like an affrighted thing.

Swifter and swifter flew the gallant frigate; higher and higher swelled pouring billows, and over this wild scene of sublimity and grandeur the moon broke forth from the cold gray clouds, and looked sadly down, shedding a weird and spectral light upon what might well be called 'the hell of waters.'

In the midst of the storm, I observed that the Senor de Lima and his lovely daughter, tempted by the wild beauty of the scene, had ascended the poop, and were gazing upon the Alpine waves as they rose up under the stern of the ship, with evident admiration. Never shall I forget the almost angelic beauty of Florida, so, wrapped in a fur mantle, she stood holding on by the main top mast back-stay, her feet bathed in the spectral moor-beams as she gazed on the magnificent but terrific scene before her.

There is a fascination in the face of an intellectual beauty when seen in the crowded and illuminated halls of fashion and folly; but how much more potent is the spell which fetters the beholder's admiration, when lovely woman is gazed upon amid the wild, rude scenes created by the hand of Nature. Like some lovely and blooming rose, whose fragrance seems far sweeter when it is beheld rearing its modest and peerless head alone in the depths of an impenetrable forest, her charms appear more highly coloured by contrast with the weird dark objects with which she is surrounded.

Thus appeared the Senorita Florida de Lima in that wild night of storm and terror off the dreaded headland of Cape Horn, seen by the struggling rays of a spectral moon.

There is something indescribably grand and awful in the appearance of a night storm at sea. The gray clouds flitting with lightning speed along the heavens—the alternate shrieking, howling and roaring of the gale as it hurries through the taunted, strained, and mazy wilderness of rigging—the frigate delving through the great black waves as they come roaring and hissing on, as though they were vast palls destined to enshroud us, all united to create a scene of sublimity that cannot be met with elsewhere.

I stood for a long time watching the aspects of the weather, until the ship's bell tolled the hour of midnight. At this moment, casting my eyes astern, I was sensible of an increase of darkness, and was at no loss to assign a cause for it: a mountain wave was rolling on board of us a-sterne! I had but just time to hear the officer of the watch cry through his trumpet, 'Hold on, for your lives—hold on! here, with a roar like the cataract of Niagara, the briny mass burst upon us, deluging the decks, and sweeping everything before it, which was not secured in the strongest manner possible.

I had twined my arms around the pipe-rail, and held on with all my might, yet when the torrent rushed past me, I thought I must be swept away by its irresistible force. Amid the rush of waters, I felt something brush past me, and instinctively put out one arm to arrest its progress to destruction. It was Senorita Florida de Lima. I grasped her arm with all my power, but it was in vain—she was swept from my hold, and I at the same time was dashed down the hatchway upon the main deck!

Day slowly dawned over the cheerless, gray and melancholy waste of waters. The gale had abated, and our lonely and shattered bark crept slowly and stealthily towards the shore of Chili. But where was she who once like the summer's sun shed warmth upon the heart of the ocean pilgrims, and cheered them with her presence to battle with storm? Gone—and the hearth of the Senor de Lima was desolate. She passed away in the bright May-day of her youth and happiness, ere the past could present one painful picture to her view—ere one green leaf was withered on the tree of her young existence; and she sleeps well, in that region of darkness and dread, but the music in the heart of her bereaved and stricken father is hushed forever.

NEW YORK.

Commission Merchants & General Agents COWLEY AND HASKILL.

No. 6 Hamilton Avenue, Brooklyn. THE UNDERSIGNED having entered into Co-Partnership under the Firm of COWLEY and HASKILL, as Commission Merchants and General Agents, beg to offer their services to shippers of Produce from Prince Edward Island for the disposal of the same, their facilities for business are equal to any House in the City and they offer the advantage of an Agency in New York and Brooklyn.

COWLEY & HASKILL. HENRY COWLEY, C. H. HASKILL.

References to Messrs. J. R. GILMAN & Co. } New York. "McAULIFF & Co. } " W. ELLIOT, & Co. British Consulate, } Boston. "T. TRUNLETT, FAY & Co. } " Hon. D. BRANAN, } Charleston. THEOPHILUS DESBRISAY Esq. } P. E. Island.

Wanted a few vessels to carry Coals from Pictou to New York. Apply in Charlottetown, to Theophilus Desbrisy, Esq.

Notice.

THE Subscriber hereby cautions all persons from giving credit to any person on his account without a written order. WILLIAM JAKEMAN. Charlottetown May 11, 1855.

WANTED

FINE ACTIVE MEN

FOR HER MAJESTY'S SERVICE.

THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR of Nova Scotia having been empowered to embody a Foreign Legion and raise British Regiments for service in the Provinces or abroad.

Notice is hereby given

That able bodied men not more than 35 years of age and not less than 5 feet 4 inches in height, on applying at the Depot Halifax will receive a bounty of £6 sterling, and on being enrolled will receive the usual pay, allowances, and all advantages to which British soldiers are entitled.

Preference will be given to men who have already served. Persons who serve in the Foreign Legion will on the expiration of their term be entitled to a free passage to America or the Land of their birth.

Term of enlistment for Foreign Legion, to be 3 or 5 years at the option of persons enlisting.

It is to be perfectly understood that any man (not a Foreigner) enlisting for the Foreign Legion will on his arrival in England, be permitted to transfer his services to any Regiment of the Line, with the understanding, that the term of enlistment will under these circumstances be 10 years.

Pensions and gratuities will be given for distinguished services in the field.

Ship Masters who may convey men to the depot at Halifax, willing to serve Her Majesty, will be entitled to receive the cost of a passage for each man so conveyed.

God save the Queen.

JAMES FOX BLAND,

Lieut. H. M. 76th Regiment.

P. E. Island, May 5th, 1855.

WESTMORELAND HOTEL,

Shediac.

THE Subscriber, in returning thanks to the travelling public of P. E. Island generally, for past patronage, assures those who may still favour him with their support, that they will find superior entertainment, and every attention paid to the care of luggage by calling at his Hotel, situated on the Main Post Road, within a few minutes' walk of the Public Wharf, to which Steamers and Packets run regularly to and from P. E. Island. Conveyance to the Hotel or any other place at any hour; Island produce of all kinds either for sale or to be forwarded to the Hotel, shall receive my best attention; goods taken charge of and shipped for the Island. PETER SCHURMAN.

Just Published, THE ODICUM,

OR, VOCALISTS' GUIDE.

CONSISTING OF A COMPLETE course of instruction in the elements of Vocal Music. Founded on the Pestalozzian System; designed for the use of Schools and private pupils. For sale by the Subscriber, and also at the Book-stores of HASZARD & OWEN, and H. STAMER, Queen's Square. JOHN ROSS, Teacher of Vocal Music.

CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE, by the Subscriber, Double and Single Seated CARRIAGES, built in a neat and substantial manner. Also, one STAGE COACH, in course of building, which will be completed by 15th June next.

An APPRENTICE WANTED to the Carriage making business. Summerside, 23d April, 1855. J. TODD.

Building Lots for Sale and Lease.

SIX BUILDING LOTS only will be sold at the Ferry opposite Charlottetown, Lot 48, the remaining lots will be let on renewable leases, also a most desirable farm within a mile of the aforesaid property. For particulars, apply to Mr. John Ball, or to the Proprietor, J. P. BEETE. March 1, 1855. 2m

FOR SALE,

Two Hundred Acres of LAND, with SAW MILL, GRIST MILL, KILN, and other Machinery. Immediate possession can be given.

TO BE SOLD, the Leasehold interest of 200 acres of superior LAND, on the New Bedouque Road, Lot 31. It is situated in a flourishing Settlement, 11 miles from Charlottetown, together with a newly erected piece of Machinery, on new and improved plans, consisting of Flour Mill, Oat Mill, and Kilm, now in prime working order; likewise, a superior Thrashing Machine, and a splendid Lath attached,—all new, and will bear inspection by any competent Mill Wright.

There is also a good DWELLING HOUSE, and Out-houses with a good Blacksmith's Shop, and a set of Blacksmith's Tools, nearly new. One-half of the Land could soon be made fit for the plough. The remainder is covered with an excellent growth of Hard and Soft Wood.

Terms of Sale, liberal—the greater part of the purchase money to remain on interest, by giving good and satisfactory security. Application to be made to WILLIAM SMALE, on the premises.

THE MAILS

FOR the Colonies, United States, &c, will be made up on Tuesday and Thursday mornings at nine o'clock, and Mails for England, will be forwarded by the same conveyance on Tuesday 8th, and 29th May.

BRUCE'S NEW-YORK TYPE-FOUNDRY. Established in 1812, has now on hand, ready for immediate delivery, in fonts to suit purchasers, 100,000 lb Roman Type of new cut, 50,000 " Fancy Type, 10,000 " Scripts of various styles, 5,000 " Germans, 5,000 " Ornaments in great variety, 5,000 " Borders, 30,000 feet BRASS AND TYPE METAL RULES, and all the novelties in the business.

All the above Types are cast by steam power, of the new composition of metal peculiar to this foundry and which is certainly superior to any ever used before in any part of the world. The unequalled rapidity in the process of casting, enables me to sell these more durable types at the prices of ordinary types, either on credit or for cash.

Presses, Wood Type, and all other Printing Materials, except Paper and Cards, (which have no fixed quality or price,) furnished at manufacturers' prices.

The latest Specimen Book of the Foundry is freely given to all printing offices, on the receipt of fifty cents to prepay the postage.

Printers of newspapers who choose to publish this advertisement, including this note, three times before the first day of July, 1855, and forward me one of the papers, will be allowed their bills at the time of purchasing five times the amount of my manufactures. New-York, Feb. 12, 1855.

Address GEORGE BRUCE, 13 Chambers-St. New-York.

TO BE LET,

THE MANSION HOUSE of FALCONWOOD, beautifully situated on the Banks of the Hillsborough, about two miles above Charlottetown, and commanding an extensive view of the river. The House, which is one of the most substantial Brick Buildings on the Island, contains dining room, drawing room, parlour, library, spacious hall and staircase, with servants' room, laundry, store room kitchen, &c., on the first floor; eight large bed rooms and dressing room in the upper story, with extensive cellars, and hot air stove in the sunk story.

The Grounds consist of Flower and Kitchen GARDEN, and Twelve acres of valuable LAND, in first-rate condition, partly under Hay and Pasture. The House is surrounded by fine old trees, which completely shelter it from the Easterly and Northerly winds. Apply at the House. March 22

To Daguerreian Artists.

A RARE CHANCE. Two first-rate CAMERAS for sale, with instruction in the art. One of Harrison's best quality Bellows Camera, new. W. C. HOBBS. Jan. 7th, 1855.

FOR Sale or to Let,

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

To be let,

FOR such a term of years as may be agreed upon, the Farm, known as STEERWOOD, situate about seven miles from Charlottetown, at Dog River, Township No. 31, containing 130 acres of excellent LAND, 50 acres of which are in a high state of cultivation; upon which are erected a STONE COTTAGE, suitable for a genteel family, and commodious Out-houses. Possession can be given immediately. Apply to J. HAMILTON LANE, Esq., Pictou, or in Charlottetown, to WM FORGAN, Esq. February 28th, 1855. Heav 1st

Valuable Stand for Business.

TO LET, and possession given in the month of August next, a DWELLING HOUSE and PREMISES, now occupied by Mr. W. HEARD, in GREAT GEORGE STREET.

The suitable position of the premises for Business purposes is too well known to require comment. For particulars apply to Mr. W. HEARD, on the premises, or to Mr. W. SMARDON at the corner, GREAT GEORGE STREET. Charlottetown, 25th Feb. 1855.

For Sale, or to Let,

FOR a term of years, with power to purchase, the following properties, owned by the subscriber: Three Pasture Lots situate on the Malpeque Road, within two and a half miles of Charlottetown, containing thirty-six acres of land, having a snug cottage and out-houses. Possession may be given forthwith.

The Town Lot and Premises at present occupied by the Hon Stephen Rice. Possession may be given on the 1st of May next.

The Premises fronting on Queen Square, now occupied by Mrs. Forsyth. Possession may be given on the 10th of May next.

The Terrace House and Premises now in the occupation of Mr. Mayley.

The subscriber will let all or any of the above for a term of years, with or without power to purchase, for any period not exceeding ten years, with interest annually at six per cent.

Application to be made at the office of CHARLES YOUNG. Charlottetown, April 2.

ACADIAN GEOLOGY:

A popular account of the Geological Structure and Mineral Resources of NOVA SCOTIA, And portions of the neighboring Colonies.

By J. W. DAWSON, F.G.S. &c.

THE above Work will consist of about 300 octavo pages, and will be illustrated by a large Geological Map, Sections, and Figures of Fossils. It will include a large mass of unpublished notes, referring to Nova Scotia, Cape Breton, Prince Edward Island and parts of New Brunswick, the substance of sixteen papers contributed by the author to the Geological Society of London and other Scientific Societies, and notices of the more recent discoveries of other Geologists. These materials will be arranged in such a manner as to present to the general reader a complete view of the structure of Nova Scotia and the neighbouring districts, as far as at present known, with its relations to the facts and principles of general Geology, and to the present and prospective value of the useful minerals.

With the view of ascertaining the number of copies likely to be required, subscription lists will be left with Messrs. A. & W. McKinlay and E. G. Fuller, Halifax; Messrs. J. Dawson & Son, Pictou; Mr. A. Lawson, Yarmouth; Mr. W. H. Crawford, St. John; Mr. G. T. Haszard, Charlottetown. Price to subscribers, 9s, payable on delivery of the work. Price after publication, 10s.

Chambers's Publications.

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

Silent Sorrow.

CERTAIN HELP.

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

THE MEDICAL ADVISER on the physical decay of the system produced by delusive excesses, infection, the effects of climate, &c.; with remarks on the treatment practised by the Author with such unvarying success, since his settlement in this country. Rules for self-treatment, &c.

By WALTER DE ROOS, M.D., 35, Ely Place, Holborn Hill, London, where he may be consulted on these matters daily, from 11 till 4. Sundays excepted.

Sold also by Gilbert, 49, Paternoster-row, London; Watt, 11, Elm Row, Edinburgh; Powell, 15, Westmoreland-street, Dublin; and through all others.

Dr. De Roos, from long practical experience in the most celebrated institutions of this country and the continent, has had, perhaps, unusual opportunities of observing the peculiarities relating to the physiology, pathology, and general treatment of the disorders referred to in the above work, and having devoted his studies almost exclusively to this class of diseases, he is enabled confidently to undertake their removal in as short a time as is consistent with safety.

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

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

Their almost marvelous power in removing contaminations, Secondary symptoms, Eruptions, Sore Throat, Pains in the Bones and Joints, Scary, Scrofula, and all other impurities, must be felt to be believed. 4s. 6d.; 11s.; and 33s. per bottle. The £5 Packages, by which £1 12s. are saved; and the £10 packages, by which a still greater saving is effected, will be sent from the Establishment only, on receipt of the amount per draft on a London house, or otherwise.

PAINS in the BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, Indigestion, Bile, Flatulency, Headache, Nervousness, Debility, Diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys, Stricture, &c.

THE COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, as their name Renal (or the Kidneys) indicates, are the most safe and efficacious remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges of any kind, and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally, which if neglected, frequently result in stone in the bladder, and a lingering, painful death. They agree with the most delicate stomach, strengthen the digestive organs, increase the appetite, improve the general health, and will effect a cure when other medicines have utterly failed. Price 4s. 6d., 11s., & 33s. per Box, through all Medicine Vendors.

GUARD AGAINST the recommendation of spurious or other articles by unprincipled Vendors who thereby obtain a large profit. To protect the PUBLIC against FRAUD, Her Majesty's Hon. Commissioners have directed the words "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," to be printed in white letters on the Stamp affixed to the above, to imitate which is felony.

Sold by HASZARD & OWEN, Queen Square, Charlottetown.

LIVER COMPLAINT,

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

DOCTOR HOOFLAND'S CELEBRATED GERMAN BITTERS, prepared by Dr. C. M. JACKSON, German Medicine Store,

No. 120 Arch St., one door below Sixth Philada.

Their power over the above diseases is not excelled, if equalled, by any other preparation in the United States, as the cures attest, in many cases after skilful physicians had failed.

These Bitters are worthy the attention of Invalids. Possessing great virtues in the rectification of the liver and lesser glands, exercising the most searching power in weakness and affections of the digestive organs, they are vital safe, certain, and pleasant.

Testimony from Maine.

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

Jos. B. HALL & Co., Presque Isle, Aroostook Co., Maine, April 24, 1854, say: "We herewith send you a certificate of a cure performed by the use of only one bottle of the German Bitters, we think Mr. Clark to be a man of veracity, and have no doubt of the truth of his story."

Messrs. Jos. B. Hall & Co.—Gentlemen—In answer to your inquiries, I will state that my daughter, aged about 16 years, had been complaining of a pain in her side, for six or seven years, and about the first of January last, was taken down and confined to her bed. The pain in her side was very severe, besides being troubled with pains between her shoulders and in her breast. From reading a number of cures performed by "Hooiland's German Bitters" I was induced to try it in her case, and sent to your store and purchased one bottle. She had taken it but a few days when she began to improve, and now, after taking only one bottle, she is enjoying better health than she has for years. She feels no pain in her side or in any part of her body, and attributes her cure entirely to the German Bitters. WILLIAM CLARK, Salmon Brook, Aroostook Co., Me.

You should bear in mind that these Bitters are ENTIRELY VEGETABLE, thereby possessing advantages over most of the preparations recommended for similar diseases.

For sale by respectable dealers and storekeepers generally.

T. DESBRISAY & Co., General Agency

And by Mr. LEMUEL OWEN, Georgetown, " EDWARD GUFF, Grand River, " EDWARD NEEDHAM, St. Peter's Bay, " J. J. FRASER, St. Eleanor's, " GEORGE WIGGINTON, Crapaud, " JAS. L. HOLMAN, do, " WM. DODD, Bedeque, " JAMES PRIDGON, New London.

APOTHECARIES HALL.

The Old Established HOUSE, 1810.

CHARLOTTETOWN, JANUARY, 1853.

T. DESBRISAY & Co.

HAVE just received, per late arrivals from London, Dublin, United States and Halifax, their Supplies for the Season, comprising, in the whole, an

Extensive and Varied Assortment of DRUGS & CHEMICALS, PERFUMERY, Brushes, Combs, Soaps, and other Toilet requisites; Paints, Oils, Colours, and Dye Stuffs; Fruits, Spices, Confectionary, Medicated and other Lozenges; with all the Patent Medicines in repute, and every other article usually kept at similar Establishments in Great Britain (See Apothecaries' Hall Advertiser.) The whole of which they can with confidence recommend to the public, and, if quality be considered, at as low, if not lower prices, than they can be procured in the market.

The Laws of Prince Edward Island

FROM 1773 to 1851, both years inclusive—2 vol. Royal 8vo., with a copious Index; published under an Act of the Colonial Legislature, and carefully revised and consolidated, by Commissioners appointed for the purpose, may be had at the Bookstore of G. T. HASZARD.

The National Loan Fund Life Assurance Society of London.

CAPITAL £500,000 Sterling. Empowered by Act of Parliament, 2d Victoria. A Saving Bank for the Widow and the Orphan.

T. HEATH HAVILAND, jr. Agent for Prince Edward Island. Office, Queen Square, Charlottetown. September 5, 1853. 1st

ALLIANCE

LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT. Capital £5,000,000 Sterling.

CHARLES YOUNG, Agent for P. E. Island.

Charlottetown Mutual Insurance Company,

Incorporated by Act of Parliament in 1848.

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

The present reliable Capital exceeds £1700. Persons having property in Charlottetown, or vicinity, should lose no time in applying to the Secretary of this Company for Policies or Information.

One of Phillips' Fire Annihilators has been purchased by the Company, for the benefit of persons insured in this Office. In case of Fire, the use of it can be obtained immediately, by applying at the Secretary's Office.

W. HEARD, President HENRY PALMER, Secy. and Treasurer.

Secretary's Office, Kent Street, August 5th, 1853.

Equitable Fire Insurance Company of London

Incorporated by Act of Parliament.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS for P. E. Island.—Hon. T. H. Haviland, Hon. Charles Hensley, Francis Langworthy, Esq., Robert Hutchinson, Esq., Thomas Dawson, Esq.

Detached Risks taken at low Premiums No charge for Policies Forms of Application, and any other information, may be obtained from the Subscriber, at the Office of G. W. DeBlois Esq. Charlottetown. H. J. CUNDALL, Agent for P. E. I April 7th, 1854.

BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

THE HYDROMAGEN,

OR WATERPROOF ANTI-CONSUMPTIVE CORK SOLES,

Manufactured by HARCOURT BRADLEY & Co., 38, Ann Street, N. Y., and at London and Manchester, England.

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

For Gentlemen it will be found agreeable, warm and healthy, to wear in the coldest or rainiest weather, as the foot cannot become wet, if the Hydromagen is inserted.

Ladies may wear the lightest soled boots or shoes in the most inclement weather with impunity; while consumption, so prevalent among the young of our country, may be thwarted by general adoption. They entirely supersede over shoes, as the latter cause the feet to perspire in a very unhealthy manner; and, besides, are not dangerous wear to pedestrians in icy weather, like ladies' rubbers. While the latter cause the feet to appear extremely large, the Hydromagen, being merely a thin slice of cork prepared, peculiarly placed inside, does not increase the size of the boot, or cause the foot to appear untidy.

To Children they are extremely valuable, as they may engage in exercise, with comfort and healthy effects. Their expense is so slight as to scarce need mention; besides those who patronise them will find their yearly doctor's bill much diminished thereby.

As the Hydromagen is becoming more known, its sale is increasing to an almost incredible extent. Last year in London, Manchester, Birmingham, Liverpool, Glasgow, Leeds, Dublin, Paris, Antwerp, Hamburg, and Berlin, our sales reached the almost incredible number of 1,732,450 pairs of cork soles. This year the number will far surpass that.

Ask the Faculty their opinion of their value as a preventive for COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, and CONSUMPTION.

Men's size, per pair, 2s. 3d. Ladies' do. do. 2s. Boys' and Misses' do. 1s. 6d.

NOTICE.—From the Retail Prices we make a very liberal allowance to Jobbers and Wholesalers, so that any storekeeper can make a fine profit on their sale, while they are an article, that may be kept in any store, among any class of goods.

For terms, apply to HARCOURT, BRADLEY, & Co. 38 Ann Street, New York.

BRITISH EDITIONS OF

Standard American Literature.

NOW READY, Price 7s. 6d. each, cloth—each

complete in one large volume, closely printed.

Rev. W. E. Channing's Literary Works, Rev. W. E. Channing's Theological Works, Rev. Orville Dewey's Works, Rev. Jacob Abbott's Works, in 1s. and 1s. 9d. volumes.

For Sale by HASZARD & OWEN, Booksellers and Stationers.

AUCTIONS.

Auction.

THE Subscriber will sell by Auction, on WEDNESDAY the 23d inst., at Frogmore, the residence of Colonel Ansell, his HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Soap stones Stoves, Saddlery, Harness, Garden tools, Wood, Coals, &c.

W. DODD, Auctioneer. Charlottetown May 12, 1855. 1st. Ex. 11ns.

COLONEL ANSELL being about to leave the Island, requests all demands against him may be sent in for adjustment.

House and part of Town Lot

TO BE SOLD, at PUBLIC AUCTION, on TUESDAY, the 5th day of June next, at 10 o'clock, on the Premises, if not previously disposed of at private sale, a part of a Lot of LAND, with the DWELLING HOUSE thereon, situated in Queen's Street, and measuring 27 feet thereon, and running back 64 feet—part of the Estate of the late THOMAS TENLIZICK. For particulars, apply to JOHN HARPER, or to

WILLIAM DODD, Auctioneer. Charlottetown, May 3, 1855. 1m

TO BE SOLD at PUBLIC AUCTION, (if not previously disposed of at private sale), at GEORGE TOWN, on Thursday, the Twenty-first day of June next, at 12 o'clock, TOWN LOT Number 8, Third Range, Letter (B), with the HOUSE and OUT-HOUSES on the same. This Lot is eligibly situated, adjoining Wm. SANDERSON, Esq's, Premises, and near the Episcopal Church. For further particulars, apply to Messrs. J. HUMPHREY & Co., Halifax, or D. WILSON, Charlottetown. Jan. 15, 1855.

Civic Elections.

SHERIFF'S NOTICE

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

In Ward No. One—at the residence of Mr Bagnall, in Pownal Street.

In Ward No. Two—at the Fire Engine House, fronting on Great George Street.

In Ward No. Three—at the Old Court House.

In Ward No. Four—at the Fire Engine House fronting on King Square.

In Ward No. Five—at Mr. Tierney's, at the corner of the Princetown Road.

And at the said Elections the Poll will be opened at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, and shall continue open till 5 o'clock in the afternoon of the same day. WILLIAM BAGNALL Sheriff. Sheriff's Office,

Entire Horse "INKERMAN."

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

Monday, May 7th, leaving the Subscriber's Stable, Charlottetown Royalty, for Pyc's Corner, remaining there 2 hours; thence to James Guss's, Tryon Road, for remaining all night. On Thursday, to Mabey's for two hours; thence to Ross's, South Shore, remaining all night. From thence on Monday, to John McKinnon's, for 2 hours; thence to Edmund Leckie's, DeSable, remaining all night. Thence on Thursday, to William Gardner's, Crapaud; thence to William Worth's, Tryon, remaining until the following Monday. From thence to Samuel Leard's, Cape Traverse, remaining for 2 hours; thence on to Monkey's for the night. Returning to Wm Worth's on Wednesday, Thursday, to McMurray's, and thence to David Cook's, New Bedeque Road. And on Saturday, he will be at Mr. George Foster's, Charlottetown.

HENRY WORTH, Owner. Char'ottetown Royalty.

TO BE LET,

THE DWELLING HOUSE and Premises near Government House, at present occupied by Captain Beazley, consisting of a Dwelling House which contains a spacious Dining-room and Drawing-room, Breakfast-room, 7 Bed-rooms, large Kitchen, Servant's Hall, 3 Servant's Bed-rooms, Pantry, Larder, Front-porch, large Entrance Hall, large Inner Hall, Back-porch, 2 Back entrances, Back and Front stair-case, Scullery, Pump and Wash-house, Lumber-room, and a splendid 6 roomed cellar.

A large and commodious Coach-house, 3 stalled Stable, Harness-room, Cow-house, large Hay-loft and Grain-room, Manure-yard, large Kitchen garden with Fruit trees, &c., Flower garden, elegant front entrance and carriage drive, a large Lawn running down to the Harbour with convenience for keeping boats, &c. Extensive plantation of young trees of all kinds, large Root-house, Wood and chopping house, and a spacious and commodious yard.

There are front and back gates facing on different Streets, and a never failing well of water on the premises.

This splendid Mansion from its situation commands the finest view of any house in Charlottetown, and from its proximity to Government House and other advantages the Subscriber confidently offers it as the most elegant, comfortable and desirable residence for a gentleman's family in or near Town. For further particulars apply to

DAVID WILSON, Richmond Street. Sept. 6th, 1854

NEWS BY THE ENGLISH MAIL.

Progress of the War.

SIEGE OF SEBASTOPOL.

From the News of the World, April 29.

The bombardment of Sebastopol is vigorously continued. The latest accounts from the Crimea inform us that several of the most important works of the enemy have been effectually silenced, and that the garrison replies but feebly to the uninterrupted fire of the besiegers. Still, it is said, that an immediate result is not anticipated by the Allied commanders, their plan being to effect a gradual but certain reduction of the place by the superiority of their fire, rather than to incur the fearful sacrifice of life which must necessarily attend a hurried assault, however brilliantly successful such a movement might be.

Acting with this view, the Generals appear to have determined to limit the fire of their batteries to the extent necessary to damage the works of defence, and to prevent the enemy, at the same time, by an uninterrupted cannonade, from repairing by night the injuries inflicted in the day. By thus husbanding their resources, the Allies will be enabled to await the arrival of the reinforcements that are required for ulterior operations, and will likewise avoid the disastrous effects experienced in the first bombardment of Sebastopol. On that occasion, the absence of sufficient supplies of ammunition prevented the Allied batteries from maintaining an uninterrupted cannonade, and the enemy were therefore enabled to repair in the night the great damages sustained in the day. The Allies are, at the present hour, in a position to continue the bombardment for several weeks on the same extensive scale, and the terrible effect created by their continual fire may be conceived from the result of the first few days' cannonade. We are assured that, on the 13th inst., the formidable Russian works of the Mamelon and Malakoff tower were reduced to nearly complete silence by the over-mastering fire of the British batteries; and that our Allies, the French, had so far damaged the great Flagstaff battery, as to disable it from returning more than one shot to every three directed against it. At other points of the attack, similar advantages had been gained; and on the 14th, one of the ablest of our correspondents writing from the spot says,—"The result of each day's bombardment continues to be most favourable to the Allies. The Flagstaff still makes a heroic defence, but is evidently sinking fast. The Redan is still vigorous; but on the whole line the enemy's fire is not half of that of the Allies. To-day our superiority has been much more marked than ever, the Russians not replying one gun to our three or four."

Later accounts forwarded by the electric telegraph, and published in the French *Motiv*, tell us, that up to the 17th the superiority of the Allied fire was steadily maintained—that a series of ambuscades in front of the central tower had been successfully carried, and were now comprehended within the lines of the besiegers; and that a mine had been sprung in immediate proximity to the Flagstaff Bastion, giving to the French a new parallel, which they had successfully joined with their other works of advance.

All this would certainly lead to the conclusion that the bombardment, if not so rapidly triumphant as our sanguine hopes induced us to anticipate, is still steadily and surely tending to the end we all so earnestly desire—the final downfall and destruction of this stronghold of Russian tyranny in the south.

Independent of the immense material employed in the actual process of the siege, the means placed at the disposal of the Allied Commanders for operations of another character are rapidly attaining the proportions demanded by circumstances. We believe we are correct in stating, that at the present moment above 100,000 British and French troops are encamped before Sebastopol, while a corps of 25,000 excellent Turkish and Egyptian soldiers, commanded by Omar Pasha, swell the strength of the Allied Armies. Within a few weeks, the Sardinian contingent and a large reinforcement of French troops will have disembarked at the seat of war; and the deficiency in cavalry experienced by the Allies will have been partially removed by the arrival of the British regiments from India.

Supported by these reinforcements, the Allied Commanders, even if an assault on Sebastopol should not prove so successful as is confidently anticipated, will be in a condition to take the field with a fine army, and to establish, if necessary, a fresh base of operations.

When the last accounts left the Crimea, a considerable body of Russian troops was showing itself upon the heights of the Woronzow-road, opposite to Balaclava, and there appears to be little doubt, but that the enemy will sooner or later strive to effect a diversion by attacking that place. We are led to believe, however, that any attempt of that kind will be indeed but a forlorn hope. Omar Pasha, with 15,000 chosen Turks, has marched into the fortified lines of Balaclava, where he will be supported by the gallant remnant of the British Guards, and an ample force of British artillerymen. Thus

established in a strong position, all that the old warrior deigns to say to the Russian legions is—"Come, if you dare." If they venture to attack him, there can be no question but that he will give a good account of them.

LATEST PARTICULARS.

The following Despatch has been received from Admiral Bruat, by the Minister of Marine:—"On the 17th, the fire of our batteries maintained its superiority. In the front of the Central Tower we have carried a series of ambuscades, and those works where we have established ourselves are now comprised in our lines. We have crowned a ravine in that direction, which runs along the fortifications of the town, where the enemy formerly kept its reserves in safety. Before the Flagstaff Bastion we sprung a mine at a distance of about fifty metres. That operation, which perfectly succeeded, gave us a new parallel, and was successfully joined to the others. From the 12th to the 14th, notwithstanding the terrible fire of the Russians, we had only about 300 men *hors de combat*. The commander of the frigate who brought the news added that the situation was generally considered very satisfactory."

LATEST RUSSIAN ACCOUNT.

St. Petersburg, Tuesday.—Prince Gortschakoff writes as follows on the 19th:—"On the 16th, 17th, and 18th, the fire of the enemy was not so sustained as on the preceding days. Our batteries have replied successfully; particularly by their cross-fire in front of the 4th bastion, directed against the works which the enemy is actively executing against that fortification. The injuries caused by the day's fire are repaired during the night. In the night between the 18th and 19th, one of our battalions, successfully and at a very slight loss, effected a sortie, with the object of destroying the enemy's most advanced works of approach. In general, the loss of the garrison has been much less within the last two or three days than at the commencement of the bombardment."

EXTRAORDINARY MANŒUVRES OF THE RUSSIANS—FURTHER DETAILS OF THE FIRST DAY'S FIRING.

English Camp, Heights of Sebastopol, April 10.

At about four o'clock yesterday, all the enemy's lines and batteries suddenly sprung into life and vigour. Volleys of from 100 to 250 guns were fired at once from the Redan, the Flagstaff, Barrack, Garden, and Malakoff Batteries; even the Mamelon, which all thought destroyed and untenable, fired five or six guns in rapid succession. Their shot came in upon our works like hail. On every point along our lines balls were to be seen bounding and plunging, and shells bursting like fireworks in the air. Never, perhaps, was such a concentrated and destructive cannonade witnessed since the commencement of the siege. All felt that if it continued two or three hours, our works would be levelled with the dust, as though both English and French kept up a terrific fire, the enemy in spite of our utmost efforts gave five guns in reply to our one. The rapidity and deafening uproar of the fire brought all who were at leisure to the front, and the oldest and most experienced artillery officers augured very unfavourably of our prospect of taking a fortress which could command such a fierce cannonade. Suddenly, and in the midst of such remarks, the enemy's batteries made a dead pause. For nearly a quarter of an hour not a gun was fired. The Allies kept up their bombardment; the French battered the Flagstaff and works to the left; our shot ploughed into the Redan and Malakoff, and our 13-inch shells burst in regular succession in the centre of the Mamelon; but not five guns did the Russians give in reply. Nearly twenty minutes passed on their side in this state of unaccountable inactivity, when again suddenly the Redan and Flagstaff broke out in heavy volleys, and maintained them. This was at about five o'clock, and from this time until the fire of the long guns discontinued for the night, except by occasional guns, few and far between, no other Russian works but the Redan and Flagstaff took part in the contest. Our long guns ceased firing a little after seven, the enemy's about eight, and then both Russians and allies resorted to their mortars. The fire of these latter was maintained all night. Every five minutes one of our 13-inch shells was dropped into the Mamelon, and from the advanced work, at the same intervals, 10-inch were thrown into the Malakoff. The French directed their bombs into the Flagstaff, and our left attack threw them into the Redan. On the extreme left of all, the French rocket battery sent their burning missiles in all directions, except into the town, the orders to spare that being still in full force. The enemy replied with mortars from the rear of Malakoff, the Redan, and Flagstaff works; but we were evidently two to one superior to them in such ordnance. This deficiency they occasionally compensated for by the use of their guns, which, when fired in volleys, are by no means to be trifled with. The advantage of the whole day's fire is evidently with the allies. Whatever is the reason, the enemy most certainly are not fighting with their usual vigour. We have not yet destroyed their works—their guns are still good and serviceable, yet still

they continue silent under our cannonade during the greater part of the day. The conduct of the enemy is, on the whole, so extraordinary, that even the wildest conjectures to account for it gain temporary credit. According to some, the garrison is not sufficient to man all the defences, and this being also, I believe, the opinion of General Jones, is generally believed. Another rumour ascribes it to the want of ammunition, which is certainly less probable, as up to the moment of our opening fire, the enemy have wasted it in the most reckless manner, as if their stores of it were inexhaustible. Some, remembering Bala Clava and the subtle attack of Inkerman, look on their want of activity as a mere ruse to induce the allies to storm.

SECOND DAY.—REVENGE OF THE FRENCH UPON THE FLAGSTAFF BATTERY.

April 11.—At daybreak this morning the fire was resumed by the allies and Russians, and for some time with equal vigor on both sides. In spite of the fire of our mortars, the enemy during the past night have managed to repair much of the damage which the Mamelon sustained, and also the works of the Flagstaff Battery opposed to the French. For the first hour of hostilities this morning, all the Russian works were fought with vigor and determination; but after that time (about half-past six) the guns round the Malakoff and Mamelon again ceased their cannonade, and from this period until late in the day seemed perfectly indifferent to our fire. As to-day the weather has been fine and clear, a perfect view of the whole fight could be obtained from the hills. I availed myself of the change to watch the progress of the siege for some hours, and as I had a powerful telescope, was able to see minutely everything which went forward in the batteries of our antagonists. First, then, as to the real amount of mischief which our fire has inflicted. On the extreme left, where the French are attacking, much harm has undoubtedly been done. The Mud Fort has received some hard knocks, several of its guns have been dismounted, and are not yet replaced. Still, as a battery, it is perfectly defensible, and the Russians evidently consider it so, as when I looked and during the rest of the day, it was hotly engaged with the French, and appeared to be giving gun for gun with the battery attacking it. Next to this came the Flagstaff, one of the most formidable of the Russian defences, and the same which blow up all the French batteries on the 17th of October last. Since that attack its strength has been increased fourfold; then, it mounted 45, now it mounts upwards of 100 heavy guns, at some parts in three tiers, and at others in two. This work has sustained much damage; more, perhaps, than all the other Russian batteries put together. Its lower and more advanced tier of guns are quite silenced. The guns themselves are overthrown the embrasures destroyed, in some cases shot quite away, in others so damaged as to be mere piles of black earth from which the remnants of white sandbags peep out here and there. The second tier is also much knocked about, and one or two of the guns silent, and the slopes of the earthworks much damaged. Still this portion is good and serviceable, and some thirty or forty pieces of ordnance in position in it maintained a hot cannonade. The upper tier of about thirty guns was almost uninjured; certain it is, that none of its guns were touched. It was into this upper tier that the French last night threw their bomb-shells, which of course must have caused much damage inside the parapet, but as yet there is no reduction in its fire. The two small batteries, which flank the lower tiers of the Flagstaff, are more out of the direct line of fire. They had suffered very little, and continued to inflict some mischief upon the French. One face of the Barrack Battery, which adjoins the Flagstaff, had been hit hard by the French, but was still firing. The other two sides of it were almost unscathed, and seemed even to be making head against a French battery on our left, and part of our left attack. Next to this came the Garden Battery. It suffered much yesterday, but, from its position in rear of the other works, the Russians have been able to repair it easily, and this morning it was again in active operation. The Redan, the enemy's *pièce de resistance*, I regret to say, shows but little tokens of injury. Its front face was considerably marked, and some three or four guns quieted, but this was all. It was still firing 30 or 40 guns a minute. The Malakoff Tower—the key of the whole position, the point on which formerly the enemy appeared to concentrate all the vigor of their defensive energies—was silent. It was undoubtedly much injured, and half the guns of the semicircular battery gone, but still very, very far from being untenable or incapable of formidable opposition. Its two flanking batteries, mounting each some 10 or 12 guns, were, comparatively speaking, untouched. The Mamelon was much injured. Its parapets were mere loose piles of earth, and the fire of our mortars played so direct into its centre that the enemy can only retain it by an immense sacrifice of life. It was impossible to judge of the state of the enemy's works beyond the Mamelon except by their fire, which was incessant, and appeared far to overpower the French batteries opposed

to them on the Inkermann heights. This statement, I think, will be found to contain a tolerably accurate account of the mischief we have yet done the Russians. Our mortar batteries near the picket-house were firing hotly into the Mamelon part of our right attack, and the mortars in the advanced trench on the Malakoff. Two of our right attack and mortar battery, an advanced battery of heavy guns, with the left attack, engaged the Redan. Some French batteries fought the Barrack and Garden works, assisted by a small battery of ours beyond the playing upon the Flagstaff, and the French works at Kamiesch on the Quarantine and Mud Forts.

THIRD DAY.—A BRITISH MISTAKE.

April 12.—During the whole of last night, the fire of our mortars was incessant, and this morning the long guns recommenced with renewed energy; but, in spite of our bombardment, the enemy had evidently been again busy during the night, and part of the Flagstaff and nearly all the Mamelon embrasures were repaired. In the former, apparently, no new guns had been mounted, but in the latter there were two. The fire to-day has been much the same as during yesterday—viz., a well-sustained cannonade from the Allies throughout, and the enemy replying very feebly, except from the Flagstaff and Redan. Occasionally, as since we first opened, nearly all their works gave forth tremendous volleys, almost simultaneously; but their spirits, though terrific, never lasted above half an hour, after which two-thirds of their line relapsed into comparative silence. One of our batteries on the slopes at Inkerman, mounting eight 68-pounders, and which has hitherto been masked, was opened this morning on the flank of the Malakoff. But the position of this work has been most unfortunately chosen. As it commenced its fire, it was discovered, not only that the Malakoff could and would reply, but that two other of the enemy's works bore full upon the spot. The result was, that it had to maintain a most unequal contest, and before twelve in the day three of its guns were so injured as to be unserviceable, and the rest of the work seriously damaged and the men exposed. Accordingly the artillerymen were withdrawn, and the battery remained silent. Still, before this step was taken, its fire had wrought considerable mischief in the Malakoff, shattering the *chevaux-de-frise* abattis, and almost destroying one part of the parapet. During the rest of the day, the fighting was principally between the Flagstaff and French batteries, and the Redan and our right and left attacks. The Flagstaff each hour seemed to suffer more and more under the incessant cannonade of the French, and towards evening its fire was most considerably slackened. Its fire is certainly not now more than one-half of that which it maintained on the morning of the 9th. Owing to the much greater distance of the Redan from our works it has sustained less damage, but still our heavy guns are evidently telling upon it. The other Russian batteries took little part in the contest. Our own mortars have been active all day, and in spite of last night's repairs the Mamelon is now as bad as ever; much injury has also been done to the Malakoff in this manner. Our casualties during the day have not been very severe, except among the sailors of the naval brigade. One shell from the Redan entered the left attack, killing two men on the spot, and severely wounding seven others; all these poor fellows were sailors. Lieut. Urmetiers of the Queen, was wounded, and Lieut. Crofton, of the Royal Engineers, was severely wounded late last night.

FOURTH DAY.—OPENING OF A NEW BATTERY—CONSTERNATION OF THE RUSSIANS—GRADUAL DESTRUCTION OF THE ENEMY'S DEFENCES.

April 13.—Last night was wild and unfavorable, with continued heavy rain, yet still our bombardment never slackened for a moment. The Beagle, which was moored off Sebastopol at a long range, also assisted in the fire, by casting loose her Lancaster guns, and throwing shells into the works the whole night. She also fired about 50 Congreve rockets into the works opposed to the French. This morning, when our batteries recommenced, the effects of our assaults were still more apparent. The fire of the Flagstaff was evidently slack, even more marked so than on the previous evening. It scarcely replied one gun to the French three. The devastating traces of the shot were also most apparent. Not only are the lower tier of guns quite destroyed, but the upper seems in a fair way of following them. Two or three of them are already dismounted, and the earth of the parapets so seamed and torn that the rest of the ordnance appear as if pointing out between loose piles of earth. The flanking batteries are now being fired at, and apparently with much effect. The Barrack work is also suffering much, and nearly one-third of its embrasures are empty. The Redan still shows a bold front. As I have already said, this colossal work is at so long a range from ours (1,250 yards), and mounts such an enormous mass of ordnance, that it would stand its present battering for two or three weeks to come, without receiving such injury as to render it untenable. But this is a matter of no moment. The Redan, *per se*, is a strong battery, but, unlike the Flagstaff or Malakoff, it is by no means so importantly situated as to necessitate our taking it by storm. The former works are the keys of the enemy's position; when they are silenced and captured, the Redan will fall of itself.

as it will which I use advanced to morning. commenced. Each day th inch mortars and double pated forth considered. mortars ma den and cu guns, in ad was a con first discha another inj away or co be soon. (for five or t but blaze that time several gu before the Then, indi many of th silenced by these they about an l nation, bu able to m the Malak advanced mounting upon it, a picket ho Tower. four 10-i several c war for a time dismount the shell defenders eed cor that time guns as c embrasu the earth lon, as u to the as guns an tion, how when the battery : does bu Our ad Malakof for the r so two c but bey more t day's b able to makes fast. line th To-day than ev three a sixth e ever c day h about 1 Lieut. nithely ment. behind veyed railwa The c there barke FIFTI Ap two l conti effect men and last : up i Rus can 84-p to t still notl win FRAT gon tivr ene and nig a d oth all fro of yie giv we Ra in cilj ne 60

DESPATCH FROM LORD RAGLAN.

Before Sebastopol, April 14, 1855.—My Lord.—Since I wrote to your lordship on the 10 inst., a steady and heavy fire upon the works of the enemy has been maintained from all the batteries of the Allies. The fire of the British artillery, chiefly directed against the Garden Batteries, the Barrack Battery, the Redan, the Malakoff Tower, and the Mamelon, has been most effective, and the enemy's works have suffered very considerably, although they have as usual made a good use of the night to repair damages, notwithstanding that the vertical fire has been continued throughout the twenty-four hours. The practice both of the Naval Brigade and the Artillery has been excellent. The casualties have not been very numerous, but the loss has fallen heavily upon the sailors, as your lordship will see by the accompanying returns; and the Royal Navy has to deplore the death of Lieutenant Douglas, who had served with great ability and zeal from the commencement of the siege. Lieutenant Urmason and D'Aeth, Royal Navy, and Steel, Royal Marine Artillery, all valuable officers, have been wounded. The Royal Artillery has also to lament the death of Lieutenant Luce, who was an officer of much promise; and Lieutenant Sinclair and L'Estrange are among the wounded. The former has sustained severe injuries, but I am happy to add, that there is every hope of his recovery. They are both highly meritorious officers. Captain Crofton, of the Royal Engineers, who had in the course of the protracted operations before Sebastopol rendered most important services, has also received a wound, which will I fear, detain him from duty for a very considerable time. Our batteries and parapets continue to stand remarkably well, notwithstanding the very unfavorable state of the weather. The enemy's fire has been comparatively slack, but the practice good, and owing to their having ascertained the range of our batteries with great nicety, several guns have been disabled in both the left and right attacks. Towards the Tchernaya nothing important has been observed, but small bodies of men, from 150 to 500, have been seen, with a heavy gun and some ordnance carriages, moving along the Inkerman heights towards Mackenzie's Farm-wood, near which it has been placed in position. Although the duties have been unusually severe and arduous both by day and night during the week, they have been carried out with the utmost cheerfulness and zeal, reflecting much credit both on officers and men. The submarine telegraph has been safely brought to the Monastery from Cape Kalesra, and as soon as it is established at the former place, the engineers will proceed to convey it from the latter to the immediate neighbourhood of Varna, where I hope it may be in state to act in a week or ten days from this time. The first division of the 10th Hussars arrived this day at Balaclava.—I have, &c.

RAGLAN.

DESPATCH FROM SIR E. LYONS.

Royal Albert, off Sebastopol, April 13. Sir—My letter of the 10th instant will have informed the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty that the siege batteries before Sebastopol re-opened their fire on the 9th instant. I grieve to say that the casualties have been severe, though not, perhaps, more than might have been expected, considering the number of guns which are manned by seamen. Lists of the casualties on each day are enclosed for the information of your Lordship; and I have to lament the fall of two gallant and promising young officers, Lieutenant Samuel Twyford, of the London, and Lieutenant W. H. Douglas, of the Queen. Captain Lord John Hay and Lieut. Urmason, of the Queen, have been wounded, though not severely. The services of the officers and seamen of the Naval Brigade have been invaluable.—I have, &c.—ED. LYONS, Rear-Admiral and Commander-in-Chief.

"WE ARE AT IT AT LAST!"

The following letter has just been received from Sergeant Dunkley, of the 97th Regiment. It is dated before Sebastopol, April 9:—"We are at it at last. Bombardment opened this morning at daylight, from the allies, and at this moment Sebastopol is one blaze of fire. You cannot hear men speaking a yard from you for the noise of cannon. Our Sailors' Battery is playing the devil; they have already silenced two batteries in their front; but still the Russians are throwing in a tremendous fire. We have been belted all night. The sailors look like devils; they have pulled off all but their trousers, and it is raining very hard; so what with the rain and powder running down their naked bodies, and the noise of the siege, it is a strange sight. It is reported, we are to make a rush in the morning with the bayonet; that will be the moment of glory. They never can stand us, I think. The mail goes at seven to-morrow morning; it is now five p.m. I am very unsettled, and all is uproar. As yet the fleet have not taken any part, but I think they will wait until we have got into the city, and then force the passage and engage the forts on the north-side. If they don't, I think we shall find the forts very warm after we get it. Two or three of the captains of the large ships (steam line-of-battle ships, I think and I hear) have volunteered to break the chain of sunken ships across the harbour, and to open the passage. Wagons full of wounded are now going past my tent. They say the Light Division leads the assault. I hope so, as we now belong to it."

The following is extracted from a letter from an officer of the French army before Sebastopol; it is dated the 10th:—"God protect France! The great

deal between civilization and barbarism has commenced. By the time this letter reaches you, the decisive blow will have been struck. The weather was frightful yesterday. The wind blew from the south with extreme violence, accompanied by pelting rain, but we were ready. It was the date announced beforehand for the opening of the fire. At day-break 500 guns opened at the same time, and mingled their thunders with the din of the tempest. Our fathers have seen on the battle fields of the Empire some hundreds of cannon thunder for some hours, but these pieces did not equal ours in calibre. To the soldiers of the Crimea only it is given to see in line 1,200 guns, and to hear their tremendous bellying night and day. Yesterday the wind drove the rain on our backs; the Russians had it fall in their face. The fire, which commenced at dawn, was kept up with the greatest energy. For some hours the enemy replied vigorously. At eight o'clock our superiority was evident; in the afternoon we commanded them on the whole line, and towards evening, they scarcely replied at all. During the night of the 9th the city and the works of the Russians were literally overwhelmed with shell and shot. Our cannonade continued, and the Russians, occupied in repairing their batteries and dressing their wounded during the day, did not reply. In a word, the result of this first day was magnificent for us, and our loss was comparatively insignificant. This morning the Russians again commenced firing, at first sharply, but I can see, at the hour I write (eight o'clock a.m.), that their fire slackens considerably; and I hope to see it, as yesterday, almost silenced this evening. I can see from the text where I write you these lines all the ships of the fleet, sails set and steam up, and some are at this moment beginning to move. I suppose they will not fail to take part in the action. If the 3,400 guns of Admiral Brant and Admiral Lyons mingle their roar with ours, never did human ear hear such a noise. The engineers recommenced their approaches at night. At daybreak our workmen were under the walls of the place, at some metres' distance from the Russians. Our blood is up, and I do not think they can arrest us. Mines will probably explode to-night or to-morrow, and I think that the exterior works, or rather the first enceinte, will be occupied. Large breaches were easily observed yesterday in the wall. All goes on well. *Vive la France!*"

The Fleet Reserved for the Assault.—It appears that the fleet is not to act, till the assault takes place, which, it is said, will not be till after fourteen days' bombardment.

A rupture with Persia is imminent. The Shah openly avows his preference for Russia. Mr. Murray left Bagdad for Terehan on the 12th March.

Shanghai and Canton have been evacuated by the rebels. The Russian frigate Digna has been lost at Japan owing to an earthquake.

TROOPS FOR THE CAPE.—The transport ship Harkara, with about 300 troops on board, of the 2d Foot and 60th Rifles, sailed yesterday morning from Queenstown for the Cape of Good Hope. The men were in good spirits, cheering loudly on their departure.

HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

Saturday, May 12, 1855.

We observe with feelings of a mixed nature, the accounts of the unusual quantity of agricultural produce that has been already shipped for exportation. While we rejoice in the amended prospects of our farmers and traders who are taking advantage of the unusual, and to us unaccountable scarcity that prevails in the neighbouring colonies, to compensate themselves for losses in past seasons, we are apprehensive, that the thirst of gain may lead to rendering the home market so scantily supplied, as to reduce us to famine prices. We are the last to throw the slightest obstruction in the way of free trade, and eschew and utterly repudiate all notions of embargoes and such superannuated nonsense, and therefore, we rather chose to appeal to the prudence and good sense of our merchants for preventing the occurrence of any such contingency, as the want of food. The steady supply of the home markets at fair remunerative prices, is, in all well regulated communities an object of the first importance. The instant that this is lost sight of, society is in an abnormal state. To take the bread out of the mouths of our own citizens for the purpose of supplying those of the subjects of other states, will never tend to enrich the community in which a practice so unnatural, is suffered to prevail: the gain of a few individuals is more than counterbalanced, by the loss of the whole mass of the people. It is a struggle in which the body politic suffers a species of paralysis, from which it but slowly recovers, and of which the effects are felt long after the first shock has been apparently got over. During the last scarcity, many a horred guinea, doubloon and dollar, not destined to see the light until the hand that put it aside was powerless in the grave, was reluctantly drawn from its place of deposit or concealment, and compelled to minister to the urgent and unexpected wants of its possessor—fortunate even in his loss. The abstraction, however of so much capital has been severely felt, for though dead for awhile to all

purposes of utility, it is realized in the words of Pope.

"This year a reservoir to keep and spare, The next a fountain spouting through the hair."

And it is upon this propensity to save, that the hopes of an almost purely agricultural community like ours must depend. We therefore sincerely trust that some of our leading men in trade will look to this, and make the supply of the home-market something adequate to the demand. They will be perfectly secure in so doing, for though large prices may be achieved in foreign markets, it by no means invariably follows, that they are accompanied by corresponding gains, for in times of general scarcity, freight, insurance, labour, commission, storage, and charges of all kinds rise in proportion, whereas, in the home-market all these are saved and the gain is more certain, being accompanied with less risk, for it not unfrequently happens, that the tide of competition runs in a peculiar direction and so swells or over-whelms the market to which it is directed, that considerable diminution of price, if not actual loss, is the consequence.

The Rosebud M. Steamer arrived on Wednesday last with the English mails. Nothing definitive has as yet taken place in the Crimea. The peace conference is all but dissolved, so that a continuation of the war would appear inevitable. We give the latest information in order that our readers may draw their own conclusions.

Royal Agricultural Society Committee Meeting, May 24, 1855.

PRESENT. Jeremiah Simpson, Esq., President. Henry Longworth, Esq., Vice President, James Walkingham, Esq., Hon. S. Rice, Thomas Pethick, Esq., Mr. George Smith, John Lyall, Esq., James Miller, Esq., George Wright, Esq.

Read a letter from Thomas Whalley, Liverpool, on the subject of the insurance of the Durham Bull wherein, it was ordered, that the first instructions, viz: "that the animal be insured against all risk," be adhered to.

A letter from Messrs. Keal and Roberts, of London, was laid before the court, communicating that the specimens of the Products of the Island intended for the French Exhibition had been received and would be forwarded to their destination.

Moved by John Lyall, Esq., seconded by Henry Longworth, Esq.

Resolved, That at the next monthly meeting to be held on the first Wednesday in June, the subject of Premiums for Turnip-fields be taken into consideration, with a view to confining the Premiums to crops grown in a proper course of rotation, and that the extent of land under green crop be at least one-fourteenth part of the land under culture.

Ordered, That the Oats expected from England, be, on arrival divided between Messrs. Lyall and Smith, those gentlemen returning the same quantity in the fall, and giving the remainder of the produce to the Society at the rate of three shillings per bushel.

By order, CHARLES STEWART, Sec'y. Committee Room, May 2d, 1855.

Summary of Government Advertisements.

The Honbles. James Warburton, William Warren Lord and Robert Mooney to be additional Trustees of the Lunatic Asylum. Mr. John Nicholson, junior, of Newtown, Mr. Alexander Dixon, of Pinnetto, and Mr. Donald M'Leod, of Orwell Head, to be Justices of the Peace for Queen's County. Mr. Andrew Mitchell to be Assistant Colonial Secretary; Mr. John Robins to be Assistant Colonial Treasurer; Mr. John Ball to be Road Correspondent and Assistant Clerk of the Executive and Legislative Councils; Mr. Archibald McNeill to be Assistant Registrar of Deeds and Keeper of Plans; Mr. John Samuel Bremner to be Assistant Controller of Customs and Navigation Laws, and Assistant Collector of Impost and Light Duties for Charlottetown; and Mr. Thomas Alexander Montgomery to be Surveyor of Shipping for this Island.—The Rev. Louis C. Jenkins, D.C.L., to be Librarian to the Legislative Library. Mr. Angus Murchison to be Harbor and Ballast Master at Piquette, in the place of Mr. Angus McKee; and Mr. John Lee to be Harbour Master at Crapaud, in terms of the Act 15 Vic., cap. 33. Also, to be Wharfinger at Crapaud, in terms of the several Acts relating thereto, in place of Mr. William Wright, resigned. Messrs. Patrick Moon, George Munroe and Peter Martin, of Charlottetown, and John Cairns, of Bedouque, and Lauchlan McPhee, of Township No. 44, to be Land waiters and Preventive Officers, in terms of the Act 14 Vic., cap. 8. Mr. Michael Kibride, of Township No. 11, to be Surveyor of Timber and Lumber, in terms of the Act 12 Vic., cap. 19.

A LADY OF OUR ACQUAINTANCE.

Mrs. Powell, No. 16, Stratton St. New York. Was troubled with liver complaint for a long time and after trying many remedies, was advised to try Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Liver Pills. She did so, and says that with one box she was effectually cured. Indigestion, stoppage of the bowels, costiveness, and general irregularity of the bowels, are all diseases originating in the same prolific cause, as is also that dreadful scourge Dyspepsia. Those who are afflicted with any of the above enumerated diseases, may rest assured, that the source of all their maladies is in the liver, and for its correction the best remedy ever offered to the public is Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Liver Pills. Try them. The money refunded, if not satisfactory.

P. S. The above valuable remedy, also Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Vermifuge, can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores in this city.

Parlourers will please be careful to ask for, and take none but Dr. M'Lane's Liver Pills. There are other Pills, purporting to be Liver Pills, now before the public.

Holloway's Pills possess most astonishing powers in the cure of General Debility.—Copy of a Letter from Henry Athorne of Charlottetown, P. E. I., to Professor Holloway. "Sir,—I suffered for a number of years from weakness and general debility, and was brought to death's door by the same. I was told by those I consulted, that there was no hope of my recovery, when I resolved to give your Pills a trial, after using them for about five weeks, my health was considerably improved, and at the expiration of two months every symptom of my disorder disappeared." H. ANTHONNE.

BAZAAR FUND.

Table with columns for Expenditure of Bazaar Fund, To Mrs. Dempsey and Mrs. Rigg, for relief of the Roman Catholic Poor, TO PROTESTANT POOR, District No. 1, District No. 2, District No. 3, District No. 4, District No. 5, Goldsworthy's Funeral, Assistance to his family, Mrs. Field, Sally Maccafee, Mrs. Brennan, Mrs. McNevas, Mrs. Weir, Mrs. Collins, Mrs. Dibben, Mrs. Keating, Mrs. Winchester, A Garment, No. 8—Mrs. Gunn, and family including rent, Mrs. Bowden 3s, Burns Is 6d, Murphy Is 6d.

TESTIMONIAL TO CAPTAIN MATHESON OF THE STEAMER "ROSEBUD."—The undersigned passengers on board the Steamer Rosebud, from Charlottetown to Pictou, feel desirous of expressing our unqualified approbation of the capability and efficiency of the boat and also of her Commander and crew, having made the passage in six and a quarter hours against wind and tide. We also beg most respectfully to tender our thanks to our gentlemanly Commander for his attention to the comfort of his passengers during the voyage.

- F. R. Goodman, John A. McDonald, W. S. Fletcher, J. C. McDonald, J. P. O'Leary, James Romans, Samuel McMurray, Hardeck McLeod, Patrick Fitzgerald, Christopher H. Bartlett, C. J. Naylor, James Johnston, Henry White, John Stumbles, Alex. McDonald, John Fullerton, John Gunn, J. Hockin, Alex. Stule, John O'Donnell.

Cleared at the Custom House, Charlottetown, between the 18th day of April and the 5th day of May, 1855:— 53,736 bushels Oats; 30,530 bushels Potatoes; 1775 bushels Barley; 1600 bushels Turnips; 50 tons Oatmeal; 95 barrels Pork; 57 bags Pearled Barley; 34 kegs Lard; 20 bags Haysed; 114 barrels Flour.

We have on several occasions given our opinion on the propriety of cultivating and improving the musical talent that is every day more and more developing itself among us, and subservient to this end, it is with pleasure we advert to the publication of a manual of musical instruction, called the "Odicum," by Mr. John Ross, Teacher of Music in Charlottetown. Mr. Ross, will, we trust, find a sufficient number of purchasers, not only among the pupils who have profited by his instructions, but the public in general, to recompense him for his spirited undertaking, the first of the kind here. The Odicum is intended to be informed to be accompanied by a collection of the most approved tunes, as soon as the requisite musical types have been sent from Boston.

HALIFAX, Montano, repa when of Whi several pack which were in with another broken and no of bottles—ma In the Room can, Esq., and Taylor, Ray, M'Donald, J. Alex. M'Cauley FOR May 4th, Schu bal, Susan goods 5th, Packet, F 7th, Manly, F 8th, Active, E 10th, Sir Alex Isabel, Hogar May 4th, Sch wick; prod 5th, Brig. Jos 8th, Sch. N N. B.; pro 11th, Trinida Barque, U ber, &c. Sch. J. Juth 5th inst. On Tuesd Mr. John St Dewar of M On the 1 Richmond, s Mr. John R third daught Di Temperance Sabbath fir Co Samuel Lau late for ins in our next. The have been be shortly Charlo Beef, (small Do. by qua Do. (smallutton, Veal, Ham, Butter (fro Do. by tal Lard, Tallow, Wool, Flour, Pearl Bar Clover Se G There in this cit MAN'S changes t Brown, t any way vented v advise al nener fai Z. D. Invento For Dealers Stat-s. W. I Island. VOG: U Domiat Poor of who gav Fund, b give an Tooty The l have av of the d Tics To be l Desleir Watson the Ste May

Ship News.

HALIFAX, May 7.—Capt. Reynolds, of Sch. Montano, reports on his voyage from P. E. Island, when off Whitehead, last Thursday week, saw several packages, like cases Dry Goods, some of which were marked T. E. K., the afterwards fell in with another package, but on reaching it found it broken and nothing remaining but straw and pieces of bottles—marked D. C., in red.

Passengers.

In the *Resbud* from Pictou, on the 9th.—A Duncan, Esq., and Mr. J. Donoe, from England; Messrs. Taylor, Ray, Allan Cameron, Gratten, Sims, J. C. McDonald, J. Andrew McDonald, Wm. Heard, Alex. McDonald, Mr. and Mrs. Oxley—5 steerage.

Port of Charlottetown.

ARRIVED. May 4th, Sch. Queen of the Isles, Lougen, Arricht; bal. Susan and Mary, Crockett, New York; goods.

5th, Packet, Rabin, Arricht; bal. 7th, Manly, Forest, do; do. 8th, Active, Babin, do; do. 10th, Sir Alexander, Walsh, Liverpool; goods, Isabel, Hogan, do. do.

SAILED.

May 4th, Sch. Martha Ann, Campbell, New Brunswick; prod.

5th, Brig. Jeannina, New York.

5th, Sch. Mary Jane Gilbert, Terrio, St. John, N. B.; produce.

11th, Trinidad, Sutherland, Risigoche; oats. Barque, Uacle Charlie, Grossard, P'gwash; lumber, &c.

Sch. Julia, Regan, Master, arrived at Boston 5th inst.

Married.

On Tuesday evening, by the Rev. John Knox, Mr. John Stewart, of Montrose, to Miss Elizabeth Dewar of Mount Salem, all of 1st 48.

On the 19th ult., by Rev. Richard Cotton, at Richmond, at the Residence of the Bride's Father, Mr. John Kedd, late of Charlottetown, to Mary Jane, third daughter of Mr. William Kayner.

Divine service will be conducted in the Temperance Hall as usual, by Mr. McDonald, on Sabbath first the 13th instant, at 11 a. m. and 3 p. m.

Communication from Messrs. McDonald, Samuel Lane, and others, Cherry Valley, came too late for insertion in to-day's issue. Will appear in our next.

The Horses for the Agricultural Society have been purchased in the States and may be shortly expected.

Charlottetown Markets, May 9

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Beef, Pork, Mutton, Veal, Butter, Eggs, Flour, etc.

GILMAN'S HAIR DYE.

The best article ever used, as hundreds can testify in this city and surrounding country. Read GILMAN'S LIQUID HAIR DYE... changes the hair to a brilliant jet Black or glossy Brown, which is permanent—does not stain or in any way injure the skin.

Z. D. GILMAN, Chemist, Washington City, Inventor and sole Proprietor.

For sale by Druggists, Hair-dressers, and Dealers in Fancy Articles, throughout the United States.

W. R. WATSON, General Agent for P. E. Island. Jan 8. 61000

"The Poor ye have always with you."

By Especial Request.

VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT:

Under the Patronage of His Excellency Dominick Daly, Esq., and Lady, in behalf of the Poor of Charlottetown. The Ladies and Gentlemen who gave the last CONCERT, in aid of the Patriotic Fund, beg to announce that they have consented to give another Concert on TUESDAY Evening, the Twenty-Second inst., for the above laudable object.

The friends of the Poor in our own land will now have an opportunity of exhibiting their zeal in behalf of the distressed.

TICKETS.—Reserved seats, 2s. 3d.; Rear 1s. 6d. To be had at the Stores of Haszard & Owen, J. Deslauriers & Co., Henry Stamper, and W. R. Watson, Esq.

A Plan of the reserved Seats to be seen at the Store of Haszard & Owen. May 11.

New Goods—New Style.

FROM GREAT BRITAIN.

BY the "Sir Alexander," 16 packages of GOODS, ready for inspection as soon as landed, at Bell's Clothing Store, Market Square.

Consisting in part of Broad cloths, Summer cloths, fancy Cassimeres, Scotch Tweeds, silk Velvets, French figured Vestings, White and fancy Marcellines, do Black Satins, Grenada Vest shapes, cords and drills.

Every description of Garment, comprising all the new styles, will be made to measure, from these Goods, in a superior manner, and at prices to suit the times.

ALSO.

A large and choice assortment of Shirts, neck ties, suspenders, gloves, handkerchiefs, Hats and Caps, together with every article required for Gentleman's wear, except the boots.

May 18, 1855. C. & J. BELL.

MEN'S READY MADE CLOTHING.

We are desirous of informing the public, that we have on hand, and are constantly making up, the largest and best stock of Ready made Clothing in Charlottetown—cut by ourselves, and made up by workmen in our employ.—Persons desirous of furnishing themselves with fashionable well made Garments, at reasonable prices, can be suited better at our establishment than any other in Charlottetown.

C. & J. BELL, Tailors, Opposite the Market.

SPRING 1855.

Queen Street Clothing House,

(In McDonald's Brick Building.)

Ex Barque "Isabel," from England.

THE Subscribers beg to call the attention of their friends and the public generally, to their SPRING IMPORTATION, comprising a beautiful Assortment of the Newest Goods, (which have been carefully selected by one of the Firms, in the various markets in Britain, and respectfully solicit an early inspection, as they will dispose of them at the lowest possible prices for cash.

Dress Stuffs in Alpaca, Laine, Orleans, Cobourg, Cashmere, Circassian Cloth, Crimean Laine, Silk Checks and Stripes, Plain and coloured Balzaine, Plain and Chevre Barege, Barathra and fancy Muslins; Vandyke, Check, Broadened and fancy Poplin Robes; Plain, Broche and Chevre Barege, Do Alpaca, De-laine, Circassian, Muslin and Poplin Bayaderes and Derry Robes.

Rich fancy long Shavels, quite new patterns, in Barege, Laine, Cashmere and Damask Silk, Paisley filled do., Mourning and De-laine Shawls and Printed Squares, Newest designs in Mantles, Sydenham and other fancy Trimmings; Military, Litanians, and other fancy and Bindings, a splendid variety of French and Coventry Ribbons, Waist do., Straps and Patent Trimming, Persian, Plain and fancy Gros-grain, Naples, Satin; Silk and Satin Vestings; Fancy Bracelets, Neckties, Collars, Habit Shirts, Sleeves, Fronts, Cuffs, Dress Caps; Flowers, Feathers, Lace and Gossamer Veils, Silk and Cotton Lace, Edgings, Insertions and Muslins, Laces and Muslin Curtains and Blinds; Gents' Cravats, Neckties, Silk Handkerchiefs, and Neckkerchiefs, Shirts and Collars.

A choice assortment of Gloves and Parasols, Hoses & Umbrellas; Plain and fancy Tuscans; Coloured Straw, Black fancy, and Grace Silk Bonnets; Gipsy Hats, Gents' and Youths' Hats and Caps; Broad Cloths; Fancy Cassimeres, Doekies and Elastic Twists; Fancy Vestings and Summer Coatings of all kinds; Linings of different materials, Victoria Skirting and Quiltings, Printed, White, Grey and Furniture Cottons; White and Coloured Cotton Warp; Hollands, Linens, Lawns, Sheetings, Shirtings and Tickings; Carpets and Hearth Rugs, Counterpanes, Carpets, Bags, Leather Belts, Table Covers and Oil Cloths.

Reversible Waterproof Coats, and every description of Ready-made Clothing; a large quantity of Room Papering, very cheap; Ladies' Boots and Shoes, and a great variety of Fancy and other Goods.

Also,—Soap, Tea, Moist and Crashed Sugar and Tobacco.

M'NUTT & BROWN.

Charlottetown, May 11, 1855.

SUMMER GOODS.

King's Square House.

NOW landing from Barque Sir Alexander, a large assortment of BRITISH GOODS: Dry Goods, Dress Stuffs, &c., in great variety and newest style.

Ladies' Summer Boots and Shoes, Plain and Fancy Straw and Tuscan Bonnets.

A choice lot of Ironmongery, 110 Bags Nails, Earthenware, 20 China Breakfast and Tea sets, Fresh Currants, Crushed Sugar, Kegs White Lead, Boxes Soap.

Hourly expected, a large lot of AMERICAN & WEST INDIA GOODS, will be sold cheap for cash, or the usual credit to customers that make punctual payments.

BEER & SON.

Charlottetown, May 11, 1855.

Horse GREYGAN.

THE fine young horse GREYGAN, of matchless symmetry, and beautiful action, and that took the first prize from the Agricultural Society in 1850—out of a fine Canadian mare by Saladin—standing 16 hands high; perfectly free from any vicious habit, will stand for the Season—commencing 1st May at his own house, York River, near Mr. Martin Heertz; and every Saturday in Charlottetown, at the Stables formerly occupied by Mr. John Cole, in Kent Street.

TERMS.—15s. for the season, and 12 months credit.

York River, May 11, 1855. 31

Further Extracts from Papers received by the English Mail.

DESPATCH FROM GENERAL CANROBERT.

"Before Sebastopol, April 17.—Our fire continues to maintain its superiority, without our having been prodigal as yet with our ammunition. The attack was made chiefly by the artillery, but the engineers combine their efforts and make roads, which bring us nearer to the place. These works advance regularly, notwithstanding the difficulties of the ground."

PRINCE GORTSCHAKOFF'S REPORT.

The following despatch has been received from Prince Gortschakoff, dated Sebastopol, April 15:—

"The bombardment has continued since the 9th. The damage done is immediately repaired in such manner that on the 15th Sebastopol was almost in the same condition of defence as on 9th. The loss of the garrison, considering the tremendous fire (jud' enfer) to which it is exposed, must be considered as very small, as the services of the batteries is covered by intrenchments. Nothing worthy of mention has taken place on any other point of the Crimea."

PROGRESS OF THE BOMBARDMENT.

The Euphrate has arrived at Marseilles with intelligence from Sebastopol up to the 14th inst. The bombardment of the place had continued since the 9th with undiminished vigour. The bastion du Mat, the Mamelon, and the Malakhoff works are nearly silenced. Each gun fires 120 rounds per diem. The Russians received recently two convoys of provisions of every description. They fire very well. The French have destroyed the Faubourgs opposite to them, and have nearly demolished the Flag-staff Bastion. Every preparation has been made for a successful assault. The French succeeded in occupying on the 13th the heights in advance of their lines to the left, after a murderous struggle with the enemy. The fleets have hitherto remained inactive. Their co-operation is expected in the assault. The enemy has received reinforcements, and the corps of Eupatoria and Simpheropol are stated to be marching down towards Sebastopol. The loss of the Allies has been comparatively small; that of the British amounts in killed and wounded to six officers and 120 men. Several French mines have been fired, and have done great damage to the place. A French General (Bizo) commanding the Engineers had been killed in the trenches. Fresh Turkish troops were being landed at Kamiesch, having arrived from Constantinople and Eupatoria.

FRANCE.

THE EMPRESS OF THE FRENCH.

Among the many romantic incidents that have marked the life of the Emperor Napoleon III, not the least extraordinary was his marriage with the beautiful and accomplished lady lately the guest of the Queen. The course he took in this respect was distinguished by the same boldness, self-reliance, and originality that have characterized the chief events of his career. In his address to the senate and legislative body announcing the choice he had made, he sketched in a few masterly strokes his motives and inducements. "I have preferred," he said "the woman whom I love, and whom I have respect, to one who is unknown, and whose alliance would have had advantages mixed with sacrifices." Her great-grandfather, on her mother's side, was Mr. Kirkpatrick of Coneston, in Dumfriesshire—a gentleman of large landed property. His son, Mr. William Kirkpatrick, went to Malaga as British Consul, and there married the daughter of Baron Grevenne. His eldest daughter, Maria, married the Count de Montijo; and of this marriage the Empress was born. The Kirkpatrick family is of great antiquity in Scotland, and various members of it figure in the bloody records of that kingdom. It is, however, on the father's side that the ancestry of the Empress are the most illustrious. As Countess de Teba, she is a grandee of Spain, and belongs to the ancient and illustrious house of Guzman, which dates from the very foundation of Spanish monarchy. Among her ancestors was the famous Alonzo Perez de Guzman, surnamed "El Bueno," who, in 1295, so heroically defended Tarifa against the Moors. They had taken prisoner his son, and threatened to kill him before his father's eyes, unless he yielded. From the ramparts he saw them preparing to execute their threat, while the son supplicated with extended arms. "Never," exclaimed Guzman, "will I surrender the city confided to my charge. Let my son die, but my honour must remain unsullied." Throwing them a sword, he cried to them, "Use it, if you dare!" In a few moments the head of his son rattled on the ground, and, at the cry of horror raised by the soldiers, he said, on being told that his child was dead, "What! is it only that! I thought the enemy must be giving the assault!" The family ever afterwards adopted the motto, "My King is worth more than my blood." The Empress also counts among her ancestors the celebrated Gonzalvo de Cordova, the greatest captain of his age; as also Antonio de Leva, the greatest general of the Emperor Charles V. One of the female ancestors was Louisa Francessca de Guzman, the wife of the Duke of Braganza, afterwards King of Portugal; and the blood royal of Spain also flows in her veins. She has certain ultimate claims to the Spanish crown; in this respect, standing next to the Duke of Medina-Ceja, who regularly, at each coronation in Spain, makes a formal protest against the usurpation of his rights. The father of the Empress, the Count de Montijo, embraced the cause of Napoleon when he entered Spain. He was an officer in the French army, and distinguished himself at the battle of Salamanca. Later, he was made a member of the Senate of Spain, being Grande of Spain in right of no fewer than six titles. He died in 1830. The Empress was born at Granada in 1827. She was partly educated in England—at Bristol, we believe—and resided, during her infancy and youth, alternately at Madrid, London, and Paris.

TELEGRAPH FROM THE CAMP BEFORE SEBASTOPOL TO LONDON.

The electric communication from Varna to Balacava by submarine cable is completed, and Head Quarters, Balacava, are, as far as possibility of telegraphic communication is concerned, but some few hours distant from the War-office at Whitehall. This fact, so remarkable in itself as a triumph of science, derives at this moment a peculiar importance from the critical nature of the present operations in the Crimea. A thin wire, traversing our stormy channel, continuous through the vast States of France, Germany, and Turkey, diving beneath the broad Euxine, and climbing again the tall cliffs three thousand miles from home, enables us at this moment to hold almost instant converse with our distant armies.

TURKEY.

THE TERRIBLE EARTHQUAKES—BROUSSA ON FIRE—SHOCKS AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

It would seem as if the terrible series of earthquakes which have been going the round of the Levant, and from which Broussa has so calamitously suffered, were not yet ended. Broussa had been partly levelled by the last earthquake, of which there were at least 150 shocks. The ruins were on fire. We have mentioned the occurrence of two or three comparatively slight shocks at Constantinople, and have now to communicate that of a much greater one, which agitated nearly the whole of this city, on the evening of the 11th. During the previous day, one of those sudden changes in the weather, which render the climate of Constantinople nearly as capriciously variable as that of London itself, took place, and, from the warmth and genial brightness of an advanced spring day, the temperature suddenly fell several degrees, and a foggy, mizzling rain, such as Cockneys often lament in November, set in, and continued till noon of yesterday. About that time the rain and cold simultaneously passed away, the former leaving the narrow and miserably paved lanes of Pera in a state which rendered perambulation sans jack-boots a feat beyond the power of Christian legs; whilst the latter was succeeded by that close

New York, a long time tried to try... M'Lane's money...

ing powers of a Letter P. E. I., to or a number ability, and no. I was no hope of our Pills a weeks, my the expiratory disorder...

March to 1st 26 0 0

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PERSON OF underrived need, from of expressing inability and Commander in six and We also beg in our gentle comfort of

Charlottetown, the 5th day

shells Pots-ushels Tur-Pork; 57 d; 20 bags

our opinion on g the musical ro developing and, it is with a manual of um," by Mr. Charlottetown. nt number of he who have lie in general, lertaking, the intended we collection of the requisition.

VARIETIES. THE BASIN OF THE ATLANTIC.

The basin of the Atlantic Ocean is a long trough, separating the Old World from the New, and extending probably from pole to pole.

The very ribs of the solid earth, with the foundations of the sea, would be brought to sight, and we should have presented to us, at one view, in the empty cradle of the ocean, "a thousand fearful wrecks."

AN UNNECESSARY EXPENSE.—Lord Lucan, in his evidence before Mr. Roebuck's Committee, says, "the cavalry horses under his command were not fit for a charge."

PRECIOUS FREIGHT.—Last week there were in the Southampton Docks gold and silver to the amount of £600,000, which had arrived in the West India steamer Tyne and the Alexandrian steamer Euxine.

TENACITY OF LIFE IN A SHEEP.—A correspondent sends the following account of the extraordinary tenacity of life in a sheep, and certifies as to its correctness.

A TIGHT FIT.—A junior returned a pair of trousers to his tailor last week, because they were too small in the legs.

"Sam," said one little urchin to another, "does your schoolmaster ever give you any rewards of merit?"

"Well, farmer, you told us your wood was a good place for hunting; now we've tramped through it for three hours, and found no game!"

Love, the toothache, smoke, a cough, and a tight boot, are things which cannot possibly be kept secret very long.

Which is the greatest test in the Crimes!—Disco- tent.

The young lady who caught a gentleman's eye is requested to return it.

Some persons take more trouble in looking for pins, than they would for stars.

There are two bores in society—the man who knows too much, and the man who knows too little.

Last Half-yearly Drawing OF THE Great Hessian State Loan of \$3,725,000.

THIS Loan is guaranteed by the Government, and contracted by Messrs. M. A. Von ROUSSEAU and Sons, in Frankfurt-on-the-Main, and consists of prizes varying from 55 to 32,000 Dollars.

The price of the Shares is as follows:— One Share for £1 sterling | Thirteen Shares for £10 Six ditto for £5 | Thirty do, £20

After the Drawing, each Shareholder shall receive an official list of the winning numbers. The prizes will be paid, through the foreign agents of the undersigned, in cash, at Frankfurt-on-the-Main, Canada, Paris, London, &c.

Apply without delay to Messrs. J. A. SCHWARZCHILD and Sons, Bankers, Frankfurt-on-the-Main, Germany; or through their House, Messrs. A. SCHWARZCHILD and Co., 28, Lombard Street, London.

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

THE celebrated half-bred Five year old STALLION, sired by the imported thorough bred Blood SALADIN, from a Columbus dam.

On Monday, April 20th, will leave Thomas Cairns's, Summerside, for St. Eleanor's, and pass through Miscouche to Loyal's, Lot 16.

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

On Wednesday, the 2d, will call at Heffield's Forge and Robert Walker's, (stopping at the latter place for two hours) on his way to Indian River and Malpeque, stopping at the stables of Mr. George Ellison until 10 o'clock the next day.

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

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

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

On Tuesday, the 8th, will leave for Mr. Fairhead's, Tryon Road, on his way to Sturdy's Mills, stopping at Barnabas Trowsdale's.

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

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

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

Blood Horse "SALADIN."

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

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

North River, April 23d, 1855. w

WAX WORK.

THIS handsome and well-known Horse "WAXWORK," imported from England by the Royal Agricultural Society in 1853, will serve for the season at the following places, commencing on the 10th April:—He will on Monday, the 30th of April, go on the New Glasgow Road, as far as Mr. Wm. Ling's, and stand there from 12 until 3; thence go on to Rustico, and stand at Mr. Christopher Belman's until Tuesday morning; thence go on to New Glasgow, and stand at Mr. Dickerson's from 11 until 2; thence go on to New London, and stand at Mr. Fyfe's from Tuesday evening until Thursday morning; thence return to Mr. Haslam's, and stand from 12 until 3; thence go on to Mr. R. Bagnall's, and stand from Thursday evening until Friday morning; thence return home on Friday evening, and alternately once a fortnight to the above named places for the season. He will stand in Charlottetown every Saturday, and every second Wednesday, at Mr. Jonathan Collins's Stables, and all other times, at the Subscriber's Stables, old York River Road, 4 1/2 miles from Charlottetown. This Horse stands 15 1/2 hands high, and is of a handsome grey color; this horse has given the Farmers in Queen's County good satisfaction by proving a sure foal-getter, and his stock are very much admired. Terms, 15s for the season, the money to be paid the first time of serving.

JOHN STOCKMAN. Old York River Road, March 27. on

WILLIAM STRAIGHT, Hatter and Dyer.

GENTLEMEN'S Clothes cleaned, Spots and Stains extracted, and restored to their original colour. Beaver and Silk Hats cleaned and stiffened. Also, Kossuth and Felt Hats of all descriptions. Orders taken at the Queen's Arms, 3 Mile-Ran, and at JAMES REID'S, Queen Street, Charlottetown.

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.

REMARKABLE CURE OF DROPSY. AFTER BEING TAPPED THREE TIMES.

Copy of a Letter from Anthony Smith, Esq Halifax, Nova Scotia, dated the 25th August, 1855

To Professor Holloway, Sir.—I desire to add my testimony to the value of your Pills, in cases of dropsy.

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.

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.

These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints. Ague, Dropsy, Inflammation, Asthma, Dysentery, Jaundice, Bilious Complaints, Erysipelas, Liver Complaints, Bowel Complaints, Female Irregularities, Lumbago, Cholera, Fevers of all kinds, Piles, Constipation of the Bowels, Fits, Rheumatism, Head-ache, Indigestion, Retention of Urine, Sore Throats, Stone and Gravel, Scrofula, or King's Evil, Secondary Symptoms, Venereal Affections, Tumours, 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. 6s. 6s. 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.

PHILIP J. COZANS, PUBLISHER & WHOLESALE DEALER in Books, Stationery, Paper, Blank Books, Blank and Playing Cards, Pocket Books and Fancy Goods, 107 Nassau St., Cor. Ann St. NEW YORK. Ga

JUNIPER POSTS and RAILS, HARD and SOFT CORDWOOD. Also, 50,000 SHINGLES, For sale by BENJAMIN CHAPPELL.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber hereby notifies all persons indebted to him, either by Note or Book Account, that unless they make immediate payment, their Accounts will be placed in the hands of an Attorney for collection. C. CROSS. March 15.

Shipyard.

FOR SALE, or to be let for 1 or 5 years, and possession given in May next, a desirable Shipyard, situate in Charlottetown. J. P. BEETE. March 13, 1855.

NAVY AND ARMY LISTS for April, received by Mail for sale at Haszard and Owen's Bookstore.

For Sale, "WARRINGTON," in one or more Lots, to suit purchasers. For particulars, as to terms and title please apply at the office of the Hon. CHARLES YOUNG. F. N. GISBORNE. Charlottetown Royalty, April 2.

ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of W. SCHURMAN, Esquire, late of Saint Eleanor's, deceased, are requested to furnish their accounts, duly attested, for settlement; and all persons indebted to the said Estate are hereby required to pay the same within twelve calendar months, from this date.

JAMES CAMPBELL, DANIEL GREEN, CALBE SCHURMAN, Executors. St. Eleanor's, 18th April 1855.

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

JAMES CAMPBELL, WM. SUTTON WILLIAMS, Executors. St. Eleanor's, 18th April, 1855.

Lighter!

WANTED to purchase, a strong substantial LIGHTER, built of the best material. For specification, &c., &c., apply to J. P. BEETE. March 5.

WANTED, by the Prince Edward Island Auxiliary Bible Society, a COLPORTEUR. Application to be made in writing, stating terms, &c., and accompanied with certificate of character from a Minister of the Gospel residing near the applicant. W. CUNDALL, Secretary. Jan. 27th, 1855.

Canvas, Twine and Bolt Rope.

ON SALE, by Consignment, 200 BOLTS CANVAS, in assorted numbers, TWINE and BOLT ROPE, which will be sold as low as it can be imported, by H. HASZARD. Great George Street, March 9.

Hides! Hides!! Hides!!!

FOUR pence per lb. in CASH will be given for any quantity of GREEN HIDES, delivered at the Tannery of the Subscriber. W. B. DAWSON. Oct. 21. (All the papers.)

DOYLE'S Pocket READY RECKONER for Timber, Plank, Boards, Saw-Logs, WAGES, BOARD and 6 and 7 per cent. INTEREST TABLES.

For Sale by HASZARD & OWEN.

Anglo Rustico School.

WANTED a TEACHER for the above School. Apply to THOMAS McNEILL. Rustico, April 18th. 41en

Hat and Clothes Cleaning Establishment.

JOHN HOBBS, grateful to his friends for the liberal support received, informs them and the public, that he continues to execute all orders in the above business satisfactorily, or receive no pay. Agent.—Mr. J. WILLIAMS, Market Square. Charlottetown Royalty, May 1st, 1855. 4w.

FOR SALE, by the Subscriber, 2 Handsome American WAGONS. Also, 1000 Bushels Swedish TURNIPS.

JAMES MORRIS. Queen Street, April 3, 1855.

Estal GEORGE T. Published over Office, South e TAMES—A a adva nce. For the first including head 2s. 6d.—16 li 30 lines, 5s. 6t inc. One for Advertisome until forbid. STE SHIP BROI For the Sai vincial F FERRY LA Charlot St. John, April 13, 1 SHIP No 7, Vessels for Also, the Colonial P Whole 15, 30 BRITIS Patent Me Oils, G M IN N Charle O J Noven MER tur opposite Cloth, Tailor mo All O patch. Bre Shop— KEE B Rudder Fasten Bells. C Brasses the bes P. S. per, Br I JOH ral lic, tha busine Age Cha