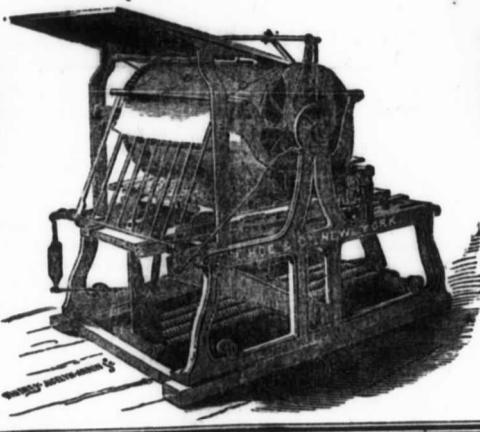


HASZARD'S

FARMERS' COMMERCIAL

PUBLISHED ON EVERY



GAZETTE

JOURNAL & ADVERTISER.

WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY.

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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.

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.

Lot 48, October 18th, 1855. To Messrs. Beer & Son,

Gentlemen,—For your satisfaction, and general information, we beg to certify, that these Cooking Stoves we purchased from you a short time since, (being of a new description) give great satisfaction. The excellent baking qualities of the same, together with the spacious room for fuel, make it a very desirable Stove, and we can strongly recommend the same to any person purchasing.

Your Obedt. Servants,
JOHN FARQUHAR,
WILLIAM BOYCE,
WILLIAM FARQUHAR.

A further supply of the above JUST RECEIVED at the "King Square House," together with a good assortment of other STOVES, and will be sold very cheap.

BEER & SON.

MISS DOUGLAS intends opening a SCHOOL, for the instruction of young Ladies, in the English Branches, in CAPT. DODD'S new Building, on Pownall Street, next door above J. Purdie's, Esq. Miss D. trusts, that her experience in teaching for the last five years in the United States, will enable her to give satisfaction to those who may favor her with a share of their patronage.

The School will open on the 1st of NOVEMBER.
Terms moderate.
Charlottetown, October 16th, 1855.

Cigars! Cigars!!

40,000 SUPERIOR GERMAN CIGARS received by the Subscriber on Consignment, and for sale at his Auction Mart, corner of Queen and Water Streets.

The above Cigars are for unreserved sale, and will be sold Wholesale and Retail, at very low prices.

BENJAMIN DAVIES.

Oct. 19.

Steamer for Liverpool.

Lady Le Marchant.

THE Steamer Lady Le Marchant will leave Charlottetown for Liverpool, England, early in December next, has good accommodations for a limited number of Passengers if early application be made.

THEOPHILUS DESBRISAY.
Charlottetown, Oct. 24, 1855.

JOHN T. THOMAS

requests all persons indebted to him, on account of his late Business, to settle their respective Accounts immediately, with Mr. W. E. DAWSON, who is duly authorized to receive the same.

Dyeing and Cloth Dressing Establishment.

JOHN McP. FRASER of Pictou, N. S. begs to intimate to his numerous friends in Prince Edward Island, that from recent improvements in his Dyeing establishment he is enabled to give those favouring him with their custom a decided improvement, in the appearance of his work particularly as regards his colors. From using only the best material as well as from personally superintending his establishment and charging moderate prices, he solicits a continuance of their favour.

AGENTS.

Georgetown, Finally McNeil, Esq.,
White Sands, Mr. David Johnston,
Charlottetown, Peter McGowan Esq., Queen St.
Summerside, Bedeque, Mr. Wm. M'Ewen, Merch.
Pictou Town, Mr. Alex. M'Phail.

NEW BOOK

Just issued from the Press of Haszard & Owen, price 2s.

The Constitution of the Government of Newfoundland

IN its Legislative and Executive Departments, with Appendix containing the Rules and Orders of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly by JOHN LITTLE, Esq., Barrister at Law.

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.

New Books!

HASZARD & OWEN have JUST RECEIVED this day, per "Majestic," 1 case BOOKS, from Edinburgh, among which, are a new supply of CHAMBERS' PUBLICATIONS, viz.—Chambers' Information, English Literature, new series, Jan. to July, 1855.

Pictorial History of England, 1st volume.—A History of the People as well as of the Kingdom, illustrated with many hundred Wood Engravings, to be completed in 10 volumes.
Chambers' Pocket Miscellany. Tales for the Road and Rail. Mathematics. Algebra. Geometry. Arithmetic. Book-keeping & Natural Philosophy and Science, in all its branches, &c.

Also, from Messrs. Oliver & Boyd, Eton Latin Grammar; Edward's Latin Delectus; Dymock's Cæsar; Reid's English Dictionary; Fulton's Johnston's do.; Hutton's Book-keeping; Bridges' Algebra & Key; Key to Lennie's Grammar; Mangnall's Questions; Markham's England; Markham's France; Stewart's Modern Geography; Cumming's Signs of the Times, urgent questions; Protestant Discussion with D. French, Esq., &c.

Fall 1855.

Duncan, Mason & Co.

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.

Lescher's Starch, &c.

10 BOXES Lescher's best London Starch, 5 do. Glenfield Patent do, 1 cwt. Thumb Blue, ex Anne Reddin.
W.R. WATSON

ARTS AND SCIENCES.

(From Chambers's Journal.)

We draw attention to the facts in a former month, introduced as a substitute for the potato, will keep for five years without germinating; it does not suffer from frost, and appears to be superior to the potato in most, if not all, respects. A cultivator in Paris got more than 50,000 sets in one season: a square metre of ground suffices for 20 sets; and it is said that the produce from one hectare amounts to 60,000 kilogrammes—double that of the potato.

The sweet sorgho also has succeeded in the south of France. Judging from present experience, this plant appears destined to fill up the gap between latitude 44 degrees and the sugar-cane bearing regions of the tropics. Forty-four is the southern limit of profitable cultivation of the beet-root; thus France may now produce sugar in both sections of her empire. Besides sugar, the sorgho gives abundance of alcohol, a species of cider, one or two liquors, and molasses convertible into rum. The leaves and refuse cane are excellent food for cattle; and, moreover, the plant has properties useful in dyeing. Forty acres have been planted for the dyers of Lyons.

The Chinese pea has been sown and come to perfection not only in France, but in Germany, Sweden, Holland, and Italy. It is of an oleaginous nature and yields twenty-five per cent. of oil superior in quality to rape or colza. The cake serves to fatten cattle; and in China and Japan, this pea, reduced to flour, and made into a kind of cheese, is eaten by millions of the poorer population. In addition to these important vegetables, there is a species of dry rice—said to grow anywhere—the Corean bean, and a prolific sort of canary grass.

A dozen yaks were also sent: these animals partake of the nature of the horse, ox, mule, and goat. Their wool is admirable, and can be shorn twice in the year. They inhabit mountains; and of the twelve, three have been kept in Paris, and the others placed in the Jura and other hill-districts, where they have already begun to breed. It is believed that the yak will prove valuable as a beast of drought and burden, in addition to the worth of its fleece. And lastly, silk-worms: the breed of these insects had so greatly degenerated in France, that the sericulturists had to buy 12,000,000 francs' worth of the eggs every year from Italy, to keep up their stocks. They will now have in the Chinese silk-worm a new and vigorous race.

Since the war broke out, the Admiralty have engraved and published a hundred sheets of maps of the Baltic, Black and White Seas, charts of the coasts and gulfs, &c.—giving a better knowledge of those waters than ever we had before. They are sold with sailing directions at a very cheap rate. Soundings and surveys are still going on in the unknown parts. The French have been for years engaged in a survey of the Mediterranean, and have just made careful soundings of the Gut of Gibraltar. They find it to be in some places more than 2900 feet deep. We are told that a sum of £677,000 is wanted to complete the Ordnance Survey of Scotland, and that, with an annual instalment of L.60'000, the work can be accomplished in ten years.

Our plodding neighbours the Dutch have brought their stupendous task of draining the Lake of Haarlem to a close by the sale of the last parcels of land reclaimed. By pumping out the water, they gained 20,000 acres of excellent land, which sold for 8,000,000 florins. The cost of the work was 10,000,000. In a few years, all the outlay will be repaid, and a handsome profit will accrue. The success has revived that often debated question—the drainings of the Zuyder Zee.

We conclude with a fact or two interesting to all who have ever suffered from toothache. Mr. Blundell, a city dentist, by the application of ice to the jaw, so deadens its sensibility, that he extracts teeth without pain; and Dr. Roberts has described before the Royal Scottish Society of Arts, his method for cauterizing the dental nerve, whereby a tooth may be stopped without pain, or a stump become a support for a new tooth; while the use of arsenic, and the ordinary intimidating mode of cauterisation, are avoided.

He applies a wire to the patient's tooth; and heats it by means of a small Grove's battery. The advantages, he says, to be obtained by this instrument are—its easy application to the desired spot in the mouth, and that perfectly cold instead of alarming the patient by holding a red-hot iron before his face: its being at once raised to the requisite heat, and no more than the mere point of the wire used being heated; also from its being at once cooled on simply removing the finger from the spring.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN PANAMA AND AUSTRALIA.

—A scheme is now before the governor of New South Wales for a steam-rocket communication between Panama and Tahiti, with branch steam lines between Tahiti and Melbourne. Tahiti is to be the great entrepot for the steam service in the Pacific, and the terminus of the steamers from Australia and Panama. The steamers will coal and the passengers be transhipped there. A different class of steamers is to run between Panama and Tahiti from those running between the latter place and Australia. The harbour of Tahiti is a beautiful basin, perfectly protected by reefs, and docks could be formed there for a small outlay. Labour is abundant and cheap there. When the steamer Golden Age touched at Tahiti to coal, 1,500 tons of coal were placed on board in sixty-five hours, and the expense of putting it on board was only 4s.2d. a ton. It is calculated, that the voyage between Australia and Tahiti could be made in thirteen days, and between Tahiti and Panama in eighteen days. New York would by this scheme be brought within forty-five days of Australia and England within fifty days.

NEW INVENTION IN WARFARE.

—It is understood that the late destruction at Sweaborg was chiefly effected by means of bombshells charged with a liquid combustible. We are informed that an invention precisely of the nature of these shells was communicated to Lord Hardinge in April, 1854, by Mr. William Hutton, writer in Stirling. Mr. Hutton's communication was remitted to the consideration of the Board of Ordnance, with several others bearing on the same subject; and so lately as the 29th August last, the thanks of the board were conveyed to him for his invention. From the accounts supplied to their government by the authorities at Sweaborg, as to the operation of the shells charged with liquid, thrown into the town by the British fleet, Mr. Hutton is fully satisfied, that the Admiralty had adopted his suggestion. The effects of these shells will probably soon be experienced at Odessa. Mr. Hutton has, he believes, discovered another preparation for charging bombshells, of a nature so fearfully destructive to human life that he has resolved not to divulge it. To the same gentleman were the government, it is said, chiefly indebted for many useful hints with regard to alleviating the sufferings of the army in the Crimea during the course of the past winter.—Scotsman.

The property of the late Mr. Henry Colburn, publisher, has been sworn under £35,000.

A "ruler of the planets" has been committed to the Leeds House of Correction, for one month, as a vagrant. She is a German, and rather ladylike in appearance. As many as sixty females a day visited this woman to ascertain their fortunes.

A coin of the reign of the Emperor Marcus Aurelius Antoninus, who flourished about the middle of the second century, has been found at Lancaster.

LAND IN LAKE SUPERIOR COUNTRY.—A tract of land containing about 160 acres, in the county of Ontonagon, on Lake Superior, was recently sold at public auction, order of the Judge of Probate, for the sum of \$78.75 per acre. The land is located by a coloured man, now a few years since, and purchased by the government for \$1.25 per acre, and sold for the benefit of his wife and

OF PROSPERITY IN NEW ORLEANS.—The New Orleans Delta opens a new era. We never remember to have seen confidence and cheerfulness amongst the men of the city at the close of the year month. Every thing promises well interested in cotton, sugar, molasses, and newspapers, and we would not shed to see New Orleans receiving a visit this winter, such as has not been since '51 and '52.

reported that the demoralization of the Army is complete, and such was the case from the first moment of the assault on Sebastopol, that the soldiers exhausted with fatigue, having retreated four hours without any success. The loss of the Russians during the assault is estimated at 18,000 men, and the final bombardment of Sebastopol cost the Russians more than 50,000 men. The victory was gained over the Russian stronghold, and the long running naval power of the Russians in the Black Sea, and so naval power in the Black Sea—and so the Russians were concerned, they had destroyed her fleets—but now they have far as we know, a vessel left. It is said, as a fact worthy of notice, that the Russian fleet, destroyed by the Russians, to prevent it from falling into the hands of their enemies, exceeded in number of whole naval force of the United States. A tempest had occurred at Sebastopol, by heavy rains. Sebastopol is to be the basins filled up.

THE BIRD HUNTER.

Gibson's explorations in the vast Amazon, present to the reader many new features. We clip the following in to bird-hunters:—

are a few individuals among the Creole and Portuguese who understand the art of preserving the skins of birds in alcohol. They make their living as bird-hunters, and are to be seen in the woods; his ammunition is water, in small tin canisters, different from that of the ordinary hunter. He puts a small quantity of quicksilver in a small piece of glass, and loads his gun with it instead of powder. The quicksilver knocks the humming-bird, without tearing the skin or disfiguring the plumage; it stuns, and before the bird is shot, the sportsman has him in hand. The sportsman has collected some five hundred birds, and he becomes difficult to please: he is the beautiful songster who sits at the feet of the Andes, and sends forth his music by night and sleep in daylight; some of the eggs of their neighbours; others drive him to the edge of the forest, where he is shot. All these birds we see around us in our regular hours for feeding, singing, resting, and sleeping.

net a bird-hunter in Trinidad; he had worked two years collecting near six hundred kinds. He was of opinion there were a thousand varieties of night and day birds to be found in the Madeira Plate, besides the birds, and any quantity of insects. He was his head-quarters, from which he set off in all directions during the dry season. His room was a perfect curiosity. The birds were rolled up in paper after they had been properly cured, and stowed in large wooden boxes. Every day, at it hours, he went to the field; after days of work, he would be seen returning with a bird, differing from any in his room. He cured poisonous snakes by splitting the stick to form a fork, which he places in the neck of the snake, and holds him till a or bottle is fixed over his head, when he is his fork and the snake crawls into the bottle. He then corks the gourd and puts it in his pocket. After the snake starves to or is drowned in spirits, his skin is taken, preserved, and stuffed, ready for transport to the museums of the civilized world. During the rainy season, the bird-hunter encamps, and repairs to those places where various animals are collected together. He has many species there, which would require a length of time to follow up, and fill a notebook with venison and deer skins.

THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE ON THE WAR.

Many speeches have been made within the last fortnight, but few in which there has been anything to notice, and still fewer which have deserved any word of praise. It is therefore with some pleasure, that we refer to the remarks made by the Duke of Cambridge at Liverpool. A royal duke and a general not long returned from active service could hardly address an audience at the present time on any other subject than the great events which have lately occupied the nation. On the past campaign and our military system, which has so completely collapsed, the Duke of Cambridge gives his opinion freely, and with a candour and good sense which may well shame older men. There is a certain class of speakers who always "have seen with great regret" the observations made on those who allowed a noble army to perish of cold and sickness, or thrust forward a doomed band to destruction, while the comrades who could have saved them were kept inactive in the rear. These are generally men belonging to some clique which has a friend in command, or who think to display superior discernment by proclaiming the general judgment of their countrymen to be unfounded and unjust. Those, however, who have a position to lose cannot venture to display this arrogance and affectation. Even the Cabinet has tacitly admitted the justice of all that has been said both on former and recent shortcomings, and now we hear a personage of the highest rank, and with the best means of forming a judgment openly proclaiming the reality of the delinquencies which have been so stoutly denied. "At the beginning of the Crimean Campaign," says his Royal Highness, "deficiencies manifested themselves which made every one impatient. Officers were made impatient, men were impatient, I was impatient." Because the nation was impatient too, and found an expression for its feelings, a set of loudmouthed underlings has ever since kept up a cry about calumny, falsehood, and the injustice of attacking absent men. It was said that persons at a distance could know nothing of what really passed, and that even civilians on the spot ought not to presume to give a judgment on military affairs. We have now a General of Division who fought during two months of the campaign and those the most disastrous and depressing, and his opinion coincides with that which the public has long since formed. The Duke speaks of the late disasters as due to our military system, rather than to any individuals actually engaged in the Crimea. This is, no doubt, to a great extent true. The defects are of ancient date. Every officer and every department can throw with justice considerable blame on other persons and other branches of the service. But the public condemnation cannot be averted by this mutual shifting of responsibility. The result remains the same—that the British army was ruined by the incompetence of its heads and the anarchy of its departments. Each man has done his best, but his best has only been to fight with the untutored bravery of his race. Head-skill, a keen eye, and a calm judgment are wanted, and we owe the deficiency to the system which the Duke of Cambridge openly condemns. It is of no use to recur to the past. It remains to profit by past errors, and we are glad to find that among the highest in the State, they are so justly appreciated.

The remarks of the Duke of Cambridge on the political question of the war will be received with satisfaction. "A peace at the present moment," says his Royal Highness, "would not be an honorable, durable, and lasting peace. Until such a peace could be concluded, he was for carrying on the war with all possible vigor and determination." It is, perhaps, unnecessary to give special praise for an opinion at which the Duke has arrived in common with the great body of his countrymen, but the people will be glad to find that they have in him one who shares their patriotic feelings, and will give no countenance to the unworthy coalition with which we are threatened. This is a time when the co-operation of every rank is necessary for the success of the common cause, and the knowledge that a near relative of the Sovereign feels and expresses the sentiments of the country, will give confidence to those who labor to uphold its dignity, while abroad it will discourage any ignorant hopes, that may be founded on what are called dynastic influences. It is some consolation to have a Prince of this manly mind. All orders of the State seem now united to prosecute the war through victory and disaster until its objects be won. Sebastopol will not satisfy a people who are in arms for the security of Europe. Victories and captured cannon are not the results for which we bade farewell to a peace of forty years. We fight for a principle, and not for the point of honour. The Duke of Cambridge is as sensible of the blessings we have lost for a season, as any Lancashire peace-maker. "Every one," he says, "who had witnessed, as he had, the actual miseries of war would rejoice at the return of peace, and cherish a state of peace as one of the greatest blessings a nation can enjoy." Yet his conclusion is that of almost every reflecting Englishman. He urges the nation to make no peace at present, nor at any time to come from the struggle, until ample guarantees be given that it shall not be renewed. This we believe

to be true wisdom; the men who would enforce these views are the most earnest labourers for future security. Though success came slowly, though the progress be painful and won step by step, it is the duty of the nation to persevere with vigor, patience, and self-denial, until the darkness which threatens Europe shall pass away. Perhaps the brightness which will succeed it is nearer than the most sanguine dare to hope.—London Times.

POLITICAL INTRIGUES IN TURKEY.

We do not know whether we may rely upon the report, that Lord Stratford has been recalled, and we certainly do not wish to place implicit belief in the accounts of the Ambassador's recent conduct in the affair of Mehmet Ali Pacha. It is said, that he refuses to recognize the appointment, that he sent an attaché or dragoman to the Sultan with remonstrances, and that in personal interview, he addressed the feeble but not spiritless Sovereign with such want of courtesy as to throw him into a nervous fit. These things may be true or they may be exaggerated statements, arising, like other mythical narratives, from the known character of the actor. If correct to the letter, they would only be a repetition of what has often happened before, for it is well known that in the last resort the British Embassy has always relied on the personal terror of its chief's menaces acting upon the weak mind of a Monarch who has few on whom he can rely. Whatever may have been the violence of Lord Stratford, his mistake in a diplomatic point of view consists only in not perceiving that the age for such forcible representations has passed, and that if the Sultan loses independence by admission into the European brotherhood of kings, he also gains by becoming entitled, in the opinion of the world, to that personal defence which is customary in civilized Courts. No one sees more clearly than Lord Stratford that his power is not what it was in days, when the attention of nations was but partially given to the East. He has learnt that his long experience and the influence he wielded through the belief of the Turks that his embassy would end only with his life have not saved him from the checks the most galling, and he must see that in the Sultan's regard he has never had a place. Only the conviction that his power was dangerously menaced would, in such circumstances, lead him to recur to the bold policy of former years, in the presence of a new and highly distinguished French Ambassador, and at a time when the position of the Western Powers requires great caution and great dignity in their representatives. The occasion of this last struggle for revived importance is, however, wanting in interest to the world and elevation in itself. It is the enmity and the intrigues of two rival Turkish politicians which have urged the Ambassador of the Queen of England to personal disrespect of an allied monarch at the moment when common dangers were succeeded by a common triumph.

The public knows that this Mehmet Ali Pacha is a strong-minded but unlettered Turk, who rose from a low origin, was brought up in the Sultan's palace, and married his master's daughter. This was an honor, from which every sensible man who was above absolute want endeavored to escape in the olden times. The daughters of the great reforming Sultan have generally resembled in temper the two queens who sprang from a very similar potentate in England. Achmet Pacha who, married one of them, hardly dared to express an opinion—he did not even smoke in her presence. Mehmet Ali seems to have gained the best, and by her help he rose through various gradations, until he attained the same post he now holds. In this position, he made large sums by such devices as drawing on the Treasury for the construction of large steamers, and then ordering small ones at Blackwell, substituting 32-pounders for 48-pounders, or building vessels of inferior wood, bought cheaply at half the sum mentioned in the contract. Let it not however, be thought, that these little failings at all lowered him in the eyes of the diplomatic body, or even of Lord Stratford himself; for long after, they were excellent friends. Mehmet Ali received small gratifications from other quarters, and, though a strict Mussulman, interested himself warmly in behalf of every Christian who was rich. At last he became a sharer in the transactions which have furnished his subsequent opponents with a pretext against him. Djezarli, an Armenian, farmed the customs of Constantinople. He was extravagant, built a splendid mansion, plundered the State, bribed on all sides, but without skill, and was overthrown by Mehmet Ali, because of his increasing connection with Redschid Pacha. When his accounts were examined there was a deficiency. "I gave," said the unfortunate man, "£50,000 to the Sultan's mother and £40,000 to Mehmet Ali." The insolent Giaour was ordered back to prison for this calumny. Then came the Mentchikoff mission. Mehmet Ali behaved very well, and was supported by all the influence of Lord Stratford, to whom the Pacha was pleasingly deferential. But the prudence of the Porte substituted Redschid for Mehmet Ali in the Cabinet, in order not to break entirely with Russia. As war became more imminent, and the authority of the

Western Powers was evidently rising to supremacy, Redschid Pacha determined to go every length in subservience to at least one of them, and the veteran who had helped to negotiate the peace of Bucharest seemed a more powerful protector than the unworlly and hasty soldier who for the moment represented France. Redschid, therefore, became in a most undignified manner the partisan of Lord Stratford. Even the confidence of the Porte was violated that the British representative might have early intelligence of all interviews or official documents. If this power had been really used to advance the interests of England the attainment of it might have justified the means by which it was acquired; but all acquainted with the East know that personal importance and personal display have always been the chief objects of him who represents England at Constantinople. Even during the present year this old Ambassador, instead of giving the results of his long experience to the common cause, has been engaged in unseemingly disputes, about the most trivial matters, with the French Charge d'Affaires, a young man placed in a most useful position at little more than 30 years of age. Redschid Pacha being now the most useful instrument, the desire of Mehmet Ali to return to power was viewed with alarm, for he was not likely to be as friendly as before. He had of late fallen back on the old Turkish party and become its leader. To his popularity with the Sultan and the people he looked more than to diplomatic support. So far as he was linked with an embassy it was with the French. He was an energetic man who must be combated and crushed. The old affair with Djezarli was again opened, and the acceptance of illegal presents by Mehmet Ali was published in all the Turkish journals. His exile was then wrung from the Sultan after a long resistance. It now appears that he was too strong for both Redschid and his protector. He had been recalled, and resumed office with, it is said, the concurrence of the French Embassy.

Such is a piece of political history in the present day. These are transactions in which a representative of western civilization is engaged. Any one curious in past politics may turn to the various blue-books connected with the East. There he will find a number of despatches written somewhat in imitation of the *Rambler's* *Rasselas*. The style is not loftier than the morality. They represent a man who abstains from political intrigue as from pollution, who is on terms of mutual goodwill with all around him, and whose only thoughts are for the good of the country he represents and of that to which he has been sent. Let the enquirer then listen to the opinions of men of any nation who know the East and the politician who penned those lofty documents, and he will fully admit that men are not always what they seem, and perhaps be enlightened as to the cause of many failures that were before inexplicable.

PRINCE GORTSCHAKOFF.—The following letter has been addressed to the editor of the *Times* by a correspondent who signs "One who stood by."—Less than three years since, an illustrious assemblage stood within the walls of St. Paul's Cathedral. The occasion was the interment of the great commander who had so often led the legions of England to victory. There were present representatives of all the great monarchies which had been the allies of this country in the war which the dead hero concluded. Among these was a general past the prime of life, but distinguished by the energy and firmness which his countenance expressed. In the interval which preceded the funeral car, this foreigner was observed to be strangely occupied. He passed along the line of soldiers chosen from the various regiments, and turning up their trousers, attentively examined the make of their shoes. "What is the matter, Prince Gortschakoff?" said some one. "It is said at home," returned the Russian, "that your Guards are fitted with strong and well-made shoes, but that those of the line are inferior. I wished to learn the truth of the matter, and therefore examined them. There does not seem to be any difference." This minute disciplinarian was but an imitator of his master, who with his own imperial hands would open soldiers' coats on parade, to see that their shirts were clean. But a few months passed, and the cloud which betokened another tempest rose on the horizon. The representative of the Russian armies at the funeral of Wellington was placed in command of a powerful force. It remained to be seen how far the higher qualities of a General were united to those of the martinet. Gortschakoff had no great success in the Principalities, and had his career closed with that campaign, he would speedily have been forgotten in the West. But, as it is, his name is joined to the longest, the fiercest, the most deadly struggle in modern warfare. The last act of the late Czar was to appoint him to the command which age, failing health, and weakening resolve induced Mentchikoff to relinquish. Nicholas knew the man. You may well say, "A quarter of a century before, he had carried on war in Poland with fearful severity." The case was this: He proposed to his prisoners on all occasions the alternative of the Russian service, or the knout. Once a body of 2,000 insurgents were defe-

ted, and took refuge in the Austrian territory. The Austrians disarmed them and sent them to Gortschakoff. He gave them the usual choice of entering the Russian ranks; they desperately refused. It is said, that the general was present at the execution which followed. The flogging lasted many hours; ten died under the lash; seven more yielded after terrible tortures and were borne to the hospital. Gortschakoff stated his determination to go through the whole number, if the execution lasted a month. The Poles then bowed the head, and were drafted into the Russian legions. Such was the stern nature of the man whom Nicholas sent to defend Sebastopol. You may well say that he was "wise in his generation."

ROYAL ALLIANCES.

During the last few days a discussion which commanded some attention two or three weeks back has been revived,—namely, the probability of a marriage between the eldest daughter of Queen Victoria, the Princess Royal, and Prince Frederick William of Prussia, heir to the throne of Prussia when his uncle and father cease to exist,—presuming always, that the Prussians will endure the family so long. This contemplated union, which was regarded in the light of Court gossip when the subject was first mooted, assumes now the form of an actual fact, and has been treated as such by the leading paper of the empire. In private life, the discussion of such affairs is confined to the family circle; but in the case of sovereigns, this family circle embraces the entire nation, and the people have a right to discuss arrangements which so materially concern their future liberty and happiness.

We see many things in the influential organ, which has warmly taken up this subject, to which we cannot always subscribe, but its tone for the most part is an excellent reflex of the national mind, and we believe it to be in the main honest. It has been said, that it is dangerous to see a single paper possess the power and the weight of the *Times*, but its influence is at least legitimate, and it derives its prestige from its uncompromising exposure of abuse; and unhappily, there are constantly arising abuses which could not be put down with a leverage less potent. In treating of this contemplated marriage, a remark is put forth which opens a wide vein of thought. "In one sense," says our great contemporary, "an alliance with Prussia may be considered as a step towards an alliance with Russia. The two royal families are inextricably entwined in the bonds of relationship, of sympathy, and of mutual interest; and it needs little argument to prove, that the present is, at any rate, an ill-chosen time for bringing us into contact with the Court of St. Petersburg, or raising a suspicion of its influence over any portion of the Royal family of England. In humbling Russia, we are not only reducing a barbarous and aggressive power, but plucking up from the very depths of the ocean that mighty anchor upon which all the anti-popular dynasties of Europe hope to ride out the storm of public indignation and contempt." This is well and powerfully put, and its truth will strike the sense of the great democracy of England. Our contemporary adds, "Why should we place a daughter of England in a situation in which devotion to her husband must be treason to her country—why distract her mind between wishes for the welfare of the family which she has left, and that into which she is to be received." Exactly so. This is what is vulgarly called "hitting the right nail on the head," and, in this instance, the nail has been driven home. But why not go a step further, and advocate the total repeal of the absurd and iniquitous law which prohibits the alliance of the Royal family with Englishmen and Englishwomen. This is the real source of the evil, and against the repeal of the law, so little can be urged that it is an annoyance to see the *Times* stop short of the inevitable conclusion to which its own reasoning leads. The German alliances have been both expensive and unpopular, and the retort of the stout English Yeoman, nearly a century and a half back, when the consort of George the First landed at Portsmouth, is as applicable at the present day as it was then. The lady, whose English was very indifferent, put her head out of the carriage, and said in her German *patois*, with a patronising air, "I am come for all your 'goots' ["good].

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ROYAL ALLIANCES.

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"Aye," said the dissatisfied Englishman, "I have no doubt of it, and for our chattels too."

POPULATION OF THE CRIMEA.

A letter from Therapia, dated the 27th ult., and published in the Moniteur, says:—"In the present state of things, some exact information as to the population of the Crimea may not be without interest to your readers, and I send you the following, which has reached me from an authentic source. The total number of male inhabitants in the peninsula may be divided as follows:—156,000 Tartars, of whom 80,000 are peasants, farmers, or shepherds; 16,000 Imams and Mollahs, acting at the same time as priests or judges; 10,000 Myraas or nobles, a kind of feudal lords whose influence and privileges have, not without great difficulty, resisted foreign domination; and 50,000 bourgeois and petty tradesmen residing in the towns. The Christian population does not amount to more than 22,000 or 23,000, and is entirely of European origin. The number of Russians carrying on trades, who have established themselves in the Crimea since the conquest, are not calculated at more than 3,000. Turkey, and more particularly Constantinople, have furnished a contingent of 10,000 Greeks, who established themselves for the most part at Balaklava and Eupatoria. 5000 Armenians, at the most, followed this example; and 6,000 Poles, Germans, and French, forming a more floating portion of the population, complete this census.

RETIREMENT OF COUNT NESSELRODE.

The Constitutionnel publishes the following letter from Warsaw, dated Oct. 2:—"I have to communicate to you the opinion which prevails here generally among the usually well-informed Russians, that it is not improbable, Count Nesselrode will retire from public life. The veteran statesman is accused of having, from the very commencement of the Eastern question, allowed it to become envenomed, until war became inevitable. In Europe the opinion prevails that Count Nesselrode was always peacefully inclined. Here, on the contrary, the Russians accuse him openly of having desired war, and they are inclined to suspect him of secretly exulting at the checks they have suffered within the last year. Such suppositions will prove to you, how many sources of discord there are between the Russian and German factions. So much is certain, that Count Nesselrode has not received any mark of satisfaction, either from the Emperor Nicholas or from the Emperor Alexander, since the commencement of the war. The Chancellor is not mentioned in the will of the Czar. This fact is significant, as the Emperor Nicholas names all his servants in his will. It is finally rumoured here that the Chancellor will be replaced by M. Sieniawski before the end of the year. The position of the Government at Warsaw is an embarrassed one, under the exceptional circumstances in which the war and the dearth of provisions has placed the country. The harvest has been a poor one, and the potato disease is making great havoc. It is not to be wondered at, that the price of corn continues to rise; it will probably exceed the price in Prussia. Under the circumstances, we are glad that the Militia, whose proximate arrival has been announced, have not yet crossed the frontier."

AN EXPEDIENT.—At the Virginia Hotel, recently, a pious old lady, as she was preparing to go to church, was seen to take a considerable quantity of gold from her trunk, wrap it up carefully in her handkerchief, and put it in her pocket. She remarked that it was her habit, that it kept her mind steady at her devotions, for where the treasure is, there will the heart be also.

To KEEP the fireside cheerful, the spirit bottle should be banished from the table, reciprocal kindness should make sunshine even on a winter's night, cheerful conversation should be promoted, and each member of the domestic circle should have a thorough perception of his personal duties, his duties to others, and to the Divine Providence.

HASZARD'S GAZETTE. Wednesday, October 31, 1855.

THE COMMON OF CHARLOTTETOWN.

The Recorder gave his opinion on this long- agitated question, to the City Council on Wednesday evening. He thinks that the enclosure of the Common, and the granting it to individuals, was done, without proper authority, and in violation of a law enacted at the instance of the Government in 1780, by which the Administrator of the Government was empowered to lease, for ten years only, one-fourth of the Common, in lots of five acres. The correctness of this opinion is impugned by some to whose judgment great deference is due, who contend, that a Common cannot pass by mere reservation, and, that the act of 1780 having been repealed, is as a piece of blank paper, and that though a reservation of a Common had been made by the Government, it was in its power at any time to revoke that reservation, and that the subsequent grants are legal and valid. Be this as it may, we are not disposed to enter into a discussion which could only weary without much enlightening our readers, and the more particularly as the Recorder's opinion was based on the act of Incorporation. "By the 2d Clause of that Act, that which was originally the Common of Charlottetown," said he "is made part of the 5th Ward, and is incorporated in, and become part of the City, nor is there the least doubt of the intentions of the Legislature in that respect. It has given to the inhabitants of that part of the City as good and ample a qualification as Citizens grounded on their freehold, leasehold or their tenure by occupation of those Common Lots, or part of them, as it does to the other inhabitants on their tenures of Town or Water Lots. The inhabitants of the Common, vote for the Councillors of their own Ward, and equally with all the Citizens, they vote for the Mayor. The Recorder gave it as his decided opinion, that as far as the City of Charlottetown is concerned, there is no Common, that which was formerly so, having become, by that act, an integral part of the City. He gave it as his opinion also, that the City of Charlottetown having accepted the Charter thereby renounced in their corporate capacity, all right and title to the lands in question as Common. That the Act of Incorporation having included the Common within the City, and made it part of it, has as effectually put an end to the existence of the Common, as if a Bill of inclosure had been passed for that special purpose. That the City Council could take no legal steps in the matter, but in all its Acts, Resolutions, By-Laws, Taxes and Assessments, was bound to treat that part of the 5th Ward which goes by the name of the Common, as an integral part of the City, in nothing differing from the other portion of it." This opinion is not satisfactory to several members of the City Council, who seem to have taken a rather extraordinary view of the question. Councillor Davies stated, that he was anxious that the Common should be thrown open in order that the City Council might grant it in small portions to deserving citizens, just entering upon life, for sites for houses and gardens, and thus contribute to the increase of the City. This is totally rejecting all idea of a Common, the essence of which is, that it shall be open and common to all, as its name imports, and to deprive the present possessors of their property in it, for the purpose of giving to others, certainly seems to savour a little of the principle of taking from Peter to give to Paul. The Common was originally given, not to the town, but to the inhabitants of the town of Charlottetown, and then, the user of the surface of the soil only, and if it were really and truly a Common, it could not be enclosed but by the consent of the Commoners with the aid of an act of Parliament. Mr. Davies complains that Governor Fanning enclosed the Common without the sanction of an act of the Assembly, and yet would have the City Council do the same thing. No, if the Common be still a Common, and those who occupy it to rely intruders and trespassers, it ought to be thrown open, and then every inhabitant can send his horse, ox, cow, sheep, pig, or goose, for the purpose of grazing upon and cropping the herbage. Men may play foot-ball, and boys fly kites, as Mr. Davies wishes they should be able to do; but, as to re-inclosing it, that is out of the question, and a very little reflection will convince any reasonable person, that such is the case. The notion, that the Common was by the Act of Incorporation, granted to the City, for the purposes of alienation, as Mr. Davies says it was, we confess, never entered into our head, nor can we see anything in the Act, that in the least gives countenance to such a construction, but on the contrary, that it expressly recognizes the right of property in the Citizens of Fifth Ward. We have no doubt but that after a time, when the matter is fully and fairly canvassed, it will be seen that the time for reclaiming the Common has been suffered to elapse, and that it would now be fruitless to persist in the endeavour to obtain it. We have a high respect for Mr. Davies as an able and energetic member of the City Council, and feel satisfied, that when he calmly contemplates the matter, he will be led to perceive, that his zeal for what

he conceives the undoubted rights of the City, has somewhat clouded his better judgment.

We intend issuing another four pages this evening or to-morrow morning, which will contain further extracts from the English papers, and give the prizes awarded at the Agricultural Exhibition.

TAPE WORM CURED BY DR. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE.

New York, August 2, 1852. A certain lady in this city testifies that, after using Dr. M'Lane's Vermifuge, she passed a tape worm ten inches long; and has no hesitation in recommending it to every person afflicted with worms; as, in her opinion, it far exceeds every other remedy now in use. The name of the lady, and further particulars, can be learned by calling on Mrs. Hardie, Manhattan place, or E. L. Theall, Druggist, corner of Rutgers and Monroe streets. P. S. The above valuable remedy, also Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Liver Pills, can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores in this city.

Purchasers will please be careful to ask for, and take none but Dr. M'Lane's Vermifuge. All others, in comparison, are worthless. General Agent for P. E. Island, W. R. WATSON.

Charlottetown Markets, Oct. 27.

Table with 3 columns: Item, Price, Item, Price. Includes Beef, Pork, Mutton, Lamb, Butter, Eggs, Oats, Barley, Potatoes, Turnips, Hops, Hay, etc.

Under the Patronage of Mrs. Daly.

A BAZAAR will be held, (D.V.) on the 27th of A. DECEMBER next, in the TEMPERANCE HALL, by a Committee of Ladies appointed from all denominations, on behalf of the poor of Charlottetown and its immediate vicinity.

No relief will be granted from the Bazaar Fund to residents in the Island, who may remove into Charlottetown after the publication of this Notice. Contributions will be thankfully received by the undersigned Ladies:—

- Mrs. DAVFIELD, Mrs. LLOYD, Mrs. WATSON, Mrs. E. McDONALD, Mrs. C. McDONALD, Miss S. DESBRISAY, Mrs. MACKINSON, Mrs. FORGAN, Mrs. McMURRAY, P. GAUL, C. PALMER, GRAY, PURDIE, H. HASZARD, RIGG, HEARD, SNODGRASS, J. HENSLY, C. STEWART, D. HODGSON, TUCKER, JENKINS, WALKER.

Fall Importations.

Queen Street Clothing House. THE SUBSCRIBERS have received per Barque 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.

Tea, Sugar, Starch, Blacking, Black lead, Currants, Raisins, &c. M'NUTT & BROWN. Oct. 31st. Sin

NEW GOODS.

Fall 1855. PER Ships Isabel and Majestic, from Liverpool, and Sir Alexander from London, the Subscribers have received—

- 305 Packages British & Foreign Goods, and 10 Tons BAR IRON, carefully selected by one of the Firm, 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 bales 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. 6 cases Townsend's Hats and Caps, 1 do Brushes, 1 do Toys, 2 do Gloves, 4 bales Cloths, 1 bale Wedding, 2 do Shawls, 4 do Cotton Warp, 23 boxes Soap, 7 packages Paints, Oils, Varnishes, &c., &c. 30 do IRONMONGERY, 2 cases Jewelry and Fancy Wares, 3 do Oil Floor Cloth, 2 do Furs & Fur Caps, 5 bales Carpeting and Woollens, 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. Ten Tons assorted BAR IRON. Oct. 26th. D. & G. DAVIES.

Married, At Springfield, China Point, on the 25th inst., by C. M. Willock, Esq., J. P., Mr. Joseph Wood, to Miss Mary Jenkins, both of Lot 49.

Ship News.

Arrivals in Europe from hence. Plymouth, Oct. 8—Arcadia. Cardiff, Oct. 2—Fanny. Gravesend, Oct. 4—John Donoe. 6—Maid of Erin. 8—Success. Liverpool, Sept. 29—Adeliza. Oct 2—Dido. 4—Amazon. Appledore, Oct. 1—Isabella.

POLICE COURT.

Oct. 22.—Elizabeth Byers, for assault on Charlotte Peatus; second offence; fined 30s. with costs or be imprisoned 1 month, and find security for good behaviour for 12 months, or be committed till such security be given. 24th.—James M'Connell, drunk and disorderly; convicted; fined 5s, or be imprisoned 48 hours. James Trayner; second offence; convicted; fined 5s, or be imprisoned 48 hours. James Corrigan, drunk and incapable of getting into lodgings; ordered to pay jail fees. 25th.—Lactus Campbell, for assault on his cousin; ordered to pay jail fees and costs. Alexander M'Donald, drunk and disorderly; convicted; fined 5s, or be imprisoned for 48 hours—committed. Abercrombie Willock, drunk and disorderly; convicted; fined 5s, or be imprisoned 48 hours. 27th.—Alice Brewer, a Huckster, was discovered delivering liquor to a person at her table at the Market; but no proof having been adduced of its having been paid for, she escaped the fine. Michael King and James Dean, for trespass in cutting and destroying a sick of timber, the property Wm. White, Sen.; convicted; fined 2s. each with costs, or be imprisoned 7 days each. 30th.—Charles M'Kenna and Bernard M'Carvel, for trespass on their Horses on the Common, property of Richard Hartz, Esq.; convicted; fined 5s. each, with costs, or be imprisoned 7 days each. Councillor for the week, J. C. M'Donald, Esq. J. R. Bourke, Esq., on complaint of John Boyer, Assayer of Weights and Measures for Queen's County, before Robert Hutchinson, Esq., as a County Justice, for having six unstamped weights in his Mill, and being two weights short of the number required by the Mill Act; was subject to, and paid a fine of eighty shillings with costs.

Grand Scribe's Office.

City of Charlottetown, Oct. 26, 1855. THE Annual Session of the Grand Division of the S. T. convened last evening. A respectable number of Representatives from the subordinate Divisions in the City and the districts were present; and the preliminary arrangements for the dispatch of business, were of a most gratifying character, and indicated that the members of the Order are zealously determined to sustain and advance the cause of "God and Humanity," with intensified energy and efficiency. The unanimity with which the choice of officers was made, testifies a generous disposition, to entrust the responsible appointments to gentlemen of experience and ability. The officers installed were: JOHN W. MORRISON, G. W. P. REV. C. IVES BURNETT, G. W. A. PETER DESBRISAY, G. S. JOHN RYDER, G. T. REV. JOHN KNOX, G. CHAP. CHARLES BELL, G. CON. BENJAMIN CHAPPEL, G. SEN. By Order, PETER DESBRISAY, G. S.

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.

The Largest and most Elegant Assortment of Millinery and Fancy Goods, ever imported to this Island, will be open for inspection on and after Monday next (between the hours of 10 and 2), at the Dwelling House, West side of Queen Square. The whole will be offered at a very low price. WM. HEARD. Oct. 26.

Fall Consignments.

Tea, Candles, Soap & Dry Goods. THE SUBSCRIBER has just received, on Consignment, per Ann Reddin and Sir Alexander, from London and Liverpool An Extensive Assortment of Goods, in part, viz: 154 Chests and half chests of superior TEA, 39 Boxes Sperm CANDLES, 30 do Mould do. 50 do very good SOAP, 20 Bales and Cases MERCHANDISE, consisting of Blue and fancy Prints, Orleans, Coburgs, &c. Grey and white Cottons, ready made CLOTHING, Cloths, Doeskins, &c. Also on Hand—A large Lot of Cooking, Franklin and Air Tight STOVES, Cases of Metallic Paints, Sofas, Bureaus, cane-seated and common Chairs, &c. &c. Oct. 26. JAMES MORRIS.

LIVER COMPLAINT.

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

DOCTOR HOOFLAND'S CELEBRATED GERMAN BITTERS,

prepared by Dr. C. M. JACKSON, German Medicine Store,

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

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

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

Testimony from Maine.

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

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

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

You should bear in mind that these Bitters are ENTIRELY VEGETABLE, thereby possessing advantages over most of the preparations recommended for similar diseases. For sale by respectable dealers and storekeepers generally. T. DESBRISAY & Co., General Agency, And by Mr. LEMUEL OWEN, Georgetown, " EDWARD GOFF, Grand River, " EDWARD NEEDHAM, St. Peter's Bay, " J. J. FRASER, St. Eleanor's, " GEORGE WIGGINGTON, Crapaud, " JAS. L. HOLMAN, do, " WM. DODD, Bedoune, " JAMES PINGROK, New London.

REMOVAL.

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

Dalziel's Cloth Mill.

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

Dixon's Cloth Mills.

CLOTH will be taken in at the above Mills or at any of the Agencies, and finished in a superior manner and with as little delay as possible. Agents.—Hon. Joseph Wightman, Georgetown, Messrs. Hazard & Owen, Booksellers, Charlottetown. James L. Hayden, Esq. Vernon River, Robert Finlay, Esq. Head of Orwell, Alexander Dixon, Esq. Finlay's Mills, Kemble Coffin, Esq. Mount Stewart Bridge, William Stems, Esq. St. Peter's. Charlottetown, July 14th, 1845.

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

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

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

SAVED FROM DEATH.

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

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

GREAT CURE OF LIVER COMPLAINT OF TEN YEARS' STANDING.

New York, January 9th, 1848. Dr. Halsey—Dear Sir,—Having taken your Forest Wine and Pills to remove a disease of the Liver 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 knew me thought my case incurable. Previous to taking the Wine and Pills, I had recourse to the best medical treatment, but continued to grow worse to an alarming degree. Some of my friends spoke desparingly of my case, and tried to persuade me from making use of any advertised remedies; and I do not doubt, that there are hundreds who are dissuaded from taking your excellent medicines in consequence of the deception and inefficiency of many advertised remedies put forth by unprincipled men in flaming advertisements. But, what a pity it is, that the deception used by others should be the means of dissuading many labouring under disease from making trial and being cured by your excellent remedies. Humanely speaking, they have saved my life; when I commenced making use of them, I was in a wretched condition, but began to experience their good effects in less than three days; and in six weeks from the time I purchased the medicines, to the great surprise of all my friends, I was entirely cured, and had increased fifteen pounds in weight, having taken one box of the Pills, and two bottles of the Wine. Would to God that every poor sufferer would avail himself of the same remedies, Yours, &c., JAMES WILTON.

NERVOUS DISORDERS.

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

Extract of a letter from Mr. Joseph C. Paulding, dated PHILADELPHIA, September 7th, 1848.

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

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

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

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

W. R. WATSON, General Agent.



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

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

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

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

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

Certificate from one of the greatest Medical Men of the day.—Read it!!! Copy of a Letter from Dr. Magrath, M. R. C. S., dated Duke Street, Adelphi, London, the 17th January, 1854.

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

Your Hair Dye is the best I have ever seen or heard of, and has been used among my private acquaintances, with the most unbounded satisfaction. I am, Sir, yours most truly, (Signed) DENNIS MAGRATH.

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

To Dr. ANTROBUS,

Sir,—Your Hair Restorative is one of the greatest blessings ever invented. Several of my customers are quite enraptured with it, and consider it beyond all praise. I cannot deny, but that it has appeared to me quite wonderful, the alteration it causes after using it for a few weeks, it excels any thing of the kind I ever used, causing a complete metamorphosis; giving the hair a natural curl, and even entirely hiding grey locks, setting nature at defiance. You may depend upon it, that it surpasses any thing of the kind ever brought before the public, and as to your Hair Dye, I can sell all you can send me, it is so unquestionably good. I am, Sir, yours faithfully, (Signed) HENRY VINSON.

The Restorative is sold at 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., and 4s. per Bottle, Sterling. The Hair Dye 3s. 6d. and 7s. per case. The larger sizes are a great saving. Directions for use accompany each Bottle and Case. Be particular to ask for Dr. Antrobus's, or you may be imposed upon.

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

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: CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I., JAS. PURDIE, Esq., St. John, N. B., Messrs. R. RANKIN & Co. April 13, 1855.

(For Hazard's Gazette.)

THE LORD WILL PROVIDE.

When Abram was told, his own son he must slay, The Patriarch quickly complied, And said to the lad, as they marched on their way, An offering for the Lord will provide.

When we have temptations or trials severe, We know, that whatever betide, It is for our good, that correction we bear— Believe, and the Lord will provide.

When poverty pinches and want we endure: This promise, we have on our side— Our bread shall be given—our water is sure— Then trust and the Lord will provide.

If death call a wife or a husband away, A father and mother beside, To God we should look, the Scriptures do say, Who will for the orphans provide.

Old christians, who now are declining in years This truth will most quickly decide; And tell you, when Satan opposed them with fears, They had faith, and the Lord did provide.

Young converts, you now have commenced a long race, Your faithfulness yet must be tried; Do not step aside and religion disgrace; But believe, and your God will provide.

Poor sinner, to you I the truth must now tell, A truth which cannot be denied— The road you are going will lead you to hell— Repent, and the Lord will provide.

And now in conclusion, to all I must say, The Saviour for sinners has died, When Satan would tempt you, or lead you astray, Seek, seek what his mercies provide.

JOHN B. SCHURMAN, Grove School, Oct. 23, 1855.

MISCELLANEOUS.

"What are you doing there, Jane?" "Why, Pa, I'm going to dye my doll's pinafore red."

"But what have you got to dye it?" "Beer, Pa."

"Beer! who on earth told you that beer would dye red?" "Why, Ma said yesterday, that it was beer that made your nose so red—and I thought—"

"Here, Susan! take this child." "Why are you so melancholy?" said the Duke of Marlborough to a soldier after the battle of Blenheim. "I am thinking," replied the man, "how much blood I have shed for a paltry sixpenny piece."

"I always minds my own business," Mrs. Spratt, but I must say, that Mrs. Bird is a nasty woman, for she boils her clothes in the dincer pot.

"Law, Suz, how do you know that?" "Why, I looked through a knot-hole in the fence, and saw her do it. I always mind my own business but that's too nasty."

A DEFINITION.—"First class in mathematics, up all! How many kinds of wheels are there?"

"Please, sir, there are three,—carriage-wheels, cane wheels, and wheel cutlets." "Smart boy; go to your seat, and after school, we will see if you can discover the connecting link between short birch and long division."

Exit smart boy, before the time specified. CAUSE OF SQUINTING.—"I say, mister," said one Yankee to another, "how came your eyes so all-fired crooked?"

"My eyes?" "Why, by sitting between two gals, and trying to make love to both at the same time."

A Hibernian was reproved by an officer for daring to whistle in the ranks while going on duty. Just as the officer spoke one of the Russian's balls came whistling over the ravine. Pat corks his eye up to it and quietly said, "There goes a boy on duty, and, by japers, hear how he whistles!"

DOWN EAST COURTING SCENE.—"Jonathan, do you love boiled beef and dumplings?" "Darned if I don't, Sook, but a hot dumplin' ain't nothin' to your tarna nice red lips, Sook."

"Oh, La, Jonathan, do hush. Jonathan, did you read that story about a man being huggid to death by a bear?" "Guess I did, Sooky?" "How did you feel, Jonathan?" "Kinder sorter as if I'd like to hug you e'en smoot to death too."

"Oh, la, now go away, Jonathan." "Ah, Sooky, you are such a slick gal." "Lor' ain't you ashamed, Jonathan?" "I wish I was a little ribbon, Sook." "What for?" "Cos may be, you'd tie me round that ere nice little neck of your'n, and I should like to be tied there, darned if I should'nt." "Oh, la! there comes mother, Jonathan—run."—American paper.

PROVERBIAL PHILOSOPHY.—"A good action is never thrown away." Perhaps that is why we find so few of them.