

streaks. I had been riding with fragments of a soldier's jacket tied round my feet, which I usually kept out of the stirrups, the contact of the iron lances, the cold, the Orcha, the invaluable Paul brought me a Jew (the Jews were our chief persecutors on that coast) with boots for me. I selected a pair and threw away my old ones, which for many days I had not taken off. My feet were already in a bad state, and I had my new boots, and continued with a pair of old stockings, a sort of leggings or overalls, closed at the bottom, and to be worn over the boots. From that day till we got beyond the Niemen, a distance of one hundred and ten leagues, which we took three weeks to perform, I never took off any part of my dress. During that time I suffered greatly from my feet; they swelled, all my boots were too tight for me, and at times I was in agony. When we at last were comparatively in safety, and I found myself, for the first time since I left Orcha, in a warm room, with a bed to lie upon and water to wash, I called Paul to pull off my boots. Sit, with them came off my stockings and the soles of both feet. A fayer's knife could hardly have done the work more completely. For a moment I gave myself up as lost. I had some strength of this kind of thing to know that my feet were on the verge of mortification. There was scarcely time to amputate, had any been at hand to do it, and had I been willing to give my life at such a price. Only one thing could save me and I resolved to try it. I ordered Paul to bring me a couple of leeches. I put a piece of silver between my teeth, and laid him upon the right side of my feet. I can give you no idea of the excruciating torture I then endured. Whilst it lasted, assuredly no martyr's sufferings ever exceeded mine. It was agony—but it was safety. I bit the leech nearly in two, and broke this neck. (Here the doctor drew up his lip and exhibited a defective tooth, in company with a very white and powerful grinder.) The martyrdom saved me; I recovered, but the new integuments, which in time covered my scarred feet, were chilled by the recollection of their predecessor's sufferings, and from that day to this I have never had my feet otherwise than cold. But here we are at Orcha, sir, and yonder is an expected sea old Fenwick.

The train stopped as he concluded, and a fine-looking veteran, with white hair, an empty sleeve, and a silk cap over one eye, peered inquisitively into the carriage. Like most Englishmen, I have a particular aversion to the Continental fashion of men smoking and sucking each other, but I confess I beheld with interest and sympathy the cordial embrace of these two old comrades, who then quickly separated, and with hands grasped, looked joyously and affectionately into each other's face, whilst a thousand recollections of old kindness and long comradeship were evidently swelling at their hearts. In his joy, my travelling companion did not forget the attentive listener, whose journey he had so agreeably shortened. Turning to me, he presented me to the general, as an Englishman and a new acquaintance, and then cordially invited me to pass the rest of the day at his house. But the business that took me to Orcha was urgent, and my return to Paris must be speedy. And had it been otherwise, I think I still should have scrupled to restrain, by a stranger's presence, the first blow of intimate communion to which the two friends evidently looked forward with such warm and pleasurable feelings. So I gratefully declined, but pledged myself to take advantage of the doctor's hospitality upon my next visit to Orcha. When that occurs, I shall hope to glean another Russian reminiscence.

SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.

The discovery of the remains of Sir John Franklin, so far from allaying anxiety, only tends to create a still more longing desire to know more of the sad details. The remains of himself and companions have been lying scattered about the banks of the Great Fish River of Back since the spring of 1850. The story of their death Dr. Rae learned from the Indians. No white man has been there to collect their journals and to gather from the silent memorials around any of the particulars of their last moments.

other side upon the subject, no importance was attached to Prince Regent's Inlet and the Gulf of Boothia, as places to be searched, the omission was pointed out by a gentleman of this city. He went at length into a statement of the reasons which induced him to believe that Sir John Franklin had taken that route, and that in the Gulf of Boothia his ships were likely to be found, as Sir John would not be able to extricate them. Furthermore, the opinion was advanced, in this remarkable letter, that even the searching party would have to abandon its vessels in the Gulf of Boothia, and take the very route for the south; which it appears that Franklin and his party did take.

This letter was written on the 28th of March, 1850, by Col. Peter Force, and addressed to Captain Scoresby, the celebrated Arctic voyager. We happen to have a copy of it, and may be excused for making a few extracts which bear most directly upon the subject.

"In your late very valuable publication on 'Franklin's expedition' you cover the whole ground of research, save one point, and that the very point to which I solicited your attention, the Gulf of Boothia. In my desire to hear your opinion on this suggestion, I have too long deferred writing to return my thanks for your kind remembrances."

"It appears that at the time Sir John Franklin sailed, he, in common with many others, was of the same opinion that a passage through Prince Regent's Inlet to Behring's Strait did actually exist, and that in the event of his not succeeding at the places pointed out in his instructions, it was his determination, expressed prior to his departure from England, to seek a passage there."

Three routes, one leading through Wellington Channel, were pointed out to Sir John Franklin in his instructions. Failing to penetrate the great Arctic Ocean by any of these—and Mr. Force shows that he probably would so fail—he expressed his determination to 'descend Regent's Inlet and seek the passage along the coast discovered by Messrs. Deane and Simpson.' (Parliament Papers, 13th April, 1848, No. 364, p. 24.) Showing why he had probably so failed, Mr. Force proceeds to show what would be the result of this descent through Prince Regent's Inlet, with the hope of finding a passage west into the Arctic Ocean from the Gulf of Boothia.

"In his search for this passage (which it has been ascertained since does not exist) he would press on to the south, believing every mile he gained in that direction a gain of so much toward the open water of the Akhokee on Barrow's map. His character for energy and perseverance is well known. No obstacle presented by loose ice, no matter how heavy, would induce him to relinquish his enterprise. He knew that Aberdeen Island was scarcely a degree south of Lord Mayor's Bay; but he had no knowledge of the continuous land, since then followed by Rae, from Repulse Bay entirely across to Boothia. His exertions to get through to Akhokee would only get him farther in the ice toward the bottom of the Boothian Gulf, from whence he would be unable to trace his steps, where he, with his ships, if he found a harbor, may be at this time.

And he had no doubt his ships were left, and probably here he was at the moment the above paragraph was written.

"The tribes of Esquimaux on the coast west of Repulse Bay, and the tribes on Hudson's Bay know of the existence of each other, but there is very little intercourse between them. There is some intercourse between the tribes on Hudson's Bay and on Baffin's Bay. By the accidental meeting of parties of these several tribes, the news might be transmitted from one to another; but such a medium of transmission would require much time to convey to Pond's Bay intelligence of the arrival of Franklin's ships in the Gulf of Boothia. The account itself could not be very exact, and would become more confused when translated by one who had but an imperfect knowledge of their language. Indeed an Esquimaux drawing of Committee Bay, beginning at Cape Chapman, might have been mistaken for one of all the spaces within Prince Regent's Inlet.

"It would seem from the great drifting of the ice, noticed by Capt. Sir John Ross that there must be, at times, at least much open water towards the bottom of the Gulf. An attempt should be made to reach this in both its eastern and western shores. A thorough examination of these shores, of the intermediate ice, and of Committee Bay, would, it appears to me, be much more likely to lead to the discovery of Franklin than an examination of any of the points to which the public attention is now directed."

"The officer selected for the command of an expedition for this purpose should be provided with materials for the transportation of the crews and necessary provisions, in the not improbable event of being compelled to abandon his ships. He should also be assured of the co-operation of the Hudson's Bay Company for their relief if necessary, and for the assistance which would be required in returning, by Repulse Bay or Montreal Island, or by the more southern course to Wager river, or perhaps Chesterfield Inlet, in which latter direction it is supposed there is much open water.

How poignant now must be the regret that some one of the leading parties was not directed to enter Prince Regent's Inlet and look into the Gulf of Boothia! *Wanted*

When George IV. once complained that he had lost his royal appetite. "What a scrape, sir, a poor man would be in it if he found it!" said his Rochester companion.

RUSSIA.

It is less an aggressive power than in previous periods; but on the defensive, the forces of the allies will be consumed in detail, and the Crimea and the shores of the Euxine will be for years a drain on the wealth and resources of France and England. These overburdened nations may soon exclaim with Pyrrhus. "One more such victory, and we are undone." The vast territorial limits of Russia laugh to scorn the occupation of the allies; they may take possession of here and there a stronghold, but they will be subject to the assaults of fresh armies which will rise at the command of the Czar to expel these invaders. The killing off of the old crop of Russian generals is not a small advantage, and the talent of the young officers, who have been educated in the military academies founded by the present Emperor, will next be called on. The devotion and constancy of the Russian soldier is proverbial. Defeated over and over by Charles XII., pursued even into the heart of the country, the Russians raise after each defeat more formidable than ever. No comparison can be made between the present resources of the Empire and those under the command of Peter the Great. Let the allied armies attempt to enter the Empire, and the examples of Pultowa and Moscow are before them. History is always self-repeating, and we might extend the precedents of destruction from the modern conquerors, Charles XII. and Napoleon, up to the ancient Semiramis and Cyrus. Alexander was too wise to enter into a war with the Cyprian tribes. We may be told that the Cossacks cannot compete in the field with the warlike and disciplined legions of England and France, but their numbers will at last consume and destroy the proudest armies that can be sent to invade their territory.

The great lesson of the present war, exhibited in the destruction of the Russian fortresses, is the mighty advance in the execution of the modern engines of war. Eight and ten inch guns, discharging solid balls and hollow shells of prodigious weight have been sent from a distance of a mile and a half and over, with the effect of crumbling stone walls in a few hours into heaps of ruin. The equipment of forts with a similar artillery is now absolutely necessary, and in this respect the Russians appear to have been behind the age. The ships at the distance of 2700 yards delivered their tremendous fire against the walls of Bomarsund while lying in perfect safety from any dangerous return from the guns of the fortress.

With all these serious losses the interest of Russia is still war, even though Sweden and Cronstadt share the fate of Bomarsund and Sebastopol, for the war, if protracted, must end in the ruin of the Western powers, or in the rise again in reversion of the great Eastern subject. To make a people in the face of these reverses, and lopped off provinces on the Black sea—Bessarabia and Crimea—would be to abandon the national prestige, and sink into a second-rate power. Nicholas will never submit to such degradation, or we mistake his character.—*Halifax Sun.*

REVIVAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.

CRIMES—GOOD AND BAD TIBES.—The Rev. John Clay, Chaplain to the Preston House of Correction, read a paper "On the effect of good and bad times on criminals to prison." He quoted a number of statistics to show that high wages among the working classes did not decrease crime, but increased it, and this anomaly in the condition of the laboring classes he attributed to high wages inducing intoxication and crime, in consequence of the education of the working classes being neglected.

A long discussion followed, in which the Earl of Harrowby, on behalf of the working classes, said they had no where to go but to the public-house as their club. He strongly advocated innocent amusement among the working classes being coupled with education.

Mr. Hill, the Recorder of Birmingham, anticipated the paper, and agreed with the conclusions drawn by the Rev. Mr. Clay.

The Archbishop of Dublin also strongly anticipated the public services of the Rev. Mr. Clay, whose prison reports he had frequently read.

Several other gentlemen addressed the meeting, and ultimately the thanks of the meeting were passed to Mr. Clay with acclamation.

UNITED STATES.

The structure of recognitions between the United States Cabinet, and the Government of Dominica, are now made patent by the "leakage" of the authorities, and the vigilant and active correspondents of the New York press.

It seems that by dint of lavish bribes to the "colored" functionaries of the Dominican Government, President Hayes's "Commissioner" has secured for the U. S. the right to establish naval and military posts and depots on the Northern parts of the island, including as the map indicates—the Peninsula of Samana, and the billy region—clearly presenting an admirable position for establishing a base for warlike operations against the adjacent islands belonging to Spain—which, being once "occupied," is reasonably to be considered of the whole island of St. Domingo is to be "accomplished," and Solomon cease to reign. Samana and the mountainous region, are known to be abundantly rich in minerals; the American negotiator, therefore, stipulated that American citizens shall have free right "to hold and cultivate land, and work mines," without being required to become actualized. In plain terms, they may enjoy all the rights of citizenship, with others to which no citizen can lay claim.

the reading world as Ora Montgomery, but now rejoicing in the name of a Dominican gentleman of colour, M. Conness.

That it needed the exercise of considerable persuasive power to induce the Dominican people to assent to a virtual annexation to the great Continental Republic, may be fairly inferred from the well known fact that, their leaning has hitherto been towards France—that they dreaded the Americans as cruel Slave-drivers, illiberal, and "image-breaking Protestants."

So far, then, all has gone along smoothly enough, but Congress must have its say before the treaty can be ratified. As an independent Government, capable of safeguarding the Dominions, we believe, have so far not been recognized by the United States; and it may be argued that, before you fraternize with the Malatto Republic, there is the Black Empire—Hayti; and Liberia, too, a Sable Republic. These must be admitted to the international relations. But there will be a block here; Haiti and Liberia are inhabited and governed by blacks; and the South holds four millions of that race in brutal bondage; and the South cannot afford to receive "Niggers," upon any terms equal. It will recognize Dominica and occupy its territory as a basis of operations for the extension of Slavery; but not of Liberty, in the language of a New York contemporary.

Ronald McDonald, Esquire, who has been for 11 years Editor of *Le Constitution*, and was for a long time connected with the *Gazette* published in this city, departed this life on Saturday evening last, at the age of 55 years. In his day we have lost a highly respected member of society, and a well informed and much esteemed contemporary.—*Quebec Paper.*

The prevalence of incorrect notions upon the subject of medicine, is a great cause of misery. Medical practice should be governed by principles cautiously deduced from the contributions of long experience and close observations. How, in point of fact, that no medicine should be taken by invalids, unless it emanates from the hands of men of talent, judgment, and the strictest probity. Hoodland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, Philadelphia, is a preparation emanating from one of the most celebrated practitioners of modern times, and one of the greatest medical writers Germany ever produced. This article is now in able hands, so evidence that the article is prepared carefully and skillfully, it is producing the effect the original inventor intended. It is used by many of the leading practitioners of Philadelphia in cases of debility of the digestive organs, and bilious apparatus, and the diseases arising therefrom. We therefore recommend this medicine to suffering invalids.

HOLLOVAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS

Cared a Wound in the Leg and Prevented it being Amputated.—The following extraordinary cure was communicated by Captain Smith, of Yarmouth, to Mr. Dixon, chemist, Norwich. "Mr. John Wilson, late in Her Majesty's Service in the British Fleet, at Malta, had an abscess wound in the ankle, for which he was in the Malta Hospital six months, afterwards in Portsmouth Hospital for four months; here, as at Malta, refusing to have the limb amputated, he was turned out incurable; other medical aid failed also; when, by Captain Smith's recommendation, he tried Hollovay's Ointment and Pills, which in three months cured him, and he is now in perfect health, and Coast Guard Officer at Newhaven."

HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

Wednesday, November 15, 1854.

A friend of ours asked us the other day, why it was, that the congregation of the Church of England in Charlottetown, continued to be so exclusive, and this at a period when, to their honor, most of the Churches of the Establishment were being actuated by a more liberal mode of feeling, and were admitting members of various kinds, provided from attending public worship during the day, may take that opportunity of offering their tribute of praise and thanksgiving to the Lord and Father of all. I went, he continued, to St. Paul's Church, the last time I was in Halifax, about a fortnight ago, on the Sunday night, and I went rather late, and I might have had difficulty in securing a seat; and on expressing my apprehensions to the door-keeper that I was too early, he was surprised to hear him say, 'not at all, Sir, the Church is nearly full, but go in and take whatever place you choose to sit in, as the whole church is free, every body leaves his own pew, and takes his chance with the rest.' I returned to the question started by our friend, so that it would have been difficult, if not impossible to find a seat. I wish we could get a similar rule adopted here, I would cheerfully for one, give up my own pew, and I don't not that many others, if not all, would be willing to do the same."

We considered this as a hint to bring this matter before the eyes of the congregation, and we avail ourselves of it. It is a thousand pities we have often thought, that the practice of boxing off portions of the Church for the exclusive use of particular persons, ever came into fashion. It is totally opposed to the spirit of Christianity, and can only be defended on the ground that, unless persons contributing to the building of a Church were accommodated with pews, there would be none built. We are not satisfied that this would be the case at the present day. In England, the new churches are, we believe, very many of them built upon the principle of open seats. Be this however, as it may, to return to the question started by our friend, we think that the congregation of St. Paul's, in order to accede to it. We can hardly imagine that there would hardly be a dissentient voice. After having enjoyed the advantages of two services in the course of the day, it would be surely no great stretch of Christian charity in them to allow those who have had no such opportunity, to take their place, particularly as the doing so, need not keep them from attending the service, all they have to do is, to enter the Church by a different door to what they have been accustomed, and make their way to the first vacant seat. And even if acceded to by means of the through of strangers, the truly pious mind will find more cause of gratification than of regret, in the consideration that the temporary inconvenience that he is suffering, may be the means of reclaiming to the fold a number who had gone astray, and adding others who, perhaps had never heard, but for that permission to enter freely the gates to the temple, the glad tidings of the gospel of peace.

WORMS! WORMS!

A great many learned treatises have been written, explaining the origin of, and classifying the various species of the human system. Scarcely any of these treatises have afforded more acute observation and profound research; and yet physicians are very much divided in opinion on the subject. It must be admitted, however, that, after all, a mode of expelling these worms, and purifying the body from their presence, is of more value than the wisest distinctions as to the origin. The expelling agent has at length been found—Dr. McLean's Vermifuge is the most sought-after specific, and has already succeeded in all other worm medicines, its efficacy being universally acknowledged by medical practitioners.

Purchasers will please be careful to ask for Dr. McLean's Celebrated Vermifuge, and take none else. All other Vermifuges, in comparison, are worthless. Dr. McLean's genuine Vermifuge, also his Celebrated Liver Pills, can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores in the United States and Canada.

Our attention has been directed to three paintings exposed for sale at W. R. Watson's Apothecary & Druggist Store. The subjects are "A Spanish Boy,"—copy of Murillo. "Young Bacchus,"—Farnell, and a "Gipsy Child." Never having seen the original of the two first, we are unable to say whether they are or not faithful copies; they are however pleasing pictures, and evince considerable skill in the artist—a lady resident on the Island. We are at all times glad to lend what aid we may, to the exertions of genius and talent. We do not however pretend to any critical knowledge in the science or art of painting, and therefore, may do more injury than good by any remarks on the execution of the pieces in question. As it is an art however, which appeals to the mind through the medium of the eye, and as every one who can see is more or less a judge how what is presented to his sight affords him. We cordially invite all who have any taste for the fine arts, to visit Mr. Watson's and to judge for themselves.

The Packet left here on Saturday afternoon, for the English Mail, but up to the time of our going to press, (1 o'clock), has not returned. The *Reverend* starts to-day for Pictou, and will return to-morrow.

MARRIED.

At New London, by the Rev. Isaac Murray, Mr. William Mann, Junr. to Miss Jane Johnson, both of New London.
By the Rev. W. Seadgus, of St. James' Church.—
At Charlottetown, on the 24th inst., Mr. Samuel P. Remick, of Boston, to Miss Mary M'Pho, of Boston.
At Charlottetown, on the 24th inst., Mr. John Sheriff, late of Aberdeen, to Miss Margaret Gordon, late of Aberdeen.
At Charlottetown, on the 7th inst., Mr. Donald M'Lean, Brackley Point, to Miss Sarah McInnes, New Glasgow Road.
At Charlottetown, on the 8th inst., Mr. John Douglas, Hillsborough River, to Miss Christian M'Intyre, Tryon.
At Charlottetown, on the 8th inst., Mr. Johnston Conick, to Miss Maria Murphy.
At Charlottetown, on the 8th inst., Mr. John Campbell, Bonshaw, to Miss Mary M'Dougall, South Shore.
At Charlottetown, on the 9th inst., Mr. John Buckingham, Whately river, to Miss Sarah Stewart, New Glasgow Road.
At Charlottetown, on the 9th inst., Mr. Kenneth Morrison, to Mrs. Hannah Jane Hill, both of Flat River, Belfast.
On Thursday the 9th inst., by the Rev. James Allan, Mr. Stephen McCallum, of Bonshaw Point, to Miss Helen, youngest daughter of Peter McCallum Esq., Head of St. Peter's Bay.

DECEASED.

Suddenly, at St. Andrew's, on Monday the 6th inst., Mr. James Campbell, aged about 35 years.
On the 4th inst., after a lingering illness which he bore without complaining, Margaret eldest daughter of the late Henry McNeill, Bookbinder, in the Town, aged 23 years, deeply regretted by her relatives and a large circle of acquaintances.

SHIP NEWS.

Sailed from Richmond Bay, on Thursday the 2d inst., for Bristol, the *Barque* Challenge, and the *Brig* Alarm—timber and deals—by Jas. Yeo, Esq.
His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor in Council has been pleased to establish a Post Office at Mountain Bridge, Township Number Fifty-nine, and to appoint Mr. William Ainslie, Bachelor, in the terms of the Act of 14 Victoria, cap. 12.

LAUNCHED.

At Charlottetown, on the 24th ultimo, from the shipyard of Mr. W. White, jun., a very fine Brig of 230 tons, called the *LAURENCE*.
On the 7th inst., from the shipyard of Mr. George Ellis, Esq., a very fine *Barque* of 300 tons, called the *ALMA*—built for James Yeo, Esq., Port Hill.

At a Meeting of the Directors of the Charlottetown Gas Light Company

held on Monday the 12th November, instant.
PRESENT.
Hon. Daniel Brown, President;
Hon. Charles Hensley, Daniel Hodgson, Henry Howard, James Anderson, and John Gaisford, Esqrs.
It was Resolved.—Whereas Charles Isaac Hensley, of London, Esquire, did, at the suggestion of our Brother Member the Honorable Charles Hensley, transmit certain Monetary Business for the Charlottetown Gas Light Company, free of any charge whatever; thereby saving to the Company at least the sum of Forty pounds, Sterling; and whereas the above Gentlemen are now about making their departure from amongst us for the present season. Resolved, therefore, that the best thanks of this Company are due and are hereby tendered to the said Gentlemen for their distinguished kindness in saving so large an amount to the Company. Resolved, that the foregoing Resolutions be inserted on the Minutes of the Company and that a Copy thereof be sent to Charles Isaac Hensley, Esq., previous to his departure for England; and that the same be published in the *Island News-Gazette*.
By Order of the Directors,
ROBERT HYNDMAN, Secy.
Charlottetown, 14th Nov., 1854.

RISEING SUN DIVISION.

No. 2. S. of T.
[THE Brothers of the above Division, No. 1. S. of T. will pay a Pastoral visit to No. 2. S. on Friday evening next, 17th inst. (Regular night) where some interesting topics will be spoken on by Members of the order. A practical attendance is requested on the occasion.
Members of G. D. (not in office in subordinate Divisions) will please appear in their appropriate regalia.
By Order,
JOHN HATCH, R. S.
November 14.

JOHN T. THOMAS

Will be obliged to all persons indebted to him, (by Note of Hand, or Book Debt), by an immediate settlement. Nov 15th.

FRESH CURRANTS.

Just received a further supply of superior quality...

NOTICE.

A notice regarding the sale of property...

CONTRACT FOR COYAGE.

Contract for the carriage of goods...

London, Edinburgh, and New York Books and Stationery.

Advertisement for books and stationery...

LONDON HOUSE.

Advertisement for London House...

NEW FALL GOODS, 1894.

Advertisement for new fall goods...

MILLINERY.

Advertisement for millinery...

READY MADE CLOTHING.

Advertisement for ready made clothing...

WIGS.

Advertisement for wigs...

SHIRTS AND SHIRTING.

Advertisement for shirts and shirting...

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Advertisement for boots and shoes...

GLAZIER.

Advertisement for glazier services...

APPLES, APPLES, APPLES.

Advertisement for apples...

NOTICE.

General notice regarding business operations...

TO BE LET.

Advertisement for property to be let...

THE OVERSEAS HOUSE.

Advertisement for The Overseas House...

Electrotypes.

Advertisement for electrotypes...

Electrotypes.

Advertisement for electrotypes...

Electrotypes.

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Advertisement for electrotypes...

WEST OF ENGLAND ROUSE.

Advertisement for West of England Rouse...

JOHN T. THOMAS AND WILLIAM E. DAWSON.

Advertisement for John T. Thomas and William E. Dawson...

THOMAS & DAWSON.

Advertisement for Thomas & Dawson...

FALL SUPPLY OF GOODS.

Advertisement for fall supply of goods...

AMERICAN GOODS.

Advertisement for American goods...

FALL SUPPLY.

Advertisement for fall supply...

AMERICAN GOODS.

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FALL SUPPLY.

Advertisement for fall supply...

AMERICAN GOODS.

Advertisement for American goods...

FALL SUPPLY.

Advertisement for fall supply...

TO BE SOLD OR LET.

Advertisement for property to be sold or let...

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

Advertisement for fall and winter goods...

AMERICAN GOODS.

Advertisement for American goods...

AMERICAN GOODS.

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PERRY'S FUGARIAT BALM

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Advertisement for Perry's Fugariat Balm...

THE SUN-BET. The sun bet is falling... On the top of these... Will home and kindred leave...

THE PROGRESS OF DISCOVERY. No man can tell where improvements in the arts will stop, or what discoveries are yet to be evolved from the still wide and unbounded unknown...

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL MERCHANTS. By the late foreign arrivals we have the following extraordinary items from Italy...

A BEAUTIFUL IMAGE. A deaf and dumb person being asked to give his idea of forgiveness, took a pencil and wrote...

Highly Important to the Public. THE GREAT REMEDIES. The most powerful and powerful remedies discovered by Radway & Co...

R. R. E. REMEDIES. The R. R. E. Theory requires only three remedies for the cure of the sick, and the protection of the human system against sudden attacks of violent diseases...

THE CONCENTRATED GUTTE PAIN, or Vegetable Life Drops, are recommended to all those who have injured themselves by early excess, and by long continued nervousness...

THE THIRD GREAT MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF RADWAY & CO. Our Regulator is sufficient to regulate the Bowels, Liver, and Prostate to a healthy and harmonious discharge of their functions...

One of RADWAY'S REGULATORS is superior in point of medical strength and efficacy, to any of the most popular and best approved Cathartic Pills...

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