Established 1823.

Charlottetown, P. E. Island, Saturday, January 26, 1856.

New Series. No. 312.

HASZARD'S GAZETTE, Published by Haszard & Owen, Queen Square.

Is issued twice a week, at 15s. per year. AND CONTAINS,

# Coach and Sleigh Making.

POBERT McINTYRE returns thanks for the pa-tronage heretofore extended to him, and would inform the public, that he keeps on hand, and makes

Carriages, Wagons, Carts, Sleighs, &c.

Upper Queen Street, October 13th, 1855.

Harness and Coach Hardware. EDWARD DANA,

MANUFACTURER & IMPORTER 29 Kilby Street. (near State), Boston.
OFFERS for Cash at low prices, Springs, Axles,
Bolts, Spokes, Rims, Shafts, Enamoled Cloth,
Patent and Enameled Leather; all of first quality.
Superior malleable free on hand, and furnished to
order and pattern. Fall assortment American Harness, Hardware. Particular attention

## A good Assortment of WILSON'S CELEBRATED

# Botanic Medicine

Thomsonian Preparations,

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MEET W USE

B. O. & G. C. WILSON'S
Compound Sarsaparilla,
Neuropathic Drops,
Wild Cherry Balsam,
Dysentery and Cholera Syrup and
Wild Cherry Bitters.
For Sale by Haszard & Owen,
Sole wholesale Agents for Prince Edward Island

# NEW BOOK

Just issued from the Press of Haszard & Owen The Constitution of the Govern-

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

# New Books!

I ASZARD & OWEN have JUST RECEIVED
I this day, per "Majestic," I case BOOKS, from
Edinburgh, among which, are a new supply of
CHAMBERS' PUBLICATIONS, viz,—Chambers' Information, English Literature,

formation, English Literature,
Journal of Popular Literature, new series, Jan. to
July, 1855.
Pictorial History of England, let 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, it all its branches, &c.

Also, from Messra. Oliver & Boyd,
Pon Latin Grammar; Edward's Latin Delectus;
Dymock's Casar; Reid's English Dictionary;
Fullon's Johnston's do., Hutten's Book-keeping;
Bridges' Algebra & Key; Key to Lennie's Gramm
Mangaell's Questions; Markham's England;
Markham's France; Stewart's Modern Geograph
Comming's Signs of the Times, urgent questions;
Protestant Diagnesion with D. French, Eng.; &c.

#### Chambers's Publications.

HASZARD & OWEN are Agents for Prince Edward Island for the sale of Messrs. Chambers' Publications. A catalogue of the Books of this eminent firm can be had on application; among the Books published, will be found such as are suited for Schools, public and private, Libraries, &c., and embracing in a cheap and popular form, the literature of the day THE LATEST NEWS, AT HOME & ABROAD.

Freshold Farm for Sale.

Freshold Farm for Sale.

TO BE SOLD, by private conract, a valuable FREHOLD FARM, 6 miles from Town, consisting of 60 acres of LAND, or thereabouts, 54 of which are cleared, and in an excellent state of cultivation. Nearly the whole has been cleared within the last 12 years. It is situated on the north side of, and adjoins, the West River, and contiguous to Mr. John Hyde's Mill. The House is placed on a commanding situation, well sheltered from the north and north-west winds, and has a splendid view of the river. The farm buildings have been all erected by the present proprietor, and consists of a Barn 68 x 26 feet, including Stable and Cow-house, also, a Coach-house and Granary, Out-houses, Green-house and Piggery. Mussel Mud to any extent can be obtained from the river. For particulars apply to NICHOLAS BROWN, Oct. 22.

## TOWN LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR Sale TOWN LOTS Nos. 28, 29, 30, and 62 in the 1st Hundred of Town Lots in Charof in the 1st Hundred of Lown Loss III Charlestown, fronting on Water Street and King Street or such parts thereof as may be agreed on. Part of the purchase money may remain unpaid for a limited period, by being secured on the premises.

F. BRECKEN,
Barrister-at-Law.

September, 18, 1855.

# Cigars! Cigars!! 40,000 SUPERIOR GERMAN CIGARS

Queen and Water Streets.

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

BENJAMIN DAVIES.

# COPAL VARNISH.

A FEW Tin-cans of superior COPAL VARNISH, H. HASZARD. Charlottetown, July 2d, 1855.

# Carding Machines, &c.

THE Subscribers offer for Sale Carding Machines, Machine Cards, Crank Plate, Cleaners, Wool Pickers. Power Treenail Machinery on a new construction. Orders punctually attended to. Address John Morrice & Son, Sackville, County of Westmorland New Brunswick, or David Stewart, Char-Charlottetown, July 18, 1855.

AMERICAN GOODS. ROM ALBANY DIRECT, and for SALE at DODD'S Brick Store, in Pownal Street: 200 Cooking, Parlour and Air Tight Stoves which will be Sold Twenty-five per cent. less tha any ever imported into this City. THOMAS W. DODD.

# Pure Corn Starch.

DALATABLE, Nourishing and Healthy, unequal-led for rich Pudding, nice Blanc Mange Pies, Custards, Cakes, Griddle Cakes, Porridges, lee Creams, &c. A great Delicacy for all, and a choice Diet for Invalids and Children. For sale by June 7 W. R. WATSON.

. Sky Light Glass For Sale. TASZARD & OWEN have a good stock of the above (each as is used in the United States for Sky Lights in the Roofs of Houses), each sheest, 36 x 15 inches, and 6 inch thick.

Bricks! Bricks!

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

OFFICIAL CIRCULAR TO THE COURTS OF EUROPE.

The infatuation of Russia equals her arrogance. Here, at the close of a campaign, in the course of which her arms have been subjected to every humiliation and defeat known to civilised warfare, she proposes, with a cool audacity, or an utter obliviousness of current events, to revert to the untenable position she held prior to the commencement of the war! She absolutely igneres the existence of anything in the shape of European international law, and claims the right to wreak her will upon her original victim, without the intervention of the police of diploma-

Telegraphic despatches from Berlin announce the publication of a circular addressed by the Czar's Ministry to the representatives of Russia at the different Courts of Europe, in which is announced the construction or interpretation, in accordance with which the third of the Four Points would be accepted by that Power. The conditions, as interpreted by Russia, are as

" 1. The principle of closing the Straits shall

\*\* 2. No military flag shall be admitted into the Black Sea, except that of the naval forces which Russia and Turkey shall judge it suitable

to allow, by common accord.

43. The amount of the forces shall be fixed by a direct understanding between Russia and Turkey, without the ostensible participation of the other Powers."

the other Powers."

In other Powers. The interference or supervision of the Allied Powers or of the European States generally, is utterly repudiated: and Turkey is to be left hereafter at the mercy of her enemy, more exasperated than ever against her on account of the efforts she has made to accure the protection of her friends. If this intelligence be correct, there is an end of all hope that the pending negotiations will result in peace, or even in any serious discussion. A Ministerial organ, referring to the Czar's circular, observes that Russia consents to do "something less" happens to be of sufficient magnitude to involve the whole question at issue between the beligerents.

The prospects of peace with which we have been amused for the last month recede before us like the lake that only exists in the mirage of the desert.

The prospects of peace with which we have been annued for the last month recede before us like the lake that only exists in the mirage of the desert. While we have been agreeing on conditions, the foundation of which is the pacification of the Bisek Sea, and tracing on the map the new frontier which we are disposed to allow to our adversary, the Court of Russia has had other dreams, and announces far other grounds of pacification. With unheard-of and intolerable insolerable insoler since the close of the Vienna Conferences—her armies defeated, her finances deranged, her fleet destroyed, her coasts ravaged, her rivera best and blockaded,—can find no terms except such as she inight impose, had victory followed her standards as pertinaciously as defeat? To exclude the allies from the sea that they have made their, eva, in order to give back the deminison over if to a fleet, that is buried beneath its waves, to regulate the equipoise of power between herself and Turkey by a convention to which the principal belligerents are to be no parties, to leave the cause of European independence to the keeping of the treachery, the timidity, or the venality of the Divan, are terms so disastrous and ignominious, that we must lose more fleate and armies than Russis has lost before we can except such a stage of the weather with the principal belligerents are to be no parties, to leave the cause of European independence to the keeping of the treachery, the timidity, or the venality of the Divan, are terms so disastrous and ignominious, that we must lose more fleate and armies than Russis has lost before we can regard such terms as any thing she than a freed outrage and a fresh provacation.

By this New Process, any person can preduce, in few seconds, true Life-like PORTRAITS of their five descends, true Life-like PORTRAITS of their fi

The Great American Hair Tonic.

Bogle's celebrated Hyperion Fluid, for the growth and preservation of the Hair is well known to be without a rival on this continent. Hundreds of imitations have started into an ephemeral existence, since the introduction of this unrivalled Hair restorative, and their doom been scaled, whilst Bogle's Hyperien Hair Fluid, with a popularity never attained by any other article, goes on "conquering and to conquer." There is no malady, which can affect the Hair, but can be cured by this incomparable preparation. To ladies it is invaluable; and on children's heads it lays the foundation of a good head of Hair. It is now partonized by Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain, and commands an extensive sale throughout Europe.

Bogle's Electric Hair Dye converts red or grey hair into a beautiful black or brown, the moment it is applied, literally dyeing the hair without staining the skin and leaves the Hair soft and glessy without injuring its texture in the least; a decided superiority over all other Hair dyes.

Bogle's Amole Shaving compound renders that usually unpleasant operation (shaving) a decided luxury.

Bogle's Hebeaiona removes Freekles and tan from The Great American Hair Tonic.

laxury.

Bogle's Hebeaiona removes Freckles and tan from
the face in the shortest possible time, and is acknowledged to be the very best article for beautifying the

Complexion.

To be had, wholesale or retail, of W. Bogle, 227, Washington street, Boston, U. S.
And by all Druggists and perfumers throughout the Canadas, United States and Great Britain. W. R. WATSON, Agent for P. E. I. June19th. 1 yw

# GILMAN'S HAIR DYE.

GILMAN'S HAIR DYE.

The best article ever used, as hundreds can testify in this city and surrounding country. Read! GILMAN'S LIQUID HAIR DYE instantaneously changes the hair to a brilliant jet Black or glossy Brown, which is permanent—does not stain or in any way injure the skin. No article ever yet invented which will compare with it. We would advise all who have grey hairs to buy it, for it never fails.

—Boston Post

Z. D. GILMAN, Chemist, Washington city, laventer and Sole Proprietor.

rentor and Sole Proprietor.

For sale by Druggists, Hair Dressers, and Dealer in Fancy Articles, throughout the United States.

W. R. WATSON, Agent for P. E. I.

Preventive is better than a cure.- Extrao Preventive is better than a cure.—Extraordinary case. Dropsical swellings—Turn of life. Mrs. Morgan, of Windsor, Nova Scotia, aged 45, was suddenly thrown on a bed of sickness, her feet, legs, and ankles began to swell, strongly indicating Dropsy, weeks passed away and she became worse instead of better, medical aid was called in, and her life was endangered owing to a wrong treatment being adopted, Mr. Morgan, therefore, dismissed his medical attendant, and resolved to commence the Hollowayian system of medicine, this quickly produced a beneficial effect, and by a continuance with this infallible remedy, the husband had the satisfaction of again-seeing his wife restored to the blessing of health.

MY HEART IS SAD. BY WILLIAM R. LEARY.

My heart is sad! oh, why should grief Dwell o'er my spirk like a thief? Is sadness such a jewel rare To be embraced with grief and care!

Is pleasure, then, so far away,
That grief should be preferred to day?
Dispel thy gloom and all her train,
Let naught but joy and peace remain. We may be sad, and all our life Be passed with naught but gloom and strife; And dying east a darker shade, Upon the friends thy worth had made.

It costs not much, the thrilling joy, Of pleasure known without alloy; Not more than grief which saddens all, The low, the mighty, large and small.

They both are offered for your choice, You mourn with one, with one rejoice ; Twill round you cling, your parting knell, And round your steps for ever dwell-

My heart is sad! my sky o'ercast, The lowering clouds roll thick and fast; And bursting, cast around my head A radiance darker than the dead.

My heart is glad ! its radiant light Dispels the darkness of the night; And glowing fancy pictures fair, With naught of gloom or dread despair.

#### VARIETIES.

THE EDITORIAL PROFESSION IN CALIFOR NIA.—Editorial life in California is described in a vein of extravagant humor by one of the fraternity. Referring to the daily duties which devolve upon the members of the ess, he gives the order of proceedings to be followed by the editor:

First-Gets up in the morning at ten o'clock; dresses himself, puts on his hat in which are six or seven bullet holes, and goes to a restaurant for breakfast. After breakfast starts to the office to look over the papers, and discovers that he is called coward in one of them, a liar in another, and a puppy in another; he smiles at the pleasant prospect of having something to do; fills out and dispatches three blank challenges, a ream or two of which he keeps on hand, ready printed to save time; commences writing a leader, when as the clock strikes 11, a large man, with a cowhide in one hand, a pistol in the other, and a bowie knife in his belt, walks in and asks if his name is answers by knocking the intruder down

two pair of stairs with a chair,
At 12 o'clock, finds that his challenges have been accepted, and suddenly remem bers that he has a little affair of that kind to settle at the beach that day at three o'clock; goes out, kills his man, and then comes in and dines on stewed grizzly; starts for the office, and, while going there, gets mixed up in a street row, and has the heel of his boot shot off by an accident; laughs to think how beautifully it was done; arrives at his sanctum and finds an infernal machine on the table. machine on the table; knows what it is, and merely pitches it out the window; writes an article on "moral reform," and then starts for the theatre; is attacked on the corner of of a dark alley by three men; kills two of them and takes the other to the station house. Returning to the office at eleven o'clock at night, kills a dog with a paving stone; gets coat slit by a thrust from a knife, and two bullet holes put through his beaver as he steps within his own door; smiles at his es-

MRS. PARTINGTON'S LAST .- This veneable lady, reading in the papers that a man had been charged before the magis-trate, with "evading a toll," observed, that the fellow couldn't have any religion in him, for thus refusing to ring the church

WHEN is a poet like a cat? When he's taken with the mews (muse).

When is the weather most like a jug -When it's very muggy !

To what eye is everything invisible ?-To the eye of a potatol or the best on the

PICKINGS FROM PUNCH'S ALMANACK FOR 1856.

The treatment of a new-born child should be kind, but not cordial—and especially not Godfrey's Cordial. PULINARY APHORISM.—It is not the sweet

FOR BETTER AND FOR WORSE.—A Philo

sopher who had married a vulgar but ami-able girl, used to call his wife "Brown Su-gar," because, he said, she was sweet but unrefined. Another, whose wife was affectionate and stout, was accustomed to deno-minate her, "Lump Sugar."

THE BLINDNESS OF FORTUNE .- It is just as well that Fortune is blind, for if she could only see some of the ugly, stupid, worthless persons on whom she showers her most precious gifts, the sight would so annoy her, that she would immediately scratch her eyes out.

THINGS OVER WHICH WE HAVE NO CONTROL! An importune sneeze; an asthmatic wheeze; a mother-in-law; an ostrich's maw; a Chancery suit; a wife-beating brute; a woman in tears; increasing years; a baby who cries; Commissariat supplies; oyster suppers; proverbs of TUPPER's: Irish hovels; JAMES's novels; combats fistic; BAI-LEY's "Mystic;" Hyde-Park demonstrations; J. B. Govgн's orations; quacks' humming; Dr. Cumming; a daguerreotype; a bultinch's pipe; a love for dabbling in bricks and mortar; and an opened bottle of

soda-water. THE NEW MUSICAL PHENOMENON .- A Paris correspondent writes under the date of Sunday evening, the 23d:-" Last night I saw in a private drawing room the musi cal phenomenon just imported from Italy, who astonished the audience at the Italian Opera a few days since, by his marvellous sweet pipings' on a penny whistle. His name is Pico, according to his baptismal register, though he is commonly known in his own country by the name of Piechi. He has been described in several journals as a shepherd, but inasmuch as he is, and was born, blind this description is evidently er-His father, however, is a sheproneous. herd, and his family is of the poorest poor.
Pico was born at Bobio, a village in the
Sardinian states, but of late years he has lived with his relatives in the neighbourhood of Milan. He is now only twenty-five years old. His instrument is a little wooden whistle, less than three inches long, and of the commonest description. It has only three stops, properly so called, but he makes ample use of the aperture at the end as a fourth. With this simple aid to his genius he has a range of three octaves, and can run over the whole chromatic scale. I heard him accompany a lady who played, on the pinnoforte, two difficult pieces from Ernani and the Trovatore. He knew the music of these operas, but in the course of the evening other pieces were played, to which Pico improvised an accompaniment, which he executed throughout with perfect accuracy. His power of intonation is enormous. Indeed the volume of sound is often

too great for a room. He has notes as sweet as a nightingale's, but occasionally there are shrill sounds which make the ears tingle from the too intense vibrations, and regret the want of an opportunity to hear these 'native wood notes wild' half a mile off on a hill-side. It was in the fields that poor blind Pico—a wonderful example of Nature's benevolent tendency to compensate for the loss of one sense, by strengthcape; writes until two o'clok, and then turns in, with a happy consciousness of having which to imagine and create was the solace two duels to fight the next day. his talent attained a local celebrity. Latterly he began to travel from village to village with his whistle, and made a livelihood by the scarce baiocchi which his poor admirers could afford to give him. At last he made his way to Milan, where his popularity was so great that he might have made a little fortune had not the authorities turned him out of the city, because he attracted too many crowds in the streets. Pico is now on his way to England."

Baron James de Rothschild has given 30,000 bread-tickets, each for a two-pound loaf, to be distributed among the poor by the Bureaux de Bienfaisance of the different arrendissements of Paris. his talent attained a local celebrity. Lat-



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 hld. Sperm, do., I hhd. Olive do., I hhd. machinery do. bbls. Copal Varnish, (sold at 2, 3, and 4s. a pint) paint and varnish Brushes, Dyo-woods, Indigo, Madder, Cudbear, Bluestone, Copperas, Alum Starch, Blue, Soda, Potash, Baking Soda, Baking Powder, Chocolate, Cocoa, Farina, Sago and Corn Starch.

ALSO, IN STORE, A general assortment of Drugs, Medicines, patent do., Perfumery, Brushes, Soaps, &c., &c., W. R. WATSON.

BEER & SON

BEG to intimate to their friends and the Public in general that they have lately received from Lon-, Liverpool, Boston and Halifax—

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 from cost for prompt payment, among which will be

found—Black, blue, brown and invisible Broad CLOTHS, Fur, Beaver, Meltons, Pilot and Whitney Cloths, Dress Materials comprising Pellissier and Alma Checks.

Checks, Gala Plaids, Lustres, Coburgs and Orleans,

Cata Finus, 1-astres, Coourgs and Orleans,
Seal Skin Coats,
Beaver, Whitney and Pilot OVERCOATS,
Cloth Mantles and scarf Shawls,
Yelvets, Plushes, Ribbons and Trimmings,
Veils, Collars, Habit shirts, &c. Veils, Collars, Habit shirts, &c. Tickings, striped Shirting, white and grey Cottons, Laidies' Winter boots, Furs. Fur Caps, Winter Gloves, Mufflers, Blankets, Counterpanes, Oil Clotties, Worsted shirts, Childrens' Felt Hats and Heeds, Childrens' Felt Hals and Heeds,
Reversable Waterproof Coats, Rabber Overe
5 Tons NAILS, assorted,
American Mortice Locks, with fancy knobs,
An assortment of HARDWARE,
Kegs White Load, Whiting and Washing Soda,
Sets White and Gold China, with coffees and of

SOLE LEATHER, SOAP, CANDLES Burn-ing FLUID,

Gorn 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.

# 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 apwards be

WM. MURPHY, Manager. Charlottetown. Dec. 12, 1855.

JAMES R. WATT, Offers for sale a good assortment of Cooking, Parlour, and other STOVES.

es much lower than usual.

# GOOD INVESTMENT.

THE Subscriber has to inform all who feel desirous of investing money in FREEHOLD ESTATE, that he has several well-situated BUILDING LOTE in this City, and FARMS in the Country o dispose of, on moderate terms. To those who wish to purchase, early application is recommended.

JAMES J. BEVAN.

Charlottetown, Dec. 22, 1886.

OR SALE, Lot 42, as faid down on the Plan of Township No. 55, bounded on the Division line aware Townships No. 55 and 56, containing 100 are of Land. It is near Boughton River, on the outside of the Island, and is covered with good Vood. For further particulars apply to JAMES D. HASZARD, Recreation, Sept. 27th, 1855. FARM FOR SALE.

FREEHOLD LAND.

THE FARM FOR SALE.

THE FARM now in the occupation of Mr. R. W,
EDWARD's, is offered for Sale, containing 192
acres—130 acres being cleared from stumps and in
a good state of cultivation, being well manured, and
no part of it has been over cropped. There is an
excellent spring of water close to the House; and
the buildings being recently built, are in good condition and commodious. There is a fine grove of
soft wood growing up near to the buildings, 112
acres freehold.

New Witchin Settlement Let 21 Dec. 1057.

New Wiltshire Settlement, Lot 31, Dec. 8, 1855.

J. S. DEALEY. SHIP BROKER AND COMMISSION AND

SHIPPING AGENT, No 64 Beaver Street, New York.

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

#### 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 within cent below former prices.

#### Silent Sorrow. CERTAIN HELP.

Numerous Extraordinary, Anatomical, Expia-natory Coloured, Engravings. In Six Languages. Fifty-third Edition. Price 2s. 6d. in a sealed envelope through all Booksellers, or sent post free from the Author, for 42 Postage Stamps. THE MEDICAL ADVISER on the phy-sical decay of the system produced by delusive Numerous Extraordinary, Anatomical, Expla-

THE MEDICAL ADVISER on the physical decay of the system produced by delusive excesses, infection, the effects of climate, &c.; with remarks on the treatment practiced by the Author with such unvarying success, since his settlement in this country. Rules for self-treatment, &c.

By WAITER DE ROOS, M.D., 35, Ely Place, Holborn Hill, London, where he may be consulted on these matters daily, from 11 till 4. Sundays excented.

Holora Hill, London, where he may be consulted on these matters daily, from 11 till 4. Sundays excepted.

Sold also by Gilbert, 49, Paternoster-row, London; Watt, 11, Elm Row, Edinburgh; Powell, 15, Westmoreland-street, Dublin; and through all others.

Dr. Dr. Roos, from long practical experience in the most celebrated institutions of this country and the continent, has had, perhaps, unusual opportunities of observing the peculiarities relating to the physiology, pathology, and general treatment of the disorders referred to in the above work, and having devoted his studies almost exclusively to this class of discases, he is enabled confidently to undertake their removal in as short a tima as is consistent with asfety.

Persons in any part of the World, may be successfully treated by forwarding a correct detail of their case, with a remittance for Medicines, &c. which will be returned with the utmost despatch, and secure from observation.

and secure from observation.

The CONCENTRATED GUTTE VIVE, or Vegetable Life Drops, are recommended to all those who have injured themselves by early excesses, and brought on Spermatorindea, Nervousness, Weakness, Langaor, Low Spirits, Aversion to Society, Study or Business, Tanidity, Trombing and shaking of the Hands and Limbs, Indigestion, Flatulency, Shortness of Breath, Cough, Asihma, Consumptive Habits, Dimness of Sight, Dizziness, Pains in the Head, &c.

Their almost marvelous power in removing contaminations, Secondary symptems, Eruptions, Sere Throat, Pains in the Bones and Joints, Scarvy, Scrofula, and all other impurities, must be felt to be believed. 4s. 6d.; 11s.; and 32s. per bottle. The £5 Packages, by which £1 12s. are saved: and the £10 packages, by which a still greater saving is effected, will be sent from the Establishment only, on receipt of the amount per draft on a London house, or otherwise.

PAINS in the BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBA-GO, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, Indigestion, Sile Metallency, Headache, Nervousness. De. The CONCENTRATED GUTTE VIVE.

GO, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, Indigestion, Bile, Flatulency, Headache, Nervousness, De-

Bile, Flatulency, Headache, Nervousness, Debility, Diseases of the Bladder and Kidneyr, Stricture, &c.

THE COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, as their name Renal (or the Kidneys) indicates, are the most safe and efficacious remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges of any kind, and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally, which if neglected, frequently result in stone in the bladder, and a lingering, painful death. They agree with the most delicate stomach, strengthen the digestive organs, increase the appetite, improve the general health, and will effect a cure when other medicines have utterly failed. Price 4s. 6d., 11s., 6: 53s. per Box, through all Medicine Vendors.

GUARD AGAINST the recommendation of spurious or other articles by unpri actipled Vendors who thereby obtain a large profit. To protect the PUBLIO against FRAUD, Her Majesty's Hon. Commissioners have directed the words "WALTER DE ROOS, LORDON," to be printed in white letters put the Stamp affixed to the above, to imitate which, is felony.

Sold by HASZARD 3. OWEN, Queen Square

Sold by HASZARD & OWEN, Queen Squ Charlottelewn.

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In reply to this false and injurious prediction, the New Haven Advocate says:—" It is ' blowing over'—but over the Union and across the Atlantic, gathering impetus and power in progress. Lay not the flattering unction to your souls, ye minions of an outlawed traffic, that 'prohibition has done its work,' and you are again to riot in the tears of suffering innocence. Stern law has but just taken you in hand. Justice has only just begun its work. What you suppose to be the expiring throse of the Maine Law are only its notes of preparation, the burnishing of its armour for battle. Each year but proves more conclusively its justice and its wisdom ;-giving it wider scope, new friends and greater strength. If to-day it seems to yield to its adversaries, it is only to gather new vitality and greater power for to-morrow. It will "blow over," but only to sweep in its course every opposing obstacle until, rum selling shall receive its proper place in the criminal code, and rum-sellers shall be assigned their position among the breakers of the land."

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LIBERTY.-The Prohibitionists stand on firm ground their aim is to promote the happiness of their fellow creatures-comfort the comfortless-be friends to the destitute, and lead the self degraded creatures—betimes half-demoniac, back to reason, virtue, happiness. Can the sticklers of the liquor-traffic adduce one plausible reason for the wholesale and retail traffic of so withering a blight on the fair face of creation. The charge of hyprocrisy, if sustained at all, belongs to rum-sellers; for he it is who acknowledges the evil, while he continues the trade! And as to the tyranny—the less that the antiprohibitionists say about that the better. To deprive a mother and her children of the bread they ought to eat-and the clothes they should wear, just because the poor infuriated husband and father is the instrument-it is tyranny of the worst description! But, a truce to recrimination, the first day of January 1856 is nearly at our doors, and it of the human species. His arguments, facts and illustrawould be a noble thing for every man, be he temperate or intemperate, so to regard the laws of our country, as in the case of the Prohibitory Liquor Bill-to watch the working of an Act intended for good-and not be found fighting against the ' Powers THAT BE.'-St. Stephen's below the brute, and he evinced his regard for the Maine Banner.

LOOK ON THIS PICTURE, THEN ON THAT .-- I have subdued the nations of the earth-is there no other world for me to conquer. Alexander the Great.

I have fought a good fight. I have finished my course, I have kept the faith, henceforth there is laid up for me a crown of righteousness.—Apostle Paul.

A paper of New York State, mentions, by name, three of the more prominent and influential opponents of Neal Dow and the Maine Law, who had each recently to bewail for a son in the "lock up" or in a prison, in consequence of drunkenness.

The men, as men, were to be deeply commiserated, because of the acute pain which, no doubt, their children's degradation caused; but they became liable to such reflections as that above alluded to,in consequence of their bitter opposition to that which was for the healing of the evils they have been made to deplore, -and their sustainment of a system whose direct efforts are to produce the degradation that has come to members of their families. Good Temperance men have been sorely troubled by means of intemperate sons,-but the difference is, that while fathers of the one class were reckless of the evil, or did not oppose it, or even gave it countenance,-the others denounced and opposed, and struggled to prevent its effects on society. Evil to one came, by invitation, as it were ;-to the other, as some sad deprecated visitation, which they could not prevent, but which they would save themselves and others from, at the expense of much manly exertion. Every father might take some warning from the melancholy circumstances narrated, and should recollect, as the paragraph says, that "all drunkards are some inscription, "Devonshire Boy," with age and weight no woman can be handsome by the lorde of leatures along, persons' children"; and that the community requires, for given, but he didn't. And Ike was looking so innocently any more than she can be witty only by the help of speech.

An auctioneer does as he is bid, a postman as he is his nose with a straw! wards the extirpation of so cruel and overwhelming a vice

wards the extirpation of so cruel and overwhelming a vice as that which proceeds from the intoxicating liquor system. Among the strange phases of society, are the apathy which prevails on this subject, in some circles; and the tolerance which is given, by many, to a plugue that is so extensive and so extreme.—Men talk solemnly of slight delinquencies and annoyances, while they allow a fountain of offence and of trouble to play freely in the midst of the community, without appearing to notice the evil, in relation to any efficient remedy. We hope for better thoughts and times on this and other questions.—Halafax Athemeum.

A Novel, Law Surr.—A very curious affair (says the Sentinelle of Namur) is about to occupy public attention in Belgium. In the siege of Bouvignes, in 1455, the Duke de Brabant made prisoner a nolleman named Legrain; the duke consented to spare his life on condition of receiving all his estates and property. Legrain made over his possessions, but stipulated that at the end of four centuries it should return to his family. The duke made no objection. The four centuries expire in July next, and already a great meny persons, representing them themselves to be descendants of Legrain, are perparing to claim the property. It is foreseen that the claims will give rise to numerous lawsuits.

A GREAT CLOCK .- The great clock for the Houses of Parliament, Mr. Dent states, has been going in his factory for some time. The dials are to be 22 feet in diameter, and will be the largest in the world. Every half-minute the point of the minute hand will move nearly seven inches. The clock will go eight and a half days, and strike only for seven and a-half, so as to indicate by its silence any neglect in winding it up. The mere winding of each of the striking parts will probably take two hours. The pendnlum is 15 feet long. The wheels are cast-iron. The hour-bell is 8 feet high, and above 9 feet in diameter, weighing 14 to 15 tons. The weight of the hammer is 4 cwt. The largest of the mere quarter-bells is about the size of the great bell of St. Paul's, which weighs 5 1-2 tons. The clock is said to be about eight times as large as a full-sized cathedral clock. The main works will be on the top of the great frame, which is a trussed girder frame, 19 inches deep (like the girders of the Crystal Palace), resting on the walls 11 feet apart.

THE lecture before the M. L. Association on Tuesday evening was delivered by Hon. Horace Mann. Subject Man-" Man below the brute and man above the brute." He drew a dark picture of man the animal, and dwelt at considerable length upon the degradation and depravity tions were forcible, true, and pointed, and there was a keen satire running through this part of his lecture. He dwelt upon the evil of drunkenness with masterly force and power, showing that in this vice man was a long way Law in unmistakable terms. He depicted the horrors of war, with graphic power, pouring upon it his earnest condemnation and satirized the mock heroic spirit which manifests itself in civic military parade; and shewed up the ridiculous character of the thing with a pungency that must have made even the adherents of that system laugh at themselves.

Mr. Mann is no drone, but on the contrary he is one of the most laborious, able, and indefatigable thinkers and workers in the country; and it seems not to have at all abated his natural force. He looks as hale and as hearty as he did nearly twenty-five years ago, when President of the Massachusetts senate. He is now President of Antioch College, and long may he live and the impress of his great mind be imparted to many generations.—Port-

MRS. PARTINGTON AT THE CATTLE SHOW .- " This is a beautiful sight for a person with a refined beastly taste,' said Mrs. Partington looking at the big sheep, and addressing a young man by her side. He responded, "served such parts, or were Kings of the Beane, Chirst"Yes'm."—" Is that a hydraulic ram?" she asked, with
great simplicity, provoking a smile. The young man informed her that this was a long-woolled sheep, from which
very long yarn was spun. "Ah," said she, "you are very
kind, but can you tell me, if the Pope has sent any of his
bulls over here to this show?"—" No." said he amdim bulls over here to this show?"-" No," said he, smiling tremendously, "but among the swine is a descendant of the great Boanerges." Neither Mrs. Partington nor any one near them knew what he meant, but he laughed loudly, and those outside laughed louder than he, much to his satisfaction. They laughed even louder when he when the butcher has not been paid. found swinging from his button behind a tag bearing the inscription, "Devonshire Boy," with age and weight. No woman can be handsome by the form

Sulky men are the owls of society, and the very atmosphere around them is chill and gloomy. Their reformaion is about as difficult a task as hewing out and hollow ing the sarcophagus intended for the remains of the Duke of Wellington. When single they are stupid, and when marrried, tyrants.

nomelin way wives can make no witts. Men dying make their wills—why cannot wives? Because wives have their wills during their lives.

CHOICE OF A TRADE.—When Rothschild was asked by a lady anxions to select a profitable engagement for her son, which was the best-paying business, the great commercial man replied—"Matches, ma'am; selling matches is as good a trade as any, if you have enough of it."

English Surnames .- " When Adam delved and Eve span, there were not only no gentlemen in the world but everybody was contented with a single name; and the good old rule, "one name," sufficed among all the children of men long after their language had been confounded at the Tower of Babel, and their races scattered abroad on the face of the earth. In the early state of society, Abraham and Moses among the Jews, Achilles and Ulysses among the Greeks, were known to their respective contemporaries by the single names by which they are mentioned in holy writ, and in the poetry of Homer. A latter and higher state of civilisation was accompanied both in Greece and Rome, by the use of surnames. The names used by our Saxon population before the Conquest, may, from the time of teir conversion to Christianity, be called names of baptism, but are not derived from the names of Christian saints, as John and James, Gregory and Lawrence, and so many other names introduced after the conquest were. Each of the ordinary Saxon names had its well-known meaning, as Edward)truth-keeper), Wulfhelm (Wolf-head). In the present day the name of baptism is but seldom heard in England, except from master to servant, in conversation between persons who are extremely intimate, and on the celebraion of ceremonies such as those of baptism and marriage. But in some parts of the continent, the Christian name is, in the main, alone used. The first and smallest class consists of the Norman names brought into England at the Conquest. The second and most numerous division of English surnames comprehend all those which have a local English erigin. A vast number of places in England have contributed to form this class of surnames. A former Lord Lyttelton once contended that his family must be more ancient than that of the Grenvilles, since the little town existed before the grande ville. Venice a somewhat similar; but more serious dispute arose between the houses Ponti and Canali. The former alleged that they, the Bridges, were above the Canals; the latter, they, the Canals, existed before the Bridges. The senate was obliged to remind the rival houses, that its authority could equally pull down bridges and stop canals, if they became a public nuisance. The following is the number of births, deaths, and marriages in a single year in England and Wales. of some of the more numerous of these English families whose surnames are derived from occupations, from Mr. Lowe's tables of the births, deaths, and marriages of persons bearing sixty of the most common surnames :-

	Births.	Deatl	ns. Marri	ages.
Smith	5,588	4,044	3,005	
Taylor	2,647	2.575	1,518	
Wright	1.398	1,142	729	
Walker	1,324	1.070	754	
Turner	1,217	1,011	680	
Cooper	1,103	950	640	
Clark	1,096	952	635	
Baker	1,033	839	513	Å
Cook	910	742	483	
Parker	824	594	471	
NI 000	Winne	are horn	annually in	Engl

Nearly 900 Kings are born annually in England and Wales. The family is almost as numerous as the Cooks, and more so than the Parkers. Camden's observation is, that the ancestors of persons of such names must have

An American paper says, " Belles call a great many people to church."

GENTILITY is said to be eating meat with a silver fork

No woman can be handsome by the force of features alone,

directed.

Cutancons diseases, and a certain remedy for them.—How many thousands of human beings are rendered the most unsightly, nay, almost hideous to beheld, from the effects of some very disagreeable and sickly looking cruptions on the face or hands; they are shunned by friends, and avoided by acquaintances; for this reason, many have sufficed, much and expended a large sum in endeavouring to obtain a cure of this malignant form of disease, but without success. If ollowsy's Ointment, however, if used with Hollowsy's Pille, will cure every description of some and alcers even of 90 years standing, and will restore the patient to health after relief has been despaired of, leaving the sufferer without a blemish.

Tea, Crockeryware, Chinaware, &c. &c.
TO BE SOLD by Auction, on TUESDAY,
29th instant, at 11 o'clock, at the subscriber's
Sale-room, Queen-street.

5 puncheons MOLASSES 15 boxes CANDLES, From 10 to 50 barrels prime APPLES 10 bbls. prime ONIONS 400 asserted Confectionary

10 boxes Saleratus •
40 boxes very fine Raisins
10 chests Euglish Breakfast TEA 20 chests and half chests Congo do. (superior 25 reams Wrapping Paper 3 doz. superfine Fur C 6 hoxes thick BOOTS Fur CAPS

A lot of Cooking, Franklin and Air-tight STOVES, &c. &c. JAMES MORRIS, Auctioneer. Charlottetown, Jan. 21.



# 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 bewho are indebted to min, to make fore the First of January Next.

JOHN GIBSON.

December 13.

20 do. SOAP

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 32mo. Cloth, Gilt Edged, 1s 6d.

"Cape Merocco, Embossed richly Gilt, 3s.
Merocco, 4s 6d.
Minion 32mo. Roan, Embossed, Gilt Edged, 3s. onpareil 32mo. 3 ica 24mo. 5s 6d.

8vo 9s. Calf. 12s 6d.

# NEW GOODS.

Fall 1855. PER Ships Isabel and Majestic, from Liverpool and Sir Alexander from London, the Subscri

306 Packages British & Foreign Goods, and 10 Tons BAR IRON, carefully selected by one of the Firm, 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—

chasers will find it to their advantage to select from
this STOCK, which consists of—
7 Casea, 8 hales Ready-made CLOTHING,
8 Trunks Boots and Shoes,
56 Chests, and 20 half do. prime Congou Tea,
25 cases Ladies' Dress Materials,
15 do Silks, Velvets, Plushes, Trimmings, Ribbons; Haberdashery, Hosiery, &c., &c.
5 cases Tewnsend's Hats and Caps,
1 do Brushes, 1 do Toys, 2 do Gloves,
4 bales Cloths, 1 bale Wadding, 2 do Shawls,
4 do Cotton Warp, 25 boxes Soap,
7 packages Paints, Gils, Varnishes, &c.,
30 do IRONMONGERY,
2 cases Jewelry and Fancy Wares,

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.,
7 do grey Calicoses, 3 do. white Calicoses,
7 do striped Shirtings,
8 Packages Rico. Ginger, Currants, Raisins, crushed
Sugar, Mustard, Blue, Indigo, Starch, Washing and Baking Powders. Ten Tons assorted
BAR IRON.

Oct. 26th.
D. & G. DAVIES.

D. & G. DAVIES.

#### AMERICAN HOUSE. Fall Stock Completed. Per Dancing Feather, Mary Jemima, and Mary

FROM BOSTON AND HALIFAX.

FROM BOSTON AND HALIFAX.

By the above ships, the subscriber has just finished his Fall. IMPORTATION, comprising (besides his large stock already advertised) as follows:

80 chests Tea—warranted good,
12 puns Molasses, 4 hids. Sugar,
50 boxes Raisnis, 100 sides Sole Leather,
60 Stores, 25 bbis, Apples, 4 cw. Cheese,
10 doz. Brooms, 10 do. Pails, 3 casks Fluid,
Newell's Patent safety Lamps and Lamp foeder, in a variety of styles,
10 bbis. Nuts, 20 do. Crackers and Pilot Bread,
2 bales Buffalo Robes, &c. &c.
The whole forming a most extensive stock, and from the variety in the different articles, and modesate charges, is well worthy of attention.

American House, Grafton Street.

W. B. DAWSON.

Dec. 13.

CHEESE! CHEESE! UST received from Boston, a further supply excellent quality, at the KING SQUARE HOVEL Dec. 18. Im BEER & SON.

.88

war, the increased price of money, &c.,and, though the demand for the transport service, which, in 1854, employed so much of 31 ships or 7925 tons. tonnage, has continued, it has been chiefly confined to steam-ships, to the neglect of confined to steam-ships, to the neglect of bere the past year is 40, equal to 14,474 sailing vessels, except in cases of direct tons, of which 17 are wood, equal to 2614 charters to convey stores to Constantinocharters to convey stores to Constantino-ple and the Black Sea.

We stated to you last January, and at the same time explained the cause "that on the market, although there has been a from the month of September to the middle of December, there were but few transactions to report;" however, with the new year the demand for tonnage was resumed, and has continued without any considerable interruption in the face of those depressing influences we have referred to, as well as a tardy and somewhat capricions improvement in freights. It is a little anomalous that the most marked improvement in prices took place between September and December, during which time the rate of discount advanced from 4 to 71 per cent.

ship-owner have arisen, which have contributed in no small degree to produce the result we have here to record. When the measure of admitting foreign ships to P. As if to compensate for some disadvantish registration free of duty was before the country, it met with the strongest opposition from parties who urged that we should be inundated with tonnage from the innumerable building stations in the United States of America, from the Baltic, and elsewhere, which, coming into competition with British and Colonial Ships, would seriously cripple, it not wholly destroy our building-trade,—how far this fear was well founded, four years' experience of the working of the Act of 1851 will answer. Of the few American Ships that have at times been placed upon this market, the most have been withdrawn for prices it was impossible to obtain, and under which limits the owners could not afford to sell them, and in every case considerably above those of our best plantation ships. done. We have had several commissions from Bremen, Lubeck, &c., and, notwithstanding these ships have much to recommend them both as to model and material, yet the prices looked for remove all fear of

competition from this quarter.

ry, at an ad valorem duty of 10 per cent.,

reigners is 51, equal to 17,387 against 20-9462 tons in 1854, showing an increase

The number of ships built and launched the most part to order. Of British second-hand ships very few have appeared regular and constant enquiry for them, and in every case of sale excellent prices have been obtained for such as have had a few years of unexpired A I class; those from 500 to 700 tons have been in the greatest demand; there is also abundant enquiry for small coasting vesels, from 80 to 200 tons, adapted for taking the ground, and that will shift without bullast.

There is not much alteration in the prices of British-built ships from last year. Tyne-built 13 years A 1 class, with Baltic outfits, and not coppered, can be purchased at from £16 to £17 per ton; Cumberland-

at £7 10s to £85s; ordinary £7 to £7 10s; those classing 4 years £6 10s; inferior £5 to £5 10s.

Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotiasome few have sold remarkaby well—say from £6 10s to £7; the majority are worth from £4 to £5 15 per ton.

From the United States, the returns show

an extraordinary decrease compared to that of 1854, the compiler in New York accompanies them with this remark-" The past has been a year of depression unexampled within a generation in the ship-yards. is evident little will be done on speculation. The ships building now are for some speci-fic and ascertained purpose." Including sailing and steam-vessels the returns in With the Baltic even less business has been 81,390 in 1854. On the stocks at close -21,720, against 16-20,033 in 1854.

We are obliged to direct the attention of the Quobec and Richibucto builders to the half-finished, half-tree-nailed condition in These facts tell what the repeal of the masting, which in the majority of cases is Navigation Laws has not done. We now so defective as to cause them to be either desire to explain to you what the new condemned, or subjected to such large Navigation Act has done. Following the alterations as vastly increases the cost of policy of this country, the United Kingdom classing. In all details, the majority of the St. John's and Miramichi are superior. This arises, probably, from the fact that ships purchased for their market, and the Lloyds have issued no rules for "masting," merchants of these countries finding they merely requiring that they shall be, as merely required that they shall be, as merely required that they shall be, as merely requiring that they shall be, as merely required the merely requiring that they shall be, as merely required the merely customers. The amount of tonnage we which is much too often the case. To take have sold this year for Scandinavian account is very considerable, and nothing can be against themselves, both in the prices their more satisfactory than our transactions in ships bring, and by injuring the sale of ships bring, and by injuring the sale of We have also to direct your attention to a recent Act (October) of the French government admitting, for a limited period, British and Colonial ships to French owner, at an advalorem duty of 10 per cent.

To Pictou and Prince Edward Island which privileges our neighbours have availed themselves of to some extent. Contemporaneously with this boon, we have to direct you to the facilities now offered for classification in the Bureau Veritas or French Lloyd's, that society having formed a branch here, and appointed a surveyor for the port who combines with thorough knowledge as much painstaking consideration as is consistent with his please-no-one duties.

The number of ships that have changed hands in the year is 601, equal to 277,605 tons, against 730—350,600 tons, in 1854.

Of these 84 are British, equal to 37,072 tons, To Pictou and Prince Edward Island

SALE OF SHIPS AT LIVERPOOL.

(From Wilmer's European Times).

The number of number of number of ships in course of construction in our North American Celonial vessels that this season, our statistics of the past year's ed, or are in course of registration, is 102, business in the sale of ships, and, notwithstanding it shows a less result than that of standing it shows a less result than that of actory,—making due allowance for the general interruption most branches of commerce have suffered from our protracted

The number of new Colonial vessels that the very colonial vessels that the very colonial vessels that the vessels of the past year's ed, or are in course of registration, is 102, equal to 70,191 tons, against 123—128,994 in 1354, showing a decrease of 21 ships, or 58,038 tons, on the return of list year, and making the average of each vessel 685 tigouche, &c., 14—11,100—making a total of 50 large ships, equal to 49,550 tons.

The number of British ships sold to form the return of ships in the employment of our government up to the first of August, our gover

our government up to the first of August, including steam and sailing vessels, is 208, equal to 207,389 tons.

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The provisions of the New Registry Act (part 2 of the Merchant Shipping Act 1854), which came into operation on the 1st of May last, have for the time, and may continue until parties become more acquainted with the changes introduced, to affect our transactions. It is not now compulsory for ships to be registered anew on an entire change of ownership; and registry anew cannot be granted on such change except at the existing port of registry, without going through the complicated process of transferring their registry from one point to nother.

In the case of Colonial vessels, it was ound necessary to appeal to the Board of Trade for time to be allowed to enable parties who were not prepared with the locument required by the new Act, to dispose of the ships in hand; and, therefore, it may be advisable to remind those engaged in the Colonial trade, that it is essential in the case of such vessels coming over for sale, and which had not been registered there, that the builder's certificate be enand but few offering.

Colonial-built ships may now be quoted as follows: Very superior St. John's, Miramichi, and Quebec, to class 7 years A 1, by a certificate of sale, or statutory power of Attorney, which being an official docu-ment, and exhibiting the true ownership and interest, is thus designed to afford to purchasers the most perfect security. In the same way the document will be found very useful in facilaitting the sale of British registered vessels abroad.

The new mode of measurement has con-

siderably decreased the tonnage of vessels to which it has been applied, the average being, about 7 per cent. We believe the prospects for the year are good, and that prices may become more remunerative to the builders, especially for those of from 700 to 1000 tons, which at all times salls better and more quickly than overgrown ships of from 1400 to 2000 tons, which cannot hold their fastenings when staggering under a weight of cargo that would sorely try the best hardwood ship that can be built.

SWEDISH WARLING PREPARATIONS .- The Sweder Arsenals and Military establishments are actively empolyed in the preparation of every kind of warlike material. The Finances have been managed with such economy, that the Govern-man, has several millions of thalers in hand, all man, has several millions of thalers in hand, all of which are to be devoted to fully equipping the the army and navy. The Danish Government is reported to liave given its consent to the establishment of depots of all kinds at Kiel, for the service of the English fleet, which is expected there in April next.

# DISEASES OF THE LIVER.

When the celebrated Dr. Rush declared that drunkenness was a disease, he enunciated a truth which the experience and observation of medical men is every day confirming. The many apparently insane excesses of those who indulge in the use of spirituous liquors, may be thus accounted for. The true cause of conduct, which is taken for infatuation, is very frequently a diseased state of the Liver. No organ in the diseased state of the Liver. No organ in the human system, when deranged, produces a more frightful catalogue of diseases. And if, instead of applying remedies to the manifestations of disease, as is too often the case, physicians would prescribe with a view to the original cause, fewer deaths would result from diseases induced by a deranged state of the Liver. Three-fourths of the diseases enumerated under the head of consumption, have their seat in a diseased Liver. (See Dr. Gunn's great works.)

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HASZARD'S GAZETTE

the colonies themselves, and the other to be reserved for imperial consideration. Upon the present occasion, it is not necessary to enter interest of the following tribute to his memory from a periodical devoted to Colonial affairs, will not preve unacceptable to our readers. We trust it has not only been read, but reflected upon. This claim of sovereignty, this right to annul the legislative labors of Colonial Parliaments by a dash of the pen, has been the greatest, obstacle to improvement that we know of. Were the exercise of this branch of the perconditive confined to cases where the interests of the parent state and that of the dependent one might clash, it might be borne, though the ignorance which dictated it was self-apparent, but it his, as we know, interposed it in purely local matters, about which those in the Colonial Giffee knew nothing, as in the case of the Banking Bill. An act which was a transcript from a Colonial Statute, under which a Bank was in full operation, without a word of complaint, is refused the Royal Assent, because it is not concording the mother-country be relieved from foormable to the theoretical views of some underly declared to the colonial statute, under which a Bank was in full operation, without a word of complaint, is refused the Royal Assent, because it is not concording the minimal view of the colonial statute, under which a Bank was in full operation, without a word of complaint, is refused the Royal Assent, because it is not concording to the mother country be relieved from leave and the colonial statute, under which a Bank was in full operation, without a word of complaint, is refused the Royal Assent, because it is not concording to the mother country be relieved from leave and the colonial statute, under which a leave the colonial statute and that of the open colonial statute and th ling connected with Downing Street, whose opinion manifested a total ignorance of the requisites for a transatlantic establishment, and whose arguments were based upon the supposition, that Prince Edward Island was as densely peopled as Middlesex, and capital as abundant as in Lombard-street.

"The news of the death of the Right Hon Baronet will be received by our fellow subjects in the colonies with feelings of general regret and disappointment. In Sir William, the colonies had for years recognised one who had zealously advocated their best interests, and zealously advocated their best interests, and one who with enlightened judgment, had pointed out a sure and certain path to their progress and prosperity. They will now regret, that when called upon by his country to give practical effect to those wise and judicious theories of local self-government which he was the first to propound, his tenure of office should have been so brief, and should have terminated so fatally. In this country, the death of Sir William Molesworth will be greatly lamented by all who feel

In this country, the death of Sir William Moles-worth will be greatly lamented by all who feel an interest in our vast colonial possessions, and and who are connected with them by the ties of common and friendly relationship.

The memory of Sir William Molesworth de-serves to be held in grateful reverance by our

serves to be held in grateful reverence by our colonists for many reasons, but for none more than for the exertions which he made to abolish the absurd and anomalous regulations which existed in the colonies with respect to the powers and functions of local self-government. What could be more preposterous, and more injurious to the stability and best intests of the colonies, than that system of double government which was called into requisition for the purpose of giving sanction to measures of local legislation? The colonial legislatures may pass a measure which they deem to be of the utmost purpose of giving sanction to measures of local legislation! The colonial legislatures may pass a measure which they deem to be of the utmost importance. The Governor of the colony, like every other great man, has his "three courses" open to him; he may signify her Majesty's assent to the bill, or he may fit the exercise of his high function withhold the assent of his Queen. Either of these courses is intelligible Queen. Either of these courses is intelligible and elear: but the tiird mode of action is entered the adoption of which entails nothing but evil on the colony—it is the right of reserving either the assent or dissent of the Governor, or practically suspending the measure. But this is not all: beyond the Governor, or practically suspending the measure may, if he pleases, give her Majesty's assent to any measure of local legislature; but at any time within two years after its passing, the assent to the measure may be revoked by the Queen in Courcill. As a consequence of this, the greatest uncertainty invariably exists with respect to the operation of any act of the Governor, yeriod of two years. Time again, all these measures, which, like Mahomet's coofin-jace suspended by the Gueen of the Colonial Legislature, which, like Mahomet's coofin-jace suspended by the Gueen of the Governor, between the bearen of assent and the "limbo" of disapproval, die natural death at the expiration of two years from their passing, unless they receive previous to that profit the life-giving assent of Imperiat authority. Our colonies are thus subjected, without cause or reason, to the authority of two sovereigns, and the wonder is, how, with such a government, they could have increased in prosperity, and continued to grow in wealth and importance. The colonies will law give the content of the colonies will law give the Queen. Either of these consess is intelligented and elear; but the third mode of action is ene, the adoption of which entails nothing but evil on the colony—it is the right of reserving either the assent or dissent of the Governor, or practically suspending the measure. But this is

colonies themselves it would tend to create a more lefty standard of national and manly feeling than could exist in a community which owed its defence to other hands. Almost the only act in connection with his administration of the colonies with which the public are aware—that of the appointment of the Honorable Mr. Hincks to the governorship of Barbadoes, affords evidence of the liberal policy and good judgment of Sir William Molesworth. The earnest adversate of colonial reform has, however, been advocate of colonial reform has, however, beer arrested in his career, and Providence has no permitted him to be the instrument of carrying out his liberal policy of Colonial Government." — Australian and N. Zealand Gaz. and Colonial

In our notice of the police cases this day week, the name of Nicholas Brown occurred as being fined for being drunk and disorderly. Nicholas Brown, Esq., Merchant of Kent-street, would wish it to be understood, that he was not the person so convicted, but that it was another person bearing the same name.

(For Haszard's Gazette.)

FESTIVAL OF THE ROSCICRUCIANS

This Division held their Annual Festival at

The festival was celebrated in the new and spacious dwelling house of Brother James Gordon, W. P. of the Roscicrucians, who generously placed it at the disposal of the Division for the occasion. The building was neatly fitted up with long tables and seats, and ornamented with a Temperance Banner prepared by D. G. W. P. Robertson, of Georgetown. On the top of the building waved a large and beautiful flag.

It was moved by Arthur Owen, Esq., Chap. of the Rosicrusians, and seconded by Dr. Mac-Keown, P. W.P. of the Dismond of the Desert: Resovled, that we deploye the evils of intemperance and the increased facilities that abound for gratifying the vile craving in the number of grog; shops that are scattered all over the Island, and recommend all friends of temperance and humanity to discountenance those drinking customs, which contribute so largely to their support, and which are the main pillars of intemperance.

The Rev. John Knox then addressed the as-ssembly, and moved the following Resolution which was seconded by Alexander Robertson

Resolved, That we regard this large and in-telligent assembly as a substantial manifesta-tion of the grand results of the temperance principles, and pledge ourselves to augment the number and extend the influence of the sons of Temperance.

It was then moved by John Arbuckle, Esq and seconded by the Roy. John Knox:

Resolved, that a vote of thanks be presented to the Ladies for their generous and efficient services on this occasion, and to the Committee of Arrangements, for the ability and wisdom with which they have fulfilled their trust, and to which we are indebted for much of the hap-nings, we have this average convent. piness we have this evening enjoyed.

After singing the doxology, the meeting se-parated, and the Grand Division held a special session, when six representatives from the Rosicrusians, Flower of the Forest, and the Alliance Divisions were initiated into the Grand

New Perth, Jan. 19, 1856.

COLONIAL MAIL.-We had a Colonial mail on Thursday last but we find very little news in the papers. We have continued our extracts principally from the English periodicals.

The Schr. Rival left St. John's Newfld. boun for this Island, on the 6th inst., with 30 pas-sengers. A vessel has been seen in the Gulf, which is supposed to be her. We learn that produce from the Island was selling well, at St. John's, and that some vessels have been sold at remunerating prices

Married,
On the 10th inst., by the Rev. J. Brewster, Mr.
John Cook, to Miss Mary Pogherty, third daughter
of the late Mr. Martin Degherty.

Died,
At Brackley Point, on Tuesday the 15th inst., Mrs.
Sarah M Millan, relict of the late Laughlan M Millan,
aged 101 years. She was a native of Argyleshire,
Scotland, and emigrated to this Island in 1896.
On Thursday 27th Dec., after a lingering and painful illness, which he bore with christian fortitude and
submission to the Divine, will Mr. James Hart, of
Wilmed Cook Redonn in the 75th years of his are

whime Creek, Bedeque, in the 75th year of his age.
At St. Eleanor's on Monday, the 14th instant, after a long illness, Mr. Allan Howat, Trador.
At Richmond Village, Lot 19, on the 20th instant, after an illness of some months, Mr. Robinson, Mason,

At Richmond Village, Lot 19, on the 20th instant, after an illness of some months, Mr. Robinson, Mason, formerly of Tignish, aged about 62 years, leaving a wife and two infants.

On the 21st inst., Mrs. Phoebe Crabb, of the Princetown Road, 9 miles) aged 77 years.

At the Lunatic Asylum, on Wednesday the 23d instant, Edward M'Cann, a native of Armagh, Ire-

land, aged 66 years

Charlottetown Markets, Jan. 23.

Beef, (small) lb. 4da 7d Turkeys each, 3s 6a 7s 6d Dc. by quarter, 4da 6d Geese, 2s a 3s Pork, 3dd a 5dd Ducks, 1s 3d a 1s 6d Do. (small), 6da 7d Metton, 4da 7d Partridges, 7da 9d Lamb, per lb. 3dd a 5d Eggs dozeu, 11da 1s Butter (fresh), 16da 18d de, by the 1s 3da 1s 4d Butter (4 6da 2s 6d de, by the 1s 3da 1s 4d Barley, 4s 6da 5s 6d

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Schooner for Sale
THE Subscriber offers for Sale the HULL and
SPARS of his Schooner, new building at Wood
Island, and to be launched early in April. The abovementioned vessel is 67 feet keel; 31 feet beam, and
84 depth of hold; frame of hardwood and juniper,
and planked completely with hardwood. For further
particulars apply to the builder, by letter, postpaid.

GRAIN SHOW.

TilE Annual Show of Grain under the direction of the Committee of the Royal Agricul tural Society, will be held in the Temperance Hall, Charlottetown, on Wednesday the 5th March, 1856, when the following premiums will be

Immediately after the Grain Show, the Annual General Meeting of the Society will be held, at which the Report and an Abstract of the Accounts or the present year will be read.

			PRE	MIUMS:		103711
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			REGU	LATIONS.		

The Grain and Clover Seed to be the growth of this taland, in the year 1855, the bank to sturious Each each of Grain must contain not less than

three bushels.

No prize will be awarded without competition; of 3 samples each, of first and second quality.

Competitors must be members of the Society.

The Prize Grain will be set up and sold for the benefit of the Exhibitors immediately after the decision of the Judges.

Comp.
The Prize Grambenett of the Exhibitors
decision of the Judges.

By Order,
W. W. IRVING, Secty
Deam.

R. A. Society

Caster Show

OF FAT CATTLE, SHEEP, &c., will be a held on the Market Square, Charlottetown, its on Wednesday the 19th March, 1856,

First Class. Fat Ox of any age: For the best fat Ox of any age: 2d do do Second Class. Fat Ox, calved since Jan. 1, '53: 1st prize, 2d do Third Class, best fat Cow or Herren: 1st prize, 2d do
Second Class, Fat Ox, calved since Jan 1, 253: 2014 1st prize, 23 0 0 2  Third Class, best fat Cow or Harren: 1st prize, 23 0
Second Class, Fat Ox, calved since Jan 1, 253: 2014 1st prize, 23 0 0 2  Third Class, best fat Cow or Harren: 1st prize, 23 0
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Third Class, best fat Cow or Heiren:
1st prize, £2 0
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E Island IIA ZET

The following is a translation from the Swenska Tidningen of a letter from Finland, dated Helsingfors, November 1, 1855.

"With regard to your request for a detailed account of the affair of Swenborg, is now a little late for that. Three months have elapsed since that event, and the Swenska Tidningen appears to estimate the losses pretty correctly. I had, moreover, left the town during the occurrence itself. left the town during the occurrence itself and when I returned I came too late for the sight. Kajsaniemi (Katarinapoint) Park, which I visited the day after my return, gave me, nevertheless, an idea of all the confusion which must have prevailed during the bombardment. A little way from the great entrance gate one saw on both great entrance gate one saw on both s of the road furniture of every description, lighted up by lanterns flashing through tion, lighted up by lanterns masning turough the trees. On approaching nearer, a singu-lar sight presented itself. Surrounded by their goods and chattels, a number of fami-lies had here fixed their habitations. Employes, Russian merchants, shoemakers even a lucifer-matchmaker with his stock in-trade, were encamped here peaceably alongside one another. Conversations ter, lamentations, and even the sound of a piano-forte were to be heard indiscri-minately from among this society, all occu-pied in their own pursuits. I sat down for a little while on a pail, without an owner and watched these groups. Near me was to be seen the mother of a family drinking coffee out of a teapot by the light of a lan-tern which hung on the branch of a tree, while her husband sat a little way off, with his arms folded, on a heap of bedclothes. The family seemed to be completely calm and tranquil, and as far as one could judge by the effects that surrounded them, had not failed to save everything they reasona-bly could. On the other side of the park again, all the way from the Kajsaniemi (now bearing the sign of Cafe Restaurant) up to the new bridge a regiment of Grena-diers was encamped. Sweaborg still stands where it was though somewhat changed The fine line-of-battle ship Russia, which according to Count Siever's report in the Tidningen lost 103 men (some what in contradiction to a later statemen made by the same paper, that the Russian loss during the whole bombardment only amounted to 60 men), and which was struct in the hull by 25 shells, is now again re paired as far as was possible. According to the testimony of the officers, the brave defenders of Sweaborg did not for one mo ment waver during the terrible bombard ment; only once when the indispensable Cellar belonging to the well-known brewer Linebrychon was blown up at the com-mencement of the attack, did a part of the garrison lose their presence of mind; there however, no want of reports-of courtmartials, military executions, &c. Since s

lonial wares, but I will just mention the price of some of our home produce. A cow now costs at Helsingfors 35 silver roubles. d costs 15 silver roubles a fathom (A fathom of birchwood, which is consider during the winter, costs about one guines at Stockholm at present. In ordinary times about 15s. Pine wood is about one-third cheaper.) gh for the consumption of one stove Lodgings are hardly to be got at of them are hired at enormous at all; most of them are hired at enormous prices the very day they become vacant for billeting troops. Nearly all the lodgings have been occupied during the whole year by Russian soldiery. Soonthere will be no other course open but to hire apartments

from the Russian officers, and I know a from the Russian officers, and I know a person who has done so already. If one travels to or from Helsingfors, one has the greatest difficulty, in obtaining post-horses. A person going to Abo was compelled o to wait at the posthouse at Grahus from 3 o'clock in the afternoon till 6 o'clock on the following manning for our property of the control of t following morning for one post-horse. This has had a very bad effect on the university, which opens in a few days, and for which a number of students have already arrived from all parts.

"As a proof of the vigilance which cha racterises our new governor general, I send panied Sir Edmund Lyons and General you in conclusion a proclamation, which is calculated more than any description of miral Lyons arrived in London late on mine to throw light on the existing state of things here. This proclamation was to be posted up on all the assize towns, the pub-lic houses, and on the roads frequented by the military:

" PROCLAMATION.

" The investigations into the causes of the collisions which have repeatedly taken place between military men and civil au-thorities in Finland have convinced me that the said collisions do not arise from design on either side, but generally from ignorance of the laws and institutions, of the habits and customs, and of the character and language of the people. A knowledge of the national customs, but especially of the lannational customs, but especially of the lan-guage, might in many cases avert all possi-bility of such misunderstandings, which often produce disagreeable consequences for both parties. I therefore recommend all officers under my command (without re-ference to the first conditions which distinguish all educated persons from the lower classes, viz., a civil and friendly bearing towards portions of all ranks, as well as in communications on duty with the authorities here (eng. the Post office, the magistrature, &c.), to consult with persons acquainted with the laws and institutions of this country; and wien they have learned the proper mode of proceeding and the accept-ed customs in such cases, then, and not country creates confidence among the inha-bitants towards the troops. A civil and bitants towards the troops. A civil and friendly bearing enables the troops to ob-tain their lawful demand which must always be more or less burdensome for the inhabi-tants. An obliging manner creates in them a disposition to return 'like with like,' and I am convinced that if military men will pay attention to this my advice, many misunder-standings and collisions between the troops and the inhabitants will be avoided, to the advantage and mutual satisfaction of both parties. "Adjutant-General Barg." "Helsingfors, Sept. 12."

NIAGARA SURPASSED.—It may not be general known, that there is supposed to be a cataract existence in North America, of much great magnitude than the Falls of Niagara. A gentle combined to impress the mind with a superna-tural feeling, and leave no doubt whatever upon the mind as to the existence of the great cataract. One informant thought the height must be trem-endous, as it took the party two days to ascend the pine ridge over which the water falls. The gentleman in question had often been at Niagara, and we have reason to believe that his statements are not exaggerated—though they may appear incredulous to many. We have no doubt, how-ever, that this incredulity will in the course of time be removed, by the foregoing account being substantiated by others from entergrising tra-vellers.—St. John Necs.

Hamburgh is in a state of ferment in consequence of the arrest of a bookseller, named Cape, who has been sent to prison, for publishing a work by Dr. Vebse, which has been suppressed by the German government.

RETURN OF ADMIRAL LYONS.—The gression. At every step, and on every side, the Czar is shown more clearly that Marseilles on the 30th ult. from Constantinople, which she left on the 28rd. Sir Edmund Lyons, Admiral-in-Chief of the English Black Sea squadron, and General La Marmora, Commander-in-Chief of the Sardinian every came page. Chief of the Sardinian army, came pas-sengers in that vessel, and took their departure for Paris the next morning. The Consuls of England and Sardinia accompanied Sir Edmund Lyons and General La Marmora to the railway station. Ad-Thursday night.

DENMARK AND THE ALLIES .- Letters from Copenhagen mention " the probability of the conclusion, between Denmark and the two Western Powers, of a treaty based in a great measure on the princi-ples of territorial guarantee, and containing the same reciprocal obligations stipulated in the treaty signed with Sweden. It is impossible to deny that the policy of had maintained during those two years of has been deeply modified, as respects Russia, by the signature of a treaty of this description, in which, it is generally believed at Stockholm, that some secret clauses are inserted with regard to certain follow the same line of conduct-has not bound herself to participate actively in hostile operations against Russia; but, should the war recommence in 1856, cir- tion to accept the neutralization of the cumstances may occur which will render part of Sweden. There is one fact, however, very clear-namely, that this last burg on the 23rd. The Czar is perfect-Power has evinced, by signing that act, a marked perference for the Western policy, and that the old alliance between the three Northern Powers, Russia, Sweden, and Denmark, is virtually at an end. The French corvette d' Assas, which returned with the English squadron to Elsinore, where she underwent some repairs, has sailed for France. During the last fortnight, agents of the Swedish Government purchased at Copenhagen a large quantity of dry tanned leather, which is said to be destined for her military arma-

# THE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

martials, military executions, &c. Since a Russian officer has discovered that the mortars of Swedish metal, which are lying in quantities in the arsenal at Sweaborg carry from one to two versts further that the Russian ones on the ramparts, the former have been mounted, and they are now only waiting to show the allies, that the Russians can also make discoveries in artillery science. The new bombproof roof which is now being erected at Sweaborg, made of earth and beams, may also put some difficulties in their way:

"But I now abandon all political gossip about the Sth of August, with respect to which I have indeed little more to say at present. On the other hand, I will call your attention to the distress which the war causes us private individuals. The dearness of everything has now reached an extraordinary height. I will not speak of one lonial wares, but I will just mention the winds so the mind six of the falls of the superantural feeling, and leave no doubt whatever upon tof its bearer, when we not have been adounced that the impossible mind with the thick white the part of the sum of the mind six of the superantural feeling, and leave no doubt whatever upon lord it will call your attention to the distress which the war causes us private individuals. The dearness of everything has now reached an extraordinary height. I will not speak of one lonial wares, but I will just mention the minds so to the distress which the minds to the minds to the distress which the minds to the beminds to the distress which the minds to the beminds to the distress which the war causes us private individuals. The dearness of everything has now reached an extraordinary height. I will not speak of one lonial wares, but I will just mention the beminds to the distress which the beminds to the beminds to the distress which the beminds to the distress which the beminds to the distress which the beminds to the distress of the beminds to the distress which the beminds to the distress of the beminds to the distress which the beminds to The immense interests depending on Tuileries. New and stronger rumours that Spain and Portugal are contempla-ting an active adhesion to the Western Alliance, have reached us; and it is even stated that another friend to the cause will be found in the King of Naples and the Two Sicilies. It would be rash to expect from these new Allies any serious addition to the forces actually engaged in carrying on the war. But the mere fact of their junction—the bare offer of support and cooperation—must lend mora strength to the opponents of Russian ag.

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view with Count Buol, at Vienna, on the 21st inst. M. de Bourqueney, the French Minister at Vienna, was present. The Austrian Gazette, adopting the current version of the terms offered to Russia. through Austria, remarks that they are exceedingly moderate. "In fact, all its best positions are to be restored. The mouths of the Dniester and Danube, and, with the exception of a few points, the Crimean coast, are in the hands of its opponents; and the sea is forbidden to Russian ships. Yet Russia is to suffer no territorial limitation; the Baltic is to be open to all its ships, and the Euxine to its commercial navy. It must give up the lux-ury of a Black sea fleet, and open its ports to foreign consuls; but, on the other hand, the Scandinavian Governments, which it need raze none of its fortifications. Nothing is demanded which would wound maritime war a system of strict neutrality, the dignity or lower the military honour of Russia. The command of the Sulina mouth of the Danube was acquired by Russia without the consent of Europe, and only held under the pretence of guaranteeing the Continent against the plague. contingencies likely to rise out of the war. But Europe, which no longer requires the For the present, it appears positive that aid of Russia to secure her against that Sweden-and Denmark will necessarily evil, does need, and must have, the freedom of the Danube."

The Dresden Gazette announces that Russia has already manifested a disposi-Black Sea, with certain modifications, in all further hesitation impossible on the conformity with the interests of Europe. Count Esterhazy was to reach St. Petersly aware of the peace terms which the Western Powers have placed in the hands of the Austrian Envoy, and the Cabinet of St. Petersburg could, if it thought proper, give a decided answer within 12

hours.

BARON SEEBACH'S MISSION. The German Frankfort Journal learns that Baron Seebach's mission to St. Petersburg is the result of an arrangement between the courts of result or an arrangement between the courts of Munich and Saxony. An evasive Russian reply to the offer of peace now made would, it is remarked, only lightly touch the Western Powers, but it would seriously affect Austria, who is the prime mover in this intervention, and perhaps compel her to measures which would introduce great coldness into her relations with Russia. "It is to prevent this." says the retails competed the second which would introduce great coldness into her relations with Russia. "It is to prevent this," says the Frankfort Journal, "that M. de Seebach, has been sent to St. Petersburg."

cided upon; but it will probably not take place until the year 1860.

The people of Monaghan have memorialized the general commanding the forces in Ireland for a military force to be stationed in the

encen local and imporial subjects of iredicess to odd

Queen Square, in the rear of Haszard's Gazette Office.

Steam Power baving engaged a part of the Steam Power belonging to the above Establishment, is now prepared to manufacture every article apportaining to his business. Having left P. E. Island (his former home,) several years since, and been during that time, employed in some of the best Shops in the United States, he feels confident, that he can give satisfaction to those who may please to patronize him; he has obtained a knowledge of the modern and antique styles of Cabinet work, and as an aid to his business, has introduced some of the most approved Labor-saving Machinery, and also, a supply of the best WOODS used in Cabinet work, consisting of MAHOGANY PLANK, WALNUT and ROSEWOOD, which with BRAD-EYE MAPLE, BLACK BIRCH, &C., he can make up to order in the best style and shortest notice.

Turning, straight and sweep-sawing execut with dispatch to any pattern.
Drilling and Boring also do

PATRICK HICKEY. Jannuary 1st, 1856.

Stoves!! Stoves!!!

BETTER ARTICLE, and for less money, than , was ever offered for sale in this City. The sub-ber has just received, from the City of Albany,— 150 Stoves, of every description of style and pattern, including several new patents; as well as his late STOCK on hand, which he solicits his friends and the public generally, to call and examine to judge for themselves. WILLIAM B. DAWSON.

October 15.

News for the People!
THE GOOD SCHR. 'SHANNON,' has arrived
from BOSTON, and brought for DODD'S
BRICK STORE, a Choice Lot of all sorts of

AMERICAN GOODS,

which will be sold by the Sabscriber Cheap, and or good terms. THOMAS W. DODD.

Oct. 5.

New Store, -New Goods, "Queen Square House."

THE Sabscriber begs to announce his REMOVAL from the OLD STAND in Great George Street, to his New STORE in Queen's Square, where he is now OPENING the remainder of his FALL SUPPLY of BRITISH and other GOODS. A large variety of FANCY GOODS, suitable for Prelarge variety of FANCY GOODS, suitable for Presents.

Queen's Square House, Dec. 24, 1855.

THE Subscriber being about to leave the Island, requests all persons to whom he may be indebted, to furnish their Accounts for settlement; and all those who are indebted to him, will please pay the same to Mr. Charles Welsh, who is duly authorized to act as the Subscriber's Agent during his absence from the Islaud. WM. WELSH.

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cla-rere

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eto," o the posto-signor

Carriage Bolts. ASZARD & OWEN have received a large Stock of the above—of the following sizes:—

LENGTH. DIAMETER.

13 Inches by \$ 5-16 3-8
13 " \$ 5-16 3-8
2 " \$ 5-16 3-8
2 " \$ 5-16 3-8

28 ... 4 5-16 3-8
3 ... 1-4 5-16 3-8
3 ... 1-4 5-16 3-8
3 ... 1-4 5-16 3-8 7-16 4
4 ... 1-4 7-16 3-8 ... 5
These Bolts have neally turned heads and are offered for sale at from 25 to 50 per cent lower than they can be made for on the Island.

SEARS GREAT WORK ON RUSSIA

JUST PUBLISHED AN ILLUSTRATED DESCRIPTION

# By ROBERT SEARS.

Being a Physical and Political History of its Governments and Provinces, Productions, Resources.
Imperial Government, Commerce, Literature etc.
Educational Means, Religion, People,
Manners, Customs,
Antiquities,

Embellished with about
200 ENGRAVINGS AND MAPS OF EUROPEAN AND ASIATIC RUSSIA.

The whole complete in one large octave volume of cout 700 pages, elegantly and substantially bound

BOOK 700 pages, siegenty and superstantly of REGIL PRICE.—EIGHTERN SHILLINGS.
GEO. W. MILLER, sole Augent for P.E.I.
Mr. JOHN M'DONALD is authorized to solicit subscriptions in the City until further notice, for any of Sours' Works.

Jan. 14, 1855.

Cod Liver Oil.

WARRANTED Pure and Fresh, sold by the Bottle, or in any quantity wished.

W. R. WATON.

NOTICE.

Dissolution of Co-Partnership. THE Co-partnership hitherto existing between the Subscribers under the firm of LONGWORTH & YATES, has been dissolated by mutual consent. All persons having any demands against the said late Firm will please present their accounts at an early day for adjustment; and all persons indebted to said Firm are requested to make immediate payment, to either of the undersigned.

FRANCIS LONGWORTH.

ALBERT H. YATES.

Ch. Town, Doc. 31, 1855.—Isl. & R. G. 2w

Equitable Fire Insurance Company of London

Incorporated by Act of Parliament.

Incorporated by Act of Parliament.

DOARD OF DIRECTORS for P. E. Island.—
Hon. T. H. Haviland, Hon. Charles Hensley, Francis Longworth, Esq., Robert Hutchinson,
Esq., Thomas Dawson, Esq.
Detached Risks taken at low Premiums No charge for Policies Forms of Application, and any ether information, may be obtained from the Subscriber, at the Office of G. W. Deblois Esq. Charlottetown.

April 7th 1854. April 7th, 1854

QUEEN SQUARE HOUSE. Now ready for Inspection,

A LARGE STOCK of BRITISH & FO-REIGN GOODS adapted to the wants of the

Ladies' Dresses of the latest style and of every variety in quality and price, Winter Capes, Bonnets, Caps, Shawis, French Stavs, Mohair Caps, Hair Nets, French Blouds, White Blk and coloured Rushes,

French Slavs, Monar Caps, Hair Nets,
French Blouds, White Blk and coloured Rushes,
Widows Caps, Black Velvets,
Flowers and Feathers,
Fringes, Gimps and Trimmings in great variety,
French Merinoes, Paramatas, Coburgs,
Alpaccas, Orleans, Fancy Plaids,
Cloakings, Ribbon Velvets,
Bonnet Cap and Sash Ribbons,
French and English Kid Gloves,
Winter Gloves, Fancy Prints,
French and English Kid Gloves,
Winter Gloves, Fancy Prints,
Patchwork, Damasks and Fringes all colors,
Cotton Warp,
Pilot, Whitney and Broad Cloths, Tweeds,
Lion Skin, Doeskins and Cassimeres,
Velvet and Satin Vestings,
Railway Rugs,
Merino and Lambs Wool Shirts and Drawers
Stockport Florentine Long cloth and Linen Shirts,
Shirt fronts, Collars, Mufflers,
Silk Hats, Jim Crow Hats, Cloth Caps,
Blankets, Red Blue and White Flannel an
Serge, Striped Kersey,

Serge, Striped Kersey, Hosiery a large selection Hosiery a large selection, Sable, Fitch, Mink, Stone Martin and Musquash Muffs, Riding Boas, Cardinal Capes, Cuffs, Mitts and

Gloves, Gentlemen's Fur Coats, Caps, Gloves and Mitts,

Gentlemen's Fur Coats, Caps, Gloves and Mitts,
Brussels and Kidderminster Carpets and Rugs
Hassocks, Leather and Carpet Bags
Electro plated goods from the first House in
Britain, viz:—
Teapots, Cruett Stands, Toast Forks,
Sugar Baskets,
Table dessert Tea and Salt Spoons,
Table and dessert Forks

Table dessert Tea and Salt Spoons,
Table and dessert Forks,
Sugar Sifters and Tongs, Butter Knives, &c., &c.
Jowellry and fancy goods of the newest kind;
comprising, Gold and Silver Watches and
Chains,
Gold Lockets, Brooches, Rings, Pencil cases,
Shirt and Sleeve Studs, Bracelets and Pins,
Gold Alexal could in shundays.

Shirt and Sleeve Studs, Bracelets and Pins,
Gold plated goods in abundance,
Lava Baskets, Dresden and French Toilet Setts,
Bohemian Glass Lustres and fancy ornaments,
Papier Mache Work Boxes and Blotters,
Ink Stands, Bronze and Alabaster Figures, Toilet
Soap and Perfamery,
Gentlemen's dressing Cases,
Velvet and Chatelain Spee Cases.

Also,
A general assortment of Ironmongery, Indige.

Charlottetown, 1st Jan. 1856

Also,
A general assortment of Ironmongery, Indigo,
Starch, Blue, Tea, &c.
A few moderator Lamps and Colza Oil said to
be the most perfect Lamp yet invented.
Funerals furnished to order.
The goods remaining unsold of former Importations will be marked down to suit present prices
and the whole will be disposed of at the lowest
possible rate for Cash.
WILLIAM HEARD.
Charlettown, 1st Jan. 1856.

FREE CHURCH.

THE CHURCH.

THE Committee of Trustees of the FREE
CHURCH, having inspected the building, feel
much pleasure in stating that they are satisfied with
the progress which their contractor is making in the
work; and as they are anxious to have the building
completed as soon as possible, they hereby respectfully request the congregation and other friends who
have not yet paid their subscriptions to forward them
with as listle delay as possible.

The Committee beg leave at the same time to tender their most grateful acknowledgments to all those
whose contributions they have already received.

Any persons who may have a desire to contribute
towards the completion of the above place of Worshipwill have an opportunity still to do so, and will
oblige by handing over their donations to the Treaserer, GEORGE ALLAN.

JOHN SCOTT, Secretary.

LONDON HOUSE

LONDON HOUSE.

Pall 1855.

Ex. Sir Alexander from London and Majestic from Liverpool.

THE Subscriber has completed his Fall Supply of British Merchandize, 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, cloaking in great variety, cloths a large assortment, blankets, prints, shirtings, carpeting, hearth rags, crumb cloths, hosiery haberdashery, ribbons a choice selection, silk velvets, trimmings in great variety, ready made clothing all sizes, boots and shoes, sain slippers, oil floor cloth, with a great variety of other goods.

Also

Also

A large assertment of bardware, 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.

CHEAP AND SAFE LIGHT! NEWELL'S PATENT

Safety Lamp & Lamp Feeder

Warranted to prevent all accidents from the use of BURNING FLUID, PATENT OIL, ROSIN OIL, CAMPHENE, And all other explosive compounds used for produc-tion of light.

And all other explosive compounds used for production of light.

This INVENTION is applied to common Fluid, Solar and Camphene Lamps, Lamp Foeders, Fluid-Holders, Lanterns, &c., &c.

We respectfully invite the attention of the public to NEWELL'S IMPROVED SOLAR FLUID LAMP! which gives a steady, brilliant flame, nearest to Gas that has ever been produced. The cost of barning being only ONE CENT AN HOUR! These Lamps are particularly adapted for Churches, Hotels, Factories, Stores and parlours. Oil Solars can be altered, using the same shade. Common Fluid Lamps can be changed to Safety Fluid Lamps.

PORTER'S PORTER'S

Patent Burning Fluid and Camphene,
As cheap and good as can be bought in the market.
Also, Shades, Globes, Lamp Wicking, Entry
Hall Lanterns, Fluid Chandeliers, &c.,

vapor atone. In parameter way to be a seried to the well known Davy Lamp. He has so combined the parts, that we are satisfied that all risk of explosive action is removed.

CHARLES T. JACKSON, M. D., AUG. A. HAYES, M. D., Assayers to the State of Massachusetts.

Boston, Aug 30, 1852.

Mr. John Newell, of Boston, has exhibited to me a Lamp, and also containing vessels, furnished with wire gauze protectors, upon the principle of Davy's Safety Lamp for miners. He has used both these instruments before me with inflammable faileds, and in both, when set on fire, the flame was arrested by the wire gauze, which is coated with silver. If the instruments are faithfully constructed, and carefully attended to, so that the wire gauze does not suffer injury from corrosion, went or violence, I am of opinion that the protection will prove effectual against explosion. Nothing short of this conviction would induce me to countenance the continued use of the burning fluids, so called, as I have thought they ought to be entirely discarded, if not prohibited from use; so frequent and dreadful are the accidents occasioned by ignorance and carelessness. In every case, glass lamps should be given up; and those of metal substituted, on account of the danger of fracture.

NEW HAVEN, Oct. 16, 1853.

I have examined Newell's Patent Safety Lamp and Lamp Feeder. They are constructed upon strictly philosophical principles, having a tube of silvered user gauze, with a small perforation in the cap. If well made, they cannot fail to insure protection against those dangerous explosions to which the vapors of burning fluids and camphene are subtect on against those dangerous explosions to which the vapors of burning fluids and camphene are subtet to against those dangerous explosions to which the vapors of burning fluids and camphene are subtet to against those dangerous explosions to which the vapors of burning fluids and camphene are subtet to against those dangerous explosions to which the vapors of burning fluids and camphene are subtet to ag

the vapors of burning fluids and camphene are sub-ject, when mixed with air. Their general introduc-tion. I have no doubt, would prevent many distress-ing and fatal accidents.

Professor of Chemistry, Albany Medical College, and of Applied Chemistry in the University of Albany W. B. Dawson are our authorized Agents for the sale of the above in P. E. Island.

Dec. 13. 3m

COALS! COALS!!
40 CHALDRON Picton COAL, Just arriv JAMES PURDIE.

Charlottetown, Dec. 5.

THE SNOW STORM Fall Consignments.

Tea, Candles, Soap & Dry Goods.
THE SUBSCRIBER has just received, on Consignment, per Ann Raddin and Sir Mezander, from London and Liverpool:

An Extensive Assortment of Goods, in part, viz:

134 Chests and half chests of superior TEA.

30 Boxes Sperm CANDLES.

30 do Mould do.

50 do very good SOAP,

20 Bales and Cases MERCHANDISE, consisting of

sisting of
Blue and fancy Prints, Orleans, Coburgs, &c.
Grey and white Cottons, ready made CLOTHING,
Clotts, Doeskins, &c.

-Also on Hand-

large Lot of Cooking, Franklin and Air Tight STOVES, Casks of Metallic Paints, Sofas, Bureaus, cane-seated and common Chairs, &c. Oct. 26. JAMES MORRIS.

The Infallible Remedy!



HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

ERYSIPELAS OF EIGHT YEARS' DURATION CURED.

CURED.

Copy of a Letter from Geo. Sinclair, Esq., of Paris, Canada, dated the 18th July, 1854.

To Professor Holloway.

Sir,—I feel a pleasure and a pride in bearing witness to the wonderful benefit I have derived by the use of your inestimable Ointment and Pills. For eight years I suffered unceasingly from attacks of erysipicals; large purple blotches came all over my body; in addition to the unpleasant feeling of itching and burning, which affected me both night and day, rendering life a misery to me, as well as to all around,—so severe was the attack. I used several reputed remedies without deriving the least cessation to my misery. At last, I determined to try your Ointment and Pills; after taking them for a few weeks, a visible improvement took place, and I fee considerably better;—in three months, by continuing with your medicines, I was completely cured, and now enjoy the best of health. The truth of this statement is well known here, hence there is no measuring for me to remeasured.

eap and good as can b.

Shades, Globes, Lamp
Hall Lanterns, Pluid Chandelist.

For Sale, Wholesale & Retail, by
Newell, Willard & Co.,
No. 28 Bromfield Street, Boston.

N. B.—A large deduction will be made from the former prices of Newell.'s SAFETY LAMPS, &c.

The following certificates are a sufficient guarantee of the entire safety and efficiency of the Safety Lamp and Lamp Feeder of Mr. John Newell, of this city, in regard to the measure of protection their construction affords. In the trials to which we subjected them, we endeavored, without effect, to produce explosions of the vapor of the flaid mixed with air, and to burst them by the pressure of the vapor alone. The principle adopted by Mr. Newell is that of the well known Davy Lamp. He has so combined the parts, that we are satisfied that all risk of explosive action is removed.

CHARLES T. JACKSON, M. D.

Assayers to the State of Massachusetts.

1852.

Assayers to the State of Massachusetts.

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1850.

Assayers to the State of Massachusetts.

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Assayers to the State of Massachusetts.

1850.

Assayers to the S

Bite of Mosqui-toes and Sand Flies Coco-bay Chiego-foot Chilblains

Chiego-too.
Chilbiains
Chapped hands
Scalde
Sold at the establishment of Professor Hollow AT,
244, Strand, (near Temple Bar,) London, and by all
respectable Draggists and Dealers in Medicines
throughout the Civilized World, in Pots, at 1s 34, 35
3d, and 5s such.

There is a considerable saving by taking the
larger area.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patietients
every disorder are affixed to each pot.

GEORGE. T. HASZARD Agent

A TALE FROM THE RUSSIAN OF POUSHKINE.

About the year 1811—a period so memorable in the history of Russia—there lived on his domain of Nenardof a rich proprietor named. Gabrilovitch. He was noted for his kind disposition and hospitable habits. His house was at all times open to his friends and neighbours, who resorted there in the evenings—the elder ones, in order to enjoy a quiet game of cards with their host and his wife Petrowna; the younger, in the hope of gaining the good graces younger, in the hope of gaining the good graces of Mari, a fair girl of seventeen, the only child and heiress of Gabrilovitch.

Mari used to read French romances, and as Mari used to read French romances, and as the natural and necessary consequence, was deeply in love. The object of her affection was an almost penniless young ensign belonging to the neighbourhood, and then at home on leave, who returned her love with equal ardour. It is scarcely necessary to add, that the young lady's parents had strictly forbidden her to think of such an alliance; and whenever they met the lower they received him with about that amount such an alliance; and whenever they met the lover, they received him with about that amount of friendliness which they would have bestowed on an ex-collector of taxes. Our young lovers, however, managed to keep up a correspondence, and used to meet in secret beneath the shadow of the pine-grove or the old chapel. On these consists, they of course, young extend constant. the pine-grove or the old chapel. Or these occasions, they of course, vowed eternal constancy, accused fate of unjust rigour, and formed various projects. At length they naturally came to the conclusion that, as the will of cruel parents to the conclusion that, as the will of cruel parents opposed their marriage, they might very well accomplish it in secret. It was the young gentleman who first propounded this proposition, and it was most favourably received by the

and it was most favourably received by the young lady.

The approach of winter put a stop to their interviews, but their correspondence went on with moreased frequency and fervour. In each of his letters Vladimir Nicolavitch conjured he beloved to leave her home, and consent to a private marriage. 'We will disappear,' he said, 'for a short time; then, one day, we will go and throw ourselves at your parents' feet, who, touched by our heroic constancy, will exclaim; 'Children, come to our arms!'' For a long time Mari besitated. At length it was agreed, that he a certain day she should not appear at support, but retire early to her room, on the pretext of a violent headache. Her waiting mails was in the secret, and they were both to milit was in the secret, and they were both to alip out through a back-door, near which they he find siedges waiting to convey them to the chapel of Jadrino, about five versts distant, where Viadimir and the priest would await them.

chapel of Jadrino, about five versits distant, where Vladimir and the priest would await them. Its ving made her preparations, and written a long letter of excuse to her parents, Mari retired at an early hour to her voom. During the day, she had complained of a headache, which certainly was more than a pretext, for nervous excitement had made her really ill. Her father and mother watched her tend-riy, and constantly asked her: How do you feel now, Mari; are you still suffering? Their fond soffeitude went to the young girl's heart, and with the approach of evening her agitation increased. At dinner she ale nothing, and soon atterwards rose to take leave of her parents. They embraced her, and, according to their usual custom, gave her their blessing. Mari could scarcely refrain from subhing. When she reached her chamber, the threw herself into an arm-chair, and wept aloud. Her waiting-maid tried to console and cheer her, and at length succeeded.

There was a snow-storm that night: the wind howled outside the house, and shook the windows. The young girl, however, as soon as the household had retired to rest, wrapped herself up in thick mufflings, and followed by her maid carrying a valies, gained the outer door. They found a sledge, drawn by three horses, awaiting them; and having got into it, they started at a rapid pace. We will leave them to pursue their journey, while we return to Vladimir.

All that day he had been actively employ-

her their blessing. Maricould searcely refrain from subblag. When she reached her chamber, the threw herself into an arm-chair, and wept aloud. Her waiting-maid tried to console and cheer her, and at length succeeded.

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heaps of snow, sometimes falling into ravines.
Every moment the sledge was in imminent
danger of being apset; and, in addition, the
pleasant conviction forced itself on Vladimir
that he had lost his way. The wood of Jadrino
was nowhere to be seen; and after two hours
of this sort of work, the poor hopse was ready
to drop from fatigue.

At length a sort of dark line became visible
in front; he urged his horse onwards, and

At length a sort of dark line became visible in front; he urged his horse onwards, and found himself on the borders of a forest. 'Oh' he exclaimed, 'I am all right now; I shall easily find my way to Jadrino.' He entered the forest of which the branches were so thickly interlaced that the snow had not penetrated through them, and the road was easy to follow. The horse pricked up his ears, and went on readily, while Vladimir felt his spirits revive.

and went on readily, while Vladimir felt his spirits revive.

However, as they say in the fairy tales, he went on and on and on, and yet could not find Jadrino. His poor tired steed with the utmost difficulty dragged him to the other side of the forest; and by the time he arrived there, the storm had ceased, and the moon shone out. No appearance, however, of Jadrino: before him lay extended a large plain, towards the centre of which the poor traveller descried a cluster of four or five houses. He hastoned towards the nearest, and descending from the sledge, knocked at the window. A small door in the shutter opened, and the white beard of an old man appeared.

What do you want?

'Is it far to Jadrino!'

Jadrino! About ten versts.'

'Jadrino! About ten versts.' At this reply, Vladimir felt like a criminal At this reply, visualist to the condemned to execution.

Can you, said he, 'furnish me with horses to ge there!'

We have no horses.'

'Well, then, a guide: I will give him what-

ver be asks. 'Wait, then,' said the old man; 'I'll send

my son.'
The window was carefully closed, and a considerable time elapsed. Vladimir, whose impatience became quite uncentrollable, knocked again loudly at the shutter.
The old man reapperred.
'What do you want ?'
'Your son.'

'Your son.'
'He's coming: he is dressing himself. Are you cold! Come in and warm yourself.'
'No, no; send out your son.'
At length a young lad, with a stout stick in his hand, made his appearance, and led the way across the snow-covered plain.

What o'clock is it!' asked Vladimir.

What o'clock is it ' asked viadimir.

'Day will soon break.'
The sun's rays, indeed, had begun to gild the east, and the village cocks were crowing when they arrived at Jadrino The church door was closed Vladimir, having paid and dismissed his guide, hastened towards the priest's dwelling. What was he about to hear?

Let us first inquire what was going on in the mansion of the master of Nenaradof. Just

nothing at all. In the morning, the husband got up as usual and went into the eating-room—Gabriel Gabrilovitch in his woellen vest and night-cap, and, Petrowna in her dressing-

Tea was served, and Gabriel sent a maid to

Mari, nor did she herself allude to him in any way. Two or three months elapsed, and one day she saw his name mentioned amongst the officers who had distinguished themselves at the battle of Borodino, and who were mortally wounded. She fainted, and had a relapse of fever, from which she slowly recovered.

Not long afterwards, her father died, leaving her the reversion of his whole property. Wealth, however, brought her no consolation: she wept with her mother; and vowed never to leave her. They left their residence at Nenaradof, and

with her mother; and vowed never to leave her. They left their residence at Nenaradof, and took up their abode on another estate. Numerous suiters thronged around the rich and lovely heiress, but to none of them did she vouchsafe the smallest encouragement. Her mother often implored her to choose a husband; but she silently shook her head. Vladimir was no more: he expired at Moscow on the eve of the day the French entered that city. To Mari, his memory seemed sacred: she treasured up the books they had read together, his drawings, and the notes he had written to her—everything that could perpetuate her remembrance of the unhappy young man.

About that time a war, glorious for our country, ended. The triumphant regiments returned

About that time a war, glorious for our country, ended. The triumphant regiments returned from the frontiers, and the people rushed in crowds to greet them. The officers who had set out as mere striplings, came back with stern martial countenances, their brave breasts covered with orders. Time of ineffaceable glory! How the heart of a Russian then bounded at the

How the heart of a Russian then both and a colonel of hussars, named Vourmin, wearing in his button-hole the Cross of St. George, and on his face an interesting paleness, came to spend a few months' leave of absence on his estate, which joined that where Mari was restate, which joined that where him with far siding. The young girl received him with far more show of favor than she had hitherto be-stowed on any of her visitors. They resembled my heat my travelling my heat my travelling and other," said one of the wrong the partial of the marriage as a docident the caphanation. Already and petrowan a rojoiced at the caphanation and petrowan a rojoiced at the caphanation and petrowan a rojoiced at the caphanation. Already and petrowan a rojoiced at the caphanation and petrowan a rojoiced at the caphanation. Already and petrowan arojoiced at the caphanation and petrowan arojoiced at the caphanation. Already and petrowan arojoiced at the caphanation and petrowan arojoiced at the caphanation and petrowan arojoiced at the caphanation. Already and petrowan arojoiced at the caphanation arojoiced at the caphanation and petrowan arojoiced at the caphanation arojoiced at the caphanation arojoiced at the caphanation arojoiced at the caphanation and petrowan arojoiced at the caphanation arojoiced at t more show of lavor than she had hitherto bestowed on any of her visitors. They resembled
each other in many particulars: both were
handsome, pleasing, intellectual, silent, and
reserved. There was a species of mystery in
the demeanor of Vourmin, which piqued the
curiosity and excited the interest of the heiress.
He evidently admired her, paid her every possible attention—why did he never speak of love?
He had acquired a habit of fixing his bright
dark eyes on hers, half in reverie, and half
with an expression that seemed to declare the
approach of a decisive explanation. Already
the neighbors spoke of the marriage as a decided business; and Petrowna rejoiced at the
thought, that her daughter would at length have
a husband worthy of her.

One morning, when the good lady was seated
in her drawing-room, Vourmin entered and enquired for Mari.

'She is in the garden,' replied Petrowna.

You will find her there, if you wish to see

you ardently!

Mari bent down her head a little more.

I have committed the imprudence of seeing you, of listening to you, every day. (Mari recollected the first letter of St. Preux.) 'Now it is too late to resist my destiny. The memory of your sweet face and gentle voice will form henceforward the joy and the torture of my existence; but I have a duty to fulfil towards you. I must reveal to you a strange secret, which places between us an unsurmountable barrier.' "That harrier," murmured Mari, 'has always existed. I could never have become your wife.' I know, replied. Yourmin in a low voice, 'that you have loved; but death and three years of mourning.—Dearest Mari, do not take from me my last consolation; do not deprive me of the happiness of thinking that you might have been mine, if not.

'Hush! cried Mari. 'Cease, I conjure you; you pierce me to the heart.'

you pierce me to the heart.
Yes, I have the consoling thought that you would have been mine. But I am the most un-

or no tempest, I was resolved to push on. The postition took it into his head that he could shorten the way by crossing a river whose banks he knew very well. However, he missed the right ford, and brought me to a place which was totally strange to him. The storm continued to rage, but at length we descried a distant light. I hastened towards it, and found myself outside a church, whence the light proceeded. The door was open. Sledges were waiting outside, and several persons were standing in the porch. One of them called to me: "This way! This way!" I got out of my sledge, and entered the church. One of the people in the porch said:

"In the name of Heaven, what has delayed you! The bride has fainted, and we were all on the point of returning home."

Half bewildered and half amused, I resolved to follow up the adventure. Indeed, I was allowed no time to deliberate, for my impatient friends hurried me into the interior of the church, which was faintly lit up by two or three torches. A girl was seated on a bench in

church, which was faintly lit up by two or three torches. A girl was seated on a bench in the shadow, while another standing beside her was rubbing her temples. "At length," said the latter: "God be prais-

ed that you are come !

ed that you are come! My mistress was near dying."

An old priest approached, and said: "Shall we begin!"

"Oh, begin by all means, my reverend father!" replied I giddily.

They assisted the young girl to rise: she seemed very pretty. Through a levity quite unpardonable, and, as it now seems to me, inconceivable, I advanced beside her to the altar. Her servant and the three men who were present were so much occupied about her, that they scarcely glanced at me; besides, the light, as I have said, was very dim, and my head was enveloped in the fur hood of my travelling-pelisse.

stock, summer and winter. It promotes their appetites, and tends to keep them in healthy condition. It is said to be good against bots in horses, murrain in cattle, and rot in sheep.

Horse-radish root is valuable for cattle.

It creates an appetite, and is good for various diseases. Some give it to any animal that is unwell. It is good for oxen troubled with the heat. If animals will not eat it voluntarily, cut it up fine and

mix it with potatoes and meal.

Feed all animals regularly. They not only look for their food at the usual time, but the stomach indicates the want at the stated period. Therefore feed morning,

stated period. Therefore feed morning, noon and evening, as near the same time each day as possible.

Guard against the wide and injurious extremes of satisting with excess and starving with want. Food should be of a suitable quality, and proportioned to the growth and fattening of animals, to their production in young and milk, and to their labor and exercise. Animals that labour need far more food, and the which is far more nutritious than those that are idle, but winds and to enter the content of the content winds and the content winds are content. quantity wished, 9101 S. W. 170N.

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