

HASZARD'S GAZETTE

FARMER'S JOURNAL & ADVERTISER.

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HASZARD'S GAZETTE
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 Agent for P. E.
 April 7th, 1854.

FAIRBANKS'
 CELEBRATED
SCALES,
 OF ALL VARIETIES
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GREENLEAF & BROWN,
 Sole Agents for P. E. Island,
 a full assortment of all kinds of weighing appar-
 atus and scales for sale at low rates. Rail-
 road, Hay, and Coal Scales set in any part of the
 Province.
 February 5, 1856.

Notice to Gas Consumers & others.
 This Public are respectfully informed, that the
 Charlottetown Gas Company have discontinued
 fitting up shops or private houses with Gas Piping,
 and will no longer be liable for any damage done
 to the "consumers" of Gas. Parties are therefore
 requested to supply their own Gas Pipes for all
 atoms, &c. &c. The Company have imported a
 large stock of all kinds of Gas Pipes, Fittings and
 Glass, the quality of which can be had as usual at
 the Company's Warehouse, and will be sold at
 a low rate. Wm. MURPHY, Manager.
 June 9, 1856.

Douglas Estate, Lot 10.
OFFERS will be received by the undersigned for
 the purchase of the portion of Lot 10, known as
 the "Douglas Estate" comprising about 1700 Acres
 of excellent land. The whole of the property is
 under lease for 99 years or various terms at a
 certain rate of one shilling quarterly per acre. An
 independent title will be given.
 R. STEWART,
 Charlottetown, March 21st, 1856.
 The property will be sold by the order of the
 Court at 11 o'clock on the 2nd day of July next.

CREAM NEOTAR,
 MANUFACTURED and SOLD by—
JOHN BOYVER.
 June 24, 1856.

DEATH IN THE CAR.
 With my hand close pressed by a friend,
 I bade him good-bye, and sprang upon the
 platform as the train wound out of the
 depot. The cars were crowded. Each
 seat was full; and at the first stopping
 place, a large number of new passengers
 got on, standing up around the stove or
 leaning against the seats in the passage-
 way. Every window was closed, and the
 stove glowing red with heat. The air was
 close, oppressive, almost suffocating. The
 strong and nauseating stench of rum and
 tobacco "fusion" seemed to gather like a
 vapor of miasma between us and the dimly
 burning lamps. We had been dozing, but
 awoke with a choking sensation. The
 window we left raised had been closed by
 some one afraid of God's pure air. Not
 wishing to commit the impropriety of letting
 fresh air in too suddenly upon the fragrant
 embodiment of personal filth which had
 been lodged upon the other half of our seat,
 we climbed over two dirty bundles and
 three young ones more so, and staggered
 out upon the platform. When we returned
 to our seat, we found that an Irishman and
 two strapping boys had been practising
 "squanter sovereignty" upon our robes and
 seat, and excluded us from the territory.
 Near the middle of the car was an inval-
 id—a consumptive from the land of gold—
 going home to die. With gasping move-
 ments he attempted to raise the window,
 but he had not sufficient strength to do so.
 Promptly putting our hand upon the catch,
 we lifted the sash as high as it would go.
 Like a child thirsting for water he raised
 his hat and leaned forward to catch a
 breath of the cool air which rushed in upon
 his faded cheek.

"Thank you, sir," he said feebly, and
 turned his languid eye gratefully upon us.
 "That is so blessed—I was nearly faint-
 ing."
 "We can't have that window up,"
 growled a surly old passenger, who looked
 as though he had vitality enough to with-
 stand any storm.
 "Put it down, sir!"
 The invalid hesitated, and tried to look
 the boor in the face. The latter with an
 oath, sprang up, and closed the window.
 The consumptive again dropped, and again
 we raised the window. The old passenger
 closed it—taking our seat by it, we raised
 it a third time, and placed our shoulder
 under the sash. The old passenger stormed,
 and finally went to the conductor with his
 complaints. The passengers, imagining
 themselves freezing to death, all aided with
 the well man. The conductor closed the
 window, and peremptorily forbade us to
 raise it again; brutally remarking, that
 "one sick man's whims should not freeze a
 whole train to death."
 Still the wind was crammed into the
 stove, and the hot putrid air freighted with
 poison, was inhaled by the foolish passen-
 gers. In the meantime, the invalid had
 leaned upon our shoulder, feebly remarking
 as he did so, that he "had not far to go."
 "I only wish to live to see my mother,
 who will be waiting for me at the depot."
 The cars stopped at the station.
 Twenty minutes for refreshment, said
 the eating-house runner. Still the invalid
 stirred not. We thought him asleep, and
 did not attempt to wake him.

Close upon the heels of the runner a
 fine-looking old lady followed, and passed
 through the car. She returned, and again
 slowly passed where we sat, looking closely
 and anxiously as she did so. She was

evidently disappointed in the object of her
 search, and stood hesitatingly in the car
 door.

"Were you looking for some one?" we
 ventured to inquire.

"O yes, sir, for my son, whom we ex-
 pected on this train from California. But
 I fear he is sick."

"Here is a gentleman asleep on my
 arm," we replied; "he is a stranger, and
 may possibly be the one you are looking
 for."

She quickly came forward and peered
 into the face of the sick man. She started
 as though a corpse had met her gaze. A
 strange, peculiar feeling thrilled over us as
 we watched her countenance. She lifted
 the hat gently from the sleeper's brow, and
 looked again.

"No," she murmured, "it cannot be."
 The sleeper's arm lay out over the end
 of the seat, and upon one of the bony fin-
 gers a heavy diamond ring glittered in the
 light of her lamp. She saw the gem, and
 almost convulsively snatched the hand. As
 she pressed the ring it opened, and she
 saw her own miniature—her gift to her boy
 when he went from home.

"It's him! it's him! Wake up, Howard!
 You are home again, God be praised! The
 carriage waits."

But the boy did not wake even at the
 sound of a mother's voice. As she lifted
 his head tenderly from our shoulders, he
 fell forward heavily into our arms. The
 half-closed leaden eye told the tale—he was
 dead!

The shriek of the mother, as she was
 made aware of the terrible truth—so full of
 heartbroken agony—will not be forgotten
 for many a day. She swooned and fell
 heavily upon the floor.

We carried out the wasted form of the
 sleeper, and then the insensible mother.
 Fast and hotly our tears fell as we straight-
 ened out the attenuated limbs of the con-
 sumptive, for we thought of the mother's
 bitter wailing.

The sick one, wandering back over land
 and sea to die at home, did not have far to
 go. His mother was in waiting, but did
 not see him alive. He was taken to his
 home in the hearse instead of the family
 carriage.

We thought then, and still think, that
 with sufficient pure air, the boy might
 have lived to look upon his mother again
 and returned her holy kiss, and died with
 his weary head pillowed in her arms.

He was poisoned in that foul and heated
 car. *New York Life Illustrated.*
Singular Legends. An old man, who was
 formerly a day laborer at Stoke Bishop, having
 by dint of honest exertions, raised himself in the
 social scale, had amassed sufficient funds as a
 pensioner, dealer in produce, several cottages,
 some situated at Stoke Bishop, others in the
 neighboring parish of Westbury, and the remain-
 der at Durham Down. Latterly, he had
 retired from business, and lived on the income
 arising from the rent of his houses. Punctually
 every Monday the old man called on his son-in-
 law to receive his rent, and was always respected by
 them as a kind and considerate landlord. Recently,
 he died, leaving, neither wife nor son, and
 upon opening his will, it was found that each
 tenant had his own little cottage left him as a
 legacy from his landlord—a legacy which we
 need not add was exceedingly welcome, and oc-
 casioned much joyful surprise to the fortunate
 recipients.

Naomi, daughter of Enoch, was five
 hundred years of age when she married
 Courage, ladies.

News by the English Mail!
 The Mail Steamer *Arctis* which left England
 on Saturday the 19th inst., arrived at Halifax
 on Monday last, at 3 o'clock, and the Mails for
 this Island were received by the *Lady Le Mar-*
chant about three o'clock this day, giving us
 British papers only eleven days old. The prin-
 cipal items of news will be found below.

American question presents no new
 features. British government had sent out
 troops to prevent Caffre rebellion.

An explosion occurred at Cymmer coal
 mines near Cardiff—103 men killed.
 Gen. Williams to visit Nova Scotia short-
 ly. Nova Scotians in Liverpool propose
 giving him a dinner on his way to Halifax.

Duke of Cambridge is appointed Com-
 mander-in-Chief, vice Hardinge resigned.
 SPAIN.—Formidable insurrection broken
 out in Spain—much loss on both sides. Es-
 partero and Ministry compelled to resign.
 New Ministry appointed with O'Donnell at
 its head—order not been restored.

ITALY.—Naples letters state that signs of
 revolt are more frequent, and even the
 army discontented.

TURKEY.—Marshall Pelissier had landed
 at Constantinople. The Sultan will give a
 Banquet to Pelissier and Codrington.

CRIMEA entirely evacuated.
 INDIA.—Another Santal insurrectionary
 movement on northern Madras is suppressed.

Breadstuffs are a shade higher.
 There is a report that Marshal Pelissier
 has been directed to come home by way of
 Athens and Naples. It is supposed that his
 visit to these capitals has a political ob-
 ject.

The London Globe states, that Parliam-
 ent will be prorogued on the 26th July.
 The Neapolitan Government is said to
 have sent a diplomatic agent to Paris with
 the mission of appeasing or trying to
 appease the indignation excited in France
 and England against the conduct of the
 King of the Two Sicilies.

AUSTRALIA.—SERIOUS RIOTS AT BALLARAT.
 The earl of Sefton has arrived from Mel-
 born, with advices to the 26th of April.
 The Earl of Sefton brings 120 passengers,
 40,000 ounces of gold, 1,000 hales of wool,
 and a large general cargo. Serious riots
 had taken place among the miners at Bal-
 larat. Axes, tomahawks, picks, bludgeons,
 and blocks of road metal were brought in
 to play; and was about to be appointed the
 fourth judge. The royal Charter and An-
 nandale had arrived at Melbourne.

THE ARRIVAL OF THE PRINCESS OF AUSTRIA
 Vienna, Sunday Evening. Yesterday
 morning, at half past five o'clock, the
 press was delivered of a daughter. At
 eight o'clock, a salvo of 21 guns announced
 the birth of the Princess. At 10 o'clock
 she was christened at 11 o'clock. The Princess
 was baptized to-day at two. Numerous
 amnesties are officially announced, and
 many political offences are pardoned.

THE RUSSIAN AMBASSADORS.
 The Count at would seem, has at last
 nominated the diplomatists who are to
 represent his interests at the Courts of
 his former foes. Count Kisseloff, Min-
 ister of the Domains, will be appointed
 Ambassador to Paris; Count Chrepto-
 wich is to be Minister Plenipotentiary to
 London; and Count Boutenier will fill
 a similar appointment at Constantinople.

THE INUNDATIONS IN FRANCE.

The accounts last received are decidedly more favourable, as the waters are almost everywhere subsiding. The journals continue to mention a number of incidents which occurred during the terrible visitation.

The Courrier de la Drome states, that the hamlet of Braxson has completely disappeared. In the evening, the inhabitants of this place, which stands on the side of a highly cultivated hill, heard the houses cracking in an alarming manner.

At to Bids, we learn the following:—When the inundation became imminent in the neighbouring district, the inhabitants poured into the town, driving their cows and sheep before them, and carrying their children or their most precious effects in their arms.

The Journal du Loiret relates the following incident:—M. de Lataille, principal inspector of the railway, hearing the waters were menacing in the direction of Amboise, proceeded to that town, accompanied by M. Ratei and M. Rabusson, inspectors.

Further particulars from Philadelphia, July 19th, state the number of dead as fifty-six, including six unrecognized bodies; the wounded, as far as known, seventy-eight. The death of many of them is hourly expected.

Hor's Pass in London.—The following is from the London weekly newspaper, edited by Douglas Jerrold.—"Next week, we trust, these pages will be printed on an engine planned by American brain, forged by American arms, and set up here on English soil by American brethren on the other side of the water."

Memorial.—The Literary Gazette states, that a Mr. John Shakespeare, who claims a distant relationship to the poet, is about to cover Shakespeare's house, in Stratford, with a building of glass and iron to protect it from the weather. The cost is estimated at about \$15,000.

The Salut Public of Lyons gives the following with a number of other incidents connected with the inundation:—In one house, whose family were so sound asleep, that they did not hear the signal given and would have been drowned but for a dog, who ran to the bed of his master and pulled off the clothes with his teeth.

The bridge of Roches-sur-Foron was washed away, and M. Private, the Mayor of the town, who was on it at the time, was drowned.

It is calculated that the loss in the crops in the Camargue alone will amount to 3,000,000 francs.

DREADFUL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—Upwards of one hundred persons killed or wounded!

A serious accident happened on the Northern Pennsylvania Railroad, on the 17th inst., by the explosion of the Boiler of the Locomotive.—The cars were filled with the teachers and children of the St. Michael's Church Sunday School, bound on an excursion.

The excursion train contained 1100 children with their parents and teachers, and came in collision with a down train on the curve near Fort Washington. While the latter train was going slowly and the former rapidly endeavoring to reach the stopping place.

Two engines from Chestnut Hill forced water through a hose to the wreck, and after working for several hours, the human remains beneath it were removed. Nineteen bodies were removed to the blacksmith's shop, 3 of them supposed to be females.

All the human remains were gathered up and brought to the city. Twenty-seven bodies have not been recognized, and they are so badly burned, that it is feared they never can be.

When they had descended a few yards further, they entirely lost sight of the lantern by the lake, and, after an hour or so of vain search, were unable to discover what was wanted.

There were a good many people on the bank; at a little distance, a group of children were merrily dancing to a violin which one of the woodmen had produced; near them were some mamma and elder sisters, looking on, and admiring. Victoria was close enough to recognize some individuals; they saw Charles Hayton, encouraging the frolics of the children; Mrs. Fielding and Hilary were standing under a tree at the edge of the lake, where a steep bank formed a promontory above the water.

When they had descended a few yards further, they entirely lost sight of the lantern by the lake, and, after an hour or so of vain search, were unable to discover what was wanted.

The annual exposition of New Orleans, in view of the approaching sickly season, has already commenced. The Rev says it has rarely seen the City deserted so soon as it now is. This is attributed to the extreme prevalence and fatality of the yellow fever during the past three seasons.

HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

Saturday, July 29, 1856.

There is inherent in the whole human race a passion for excitement, which must, and will be gratified. How eagerly from childhood do we listen to wild thrilling tales and legends, what intense interest is excited in the bosoms of comparatively unexcitable persons for the imaginary heroes of romance; Robinson Crusoe for instance.

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"Says Hilary—I will secure the child," said the major, in a tone of decision which seemed to command obedience, and without an instant of unnecessary delay, spring from the steep bank head-first into the water.

She was engaged in endeavoring to get up, when she felt her sister's raised, released her grasp on her dress, and just came and energy enough left to remain in possession of the boat to a more practical part of the business.

Victoria hastily placed the dripping child in some of the many arms stretched out to take her, and turned with an eager bound to Hilary, who seemed as lifeless as her sister.

He clasped his sister in his arms, exclaiming, as he did so, "Darling, dearest Hilary!" in the tones of the fondest endearment, then added, with agonized doubt.

Her pale cheeks, closed eyes, and inanimate form, terrified him, and he looked to his friend for advice, assistance, or at least for comfort.

A gentleman present, a relative of the Barham's, offered to run on and carry a message, but Sybil sprang forward.

Victoria gave a hasty message to the housekeeper, and Sybil was off with a fleetness, and a knowledge of the shortest road, which distanced Mr. Farrington completely.

Some of the many shawls which were proffered for the use of the sufferers, were hastily wrapped around Hilary, and, raising her in his arms, her brother walked off with steady steps toward the house.

Charles and Captain Hepburn accompanied him, each entirely occupied by thoughts of her, and neither at that moment caring to conceal it.

Either the fresh air, or the warmth, or the motion, revived Hilary; she sighed, opened her eyes, looked up for a moment, in doubt where she was, and what had happened, then recollecting every thing, she started up, and cried—

"Nest—oh, Maurice, is she safe?" "Be still, darling," replied he, and it was echoed by the other two; but she only repeated the question in greater alarm.

"Yes, yes, she is safe; she is just on in front. Some one is carrying her to the house. Hepburn saved her."

The look which Hilary gave the sailor at that moment, was one which he never forgot. "I could walk, Maurice, I could walk quicker, if you would set me down," said she, eagerly. "I am quite well, do let me try."

"Patience, we are just there!" and he would not let her go, until they had reached the door.

Hilary has two lovers, one the favorite one, Capt. Hepburn, and the other Charles Hayton, the rich proprietor of an estate adjoining the Vicarage. In company with the latter, they are overtaken by a shower of rain and return toward a wood.

"Come further in, Miss Duncan; it will not alter the quicker for your watching; and here is a nice block of wood, which will form a coat for you, where it is quite dry."

The easiest thing to do was to comply; she sat down accordingly, and placed herself beside her. Then a sudden conviction came over her, that something was to follow, and with a sort of desperate courage she began to grope about, in search of a support, which was so general, she began to talk of other things, than the reason, she harbored the people, any thing for a subject.

"Hilary, tell me once more, let me speak; has my charge been deposited on the altar of your heart?"

"When I get of late, you have seemed to encourage me; you have accepted—at least you have not repelled—my attentions; you have allowed me to distinguish you as my first object; you have permitted those advances from my family, which were intended to show how they would welcome you as one of themselves; you have greeted my fate with your presence your name has already been whispered around the neighbourhood as the object, as the recipient of my vows; has not all this given me a right to hope, does all go for nothing, for unmeaning form with you?"

"The old Vicarage" is a novel by Mrs. Habback, author of the wife's sister, May and December, &c. &c. New York, W. P. Ftridge & Co. Publishers, Franklin Square;—Hazard & Owen, Agents for P. E. Island.

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"I do not understand your language, Mr. Hayton, replied Hilary, in great surprise; "your tone and manner are alike new and unpleasant. May I ask you to drop this subject while we are compelled to remain together here?"

"You would ask in vain, my happiness, my welfare in life, every hope here and hereafter is bound up in the thoughts of you, in the wish to make you my wife!"

She tried to stop him as he spoke, but her gentle interjection was quite unheeded, as he poured out his vehement declarations.

"Why have you refused to see me, chat yourself up, and banished me from your home? What makes you, one so tender, loving, gentle as you, what makes you so hard, so unapproachable to me? What have I done that you will not love me? What is there in me, about me, belonging to me, that makes me disagreeable? And why this coquetry? at one time readily listening, calmly permitting, if not encouraging, my devotion, then denying me all interest all concern; repelling me entirely? Is this fair! just! right! Hilary! Do you think those who witnessed your peril, and your rescue, in my park, doubted the motives which served my arm and warmed my heart? Do you think their plaudits were valued for any thing besides the worth they might give me in your eyes? And, Hilary, is my reward to be ever thus?—no! which dooms me to misery, despair, and heartless solitude?"

Mr. Hayton crossed as he spoke, and stood before her in magnificent desperation. She looked at him amazed; he was strangely altered. He was no longer the humble suppliant; he seemed to think he had earned a right to her, that she was his in equity.

"Mr. Hayton, you are unjust, and such language as this is strangely unpleasant to hear. I do not know what claim you have to speak so. I have never intentionally done any thing to give you hopes that I should change as you wish. Again, I must ask you to be silent, or I shall leave the shelter; I would rather encounter the storm without, than listen to such words."

"You do not know my claim? It is the claim of love, constant, unchanging love, the love of years. Not the feeble growth of a week's intercourse; the every-day admiration, which at one moment distinguishes its object, the next leaves it without a sigh or a struggle; it is the passionate glowing devotion which rises beyond every earthly consideration, which sets neither honor, nor duty above it—which knows no honor, owns no duty except that of loving unchangeably and deeply. This is my claim who can produce a better? who has striven harder, longer, more devotedly to make this love apparent?"

"I will neither listen to, nor answer such language," replied she, decidedly; "let me pass."

"I will not," said he, placing himself in the doorway; "do you suppose I would allow you to go out in this storm, expose yourself to such a risk? Sit still."

"Then," said Hilary, reseating herself, "as you are a man and a gentleman, be silent."

"You are always so sternly resolute, Hilary!" "Nor you so—," she stopped.

"So what? speak out, say what you mean at once," said he, advancing close to her.

"No, I shall not," replied she, more gently; "I am sure that you do not wish to give me pain, and then this unpleasant topic will be dropped henceforth."

"But do you not pity me?" ejaculated he, seating himself again by her side, and clasping his hand so firmly that she could not withdraw it.

"Yes."

"And nothing more, Hilary! esteem, regard, kindly feelings, are all these gone, or did you never entertain them toward me?"

"You did not ask these, Mr. Hayton; you asked for love, which alone I could not give."

"Are you sure?" said he, gazing intently at her.

"Are you certain that it is not pride of consistency, or ignorance of your own feelings which mislead you? Do you know what love is, Hilary?"

"I do not know, in desperation, resolved, even at the risk of raising an indignant jealousy, which she instinctively dreaded, to end his painful importunity. "I know what love is, and that I do not feel for you."

"Hilary! Hilary!" cried he, in the wildest excitement, and maddened then over grasping her hand; "do you mean—that am I to understand by that word?"

"That I have to love to give you, Mr. Hayton—my hand and my heart are another's!" Her blushing cheeks spoke words.

"And who dared to step between me and my object?" said he, slowly, while his face grew dark with anger, passion, and jealousy. "Is it then I, he Captain Hayton, that is an obstacle?"

"It is not I, but the words he had just uttered, which he knew my intentions; ah, he did not know me! Did he think I would be trifled with by any man? Did he think it safe to come between me and my aim? Hilary, surely shall you not deny that you give your hand to the heavenly Father, Hilary, surely shall you repeat the deed? While you are, will Hilary, surely, you are still unacceptably dear to me, and for love's sake, while there is hope I will be whatever you will wish; but once deny that hope, once take from me all possibility of winning you, and I tell you, you will wish rather that a demon had crossed your path, than that you had thwarted me."

Indignant and offended, she raised her eyes to his, and he instantly, and they fell on the figure of Captain Hayton himself, whose step on the wet turf had been insensible, but who now stood in the doorway looking at them. Her start and exclamation made Charles release her hand and turn round; and Hilary, profiting by her freedom, sprang toward her lover, and clasped his arm as if to claim his protection.

"Take me away," she whispered, in an agitated voice. Silently and gravely, he threw round her a cloak which he carried, and carefully wrapping her in it, he drew her hand under his arm, and prepared to leave the shed.

She gave one glance at Charles; he was standing with his arm crossed, and a look of haughty indifference, which she believed to be affected. In another moment they had turned away, and were taking the path homeward; but before they had gone a hundred yards, they heard the sound of his horse's hoofs at a sharp gallop, dashing along the road to "the Ferns." The sound died in the distance, and Hilary, relieved and overpowered at once, very nearly burst into tears.

"We have no hesitation in saying that it is worthy of a place in every family where there are young people."

On the 19th inst. about 1 1/2 o'clock, the house of Mr. Malcolm McKenzie, Teacher, Argyle Shore, was struck by lightning, breaking one of the rafters into minute splinters, the roof, two windows, a door, the ceiling, and the wall, were struck, but happily causing no injury to any of the inmates.

STEAM TO HALIFAX VIA ST. JOHN'S.—Messrs. B. Wier & Co., of Halifax, advertise the Steamer CLEOPATRA, to sail from Liverpool for Halifax on the 23d August, touching at St. John, Newfoundland. First-class passage to Halifax, 16 guineas; second-class, 6. Freight, 50s. per ton.

CITY MEETING

On Tuesday evening the 29th inst. a meeting was convened at the City Hall for the purpose of nominating a Mayor, and five Common Council men for the ensuing year, Robert Longworth, Silas Barnard, Donald M'Isaac, Richard Heartz and Thomas Dodd, Esquires, having vacated office in accordance with the Act of City Incorporation.

On motion of the meeting, Henry Haszard Esq. was called to the chair, and Mr. John LePage, was appointed Secretary of the meeting; when H. Haszard having briefly stated the object of the meeting, it was moved by Mr. James Quin, seconded by Charles Dempsey, Esq., High Sheriff for Queen's County, that Robert Hutchinson, Esq. be nominated Mayor for the ensuing year.

It was also proposed by George Beer, Esq. and seconded by W. E. Clark, Esq., M. P. P. that the Hon. Charles Young be put in nomination as Mayor for the City for the ensuing year.

The sense of the meeting was taken upon these motions in order, and a number of voices declaring for each candidate, these gentlemen were duly nominated accordingly.

The meeting then proceeded to the nomination of Common Councilmen, when the following persons were nominated to stand for the respective Wards,—viz.

Ward No. 1, Messrs. J. W. Morrison, and James Purdie.

Ward No. 2, Donald M'Isaac, and Henry Haszard, Esqrs.

Ward No. 3, Mr. Silas Barnard.

Ward No. 4, Messrs. Thomas Dodd, Neil Rankin, and Henry Lobban.

Ward No. 5, Richard Heartz, Esq., Mr. Smith-Drewer, and Mr. Henry B. Smith.

Mr. Thomas Brodyrick then moved that a committee be appointed to prepare an Address to be presented to Robert Hutchinson, Esq. Mayor, on his services as such during the past year, which motion having been seconded by Mr. Kelly and carried by the meeting, the following persons were appointed a Committee accordingly.

Charles Dempsey, Esq. High Sheriff, Messrs. Thomas Brodyrick, Cornelius Little, James Ried, James Quin.

The business of the meeting having been gone through, George Beer Esq. moved that the High Sheriff take the chair, and that the thanks of the meeting be given to Henry Haszard, Esq. for his able conduct in the chair, which motion was carried into effect and the High Sheriff then adjourned the meeting.

Passengers.

In the Lady LeMarchant from Shelburne, Tuesday, Messrs. Parley, Esq. and Stiles, Dr. and Mrs. Guthrie, Mrs. Johnson and Thos. Doolittle, Esq. In on this day, from Pictou, Messrs. Wm. Grant, H. B. Deagall, Dr. Plumpton, Captain Campbell, Mrs. J. G. M'Kee, Miss Stewart, and 5 in the steering.

AUCTION.

ON MONDAY next, the 4th August, at 11 o'clock, at the store of Mr. THOMAS WILLIAMS, Water-gate, who has distributed in selling the remainder of his stock of MANCHESTER GOODS, GROCERIES, EARTHWARE and AMERICAN GOODS, Without reserve. Terms liberal, see handbill. THOMAS WILLIAMS, A. H. YATES, Auctioneer. July 29, 1856.

TO LET

In a Central part of the City, a Building suitable for a Workshop or Warehouse. Please apply at this office. THOMAS B. TREMAIN, Esq. July 1, 1856.

DISTRESSING OCCURRENCE OFF CAPE TORMENTINE, WESTMORLAND.—During the severe gale of Tuesday, the 1st inst., two lives were lost on their passage from Prince Edward Island to Cape Tormentine. It appears that a party of young people had crossed from Cape Traverse, in a sailing boat, under the care of Mr. Richard Trenholm, son of a respectable inhabitant of the latter place. Among the party was a young woman, the daughter of Mr. George Dobson, who crossed merely for the benefit of the sea air. After having landed his passengers, Mr. R. Trenholm attempted to return with Miss Dobson, without any other person to assist in the management of the boat. When a few miles from the shore, the wind commenced blowing from the Northwest with great violence, and the anxious spectators observed a heavy sea strike the boat, after which they could not again discover her. Until lately, however, hopes were entertained that she might have weathered the storm and reached some place of refuge; but the length of time that has elapsed has rendered the fate of these unfortunate persons too probable.

Mr. Trenholm had, about a year since, returned from California, and was noted for his bold and daring spirit. After having surmounted all the dangers of that country, and of the voyage, he has met his death almost within sight of his own door. He was engaged, we hear, to a very respectable young lady in his neighborhood, and the wedding was to have taken place in a few days—a circumstance which renders his untimely death still more distressing.—St. John Courier.

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SELLING OFF AT COST PRICES.

THE Sale lately advertised is postponed, but the subscriber intending to remove to the country, informs the public that he is selling off his Stock at cost prices. It contains a good variety of

Woolen and other Dry Goods and Outlery, Carpeting and Rugs to match.

Also, several Chests of good Tea, and one English Cooking Range, &c.

Also by private contract, the Leasehold Interest, for 4 years from the 1st of May last, in the premises he now occupies.

All persons indebted to him are requested to settle immediately, as proceedings will be taken. NICHOLAS BROWN. Kent Street, 29th July 1856.

GRAND DIVISION.

THE next quarterly session of the Grand Division, Sons of Temperance of this Island, will be held in the Temperance Hall, Charlottetown, on Thursday, the 31st day of July, inst. at 8 o'clock, P. M.

By Order, P. DESBRISAY, G. S. Charlottetown, July 16th, 1856.

THE GRAND ALLIANCE PANORAMA OF THE RUSSIAN WAR!

WILL BE EXHIBITED at the TEMPERANCE HALL on WEDNESDAY evening July 30th, and two following nights.

For particulars see handbills. Doors open at half-past 7 o'clock. Exhibition to commence at half-past 8. Tickets 1s. 6d. and 2s. to be had at Howard and Owen's, Booksellers and at the door.

PUBLIC SALE!

NOTICE is hereby given, that all that valuable Farm consisting of about 125 acres of Leasehold Land now in the possession of Mr. THOMAS RICHARDS, Ship Builder, fronting on Vernon River, Township No. 50, and lying between the public Road leading to Georgetown, and the River, will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION on FRIDAY the 1st day of August next at the Colonial Building in Charlottetown at the hour of 12 o'clock noon. The above Farm is subject to a rent of one shilling and six pence per acre yearly, payable to the ground landlord. Few farms in this Island possess the rare advantages for agricultural and other purposes that this farm offers to purchasers, further particulars, terms of purchase, &c. made known on application to CHARLES PALMER, Esq. Charlottetown, July 21st 1856.

COAL.

A Cargo SYDNEY COAL. Fresh from the pits, for sale at lowest prices for the season. Cash or notes at three months. THOMAS B. TREMAIN. July 1, 1856. all papers

DR. JOHNSON respectfully announces to the public the return of his son (Dr. HAMMOND JOHNSON) from Harvard and Albany Colleges, United States, and that in future his medical establishment will be conducted in the name of "JOHNSON & SON." He regrets, that his country engagements have so frequently prevented a due attention to his town patients, and feels glad in now being able to provide for any future emergency. He is extremely sorry to find, that the disreputable system of slander and detraction, so industriously active against himself for many years, is continued with increasing acerbity against his son. Having himself very quietly borne the assaults on his professional integrity for a long period, he is afraid, that continued silence may be considered as an admission of their truth: in justice, therefore, to himself, his family, and as a duty to the public, he will, very reluctantly, bring the subject to their attention in a form which, (though exceedingly unpleasant to himself) he has no doubt, will be satisfactory to them. In the mean time, he can most confidently and conscientiously introduce his son as having had a most complete classical and professional education, at least equal to his traducers. His previous liberal education and many years' professional training under the best physicians, surgeons, chemists and pharmacists that the general practice of England produces, prepared him for the liberal advantages of the "States" Colleges, of which he has availed himself with more than ordinary industry, perseverance and success, having obtained an applauded Diploma from each College. As corroborating this, his father feels it a pleasurable act of justice, to him, to append to these remarks part of a note, received some months ago, from the Dean of Faculty, Harvard College:—

BOSTON, March 17, 1856.

"MY DEAR SIR,—I regret that you did not receive my letter during the lectures. . . . I write now merely to say, how much gratified I was during your son's entire sojourn with us; with his promptness, attention, fidelity; he was always at his post, always ready, and I was much pleased to give him a letter to Albany to my old friend Professor March. I feel assured, that his course will be a brilliant one."

With great respect, yours truly, D. HUMPHREYS STORER.

To Dr. JOHNSON, Charlottetown, P. E. Island. King-square, July 28, 1856. (all the papers)

THE Mount Allison Wesleyan Academy.

REV. M. RICHEY, D.D., President of the Board of Trustees. REV. W. TEMPLE, Secretary. REV. E. EVANS, D.D., Governor and Chaplain. REV. H. PICKARD, A. M., Principal. CHAS. F. ALLISON, Esq., Treasurer.

THE first Term of the next Academic Year is to commence on THURSDAY, the 14th of August, and the second on the 20th of November.

The Institution will continue to be conducted upon the same principles as heretofore. Everything possible will be done to promote the safety, comfort and improvement of the Students.

The exertions of the honored Founder, and of the Trustees and Officers, to extend the blessings of a sound religious, but not sectarian Education, have been, to a most encouraging extent, successful. During the last Academic Year, not less than two hundred and fifty Students gathered from families of almost every Christian denomination, and from all the various parts of these Provinces, were connected with the two branches of the Institution. Within the last twelve months, nearly two thousand pounds have been expended in still further improving the buildings, and otherwise increasing the Educational facilities afforded in the two establishments.

The Boards of Instruction include twelve Professors and Teachers, all suitably qualified for their respective departments.

Notice is, therefore, respectfully but confidently given, that a thorough Academic Training may be here obtained, by Youth of either sex, under the most favorable circumstances, and upon the most advantageous terms.

The charge for Board, &c., and Tuition in the Primary Department, is £25 N. S. C., for the Academic Year—18 6s. 6d. being payable in advance at the beginning of each Term.

All communications respecting the Male Branch should be addressed to the Principal; those concerning the Female Branch, to the Governor and Chaplain. (July 28, 1856)

ROCKLIN CLOTH MILLS Middle River, Pictou, N. S.

The subscribers having lately improved their business facilities, are prepared to execute any amount of Work in their line, at the shortest notice, and in the best style. In returning thanks for the liberal patronage hitherto afforded by the public of P. E. Island, they respectfully solicit a continuance thereof. The following gentlemen are Agents for the "Rocklin Cloth Mills," who will be responsible for all property delivered to them:— DAVID STEWART, Esq., Charlottetown, N. J. SNOW, Esq., St. Eleanors, DANIEL GORDON, Esq., Georgetown, JOHN E. McDONALD, Esq., Gd. River, Lot 56, Mr. HECTOR GILLIS, White Sands, JOHN HYDE, Esq., Murray Harbour, JOHN DARRIEL, Esq., North Side, Murray Harbour. R. & A. FRASER. July 28, 1856. 2m

HARPER'S MAGAZINE for JULY just received at HASZARD & OWEN'S Book Store

OCEAN TELEGRAPHS AND SURVEYS

(From the Scientific American.)

Five years since, when our lines of telegraph were few and feeble, we stated that the time would yet arrive, and was not far distant, when an electric belt would encompass our globe, and the New York merchant would hold converse, by the lightning's flash, with his fellow merchant in London. We did not then conceive, however, that measures would be as soon arranged, as they have, to carry out this grand result. It was then generally supposed, that the Atlantic ocean would present too many difficulties for a line of wires to be laid down in it, or to be worked in it by the most powerful batteries if laid down. A line running through the north-west of our continent, then across Behring's Straits, through Northern Asia, and down to Europe was then supposed to be the most feasible route for a world's telegraph.

But this is an age of great enterprise in inventions and works of engineering skill and daring. Any reasonable payable project, however vast, is sure to receive attention, when placed clearly before the public. What was merely suggested a few years ago regarding an ocean telegraph, is now fast growing into a fixed fact. Companies have been formed, money subscribed, and measures arranged for the accomplishment of this great undertaking. The work is to be a joint effort between an American company in New York and an English company in London; but the scheme was projected and the first measures taken by the former.

Last year in an attempt to connect our continent with the island of Newfoundland telegraphically, the cable was lost in a storm; but another has arrived from London, and with the precautions to be taken it will soon be laid down successfully, after which we shall be able to receive news from Europe in two days' less time than we now do, as the mail steamers will then touch at Newfoundland and leave the news.

But after this is accomplished, the great cable nearly 1,800 miles long has to be laid down. To ensure its success, positive information respecting the bottom of the ocean on which it is to be laid is required, because many parts of the ocean's bed are as steep and rugged as the Rocky Mountains. To lay down a telegraph wire on the bottom of the ocean, a distance of 1,600 miles between the opposing shores, and that bottom interspersed with such submarine mountains and valleys as those represented in the map on page 256, Vol. 9, SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, would be impracticable, according to the present calculations made by the Ocean Telegraph Companies. It has been asserted, that there is an ocean plateau of almost uniform level extending from Newfoundland to Ireland, and that on this marine elevation it would be easy to lay down the cable. This plateau was stated to have been discovered by Lieut. Berryman in the U. S. sloop Dolphin, three years ago, when taking deep sea soundings; but that partial survey is not thought to have been sufficient; and at the solicitation of Lieut. Maury and Prof. Bache of the Coast Survey, Secretary Dobbin has ordered the exploring steamer Arctic (which was sent after Dr. Kane) to be fitted out to take a thorough survey of the entire route projected for the ocean telegraph. This is a noble and commendable act of our government, for which its projectors deserve great credit. (The Arctic will be commanded by Lieut. Berryman, whose knowledge of his peculiar duties is well qualified, and who will be assisted by the best officers of the service of the Coast Survey.)

She is fully equipped for her work, being provided for 90 days, and coaled for 30 full days' steaming. She is provided with instruments of every description for taking ocean soundings, and astronomical observations, including a reel of 10,000 fathoms of line, 11 miles long, which will be raised by the power of steam, but descend by gravity.

To make the soundings different weights are employed—sometimes leads and sometimes shot of 60 pounds. These are never drawn up again. The shot are slung in sockets which is attached to the line by hooks in such a way that the moment the shot strikes the bottom it is unshipped, and the line left clear. To haul it up would be

impossible. But, through the centre of the shot there passes a tube, in which are fixed several quills. These gather up from the bottom specimens of mud, sand, shell, and so forth, to indicate the character of the sounding. Marks upon the line and checks show at a glance the depth to which the weight has descended. These soundings are to be taken every 30 miles over the route, and if the survey furnishes satisfactory results, the laying down of the great telegraph cable across the ocean will be attempted as soon as possible afterwards.

It would be a waste of words to speculate on the probable results of this ocean survey at present. A fine dinner was given in this city last week to commander Berryman, and the officers of the Arctic, by Peter Cooper, President, C. W. Field, Esq., and others of the Telegraph Company. She proceeds direct to Newfoundland, to the starting point designed for the telegraph cable, and thence in a straight line as possible to Ireland. We wish success to this ocean surveying expedition and the Ocean Telegraph Companies.

HOW AN INDIAN BATTLE IS FOUGHT.

The Editor of the Omaha Nebraskan is laboring to convince emigrants that there is not the least danger to be apprehended from the depredations of the Indians in that Territory. Since its settlement, but one white person has been killed by them, and it was by mistake. He was dark-colored, and the Sioux thought he was a half-breed Pawnee. The writer gives a graphic description of an Indian battle, which we copy:

Two war parties (generally two or three hundred men, women, and children, dogs and horses,) come in sight, and halt at a distance of from one-half to a mile of each other. The women, children, dogs and horses are immediately corralled by the men surrounding them, to prevent a general stampede. When this arrangement is finished, the dusky warriors pitch in alternately, as follows: The young aspirant for glory, with horse shoe designs upon his buffalo skin or blanket, and red vermilion on his eye-brows mounts a war steed, (generally a lazy, scrubby pony, and with spur and whip describes, as swiftly as possible, a semi-circle in the direction of the enemy's corralle, keeping, however, out of the reach of arrows or bullets from the bows or worthless flint locks of the main body of the Indians, but ready to meet a straggler like himself from the other camp. If the two curved lines described by the warriors come from their camp within a hundred yards of each other, the warriors, at full gallop, discharge their respective weapons, be they bows or rusty fire arms. After the champions return safely to the camp, two others, (one from each part) with a whoop and yell, more alarming than their weapons, start out upon a similar venture. In this way, the battle is carried on for hours without a single fatal shot from either party. After giving to each other sufficient evidence of prowess, the parties retire, no damage is done to either, unless some luckless or hardy hunter is caught alone, when he is attacked by the whole unfriendly tribe. This is an Indian battle—very poetic indeed, but not so very dangerous after all.

Men are like hughes—the more brass they contain, the farther you can hear them. Women are like tulips—the more modest and retired they appear, the better you love them.

MONARCHY.—The monarch is a man who is not afraid of his own shadow. A monarch is a man who is not afraid of his own shadow. A monarch is a man who is not afraid of his own shadow.

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STREET BATTLES IN NEW ORLEANS.

The New Orleans Delta, says:

The neutral ground, or as it may now be more fitly called, the battle-ground, on Canal street, was the scene of quite an intense excitement this morning, about 9 o'clock, on account of a rencontre between two prominent ex-officials of our city—Mr. G. W. Kendall, our late Postmaster, and T. S. McCay, who, it is said, has resigned the office of U. S. District Attorney. The affair, as we have learned, was in this wise:

Mr. Kendall who was coming from the post-office, whilst passing over the battle ground, opposite Exchange alley, turned round and saw Mr. McCay close by him, upon which he seized him by the collar, and said to him, that since he had resigned they were now on the same footing, and that he was going to thrash him, which he commenced doing in quite an effective manner, notwithstanding the intreaties of Mr. McCay not to do so. The latter, however, seeing that his adversary was intent upon his hostility, drew a revolver, which was at once knocked out of his hand by Mr. Kendall, who then threw him down and continued assaulting him, until the bystanders separated them.

Officers being at this time on the ground, both gentlemen were taken into custody and brought before Recorder Stith. Mr. McCay declining to make any charge against Mr. Kendall, they were both liberated: the latter, however, being fined ten dollars, rests for the present.

The same paper of 2nd inst. has the following:

The sidewalk by the battle ground on Canal street, witnessed another stirring time yesterday about half-past two o'clock. As there were no pistols used, the crowd had a fair opportunity for seeing the sight, without the danger of being promiscuously shot at, consequently a numerous audience attended the exhibition, and, of course, was highly delighted. The parties engaged were Messrs. G. W. Kendall and Thomas A. Adams. Various conflicting accounts are given of the occurrence, but as far as we can judge, we believe the following brief version is correct:

It appears that both gentlemen were sitting on a box in front of Burnside's store, when some conversation of a private nature occurred, which took an angry turn, and ended by Mr. Adams calling Mr. Kendall a liar; the expression being used by him a second time, Mr. Kendall struck him, and was struck back by Mr. Adams, and fell to the ground from stumbling on the iron step in front of the door. During the melee a knife was drawn, some say by Mr. Kendall, and that it was wrested from him by Mr. Adams; though others say, that such was not the case, Mr. Adams himself having drawn it; Mr. Kendall received a slight stab in the thigh during the fight. No other injury to speak of was done to either party.

NORFOLK ISLAND.—Captain Denham, R. N., of H. M. S. Herald, in his recent Hydrographic Notice of the Islands and Reefs in the South West-ern Pacific Ocean, writes thus of Norfolk Island:

"I may remark, in conclusion, that Norfolk Island no longer a penal settlement. The convict establishment was withdrawn on the 7th of May; and is at present occupied by an assistant commissary store-keeper, with a few hands engaged in mending into follow the surplus sheep. The rest are intended for the Pitcairn Islanders, who are daily expected to occupy the island and whose hearts and minds, simple though they be, will not fail to adore the Queen and country which put them in possession, with fostering solicitude, of the most lovely island conceivable, with all the facilities for industry and comfort, comprising fifteen square miles of land capable of tillage, 800 acres cleared and fenced, beautiful roads, interspersed with eighty-one substantial buildings, including chapel, school-room, hospital, barracks, dwelling-houses, cottages, mills, and workshops; together with household furniture, artisans' tools, and agricultural implements; the gardens stocked with seed, and the farms with 2000 sheep, 300 cattle, 2000 pigs, poultry. A bounteous bestowal indeed."

TO BE SOLD

THE Farm at present in the occupation of Mr. Andrew Smith, at the Cross Roads, Belfast. For particulars apply at the office of T. HEATH HAVILAND, Esq. Barrister at Law, Charlottetown, April 25th, 1856.

"ALBION HOUSE" STREETLY & COUCHMAN

DEG respectfully to inform the inhabitants of Charlottetown and its vicinity, that they have taken the store lately occupied by Mr. NEIL BARKIN, and have opened it under the above title with a magnificent and extensive stock of

MOST EXTENSIVE STOCK OF DRY GOODS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. This stock having been purchased with great advantage, for taste, variety, quality, and cheapness, cannot be surpassed by that of any House in the Island. It would be impossible in the limits of an advertisement to particularize, but on inspection it will be found to contain everything that is supplied by the most extensive houses in the first Cities of N. America, from the minutest article in Haberdashery, to those of the more costly character in

Dresses, Silks, Shawls, Mantles, &c. In making this announcement, we trust the public will encourage us in this undertaking, and we pledge ourselves to carry on this business in a spirit of liberality, and continue to offer to purchasers advantages which will, we have no doubt, be appreciated. STREETLY & COUCHMAN. Charlottetown, May, 17, 1856.

A MARVELLOUS REMEDY! FOR A MARVELLOUS AGE!



HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

THE GRAND EXTERNAL REMEDY.

By the aid of a microscope, we see millions of little openings on the surface of our bodies. Through these, this Ointment, when rubbed on the skin, is carried to any organ or inward part. Diseases of the Kidneys, disorders of the Liver, affections of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Asthma, Coughs and Colds, are by its means effectually cured. Every housewife knows, that salt passes freely through bone or meat of any thickness. This healing Ointment far more readily penetrates through any bone or fleshy part of the living body, curing the most dangerous inward complaints, that cannot be reached by other means.

ERYSIPELAS, RHEUMATISM AND SCORBUTIC HUMOURS.

No remedy has ever done so much for the cure of diseases of the skin, whatever form they may assume, as this Ointment. Scary, Sore Heads, Scrofula, or Erysipelas, cannot long withstand its influence. The inventor has travelled over many parts of the globe, visiting the principal hospitals, dispensing this Ointment, giving advice as to its application, and has thus been the means of restoring countless numbers to health.

SORE LEGS, SORE BREASTS, WOUNDS & ULCERS.

Some of the most scientific surgeons now rely solely on the use of this wonderful Ointment, when, having to cope with the worst cases of sores, wounds, ulcers, glandular swellings, and tumours; Professor Holloway has dispatched to the East, large shipments of the Ointment, to be used in the worst cases of wounds. It will cure any ulcer, glandular swelling, or other disease of the joints, even of 20 years' standing.

RILES AND FISTULAS.

These and other similar distressing complaints can be effectually cured, if the Ointment be well rubbed in over the parts affected, and by otherwise following the directions contained in each packet, when it is used.

Solely sold at the establishment of Professor Holloway, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar), London. Solely sold in New York, at the establishment of Dr. J. C. Wright, 111, Broadway, (near the Old Church), New York. Solely sold in Philadelphia, at the establishment of Dr. J. C. Wright, 111, Broadway, (near the Old Church), New York. Solely sold in New Orleans, at the establishment of Dr. J. C. Wright, 111, Broadway, (near the Old Church), New York.

There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes. Directions for the guidance of patients of every disorder are affixed to each Packet.