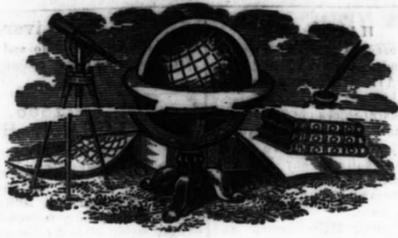


# Haszard's



# Gazette,

FARMERS' JOURNAL, AND COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

Established 1823.

Charlottetown, P. E. Island, Saturday, June 23, 1855.

New Series, No. 251

## NEWS BY THE ENGLISH MAIL.

From *Willmar's European Times* June 9.

Amongst the most important announcements of the week were those made in Parliament by the Premier and the Foreign Secretary in their respective places, to the effect that the Vienna Conference had finally closed, and that they had been closed by order of the allied governments. Austria before this took place had made another ridiculous proposition, which the Russian envoy solicited permission to send to St. Petersburg, but which request the ambassadors of France and England assured him they had no power to comply with. This movement took place opportunely enough, for it satisfied the House of Commons that all hopes of patching up a peace on any of the propositions yet made by Austria to Russia were at an end, and that the question must be ruled by the events of the war. A step so decided on the part of the Western Powers is strongly at variance with the statement of Mr. Sidney Herbert in his speech on Thursday, that France was more desirous of peace than ourselves. If this assertion had proceeded from a less respectable quarter, no earthly interest would have attached to it, and, notwithstanding the excellent sources of information open to the speaker, it seems to be strangely at variance with the recent acts of the Emperor, —with the substitution of Pelissier for Canrobert, and with the new and awakened energy which the contest in the Crimea has recently displayed. Hitherto the fear was that when we had tamed Russia, we should find it still more difficult to satisfy France, and the eccentric Mr. Henry Drummond still inclines to the latter opinion, for he declared in the course of the monster debate that our French ally would only be content with the possession of Constantinople as his share of the prizes of the war.

We know so little of what passes in the provinces of Russia, —so little, in fact, is allowed to transpire, —that implicit reliance can never be placed on accounts professedly circumstantial. A Belgian authority, however, states, that the disturbances in the Ukraine, so far from being subdued, are daily spreading, and that armed bands, amounting to 20,000 or 30,000 men defy the Government, and that the insurrection in certain to ramify still more extensively. It is suggested that, if the allies gave a little assistance to this flame, it would spread far and wide amongst the motley tribes which Russia holds in her iron fetters.

Our occupation of the Sea of Azoff begins already to tell in Circassia, for we learn that the Russians have evacuated Toujuk Kaleh, and were concentrating at Anapa. Every day will show more clearly the desperate pinch to which we have reduced Russia by cutting off the supplies which fed both her armies.

An interruption of the telegraphic wires between Varna and Balaklava during two or three days of the present week has prevented the receipt of intelligence from the Crimea; but the communication is again open, and Lord Panmure has availed himself of it to announce the commencement on the 6th of the third bombardment of Sebastopol. The telegraph has already put us in possession of the results of the expedition to Kertch, the terrific fights between the French and the Russians on the nights of the 22d and 23d ult., and the advance of the army to the Tchernaya. These great events, when narrowed to the compass of a summary, appear imposing and even grand; but read by the light of the detailed accounts which have just come to hand, they swell out to a magnitude unsurpassed in grandeur, heroism and skill, by anything which transpired since the invasion of the Crimea.

Preparations are already making at Boulogne for the reception of her Majesty and Prince Albert, who, it is believed, will visit the French Emperor and his Queen in the early part of

August, immediately after the prorogation of Parliament. At Boulogne, the English Sovereign and her Consort will be received by Louis Napoleon and the Empress, and a review on a grand scale will take place immediately after the landing. It is understood, that the Royal party will remain a day or two at Boulogne before proceeding to the French metropolis. Of course, the interest in Paris to see the illustrious English visitors cannot fail to be great. Hitherto, the French exhibition has not attracted across the channel so many of our nation as might have been anticipated, partly owing, probably, to the unfavorable nature of the weather for holiday making; partly, also, to the exhibition itself being deficient in the attractions which it would have possessed but for the war; and partly, no doubt, to that impelling power —fashion, being wanting to compensate for these unavoidable drawbacks. But the fact of English royalty making a pacific descent on the shores of France, to enjoy a scene which is common to all, whether rich or poor, cannot fail to act like a charm in dispelling the tardiness which has been hitherto evinced in supporting an undertaking which has, after all, much to recommend it, and which would unquestionably have vied with the Hyde-park exhibition, if the circumstances of the two countries for the display had been equally favorable.

Of course, in connexion with the termination of the Vienna Conference, comes the question of Austrian sincerity, and opinions, both in Parliament and beyond its walls, are divided respecting our losses and gains, owing to the policy which Austria has pursued. If the advantages and the drawbacks are minutely balanced, it may be found that the difference is not after all great, for Austria at the present moment stands between Russia and Constantinople, and thus enabled Omar Pacha to proceed to the Crimea with his Turkish troops. In fact, but for the engagements which Austria has contracted with the allies and fulfilled, the line of the Danube and the Balkan would now be threatened by the enemy, and to preserve the Turkish territory from invasion would have required the whole force which we now possess in the Crimea. Again, if the indecision of Austria has perplexed and disappointed the allies, the effect upon Russia has been still more serious, for it has compelled her to maintain an enormous force in Poland, which she would otherwise have poured into the Crimea. The indecision of Austria has annoyed and baffled the Court of St. Petersburg to an extent of which we can hardly judge; but amongst its fruits may be mentioned our easy possession of the Sea of Azoff, our destruction of the Russian fleet there, and the great probability, that we thereby render the enemy incapable of much longer feeding his army in the Crimea. If the enormous military resources of Russia had been concentrated in the Crimea alone, instead of being divided to meet the anticipated attacks of Austria, our conquests at Kertch, Genitchi, and other points, which are likely to bring the war to a triumphant close, might have been achieved or might not; for this much is certain, that the vulnerable parts would otherwise have bristled with Russian bayonets, and our reception would have been very different from what we found it. In all this we are far from being the apologists or defenders of Austria. All that we desire to point out is this —that there are two sides to every question, and that, in measuring the extent of our disappointment, we must not forget that, if Austria had followed the example of Prussia, the dimensions of this war and its dangers would have been immeasurably greater and more formidable than we found them, or they are now likely to become.

The *Post Gazette* of Frankfort publishes a despatch from Odessa to the effect that the Russians are raising batteries to command the channel near Genitchi, which connects the Puzid Lake with the Sea of Azoff. Another despatch says that General Oushakoff had at length arrived at Perekop with his division of four infantry regiments, each 3600 strong. General Grontheim had also arrived at Perekop with his light cavalry division, the third, consisting of four regiments, each 960 strong. These figures would give Prince Gortschakoff a reinforcement of 18,000 men — a number which more exact information would probably reduce.

The Imperatrice steamer, used as a transport ship, was wrecked in the Downs.

## THE VIENNA CONFERENCE.

VIENNA, June 1. — Yesterday evening the negative answer of the Western Powers to the last Austrian proposition arrived. Count Buol, Baron de Bourquency, and Lord Westmoreland met to-day. It is rumored that a final conference may very probably take place the day after to-morrow.

BERLIN, June 2. — The Austrian Government has published a new circular, dated May 25, and declares, that if the last propositions of Austria for the adjustment of a peace be rejected, the policy of Austria would thenceforth be one of expectancy.

VIENNA, Sunday evening, June 3. — Despatches which arrived from London last night contained the rejection of the Austrian propositions. To-morrow the ministers of the five powers will meet, and the conferences will be formally dissolved.

VIENNA, June 4. — A final sitting of the conference was held to-day, and the conference have been forthwith terminated.

At the final meeting of the Conference a new Austrian proposition was made; Prince Gortschakoff asked, if he might send it to St. Petersburg, but the French and English ministers replied, that they were not authorized to agree to such a step. The exact nature of the proposal was unknown to Lord Clarendon.

## THE KERTCH EXPEDITION.

The *Times* contains a long letter from its special correspondent, who has accompanied the Kertch expedition, describing some of the earlier operations.

On approaching Kara Burnu, it was evident that our vessels were engaged with the forts and earthworks at Pavlovskaya, which guards the entrance to Kertch and Yenikale. Frequent puffs of white smoke, followed by faint echoes and booming reports, which rolled heavily along the shore, told us that the contest was tolerably smart, but it certainly did not last very long, for at 1 40 a huge pillar of white smoke rushed up toward the skies, opened out like a gigantic balloon and then a roar like the first burst of a thunder storm, told us that a magazine had blown up. The action grew slacker, the firing less frequent. At 2 15 another loud explosion took place, and a prodigious quantity of earth was thrown up into the air along with the smoke. A third magazine was blown up at 2 25; a tremendous explosion, which seemed to shake the sea and air, took place about three o'clock, and at 3 30 several columns of smoke blending in one, and as many explosions, the echoes of which roared and thundered away together, announced, that the Russians were beaten from their guns, and that they were destroying their magazines. They could be seen retreating, some over the hills behind Kertch, others towards Yenikale. The allied troops commenced disembarking at once, and the boats of the fleet were ordered out and landed them on the beach between the Salt Lake, north of Cape Kamusch Burnu, and the cliff of Ambalaki, a hamlet on the hill side in the little bay between Kamusch and Pavlovskaya Battery. The heavy steamers lay outside. The transports were anchored off the Salt Lake to the south, and the gun boats and lighter steamers lay off the smoking ruins of the Russian earthworks. We passed slowly through the fleets.

Sir E. Lyons and Admiral Stewart were on board the *Vesuvius*, and Sir George Brown, after seeing the troops landed, went on board and held a conference with them. As we anchored a most exciting scene was taking place to the westward. One of the enemy's steamers had run out of the Bay of Kertch, which was concealed from our view by the headland on which Pavlovskaya and the battery of Cape Burnu are situated, and was running as hard as she could for the Straits of Yenikale. She was a low schooner-rigged craft, like a man-of-war, and for a long time it was uncertain whether she was a Government vessel or not. The gun boat dashed after across the shallows, and just as she passed the Cape, two Russian merchantmen slipped out and made towards Yenikale also. At the same moment a fine roomy schooner came bowling down with a fair breeze from Yenikale, evidently intending to aid her consort and despising very likely the little antagonist which pursued her. The gun-boat flew on and passed the first merchantman, at which she fired a shot by way of making her bring to. The forts at Kertch instantly opened, and shot after shot splashed up the water near the gun-boat, which still kept intrepidly on her way. As the man-of-war schooner bowled down towards the Russian steamer the latter seemed to gain courage, slackened her speed, and lay to, as if to engage her enemy. A sheet of flame rushed from the gun-boat's side, and her shot flying over the Russian tossed up a pillar of water far beyond her. Alarmed at this taste of her opponent's quality, and by the sudden intimation of her tremendous armament, the Russian at once took to flight, and the schooner bore away for Yenikale again, with the gun-boat after both of them. Off the narrow straits between Yenikale and the sand-bank, which runs across from the opposite land, a great number of gun-boats and small craft were visible, and as the English gun-boat ran up towards them a Russian battery opened on her from the spit on which the town is situated. One of her consorts, however, which had followed her early in the chase, was now close at hand, and the gun-boats dashed at their enemies, which tacked, wore, and ran in all directions, while the gun-boats chased them as a couple of hawks would harry a flock of larks. The action with the forts on the sandbank began to take part in the unequal contest. Sir Edmund Lyons, however, soon sent off the light steamers and disposable gun-boats, to reinforce the two hardy little fellows, and the French steamers also rushed up to the rescue. The batteries on the sandbank were not silenced without some trouble, but at last they blew up their magazines, and the fort at Yenikale followed their example. The gun-boats kept up a running fight along the coast till it was dark. At about half-past six o'clock, the batteries in the Bay of Kertch ceased firing, the Russians blew up their works, and abandoned the town.

Friday Morning May 25. — The French moved off from the bivouac at six o'clock this morning, but their advanced guard started some hours earlier. They took the road towards Kertch, going to the northward, and not following the sea-coast line. Our troops, consisting of the 42d, 79th, 93d, and 71st regiments, Barker's battery, and 50 of the 8th hussars, under Lieutenant-Colonel de Salis, preceded them on the right in the same direction, and the Turks seemed to form the rear and left of the line. Sir George Brown commanded.

Several prizes have been towed down along side of us, but they are only small 50 or 70 ton schooners. One large vessel north of the Jounjaya bank has been burning all night. The shore batteries are silent, and from one great explosion which took place about half-past ten o'clock a. m. on the bank, it may be inferred that the Russians have abandoned them and blown up their magazines. There is no sign of an enemy in any direction now.

Half-past twelve o'clock. — The columns of the allied troops are now visible, advancing over the hill on which Yenikale is situated. Kertch has, therefore, fallen without a blow. We are now masters of the sea of Azoff, and Anapa and Taganrog must fall when we please.

The *Austrian Gazette* states that there is now a semaphore telegraphic communication between Sebastopol and Odessa.

THE NOVA SCOTIA RAILWAY.—It seems some of the Novascotians, are not satisfied with the route the Railway is being built. The Athenaeum says: "A requisition was sent to C. Blanchard, Esq., High Sheriff of Colchester, recently, requesting that a public meeting be called, for the purpose of considering the propriety of petitioning the Lieut. Governor to cause a ceasing of railway operations on the Windsor Branch, until the Main Trunk between Halifax and Amherst be completed."

The annual Church meeting at Milton was held by adjournment on the 8th inst., when Messrs. Hudson and Wise were chosen Church wardens for the ensuing year. It appeared from the accounts, that nearly £50 had been expended during the past year, on the Building, and a list of Subscribers was opened towards erecting a house for a resident Minister in the settlement.

Married.

On Friday, in the Wesleyan Chapel, by the Rev. Mr. Murray, Mr. William H. Kelly, of California, to Eliza, daughter of Mr. Arthur Owen, of Georgetown Road. On the 13th inst., at St. Eleanor's by the Rev. J. Herbert Road, B. D. Rector. Mr. Arthur Craswell, to Mrs. S. Compton, both of St. Eleanor's.

Died.

At Bedouque, on Tuesday inst, James Bagnall, Esq., aged 71 years. The deceased was for many years, King's Printer in this Island, and for some time a Member of the House of Assembly. He was also Major of the Militia, to which service he was partial, and was an efficient and useful officer, being several times called into active duty.

Passengers.

In the Lady Le Marchant, from Shediac to Charlottetown and Pictou, Miss McDougall, Miss Carmichael, Messrs. Bourke, St. Lawrence, Capt. Curry, Mrs. Nicholson and 3 children, and 6 in steerage. In the Rosebud, from Pictou, on Wednesday, Misses Copeland, Mathew Archibald, Esq., John Smith, Esq., James McDonald, Esq., Miss Keller, H. Perkin, Robert Laird, L. B. Fose, Esq., R. R. Hodgson, Esq., Chas. Welsh, Esq., Chas. A. Crosby, Wm. Henderson, H. R. W. Palmer, William Heard, Mrs. Heard, 3 children and servant, R. Wilkins, W. Dicks, and 4 in the steerage.

Launched.

At Mount Stewart, on Saturday, the 16th inst., a very superior Brigantine of 150 tons, called the Brothers. Built by W. & H. P. Welsh, for Messrs. Roche, of Liverpool.

Port of Charlottetown.

ARRIVED. June 20, LaRooka, Davison, Pictou; coal. Dove, Robinson, do.; do. 21st, Lady Le Marchant, do.; mails. Rosebud, do.; passengers, &c. Mayflower, Pictou, do.; coal. 22d, Elizabeth, Scott, Bay Verte; deal. Vine, Campbell, do. do. Unicorn, Gallant, do. do. Mary Jane, Terrio, St. John N. B.; salt and limestone. Bark Sir Alexander, Scott, Bay Verte, for England. Lady Le Marchant, Pictou; mails. Rosebud, Cape Tormentine, laying Telegraph Cable. SAILED. June 16th, Gulnare, on a Surveying Cruise. 19th, Lady Le Marchant, Pictou; mails. Mettle, Sidney; bal. Trinidad, Sutherland, fishing. Reward, McDonald, do. 21st, Rosebud, Cape Tormentine, to lay Telegraph Cable. Lady Le Marchant, Pictou; mails.

Ship News.

HALIFAX, June 18. Brig Harrington, from Sydney for Newfoundland, has been wrecked on Langlay, on the night of the 17th May. Crew with difficulty saved their lives. Vessel and cargo a total loss. Ship Lock Mabion Castle, from Liverpool for Quebec, with 500 passengers, wrecked at Bird Island, near Magdalen Islands. Brig Industry, Robinson, master, from Charlottetown, P. E. Island, for Liverpool, G. B., deal laden, ashore at Cape George.

Holloway's Medicines.—We are not in the habit generally of noticing the thousand and one medicines of the day; but when a really meritorious one is before the public, we think it due to the afflicted that the fact should be made known. We have used Holloway's Pills and Ointment in cases of humors, bruises, and scalds, with beneficial effects, and there are cases within our knowledge of extraordinary cures performed in diseases of long standing. Professor Holloway's Ointment and Pills are among the few preparations which perform ALL the cures for which they are recommended. We are satisfied that for purifying the blood, regulating the stomach, and curing liver and bilious complaints, no better remedy can be found.—Bangor Democrat.

The Albany Knickerbocker says, 'some very splendid Valentines were sent out this year. A young lady in North Pearl street received one valued at eighty dollars. So much for being rich and handsome. Had she been a poor girl, with yaller hair, her Valentine would have been a half sheet of foolscap and a lamb's head. Funny world this. 'To those who have much more shall be given. &c. See Gospel according to Matthew, and when found, turn down a leaf.'

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 instantaneously changes the hair to a brilliant jet Black or glossy Brown, which is permanent—does not stain or in any way injure the skin. No article ever yet invented which can compare with it. We would advise all who have grey hairs to buy it, for it never fails.—Boston Post. Z. D. GILMAN, Chemist, Washington City, Inventor and sole Proprietor. For sale by Druggists, Hair-dressers, and Dealers in Fancy Articles, throughout the United States. W. R. WATSON, General Agent for P. E. Island: Jan 6. Gnon,

WE THINK WE ARE JUSTIFIED IN SAYING That no other Pill, or remedy for Liver Complaint, has gained, so deservedly, the reputation now enjoyed by Dr. McLane's Celebrated Liver Pills. As an evidence that they cure, read the following certificate from a lady residing in our own city. New York, January 24, 1852. This is to certify that I have had the liver complaint for six years, and never could get any medicine to help me until I commenced using Dr. McLane's Celebrated Liver Pills. I can now say to the public, that they have completely cured me; and I do hereby recommend them to all persons afflicted with a diseased liver. They will cure. Try them.

MARIA EVANS, No. 63 Lewis street. P. S. The above valuable remedy, also Dr. McLane's Celebrated Vermifuge, can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores in this city. Purchasers will please be careful to ask for, and take none but Dr. McLane's Liver Pills. There are other Pills, purporting to be Liver Pills, now before the public.

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

Building Lots for Sale and Lease. FIVE BUILDING LOTS only will be sold at the Ferry opposite Charlottetown, Lot 48; the remaining lots will be let on renewable leases, also two desirable farms from 60 to 90 acres—within a mile of the aforesaid property. For further particulars, apply to Mr. JOHN BALL, or the proprietor. J. P. BEETE. May 17. 2mw

Dalziel's Cloth Mill. CLOTH delivered at this Mill at this season of the year, will be furnished without delay. Agent in Charlottetown, Mr. Neil Rankin. JOHN DALZIEL. May 20th, 1855.

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 Kila, now in prime working order; likewise, a superior Thrashing Machine, and a splendid Lath attached,—all now, and will bear inspection by any competent Mill Wright. There is also a good DWELLING HOUSE, and Outhouses, 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.

FASHIONS for 1855. IN SILKS, SHAWLS, and MANTLES, At GAMAN & Co's New Dry Goods Establishment, Corner of GREAT GEORGE & KENT STREETS. (Isl. Ex. Adv.)

CRICKET CLUB. THE election of Office-holders for the Charlottetown Cricket Club, will take place at the Cricket Ground, on THURSDAY NEXT, 20th inst., at half-past 3 o'clock, p. m.

NOTICE TO DEBTORS. THE Subscriber intending to make an alteration in his present business, hereby notifies all persons indebted to him, either by Note of Hand, Book Account or otherwise, that unless the amount of their several accounts are paid at either of his Stores, Charlottetown or Bedouque, on or before the 15th JULY, inst., they will be sued for the same without further notice. All persons having accounts against him, will please furnish them immediately. JOHN A. McDONALD. June 22, 1855. 3i

BOOKS & STATIONARY. HASZARD & OWEN are NOW RECEIVING an extensive stock of Books and Stationary, which have been imported from the best markets in Great Britain and the United States. Their Supply of BRITISH BOOKS & STATIONARY, has been received and is now on Sale. The Stock selected by Mr. Haszard in the United States has now arrived, among which will be found A LARGE COLLECTION OF BOOKS, —DAILY EXPECTED— one of Mason & Hamlin's celebrated MELODEONS.

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

1855. LONDON HOUSE. New Spring Goods. PER "ISABEL," from England, the Subscriber begs to announce the arrival of a large and general Assortment of SPRING and SUMMER GOODS, comprising a varied assortment in the newest styles of Dress Goods, Shawls, Bonnets, Children's Hats, Ribbons, Neck-ties, Millinery, Hosiery, Gloves, Mantles, Boots and Shoes, white and black satin and morocco Slippers, Broad Cloths, Doeskins, summer cloths, gambroons, drills, ready made Clothing, India rubber Coats, Tapestry, Brussels, kidder, stair and crumb Carpetings, Hearth Rugs, stair Diaper, worsted and union Damask, long cloths, cheap Prints, cotton warps, Ladies' Work Boxes, Writing Desks and Dressing Cases, together with a variety of other Goods. Also, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF HARDWARE, &c. GROCERIES: TEA, Leaf, crushed and moist Sugars; Coffee, ground and unground washing and baking Powders, washing Soda, Soap, Starch, Blue, Spices, &c. &c. The whole having been carefully selected and purchased on the most favourable terms, will be sold at the lowest Cash price at the Store of H. HASZARD, Great George Street, opposite the Catholic Chapel City of Charlottetown, May 18th.

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.)

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

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

THOSE MILLS are now in full operation, and Cloth will be received by the Subscriber and his Agents; and manufactured in a superior manner. AGENTS: Charlottetown, Mr. David Stewart, Kent Street; Georgetown, Daniel Gordon, Esq.; Belfast, Capt. Andrew Smith; Lot 49, Mr. Alex. McNeill, 10 mile House; Murray Harbor, James Dalziel, Esq. The Subscriber has also three sets of Carding Machinery in operation, the cards having been imported this spring from the United States. JAMES McLAREN. New Perth, Lot 52. 3ms.

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

NEW GOODS. Spring 1855.

THE Subscribers are now receiving, per ISABEL and SIX ALEXANDER, from Liverpool, 69 Packages DRY GOODS and IRONMONGERY, which have been purchased, and will be sold at unusually low prices, and to which they solicit the attention of their customers and the public. The assortment consists of: 4 Cases HATS and CAPS, 5 Trunks BOOTS and SHOES, 3 Cases READY MADE Clothing, 1 bale broad and summer CLOTHS, 1 do Gambroons, Drills, &c. 3 bales CARPETS, Flannels, &c. 1 case Gloves and Ribbons, 1 case Shawls, 1 do Straw and Silk Bonnets, 1 do Silks and Barges, 3 do Haberdashery and Hosiery, 2 bales Grey, white and printed Calicoes, 2 do Cotton Warp, 2 cases Fancy Dress Muslins, Alpacaes, Delaines and Orleans, 3 do Linnen Drapery, 18 Packages Hardware and Ironmongery, 18 bundles Cast, German and Spring Steel, 8 Tons Bar IRON. D. & G. DAVIES. Charlottetown, May 11. w

SPRING 1855, Queen Street Clothing House, (In McDonald's Brick Building.) Ex Barque "Isabel," from England.

THE Subscribers beg to call the attention of their friends and the public generally, to their SPRING IMPORTATIONS, comprising a beautiful Assortment of the Newest Goods, (which have been carefully selected by one of the Firm, in the various markets in Britain, and respectfully solicit an early inspection, as they will dispose of them at the lowest possible prices for cash. Dress Stuffs in Alpaca, Lustré, Orleans, Cobourg, Cashmere, Circassian Cloth, Crimean Lustré, Silk Checks and Stripes, Plain and coloured Balzarines, Plain and Chevre Barges, Barathea and fancy Muslins; Vandike, Check, Brocade and fancy Poplin Robes; Plain, Broche and Chintz Borege, Do. Alpaca, Delaine, Circassian, Muslin and Poplin Bayaderes and Derry Robes. Rich fancy long Shawls, quite new patterns, in Barge, Tissue, Cashmere and Damask Silk, Paisley filled do., Mourning and Delaine Shawls and Printed Squares, Newest designs in Mantles, Sydenham and other fancy Trimmings; Military, Britannié, and other Braids and Bindings; a splendid variety of French and Coventry Ribbons, Waist do., Straw and Tuscan Trimming, Persian, Plain and fancy Gros-de-Naples, Satins; Silk and Satin Vestings; Fancy Bracelets, Neckties, Collars, Habit Shirts, Sleeves, Fronts, Caps, Dress Caps; Flowers, Feathers, Lace and Gossamer Veils, Silk and Cotton Laces, Edgings, Insertions and Muslins, Lace and Muslin Curtains and Blinds; Gents' Cravats, Neckties, Silk Handkerchiefs, and Neckerchiefs, Shirts and Collars. A choice assortment of Gloves and Parasols, Hosiery & Umbrellas; Plain and fancy Tuscan; Coloured Straw, Black fancy, and Glace Silk Bonnets; Gipsy Hats, Gents' and Youths' Hats and Caps; Broad Cloths, Fancy Casimere, Doeskins 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 Warps; Hollands, Linens, Lawns, Sheetings, Shirtings and Tickings, Carpetings and Hearth Rugs, Counterpanes, Carpet Bags, Leather Belts, Table Covers and Oil Cloths. Reversible Waterproof Coats, and every description of Ready-made Clothing; a large quantity of Room Papering, very cheap; Ladies' Hoots and Shoes, and a great variety of Fancy and other Goods. Also,—Soap, Tea, Molat and Crushed Sugar and Tobacco. M-NUTT & BROWN. Charlottetown, May 11, 1855.

Progress of the War.

THE ACTIONS OF THE 22D AND 23D OF MAY.

The Monitor publishes the following despatch from General Pellissier to the Minister of War. It is an account of the actions on the nights of the 22d and 23d of May:—

"HEAD QUARTERS BEFORE SENASTOPOL, May 26.

"Monsieur le Maréchal.—Since the storming of the Russian counter-approaches in front of the Central Bastion, on the night of the 2d of May, and the occupation of that important work by our troops, the enemy, to impede our progress and take our attacks in flank, turned their attention to the Quarantine side, and erected there new lines of counter-approach. They formed the plan by connecting by a gabionade the ambulances at the extremity of the bay, those of the cemetery, and to connect the work by a continuous covered way with the right lunette of the Central Bastion. In the night between the 21st and 22d, by an enormous effort of labour, skilfully concealed, they commenced laying out that vast place d'armes, so threatening for our left attack, and so convenient for enabling the enemy to assemble large bodies of men and make considerable sorties.

"The danger of this Russian work was evident. I saw at once its extent, and ordered General De Salles, commander of the First Corps, to carry that position, and turn the enemy's new works against themselves—delicate and difficult operation, as a strong resistance and obstinate struggle might be counted upon under the fire of formidable batteries.

"The General of Division Pate was charged with the operation. Two attacks were organized—one on the ambulances at the bottom of the bay; the other on the ambulances of the cemetery by the south-east angle of that enclosure; they were to be simultaneous.

"After having carried the new gabionades of the enemy, the object was to maintain ourselves in advance with sufficient solidity to protect the work and to transform the Russian work to our own use. But the development of the lines was immense; two successive phases were to be expected in the action,—one of battle and one of labour. The combat took place on the night between the 22d and 23d of May; it commenced at nine o'clock in the evening.

"Our left attack was led by General of Brigade Beuret, and consisted of three companies of the 10th battalion of Chasseurs-à-pied, three battalions of the 2d Regiment of the Foreign Legion, and one battalion of the 98th of the Line.

"The right attack, intrusted to General de la Motterougé, consisted of picked companies of the 1st Regiment of the Foreign Legion, supported by two battalions of the 28th Line, with a battalion of the 18th and two battalions of the Voltigeurs of the Garde as reserve. Other battalions were ready to march, in case general Pate should need reinforcements.

"The enemy, whether they had determined on a great attack, or with the intention of completing their lines in one night by a great effort, and covering their work by a vigorous demonstration and an effectual protection against our attacks, were there in great force to receive us. We estimated at more than twenty battalions the force of the enemy our brave soldiers had to attack and defeat. According to prisoners there were twenty-six battalions.

"The action commenced, on a signal given by General Pate, with inexpressible impetuosity. In a few minutes all the ambulances on our right were in our hands. The veterans of the Foreign Legion had carried everything before them, and, supported by the 28th of the Line, they established themselves in front of the Russians works, covering our workmen. But formidable masses of Russians soon issued from the Quarantine ravine, joined in the combat, and disputed the ground with an extraordinary obstinacy. The two battalions of the 28th, the battalion of the 18th, and the Voltigeurs of the Garde, were successively engaged, and this heroic struggle lasted till daybreak. Five times the most distant ambulances were taken and retaken by the Russians and our troops. These bayonet mêlées were terrible. Two other battalions of Voltigeurs of the Garde, the 9th Chasseurs-à-pied, and the 8th of the Line were called to the battle-ground—some to fight, some to carry off the killed and wounded; all did their duty.

"In the midst of this sanguinary and glorious struggle it was impossible for the engineers to work. We were obliged to destroy the enemy's works, so as to prevent them holding them themselves, and we were compelled to adjourn the second act of our enterprise to the following night. As the dawn broke, the Russians ceased fighting, and our battalions returned to the trenches, leaving the ground covered with the enemy's slain.

"On the left attack the ambulances were carried with the same impetuosity. There, also, the Russians returned to the charge with extraordinary tenacity. Numerous assaults were made at the point of the bayonet; but after two hours the enemy, discouraged, beat a re-

treat, and our engineers installed themselves solidly in the Russian gabionade, which became definitively our conquest.

"On the following night it was necessary to complete what we had so vigorously commenced; I ordered a second attack, expecting full success from this new effort of our brave infantry.

"General of Division Levaillant was intrusted with the accomplishment of this task, with 10 battalions, of which two of the Voltigeurs of the Garde acted as a reserve.

"Four of these battalions, under the orders of General Custon, were charged to cover our conquest of the preceding night on the extreme left. The six others, commanded by General Duval, were to retake on the right the gabionade running parallel with the great wall of the cemetery, to beat the enemy, and allow our engineers to make the works definitively our own.

"The action commenced at the same hour as on the previous evening. The impetuosity of these brave battalions, belonging to the 46th, 98th, 14th, and 80th, was irresistible. The ambulances were turned and carried; the enemy driven back on all sides, retreated, keeping up a skirmishing fire, which gradually ceased. The engineers immediately set to work, despite a fire of grape and every sort of missile from the place. Colonel Guerin and Commandant Durand de Villers conducted the works with as much intelligence as vigour.

"Our success has therefore been complete. The considerable work upon which the enemy had counted to arrest our attacks is in our hands; their gabions cover us; their own ambulances are turned against themselves. Those which we could not combine in our system have been destroyed.

"These vigorous actions were not accomplished without considerable loss, and we have paid for our victory with generous blood. I await on this head the report of General De Salles.

"Yesterday, upon the reiterated demand of General Osten-Sacken, a flag of truce was hoisted, and an armistice concluded for carrying off the dead. We handed over more than 1200 corpses to the enemy. This field of slaughter reminded us of our old struggles with the Russians, and, as in those memorable times, the honour of arms in these bayonet fights always remained entirely with our infantry.

"According to the number of dead given up to the enemy, and the results ascertained from recent affairs, we are assured that the losses of the Russians are at least four times our own; they give to these engagements the proportions of a battle. These calculations are, however, under those made by prisoners and deserters.

"Our artillery, under the direction of General Le Bouf, gave proof of extraordinary vigour and skill. It constantly swept with its fire the ravine where the enemy assembled their reserves. Our projections did not cease to make sanguinary gaps in the Russian masses, each time they mustered for a fresh attack. I cannot praise too highly the coup d'œil and coolness of General Le Bouf.

"The services of the ambulances was admirably performed, and great praise is due to all who took part in this rough affair. I shall afterwards have the honour of making known to you the names of the brave men who distinguished themselves among the brave. The country may be justly proud of possessing such troops, and I intend shortly to reward the most deserving.

"The Commander-in-Chief, "PELLISSIER."

DESPATCH FROM GENERAL PELLISSIER.

Crimea, June 1st, 1855. We have sprung two mines in front of the Flagstaff Bastion. The second explosion did considerable damage to the enemy. In the ravine of Carceing Bay, in advance of our works, our engineers discovered a transverse line of 24 cubic cases filled with gunpowder, each 60 centimetres thick in the inside, placed at equal distances and buried beneath the sod—each case, containing 1-50th of a Kilogramme of powder, is covered with a full fulminating apparatus, which would explode by the simple pressure of the foot; these cases have been taken up by our engineers.

It appears that the burning of the steamship Crossus, near Genoa, was more fatal than was at first believed, sixty-eight persons having lost their lives.

Letters received from the East, mention the probability of an attack on Anapa by the allied armies, supported by Mustapha Pacha's corps and the Circassians.

If the United States, physicians have estimated that 20,000 persons die every year from the use of tobacco. In Germany, the physicians have calculated that, of all the deaths which occur between the ages of 18 and 35, one half originate in the waste of constitution by smoking! They say that the article exhausts and deranges the nervous powers and produces a long train of nervous diseases, to which the stomach is liable, and especially those forms that go under the name of dyspepsia. It also exerts a disastrous influence upon the mind.—[United States Gazette.

AUSTRALIA.

The White Star clipper Shalimar, Captain Robertson, belonging to Messrs Palkington and Wilson, from Melbourne, after a capital run of 75 days from that port, and a round passage from Liverpool and back of 6 months and 14 days, including her detention at Melbourne.

The Shalimar left Melbourne on the morning of the 24th March.—She had 200 passengers, and about 40,000 ounces of gold dust.

The prosecution of the Ballarat rioters had continued at Melbourne. The prisoners were declared not guilty in every case. Mr. Aspinall was appointed and conducted the defence in almost every case.

The new Caledonian diggings are said to be paying well. A recent arrival asserts that there are about 1500 persons assembled at the place, the majority of whom were making good wages.

A fine nugget of gold was picked up on Cornelia Beach, Van Diemen's Land, on the 10th of March, by a lad in the employ of a bookseller in Hobart Town.

A public meeting was held on the 19th, at Creswick, near Ballarat, for the purpose of devising means of proceeding with the erection of a miners' hospital. The sum of £500 was subscribed.

Upon mining affairs and prospects, the Ballarat Times makes the following comment:—"We are of opinion that mining operation and business transactions will be in a healthy and above average character during the coming winter; and this not only on Ballarat and its immediate neighbourhood but on all the western and north-western fields. There are almost daily arrivals of new steam machinery, either for general mining purposes or quartz crushing; some of the latter is of a very ponderous character and of a costly description. Information is at present keenly sought after for quartz dykes, and to our knowledge there is a large amount of capital embarked, and more likely to follow, in quartz crushing speculations. We would anxiously impress on intending speculators to proceed cautiously, as from the example of California mining in this department, it has been proved that many companies with large capital and promising claims have failed. There is a certain amount of experience absolutely necessary to ensure success, and we fear that if there is not both care and experience brought to bear in this matter, there will be serious loss before another twelve month.

THE WESLEYANS AND THE TEMPERANCE CAUSE. (From the Halifax Athenaeum) "It is with great satisfaction that we publish the following communication, with the resolutions of the Wesleyan ministers, which were adopted unanimously at the late meeting of the New Brunswick District in this City, in favor of the Prohibitory Law.

[To the Editor of the Temperance Telegraph.] FREDERICTON, June 11, 1855. DEAR SIR.—I have great pleasure in transmitting the following resolution requesting its insertion in your columns. &c., &c. CHAS. CHURCHILL, Journal Secretary.

Resolution passed at the Annual Meeting of the Wesleyan Ministers of the New Brunswick District in the City of Saint John, June, 8, 1855.

RESOLVED UNANIMOUSLY.—Whereas strenuous efforts are now being made throughout this Province for the suppression of the evil of intemperance. It is Resolved. That this District meeting regards with gratification the advancement of the Temperance cause, and is highly pleased to learn that a law has been enacted by our Provincial Legislature for the suppression of the manufacture, importation, and sale of Intoxicating Liquors; regarding it as right that the same principles of legislation that are applied to other moral, social, and political evils, should be applied to the suppression of the evils of Intemperance.

And it is further hereby Resolved, That we agree, as Ministers of the Gospel of Christ, to pledge ourselves to use all our influence to secure the accomplishment of this desirable object.

This is an out-speaking, of the right character and at a very important time, which reflects credit on the fidelity and righteous boldness, of the reverend gentlemen concerned. The resolution is a document of much consequence, as a powerful contribution to the Cause, and an example to other religious convocations. It recognizes the struggle against our great vice, and comes manfully up to the aid of virtue;—and thus gives a powerful helping hand to that gospel whose mission is glory to the Highest, peace and good will to men. They know that, of this good will, and peace and glory, intemperance has been one of the most cruel, insidious, and persevering enemies, and they take ground accordingly. We might well speak of compensations, on commencing our remarks,—in view of these latter particulars, which cause darkness and gloom to be forgotten, and cheerfulness and promise most gratefully to prevail.

AUCTIONS.

MR. B. DAVIES is instructed by the Misses M. Stewart to offer at public Sale on Thursday, 6th July next, at 12 o'clock noon on the premises, SEVEN VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS, not to be equalled as business Sites in Charlottetown, being part of their Real Estate, facing on Queen Square, immediately opposite the Market House.

Terms, 20 per cent deposit to be paid immediately after Sale and the remainder secured by Mortgage, payable in five years in annual instalments with interest, when an indisputable title will be given.

Further particulars made known on application at the Auctioneer's Room, opposite Mr. Penke's Buildings, Queen's Wharf. April 7th, 1855. Et. Ex.

Important Auction of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., BY H. W. LOBBAN.

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

TERMS.—Stems to £10 Cash,—from £10 to £20 three months,—from £20 upwards, four months. Where credit is given approved Joint Notes will be required. May 14th, 1855.—A. I. E.

MONEY TO LEND ON FREEHOLD ESTATE. T. HEATH HAVILAND. Barrister at Law, Queen Square, Charlottetown. November 11th, 1854.

ALLIANCE LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON. ESTABLISHED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT. Capital £5,000,000 Sterling. CHARLES YOUNG, Agent for P. E. Island.

Valuable Stand for Business.

NO 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, 29th Feb. 1855.

FOUND.

ON Friday the 15th inst., on Princetown Road, a Lady's blue Mantle. The owner can have the same by proving property and paying advertising expenses. JOHN WONNICOTT. Princetown Road, June 19th, 1855. 2i

FREE TRADE! FREE TRADE! King's Square House. BEER & SON

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

Valuable Farm for Sale.

AN excellent Farm, consisting of 75 acres of Freehold Land on the Emy Vale Road, Lot 65, twelve miles from Charlottetown, (forty acres of which are clear), with a large DWELLING HOUSE newly erected and completely finished, is now offered for Sale, with immediate possession. For particulars, apply to. JOHN KENNY, Central Academy. May 23, 1855. Et. Ex.

To Let for Term of Years.

THE Business Stand occupied by the Subscribers with Patent Scale, Warm House, &c., in rear. THOMAS B. TREMAIN. 6th June, 1855. 4inx

MOTHER AND STEP MOTHER.

CHAPTER IV.

LITTLE Frank Irwin would have been sadly starved for affection and sympathy, if he had been entirely dependent for both on his step-mother; for, though at times she oppressed him with her caresses, and indulged him even beyond what was wholesome for him, she grew so capricious in her treatment of him, after the death of her infant, that his naturally sweet and trustful temper must have been injured. But when they were in the country, which was generally for nine months in the year, Frank found a playfellow and friend in the little daughter of the clergyman, a blue-eyed child, something less than a year his junior.

The rectory was a neat quarter of a mile from the gates of Sir Edward's park; and Mr. Birkby, the rector, was a distant relative of the Irwins; so the intimacy of the children was quite natural; and whenever his mamma was busy—whenever Agnese was cross—whenever, in short, anything happened to disquiet him at home—away ran little Frank, to forget his trouble in the company of Kitty Birkby; and many a sunny afternoon did they sit together, under the large apple-tree, in the orchard, or in the shadow of the old cedar, making daisy garlands, and mingling their hearts in innocent prattle.

Frank was a great hero to Kitty. Frank went to London and to all kinds of places with long names, which he knew quite well, and could repeat as easily as she could repeat the names of the field and hedge flowers. Frank went to the theatres, where he saw all sorts of wonderful things, which he described to her with indefatigable patience. There was not a marvellous feat of harlequin that she was not familiar with; and she even dreamt of the fairy—in pink, with silver wings—who always came down in a chariot, drawn by peacocks, just in time to save the prince and princess from the deep-laid plots of the cruel ogre with green hair, a bulbous nose, and a cavernous mouth, who had announced it to be his intention to dine off the prince, and promote the little trembling princess to the honour of Mrs. Ogress. O, with what eloquence did he describe, to the round-eyed, eager auditors, the final scene of the drama, when the fairy, having made the prince and princess happy, and consigned their wicked uncles and uncles to well-merited punishment, ascended out of mortal ken, seated on a many-coloured cloud, which seemed heavily charged with electricity,—a mode of travelling highly unpleasant to any one but a fairy, but which, of course, afforded her unalloyed delight, as she took care to communicate to the prince and princess that they must expect nothing further from her: it being her intention to retire into private life, among the stars, where she (very rationally, as the world goes), did not wish to be disturbed.

By the time he had related the story six or seven times to Kitty, Frank became so enamoured of it, that he conceived the bold idea of acting it; he was to be the prince, Kitty the princess, and Sara, her nurse, a particularly solid young woman, the fairy; the other *dramatis personæ* might be imagined.

Kitty took very kindly to being the princess; she stuck a flower in her hair; sat herself down on a bank, and pretended it was a throne; but when Frank tried to induce her to personate the agony of the princess when her lover was torn away from her by the savage ogre, here represented by a crabbed elder tree, he was almost discomfited. Very much urged, Kitty rushed fiercely up to the tree, and beating its knotty stem with her chubby hands, cried, "Naughty ogre, take away my prince!" It was in vain that Frank explained the treacherous nature of the ogre, and the timid character of the princess. This, however, was nothing in comparison to the trouble he had with Sara, who was always deeply engaged in reading a dilapidated copy of the Old English Baron, in devouring sour apples, or darning stockings, when she was required to make her graceful descent upon earth.

But there were other things which Frank delighted to impart to Kitty: the grand mystery of *hic, hæc, hoc*, in which he was, at an early age indoctrinated; yet Kitty was no prodigy, at five years old she hardly knew her letters; and if any one had told her, that the earth was like an orange, flattened at the poles, she would have opened her blue eyes in most profound astonishment. Like Frank, she had lost her mother in her infancy, and was in great measure dependent on a maiden sister of her father, who resided with him, and who loved her dearly. But Miss Selina Birkby was now in the winter of her days, and having spent the prime of her life in the dreary state called, in derision, single blessedness, she knew no more of the rearing and training of children than a day-labourer, accustomed to no sort of horticulture but the sowing of turnips, might be supposed to know of the rearing of delicate exotics.

Kitty, nevertheless, had a most charming little countenance, which changed from smiles to tears with the rapidity of an April day. She was a great favourite with Sir Edward Irwin, who liked to take her on his knee, and to play with her soft curls; but she never pleased Lady Irwin—perhaps because the sight of her awakened the memories of her own lost little girl—perhaps from the increasing jealousy of her disposition, which nothing seemed so small, nothing too innocent,

to excite. She wondered what Sir Edward and Frank could see to interest them in a little creature neither remarkable for beauty, nor distinguished for intelligence; and Kitty, for her part, had an instinctive dread of Lady Irwin; she was almost completely silent in her presence, and approached her only with effort and unwillingness.

But if her instinct led her to avoid Lady Irwin, it operated yet more strongly in the case of Agnese. The child absolutely trembled if Agnese touched her; and once, when she insisted on kissing her, she was almost convulsed with terror. Agnese, as may be imagined, was not slow to repay dislike with dislike. She chose to believe, that, being the child of an ecclesiastic, Kitty was peculiarly under the ban of Heaven; for, though destitute of anything like true religion, she clung with pertinacity to the superstitions which she had been taught in childhood, and especially delighted to believe that the marriage of a priest was a sacrilegious thing, and that, therefore, little Kitty was nothing but a foredoomed child of Satan.

CHAPTER V.

FRANK was just nine years old, and in the middle of the veritable history of Pyramus and Thisbe, which he read with Mr. Birkby and duly performed with Kitty, when Lady Irwin again became a mother, the mother of a son of singular promise and beauty. Her heart swelled with joyful pride, but it seemed as if happiness for her was never to be without alloy. A conversation which she overheard between the nurse and Agnese completely damped her pleasure, and awakened discontented thoughts in her bosom.

They were speaking of the child, admiring his beauty, and commenting on the joy of his parents. "Ah!" cried the old nurse, "Sir Edward's well pleased enough now; but Lord love ye, if you'd seen the fuss there was, when Master Frank was born—he worn't nothing to compare to this here lamb, but then he was the heir—Lord, the ringing of bells and the driving up of carriages! I made nigh twenty pound at the christening—and all the village was invited to dine; there was an ox roasted whole—and, as to the ale, it was quite a sin, to see it flowing about everywhere like water."

Nothing could exceed the tenderness of Sir Edward; he could not have shown more joy at the birth of his eldest son; the inquiries were numerous, the christening splendid; but the old nurse's words rankled in Lady Irwin's heart. She still loved Frank, but she could not at all times bear to see him caress his half-brother, though, if he showed the least indifference, she tortured herself by thinking how much the child's fate depended on his affection. As soon as the baby began to take notice, he showed a very decided affection for Frank; there was only one person whom he preferred, and that person was Kitty Birkby.

With all her passionate affection, Lady Irwin wanted the art to accommodate herself to the weakness of a little child; she could not talk the fond nonsense which the ordinary mother makes the vehicle of her tenderness, and by which she wakes the dimples in her infant's cheek. Kitty, on the other hand, was distinguished by an extraordinary power of sympathy; she seemed to know intuitively what was wanted of her, and with happy and unconscious grace to meet the requirement. She loved all children, so it was very natural that she should feel especial delight in the beautiful child who crowed and clapped his little hands at her appearance.

In spite of her dissatisfaction that her son was not his father's heir, Lady Irwin was made much happier by his birth: the boy was all her own—he had her fiftful eyes, her square brow, the shape of his mouth was like hers, with a shadow of his father's smile; and before long it became evident that he inherited her temper. He was wilful and impatient, he never let his mother fret herself for want of excitement; it was never possible to tell in what mood the young autocrat might choose to show himself; he was like a mountain-girdled lake, now laughing to the summer sun, now lashing its crested billows into fury. Kitty Birkby was the only person whose influence with him never failed: his mother might waste her strength in the attempt to storm him down; she never gained her point; he would scream till she was terrified for his health, but he would not yield; yet Kitty, without violence, by some subtle charm in her touch or in her voice, brought back the smiles in five minutes, and won him to obedience.

For two years longer Frank Irwin pursued his studies at home, under the direction of Mr. Birkby; he was then sent to Rugby, at that time under the wise government of Dr. Arnold. His departure caused Kitty great sorrow, but it made little interruption in her visits to the hall; for Edward, as the boy was named from his father, was growing fast, and became daily more imperious in his demands upon her time. It was not in the nature of things, that Lady Irwin should not feel some touch of tenderness to the sweet child to whom she owed so much; perhaps she regretted that she could not love her, and strove by the lavish profusion of her gifts to atone for the want of real affection. In one respect only did the little girl and the woman sympathise. Lady

Irwin possessed a musical genius of a high order; her knowledge of the art was profound, and the harp or piano under her hand produced thrilling or stirring harmonies, the transcript of her state of feeling; she was a poet of sound, and the pulsations of her passionate temperament thus found immediate and ample expression.

Now, Kitty Birkby early evinced great taste for music; her voice was peculiarly clear and sweet; she owed much to the careful instruction of Lady Irwin, who was pleased to have a pupil so docile and so apt in her favorite science. In other respects, Kitty's education was not systematized; her aunt taught her needlework and what she knew of French; while her father instructed her in arithmetic, and formed her taste in literature. His eyes failing him he was often glad to use her younger sight, and thus she learned to read with expression and without fatigue, while she imbibed a fund of general knowledge, which lay in her mind like seed destined to bring forth a rich harvest in future years. And thus her childhood passed in ever-recurring works of tenderness and love. She was so gentle and so modest, that it was only by her absence that her friends knew how much they needed her.

CHAPTER VI.

"MOTHER," cried Edward Irwin, now a fine boy of fourteen, "why does every one think so much more of Frank than of me?"

"He is the heir and has just come of age, and when the heir comes of age, there is always great rejoicing."

"It must be a fine thing to be the heir!" exclaimed Edward, after a pause, fixing his eyes thoughtfully on his mother's face.

"Why do you think so?" inquired she.

"Why? What a question! Why, the world is before you to be sure; you can do exactly what you please, and everybody thinks you a fine fellow."

"It is better to make a fortune than barely to inherit one."

"O yes, of course; but that takes such a time. Just fancy, mother, how splendid it must be for Frank. Every one says how handsome he is, and every one admires his cleverness and his riding, and everything he does. Now I'm every bit as handsome and as clever for my age, and father says, Frank couldn't have ridden Mad Tom before he went to Rugby; yet nobody takes the trouble to find out my perfections."

"Would you rather have been your father's heir than my son?" as Lady Irwin asked the boy the question, her cheek flushed, and her brow, to which a slight frown had become habitual, darkened.

"Why, no, mother, I don't mean that. I'd rather have my own stately mother, for all her fierce looks and angry words, than the pretty pale lady in the picture; but suppose there had been no Lady Irwin before you, I'm sure you're wife enough for one man any day."

"I should never have known your father, if he hadn't come to Florence when he was in sorrow for the loss of Frank's mother."

"Which proves, I suppose, that it didn't please the Fates that I should be an eldest son. I always thought them a stupid set of spinsters. Don't you know any rickety old Earl or Duke who might be coaxed into adopting me?"

"Do not talk so foolishly, Edward," returned his mother, with displeasure, "learn to have some respect for those to whom you owe your being; learn to have some regard for the talents with which you are endowed, the legitimate exercise of which cannot fail to make you known and distinguished."

"In spite of all that," pursued the boy recklessly, "I believe, mother, you would like to see me in Frank's shoes. Only think, this grand old house, the woods, the lands, all mine. But there, don't bring down the thunderclouds! I'm sure, if the old Parrot have ill-used me in condemning me to be a hewer of wood and a drawer of water, they are ten times more to blame for making you anything but an empress. If they'd only done you justice now, I could have accommodated myself nicely to the character of a royal duke."

"Doubtless, you foolish boy," said his mother, caressing his full dark curls.

"But only fancy, mother, you sweeping along in velvet and diamonds, issuing your commands to your generals and councillors; ordering one man to lose his head, making a governor of a province of another; and me riding about on a cream-coloured Arabian pony, at the head of an army, going to chastise some rebellious barbarians."

"Silly boy!" cried Lady Irwin, "what a shock you will feel when you descend from your Pegasus, and know yourself nothing but plain Edward Irwin, with not a sou to help you but what your father or brother may choose to give you."

"Considering the state of the case, mother, I think you might have let me give the reins to my fancy a little longer, I wish you hadn't pulled me up with such a jerk. I declare I felt the Arab under me, and the air fanning my cheek, and you and all your court-ladies looking down from your balcony. It was too bad to bring me down with such a trump into this seedy old room, with nothing out of doors

but that wet blanket of a sky. I don't believe it ever intends to leave off raining, till all the branches are washed off the trees. Why, if there isn't Kitty! Only think, mother, of her coming all through this rain. See how daintily she holds up her dress, and what little pools of water her pretty pattering feet leave every step she takes. She's worth my cloud-palace, Arab pony and all! There's a smile, now, would make sunshine anywhere. O mother, stir the fire and make it blaze, while I run down and help her off with her cloak."

Away he ran, leaving his mother sunk in gloomy meditation. The impatience he had expressed, and forgotten as soon as expressed, awakened the discontent in her own heart, and roused the old bitterness and jealousy that slumbered in her bosom. She was essentially an ambitious woman; her very love partook of the passion by which the angels fell; and the beauty and promise of her son, while it increased the idolatrous affection which she bore him, aggravated her discontent at the inferior position to which he was destined. But the fire smouldered in her own bosom, and even Agnese knew not into how fierce a blaze a little breath might kindle it.

When Edward returned, bringing in Catherine Birkby, despoiled of her wet garments, and glowing with exercise, the cloud had passed from Lady Irwin's countenance, if not from her spirit, and she welcomed her young visitor with courtesy, even with kindness.

"And now, mother," said Edward, when he had established the guest in a warm corner of a sofa, and supplied her with a footstool and all imaginable comforts; "and now, mother, would you like to know what has brought my princess out this fine November morning? It's a good story, and I'll tell Frank as sure as fate."

"Suppose you begin by telling me," said his mother, smiling.

"You tell her, Kitty. Doesn't she look a nice tutor, now? Just look at her; she wants nothing but a pair of spectacles and a stout cane."

"The boy's distracted," said Lady Irwin. "He is so delighted that you are come to break the dull tête-à-tête with his prosy old mother, that he can't speak an intelligible word."

"Well then, mother—neither prosy nor old, much younger than Kitty, I'll be bound—would you believe it! the abominable creature has come out through this weather to bring me my Arnold's Exercise book."

"She is a great deal too good to you, sir; and we must get Mr. Birkby to be more strict with you, if you continue so careless."

"But only think of her malignity, mother, when I had forgotten the stupid book so cleverly, and persuaded myself that it would be cruel to send Brade and the ragged old pony for it, she must come through the cold and wet for no other purpose than to make me ashamed of myself. There's only one thing to be said for her; she never did Arnold herself, and so she doesn't know what a tremendous bore he is."

"Now I have brought the book, I hope you intend to do the exercise," said Kitty, smiling.

"Well, that depends. You must fold the paper and mend the pens, and look out the words in the index."

"But no, let's go and have a game at billiards."

"I'll play no billiards till you've done your exercise."

"Well, we can play without you, you know."

"You will have to play by yourself then," said his mother. "You'll find no one here to play with you, if you are rude to Kitty."

"Rude to Kitty!" repeated the boy, the colour flushing to his cheek. "Rude to Kitty, whom I love better than anything in the whole world? I don't know what you mean, mother."

"He only wanted to show me that I was not quite so important as I thought myself," said Kate, apologetically. "Come, Edward, let us go into the school-room; the exercise won't take half an hour, and there will be plenty of time for billiards afterwards."

The boy obeyed, but his cheek still glowed. He got together what was necessary for his work in silence, and wrote quickly and attentively for some time; then suddenly flinging down his pen, he threw himself on the floor, and hiding his face on Catherine's knees, burst into tears.

"Hush, Edward, is this right—is this Christian?" remonstrated Kitty.

"Rude to you, my own dearest Kitty!" sobbed the boy. "If I was, I didn't mean it. Of course you know we can't play without you—at least, I can't; and I'm sure Frank wouldn't. O, you don't know, how dull and stupid the house is when you are not here. Father sits in his study, making discoveries about meteoric phenomena or something or other; and Frank thinks he's doing a great deal with Plato, though I believe half the time he does nothing but smoke and dream; and mother and I talk ourselves into a horrible dislike of everything. O Kitty, I hate myself so sometimes, and you would hate me too, if you knew what wicked thoughts come into my head."

"Wicked thoughts come to all of us, Edward; and you know there is only one mode of driving them away."

"If I were only Frank, now," said the boy, "I should be quite happy."

"Oh so, you would not, if now. And your brother cannot think, how you can envy him."

"I do though, Kitty. I and his rank; but that is most. I envy him because why, even you love him me."

"Don't you know what love him?" returned Kitty, little embarrassment. "I what a friend he has been to"

"Yes, I know that you do he is rich, and will be call wish he had been cross an could not have loved him."

"O, dear Edward, think vexed that your brother is le"

"Well, it's not exactly people not to like Frank, fo did follow; but I do wish me better than him or anyb in the whole world."

"You know your mother sake, you should try to be"

"Well, I am very happy so confoundedly long and do you know, I did someth am sure you will say it wa"

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"Don't you think she is very "Yes, especially when al "No, when she frowns: Kate that looks lovely who looks magnificent when she of creeping of the flesh and when she looks like that. see her so?"

"It must be wrong," re "She cannot look so unles besides, I do not think it speculate on your mother's own interpretation on a pas"

"Do not look so sorry, see you. I know I am v must not hate me. I try and I will yet more. Is it presently, in a lower tone—that I never like to make when I vex mother, the bl and I feel as if I couldn't s so near to her. Look at m see I am getting a frown li so at night sometimes that sleep. I dream of nothing ing. Dear Kitty, do you to Heaven?"

"Remember who gave ransom for sinners, Edw who loves you, and who is for your infirmities."

"Sometimes," said the t window, and speaking in "sometimes all that is writ seems so true, that I feel but then, all in a moment, old bad thoughts come bac it is the Devil taking away heart."

Thus, in the dark Novem together.

(To be con

THE REAL GENTLEMAN.—the latest fashion—dressed with gold rings and chair who talks the loudest, an of profane language and he who is proud and presses the poor and lo honest industry. Not h his passions, and humbl No; none of these are res who is kind and obligin you a favour with no bo sists those who are in ne ful of his heart that the who is humble and socia revengful—who always out resorting to profan Such a man is a gentlen be found. Rich or poor entitled to the applicati

RICE BREAD.—A ba ing a great trade by leaf for 12 sous; he is using one-sixth of ric flour. It is said, that as that made in the or lity had been tested by feeding troops, and the

[The average dura throughout the world quarter die previous years; one-half before

A strong solution whiskey mixed in it, is excellent remedy for the horses. Apply it three wound is healed.

"Oh no, you would not, if you are discontented now. And your brother loves you so dearly. I cannot think, how you can find it in your heart to envy him."

"I do though, Kitty. I envy him his fortune and his rank; but that is not what I envy him most. I envy him because everybody loves him. Why, even you love him more than you love me."

"Don't you know what good reason I have to love him?" returned Kitty, firmly, but with some little embarrassment. "I have often told you what a friend he has been to me all my life long."

"Yes, I know that you don't love him, because he is rich, and will be called Sir Francis. O, I wish he had been cross and ugly, for then you could not have loved him."

"O, dear Edward, think how wrong it is to be vexed that your brother is loved."

"Well, it's not exactly that. I don't want people not to like Frank, for I know he's a splendid fellow; but I do wish somebody would love me better than him or anybody or anything else in the whole world."

"You know your mother does; and for her sake, you should try to be contented and happy."

"Well, I am very happy, if the days were not so confoundedly long and everything so stupid. Do you know, I did something this morning. I am sure you will say it was very wrong—I felt it was wrong myself. I didn't mean to do it, but somehow I couldn't stop. I told mother, I wished it was Frank. She did look so vexed—there came a strange fierceness into her face. Don't you think she is very handsome, Kitty?"

"Yes, especially when she smiles."

"No, when she frowns: it's my treasure of a Kate that looks lovely when she smiles. Mother looks magnificent when she's fierce. I feel a sort of creeping of the flesh and burning at the heart when she looks like that. Is it wrong to like to see her so?"

"It must be wrong," replied Kitty, gravely. "She cannot look so unless she feels unhappy; besides, I do not think it reverent in you to speculate on your mother's looks, and to put your own interpretation on a passing expression."

"Do not look so sorry, Kate—I can't bear to see you. I know I am very wicked, but you must not hate me. I try to pray, indeed I do, and I will yet more. Is it not strange," he added presently, in a lower tone—"is it not very strange that I never like to make you look sorry; but when I vex mother, the blood leaps in my veins, and I feel as if I couldn't stop, it makes me feel so near to her. Look at my forehead: don't you see I am getting a frown like mother's? I frown so at night sometimes that it wakes me out of my sleep. I dream of nothing but battles and fighting. Dear Kitty, do you think I could ever go to Heaven?"

"Remember who gave His precious life a ransom for sinners, Edward! Remember Him who loves you, and who is touched with a feeling for your infirmities."

"Sometimes," said the boy, looking out of the window, and speaking in a soft, dreamy tone—"sometimes all that is written in the Testament seems so true, that I feel strong for anything; but then, all in a moment, away it goes, and the old bad thoughts come back. I suppose, Kitty, it is the Devil taking away the Word out of my heart."

"Thus, in the dark November day, they talked together. (To be continued.)"

GLEANINGS FROM LATE PAPERS.

In the last number of the *Colonist* we copied an account of the sailing of the expedition for Kertch some time since, and the loud dissatisfaction expressed at its unexpected and abrupt recall by General Canrobert. The last papers received mentioned that it was again to sail, and from the above despatch it appears it has bravely accomplished the important service it was expected to perform. We append some further interesting details of Kertch, from a late English paper:—

At the entrance in the peninsula of Kertch are still to be seen the remains of a ruined wall and ditch, running across the isthmus from north to south, which are supposed to have served as a defence to the ancient kingdom of the Bosphorus.

On approaching Kertch one is struck by the immense number of tumuli, similar to those met with all over the steppe, and which, from their appearance and form, are considered to be of the same origin. Every year search is made in one or more of those tumuli; and many vases, coins, and golden ornaments, distinguished for elegance of form and beauty of workmanship, have been discovered. Statues have also been found in these tumuli, sculptured in the purest white marble, and in a style worthy of the best days of Grecian art. Many of these now ornament the Museum of St. Petersburg, while others are allowed to be retained in the Museum at Kertch, near where they lay so long concealed.

Kertch, which, thirty years ago, was a miserable village, has of late years become a handsome town, whose population is rapidly increasing, and whose inhabitants amount now to about seven thousand. The streets are wide, and well paved; and the handsome houses, arcades, and pillared edifices, built of a beautiful white stone (of which there are several quarries in the neighbourhood), give it quite an imposing appearance. The Governor's house, the Custom-house, and several large magazines, are built on the quay, which terminates in the walls of the Lazaretto, at the entrance to the straits of Yenikali.

Unfortunately, the water is so shallow at Kertch, that vessels cannot approach the quay, but require to anchor at a considerable distance; nevertheless, merchants find it more profitable to load their vessel at this port than to risk the shallow water and frequent winds of the Sea of Azoff. Extensive fisheries have been established all along the coast, at which multitudes of sturgeons and herrings are taken. From the roe of the former caviare is made in great quantities; the latter are taken into the interior of the country, or else salted.

Every year commerce is increasing: rich merchants are establishing themselves there; and everything leads one to suppose that, ere long, Kertch will become a large commercial and flourishing city.

UNITED STATES.

A WHOLE FAMILY CRUSHED.—A Mr. Yokum, for some time a resident of Empire City, (Coos Bay), had moved to a coal clam, about eight miles from the city, and on the road to Randolph, where, with his wife and seven children, he lived in a small frame house. On the morning of the 26th of March, Mr. Yokum had set fire to a tall, white cedar tree, near the house, expecting it to fall before night. In the evening, when the children had already retired to bed, and the mother was sitting by the fire with the youngest child in her arms, the father stepped out to look after the tree, and noticing that it was ready to fall on or near the house, gave the alarm to his wife, who woke up the four girls sleeping near by, and with them was about to escape, when a heavy limb, brought down by the falling tree, struck through the house, instantly killing the four girls and the babe in its mother's arms, scattering their brains in the most frightful manner, and in every direction.—*San Francisco Herald*.

Wm. Charlton, a young man from Prince Edward Island, slipped from Murchie & Co's wharf at Calais, while unloading a lumber car, and struck his head upon the capill as he went over into the water, from which he was taken dead.—*Bangor Democrat*, June 5.

UNITED STATES.—The R. M. Steamer America arrived from Boston Friday afternoon, having been detained off the harbor about 15 hours by a dense fog. We have accounts to Wednesday.

The arrival of emigrants from abroad has undergone a great diminution lately. Not half the number of foreigners come to New York for the purpose of making the States their residence, that came formerly. The Commissioners of Emigration, on the 30th ult. state the number of emigrants who arrived at that port, during the five months of the year 1855 which have already elapsed, to be but 48,354 while, in the same months of the year 1854 the number was 108,993.

In Edgefield, South Carolina, May 20, every thing was favourable for the farmer. The cotton and corn were growing rapidly. A good crop of wheat had been harvested. Vegetables were doing well, and there was every prospect of a good yield of fruit.

HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

Saturday, June 23, 1855.

THE EUROPEAN NEWS.—We have postponed some editorial matter, to make room for the News received by the Steamer, yesterday, which will be found to confirm the telegraphic despatches published by us last week. We issue one-half of our paper early, to put our friends from the country in possession of the latest news.

The Halifax Sun says, on authority of a passenger by the Asia, that a message by telegraph announced, just as the packet was leaving, that Percep had been taken by the Allies.

The Steamer Rosebud, employed by the Telegraph Company to relay the Cable between Capes Traverse and Tormentine, has we understand, accomplished the task successfully. We trust that all the other necessary arrangements for keeping up a telegraphic communication with Halifax, Boston, New York, &c., will speedily follow.

CIVIC ELECTIONS.

We understand that a large meeting of the Electors of Ward No. Four, was held on Thursday evening, at the warehouse of Mr. John Hobs, Cabinet maker, for the purpose of nominating a fit and proper person, as the choice of that Ward, for the office of Mayor of the City, as well as to nominate two Councilmen, to serve for the Ward. Five gentlemen having been severally proposed for the office of Mayor, and the sense of the meeting having been taken on each severally, a majority pronounced in favour of WM. CUNDALL, Esq. The gentlemen nominated Councilmen, were George Beer, Esq. and Mr. David Stewart. The meeting then appointed a committee of three electors to draw up a requisition to Mr. Cundall, inviting him to come forward as a candidate for the office of Mayor, and to co-operate with such other committees as may be similarly appointed by the other Wards, for the purpose of obtaining signatures to the Requisition.—*Isl*.

The Rev. Mr. Gordon of the Presbyterian Church of Nova Scotia, intends, D. V., to preach in the Temperance Hall, in this city to-morrow, the 24th inst., at 3 p. m. Mr. Gordon is about to proceed as a Missionary of the Gospel of Peace to the South Sea Islands; he is at present paying his last visit to his friends and relations on this Island, before he leaves for his distant field of labour. A collection will be taken up in aid of the mission.

We have just received the London Quarterly Review for April, 1855, the Contents are:—1, The Crystal Palace, 2, Venetian Despatches, 3, Madame de Maintenon, 4, The Forester, 5, Food and its adulterations, 6, The Emperor Nicholas, 7, Sir Richard Steele, 8, Public Affairs. Agents:—HASZARD & OWEN.

NEW WORK, BY THE AUTHOR OF "SAM SLICK."

"Nature and Human Nature," by the Author of "Sam Slick, the Clockmaker," "Wise Saws," "Old Judge," &c.

Had this been the first of Haliburton's writings, we are doubtful whether his name would have attained the celebrity which the publication of Sam Slick has justly procured for it, and there are some things in it, which, however they might tend to make a reputation for an inferior writer, tend rather to lower than elevate the fame of a man as celebrated. The book consists of a series of stories, jests and anecdotes, some good, some middling, and more, neither one thing nor the other, but put in to fill up the book. The whole is broad caricature, and a little too extravagant, as is (what he himself terms,) "the following whimsical story."

When the 'Black Hawk' was at Causeau, we happened to have a queer, original sort of man, a Nova Scotia doctor on board, who joined our party at Ship Harbor, for the purpose of taking a cruise with us. Not having anything above particular to do, we left the vessel and took passage in a coaster for Prince Edward's Island, as my commission required me to spend a day or two there, and inquire about the fisheries. Well, although I don't trade now, I speculate sometimes when I see a right smart chance, and especially if there is fun in the transaction. So, said I, 'Doctor, I will play possum with these folks, and take a risk out of them, that will astonish their weak nerves. I know, while I put several hundred dollars in my pocket at the same time.' So I advertised that I would give four pounds ten shillings for the largest Hackmatack knee in the island, four pounds for the second, three pounds ten shillings for the third, and three pounds for the fourth biggest one. I suppose, Squire, you know what a ship's knee is, don't you? It is a crooked piece of timber, exactly the shape of a man's leg when kneeling. It forms two sides of a square, and makes a

grand fastening for the side and deck beams of a vessel.

"What in the world do you want of only four of those knees?" said the Doctor.

"Nothing," said I, "but to raise a laugh on these critters, and make them pay real handsome for the joke."

"Well, every bushwhacker and forest-ranger in the island thought he knew where to find four enormous ones, and that he would go and get them, and say nothing to nobody, and all that morning fixed for the delivery, they kept coming into the shipping place with them. People couldn't think what under the light of the living sun was going on, for it seemed as if every team in the province was at work, and all the countrymen were running mad on junipers. Perhaps no livin' soul ever see such a beautiful collection of ship-timber afore, and I am sure never will again in a crow's age. The way these 'old oysters' (a nick-name I gave the islanders, on account of their everlasting beds of this shell-fish,) opened their mugs and gaped, was a caution to dying calves.

At the time appointed, there were eight hundred sticks on the ground, the very best in the colony. Well, I went very gravely round and selected the four largest, and paid for them cash down on the nail, according to contract. The goneyes seed their fix, but didn't know how they got into it. They didn't think hard of me, for I advertised for four sticks only, and I gave a very high price for them; but they did think a little mean of themselves, that's a fact, for each man had but four pieces, and they were too ridiculous large for the thunderin' small vessels built on the island. They scratched their heads in a way that was harrowing, even in a stubble-field.

"My gracious," said I, 'hackmatacks, it seems to me, is as thick in this country as blackberries in the Fall, after the robins have left to go to sleep for the winter. Who on earth would have thought there was so many here! Oh, children of Israel! What a lot there is, aint there! Why, the father of this island couldn't hold them all.'

"Father of this island," said they, 'who is he?'

"Why," said I, 'aint this Prince Edward?'

"Why, yes," said they, looking still more puzzled.

"Well," said I, 'in the middle of Halifax harbor is King George's Island, and that must be the father of this.'

They could see any wit in that speech, it is more than I could, to save my soul alive; but it is the easiest thing in the world to set a crowd off a tee-heeing. They can't help it, for it is electrical. Go to the circus now, and you will hear a stupid joke of the clown; well, you are determined you won't laugh, but somehow you can't help it, no how you can fix it, although you are mad with yourself for doing so, and you just roar out and are as big a fool as all the rest.

"Well it made them laugh and that was enough for me.

"Sais I, 'the worst of it is, gentlemen, they are all so shocking large, and as there is no small ones among them, they can't be divided into lots, still, as you seem to be disappointed, I will make you an offer for them, cash down, all hard gold.' So I gave them a bid at a very low figure, say half nothing, 'and' said I, 'I advise you not to take it, they are worth much more, if a man only knows what to do with them. Some of your traders, I make no manner of doubt, will give you twice as much, if you will only take your pay in goods, at four times their value, and perhaps they might like your selling them to a stranger, for they are all responsible government-men, and act accordin' 'to the well understood wishes of the people.' I shall sail in two hours, and you can let me know, but mind, I can only buy all or none, for I shall have to hire a vessel to carry them. After all,' said I, 'perhaps we had better not trade, for, taking out a handful of sovereigns from my pocket, and jingling them, there is no two ways about it; these little fellows are easier to carry by a long chalk than them great lummokin' hackmatacks. Good bye, gentlemen."

"Well, one of the critters, who was as awkward as a wrong boot, soon calls out, 'whough,' to me, so I turns and sais 'well, 'old boss,' what do you want?' At which they laughed louder than before.

"Sais he, 'we have concluded to take your offer.'

"Well," said I, 'there is no back-out in me, here is your money, the knees is mine.' So I shipped them, and had the satisfaction to oblige them, and put two hundred and fifty pounds in my pocket. There are three things, Squire, I like in a spekelation:—*First*. A fair shake. *Second*. A fair profit; and *Third*, a fair share of fun."

We rather think had Sam Slick ever been in Prince Edward Island, he would have found that it would have been rather difficult to have taken a rise out of these "old oysters" in that way. He might have found too, that the largest Hackmatack knees would not have been one inch too large for "the thundering small vessels we build here."

**THE ROSEBUD,**

**Captain Matheson,**  
**WILL SAIL** twice a week between CHARLOTTETOWN and PICTOU during the present season, leaving Charlottetown on **TUESDAY** and **THURSDAY**, and Pictou on **WEDNESDAY** and **FRIDAY**, at 9 o'clock, a. m.  
 Horses and Carriages, and heavy goods must be shipped one hour before starting.  
 Pleasure Parties will be accommodated at reduced rates, by previous application to the Owner, or to the Captain.  
**WILLIAM HEARD,**  
 Charlottetown, June 1.

**NEW ARRANGEMENT.**

**THE STEAMER Lady Le Marchant,** PHILIPS F. IRVING, Commander, under Contract with the Provincial Government, carrying Her Majesty's Mails, will for the remainder of the season, or until further notice, unless prevented by unforeseen circumstances, run as follows:—  
 Leaving Shediac every **Tuesday** morning, at six o'clock, for Charlottetown, and proceeding on to Pictou one hour after her arrival; returning, leaving Pictou at eight a. m., on **Wednesday**.  
**Thursday**, will leave Charlottetown for Pictou, at ten o'clock, a. m., returning on **Friday**, leaving Pictou at six o'clock, a. m., for Charlottetown, and proceeding on to Bedeque and Shediac.  
 For Freight or passage, apply in Charlottetown to

**THEO. DESBRISAY, Esq.,**  
 In Bedeque to **JAMES C. POPE, Esq.**  
 In Pictou, to Messrs. **J. & J. YORSTON,**  
 In Shediac, to **EDWARD J. SMITH, Esq.,**  
 Postmaster.  
**L. P. W. DESBRISAY,**  
 Richibucto, June, 1855.

**MAIL ARRANGEMENT**  
 By Steamer

**Lady Le Marchant.**

A CONTRACT having been entered into with the owner of the Steamer *Lady Le Marchant*, for the conveyance of the Mails of the Island twice a week; between Charlottetown and Pictou, and Charlottetown and Shediac. Notice is hereby given, that the Mails for Nova Scotia will be made up until further notice, every **TUESDAY**, at one o'clock, p. m., and every **THURSDAY**, at 10 o'clock, a. m., and forwarded to Pictou; for Shediac every **FRIDAY**, at 12 o'clock; and Mails for England will be made up at one o'clock, p. m., on **TUESDAY**, the 3d, 17th and 31st July; the 14th and 28th August, and the 11th and 25th September.

Letters to be registered, and Newspapers will require to be posted half an hour before the time of sailing.  
**THOMAS OWEN**  
 General Post Office, 14 June, 1855.

**Civic Elections.**

**SHERIFF'S NOTICE**

IN pursuance of an Act of the General Assembly of this Province, made and passed in the Eighteenth year of the reign of Her present Majesty, intituled "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 Pownall 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 until 5 o'clock in the afternoon of the same day.  
**WILLIAM BAGNALL** Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,

**Benevolent Irish Society.**

**PICNIC.**

**THE** members of the Benevolent Irish Society will hold a **PICNIC** on **MONDAY**, the 2d **JULY** next—the party leaving Charlottetown at half-past 7 o'clock, in the Steamer *Rosebud*, and will proceed either to the Head of the Hillsborough River or to Orwell Bay, as the weather may suit; and will return at six o'clock in the evening. Single tickets, 3s.; youth's tickets, 1s. 6d.; a ticket to admit a lady and gentleman, 5s. 3d. Tickets may be had at the Book-store of H. Stamper, Esq., at the Store of D. Reddin, Esq., at the Examiner's Office, and from any of the undermentioned Committees.

**S. W. MITCHELL,** **P. MCCARRON,**  
**A. O'NEILL,** **JOHN WALSH,**  
**P. TREANOR,** **CHAS. MCKENNA,**  
**M. HOGAN.**  
 June 14, 1855.

**Pure Corn Starch.**

**PALATABLE,** Nourishing and Healthy, unequalled for rich **PUDDINGS**, nice **Blanc Mange**, **Pies**, **Custards**, **Cakes**, **Griddle Cakes**, **Porridges**, **Ice Creams**, &c. A great Delicacy for all, and a choice Diet for Invalids and Children. For sale by  
**W. R. WATSON.**  
 June 7.

**Equitable Fire Insurance Company of London**

Incorporated by Act of Parliament.  
**BOARD OF DIRECTORS** for P. E. Island.—  
 Hon. T. H. Harland, Hon. Charles Henley, Francis Longworth, 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,**  
 April 7th, 1854. Agent for P. E.

**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 practiced by the Author with such unvarying success, since his settlement in this country. Rules for self-treatment, &c.

By **WALTER DE RUOS, 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 RUOS**, 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, Scarcity, 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 RUOS, 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.

**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.

**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.

**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.

**LIVER COMPLAINT.**

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

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

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 skillful 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 without safe, certain, and pleasant.

Testimony from Maine.

**CAPT. DANIEL ABBOTT,** Brooklyn, Maine, July 16, 1843, says: "I was taken sick one year ago, 1st 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 'Hooftland'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, Arrostook 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 'Hooftland'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 CLARE,** Salmon Brook, Arrostook 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 GOFF,** 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 PIDGON,** New London.

**REMOVAL.**

**Auction and Commission Mart.**  
**THE** Subscriber begs to return his sincere thanks to his friends and the Public for the liberal patronage he has received since his commencement in business. He now begs to inform them that he has **REMOVED** to the premises lately occupied by Mrs FORSYTHE, next door to Hon F WALKER'S, where he has ample Storage and Cellarage, and trusts by continued assiduity and attention still to receive further favors.  
**WM. DODD.**  
 June 1.

**PASTURAGE.**

**ONE** hundred and fifty acres of excellent PASTURE, well shaded and watered, at Winsloe Barton, Winsloe Road. Apply to **JOHN T. RODD,** on the premises, or to  
**THOMAS RODD,**  
 Brackley Point Road, June, 4th 1855. 41x

**JAMES R. WATT**

Has Received, per Sir Alexander, and has now on sale at his Store, Great-George Street,

A Choice Assortment of  
**LONDON, MANCHESTER,**  
**AND WOLVERHAMPTON**  
**GOODS.**

Also—per Isabella, a quantity of clean **LIVERPOOL SALT.**  
**May 31**

**Friend of the Prince Edward Islander.**



**HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.**

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

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

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

**REMARKABLE CURE OF DROPSY.**  
 AFTER BEING TAPPED THREE TIMES.

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

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

**ASTONISHING CURE OF GENERAL DEBILITY AND LIVER COMPLAINT !!**

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

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

I remain, Sir, your humble servant,  
 (Signed) **WILLIAM REEVES.**

**These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints.**

- |                            |                       |                                    |
|----------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------------------|
| Ague                       | Dropsy                | Inflammation                       |
| Asthma                     | Dysentery             | Jaundice                           |
| Bilious Complaints         | Erysipelas            | Liver Complaints                   |
| Blotches on the skin       | Female Irregularities | Lumbago                            |
| Bowel Complaints           | Fits                  | Piles                              |
| Cholera                    | Fever of all kinds    | Rheumatism                         |
| Constipation of the Bowels | Gout                  | Retention of Urine                 |
| Consumption                | Head-ache             | Scrofula, or King's Evil           |
| Debility                   | Indigestion           | Tumours                            |
| Sore Throats               | Stomach and Gravel    | Various Affections                 |
| Secondary Symptoms         | Tic Douloureux        | Worms of all kinds                 |
| Ulcers                     | General Affections    | 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. 8s. and 20s. Currency each Box.

There is a considerable saving by taking the larger size.  
 N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder affixed to each Box.

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

**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.

**Great English**

The most valuable Spring in the World

**Dr. Halsey's FOREST**

Patronized by the Nobility of England, and extraordinary Medicine

Medicine containing most boasted Sarsaparilla, requires produce the slightest change in the blood, is altogether a different syrup to give it consistency, flavor and powerful medicinal vegetable plants of which it rest Wine combines the virt

**WILD CHERRY, DANDELION AND SASSA** with other valuable plants most effective.

Its high concentration renders efficient medicines now in a single bottle restores the weakness, debility, and sickly

constitution, and improves the Forest Wine is recom terms, for all complaints of Nerves, Nervous Disorders, Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, Diarrhoea, Scrofula, and all Diseases of the Blood and impure habit of

**SAVED FROM DEATH.** Testimony of Mr. Nathan

Dr. G. W. Halsey.—I had been ill for some time, and had lost all hope of my recovery. I had tried many remedies, but they were of no avail. I had heard of Dr. Halsey's Forest Wine, and I bought a bottle of it. I took it for a few days, and I felt much better. I continued to take it, and in a few weeks I was perfectly cured. I have since enjoyed the best of health, and I can testify to the value of Dr. Halsey's Forest Wine.

When I commenced taking of death with dropsy, piles, and other ailments, I had had given me up as a lost cause. I had tried many remedies, but they were of no avail. I had heard of Dr. Halsey's Forest Wine, and I bought a bottle of it. I took it for a few days, and I felt much better. I continued to take it, and in a few weeks I was perfectly cured. I have since enjoyed the best of health, and I can testify to the value of Dr. Halsey's Forest Wine.

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Dr. Halsey.—Dear Sir, Wine and Pills to remove which I have suffered ever years; and having adhered which accompany the medicine, notwithstanding my health, notwithstanding thought my case incurable. Wine and Pills, I had recovered treatment, but continued to ing degree. Some of my friends, and I tried to use of an advertised remedy there are hundreds who are your excellent medicines in ception and inefficiency of I put forth by unprincipled agents. But, what a pity used by others should be many labouring under diseases being cured by your excellent speaking, they have saved menced making use of these condition, but began to exp in less than three days; a time I purchased the medicine of all my friends, I was increased fifteen pounds in a box of the Pills, and two to God that every poor suffer of the same remedios,

**NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 19, 1854.**  
**GREAT CURE OF LIVE YEARS' SUFFERING.**  
 New York.

Dr. Halsey.—Dear Sir, Wine and Pills to remove which I have suffered ever years; and having adhered which accompany the medicine, notwithstanding my health, notwithstanding thought my case incurable. Wine and Pills, I had recovered treatment, but continued to ing degree. Some of my friends, and I tried to use of an advertised remedy there are hundreds who are your excellent medicines in ception and inefficiency of I put forth by unprincipled agents. But, what a pity used by others should be many labouring under diseases being cured by your excellent speaking, they have saved menced making use of these condition, but began to exp in less than three days; a time I purchased the medicine of all my friends, I was increased fifteen pounds in a box of the Pills, and two to God that every poor suffer of the same remedios,

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**Great English Remedy!**

The most valuable Spring and Summer Medicine in the World:

**Dr. Halsey's FOREST WINE!**

Patronized by the Nobility and Medical Faculty of England, and esteemed the most extraordinary Medicine in the World.

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

WILD CHERRY, DANDELION, YELLOW DOCK, AND SANSAPARILLA, with other valuable plants whose properties are all most effective.

Its high concentration renders it one of the most efficient medicines now in use. Sometimes less than a single bottle restores the lingering patient from weakness, debility, and sickness, to strong and vigorous health. Every dose shows its good effects on the constitution, and improves the state of the health. The Forest Wine is recommended, in the strongest terms, for all complaints of the Stomach, Liver, Kidneys, Nervous Disorders, Bilious Affections, Dropsy, Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, Jaundice, Female Complaints, Scrofula, and all Disorders arising from BAD BLOOD and impure habit of the system.

**SAVED FROM DEATH.**

Testimony of Mr. Nathan Mathews, a highly respectable and wealthy citizen of Newark, N. J.

Dr. G. W. Halsey—I believe your Forest Wine and Pills have been the means of saving my life. When I commenced taking them I laid at the point of death with dropsy, piles and asthma. My Physician had given me up as past cure, and my family had lost all hopes of my recovery. While in this dreadful situation, your Forest Wine and Pills were procured for me, and before I had finished the first bottle of the Wine and box of Pills, I experienced great relief; my body and limbs, which were greatly swollen, became sensibly reduced. Hopes of my recovery began now to revive, and after continuing the use of your medicines for about a month, the Piles and Asthma were completely cured. The Dropsy, through which my life was placed in such great danger, was also nearly gone. I have continued the use of your medicines until the present time, and I now enjoy as perfect health as ever I did in my life, although I am more than sixty years of age.

Yours, respectfully,  
N. MATHEWS.

Newark, N. J., Dec. 19, 1847.

**GREAT CURE OF LIVER COMPLAINT OF TEN YEARS' STANDING.**

New York, January 9th, 1848.

Dr. Halsey—Dear Sir,—Having taken your Forest Wine and Pills to remove a disease of the Liver for which I have suffered severely for upwards of ten years; and having adhered closely to the directions which accompany the medicines, I have recovered my health, notwithstanding all who knew me thought my case incurable. Previous to taking the Wine and Pills, I had recourse to the best medical treatment, but continued to grow worse to an alarming degree. Some of my friends spoke disparagingly of my case, and tried to persuade me from making use of any advertised remedies; and I doubt not, that there are hundreds who are dissuaded from taking your excellent medicines in consequence of the deception and inefficiency of many advertised remedies put forth by unprincipled men in flaming advertisements. But, what a pity it is, that the deception used by others should be the means of dissuading many labouring under disease from making trial and being cured by your excellent remedies. Humbly speaking, they have saved my life; when I commenced making use of them, I was in a wretched condition, but began to experience their good effects in less than three days; and in six weeks from the time I purchased the medicines, to the great surprise of all my friends, I was entirely cured, and had increased fifteen pounds in weight, having taken one box of the Pills, and two bottles of the Wine. We wish to God that every poor sufferer would avail himself of the same remedies.

Yours, &c.,  
JAMES WILTON.

**NERVOUS DISORDERS**

Are diseases of the mind as well as of the body, usually brought on by troubles and affliction, and are most common to persons of delicate constitutions and sensitive minds. Low spirits, melancholy, frightful dreams, and fearful anticipations of evil from the slightest causes, generally accompany nervous disorder. The Forest Wine and Pills are an energetic remedy in these complaints.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Joseph C. Paulding, dated

PHILADELPHIA, September 7th, 1848.

Mr. G. W. Halsey—Dear Sir:—Your Forest Wine and Pills have cured my wife of a dreadful nervous disorder with which she has been afflicted for many years. Her body was almost wasted away. She was frequently disturbed in her sleep by frightful dreams, awakening quite exhausted and covered with perspiration, and at times laboring under the delusion that something dreadful was about to happen to her. By the use of four bottles of the Wine, and a box of the Pills, she is now in perfect health. She has regained her flesh and color, and enjoys society as well as ever.

J. C. PAULDING.

Dr. David Marcin, a celebrated practitioner of New York, declared publicly that one bottle of Halsey's Forest Wine contained more virtue than fifty of the large bottles of Sarsaparilla. Messrs. S. S. Lampman & Co., one of the largest and most respectable druggists in Syracuse, in a letter, say: "From what they have heard and seen of Halsey's Forest Wine

it is an excellent and good medicine, and will undoubtedly become the leading medicine of the day."

The Forest Wine is put up in large square bottles with Dr. Halsey's name blown in the glass, \$1 per bottle, or six bottles for \$5. Gum-coated Pills, 25 cents per box. Agents are authorized to retail, as well as wholesale, on as favorable conditions as the proprietor, No. 161 Duane St corner of Hudson, N. York.

W. R. WATSON, General Agent.



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

Under the immediate Patronage of the Princes of Persia and India.

These articles are without doubt the most extraordinary in their powers ever submitted to the Public, and require but to be tried, to be appreciated, admired, and continued.

The RESTORATIVE strengthens the hair and prevents it falling off after every other means have been resorted to unsuccessfully; it cures baldness and creates a natural curl, and by its use, myriads of persons of both sexes are indebted to having a good head of hair at the present moment. Its efficacy is therefore undoubted, and the whole world is challenged to produce an article to equal it, either for beautifying the human hair or preserving it to the latest period of life. For the production of Whiskers or Mustaches, it is infallible.

The qualities of the HAIR DYE are decidedly superior to any thing of the kind ever attempted and the whole surface of the head can be changed into a most natural black or brown, within five minutes after using it, so as to defy detection from the greatest connoisseur. Advice by post gratis on receipt of Postage Stamps.

Certificate from one of the greatest Medical Men of the day.—Read it!!!

Copy of a Letter from Dr. Magrath, M. R. C. S., dated Duke Street, Adelphi, London, the 17th January, 1854.

**To DR. ANTROBUS,**

Sir,—I feel great pleasure in attesting the virtues of your Persian Hair Restorative. Several parties who have been patients of mine having derived the most inconceivable benefit from using it; and in fact it is owing to this article alone, that many of them are not at the present moment completely bald; in one party I may mention in particular, who had been laid up with typhus fever: (a most beautiful young lady,) the attack however left her although as beautiful as ever in the face, still with scarcely any hair on her head. She tried every thing unsuccessfully, until I recommended her to use your Persian Hair Restorative, and in three months, she again possessed the same dark curling locks, as before her illness, although if possible, still more jet like, and attractive. I must admit, although I have recommended it to hundreds of persons of both sexes, I have never found it fail, and consider, that where the hair is not past human aid, your wonderful preparation will restore it to its pristine state.

Your Hair Dye is the best I have ever seen or heard of, and has been used among my private acquaintances, with the most unbounded satisfaction.

I am, Sir, yours most truly,  
(Signed) DENNIS MAGRATH.

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

**To DR. ANTROBUS,**

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

You may depend upon it, that it surpasses any thing of the kind ever brought before the public, and as to your Hair Dye, I can sell all you can send me, it is so unquestionably good.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,  
(Signed) HENRY VINSON.

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

Be particular to ask for Dr. Antrobus's, or you may be imposed upon.

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

**Stallion Horse "Prince Edward,"**

WILL stand for the season at Cymbria Lodge, Rutesca. Attendance at the Stables from 6 to 8 in the morning; from 12 to 2 at noon; and from 6 to 8 in the evening.

Prince Edward took the First Prize for Stallions at the last Easter Show, competing with all ages and all grades, as the handsomest and most useful horse.

TERMS.—Twenty Shillings for the season, payable on the 1st January next.

WM. HODGES, owner.

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



THE celebrated half-bred Five year old STALLION, sired by the imported thorough bred Blood SALADIN, from a Columbus dam, grand dam by Roncevalles—has taken two prizes from the Royal Agricultural Society recently—is of a dark brown, standing 16 hands, will stand for the season at the following places, viz:—

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

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

On Wednesday, the 2d, will call at Hefffield'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 McAskill's, Princetown Road, thence to widow Taylor's, Freetown, remaining until the following Monday.

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

On Tuesday, the 8th, will leave for Mr. Muirhead's, Tryon Road, on his way to Sturdy's Mills, stopping at Barnabus 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 Traverse, where he will remain until one on Thursday; and will then leave for Monkley's, stopping at Hooper's Corner all night.

Friday, 11th, will leave Hooper's Corner for Macaul'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 Charlotte-town, every Saturday, at the Wellington Inn Stables. JAMES BYRNES.

North River, April 23d, 1855. w

**Entire Horse "INKERMAN,"**



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

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

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

HENRY WORTH, Owner.

Charlottetown Royalty.

**NOTICE.**

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

ROBERT STEWART.  
Charlottetown, 14th May, 1855.

**Royal Agricultural Society.**

A MEETING of the Committee of the above Society, will be held on Wednesday the 30th day of June instant, for the Purpose of halloing for a Secretary.

By order  
C. STEWART, Sec'y.  
Committee Room, 6th June, 1855.

**Mathematical Instruments.**

HASZARD & OWEN have received this day and offer for Sale in sets at prices varying from 7s 6d to £4. each, and also separately a large assortment of JAMES FARKES & SON'S, Patent MATHEMATICAL DRAWING INSTRUMENTS, which are distinguished by the following improvements and advantages.

1st.—The joints are formed with plates of hard rolled metal, cut by machinery the required shape. These joints are stronger, more accurate and work more smoothly than the old cast joints.

2nd.—The Compass legs are formed of Tubes; combining lightness, strength, neatness, and uniformity in the "slip-up" part.

3rd.—The Dividers have all fine hard steel Needle points, instead of the three-square iron points formerly used.

4th.—The Drawing pens are made of the finest tempered Steel, (pressed the required shape,) and being hollow on the inner side, retain the ink by capillary attraction; enabling the Draughtsman to draw a fine or broad line with the same pen.

5th.—These Instruments are more neatly packed in their cases; and are fitted up with colours, palette, and pencils complete, at a considerably lower price than any hitherto made.

Next School Sets, very cheap, and all warranted correct.

**BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.  
THE HYDROMAGEN,  
OR WATERPROOF ANTI-CONSUMPTIVE  
CORK SOLES,**

Manufactured by HARCOURT BRADLEY & Co., 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 dry weather, like India rubbers. While the latter cause the feet to appear extremely large, the Hydromagen, being merely a thin slice of cork prepared, peculiarly placed inside, does not increase the size of the boot, or cause the feet 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.

**SUMMER GOODS.**

**King's Square House.**

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

Ladies' Summer Boots and Shoes, Plain and Fancy Straw and Tuscan Bonnets, A choice lot of Ironmongery, 110 Bags Nails

Earthenware, 20 China Breakfast and Tea sets Fresh Currants, Crushed Sugar Kegs White Lead, Boxes Soap.

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

BEER & SON.  
Charlottetown, May 11, 1855.

**NEW GOODS.**

JUST LANDED, from Liverpool, and opened by the Subscriber, a general assortment, suited for town and country purchasers, cheap for cash. A liberal discount will be allowed to country merchants.

JAMES PURDIE.  
Charlottetown, May 24. 4i

**CARRIAGES.**

FOR SALE by the Subscriber, Double and Single Seated CARRIAGES, built in a neat and substantial manner.

Also, one STAGE COACH, in course of building, which will be completed by 15th June next.

An APPRENTICE WANTED to the Carriage making business.

Summerside, 23d April, 1855. J. TODD.

**Prince Edward**



**POINTMENT.**

OF ASTHMA!!

ONLY FIVE YEARS

Thomas Weston, (Book

of the 26th August, 1854

to make known to you

aged parent has derived

My mother was afflicted

many years with asthma

quite agony to see her

have often declared, that

to have her cured; but

no medicine and advice,

out three months ago, I

right benefit her; at all

in a trial, which I did;

by slow degrees, my

after persevering with

aka, she was perfectly

best of health, although

I remain, Sir,

Your obliged,

HOMAS WESTON.

OF DROPSY.

D THREE TIMES.

Anthony Smith, Esq

of the 26th August, 1854

testimony to the value of

my. For nine months I

with this distressing com-

plaint, and finally given up

me in appearance as a

strength in me than a

son, that I thought of

intely sent for a quantity,

em. The result I can

though true it is. After

I felt much better, and

at the expiration of two

years, I have since en-

I am, Sir,

Yours sincerely

ANTHONY SMITH.

GENERAL DEBILITY

PLAINT!!

William Reeves, of

Edwards Island, 1854.

that your Pills have re-

suffering for nine years

of debility and languor,

also much deranged for

many medicines, but

until I had recourse to

and following the printed

was cured, after every

tonishment of my neigh-

bourhood. I shall ever feel

restoring restoration to

your Pills to all sufferers,

our humble servant,

WILLIAM REEVES.

Wonderfully efficacious in

complaints.

Inflammation

Jaundice

Liver Com-

plaints

Lumbago

Piles

Rheumatism

Retention of

Urine

Scrofula, or

King's Evil

Tumours

Affections Worms of all

Latest News!

**SEBASTOPOL, June 7.**—The formidable fire of yesterday was kept up to-day with the greatest spirit, and soon after six o'clock this evening, the French attacked and carried the White Tower and the Mamelon.

The greatest gallantry was displayed on all sides. Casualties not yet known.

Maximilian, brother of the Emperor of Austria, had a private interview with the Pope, and the King of Naples. Numerous political arrests have been made recently in the Roman States, and Piedmont.

OCCUPATION OF THE SEA OF AZOFF.

Letters from Paris state, that it was understood, in circles generally well informed upon the intentions of Government, that the allies will not occupy Kertch, but fortify Yenikale, and leave 5000 Turks to defend it.

Our flotilla will keep the Sea of Azoff, and probably visit Rostock, Mariopol, and Taganrog.

In the Russian arsenal, near Kertch, the allies found incendiary buoys, and the electric wire to fire them, which the enemy had prepared against our arrival, but had not been quick enough to lay them.

May 27.—Lieut. General Baron von Wrangle, commander of the troops in the peninsula of Kertch, announces that on the 24th some troops, which arrived from Sebastopol on board the enemy's fleet, effected a descent near Kamysch Bourous, taking the battery of Pavlovskaya, and occupying Kertch and Yenikale. Our garrison, after having spiked the guns, and destroyed as much as possible of the government stores and of the vessels, fell back without great loss upon the village of Arguine.

RUSSIAN TELEGRAPH DESPATCHES.

A despatch from Prince Gortschakoff, of the 3d inst., states, that on the 30th of May the allied fleet withdrew from Genitchi, and that the Russian authorities hope to be able to save a portion of the supplies which had been set on fire.

**SEBASTOPOL, May 26.**—Yesterday, between 1 and 2 p. m. the enemy's fleet, with troops on board approached the Gulf of Kertch. This day, before Sebastopol, considerable forces of the enemy are established on the heights on the left bank of the Tchernaya, and have constructed a camp there, which they appear to have the intention of fortifying. Advanced posts occupy the right bank of the same river.

A report from Prince Gortschakoff, dated Sebastopol, June 1, makes the following announcement—

The enemy (the allies) have burnt our vessels and stores at Genitchi and Berdiansk, the former on the 29th and the latter on the 27th May.

The following despatch has been published at St. Petersburg.—Sebastopol, June 1. On the 27th ult., the enemy burnt, at Berdiansk, two houses, some coasting vessels, and a large depot of wheat. On the 29th, 17 of the enemy's vessels cannonaded Genitchi, and burnt there some transports and some corn upon the coast. Two of our pieces forced the enemy's long-boats, from which the fire proceeded, to retire. On the 30th, the enemy had not undertaken anything new against Genitchi.

THE FLEET BEFORE CRONSTADT.

**DANTZIC, Thursday, June 7.**—To day her Majesty's ship Bulldog, Captain Gordon, arrived with mails from the fleet.

The British and French fleets were on the 4th instant close to Cronstadt.

The Russian ships were nearly all dismantled in harbour; only three steamers were serviceable. Admiral Saunders Dundas has been in the Merlin to get a nearer view of the fortifications, and to satisfy himself as to the propriety of an attack; it is said that he thinks it impracticable. New works have been added since last year.

Sixteen Russian merchantmen, most of them loaded with timber, have been captured and destroyed near Cronstadt, and others run ashore and burned.

A correspondent of the Times, at Konigsberg, writes that the commercial advantages which Prussia is deriving from its neutrality are neither so great nor so decided as they are believed to be. On the general and regular commerce of the country, the war has acted like a blight.

The news of the entrance of the allied fleets into the Sea of Azoff has caused a great sensation at St. Petersburg. The Government is accused of having neglected this last refuge of the Commercial flag of Russia, and of having spent millions on Sebastopol, while nothing was done for the protection of the Sea of Azoff.

A letter from Berlin, in the Journal des Debates, says that the health of his Majesty is by no means satisfactory.

FURTHER SUCCESS IN THE SEA OF AZOFF.

Intelligence has been received at the Admiralty from Sir E. Lyons, at Kertch, dated the 31st of May, to the effect that the squadron in the Sea of Azoff had appeared before Genitchi, landed a body of seamen and marines, and, after driving the Russian force from the place, has destroyed all the depots and vessels laden with corn and supplies for the Russian army. One man only was wounded.

Since entering the Sea of Azoff four steamers of war and 240 vessels employed in conveying supplies to the army in the Crimea have been destroyed.

The latest advices from the Sea of Azoff state that the steam flotilla of the allies has destroyed above 200 vessels and six millions of rations of corn and flour destined for the Russian army at Sebastopol.

**VIENNA, June 2.**—A despatch from Prince Gortschakoff, dated the 29th, states, that the allies have occupied Kertch, but have not pushed inwards. He reports that in consequence of the measures which he has taken, the allies will not be able to cut off the communications of the Russian army.

The following are the terms in which the late operations of the allied forces in the Crimea have been announced in the St. Petersburg journals:—

"At two o'clock in the afternoon of the 24th the allied forces appeared in the Straits of Kertch. Near Sebastopol, considerable forces of the allied army have occupied the heights on the left bank of the Tchernaya, and are establishing a fortified camp there."

EVACUATION OF SOUJAH KALI.

"SEBASTOPOL, June 3.—News from Kertch of the 2nd instant. Everything is going on satisfactorily. Captain Moore had arrived from Circassia with the intelligence that Soujah Kali was evacuated on the 28th May. The Russians had burnt the principal buildings, and abandoned 60 guns and six mortars, having first rendered them unserviceable."

**ADMIRALTY, June 5.**—The following intelligence, date June 4, has been received from Rear-Admiral Sir Edmund Lyons:—"Captain Moore, of H. M. S. Highflyer, who had just returned from the coast of Circassia, reports that the enemy had entirely evacuated Soujah Kali, after destroying all the public buildings, 60 guns and six mortars. The enemy appears to be concentrating at Anapa, and to be strengthening his works there. The fort on the road between Soujah Kali and Anapa is also evacuated."

**PARIS, June 5.**—The Monitor announces that the Minister of War has received the following despatch from General Pelissier:—

"Crimea, June 2, 10 p. m.—Advices received from Kertch, dated the 31st of May, announce that, on the refusal of the military authorities of Genitchi, situate on the northern extremity of the tongue of land of Arabat, to give up the government stores and 90 vessels laden with provisions for the Russian army in the Crimea, the squadron, under the orders of Captain Lyons, bombarded the place, drove out the troops, and destroyed all the stores."

"The enemy has thus lost, in four days, an immense quantity of provisions, four war steamers, and 240 vessels employed exclusively in provisioning the troops in the Crimea."

LATEST OPERATIONS IN THE CRIMEA.

The temporary interruption of the electric telegraph between Varna and Balaklava has already been repaired, and the first message received by the Government announces the important fact that the bombardment of Sebastopol recommenced on the afternoon of the 6th inst. In this interval of time, however, the ordinary mails have brought us despatches of the highest interest with reference to the action fought by the French on the nights of the 22d and 23d of May, the advance of the army to the Tchernaya, and the Kertch expedition.

The assault made by the French upon the Russian lines of counter-approach in front of the left attack was, without doubt, one of the most gallant and sanguinary actions of the war. Many a battle has been fought with less daring and won at a less cost. The Russians disputed every inch of ground with the utmost courage and tenacity. The troops fought under the fire of an immense range of guns in position, and the obscurity of the night added to the gloom and horror of this tremendous contest.

After the cessation of the fire on the second morning the works which had been thus firmly disputed were found strewn with 1,200 Russian dead, and the total loss of the enemy in killed and wounded must have exceeded 6,000 men. The French on their side admit a loss of 650 men killed and nearly 2,000 wounded, among whom the Voltigeurs of the Imperial Guard may claim at once the heaviest amount of casualties and the most brilliant share in the victory. The Russian engineers had endeavoured to form an extensive outer-work on the left of the French attack by lines starting from the bottom of the bay in front of the Quarantine Battery, skirting the side of the Cemetery, and connected by a long covered way with the lunette of the Central Bastion. This extraordinary work, which would have enabled the enemy to entrench an army on the left of the French position, was

marked out and rudely thrown up in the night of the 21st of May. General Pelissier instantly resolved to attack it, before it approached completion, and to turn the work against the enemy—in other words, to storm it, to hold it, and to reverse it. This difficult and formidable operation was effected after two nights of incessant fighting by the daring and firmness of the French. The works were taken and retaken successively at the point of the bayonet, and it was not until they had sustained enormous losses that the Russians gave in. In front of the Cemetery, more especially, twelve or fifteen Russian battalions were collected under General Chruloff, with a view of making a sortie on the same night, and it was here that General Pate's division advanced to the attack. For six mortal hours of the night the battle continued; and when morning dawned, and compelled the combatants to withdraw from the fire of the batteries, the battle was but half won. On the following evening, however, General Levaillant's division renewed the attack in the same place, and in three quarters of an hour the French had carried everything before them. The engineers then established themselves in the work, which enables the French guns to enfilade the Flagstaff Battery and several other important positions of the enemy. This affair does the highest honor to the French army. It shows of what those gallant troops are capable under an energetic commander, and, at the same time, it demonstrates the necessity of advancing with caution and with all the resources of scientific warfare against an enemy who defends even his lines of counter-approach as resolutely as he defended in 1812 the batteries at the Borodino.

The information we possess of General Canrobert's movement on the Tchernaya on the 25th of May is less complete, and it does not extend to the whole operation, which has since been made known to us by telegraph. On that day a corps consisting of 25,000 men, including the Sardinian Bersaglieri, a Turkish division, and the British cavalry, to support the French infantry, crossed the river without opposition, drove back five or six Russian battalions on the other side, and reconnoitred the country to Tchergoum, after which the French withdrew to the left bank of the stream. General Pelissier's telegraphic despatch of the 27th had led us to suppose, that the French had then entrenched themselves at Tchergoum, on the further side of the Tchernaya, but this is not yet confirmed by the despatches. It is, however, certain, that the allied troops occupy the whole valley—a position which forms a most agreeable contrast to the aspect of the camp on the plateau before Sebastopol.

These operations, though eminently successful, are still of an undecided character; but the naval enterprise which has been conducted with so much spirit by Sir E. Lyons and Admiral Bruat has led to more immediate results, and the vivid description of the arrival of the combined forces of the Straits of Yenikale, which we have received from our Crimean correspondent, will be read with the greatest interest. Although the success of the expedition was in the highest degree prompt, complete, and bloodless, it is evident that the Russians were by no means unprepared for a much more formidable resistance. The garrison of the forts at the Straits amounted to 10,000 men; these works were armed with new guns of heavy metal, which opened without much success upon our gunboats; and the stores of powder and munitions of war destroyed by the enemy in his retreat were immense. It seems, also, from Sir E. Lyons's despatch, that the Russians had sunk no less than 40 vessels last year to block up the passage of the straits, but that these obstacles were carried away by the current and the ice during the winter, and had not yet been replaced. This fact serves in part to account for the previous delay of the expedition, and shows that it could not have been attempted at a more favourable moment. The absence of wind placed the Russian ships at the mercy of the steam gunboats, but nothing can surpass the gallantry and nautical skill with which Lieutenant M'Killop, in command of the Snake, succeeded in baffling and cutting off three sail of the enemy, under the fire of their own batteries and in the presence of the whole fleet.

It would seem that the magnitude of the expedition, consisting of twelve line-of-battle ships, English and French, and about fifty sail of frigates and smaller craft, completely daunted the enemy; otherwise there was no reason for the immediate evacuation of positions which were certainly capable of defence. The systems of the Russians seem to be, however, to destroy rather than to capitulate; and we shall not be surprised to find that even at Sebastopol they are preparing to blow up the works they can no longer hold. The loss already inflicted on the enemy by the Kertch expedition must be enormous, and, from the quantities of gunpowder and arms accumulated there, as well as from the state of the military hospitals, the town of Kertch seems to have been used for one of the depots of the Crimean army. As this town, which is a flourishing and well built place of 12,000 inhabitants, is now in the power of the allies, we shall probably obtain more information than we have yet acquired as to the mode in which the war is carried on by the Russians, and the next despatches will be of the greatest interest as respects the effect of these operations on the enemy.

**EARTHQUAKES IN NOVA SCOTIA.**—As a proof that earthquakes are the result of operations going on in the bosom of the earth in consequence of subterranean combinations and explosions, I beg to call your notice to an extraordinary phenomenon developing itself in Nova Scotia, on the South-east side of the Granville mountain. I do not know the distance from the waters of the basin,—an opening took place, and a large quantity of smoke was seen to issue during the remainder of the day. Supposed, however, to be a mist or vapor arising, it attracted no particular notice, until about a fortnight since the ground in the neighbourhood was violently shaken; a chasm suddenly opened, and a volume of smoke continued to issue for some time. Agitations of the surface kept going on, till the sloping ascent for some distance is converted into a level steppe, having from Digby the appearance of a well-ploughed field. Not long after the chasm thus opened, there issued with great violence a huge fragment of rock, which precipitated itself down the hill with such velocity as to completely penetrate the side of an inhabited cottage, the occupant of which, startled by such an extraordinary visitant, immediately removed to a distance. The chasm still remains open, and similar eruptions have since been going on, no person venturing close enough for a minute examination.—*Cor. of Morning News N. B.*

CANADA.

Quebec, May 25.

A doubt has been expressed by some of our contemporaries, that it will be scarcely possible to retain a sufficient House to hurry through a simple measure in acquiescence with the wish of the Imperial Government concerning a grant of one million of acres, that Her Majesty may be enabled to offer settlements in this colony to foreign legionaries. This wish has been expressed in a tone so moderate and conciliatory, so complimentary to the inhabitants of the Province, so confidentially trustful of their professed loyalty, that a Bill in accordance with the wish should be pushed through the Legislature with the utmost zeal and cordiality. There is an area of nearly twelve millions of acres about to be opened for colonization in a part of this Province most important as a connecting bond between the Eastern and Western sections, and destined to be of the greatest value in future times. To get this district speedily and efficiently settled is an object of extreme consequence to Canada. The district extends from the Georgian Bay on Lake Huron to the Ottawa, from the countries fronting on Lake Ontario to Lake Nipissing and the French River. Of these twelve millions of acres the Home Government ask for one million, not for any selfish purposes of aggrandisement, but with the ulterior view of supplying the colony with a class of emigrants of a valuable character—men who shall have fought by the side of British subjects in the cause of Liberty, trained to order and discipline under the British standard. As Lord Grey in his despatch observes, the promise of a future settlement in a British Colony would be to such people an inducement of a peculiar value, because attractive chiefly to that class, which it is most desirable to enlist, men of steady habits and honorable character. Canada will never be the stable and united Canada which it ought to be, till the extensive regions forming its northern border are settled, perforated by roads connecting the East and West by routes much shorter than those at present available. The strength and stability of the country would be greatly increased both in a civil and military view by connected settlements along this central line of communication.

**THE LATE ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON.**—The assassin Pianori has been sent to his account. He was decapitated on Monday morning at 5 o'clock, in the usual place of execution of the prison of Roquette, nor far from the Bastille. The spectators were not many at that early hour, and it was only on Sunday evening, that orders were sent round to the police agents to be ready for duty. The Avocat-Generel visited him an hour before his execution, to learn whether at that terrible moment, when the world was about to close on him, he had any disclosures to make. To the question of the advocate, he answered by a stern and single negative. He died, and made no sign. He was led to the scaffold, which was in the square of the prison, in the costume of parricides—a black veil thrown over his face, a long shirt covering him, and his feet naked. He was pale, but his features were calm; yet the effort must have been strong which produced that calmness, for on his cheek bones was a bright hectic spot, which told what passed within. As he stood on the scaffold he cried "Vive la Republique," and the plank to which he was bound turned the moment he was about to repeat the cry. Yet Pianori cannot be considered, even by the most ultra party, a political martyr; he was a vulgar miscreant, who had already committed crimes sufficient to earn such a doom. In the faubourgs it is rumored that it was not Pianori, but a mannequin, that was guillotined, and that the real person (who, of course, was a police agent) has been sent out of the country with a passport!

**Established**

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**AUC**

**MR. B. DAVIES** is offering 5th July next, at 12 o'clock, SEVEN VALUABLE lots of real Estate, situated in the Malpeque Town, commencing at 12 o'clock, on the 10th of July next, from where credit is given required. May 14th, 1855.

**Important**  
**HOUSEHOLD**  
 BY H. H. THE Hon. CHAS. HOLD FUR. Haines, Waggon, Gig, and Implements, &c., &c. TUESDAY, the 10th of June next, at 12 o'clock, on the 10th of July next, from where credit is given required. May 14th, 1855.

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**THE** Terms of Sale, LOTS, sold last with, will be ag TION, on THURSDAY at 12 o'clock, on the 10th of July next, from where credit is given required. Twenty per cent on delivery of Deed.

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**JUST RECEIVED**  
 Boxes ORANGES in bottles, bags, assort bbls. Zante Currants sale by

**Pale Ale**  
**SIX CASES** Barrels do. Pale Ale.

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**THE** Subscriber to the Gentleman public generally, for leave to inform them the house recently Queen-street, and is of orders in his line of ly attended to, an which cannot be exce N. B.—WANTED to whom the highest must be able to finish June 15, 1855.