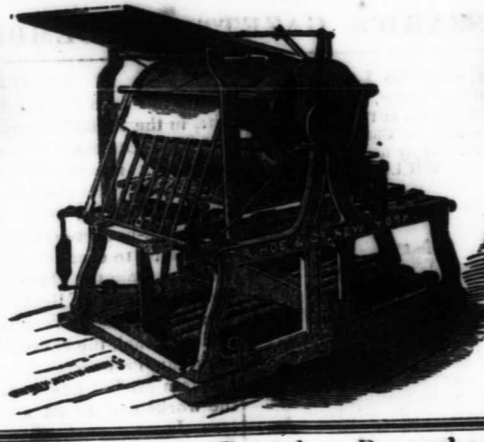


# HASZARD'S GAZETTE

## FARMERS' JOURNAL & ADVERTISER.

### COMMERCIAL PUBLISHED ON EVERY WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY.



Established 1823. Charlottetown, P. E. Island, Saturday, December 22, 1855. New Series, No. 302.

**Goods for the People!**  
**OD SCHER'S SHAWNS** has arrived  
 BOSTON, and brought for DODD'S  
 ORE, a Choice Lot of all sorts of  
**AMERICAN GOODS,**  
 sold by the Subscriber Cheap, and on  
 THOMAS W. DODD.

**ASSES, FLOUR, AND  
 Corn Meal.**  
 RECEIVED per Schooner JULIA, and for  
 ROBERT BELL, Queen Square,  
 some Choice Porto Rico MOLASSES,  
 Superfine American FLOUR,  
 CORN MEAL.  
 town, Dec. 4, 1855. 4i Ex.

**By Birch Plank Wanted.**  
 SUBSCRIBER will pay CASH for DRY  
 BIRCH PLANK, from 1 1/2 to 3 inches in  
 thickness. Apply at HASZARD & OWEN'S BOOK-  
 STORE, 41 Queen Square, Charlottetown, P. E. I.,  
 Dec. 1855.

**TRICK HICKEY, Cabinet-Maker.**  
 41, 1855.

**POWER FOR SALE.**  
 Excellent Horse Power suitable for either a  
 Milling Machine, Turner's Lathes or Circular  
 Saw, apply to  
 GEORGE SNEGROVE,  
 41, Queen Square, Charlottetown, Dec. 4th, 1855.

**COALS! COALS!!**  
 ALDRON Picou COAL, Just arrived and  
 for Sale by  
 JAMES PURDIE,  
 41, Queen Square, Dec. 5.

**Silent Sorrow.  
 CERTAIN HELP.**  
 An Extraordinary, Anatomical, Explana-  
 tion, of the Cause of the Silent Sorrow,  
 in Six Languages. Price 2s. 6d. in a sealed  
 envelope, with all Bookellers, or sent post free  
 Author, for 42 Postage Stamps.  
**MEDICAL ADVISER** on the phy-  
 sical system produced by delusive  
 infection, the effects of climate, &c.; with  
 on the treatment practiced by the Author  
 unvarying success, since his settlement in  
 P. E. I. Rules for self-treatment, &c.  
 BY F. DE ROOS, M.D., 35, Ely Place,  
 Hill, London, where he may be consulted  
 matters daily, from 11 till 4. Sundays ex-  
 cepted.

by Gilbert, 49, Paternoster-row, London;  
 Elm Row, Edinburgh; Powell, 16, West-  
 street, Dublin; and through all others.  
 De Roos, from long practical experience in  
 celebrated institutions of his country and  
 abroad, has had, perhaps, unusual opportuni-  
 ties of observing the peculiarities relating to  
 the pathology, and general treatment of the  
 referred to in the above work, and has  
 his studies almost exclusively to this  
 disease, he is enabled confidently to  
 their removal in as short a time as is  
 consistent with safety.

**IS THE BEST PART OF THE WORLD,**  
 successfully treated by forwarding a correct  
 their case, with a remittance for Medicines,  
 which will be returned with the utmost despatch,  
 free from observation.  
**CONCENTRATED GUTTE VIVE.**  
 A Life Dropper, are recommended to all  
 who have injured themselves by early excesses,  
 Night on Spermatorrhea, Nervousness, Weak-  
 ness, Low Spirits, Aversion to Society,  
 &c. Business, Trembling and shaking  
 hands and Limbs, Indigestion, Flatulency,  
 &c. of Breath, Cough, Asthma, Consumptive  
 Dimness of Sight, Dizziness, Pains in the  
 &c.

almost marvelous power in removing conta-  
 gion, Secondary symptoms, Eruptions, Scabs,  
 Pains in the Bones and Joints, Scarcity,  
 & all other impurities, must be felt to be  
 4s. 6d.; 11s.; and 25s. per bottle. The  
 packages, by which £1 12s. are saved; and the  
 packages, by which a still greater saving is  
 effected, will be sent from the Establishment only,  
 and of the amount per draft on a London  
 or otherwise.

**IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAR-  
 RHEUMATISM, GOUT, Indigestion,  
 Flatulency, Headache, Nervousness, De-  
 pression, Diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys,  
 &c.**  
**THE COMPOUND RENAL PILLS,** as  
 some Renal (or the Kidneys) indicates, are  
 the safe and efficacious remedy for the above dan-  
 gerous complaints, Discharges of any kind, and  
 of the Urinary Organs generally, which if  
 neglected, frequently result in stone in the bladder,  
 ingering, painful death. They agree with the  
 delicate stomach, strengthen the digestive  
 power, increase the appetite, improve the general  
 health, and will effect a cure when other medicines  
 have failed. Price 4s. 6d., 11s., & 25s. per  
 bottle, through all Medicine Vendors.  
**READ AGAINST** the recommendation of  
 any or other articles by unprincipled Vendors  
 whereby obtain a large profit. To protect the  
 LIC against FRAUD, Her Majesty's Hon-  
 orable Commissioners have directed the words "WALTER  
 DEAN, LONDON," to be printed in white letters  
 Stamp affixed to the above, to imitate which,  
 is a crime.  
 by HASZARD & OWEN, Queen Square,  
 Charlottetown.

**NEWS BY THE ENGLISH MAIL.**

**PEACE—THE FRENCH PRESS.**  
 During the last few days, a remarkable change  
 has passed over the Paris press; the most war-  
 like of the journals are at this moment the  
 most impressed with the necessity of a speedy  
 peace. The Debats earnestly desire peace, but  
 does not believe in its re-establishment. The  
 Constitutionnel believes in a pacific termination  
 of the contest, provided Russia consents to  
 waive all false ideas in favor of civilization and  
 of universal prosperity. The Western Powers  
 can await with confidence the decision of their  
 adversary. If they are to continue the war  
 they know already what they will do with more  
 extensive means of action and with greater  
 chances of success.

**RELEASE OF THE BRITISH CONSUL AT  
 COLOGNE.**  
 The King of Prussia has ordered the release  
 of Mr. Curtis, the British Consul at Cologne,  
 who was lately sentenced to imprisonment by  
 the Prussian courts for an offence in connexion  
 with the enlistment of Germans for the British  
 German Legion.

**RUSSIA.**  
**SUSPENSION OF PAYMENT BY THE ODESSA IMPERIAL  
 COMMERCIAL BANK.**  
 VIENNA, Thursday Evening, Dec. 6.—The  
 Oesterreichische Correspondenz has the follow-  
 ing:—  
 "The Odessa Imperial Commercial Bank  
 has suspended its cash payments. Un-  
 pleasant rumors have occurred in consequence.  
 The gendarmerie remind people that by refus-  
 ing to take bank notes, they display animosity  
 towards the Government. The premium on  
 silver is already 12 and 15 per cent.

**AUSTRIA.**  
 A telegraphic despatch from Vienna, dated  
 the 5th instant, announces the arrival at that  
 capital of Sir Hamilton Seymour, the new British  
 Ambassador. It was reported, that the  
 Austrian army is to be again reduced by 80,000.

**RETURN OF THE BALTIC FLEET.**  
 VIENNA, Dec. 6.—The united squadrons with  
 Admiral Dundas, and eleven ships of the line,  
 have just passed the Belt northwards.

**MOVEMENTS OF OMAR PACHA.**  
 The Monitor states, that Omar Pacha was at  
 Saggidi on the 13th ultimo, waiting for sup-  
 plies before proceeding. Saggidi is only  
 about six miles beyond the Ingour. He has  
 established communications with Redoubt Ka-  
 leh. A portion of his troops are marching on  
 Kutais. A battle was expected half way on the  
 road to the latter town.

**LOSS OF THE CAPTURED RAFTS.**—The loss of  
 the rafts is confirmed. In a strong breeze, with  
 a fresh running down the Bay of Kherson,  
 the rafts parted from their moorings and got  
 towards Odessa. They will no doubt break up,  
 and the floating timbers may work some mischief  
 at sea this stormy winter coming. May we not  
 expect to hear of sunken rocks, of sea serpents,  
 and floating islands encountered between this and  
 Varna? The wind was latterly cold, the ther-  
 mometer fell to 24 deg., the snow fell at intervals  
 and the distant mountain ranges were soon clad  
 in white. It froze hard all day, but at two  
 o'clock on Thursday morning the wind changed,  
 and all the former mildness of this cheerful No-  
 vember returned upon us. There has not been a  
 day yet this autumn unsuitable to military  
 operations, and the Russians are making the  
 most of the time, like ourselves, in clearing the  
 brushwood and forming roads between their  
 camps.

Mr. Wyse, M.P., throw a new light a  
 few days back at a dinner at Stafford on the  
 visit of General Canrobert to Stockholm.  
 According to this authority, there was  
 a little love commission mixed up with  
 the more serious business of war in the  
 French General's mission to the Swedish

Court. The Emperor of the French is  
 naturally anxious to strengthen his position  
 with the crowned heads of Europe, and  
 seeks for his relative, Prince Napoleon, the  
 hand of a Swedish Princess. No one pre-  
 viously suspected, that anything so delicate  
 entered into the visit, and as it seems to be  
 admitted on all hands that General Canro-  
 bert was eminently successful in one of his  
 points—the most bellicose one, we infer,  
 that he must have been equally happy in the  
 other. If the Scandinavian nations  
 show a hostile front to Russia at a critical  
 moment like the present, they must be pre-  
 pared to count the cost hereafter, and a  
 matrimonial alliance with a French prince  
 is one of those safeguards which would suit  
 the mutual interest of the contracting par-  
 ties. Sweden, it is alleged, is waiting for  
 the adhesion of Denmark, which there is  
 no doubt will be given; but the Northern  
 Courts will not break with Russia until they  
 have secured protection and immunity in  
 the future from the Western Powers,—and  
 they would act unwisely if they did.

The new Russian levy of ten men out of every  
 1,000 has been caused by the dread that Swe-  
 den and Denmark are about to join the  
 Western Alliance. This levy has already  
 begun, but the season and the exhaustion of  
 the provinces will, it is thought, prevent its  
 producing the force calculated on. The recall  
 to St. Petersburg of M. de Fonton, the Rus-  
 sian envoy to Hanover, is ascribed to the tem-  
 porary illness of Count Labesky, one of Count  
 Neesselrode's principal assistants. The peace  
 party maintain, that it confirms the conference  
 of Russian diplomatists at St. Petersburg  
 which was laboriously contradicted. Austria  
 is said to desire that in futuro the Hospodars  
 of the Principalities should be nominated for life  
 by the Porte, but for the great European Pow-  
 ers to have a right of veto.

**THE PEACE QUESTION.**  
 The Globe of last evening says:—The  
 peace rumors are not entirely without  
 foundation, but we should warrant an ex-  
 tremely erroneous impression, if we de-  
 termined that foundation as possessed of  
 the solidity which some capitalists and  
 others have invested it; upon which they  
 could appear to have built the most san-  
 guine expectations. Russia has herself  
 made no propositions for peace. She  
 having made no offer of terms of peace,  
 it cannot of course be stated what pre-  
 cise terms the belligerent powers would  
 be willing to consider. It is obvious,  
 however, that the people of this country  
 have a right to expect and may fully ex-  
 pect that the terms which would be now  
 considered as admissible, as regards satis-  
 faction for the present and security for  
 the future, will be greatly in advance of  
 those which were deemed worthy of con-  
 sideration, when Sebastopol and a Russian  
 power in the Black Sea existed.

**ANECDOTE OF SIR COLIN CAMPBELL.**  
 It is stated in connexion with Sir Colin  
 Campbell's recent visit to Windsor Castle,  
 that in the course of the evening, her Ma-  
 jesty made Sir Colin sit on the sofa beside  
 her, and pointed out to him, that the army  
 in the Crimea could not get on without him,  
 and that he must return. The gallant old  
 soldier is said to have been so much affect-  
 ed by his Sovereign's kindly language as to  
 have burst into tears, and to have assured  
 his royal hostess, that he would do anything  
 for her, saying, "I'll even carry a musket  
 for your Majesty."

**HASZARD'S GAZETTE,**  
 Published by Haszard & Owen,  
 Queen Square,  
 Is issued twice a week, at 15s. per year.  
 AND CONTAINS,  
 THE LATEST NEWS, AT HOME & ABROAD.

**Fall Importations.**  
**Queen Street Clothing House.**  
 THE SUBSCRIBERS have received per Berque  
 Sir Alexander, from London, and Majestic  
 from Liverpool, their full supply of British Goods  
 which they now offer for sale at the lowest possible  
 prices for cash.  
**M'NUTT & BROWN.**  
 ALSO ON HAND  
 Tea, Sugar, Starch, Blacking, Black lead  
 Currants, Raisins, &c.  
 Oct. 31st. 5s

THE Subscriber, thankful for the liberal patro-  
 nage he has hitherto received, begs leave to  
 inform the public, that, having recently returned  
 from England, where he directed his attention to the  
 latest improvements in HORSE SHOEING and hav-  
 ing put himself under the instruction of one of the  
 most scientific Surgeons of the Royal College of Veteri-  
 nary Surgeons, London, he considers himself  
 competent to shoe Horses upon the most improved  
 principle. Horses having their hoofs injured by bad  
 shoeing, or other causes, may be restored to perfect  
 soundness by being shod without the use of Nails.  
 The subscriber has on hand a full supply of SHOES  
 adapted to Horses on the Road or Farm. Also, can  
 furnish all kinds of AGRICULTURAL IMPLE-  
 MENTS on the shortest notice.

All persons to whom the subscriber is indebted,  
 will please forward their Accounts for adjustment;  
 and all persons indebted to him will oblige by making  
 immediate payment.  
**WILLIAM JAKEMAN.**  
 Charlottetown, Nov. 28, 1855.

London, Oct. 29th, 1855.  
**GENTLEMEN:**  
 I herewith certify, that Mr. Wm. Jakeman has  
 been carefully examined by me, and I find him  
 fully competent to administer Medicines and at-  
 tend Horses. As I have had every means of test-  
 ing his abilities during his stay in London.  
 Yours, Gentlemen,  
**WM EVERARD.**  
 Veterinary Surgeon,  
 Member of R. V. Col.

**FURNITURE WAREHOUSE.**  
**GEORGE DOUGLAS.**  
 HAVING opened an Establishment in the new  
 building one door east of the residence of the  
 Hon GEORGE COLES, he is prepared to sell at  
 prices less than in any other establishment in the  
 City.

**FURNITURE of all kinds.**  
 He has now on hand a large assortment of—Hair-  
 stuffed, spring-bottom SOFAS, (mahogany and  
 black walnut.) various handsome patterns, at  
 prices ranging from £5 up to £12.  
**LOUNGES**—Parlor, hair-stuffed, spring-bottom  
**CHAIRS**, (mahogany.)  
 Best Grecian cane-bottom  
**CHAIRS**, (mahogany.)  
 Cane back ROCKING CHAIRS, flowered;—  
 various other patterns cane-seated Chairs; all  
 kinds of wooden ditto; office ditto; Settees;  
 Settee Cradles; Window Seats and ladies'  
 Work Tables; Looking Glasses; Bedsteads;  
 Window Blinds and Paper Hangings.  
 All other kinds of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE  
 made to order, at the shortest notice. All kinds of  
 American Furniture repaired; cane-bottom Chairs  
 re-seated.  
 Nov. 5, 1855. Id. & Adv. 4i each.

**Chambers's Publications.**  
**HASZARD & OWEN** are Agents for Prince  
 Edward Island for the sale of Messrs. Cham-  
 bers'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 em-  
 bracing in a cheap and popular form, the literature of  
 the day.

**FALL GOODS.**  
 1855.  
**JAMES DESBRISAY** has received by the  
 Majestic, from Liverpool, and Sir Alexander,  
 from London, his usual supplies of  
**Autumn and Winter Goods,**  
 which are offered to the public at the lowest possible  
 prices for cash. A large lot of  
**Ready Made Clothing,**  
 among which are some very superior Coats. Also  
 on hand a few very good India Rubber Coats, Sea-  
 men's Caps, &c., &c.  
 Nov. 1, 1855.

**FAIRBANKS'**  
 CELEBRATED  
**SCALES,**  
 OF ALL VARIETIES.  
 Warehouse, 34 Kilby Street,  
 BOSTON.  
**GREENLEAF & BROWN,**  
 AGENTS.

Railroad, Hay, Coal, and Farmers' SCALES  
 set in any part of the Provinces by experienced work-  
 men.  
 Sep. 8th, 1855.

**COMMISSION MERCHANT  
 and General Agent.**  
 THE undersigned having good Shop, Cellarage  
 and Warehouse room, offers his services as  
 General Agent and Commission Merchant, would  
 attend to the purchase and shipment of Produce, &c.  
 REFERENCES.—Hon.ble JAMES PEAKE,  
 " W. W. LORD,  
 " D. BRENNAN,  
 " CHAS. YOUNG,  
 W. B. DEAN, Esq., Am. Con. Agent,  
 GEORGE MOORE,  
 Stratford Hotel, opposite Charlottetown,  
 2d Nov. 1855. Id. Ex. Ad. 2mo.

**HARDWARE.**  
 JUST RECEIVED from the U. S. and for sale  
 by HASZARD & OWEN.  
 Henshan and Clemens's Superior Machine ground  
 cutting off and splitting Circular Saws, 18 inch,  
 Circular Saw Arched, 23 inches.  
 Morris Latches, Locks, Latch Lock, Lever Locks,  
 and Locks with Night Latch for front door, from 6d  
 to 20s each,  
 Western and People's Rim Locks,  
 Wardrobe Hooks, Hat and Coat Hooks, plain and  
 braced 3d to 1s 3d per doz.  
 Argillo, Mineral, Porcelain (with plated shank and  
 roses and plated shanks) Porcelain Knives,  
 Silvered (Bronze Mounting), Door Knobs,  
 Hinges, Butt, T. Hooks and Hinges, &c., superi-  
 or articles.  
 Tower and Barrel Bolts, Brass and Iron, 4d to 2s  
 each.  
 Axes and Hatchets, assorted sizes, Hammers,  
 Music Stool Screws, Bench d. Wood and Iron,  
 Screw Wrenches, &c.,

**APOTHECARIES' HALL.**  
 The Old Established  
**HOUSE,** 1810.  
 CHARLOTTETOWN, MAY, 1855.  
**T. DESBRISAY & Co.**  
 HAVE just received, per late arrivals from Lon-  
 don, Dublin, United States and Halifax, their  
 Supplies for the Season, comprising, in the whole, an  
 Extensive and Varied Assortment of  
**DRUGS & CHEMICALS, PERFUMERY,**  
 Brushes, Combs, Soaps, and other Toilet requisites;  
 Paints, Oils, Colours, and Dye Stuffs; Fruits, Spices,  
 Confectionary, Medicated and other Lozenges; with  
 all the Patent Medicines in repute, and every other  
 article usually kept at similar Establishments in Great  
 Britain (See Apothecaries' Hall Advertiser.) The  
 whole of which they can with confidence recommend  
 to the public, and, if quality be considered, at as low  
 if not lower prices, than they can be procured in the  
 Market.  
 Charlottetown, May 12, 1855.

PROSPECTUS OF THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN ELEVENTH YEAR.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Terms of Subscription, \$2.00 a year, \$1.00 for six months.

HASZARD & OWEN, Agents for P. E. Island.

Lescher's Starch, &c. 10 BOXES Lescher's best London Starch, 5 do. Glenfield Patent do, 1 cwt. Thamb Bisc, ex Anne Reddin. W.K. WATSON

JUST RECEIVED, per Belch. 'SUPERB' from Halifax, and for Sale at DODD'S BRICK STORE, a splendid LOT OF TEA, SUGAR AND MOLASSES, which will be Sold Wholesale and Retail. THOMAS W. DODD.

Oct. 5.

TWO LET with immediate possession, the southeast end of the House recently built at the corner of Great George and Kent Streets, and next to that occupied by Messrs. Galan & Co. The cellar is 24 feet by 50, has a substantial wall, is over 7 feet deep and is perfectly dry. There is on the first floor a shop 20 feet in front and 30 feet in depth; also a front Entrance, a Hall in rear of the shop and two other apartments. There are on the second floor one room 24 feet by 15, one 20 feet by 15 and two about 11 feet by 12, and the third floor nearly corresponds with the second. There are three rooms on the fourth floor and a fine view of the Harbour, the Rivers and the Country round, there is also attached to the premises a well Water-house and it is one of the best stands in this City for Mercantile or any other business. Further information may be obtained by applying to

THOMAS DAWSON.

July 14th, 1855.

FREEHOLD LAND.

FOR SALE, Lot 42, as laid down on the Plan of Township No. 55, bounded on the Division line between Townships No. 55 and 56, containing 100 acres of Land. It is near Douglass River, on the South side of the Island, and is covered with good Wood. For further particulars apply to JAMES D. HASZARD, Recreation, Sept. 27th, 1855.

TO MILLERS.

Camel Hair Bolting Cloth. HASZARD & OWEN have much pleasure in announcing to their customers that they have received this day, a new supply of the above, Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7, which they offer for sale at 10 per cent below former prices.

Notice to Tenants.

THE Subscriber requests all persons indebted to him for Rent, or arrears of Rent, on his part of half Lot or Township No. 37, to pay the same forthwith. He is also prepared to lease or sell any part of the above property—his titles being now duly recorded; and takes this opportunity of notifying that any person or persons found trespassing on the above property, will be prosecuted to the utmost rigor of the law. Also, the Tenants on the Estates under the management of the subscriber, viz:—on Lot or Township No. 26—the property of Messrs Thomson; on Lot or Township No. 36—the property of the Rev. John Macdonald; and on Lot or Township No. 40—the property of Messrs. Haythorn—no arrears will be allowed to remain due after the first of January, 1855. JOHN R. BOURKE. Mill View, Nov. 15, 1855.

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



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 bear 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, (Signed) 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 (Signed) 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.

Table listing various ailments such as Dropsy, Inflammation, Asthma, Jaundice, Bilious Complaints, Liver Complaints, etc., and their corresponding cures.

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.

TURKEY.

A letter from Constantinople of the 25th ult., in the Monitor, says:—

The Ottoman Government has just adopted a measure which has long been called for by the shipping interests. It has charged Captain Michel, who belongs to the steam-packet service of the Messageries Impériales, to erect on the coast of Asia and Europe from the Dardanelles to the Black Sea a chain of lighthouses, which will henceforth enable vessels to pass the straits and approach the shore, which was before very dangerous from the absence of lights. Captain Michel has engaged to complete the works and to fix all the apparatus before January next.—There is every reason to hope that the system will be extended, and that in a few years, all the coasts of the Turkish empire and the islands of the Turkish Archipelago will no longer present the danger for navigation which have hitherto complained of. Different other projects are in contemplation, and by their adoption, the Cabinet over which Ali Pasha presides will prove by facts, that it is resolved to seriously pursue the path of material ameliorations which can alone regenerate Turkey. A question of great gravity is also occupying the attention of the Ottoman Government—the excessive dearth of every necessary of life. The price of everything required for the army has tripled, and that of other articles has doubled. At the time of the declaration of war against Russia, a stone-built house at Pera, in the centre of the European quarter, let at from 12,000 to 13,000 piastres (from 2,500l. to 2,725l.); now the most humble residence cannot be obtained for less than from 30,000 to 40,000 piastres. Wheat, which in 1853 sold at from 15 to 20 piastres kizloz (35 hires), now fetches 70, and barley has risen from 5 to 35 piastres. The price of straw two years ago was 10 paras (about 5 sous) the oke (2 1/2-lb.); now the same quantity fetches 40 paras. The price of rice has doubled; that of butter and oil trebled. Wood, which in 1853 cost 11 piastres the load, now sells for from 35 to 40.—Coals have more than doubled in price. The principal cause of this increase is the almost complete absence of communication. The transport from the interior to Constantinople is frequently impossible, and, when practicable, is extremely expensive. Until this state of things, therefore, is remedied no great improvement can be expected. The Sultan has sent sabres enriched with brilliants to the Generals who conducted the defence of Kara, and decorations to the officers who distinguished themselves on the 20th of September. The town of Kara is exempted from all taxes for three years, as a reward to the inhabitants for the devotedness they have shown towards the garrison during the continuance of the siege.

The Ottoman Government has published a notice in the Turkish Djeride Haradis to the effect that a Government steamer will for two months be employed gratuitously in towing vessel, and boats laden with wood and coal for Constantinople through the Bosphorus, which they cannot now pass in safety, in consequences of the strong currents.

NARROW ESCAPE FROM A SHELL AT MCKAY'S SHIP YARD.—About 11 1/2 o'clock this forenoon the workmen employed in Mr. Donald McKay's shipyard at East Boston were started by the whizzing of a cannon ball over their heads, and upon looking round saw the ball bury itself in the earth a few feet from the blacksmith's shop, scattering the mud in all directions, and narrowly missing striking several men. It passed within a few feet of Mr. McKay's brother, and considering the number of persons standing near in different directions, it is wonderful that none were killed. Upon examining the ball, it proved to be a six-pound shell filled with powder, nails, and other combustible materials. It struck upon a hard clayey soil, and was found buried nine inches below the surface, making a nearly perpendicular hole. It is not certainly known from what quarter the ball came, but it was supposed to have come from the Navy Yard. But from whatever source it was fired, it is certainly a dangerous practice to experiment with such warlike implements so near the habitations of men, and measures should be taken to promote some degree of caution in handling such materials. Journal, 20th.

PROPOSITIONS FOR PEACE.

We are in a position to state on high authority, not often accessible to journalists, that the propositions for peace, which have been bruited for some days past in some of the metropolitan newspapers, are altogether erroneous, as regards the source from which they emanate. "I may inform you," says our correspondent, who writes from London at a late hour yesterday, "that our ally, the Emperor of the French, desires peace; but desires it on terms which will consolidate his throne and satisfy the reasonable requirements of his people. What will satisfy him ought, surely, to satisfy us. In truth, from the commencement of the war, the fear, with a large section of reflecting men, was, that Louis Napoleon, once engaged in the quarrel, would push it for ulterior ends, beyond the point at which we might feel disposed to follow him. This prejudice is now at rest by the offer of terms to Russia on the part of the French monarch, which may probably render unnecessary another campaign. The main object of Canrobert's visit to Stockholm was to open the eyes of the Czar to the perils which menaced him in the event of the war continuing, and the Czar, on his part, was willing to hazard the safety of his Crimean army, in order to be in a better position to make terms with the Allies during the winter. This countermove of the Allies has completely neutralized the advantage which Alexander anticipated from his dangerous tactics, for the adhesion of the Scandinavian nations to the Western Powers would place Russia in a far more serious dilemma than she has ever stood previously."

Our correspondent mentions another fact or two of equal significance. One is, that although the propositions for peace, already referred to, are believed to be sufficiently stringent to humble the pride of Russia and to meet all the requirements of the war, yet so strong is the war-fever in England that our cabinet hesitates acceptance. The propositions go far beyond the four points, but not far enough, it is to be feared, for the bellicose spirit which now reigns amongst us. Another reason assigned for the unwillingness of the French Emperor to negotiate at the present time, is the growing unpopularity of the war amongst his subjects, owing mainly to the severity of the pecuniary burdens which it entails upon them. As compared with England, France is a poor country, and the severity of the drain is much more acutely felt by our neighbours than on this side of the channel. He mentions also, as illustrative of this fact, that while the actual disbursements for the British army in the East amount to ten millions annually, the expenditure of the French army on the spot is at least double that sum.

We give these statements as they have reached us, with a firm conviction of their truth, for our informant, as we have stated, is in a better position than most men to know how the ball rolls. The probability is, that if Russia accepts the French offer, Parliament will be called together, if not before Christmas, at least immediately after, to ratify the conditions. If the terms are rejected, the ensuing campaign in the Baltic, in the Black Sea, on the Bug and the Dnieper, and in the trans-Caucasian provinces, will open with a degree of aggregate strength of which this contest has known nothing previously. In the meantime, the work of preparation is going on in the governmental dockyards of England and France, and also in many of the private ones, as though peace were as distant as the Greek Kalends. To be prepared for the worst is the wisest policy in war, and if diplomacy fail during the ensuing three months, the map of Europe will probably, before we see the end of the conflict, undergo serious changes. We have arrived at the turning point, when the contest will either speedily close, or greatly enlarge its dimensions.

The subject of the recent misunderstanding between the British and the American Governments figures conspicuously in the papers received by the last mail from the United States; but the tone in which this misunderstanding is discussed gives no reason to apprehend that anything serious is likely to arise from it.

THE CRIME.

Little has recently occurred in the progress of events in the Crimea, with the exception of the gallant stores at Gheisk, which the 13th of November, a platoon of the French infantry of Sebastopol, which 15th of the same month slightest note has taken of the winter serenity of the winter of the Allied army seems and comfortably settled.

A correspondent at the camp of Captain Osborn writes:—"This news has afforded gratification. It seems that our officer has succeeded in Gheisk, fodder and grain piled up in stacks for the 3,000 Russians stationing the protection of these were unavailing. The and the gunboats, and shell and shot practice coated gentry away in defence of their men burst before their sailors are said to be coolness and zeal in more importance, perhaps than it will have in doing so materially of enemy in the Crimea during the winter. It more welcome, that it as no one imagined be able to remain in the first week in November. The same graphic picture of the awful magazine. "I was a terror, reading my letters, the explosion took reached the hill, plateau, at the time looking in the very. The phenomena were took away one's pencil could describe fire, smoke, and it dare not estimate it then seemed to show overshadowed half and rained down colour of the pillar with red, but it white puffs of smoke explosion of the shape of a free tree then the sides began overhanging canopy about in prodigious flew out to the right as it were from precipitate of shell jetties. I clapped rode off as fast as as soon as my ears. The noise was shells began to the opening crash nonades or bombs.

Apart from the from the daring Captain Osborn, in the Crimea his inactivity. The wanes to be remarkable in the highest decorations that might be of—the troops of a campaign of 1855 Generals have may the open to angry upon the Commanders in contemporary is sure; and in the be borne in mind only the experience them. Winter week of November done so in 1855 but to one of son against human foresight curacy. Let us congl

POSITIONS FOR PEACE.

a position to state on high often accessible to journalists, positions for peace, which have for some days past in some of the French newspapers, are altogether regards the source from which it may inform you," says the correspondent, who writes from London yesterday, "that our ally, the French, desires peace on terms which will console and satisfy the reasonable sense of his people. What will be the result, surely, to satisfy us. In the commencement of the war, the large section of reflecting that Louis Napoleon, once engaged in quarrel, would push it forward, beyond the point at which we disposed to follow him. This now at rest by the offer of terms on the part of the French monarchy probably render unnecessary a campaign. The main object of the visit to Stockholm was to see of the Czar to the perils which he had in the event of the war and the Czar, on his part, was anxious to be in a better position to assist with the Allies during the progress of the war. The countermove of the Allies to neutralize the advantage which the French had anticipated from the adherence of the Emperor to the Western Powers, Russia in a far more important position than she has ever stood in."

The correspondent mentions another fact of great significance. One is, that the propositions for peace, already made, are believed to be sufficiently liberal to humble the pride of Russia in all the requirements of the war, and is the war-fever in England which has been accepted. The cabinet hesitates acceptance. The negotiations go far beyond the four great powers, it is to be feared, and the actual disbursements of the army in the East amount to as much as annually, the expenditure of the army on the spot is at least double

of these statements as they have been made, with a firm conviction of their own informant, as we have stated, a position more than most men to the ball rolls. The probability is that Russia accepts the French offer, at which will be called together, if not at Christmas, at least immediately after the conditions. If the terms are accepted, the ensuing campaign in the Black Sea, on the Bug and the Danube, and in the trans-Caucasian region, will open with a degree of aggressiveness of which this contest has nothing previously. In the meantime, the work of preparation is going on in the dockyards of England, and also in many of the private arsenals, though peace were as distant as the Kalends. To be prepared for the worst is the wisest policy in war, and if the map of Europe will probably see the end of the conflict, serious changes. We have arrived at a point, when the contest will be decided close, or greatly enlarged nations.

The subject of the recent misunderstanding between the British and the American Governments is conspicuously in the papers by the last mail from the United States, but the tone in which this misunderstanding is discussed gives no reason to apprehend that anything serious is likely to arise from it.

THE CRIMEA.

Little has recently occurred to mark the progress of events in the Crimea. With the exception of the gallant exploit of Captain Osborne in destroying the Russian stores at Gheisk, which was performed on the 13th of November, and the terrible explosion of the French magazine in the vicinity of Sebastopol, which occurred on the 15th of the same month, nothing of the slightest note has taken place to disturb the serenity of the winter quarters into which the Allied army seems now to be quietly and comfortably settled down.

A correspondent at Bala Clava, in speaking of Captain Osborne's success, says—"This news has afforded us the highest gratification. It seems that this gallant officer has succeeded in destroying, at Gheisk, fodder and grain of various kinds, piled up in stacks for the distance of no less than two miles, and that the efforts of the 3,000 Russians stationed on the spot for the protection of these prodigious stores were unavailing. The fire of the Vesuvius and the gunboats, and the precision of their shell and shot practice, drove those grey-coated gentry away in confusion and dismay, and they were unable to fire a shot in defence of their magazines, which our men burst before their eyes. Officers and sailors are said to have displayed great coolness and zeal in the affair which has more importance, perhaps, in Russian eyes than it will have in our own, bearing as it does so materially on the position of the enemy in the Crimea and their supplies during the winter. The exploit is all the more welcome, that it was quite unexpected, as no one imagined our gunboats would be able to remain in the Sea of Azoff after the first week in November."

The same graphic pen gives us a vivid picture of the awful explosion of the French magazine. "I was riding from headquarters, reading my letters, last Thursday when the explosion took place, and had just reached the hill, or elevated part of the plateau, at the time, and happened to be looking in the very direction of the park. The phenomena were so startling, that they took away one's breath. Neither pen nor pencil could describe them. The rush of fire, smoke, and iron attained a height I dare not estimate in one great pillar, and then seemed to shoot out like a tree, which overshadowed half the camp on the right, and rained down missiles upon it. The colour of the pillar was dark grey, flushed with red, but it was pitted all over with white puffs of smoke, which marked the explosion of the shells. It retained the shape of a fir-tree for nearly a minute, and then the sides began to swell out and the overhanging canopy to expand and twist about in prodigious wreaths of smoke, which flow out to the right and left and drop, as it were from solution in its embrace, a precipitate of shells, carcasses, and iron projectiles. I clapped spurs to my horse, and rode off as fast as I could towards the spot as soon as my ears had recovered the shock. The noise was horrible; and, when the shells began to explode, the din was like the opening crash of one of the great cannonades or bombardment of the siege."

Apart from the calamitous incident, and from the daring and successful exploits of Captain Osborne, the attitude of the Allies in the Crimea has become one of complete inactivity. The weather, we are told, continues to be remarkably fine, and favourable in the highest degree for any kind of operations that might be undertaken in the field; but nothing is attempted—nothing thought of—the troops are huddled, and the Crimean campaign of 1855 at an end. Whether our Generals have not left off a little too soon may be open to cavil. The *Times* is very angry upon the point, and rails at all the Commanders in "good set terms;" but our contemporary is not always just in his censure; and in the present instance, it is to be borne in mind that the Allied Generals, in preparing for the winter of this year, had only the experience of last year to guide them. Winter overtook them in the first week of November in 1854. If it has not done so in 1855, the fact is only to be attributed to one of those variations of the season against which it is impossible for any human foresight to provide with exact accuracy. Let us congratulate ourselves that the

army is this year comfortably housed and amply fed—that it is in the highest health and discipline—and that it bids fair to be capable of any duty that may be demanded of it on the first return of spring. The correspondent, from whom we have already quoted, in speaking of the present condition of the camp, further remarks—"The health of our troops is excellent; the draughts which arrive are rather younger than is desirable, but they will get experience and instruction during the winter. They are admirably clothed, and fed as no army was ever fed before—fresh meat, bread, and vegetables are issued to all. Henceforth the men are to get fresh meat only three times a week, and bread only three times a week, instead of every day. On the other days, they will receive pork or salt beef, and excellent biscuit. In respect of winter clothing, hutting, and feeding, our men are immeasurably better off than our Allies, and it is not unusual to see the latter eating in the English camp of the excess of our soldiers' cooking kettles." "This state of things, presenting so striking a contrast to the condition of the English camp at this time last year, ought at least to be satisfactory to all who profess to feel an interest in the welfare of our gallant soldiery."

The intelligent writer, from whose communications (penned in the midst of the scenes he describes) we have so largely borrowed, does not think it probable that Prince Gortschakoff will succeed in extricating himself from the critical position in which he is now left. "The Russian General," says he, "must be a man of extraordinary confidence if he thinks he can extricate his army when the spring comes from the grasp of an enemy which already clutches the whole of his coast, is established at two points in his rear, and has four distinct bases of operations, with sufficient troops to use them all, and to concentrate a prodigious force on any point he pleases. He may err, and if he does, and the blot is hit, the result will be fatal. The Russian infantry, in spite of its stubborn endurance and passive courage, is not equal to either French, Sardinian, English, or Turkish troops. Every day shows us, that it has no chance even against the latter when they are led and officered by Englishmen or brave and skilful European soldiers. Their cavalry, in equal numbers, will be ridden down like grass whenever they stand against English or French squadrons; and notwithstanding the excellence of their artillery, compared with other arms of their service, it cannot compete with ours for an instant as regards rapidity of motion or precision of fire. Prince Gortschakoff will be a grand strategist opposed to very weak generals if he succeeds in saving his army, and marching them scatheless from the Crimea."

These opinions, founded upon observations made within sight of the position which the Russian General now occupies, must be allowed to have considerable weight. Let us trust that they will prove to be correct.

THE EMPRESS NAPOLEON has presented to the Princess Royal of England the fan once belonging to Marie Antoinette, and to the Prince of Wales a small watch, of which the case is composed of a single ruby split in half.

THE COLONELCY OF THE EIGHT HUSSARS.—The Earl of Lucan has been gazetted to the Colonelcy of the 8th Royal Irish Light Dragoons or Hussars, vacant by the recent demise of Lieut.-Gen. Sir John Brown. The Colonelcy (as insurance) is worth about £1,100 per annum. He is, of course, being a General officer, cannot command the regiment, that duty devolving upon the Lieut. Colonel, or commanding officer. On entering upon the receipts of the regiment, the noble lord will have to give up his pay as General officer, viz., £1 3s per diem. Lord Lucan, now in his 56th year, entered the service when about 16 years of age. He has, consequently, been in it close upon 40 years. The Earl of Cardigan, his brother-in-law, is three years his senior in point of age, but more than double that period his junior, in regard to service.

POLAND.

By intelligence received from Hamburg, dated the 5th, we are informed, that, by imperial command, a grand review had been held at Warsaw, to celebrate the anniversary of the victory of Russia over the Polish revolution.

THE PEACE PROPOSITIONS.

(From *Wilmer's European Times*).

Most of the papers during the week have been discussing the question whether we shall have peace before another campaign. All the accounts seem to warrant the conclusion, that terms have been proposed, but the acceptance of these terms by Russia depends upon circumstances into which the chapter of accidents must necessarily enter largely. A recent telegraph despatch from Berlin states, that Prince Gortschakoff assured Count Buol, that Russia was willing to concede largely on the Four Points; and the French Minister at Vienna is declared to have informed the Austrian Minister, that the arrangements concluded by General Canrobert are equally satisfactory to Sweden and the Western Powers. There appears now to be no doubt, that Sweden has entered into some formal compact with England and France, and such being the case, it will readily be conceived that Russia is willing to "concede largely" on the Four Points. This treaty between Sweden and the Allies is the most important compact which has been entered into since the commencement of the war. It cannot fail to produce intense uneasiness at St. Petersburg, and in the same degree to strengthen the probabilities of peace. A London Morning paper, of rather apocryphal authority, which sometimes puts forth startling statements on slender grounds, gives this version of the terms which Austria is said to be pressing on the attention of the Czar:—"That the Dardanelles should be closed to the ships of war of any Power; that the Black Sea should be declared open to the commerce and navigation of all nations; that the south angle of Bessarabia which commands the navigation of the Danube should be incorporated with Moldavia, thus rendering the river free from Russian control; and that the Crimea should remain in possession of Russia without any naval establishments."

Meantime, we learn that a Grand Council of War is about to be held at St. Petersburg, at which all the Archdukes, with several Generals and Admirals,—all, indeed, except those employed in the South,—are summoned to attend. The advices from the Russian Capital, while they speak of the misery and poverty caused by the war, and of the dissatisfaction which it is producing, mention at the same time the resolve of the Czar to prosecute it with vigour, and to listen to no overtures for peace.

The leading journal of yesterday touches upon the peace propositions, but not in a tone which will induce people to think that there is much in them. "What is it, then," says our great contemporary, "which has sent up our funds, and led to the general belief that all our troubles are at an end? Simply this—that now, as in the month of December last year, we are favored with the offer of the good services of Austria. This is but a sandy foundation on which to rest such towering hopes, and yet though the sand may be a quicksand, it may also cover a rock. Austria may at the last have risen somewhat nearer to the level of her duties and her pretensions; she may at last have begun to feel that, though true to the letter, she has been false to the spirit of the Treaty of the 2d of December, and weary of a position which is neither neutral, hostile, nor friendly, she may think the time has arrived to seek for herself a position at once more secure and more dignified. All is as yet uncertain; the past bids us to be anything but sanguine, and the future, however bright it may be, is yet impenetrable."

This in all probability, is the present state of the question. All is uncertainty, but the money market is sensitive, and the feeling of the money market has a pacific bearing. It is now stated that Parliament will meet on the 31st of January for the despatch of business.

The visit of the King of Sardinia has kept the British metropolis during the greater part of the present week in that state of excitement which the Cockneys love, and if it had taken place at a more genial season of the year, the impression produced on the mind of our Italian ally would have been highly favorable. As it was, all the public bodies, and more especially the people, gave the king a greeting as hearty and en-

thusiastic as he could desire. The spirit of the addresses which were presented to him breathed a love for constitutional freedom, and an attachment to civil and religious liberty which could not be unpalatable to a monarch who has carried out in his own policy the noble principles which these addresses reflected. The King's replies were for the most part happy and to the point, and the visit cannot fail to bind us more closely in alliance with a State the head of which is fighting with us energetically in a common cause. The friendship and mutual self-interest thus cemented must long survive the cause which called it into operation. His Majesty left our shores on the morning of Thursday, and arrived in Paris the same evening.

REINFORCEMENT OF RUSSIANS.—The latest intelligence from the seat of war says, that the Russians had received a reinforcement by the arrival of Gen. Chasseloup's division, which was 12,000 strong. This force is stated to have reached the camp of Sebastopol. The English and Piedmontese camps had also received more troops. The enemy had erected batteries in his rear, on the north side of Sebastopol, anticipating the possibility of the allies landing a force and attacking in that direction the garrison which holds Fort Constantine. Sir Edmund Lyons, it was believed, would remain at Hamiesch in the Royal Albert. The fleet will probably be employed in contemplated operations.

GENERAL SIMPSON.—General Sir James Simpson late Commander in Chief of her Majesty's forces in the Crimea, arrived in London on Sunday night, 25th inst., Sir James went, on Monday morning, to the War Department, in Whitehall, but, Lord Panmure being absent, he immediately left and proceeded to the United Service Club, in Pall Mall, where he was cordially welcomed by the officers who had the good fortune to be present. We have much pleasure in stating that, in appearance, the gallant General seems to have suffered from the effects of the Climate of the Crimea. On leaving the United Service Club, the gallant soldier was recognized by the few passers by, whose salutations he acknowledged.

Correspondence from Constantinople states that Viscount Stratford de Redcliffe has protested energetically against the late arrest of Colonel Turr by the Austrian Commander at Bucharest. The Porte also has expressed itself to the Austrian Minister at Constantinople as deeply aggrieved by this outrage, seeing that the Turkish territory was the scene, and that the officer arrested is attached to an allied army, the individual members of which, by virtue of a treaty have the right to circulate throughout the Sultan's dominions. The *Ost Deutsche Post* says, that on the 30th ult, Colonel Turr was in prison at Kronstadt, and that a Colonel of War had pronounced his sentence of death.

PIEDMONT AND TUSCANY.

By the mediatory influence of France and England, the point in dispute between Sardinia and Tuscany has been adjusted.

THE COLONELCY OF THE EIGHT HUSSARS.—The Earl of Lucan has been gazetted to the Colonelcy of the 8th Royal Irish Light Dragoons or Hussars, vacant by the recent demise of Lieut.-Gen. Sir John Brown. The Colonelcy (as insurance) is worth about £1,100 per annum. He is, of course, being a General officer, cannot command the regiment, that duty devolving upon the Lieut. Colonel, or commanding officer. On entering upon the receipts of the regiment the noble lord will have to give up his pay as General officer, viz., £1 5s per diem. Lord Lucan, now in his 56th year, entered the service when but 16 years of age. He has, consequently, been in it close upon 40 years. The Earl of Cardigan, his brother-in-law, is three years his senior in point of age, but more than double that period his junior in regard to service.

Sir Archibald Alison has received a letter from Sir Colin Campbell, stating that, owing to his leaving for the Crimea in a few days, he will not be able to come to Scotland.

THE LAST ADIEU.

Adieu, my every hope, adieu! Kind death approaches now; No more can I be mocked by you, Nor to your whispers bow.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A YOUNG TOBACCO-CHEWER CURED.—On board ship, one day, we were stowing away the hammocks, when one of the boys came with his hammock on his shoulder, and as he passed, the first lieutenant perceived that he had a quid of tobacco in his mouth.

American House. No. 12, Grafton Street.

JUST RECEIVED, per Schrs. "Saxe Gotha," from Boston, and "Superb," from Halifax, the following large Stock of Goods, which the subscriber offers for sale, wholesale and retail, on moderate terms:—

On Hand, PER "Napoleon III," and "Lady Sale," from Boston, Gothic, O. G. & L. G. CLOCKS, LOOKING GLASSES, (assorted sizes), a variety of toy and useful articles.

1855. Fashions and Fashionable Goods from England

JUST RECEIVED, Fall and Winter supply of West of England CLOTHS, WHITENETS, BEAVERS, BIRELIAN CLOTHS, DOBSONS, CASIMERS, TWEEDS, VESTINGS, and TAILORS' TRIMMINGS, at—

Bricks! Bricks! FOR Sale at the 3 Mile Run, Malpeque Road, and at the Store of HASZARD & OWEN.

PAPER HANGINGS! JUST RECEIVED—3,300 PIECES FROM BOSTON, And for Sale by HASZARD & OWEN.

To Theologians. HASZARD & OWEN have on hand Dr. Kitto's Cyclopaedia and general works; Dr. Chalmers's, Dr. Jay's Works; Ryle's, Bonner's and Hooker's Works, mostly complete; Pearson on the Creed, do. on Infidelity, (prize Essay); Dr. Dick's Theology; Dr. Thos. Dick's complete Works, besides a large STOCK of Miscellaneous THEOLOGICAL WORKS, too numerous to mention.

To Christian Ministers, &c. HASZARD & OWEN, keep constantly on hand, a variety of Theological Works; and are prepared to sell them at their publishers prices.

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.

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.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 19, 1847. GREAT CURE OF LIVER COMPLAINT OF TEN YEARS' STANDING.

Dr. Halsey—Dear Sir,—Having taken your Forest Wine and Pills to remove a disease of the Liver from 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 know me thought my case incurable.

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.

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 affected for many years.

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.

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.



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.

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; or partly bald.

Letter from Henry Visson, 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.

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.

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CARD. STEWART & MACLEAN, SHIP BROKERS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

For the Sale and Purchase of American & Provincial Produce, and Dealers in Provisions, Fish, Oil, &c. FERRY LANDING, Water-Street, St. JOHN, N. B. REFERENCE: Charlotetown, P. E. I., JAS. PURDIE, Esq., St. John, N. B., Messrs. R. HANSEN & Co. April 13, 1855.

COUNTING.—In looking over Hamilton, by Dr. temporary of the were struck with made by the dist influence of It is seldom that rable word to s ment of mercan read the introu let Letter,' hav the severity with ger life can be adverse to every —But in the Lif wick, we have a ble than just. Hamilton's fati his pecuniary s about him for s on was secure house in St. C counting-room He advance ment of the kn and the tact while very y were committe cantile affairs fine abilities w were permitte rapid develop classical stud the world kno most influen of Alexander says:— We can early introduc ing-house as on his subse order and re commercial gotton, and sible pursuit cantile corre a literary p little previou an opportu afterward, th no elegance language h pression, o selves, giv tion which profession c Now this from within broad view and suggest well to dwe pecially the regard the of magic changing th taught and of the mind horse bust has to the other port with the pr his pen an his letters a capital tony of the As to the velopemen ty, the s clear, co said, and overlook some dis for any r room edu fluence have frequ cantile l butable e able to d develop emergem as no co ever rou Much been sp which th young t treadmi thing b scribed on will

allent and good medicine, and will un-  
 come the leading medicine, of the day.  
 Wine is put up in large square bottles  
 they are blown in the glass, \$1 per  
 a bottle for \$5. Gum-coated Pills, 25  
 u. Agents are authorized to retail, as  
 desile, on as favorable conditions as the  
 No. 161 Duane St. corner of Hudson, N.

W. R. WATSON, General Agent



**ATURE OUTWITTED!!**  
**Dr. Antrobus's**  
**ian Hair Restorative,**  
**AND HAIR DYE**

mediate Patronage of the Princes of  
 Persia and India.

its are without doubt the most extraordi-  
 their powers ever submitted to the Public,  
 ure but to be tried, to be appreciated, ad-  
 und continued.

ESTORATIVE strengthens the hair and  
 falling off after every other means have  
 ted to unsuccessfully; it cures baldness  
 a natural curl, and by its use, myriads of  
 bath sexes are indebted to having a good  
 air at the present moment. Its efficacy is  
 undoubted, and the whole world is chal-  
 produce an article to equal it, either for  
 g the human hair or preserving it to the  
 od of life. For the production of Whiskers  
 che, it is infallible.

salities of the HAIR DYE are decidedly  
 any thing of the kind ever attempted and  
 surface of the head can be changed into  
 tural black or brown, within five minute  
 g it, so as to defy detection from the great-  
 seur. Advice by post gratis on receipt of  
 stamps.

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

a Letter from Dr. Magrath, M. R. C. S.,  
 ake Street, Adelphi, London, the 17th  
 January, 1854.

**ANTROBUS,**

—I feel great pleasure in attesting the virtues  
 Persian Hair Restorative. Several parties  
 been patients of mine having derived the  
 ceivable benefit from using it; and in fact  
 g to this article alone, that many of them are  
 e present moment completely bald; one party  
 ention in particular, who had been laid up  
 his fever: (a most beautiful young lady.)  
 k however left her scarcely as beautiful as  
 he face, still with scarcely any hair on her  
 She tried every thing unsuccessfully, until I  
 ded her to use your Persian Hair Restora-  
 d in three months, she again possessed the  
 rk curling locks, as before her illness, al-  
 though she still more jet like, and attractive. I must  
 though I have recommended it to hundreds  
 of both sexes, I have never found it fail  
 sider, that where the hair is not past human  
 wonderful preparation will restore it to its  
 state.

Hair Dye is the best I have ever seen or  
 if, and has been used among my private ac-  
 ces, with the most unbounded satisfaction.

I am, Sir, yours most truly,  
 (Signed) DENNIS MAGRATH,  
 from Henry Vinson, Court Hair Dresser  
 Wig Maker, of 124, Leadenhall Street,  
 London.

**ANTROBUS,**

—Your Hair Restorative is one of the great-  
 ings ever invented. Several of my customers  
 to enraptured with it, and consider it beyond  
 e. I cannot deny, but that it has appeared to  
 its wonderful, the alteration it causes after  
 for a few weeks, it exceeds any thing of the  
 ever used, causing a complete metamorphosis;  
 the hair a natural curl, and even entirely  
 grey locks, setting nature at defiance.

may depend upon it, that it surpasses any  
 of the kind ever brought before the public, and  
 our Hair Dye, I can tell all you can send me,  
 unquestionably good.

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

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

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

d by all respectable Chemists and Perfumers  
 about the world, and at Dr. Antrobus's Estab-  
 lishment, 2, Brydges Street, Strand. If any diffi-  
 culty in obtaining it, send postage stamps to  
 Antrobus's address, and it will be forwarded by  
 post.

**CARD.**

**STEWART & MACLEAN,**  
**BROKERS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,**  
 the Sale and Purchase of American & Pro-  
 ducts, and Dealers in Provisions,  
 Fish, Oil, &c.

RY LANDING, Water-Street, St. JOHN, N. B.  
 REFERENCE  
 Charlottetown, P. E. I., JAS. PURDIE, Esq.,  
 John, N. B., Messrs. R. HANCOCK & Co.,  
 18, 1955.

**COUNTING-ROOM EDUCATION.**

In looking over the life of Alexander  
 Hamilton, by Dr. Renwick, says our con-  
 temporary of the Philadelphia Merchant, we  
 were struck with a just acknowledgment  
 made by the distinguished writer respecting  
 the influence of counting-room education.  
 It is seldom that literary men have a favor-  
 able word to say of the initiatory depart-  
 ment of mercantile life, and all who have  
 read the introduction to Hawthorn's 'Scar-  
 let Letter,' have met a good specimen of  
 the severity with which day-book and led-  
 ger life can be treated, as though it were  
 adverse to everything dignifying and noble.  
 —But in the Life of Hamilton, by Dr. Ren-  
 wick, we have an admission no less remark-  
 able than just. It appears that in early age  
 Hamilton's father became embarrassed in  
 his pecuniary matters, and the son looked  
 about him for self-maintenance. A situa-  
 on was secured for him in a commercial  
 house in St. Croix, and he entered the  
 counting-room of an eminent merchant.

He advanced so rapidly in the acquire-  
 ment of the knowledge of business affairs  
 and the tact of good management, that  
 while very young, most important trusts  
 were committed to his keeping. But mercan-  
 tile affairs did not suit him, and those  
 fine abilities which he afterwards displayed  
 were permitted to find a fitting sphere of  
 rapid development. Means to pursue  
 classical studies were furnished him, and  
 the world knows that one of the ablest and  
 most influential minds of America was that  
 of Alexander Hamilton. Dr. Renwick says:

"We cannot, however, but consider his  
 early introduction to the business of a count-  
 ing-house as having a favorable influence  
 on his subsequent career. The habits of  
 order and regularity in a well-conducted  
 commercial establishment are never forgot-  
 ten, and are applicable to every possi-  
 ble pursuit. Nor is the exercise of mercan-  
 tile correspondence without its value in  
 a literary point of view. To those with  
 little previous education, or who have not  
 an opportunity of improving themselves  
 afterward, this exercise may communicate  
 no elegance of style, but where the use of  
 language has once been attained, the com-  
 pression of thought and conciseness of ex-  
 pression, on which merchants pride them-  
 selves, give a terseness and precision of dic-  
 tion which those educated in any other  
 profession can rarely equal."

Now this is high praise, coming as it did  
 from within the walls of a college. It is a  
 broad view of counting-room education,  
 and suggests many ideas that it would be  
 well to dwell upon. Too many minds, es-  
 pecially those inclined to literary pursuits,  
 regard the counting-room merely as a sort  
 of magician's retreat, where the art of  
 changing the dollar into a double eagle is  
 taught and learned—where the faculties  
 of the mind are trained into a sort of draz-  
 horse business, and what is learned there  
 has to them no more connection with any  
 other portion of life, than the blotter has  
 with the prayer-book. They see the clerk,  
 his pen and ink, his invoices and his books,  
 his letters, and they deem the copying-pres-  
 s a capital invention to break up the mono-  
 tomy of the pen-ink life of the poor drudge.  
 As to the training of the faculties, the de-  
 velopment of habits of order and regulari-  
 ty, the stern discipline of moral powers,  
 clear, concise expression of what must be  
 said, and kindred matters—these are all  
 overlooked, and they must be indebted to  
 some discerning and comprehensive mind  
 for any means of seeing, how a counting-  
 room education may exert a 'favorable in-  
 fluence' on any subsequent career. We  
 have frequently been struck with the rapid  
 advances made by those who have left mer-  
 cantile life for the bar or the pulpit, attri-  
 butable only to the tact by which they were  
 able to seize opportunities promptly—tact  
 developed in the counting-room, where  
 emergencies sometimes stir a man's soul as  
 no college examination or trial sermon  
 ever roused up human nature.

Much of the results of which we have  
 been speaking depends on the aims with  
 which the counting-room is entered.—If the  
 young man goes in as to a treadmill, a  
 treadmill he will find. He will shirk every-  
 thing beyond the simplest routine of pre-  
 scribed duties. The boundary of his visi-  
 on will be exceedingly limited; and instead

of seeing in him the promise of the intelli-  
 gent, influential, and honored merchant,  
 you behold almost certain evidence, that he  
 will never attain to anything beyond the  
 narrowest conception of mercantile life,  
 and will furnish a good model for the sar-  
 alist who hates everything like a Commerce  
 because it suggests the possession of money,  
 which he has not.

It is a good sign of the times, that so in-  
 creased and improved have become the  
 facilities for preparatory commercial educa-  
 tion. Commercial institutes and colleges  
 are increasing in all our large cities. In  
 these, the young man finds his ideas of  
 of counting-room life radically changed.  
 He discovers, that the more accomplish-  
 ments he can carry to the desk, the better  
 the promise of true success; and instead of  
 the old notion of confining attention to  
 book-keeping and penmanship, we have  
 now, in these educational establishments,  
 professors and lecturers on commercial  
 geography, commercial law, political sci-  
 ence, &c., and such an education is im-  
 parted as impresses the student with the  
 great fact, that no enlargement of his men-  
 tal acquirements can fail to be of use to  
 him in the long run of mercantile life. We  
 are beginning to bring back the ancient  
 ideas of the merchant, when he was deemed  
 the paragon of accomplishment, furnished  
 with all forms of knowledge, and holding  
 himself bound to acquit himself nobly in  
 possessing a comprehensive knowledge of  
 the little world about him, but also of the  
 greater world, with all its diversities,  
 bringing from afar knowledge that poured  
 the best light on things near.

Every day the ideal of the true merchant  
 is increasing in dignity and attraction. The  
 'almighty dollar' is no symbol of him; but  
 treaties, laws, courtesies, and amenities,  
 binding discordant nations and peoples in  
 bands of amity, making the interests of  
 Commerce far better for man's regard than  
 the fortunes of war. And however we be-  
 hold the confusion of war now impeding  
 the progress of mankind, it is to the mer-  
 chant that we owe most potential influence  
 to preserve peace where it is now enjoyed,  
 and to hasten the end of wars where they  
 are raging.—Hunt's Merchant's Magazine.

The New York Shipping List says:  
 —"It is a remarkable fact that notwith-  
 standing the immense receipts of gold  
 from Australia and California within the  
 past year, the great depositories in Europe  
 and this country are steadily diminishing  
 their specie reserves. The Bank of  
 France, from September last year to Sep-  
 tember this year, has lost nearly two  
 hundred millions of francs, equal to 32-  
 1-2 millions of dollars; the Bank of Eng-  
 land, since June, has decreased its coin  
 and bullion in both departments from  
 £18,186,000 to £11,220,000, equal to  
 nearly 35 millions of dollars; The New  
 York Banks, since February, have de-  
 creased from 17 1-2 to 11 1-2, a loss of  
 6 millions; and the Boston Banks, since  
 June, from \$3,600,000 to \$2,400,000,  
 being a loss of \$1,200,000; the aggregate  
 decline amounting to over \$75,000,  
 000. The question naturally arises—  
 "What has become of all this money?"  
 Probably a portion of it has found its  
 way into the Crimea, another part has  
 found its way into the general circulation  
 of the commercial world, and the remain-  
 der is no doubt hoarded in small sums by  
 persons of moderate means."

**MILK CLEAN.**—In some careful experiments  
 made by Dr. Anderson, the quantity of cream ob-  
 tained from the first drawn cup of milk was in  
 every case smaller than the last drawn; and those  
 between afforded less or more, as they were  
 nearer the beginning or the end. The quantity of  
 cream obtained from the last drawn cup from  
 some cows, exceeded that from the first in the  
 proportion of sixteen to one. In others, the pro-  
 portion was not so great. "Probably," says Dr.  
 Anderson, "on an average of a great many cows,  
 it might be found to run as ten or twelve to one."  
 The difference in the quality of the cream was  
 also much greater than the difference in quantity.  
 From this it appears, that the person who, by  
 milking of his cows, loses but half a pint of milk,  
 loses in fact about as much cream as would be af-  
 forded by six or eight pints at the beginning, and  
 loses, besides, that "part of the cream which alone  
 can give richness and high flavour to butter."

Man has three friends in this world—  
 how do they conduct themselves in the  
 hour of death, when God summons him  
 before his tribunal?—Money, his best friend  
 leaves him first, and goes not with him.  
 His relations and friends accompany him  
 to the threshold of the grave, and then  
 return to their homes. The third, which  
 he often forgets during his life, are his  
 good works. They alone accompany him  
 to the throne of the Judge—they go before  
 him, speak, and obtain mercy and pardon  
 for him.

During the year 1854, one hundred and  
 sixty men were hanged in the United States  
 for murder. Of this number, only seven  
 could read and write. What a lesson.

HANNAH MORE says—"Though the arts  
 which embellish life claim admiration, yet  
 when a man of sense comes to marry, it is a  
 companion he wants, and not an artist. It is  
 not merely a creature who can dress, and  
 paint, and sing, it is a being who can com-  
 fort and counsel him; one who can reason,  
 and reflect, and feel, and judge, and act;  
 one who can assist him in his affairs, soothe  
 his sorrows, lighten his cares, purify his  
 joys, and educate his children." "She  
 should be well versed in the household la-  
 bors of baking, washing, cleaning and sew-  
 ing; otherwise she is unfit to be a wife as a  
 'Shoe-maker would be to navigate a man-  
 of-war across the Atlantic."

Seek for substantial as well as artistical  
 excellences in her you would make your  
 wife. She should be frugal, not wasteful;  
 for an extravagant wife will bring embar-  
 rassment; if not poverty itself, into your  
 habitation; her ambition for costly dress,  
 costly furniture, costly living, will empty  
 your purse, ruin your business, introduce  
 you to the insolvent debtor's court; or  
 worse than all, it will instal the demon of  
 discontent by your fireside. She must be  
 industrious, for a lazy woman is always  
 fretful, odious, and disgusting.

It has been eloquently and truly said,  
 that if Christianity were compelled to flee  
 from the mansions of the great, the acad-  
 emies of philosophers, the halls of legislators,  
 or the throngs of busy men, we should find  
 her last retreat with women at the fire-side.  
 Gathering round the knee of a mother; the  
 last sacrifice the secret prayer, escaping in  
 silence from her lips, and heard, perhaps,  
 only at the throne of God.

Remarks on the Present Times, by The Hon.  
 Myron H. Clark, Governor of the State of  
 New York.

At a County Temperance Convention, held at  
 Pleasant Valley, Dutchess Co., a letter was read  
 from Gov. Clark. After noticing their request  
 for his attendance, he says,—

"Allow me to say, that we are now in a very  
 important crisis of the temperance reform. The  
 cause is progressing, however amidst all its diffi-  
 culties and opposition; and it will progress until  
 the liquor traffic is swept away. Its success, I  
 need not say to you, depends upon the persev-  
 ering efforts of the temperance men throughout  
 the State, acting together in union and strength."

"It is encouraging to learn, as I do, from va-  
 rious portions of the State, that the law passed at  
 the last session of the Legislature is operating  
 with gratifying success. That it would at once  
 triumph over all opposition, or be found entirely  
 perfect, was more than ever its friends even, anti-  
 cipated. Its defects must be remedied, and its  
 universal observance secured. In this great  
 work I shall ever rejoice to be with you an hum-  
 ble co-labourer."

Extract from a letter, descriptive of a lengthened  
 journey in the United States, by a person for-  
 merly resident in Oxford.

Returning to Boston, I take the car Port-  
 land or Maine, and arrive the same night. On  
 the morning after the transaction of business, I  
 visit the world-renowned Neal Dow, the celebra-  
 ted author of the Maine law for prohibiting the  
 sale of intoxicating liquors. . . . I pre-  
 sume you are so well posted up that you do not  
 require to be told much about this law; let it  
 suffice for me to say, that during a journey of  
 over 1500 miles, I have seen only two drunken  
 persons. Such is the effect of this law, that peo-  
 ple who will have liquor have a great deal of  
 trouble to get it, and the natural result is, that  
 pauperism, taxes, and crime, are all wonderfully  
 diminished; that liquor will be annihilated entire-  
 ly, nobody expects; but the rendering the sale of  
 liquor illegal, is a great step in advance.

**BALL IN AN ALMSHOUSE.**—The inmates of the  
 almshouse at Bridgewater celebrated Thankgiv-  
 ing by a ball.

**A MELANCHOLY STORY.**—Among the  
 twelve who were punished on Monday for  
 drunkenness was one—a female—whose his-  
 tory is truly melancholy, though by no  
 means unusual. She is not old, was once  
 pretty, courted and admired by all. The  
 was born in the South, of wealthy parents,  
 and her earlier years were blest with all  
 the blessings of one in her station. Her  
 education was thorough, and she early  
 gained a good reputation as a writer. She  
 soon evinced a passion for the stage,—a  
 passion so uncontrollable, that despite the  
 entreaties of parents and friends she became  
 an actress. In this sphere, she was very  
 successful, and after a time made her ap-  
 pearance on the boards in this city, where  
 she created no little furor. Her appear-  
 ance was always hailed with enthusiasm,  
 but after a time her fame and fortune be-  
 gan to wane. She fell, as many of her  
 profession had done before, a victim to  
 drink! Becoming daily worse, no manager  
 would run the risk of engaging her. For a  
 time, she gave evidence of an intention to  
 reform, but the terrible passion predomi-  
 nated; she again fell. The formerly lovely  
 woman, talented authoress and fine actress  
 sleeps to-night a vagabond in the Tombs.  
 —New York Times.

**ASTOUNDING TELEGRAPHIC IMPROVEMENTS.**

Wonderful as the achievements of electricity  
 have been up to this date, all that has heretofore  
 been accomplished is now about to be thrown in  
 the back-ground by some astonishing improve-  
 ments that had been recently made in the United  
 States. The details of the principles upon which  
 these are founded have not yet been given to the  
 world, probably because their discoverers have  
 not yet realized those first profits which consti-  
 tute the only, and often the meagre reward of  
 mind worn out in the service of mankind. A  
 new Telegraph Company has been formed in the  
 City of New York, composed of some of the most  
 staunch business men, who are making pre-  
 parations for the extensive operation of the Electro-  
 Magnetic Printing Telegraph; invented by  
 Doctor E. Hughes of Kentucky. The prodigies  
 performed by this instrument appear quite as im-  
 possible as the most fabulous fairy-tale, and yet  
 we have every reason to believe that it is equal  
 to all that is claimed for it. Comparison with  
 any other is absolutely out of the question. "It  
 will print," says the New York Herald, "from  
 three to five hundred letters, or from fifty to one  
 hundred words in a minute, without the possibility  
 of error. It will send two messages simultane-  
 ously in opposite directions over the same wire. It  
 works with the most perfect secrecy, that is, it  
 will send a communication from the point of its  
 departure direct to its destination, without the pos-  
 sibility of any way-office on the route receiving a  
 copy, except at the will of the sender. It is very  
 simple in its operation. Any person who knows  
 a letter of the alphabet when he sees it, can write  
 as correctly with this instrument as the most ex-  
 perieneced operator. All that is requisite to insure  
 absolute correctness being, that the copy shall  
 in the first instance be written plainly and correct-  
 ly. The machine verifies itself, that is, at each  
 revolution the operator can tell, by means of an un-  
 erring test in his instrument with which it is com-  
 municating in a distant city. But its most won-  
 derful feat, and that which will test the reader's  
 credulity the severest, is its power to start into  
 operation a similar machine in a distant office,  
 without the help or even the presence of an op-  
 erator, and compel it to write out whatever messages  
 it chooses to send, in the same perfect manner in  
 which they at first started on their transit. Thus  
 for instance an operator at Washington may, at any  
 time lock up his office and go to his meals or to  
 his bed if he chooses, and on his return he may find  
 on his desk a message perhaps from New Orleans,  
 all fairly printed out and ready to be enveloped  
 and sent to its address. It is said also to be  
 much more economical in the mode of its working  
 than any other machine. With such capabilities  
 it appears, that nothing more in the way of per-  
 fection could be accomplished—that human gen-  
 ius has attained its acme—its culminating point  
 of magic performance; and yet who knows how  
 long it may be before other prodigies may be  
 achieved that will as far outstrip these, as they  
 do all their predecessors.

The American whaler John Henry fell in with  
 the abandoned British Arctic ship Resolute, of  
 Sir Edward Belcher's expedition, in Davis  
 Straits. The crew took possession of her, and  
 abandoned their own ship.

Bored should be lenient enough to  
 bear in mind this truth—that it is with  
 the fire of conversation as with any other  
 fire—little sticks kindle it, great sticks  
 put it out.

HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

Saturday, December 22, 1855.

On Tuesday last, we attended by invitation an examination of Mr. Roche's School, and experienced a high gratification at the result. There were present about 120 boys exhibiting all the appearance of good health, and whose proficiency in the various branches in which they were examined, did great credit to both Teacher and Pupils.

We have been requested to say, that the examination of the pupils at the Central Academy will take place on Monday next, at 11 o'clock, at which it is desirable, that the parents of the scholars, and the friends of education generally should attend.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND SUNDAY SCHOOL TEA PARTY.

The evening of Tuesday the 18th inst. afforded an occasion of much enjoyment to a large party of the good citizens of Charlotte, both adults and children, for it was the evening appointed for the Tea Party, annually given to the children of the Sunday School in connection with St. Paul's Church.

At 4 o'clock, the children were arranged at each side, and at the top, of the Infant School Room, which with difficulty contained the assembled company of feasters and lookers on.

At intervals, the children here encouraged to vary the pleasing features of the occasion, by singing sacred melodies, which they did in a manner to prove that nature had bestowed upon many of them harmonious voices and that art had not been wanting to teach them how to use nature's gift.

And now, having given three hearty Cheers for His Excellency and the Misses Daly, and having paid a like compliment to their teachers

and to those Ladies who had assisted in providing this entertainment, the children sang in grace in acknowledgment of the goodness of Him "from whom all blessings flow," and began to think of returning to their respective homes.

At this period of the evening a collection was taken up in aid of the poorer class of children who might be kept from the School through want of some necessary article of clothing.

The H. Ingram with the British Mails, got into the Harbor yesterday morning, but owing to the calmness of the day, and the drift ice in the Harbor, the Mails were not landed before 3 1/2 o'clock.

"WAR OFFICE, NOV. 30. 36th Regt. Ensign C. Hodgson, to be Lieut. without purchase, Vice Lieut. Brockman promoted.

The above young Officer is the second son of the late Lieut. Hodgson, 84th Regiment."

(From the Halifax Morning Journal.) The Committee belonging to Mechanics' Library invited the celebrated Thackray to visit this city, and deliver a course of Lectures, for which they offered to place at his disposal the sum of \$1000.

His Excellency the Governor has issued a Proclamation setting apart Thursday the 27th inst., as a day of General Thanksgiving "to vouchsafe Victory to the National Arms, and success to the labors of the Provincial Husbandman and Fisherman."

At St. Helliers, Jersey, on the 4th December, Harriet, wife of Commissary Colquhoun, and eldest daughter of Hon. G. R. Goodman, late of Prince Edward Island.

At the Lunatic Asylum, on Thursday, the 20th Dec., Esther Hill, aged 28 years. A native of Prince Edward Island.

Charlottetown Markets, Dec 19. Beef, (small) lb. 2 1/4 a 6d Do. by quarter, 3 1/2 a 6d Pork, 3 1/2 a 6d Do. (small), 6d a 7d Mutton, 3 1/2 a 6d Lamb, per lb. 3 1/4 a 5d Butter (fresh), 16d a 18d do. by tub 1s 3d a 1s 4d Tallow, 1s a 1s 2d Lard, 1 1/2 a 1s Flour, 3 1/4 a 3d Pearl Barley, 2 1/4 a 2 1/2 Oatmeal, 2 1/4 a 2 1/2

WANTED-A FARM SERVANT. An unmarried man preferred. Apply at this Office. Dec. 20.

GOOD INVESTMENT. THE Subscriber has to inform all who feel desirous of investing money in FREEHOLD ESTATE, that he has several well situated BUILDING LOTS in this City, and FARMS in the Country, to dispose of, on moderate terms.

Temperance Hall Company. THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of the above Company will be held in the TEMPERANCE HALL in this City, on MONDAY, the 7th day of JANUARY next, at 7 p. m., when a punctual attendance is respectfully requested.

CHRISTMAS FRUIT! SUPERIOR CURRANTS, BLOOM RAISINS, NUTS, &c., &c. at the KING SQUARE HOUSE. Dec. 13. 1m BEER & SON.

Masonic Hall Company. THE Annual MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held in the MASONIC HALL, (McDonnell's Building,) on Thursday, the 27th inst., at 6 p. m., (being SAINT JOHN'S DAY,) when a punctual attendance is respectfully requested.

CHEESE! CHEESE!! JUST received from Boston, a further supply of excellent quality, at the KING SQUARE HOUSE. Dec. 13. 1m BEER & SON.

FARM FOR SALE. THE FARM now in the occupation of Mr. R. W. EDWARDS, is offered for Sale, containing 192 acres—130 acres being cleared from stumps and in a good state of cultivation, being well manured, and so part of it has been ever cropped.

COKE! COKE! COKE!!! FOR SALE at the Gas Works, a quantity of very Superior COKE, at 6d per bushel, or 16s per Chaldron, and 15s per Chaldron, if 5 or upwards be taken.

CHEAP AND SAFE LIGHT! NEWELL'S PATENT Safety Lamp & Lamp Feeder. Warranted to prevent all accidents from the use of BURNING FLUID, PATENT OIL, ROBIN OIL, CAMPHRENE, AND all other explosive compounds used for production of light.

AMERICAN HOUSE. Fall Stock Completed. FROM BOSTON AND HALIFAX. BY his FALL IMPORTATION, comprising (besides his large stock already advertised) as follows: 30 chests Tea—warranted good.

AMERICAN HOUSE? THE Subscriber in closing up his present business in P. E. Island, respectfully requests all parties, who are indebted to him, to hand over, on or before the FIRST of JANUARY NEXT.

Carriage Bolts. HASZARD & OWEN have received a large Stock of the above of the following sizes: LENGTH. DIAMETER. 1 1/2 inches by 3/4 5-10 3-8 1 3/4 " 4 5-16 3-8 2 " 4 5-16 3-8 2 1/2 " 4 5-16 3-8 3 " 1-4 5-16 3-8 3 1/2 " 1-4 5-16 3-8 4 " 1-4 7-16 3-8 4 1/2 " 1-4 7-16 3-8

Stoves! Stoves!! JUST ARRIVED per Schr. Romp, a large assortment of Cooking, Franklin, Caboose, Air-tight and Close Stoves; and for Sale by JAMES PURDIE. Charlottetown, Nov. 30, 1855.

NEW GOODS. THE Subscriber has just received, per Sir Alexander, from England, a very extensive assortment of British and French Merchandise, which will be open for inspection on MONDAY next, at the New Store, immediately adjoining his old stand, in Great George St.

Robes! Robes! Robes! EXTRA No. 1, BUFFALO ROBES Just received, at the KING SQUARE HOUSE. BEER & SON. Charlottetown, Dec. 5, 1855. 1st. Adv. 1m.

A Card. MISS MILLER, from Frederick, N. B., begs to inform the Ladies of Charlottetown, that she is about to commence DRESS AND MANTUA MAKING in the latest and most fashionable styles.

Professor of Chemistry, Albany Medical College, and of Applied Chemistry in the University of Albany. BEER & SON, T. DEWBERRY & Co., and W. B. DAWSON are our authorized Agents for the sale of the above in P. E. Island. Dec. 13. 2m

MORE English Newspapers. EXTRA Nos. of the following papers were received by the last Mail: Illustrated London News, Picture Times, News of the World, Bella Weekly Messenger. And are for Sale. Subscriptions received for any of the British papers at HASZARD & OWENS, Bookstore.

NOTICE. ALL PERSONS indebted to the Subscriber will please make immediate payment, or their accounts will be sued for at the Commissioner's Court for recovery. ALEXANDER SMITH. New London, Dec. 11th, 1855.

AMERICAN HOUSE. Fall Stock Completed. FROM BOSTON AND HALIFAX. BY his FALL IMPORTATION, comprising (besides his large stock already advertised) as follows: 30 chests Tea—warranted good, 12 puns Molasses, 4 hhd. Sugar, 60 boxes Raisins, 100 sides Sole Leather, 60 Stoves, 25 bbls. Apples, 4 cur. Cheese, 10 doz. Brooms, 10 do. Pails, 3 casks Fluid, Newell's Patent safety Lamps and Lamp Feeder, in a variety of styles, 10 bbls. Nuts, 20 do. Crackers and Pilot Bread, 2 bales Buffalo Robes, &c. &c.

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FALL S BEGINNING CITY DR No. 14, 100 TINS PAINTS, 2 Sperm, do., 1 hhd. Oil, bbls. Copal Varnish, paint and varnish Brush, Cudbear, Blue, Soda, Potash, Chocolate, Cocoa, Fat, also A general assortment of Perfumery, Brush

Winte THE subscriber in lotter and the received from Liverpool Supply of GOOD articles of—

colored Velvets; black Coburgs, Orleans, Dresses; a variety of Velvet, Mohair, Silk, Shirts, Lace and Gauze Veils, Lappets; a splendid Wreaths and Ribbons and children's Hair Berlin Wool, Furs and Crochet Hooks. Also a variety of Clothing, gents' Carpets, Hearthrugs, grey, white and straw Tuller's Trimmings. A variety of CUTLERY, splendid Table Knives, Joiner's Tools, &c. and a good supply and Spices. Oct. 22.

FALL IN BEG to intimate to donal, Liverpool, Boston, British, Wes

Comprising an excellent assortment, which will cost for prompt payment—Black, blue, brown Fur, Beaver, Melted Dress Materials of Checks, Gait Plaids, Lustrous Seal Skin Coats, Beaver, Whitney and Cloth Mantles and Velvets, Plushes, Hats, Veils, Collars, Haberdashery, striped and Ladies' Winter boots, Winter Gloves, Mantles, Counterpane, Oil Children's Felt Hat Reversible Water Toss NAILS, and American Horries. An assortment of Egg White Lead, Red White and G plates, SOLE LEATHERING FLUID, Corn Starch, Croch CONFECTIONARY Onions, Ladies' Rubber Boots, Gentlemen's Rub King Squ

MORE Newspapers, the following papers were sent to Mail: London News,

Subscription received for any of at HASZARD & OWENS,

NOTICE. indebted to the Subscriber will immediate payment, or their ac-

ALEXANDER SMITH, 11th, 1855.

CAN HOUSE. Clock Completed.

er, Mary Jenine, and Mary Ann. TON AND HALIFAX. the subscriber has just finished

W. R. DAWSON.

can House? closing up his present business

JOHN GIBSON.

riage Bolts. OWEN has received a large

DIAMETER. 5-16 3-8 5-16 2-8 5-16 2-8 5-16 2-8 5-16 2-8 7-16 3-8 7-16 2-8

es! Stoves!! per Schr. Romp, a large assort

JAMES PURDIE. Dec. 30, 1855.

GOODS. has just received, per Sir

French Merchandise, for inspection on MONDAY next,

and Fancy Goods, is Island, will be open for inspec-

WM. HEARD.

Robes! Robes! BUFFALO ROBES Just re-

BEER & SON. Dec. 5, 1855. 1st. Adv. 1m.

Card. from Fredericks, N. B., begs

at Mr. JOHN SCOTT'S, Carriage

desires of learning the Trade, can



FALL SUPPLIES BEGINNING TO ARRIVE AT THE CITY DRUG STORE

No. 14, Queen Street. 100 TINS white, black, red, blue and yellow PAINTS, 2 casks Linseed Oil, 1 hhd.

W. R. WATSON.

Winter Goods!! THE subscriber informs the inhabitants of

NICHOLAS BROWN. Kent Street. Oct. 22.

FALL IMPORTATIONS. BEER & SON

BEG to intimate to their friends and the Public in general that they have lately received from

400 Packages of British, West India and American Goods,

Comprising an excellent assortment, suitable for the season, which will be sold at a small advance

Black, blue, brown and invisible Broad CLOTHS, Fur, Beaver, Meltons, Pilot and Whitney Cloths,

Beaver, Whitney and Pilot OVERCOATS, Cloth Mantles and scarf Shawls,

Velvets, Flannels, Ribbons and Trimmings, Veils, Collars, Habit shirts, &c.

Tickings, striped Shirting, white and grey Cottons, Ladies' Winter boots, Furs, Fur Caps,

Winter Gloves, Mufflers, Blankets, Counterpane, Oil Cloths, Worsted shirts,

Reversible Waterproof Coats, Rubber Overcoats, 5 Tons NAILS, assorted,

American Horace Locks, with fancy knobs, An assortment of HARDWARE,

SETS White and Gold China, with coffee and extra plates,

SOLE LEATHER, SOAP, CANDLES Burning FLUID, Corn Starch, Crackers, Pilot Bread,

CONFECTIONARY, Digby Herrings, APPLES, Onions,

Ladies' Rubber Boots and Overshoes, Gentlemen's Rubbers, Sleigh Bells, &c. &c.

King Square House, Nov. 1, 1855.

Shingles! Shingles! JUST ARRIVED from Bathurst—300 in PINE

J & CEDAR SHINGLES, and for sale by— JAMES PURDIE. Charlottetown, Nov. 12.

Mechanics' Institute Soiree. THE General Committee of the Mechanics' In-

stitute, being desirous to open the forthcoming Session of that Institution at the earliest possible period, beg respectfully to inform the public, that they

will inaugurate the Session of 1855 and 1856 by a SOIREE, to be held at the Temperance Hall on TUESDAY, the 11th December next; and the Members

of the Institute are solicited to use their best exertions to cause the attendance to be as numerous as possible, to be creditable to the Institution, as the

Soiree of last year proved itself to be, and—by creating an interest in the ennobling efforts of the Mechanics' Institute to promote a love for literature and the fine arts,—enhance the prosperity of the Institution.

The best Vocal and Instrumental Music will be procured; and the entertainment of the evening will be further enlivened by a short lecture and addresses from gentlemen to be appointed for the occasion.

Tickets may be had at the several Book Stores, and from either of the undersigned Committees of Management. Gentlemen's Ticket, 2s. 2d.; Ticket to admit a Lady and Gentleman, 3s. 8d.

Tea to be on the table at Six o'clock, P. M., CHARLES YOUNG, President of Institute EDWARD WHELAN, } Vice Presidents T. H. HAVILAND, } SILAS BARNARD, } G. W. MILLNER, } WATSON DUCHEMIN, } W. C. TROWAN, } JOHN WILLIAMS, } MARK BUTCHER, } W. E. DAWSON, Secretary. Charlottetown, November 12, 1855.

New Store & New Goods! MANCHESTER HOUSE.

REMOVED from Sydney Street to a new Building, EAST SIDE OF QUEEN-STREET. Now opening, large Importations by recent arrivals, of FALL and WINTER MER-

CHANDIZE, including every variety of DRY GOODS, in the newest styles, carefully selected, which will be disposed of at the very lowest prices, among which are— Ladies' Dress Materials of all kinds, Alpacaes and Ribbons; ladies' Bracelets; ladies' and children's Braids; Napoleon Satin Stocks; Berlin Wool, Parse Silks, Knitting Cotton, Needles and Crochet Hooks; Parsie Mountings, Braces, &c.

Also a variety of Yorkshire Broad Cloths, ladies' Cloaking, gents' Comforters, Blankets, Flannels, Carpets, Hearthrugs, Horse Cloths, Bed Tickings, grey, white and striped Shirting, and all kinds of Tailors' Trimmings. A variety of CUTLERY, including two sets of splendid Table Knives and Forks, balance handles; Joiner's Tools, &c. And a good supply of TEA, COFFEE, Groceries and Spices.

NICHOLAS BROWN. Kent Street. Oct. 22.

WAR COURTESIES—POLAND—FUNDS. (Correspondent of the N. Y. Courier & Enquirer.) PARIS, Nov. 12.

The piping time of peace would appear to have arrived in Europe. All the civilities, amenities, and even frivolities of private civilized life obtain, not only among the crowned heads of this quarter of the globe, but even among the belligerents of the Crimea.

Instead of barbarising men, war seems to have rendered them polished and human. In the early conflicts that succeeded to the battle of the Alma, the Russian soldiers—instructed by, and following the example of their officers, no doubt—butchered nearly every wounded man they found in their path.

Admired by the brave, amiable, but equally excellent French General, Canrobert—as were the British commanders by Washington—certain of incurring terrible retaliation, the Russian generals assented (probably reluctantly) to observe passive humanity to the maimed, disabled—equally with the unhurt—of their adversaries who fell into their hands.

That "man is an imitative animal," is a universally admitted old and modern saw. In a former letter, I eulogized a quiet, tranquil British officer—the Hon. Capt. Stuart, of the Rifle Brigade—whom a friend "left in the trenches before Sebastopol playing at double dummy" with his Lieutenant." We now learn that the Russian officers in the casemates of the Malakhoff, indisposed to exposure to the pelting of the pitiless storm of projectiles poured in upon them by their opponents on the 8th of September last, were precisely similarly occupied, when Paul Pry, in the person of a Zouave, "intruded" on them.

One of the most admirable traits of British character elicited by this war is the consideration, the kindness and tenderness displayed towards their Russian prisoners, sound or wounded, and especially those brought to England, in which proceeding, as a matter of course, the gentler sex covered themselves with glory. Exactly alike, we now find, has been the treatment of the British, and nearly alike, that of the Turkish prisoners of the Russians.

Some four hundred of English and Turks, were exchanged at Odessa on the 21st Oct. last, who one and all bore testimony to the negative and positive kindness of their captors, and to the commiseration, consideration, and even generosity they experienced from the inhabitants of the country through which they were marched, even beyond Moscow.

Thus if the passage of bullets and death-dealing shells between the conflicting armies was reciprocal, and possibly balanced, the sternness—harshness—and insolence of Menschikoff has been superseded by the courtesy of the intrepid, unflinching Gorischakoff, and a just return for British humanity is made.

These facts indicating an approach to sympathy on the part of the contending nations and their warriors are calculated to suggest, more strongly than any "private," or "public," or "special," or even "official" correspondence could do, the possibility that with this present year, will terminate this cruel, but, on the part of the Allies, most just and necessary war. When men with arms in their hands begin to seek and seize upon occasions for the demonstration of respect and esteem for each other, reconciliation ought not to be far off. It might hardly surprise you, therefore, (while you look with amazement and bewilderment upon the tens of thousands of tons of "shot and shell," and the hundreds of thousands of muskets, revolvers, rifles, sabres and bayonets—yes, and of that new implement of slaughter the *Sable Bayonette*, leaving France and England daily and nightly for the East,) if some fine morning the *Paris Monitor* or the *London Gazette* announce a "suspension of hostilities."

Should this dream of peace, for as yet it is only such, prove a reality, (preluded by a suspension of hostilities,) we shall have France, England, Turkey, Sardinia, and Russia, swearing, *once more*, by the ashes of their mother, that there "shall be eternal peace and amity between France, England, Turkey, Sardinia and Russia" and the cordons of the Legion of Honor, of the Garter, and of the Bath, of Saints, and the decoration of the *Médjidji*, and the Grand Crosses of Sts. Alexander Nevsky and St. Vladimir, and other Saints "of some dozen consanguine apostles," will blaze upon the breasts of the Generals of the now belligerent powers, and reconciliation and embracings will replace death-giving personal encounters, and confirm the justice of the adage.

I mean not to convey that in their aspirations after Peace, the Government and the people of France and England contemplate an unsafe one. From a hasty, inconsiderate, insecure peace, may Heaven defend Europe—and what other is possible at this identical moment!

"A truce is made!" say the *Heralde* in their tabards on the *Place de l'Hotel de Ville* and on the *Boulevards*, and on the *Place de la Bastille*, and on the *Pont Neuf* of Paris, and at the Mansion House, and at Charing Cross, London,— "*Pax Volucrum!*"

"A truce is made," the auditors exclaim and depart. "A truce is made," as the French say. When "the half hour of *Rabelais*"—the setting of the *carte*

a payer, arrive, when the expenses of the war, and the restitution or retention of the acquisitions made by the Allies in the course of it, and the future of the Principalities, and the fate of Poland and of Italy, (to say nothing of Hungary,) and the nature of the pledges to be exacted of Russia to keep the peace, come on for discussion, will the preliminary cessation of hostilities (deemed possible, as I have just said) be rendered, and become a permanent one?

Napoleon the Third, Queen Victoria, King Victor Emmanuel, the Sultan Abdul Medjid, and the Emperor Alexander, may become of accord, and their subjects, whose conflicting commercial interests present no trifling obstacles to an arrangement, may acquiesce in the stipulations made respecting them in the Treaty of Peace.

But the outsiders—what is to be their fate? For example, how is that glorious remnant of freemen, and of warriors unsurpassed for courage, and by only one or two contemporaries equalled for instruction in the art of war—in a word, how are the Poles to be finally disposed of? How are the Hungarians, the Lombardians, the Neapolitans, and Sicilians, who writhe under oppression, and who are determined to be free, how are their claims to independence to be reconciled with the *status quo* of Russia, Austria, Prussia and Naples? Besides, what is to be the destiny of Wallachia, of Moldavia of Bessarabia, of Servia, of Circassia, of Georgia, nay of Egypt, and Syria, respectively; for every one of these matters must be weighed; considered, resolved, and dated, before a general Peace can be proclaimed and established.

This is no rhapsody—no visionary summary of an advocate of war, though it may indicate a prayer that the nations in bondage and adversity be befriended and delivered. Every item I have just recapitulated must be regarded and redressed ere Europe can again relapse into peace. Let Poland alone be unhedged, and the seeds of future Russian aggression will be sown with marvellous promise of productiveness, and will bear fruit, possibly, at a moment when Western Europe may not be in a condition to oppose them.

POPULATION OF SAN FRANCISCO.—We are informed that the agent of a Business Directory, recently made, has been able to gather 44,000 names. To these are to be added, of course, the women and children, together with a large number of Spaniards, Mexicans and Chinese whose names would not, of course, be included in a Business Directory, so we see no reason why we may not boast, that San Francisco contains at least 60,000 inhabitants.—*Pioneer*.

PRAIRIE FIRES.—A Bloomington paper gives the following account of fires on the prairie:—"Every night for three weeks past, except immediately after a rain, the horizon in every direction has been all in a glow from the burning grass on the prairies. So brilliant have been these displays of fireworks, as not unfrequently to reflect quite a strong light upon our streets, enabling the pedestrian to make his way safely and pleasantly without other light, even in very cloudy nights with no moon.

These fires may be seen, in a cloudy night, a distance of twenty and thirty miles across the prairies, lighting up the heavens, half way to the zenith, with the most gorgeous colors, and as changeable as those of the kaleidoscope. The smoky weather, which we call Indian summer, is doubtless the result of those fires, and if there is any truth in the *Espy* theory, the rains which have followed each spell of every smoky weather, may also be attributable to the extensive prairie burnings."

SHARPENING EDGED TOOLS.—The *Washington National Intelligencer* translates the following from a German scientific journal:—"It has long been known that the simplest method of sharpening a razor is to put it for half an hour in water to which has been added one-twentieth of its weight of muriatic or sulphuric acid, then lightly wipe it off, and after a few hours set it on a hone. The acid here supplies the place of a whet-stone by corroding the whole surface uniformly, so that nothing further but a smooth polish is necessary. The process never injures good blades, while badly hardened ones are frequently improved by it, although the cause of such improvement remains unexplained. Of late this process has been applied to many other cutting implements. The workman, at the beginning of his noon-sleep, or when he leaves off in the evening, moistens the blades of his tools with water acidified as above, the cost of which is almost nothing. This saves the consumption of time and labour in whetting, which, moreover, speedily wears out the blades. The mode of sharpening here indicated would be found especially advantageous for sickles and scythes."



Articles under this heading are published solely on the responsibility of the Grand Division, S. of Temperance P. E. Island.

REPEAL OF THE PROHIBITORY LIQUOR LAW IN THE STATE OF MAINE.

The result of the recent elections in the State of Maine has occasioned no little triumph among the supporters of the liquor traffic, on the supposition that the advocates of the renowned Maine Law have by these elections suffered a mortifying defeat.

It is evident that by a peculiar conjunction of political circumstances, the Maine-law candidate for the governorship has failed to secure his reelection. But it is also evident, that this comes from no decline in the popularity of Prohibition.

The people of Maine are thus still found to be staunch to the Maine-law; yes, stauncher than ever, as far as the vote for governor testifies, for so large a vote has never been given to any candidate before.

The Boston Post notices the introduction of the first "Hansom cab" into that city, by a gentleman connected with the Cunard line of steamers, the "attractive novelty" was driven about the streets for an hour or two, previous to making its appearance for hire, and caused an admiring crowd wherever it stopped.

be strange indeed, and a good too easily occurred to make it properly appreciated. We have given these extracts at rather more than usual length, in consequence of the exaggerated statements that have been made respecting this affair by some portion of the public press in this country; from which it might be inferred that prohibitory liquor legislation is entirely at an end in the United States.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

The London papers relate a large number of fatal accidents which occurred in the city on Thursday and Friday, Nov. 15 and 16, from a very dense fog. A number of these occurred in the docks. In the West India Dock four seamen were drowned in endeavouring to get on board their ships at two of them belonging to each.

A serious point of law has just been decided by a county court judge at Exeter, (Eng.) The question was whether an inhabitant of a town was at liberty to keep animals whose noise proved a serious annoyance to their neighbors.

TELEGRAPHIC FEAT.—Last evening the House telegraph line at Utica transmitted the Atlantic news west at the rate of 2900 words per hour—a feat never before equalled.

Lord Campbell boasted, in the House of Lords, on the last night of the session, that he had been a soldier in his time, and said he believed, that he could even now manage a Minie rifle. It is not improbable, considering how well he has succeeded, in an aim requiring some skill, that of lodging certain balls on the top of his own head.

A Division.—At a debating society the other day, the subject was, "Which is the most beautiful production, a girl or a strawberry?" After continuing the argument for two nights, the meeting finally adjourned without coming to a conclusion, the old members going for the strawberries, and the young ones for the girls.

THE "IRISH INVASION."—A correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger states the following to be the plan of the projected Irish Invasion: "A plan, I am told, has been submitted to reach the heart of the British lion through his Canadian wings. 5000 able-bodied Hibernians are represented to be all ready for enrolment to march to Canada, in order to co-operate with some Russian demonstration said to be organizing on the North West Coast. Money sufficient to defray expenses, it is further said, has already been raised, and the only thing remaining to be done, is to find a man in whom all have confidence as a leader. Secrecy being the one great thing needed now, pains are taken to keep out of the newspapers anything like a real record of what is in the wind. An agent of Russia is said to be the financial agent, and the chief engineer of the whole concern. It is thought to be something of an object to get up an invasion of Canada, in order to distract the allies at home, and possibly to compel England to transport a portion of her army in the Crimea to the North American Colonies."

THE FEELING AT ST. PETERSBURG.—Advices from St. Petersburg say the most gloomy feelings exist for the future. It is believed there that the Allies will attack the Capital in the Spring. A double line of fortified works will be erected round the city during the winter.

LONDON HOUSE Fall 1855.

THE Subscriber has completed his Fall Supply of British Merchandise, now forming one of the most extensive and general stocks in the market—(which will be sold on the most moderate terms for prompt payment, a liberal discount made to wholesale customers.) comprising every variety in Ladies' dress materials at extraordinary low prices—Ladies' mantles and bonnets in the newest styles, together with a large assortment of Millinery—Ladies' sets stone martin, sable, Fitch, mink, squirrel and other furs, clothing in great variety, cloths a large assortment, blankets, prints, shirtings, carpeting, hearth rugs, crum cloth, hosiery haberdashery, ribbons a choice selection, silk velvets, trimmings in great variety, ready made clothing all sizes, boots and shoes, satin slippers, oil floor cloth, with a great variety of other goods.

A large assortment of hardware, and groceries of all kinds, teas very cheap, to be had at the Subscriber's Store, Great George Street, opposite the Catholic Chapel.

H. HASZARD, Charlottetown, Nov. 1st, 1855.

J. S. DEALEY, SHIP BROKER AND COMMISSION AND SHIPPING AGENT, No 7, Coentie's Slip, New York.

Particular attention given to Freight and Vessels for the British Provinces and West Indies. Also, the sale of Coal, Fish, Lumber, and other Colonial Produce.

Church of England Prayer Books.

HASZARD & OWEN have received a large supply of the above and are prepared to sell them at the following low prices, viz. Ruby 22mo. Cloth, Gilt Edged, 1s 6d. " Cape Morocco, Embossed richly Gilt, 3s. Morocco, 4s 6d. Minion 22mo. Roan, Embossed, Gilt Edged, 3s. Nonpareil 22mo. 2s. Pica 24mo. 5s 6d. 8vo 2s. 6d.

NEW GOODS. Fall 1855.

PER Ships Isabel and Majestic, from Liverpool, and Sir Alexander from London, the Subscriber has received—

- 300 Packages British & Foreign Goods, and 10 Tons BAR IRON, carefully selected by one of the Firms, which, with their Stock on Hand, they can confidently recommend to their customers, and the public, as Goods of the best description, at very low prices, for prompt payment. Wholesale Purchasers will find it to their advantage to select from this STOCK, which consists of— 7 Cases, 3 halves Ready-made CLOTHING, 8 Trunks Boots and Shoes, 56 Chests, and 20 half do. prime Congo Tea, 25 cases Ladies' Dress Materials, 15 do Silks, Velvets, Plushes, Trimmings, Ribbons; Haberdashery, Hosiery, &c. &c. 5 cases Townsend's Hats and Caps, 1 do Brushes, 1 do Toys, 2 do Gloves, 4 bales Cotton, 1 bale Wadding, 2 do Shawls, 4 do Cotton Warp, 25 boxes Soap, 7 packages Paints, Oils, Varnishes, &c., &c. 20 do IRONMONGERY, 2 cases Jewelry and Fancy Wares, 3 do Oil Floor Cloth, 2 do Furs & Fur Caps, 5 bales Carpeting and Woolens, 6 do Linen Diapers, &c., 3 do Grey Calicoes, 3 do white Calicoes, 2 do striped Shirtings, Packages Rice, Ginger, Currants, Raisins, crushed Sugar, Mustard, Blue, Indigo, Starch, Washing and Baking Powders. Tea Tons assorted BAR IRON. Oct. 26th. D. & G. DAVIES.

Duncan, Mason & Co. Fall 1855.

SUCCESSORS TO A. & J. DUNCAN & CO. GENERAL Importers wholesale and retail have JUST RECEIVED, ex Barque Isabel, a large assortment of—

GOODS SUITABLE FOR THE PRESENT AND APPROACHING SEASON. Brick Building, corner of Queen and Dorchester Streets. City of Charlottetown, Oct. 8, 1855.

Superior Cooking Stoves, Scotch Castings.

JUST RECEIVED by the subscriber, from Glasgow, a quantity of Cooking Stoves, Cannon and Close Stoves, (all sizes); Wilkie's Plough Mounting, Door Scrapers, Umbrella Stands, Sash Weights, Cart and Gig Boxes, Pot Metal, and a variety of other Castings. The superior quality and durability of these Castings are well known to the public. To be had at the Store of HENRY HASZARD, Ch. Town, Great George-St. October 23d, 1855.

TO BE LET,

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

A large and commodious Coach-house, 3 stalled Stables, 11 stalls, large Hay-loft and Grain-room, Mosaic-yard, large Kitchen garden with Fruit trees, &c., Flower gardens, elegant front entrance and carriage drive, a large Lawn running down to the Harbour with convenience for keeping boats, &c. Extensive plantation of young trees of all kinds, large Root-house, Wood and chopping house, and a spacious and commodious yard.

This splendid Mansion from its situation commands the finest view of any house in Charlottetown, and from its proximity to Government House and other advantages the Subscriber confidently offers it as the most elegant, comfortable and desirable residence for a gentleman's family in or near Town. For further particulars apply to DAVID WILSON, Richmond Street Sept. 6th, 1854.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of the late DONALD McDONALD, Glenslade, are requested to settle their Accounts immediately, or steps must be taken to enforce payment.

JOHN ARCH. McDONALD, Oct. 13. Agent.

City Tannery, No. 12, Grafton Street.

FOR SALE at the above establishment— 300 sides Neat's Leather, 300 sides Harness Leather, 200 sides Light Sole Leather, 500 Calf-skins. N. B.—Four-pence half-penny per pound will be paid for any quantity of Green Hides. W. M. B. DAWSON, October 20.

Cigars! Cigars!!

FOR SALE at VERY LOW PRICES. The Subscribers have received— 22,000 superior Cheroots, on Consignment, with instructions to effect a speedy sale. HASZARD & OWEN.

Union of the Colonies AND THE Organization of the Empire.

THE SPEECH on the Union of the Colonies delivered by the Hon. Joseph Howe in the Nova Scotia Legislature, in February 1854, together with the Hon. Francis Hincks' REPLY to said Speech, and Mr. Howe's LETTER in Reply to Mr. Hincks—the whole forming a pamphlet of eighty pages, has just been published, and is now for sale at Haszard & Owen's Book Store. Price One Shilling and three pence. Sept. 27, 1855.

Bargains! Bargains!!

AT the Subscriber's SALE ROOM, opposite Mr. Peake's Store, 6 most approved AMERICAN COOKING STOVES, 5 large Wood Stoves, (second hand,) 4 casks BRANDY, 10 bbls. Ship Bread, 1 coil 6 inch Shroud Rope, 1 set Standing Rigging, (second hand) for a Vessel of 60 tons, 1 Windlass Rim and Falls, 110 bars 3, 300 do 1, 150 do 1 inch, 27 do 1 1/2 inch round IRON, and 75 bars of flat and square refined IRON. TERMS.—Cash on delivery. BENJAMIN DAVIES, October 16, 1855.—Ea 4i

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

FOR SALE.

A valuable Leasehold Property for 999 years, at a shilling per acre, formerly the property of JAMES BAXWELL, deceased, situated at Bedouque, Lot 26, near Mr. William Strong's; the farm contains one hundred Acres good land, one half under a state of cultivation, with a house and barn thereon, and a good spring of water near the door and abundance of fine wood and firing on the same. If he be an accommodation to the purchaser, one half of the purchase money may remain on interest for a time. For further particulars apply to John R. Gardiner, Bedouque, or William Dodd, Charlottetown.

To be Let,

THE excellent Stand, known as the "Manchester House," Sidney Street, possession given immediately. Apply JOHN ARCH. McDONALD.

HASZARD'S PUBLISHED BY HASZARD & OWEN, Queen Street, Is issued twice a week AND CONTAINS THE LATEST NEWS, A Coach and Sleigh Carriages, W Sleigh Upper Queen Street, October 13th, 1855.

Established HASZARD'S Published by Haszard & Owen, Queen Street, Is issued twice a week AND CONTAINS THE LATEST NEWS, A Coach and Sleigh

ROBERT MCINTYRE, I strongly heretofore ext inform the public, that he to order— Carriages, W Sleigh Upper Queen Street, October 13th, 1855.

Harness and C EDWARD MANUFACTURE 39 Kilby Street, OFFERS for Cash at 1/2 Bell's, Spikes, Rim Patent and Spoked L Surnaces, callible Iron order and pattern. Fall new, Hardware. Pa given to owners.

A good As W. I. L. Botanic Thomsonian with fall

B. O. & G. Compound Neurapa Wild C Dysentery and Wild C For Sale by Sole wholesale Agent

NEW Just issued from the The Constitut ment of IN the Legislative and Appoint contain Legislative Council and JOHN LITTLE

NEW HASZARD & OWEN this day, per " Edinburgh, among a CHAMBERS' PUBLI formation, English L Journal of Popular July, 1855. Pictorial History of tory of the People illustrated with re to be completed in Chambers' Pocket B and Ball, Math Arithmetic, Book and Globes, in all Also, DUNN Eon Latin Grammar Dymock's Chess; B Fulton's Johnson's B Bridges' Algebra & Margall's Quoties; Marham's France; Cumming's Signs of Protestant Dissentio