

MY HEART IS SAD.

BY WILLIAM E. LEARY.

My heart is sad! oh, why should grief dwell o'er my spirit 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?

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!

My heart is sad! my sky o'ercast, The lowering clouds roll thick and fast;

My heart is glad! its radiant light Dispel the darkness of the night;

VARIETIES.

THE EDITORIAL PROFESSION IN CALIFORNIA.—Editorial life in California is described in a vein of extravagant humor by one of the fraternity.

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.

At 12 o'clock, finds that his challenges have been accepted, and suddenly remembers that he has a little affair of that kind to settle at the bench that day at three o'clock.

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

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

To what eye is everything invisible?—To the eye of a potato!

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 pea that makes the soup.

FOR BETTER AND FOR WORSE.—A Philosopher who had married a vulgar but amiable girl, used to call his wife "Brown Sugar," because, he said, she was sweet but unrefined.

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.

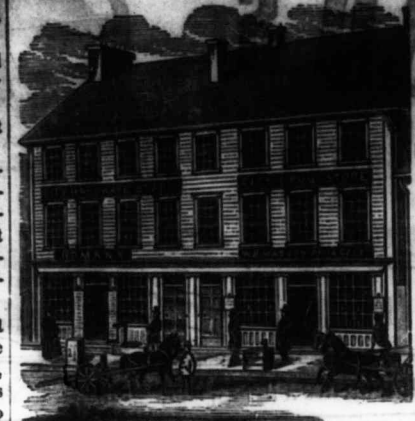
THINGS OVER WHICH WE HAVE NO CONTROL!

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; BALEY'S "Mystic;" Hyde-Park demonstrations; J. B. GOUGH'S orations; quacks' humming; Dr. CUMMING; a daguerreotype; a bullfinch'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 musical 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 Picchi. He has been described in several journals as a shepherd, but inasmuch as he is, and was born, blind this description is evidently erroneous. His father, however, is a shepherd, and his family is of the poorest poor. Pico was born at Bobbi, 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 pianoforte, 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 ear 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 strengthening another—was wont from boyhood to wake the echoes with eloquent music, which to imagine and create was the solace of his desolate condition. As he grew up 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 Bureau de Bienfaisance of the different arrondissements of Paris.



FALL SUPPLIES BEGINNING TO ARRIVE AT THE CITY DRUG STORE

No. 14, Queen Street. 100 TINS white, black, red, blue and yellow PAINTS, 2 casks Linseed Oil, 1 hhd. Sperm, do., 1 hhd. Olive do., 1 hhd. machinery do., bbls. Copal Varnish, (sold at 2, 3, and 4s. a pint), paint and varnish Brushes, Dyn-woods, Indigo, Madder, Cudbear, Bluestone, Copperas, Alum, Starch, Blue, Soda, Potash, Baking Soda, Baking Powder, Chocolate, Cocoa, Farina, Sago and Corn Starch.

FALL IMPORTATIONS. BEER & SON

DEG to intimate to their friends and the Public in general that they have lately received from London, 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, Gala Plaids, Lustras, Coburgs and Orleans, Seal Skin Coats, Beaver, Whitney and Pilot OVERCOATS, Cloth Mantles and scarf Shawls, Veils, Collars, Ribbons and Trimmings, Veils, Collars, Habit shirts, &c. Tickings, striped Shirting, white and grey Cottons, Ladies' Winter boots, Furs, Fur Caps, Winter Gloves, Mullers, Blankets, Conterpanes, Oil Cloths, Worsted shirts, Children's Felt Hats and Hoods, Reversible Waterproof Coats, Rubber Overcoats, 5 Tons NAILS, assorted, American Metric Locks, with fancy knobs, An assortment of HARDWARE, Kegs White Lead, Whiting and Washing Soda, Sets White and Gold China, with coffees and extra plates, SOLE LEATHER, SOAP, CANDLES Burning FLUID, Gow Starch, Crackers, Pilot Bread, CONFECTIONARY, Dighv 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 16s per Chaldron, if 5 or upwards be taken. WM. MURPHY, Manager. Charlottetown, Dec. 12, 1855.

JAMES R. WATT, Offers for sale a good assortment of Cooking, Parlour, and other STOVES. Prices 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 LOTS in this City, and FARMS in the Country, to dispose of, on moderate terms. To those who wish to purchase, early application is recommended. JAMES J. BEVAN. Charlottetown, Dec. 22, 1855.

FREEHOLD LAND FOR SALE, Lot 42, as laid down on the Plan of Township No. 25, bounded on the Division line between Townships No. 25 and 26, containing 100 acres of Land. It is near Boughton River, on the South side of the Island, and is covered with good Wood. For further particulars apply to JAMES O. HASZARD, Recreation, Sept. 27th, 1855.

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

J. S. DEALEY, SHIP BROKER AND COMMISSION AND SHIPPING AGENT, No 64 Beaver Street, New York.

Particular attention 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 prices.

Silent Sorrow. CERTAIN HELP. Numerous Extraordinary, Anatomical, Explanatory 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 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 WALTER DE ROOS, M.D., 35, Ely Place, Holborn 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. De 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 diseases, he is enabled confidently to undertake their removal in as short a time as is consistent with safety.

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.

THE CONCENTRATED GUTTE FIVE, or Vegetable Life Drops, are recommended to all those who have injured themselves by early excesses, and brought on Spermatorrhoea, Nervousness, Weakness, Languor, Low Spirits, Aversion to Society, Study or Business, Timidity, Trembling and shaking of the Hands and Limbs, Indigestion, Flatulency, Shortness of Breath, Cough, Asthma, Consumptive Habits, Dimness of Sight, Dizziness, Pains in the Head, &c.

Their almost marvelous power in removing contaminations, Secondary symptoms, Eruptions, Sore Throat, Pains in the Bones and Joints, Scruvy, 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, LUMBAGO, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, Indigestion, Bile, Flatulency, Headache, Nervousness, Debility, Diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys, 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., & 32s. per Box, through all Medicine Vendors.

GUARD AGAINST the recommendation of spurious or other articles by unprincipled Vendors who thereby obtain a large profit. To protect the PUBLIC against FRAUD, Her Majesty's Hon. Commissioners have directed the words "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," to be printed in white letters on the Stamp affixed to the above, to imitate which, is felony. Sold by HASZARD & OWEN, Queen Square Charlottetown.

THE great In r Haven the U power souls, has do of suffi in han you su are on mour l its just friend to its greates only t rum e code, among Libr —thei creatu destitu half-de the sti son for blight procris it is w trade l bitioni and he clothes husban the wo first da would or inle in the workin fighting Banne! subdue for me I hav I have a crow! A pa of the Dow ar wait for quence The because ren's d reflecti bitter t evils th ment o degrades Good ? means (while fi did not ers den effects (were ;— which t themsel exert the mel lect, as persons prevent wards t as that v Amo which f toleranc extensiv delinqu ain of o the con relation thought far Ath

COLUMN ON TEMPERANCE.

THE MAINE LAW.—There are some who say of this great reformation movement—"It will blow over."

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 unctious 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 throes 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."

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 hypocrisy, 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 would 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 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 be-wail 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 sustenance 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 persons' children"; and that the community requires, for prevention and cure, the earnest exertion of all good men towards 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 plague 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.—Halifax Athenaeum.

A NOVEL LAW SUIT.—A very curious affair (says the *Sentinel of Namur*) is about to occupy public attention in Belgium. In the siege of Bouvignes, in 1455, the Duke de Brabant made prisoner a nobleman 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 many persons, representing them themselves to be descendants of Legrain, are preparing 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 pendulum 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 of the human species. His arguments, facts and illustrations 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 below the brute, and he evinced his regard for the Maine 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.—Portland Ing.

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, "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, 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 found swinging from his button behind a tag bearing the inscription, "Devonshire Boy," with age and weight given, but he didn't. And Ike was looking so innocently all the while, trying to make the ram sneeze, by tickling his nose with a straw!

SULKY MEN are the owls of society, and the very atmosphere around them is chill and gloomy. Their reformation is about as difficult a task as hewing out and hollowing the sarcophagus intended for the remains of the Duke of Wellington. When single they are stupid, and when married, tyrants.

WHY WIVES CAN MAKE NO WILLS.
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 anxious 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 their 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 celebration 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 origin. 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*. At 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.	Deaths.	Marriages.
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
Cook	910	742	483
Parker	824	594	471

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 "served such parts, or were Kings of the Beane, Christmas Lords, &c." The frequency of King as a surname is a little remarkable. It was borne by the old republican Regulus, and was also known as Rex, at Rome: it is very common now-a-days in France, Le Roi, Roi, and in Germany, Koenig.—*Edinburgh Review*.

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

GENTILITY is said to be eating meat with a silver fork when the butcher has not been paid.

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

Cutaneous diseases, and a certain remedy for them.—How many thousands of human beings are rendered the most unsightly, nay, almost hideous to behold, from the effects of some very disagreeable and sickly looking eruptions on the face or hands; they are shunned by friends, and avoided by acquaintances; for this reason, many have suffered much and expended a large sum in endeavouring to obtain a cure of this malignant form of disease, but without success. Holloway's Ointment, however, if used with Holloway's Pills, will cure every description of sores and ulcers, even of 20 years standing, and will restore the patient to health after relief has been despaired of, leaving the sufferer without a blemish.

Molasses, Candles, Apples, Confectionery, Onions,

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 assorted Confectionary 10 boxes Saleratus 40 boxes very fine Raisins 10 chests English Breakfast TEA 20 chests and half chests Congo do. (superior article) 25 rolls Wrapping Paper 3 doz. superfine Fur CAPS 6 boxes thick BOOTS 20 do. SOAP 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 before the FIRST OF JANUARY NEXT. JOHN GIBSON. December 13.

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 Morocco, Embossed richly Gilt, 3s. Morocco, 4s 6d. Minion 32mo. Roan, Embossed, Gilt Edged, 3s. Nonpareil 32mo. 3s. Fica 24mo. 5s 6d. 8vo 9s. Calc. 12s 6d.

NEW GOODS.

Fall 1855.

PER Ships Isabel and Majestic, from Liverpool, and Sir Alexander from London, the Subscribers have received--

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--

- 7 Cases, 3 bales Ready-made CLOTHING, 8 Trunks Boots and Shoes, 56 Chests, and 20 half doz. prime Congou Tea, 25 cases Ladies' Dress Materials, 15 do Silks, Velvets, Plushes, Trimmings, Ribbons; Haberdashery, Hosiery, &c. &c. 5 cases Townsend's Hats and Caps, 1 do Brushes, 1 do Toys, 2 do Gloves, 4 bales Cloths, 1 bale Wadding, 2 do Shawls, 4 do Cotton Warp, 25 boxes Soap, 7 packages Paints, Oils, Varnishes, &c., 30 do IRONMONGERY, 2 cases Jewelry and Fancy Wares, 2 do Oil Floor Cloth, 2 do Furs & Fur Caps, 3 bales Carpeting and Woolens, 6 do Lincen Diapers, &c., 3 do grey Calicoes, 3 do white Calicoes, 2 do striped Shirtings, Packages Rice, Ginger, Currants, Raisins, crushed Sugar, Mustard, Blue, Indigo, Starch, Washing and Baking Powders. Ten Tons assorted BAR IRON. Oct. 26th. D. & G. DAVIES.

AMERICAN HOUSE.

Fall Stock Completed.

Per Dancing Feather, Mary Jemina, and Mary Ann.

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 hhds. Sugar, 50 boxes Raisins, 100 sides Sole Leather, 60 Stores, 25 bbls. Apples, 4 cwt. Cheese, 10 doz. Brooms, 10 do. Falls, 3 casks Fluid, Newell's Patent safety Lamps and Lamp feeder, in a variety of styles, 10 bbls. Nuts, 20 do. Crackers and Pilot Bread, 2 bales Buffalo Robes, &c. &c. The whole forming a most extensive stock, and from the variety in the different articles, and moderate charges, is well worthy of attention. AMERICAN HOUSE, Grafton Street. W. B. DAWSON. Dec. 13.

CHEESE! CHEESE!!

JUST received from Boston, a further supply of excellent quality, at the KING GEORGE HOUSE Dec. 13. BEER & SON.

SALE OF SHIPS AT LIVERPOOL.

(From Wilmer's European Times).

We beg to lay before you as usual at this season, our statistics of the past year's business in the sale of ships, and, notwithstanding it shows a less result than that of 1854, still we regard it as highly satisfactory,--making due allowance for the general interruption most branches of commerce have suffered from our protracted war, the increased price of money, &c.,--and, though the demand for the transport service, which, in 1854, employed so much tonnage, has continued, it has been chiefly confined to steam-ships, to the neglect of sailing vessels, except in cases of direct charters to convey stores to Constantinople and the Black Sea.

We stated to you last January, and at the same time explained the cause "that 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 capricious 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 7 1/2 per cent.

As if to compensate for some disadvantages, circumstances of great interest and permanent benefit to the ship-builder and 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 British 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, if 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. With the Baltic even less business has been 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.

These facts tell what the repeal of the Navigation Laws has not done. We now desire to explain to you what the new Navigation Act has done. Following the policy of this country, the United Kingdom of Sweden and Norway has removed entirely the duty upon British and Plantation ships purchased for their market, and the merchants of these countries finding they can purchase cheaper here than elsewhere, have become our valuable and respected customers. The amount of tonnage we have sold this year for Scandinavian account is very considerable, and nothing can be more satisfactory than our transactions in this new market.

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 ownership, at an ad valorem duty of 10 per cent., and 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--380,000 tons, in 1854. Of these 84 are British, equal to 37,072 tons,

against 83, equal to 31,386 tons in 1854, and 23 are foreign, equal to 17,635 tons.

The number of new Colonial vessels that have arrived in Liverpool and been registered, or are in course of registration, is 102, equal to 70,191 tons, against 123--128,094 in 1854, showing a decrease of 21 ships, or 58,088 tons, on the return of last year; and making the average of each vessel 685 tons.

The number of British ships sold to foreigners is 51, equal to 17,387 against 20--9462 tons in 1854, showing an increase of 31 ships or 7925 tons.

The number of ships built and launched here the past year is 40, equal to 14,474 tons, of which 17 are wood, equal to 2614 tons, and 23 are iron, equal to 11,860 built for the most part to order. Of British second-hand ships very few have appeared on the market, although there has been a 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 1 class; those from 500 to 700 tons have been in the greatest demand; there is also abundant enquiry for small coasting vessels, from 60 to 200 tons, adapted for taking the ground, and that will shift without ballast.

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-built, of same class, from £19 to £22. Inferior class in like proportion.

Screw steamers of all sizes, being in good working order, are much demanded, and 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, at £7 10s to £8 5s; ordinary £7 to £7 10s; those classing 4 years £6 10s; inferior £5 to £5 10s.

Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia--some few have sold remarkably 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. It is evident little will be done on speculation. The ships building now are for some specific and ascertained purpose." Including sailing and steam-vessels the returns in 1855 are 37--29,867 tons, against 108--81,300 in 1854. On the stocks at close 17--21,730, against 16--20,033 in 1854.

We are obliged to direct the attention of the Quebec and Richibucto builders to the half-finished, half-trec-nailed condition in which many of their ships are turned out of hand, not only in the hull, but also in the masting, which in the majority of cases is so defective as to cause them to be either condemned, or subjected to such large alterations as vastly increases the cost of classing. In all details, the majority of the St. John's and Miramichi are superior. This arises, probably, from the fact that Lloyds have issued no rules for "masting," merely requiring that they shall be, as well as the rigging, "in good order;" both may be in good order, but deficient in size, which is much too often the case. To take advantage of this is bad policy, and acts against themselves, both in the prices their ships bring, and by injuring the sale of really good vessels, entitled only to similar class, beside which, it leads to many misunderstandings between the sellers and the purchasers when they sold with a guarantee of class.

To Pictou and Prince Edward Island build the same remarks apply. Many of them come here with old rigging and old ground tackle. It appears almost hopeless to remonstrate with these builders, who continue to send here for sale vessels, that seem to be modelled without any object, indifferent in finish, of low class materials, and unfitted for the only trade their size and class will suit; some half-dozen making a happy exception to the general rule, have sold quickly and at good prices, as high as £7 for 4 year class, which should satisfy these gentlemen how much they compromise their own interests by this continued slop-style of work.

The total number of ships in course of construction in our North American Colonies, and which may be looked for in all this year, is as under (not including Coasters, of which there is a considerable number expected from Prince Edward Island, Pictou, &c.):--At Quebec, 17--17,850 tons; St. John's, 19--20,600; Miramichi, Restigouche, &c., 14--11,100--making a total of 50 large ships, equal to 49,550 tons.

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

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 another.

In the case of Colonial vessels, it was found necessary to appeal to the Board of Trade for time to be allowed to enable parties who were not prepared with the document 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 endorsed with a pass signed by the Governor, or his locum tenens, and when registered there, that in order to obtain registry anew in this country, they be accompanied by a certificate of sale, or statutory power of Attorney, which being an official document, 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 facilitating the sale of British registered vessels abroad.

The new mode of measurement has considerably 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 sells 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 WARLIKE PREPARATIONS.--The Sweden Arsenal and Military establishments are actively employed in the preparation of every kind of warlike material. The Finances have been managed with such economy, that the Government, has several millions of thalers in hand, all of which are to be devoted to fully equipping the army and navy. The Danish Government is reported to have 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 intonation, is very frequently a 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.)

Purchasers will be careful to ask for Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Liver Pills, and take none else. There are other Pills, purporting to be Liver Pills, now before the public. Dr. M'Lane's Liver Pills, also his Celebrated Vermifuge, can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores in the United States and Canada.

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

HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

Saturday, January 26, 1856.

HAD Sir William Molesworth lived, it is probable that a most beneficial change in the Government of these Colonies would have taken place.

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 our notice of the police cases this day week, the name of Nicholas Brown occurred as being fined for being drunk and disorderly.

At Brackley Point, on Tuesday the 15th inst., Mrs. Sarah M'Millan, relict of the late Laughlan M'Millan, aged 101 years.

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

At Richmond Village, Lot 19, on the 20th instant, after an illness of some months, Mr. Robinson, Mason, formerly of Tighish, 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'Can, a native of Armagh, Ireland, aged 66 years.

THE DWELLING HOUSE belonging to Mr. Thos. Keoughan, and now occupied by Mr. Edward Poor, Pensioner, adjacent to the Government Pond and adjoining the premises of Mr. John Cavanaugh, Pensioner.

THE subscriber being about to close his present business, requires all persons indebted to him by Promissory Note, Book Account, or otherwise, to make immediate settlement; and all persons to whom he is indebted, will please furnish their Accounts for adjustment.

THE subscriber offers for Sale the HULL and SPARS of his Schooner, now building at Wood Island, and to be launched early in April.

THE Annual Show of Grain under the direction of the Committee of the Royal Agricultural Society, will be held in the Temperance Hall, Charlottetown, on Wednesday the 5th March, 1856.

the colonies themselves, and the other to be reserved for imperial consideration. Upon the present occasion, it is not necessary to enter into any discussion as to the mode by which the distinction between colonial and imperial subjects should be drawn.

Sir William Molesworth, too, was eminently fitted by his conciliatory manner, by his firmness of purpose, his decision of character, and, above all, by the pains-taking assiduity with which he constantly sought to make himself familiar with the minutest details of every subject which he had under consideration.

It was then moved by John Arbuckle, Esq., and seconded by the Rev. 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 happiness we have this evening enjoyed.

After singing the doxology, the meeting separated, and the Grand Division held a special session, when six representatives from the Rosicrucians, Flower of the Forest, and the Alliance Divisions were initiated into the Grand Division.

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 Sch. Rival left St. John's Newfld. bound for this Island, on the 6th inst., with 30 passengers. A vessel has been seen in the Gulf, which is supposed to be her.

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

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It was moved by Arthur Owen, Esq., Chap. of the Rosicrucians, and seconded by Dr. MacKeown, P.W.P. of the Diamond of the Desert: Resolved, that we deplore 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 assembly, and moved the following Resolution, which was seconded by Alexander Robertson, P. W. P.: Resolved, That we regard this large and intelligent assembly as a substantial manifestation 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 Rev. 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 happiness we have this evening enjoyed.

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METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL. From January 11th to January 21st, 1856. Table with columns for Day of Week, Day of Month, Barometer, Wind, and Weather.

Schooner for Sale. THE subscriber offers for Sale the HULL and SPARS of his Schooner, now building at Wood Island, and to be launched early in April.

GRAIN SHOW. THE Annual Show of Grain under the direction of the Committee of the Royal Agricultural Society, will be held in the Temperance Hall, Charlottetown, on Wednesday the 5th March, 1856.

Charlottetown Markets, Jan. 23. Beef, (small) lb. 4d a 7d. Turkeys each, 3s 6 a 7s 6d. Pork, by quarter, 4d a 6d. Geese, 2s a 3s. Ducks, 1s 3d a 1s 6d. Do. (small), 6d a 7d. Fowls, 8d a 1s. Mutton, 4d a 7d. Partridges, 7d a 9d. Lamb, per lb. 3d a 5d. Eggs dozen, 11d a 1s. Butter (fresh), 16d a 18d. Oats, bush, 2s 6d a 2s 7d. do. by tub 1s 3d a 1s 4d. Barley, 4s 6d a 5s 6d. Tallow, 11d a 1s 1d. Potatoes, 2s 6d a 2s 9d. Lard, 11d a 1s. Turnips, 3s a 1s 6d. Flour, 3d a 4d. Honespun yd., 3s 6d a 5s. Pearl Barley, 3d. Hay, ton, 35s a 70s. Oatmeal, 2d a 2 1/2d. Straw, cwt., 1s a 1s 9d.

Dwelling House and Land FOR SALE. THE DWELLING HOUSE belonging to Mr. Thos. Keoughan, and now occupied by Mr. Edward Poor, Pensioner, adjacent to the Government Pond and adjoining the premises of Mr. John Cavanaugh, Pensioner.

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

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THE BOMBARDMENT OF SWEABORG.

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

"With regard to your request for a detailed account of the affair of Sweaborg, is now a little late for that. Three months have elapsed since that event, and the *Svenska Tidningen* appears to estimate the losses pretty correctly. I had, moreover, 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 sides of the road furniture of every description, lighted up by lanterns flashing through the trees. On approaching nearer, a singular sight presented itself. Surrounded by their goods and chattels, a number of families had here fixed their habitations. Employes, Russian merchants, shoemakers, even a lucifer-matchmaker with his stock-in-trade, were encamped here peacefully alongside one another. Conversations, laughter, lamentations, and even the sounds of a piano-forte were to be heard indiscriminately from among this society, all occupied 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 lantern 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 reasonably 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 Grenadiers 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 *Allmanne Tidningen* lost 103 men (somewhat in contradiction to a later statement made by the same paper, that the Russian loss during the whole bombardment only amounted to 60 men), and which was struck in the hull by 25 shells, is now again repaired as far as was possible. According to the testimony of the officers, the brave defenders of Sweaborg did not for one moment waver during the terrible bombardment; only once when the indispensable cellar belonging to the well-known brewer Linebrychon was blown up at the commencement of the attack, did a part of the garrison lose their presence of mind; there is, however, no want of reports of court-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 than 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 8th 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 dearth of everything has now reached an extraordinary height. I will not speak of colonial wares, but I will just mention the price of some of our home produce. A cow now costs at Helsingfors 35 silver roubles. Wood costs 15 silver roubles a fathom. (A fathom of birchwood, which is considered enough for the consumption of one stove during the winter, costs about one guinea at Stockholm at present. In ordinary times about 1/6s. Pine wood is about one-third cheaper.) Lodgings are hardly to be got 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. Soon there will be no other course open but to hire apartments

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 to wait at the posthouse at Grahus from 3 o'clock in the afternoon till 6 o'clock on the 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 characterises our new governor general, I send you in conclusion a proclamation, which is calculated more than any description of mine to throw light on the existing state of things here. This proclamation was to be posted up on all the assize towns, the public 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 authorities 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 language, might in many cases avert all possibility of such misunderstandings, which often produce disagreeable consequences for both parties. I therefore recommend all officers under my command (without reference 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 when they have learned the proper mode of proceeding and the accepted customs in such cases, then, and not before, to set about the business they may have in hand. Respect shown by military men for the laws and institutions of the country creates confidence among the inhabitants towards the troops. A civil and friendly bearing enables the troops to obtain their lawful demand which must always be more or less burdensome for the inhabitants. 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 misunderstandings and collisions between the troops and the inhabitants will be avoided, to the advantage and mutual satisfaction of both parties. "Adjutant-General BENC." "Helsingfors, Sept. 12."

NIAGARA SURPASSED.—It may not be generally known, that there is supposed to be a cataract in existence in North America, of much greater magnitude than the Falls of Niagara. A gentleman with whom we were recently in conversation upon the subject, has just returned from Hudson's Bay, where he had been connected with the Fur Trade company for the last 6 years, and had been attached to many posts in different parts of that vast territory. During this period he had often heard the different tribes of Indians speak with superstitious awe of a cataract that existed in the interior, and which they called *Machimantou*, or the Falls of the bad spirit, (the devil.) They refused to take any white man with them, but would tell their locality as nearly as possible. The river on which these Falls flow is a large one, and is supposed to empty into the Arctic Ocean. The gentleman to whom we refer, had occasion to pass near the falls, and he describes the impression as being peculiarly sublime. The ground trembled beneath their feet, and a rumbling noise like distant thunder seemed to pervade the vicinity, which with the thick white clouds of mist slowly floating over head, at once combined to impress the mind with a supernatural feeling, and leave no doubt whatever upon the mind as to the existence of the great cataract. Our informant thought the height must be tremendous, 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, however, that this incredulity will in the course of time be removed, by the foregoing account being substantiated by others from enterprising travellers.—*St. John News.*

Hamburg 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. Vobse, which has been suppressed by the German government.

RETURN OF ADMIRAL LYONS.—The British war steamer *Caradoc* arrived at Marseilles on the 30th ult. from Constantinople, which she left on the 28th. Sir Edmund Lyons, Admiral-in-Chief of the English Black Sea squadron, and General La Marmora, Commander-in-Chief of the Sardinian army, came passengers 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. Admiral Lyons arrived in London late on 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 principles 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 the Scandinavian Governments, which had maintained during those two years of maritime war a system of strict neutrality, 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 contingencies likely to rise out of the war. For the present, it appears positive that Sweden—and Denmark will necessarily 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, circumstances may occur which will render all further hesitation impossible on the part of Sweden. There is one fact, however, very clear—namely, that this last Power has evinced, by signing that act, a marked preference 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 armaments."

THE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

The immense interests depending on the results of Count Esterhazy's mission to St. Petersburg, continue to suggest a number of reports, both warlike and peaceful. The junction of new adherents to the great league formed by civilized Europe against the Czar is now a topic of almost daily announcement. On Monday last Baron Seebach, Saxon Envoy in France, left Dresden for St. Petersburg, on a mission which is officially stated to be "connected with the negotiations for peace." The Baron, it is understood, will communicate to the Emperor Alexander something like an "ultimatum" on the part of the smaller German Powers. What must be the tenor of that ultimatum is sufficiently shown by the selection of its bearer, who comes fresh from the Tuileries. New and stronger rumours that Spain and Portugal are contemplating 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 moral strength to the opponents of Russian ag-

gression. At every step, and on every side, the Czar is shown more clearly that his cause is abjured and his ambitious projects discountenanced. Every day he finds himself left in more complete isolation.

Sir Hamilton Seymour had an interview 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 luxury of a Black sea fleet, and open its ports to foreign consuls; but, on the other hand, it need raze none of its fortifications. Nothing is demanded which would wound 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. But Europe, which no longer requires the aid of Russia to secure her against that evil, does need, and must have, the freedom of the Danube."

The Dresden Gazette announces that Russia has already manifested a disposition to accept the neutralization of the Black Sea, with certain modifications, in conformity with the interests of Europe. Count Esterhazy was to reach St. Petersburg on the 23rd. The Czar is perfectly 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 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 *Frankfort Journal*, "that M. de Seebach, has been sent to St. Petersburg."

IRISH ENTERPRISE.—Our enterprising fellow-citizen, Mr. Michael Smith, of Copper-alley, has entered into a contract with the Government of his Imperial Majesty Napoleon, for the supply of about a thousand tierces of Irish beef, to be delivered at the ports of Brest or Cherbourg, within a definite period.—*Dublin Mercantile Advertiser.*

The public clocks of Cork were on Tuesday changed to Dublin time, pursuant to a proclamation of the mayor. The city clocks were therefore set ten minutes in advance of the sun. A similar change has been practically adopted in Limerick and in some other towns.

The plan of getting up an Austro-German industrial exhibition in Vienna, for the year 1859, appears now to have been abandoned; and a grand universal exhibition, after the models of London and Paris, has now been decided 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 county.

Monsignor Talbot, the "Cameriere Segreto," who used to introduce British subjects to the Pope, has gone to South America on an apostolic mission, and is succeeded by Monsignor Chigi, *pro tem.*

On the 4th ult. there were 50 cases of cholera at St. Petersburg, notwithstanding the coldness of the weather.

CABINET, CHAIR AND SOFA
Manufactory.

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

THE Subscriber having engaged a part of the Steam Power belonging to the above Establishment, is now prepared to manufacture every article appertaining to his business.

Stoves!! Stoves!!!
A BETTER ARTICLE, and for less money, than was ever offered for sale in this City.

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.

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,

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

THE Subscriber 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.

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 Island.

Table with 2 columns: LENGTH, DIAMETER. Lists various carriage bolts with specifications.

SEARS' GREAT WORK ON RUSSIA!
JUST PUBLISHED,
AN ILLUSTRATED DESCRIPTION
OF THE
RUSSIAN EMPIRE!
By ROBERT SEARS.

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 little delay as possible.

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

NOTICE
Dissolution of Co-Partnership.

THE Co-partnership hitherto existing between the Subscribers under the firm of LONGWORTH & YATES, has been dissolved by mutual consent.

Equitable Fire Insurance Company of London
Incorporated by Act of Parliament.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS for P. E. Island.

QUEEN SQUARE HOUSE.
Now ready for Inspection,

A LARGE STOCK of BRITISH & FOREIGN GOODS adapted to the wants of the present season.

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.

FREE 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;

COALS! COALS!
40 CHALDRON Pictou COAL, Just arrived and for Sale by
JAMES FURDIE.

LONDON HOUSE.
Fall 1855.

THE Subscriber has completed his Fall Supply of British Merchandise, now forming one of the most extensive and general stocks in the market—(which will be sold on the most moderate terms for prompt payment, a liberal discount made to wholesale customers.)

CHEAP AND SAFE LIGHT!
NEWELL'S PATENT
Safety Lamp & Lamp Feeder

Warranted to prevent all accidents from the use of BURNING FLUID, PATENT OIL, ROBIN OIL, CAMPHRENE, And all other explosive compounds used for production of light.

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

NEW HAVEN, Oct. 16, 1855.
I have examined Newell's Patent Safety Lamp and Lamp Feeder. They are constructed upon strictly philosophical principles, having a tube of silicated wire gauze, with a small perforation in the cap.

ULCERS IN THE LEG.—REMARKABLE CURE.
Copy of a Letter from Mr. Edward Tomkinson, of Cape Breton, Nova Scotia, dated the 4th May, 1854.

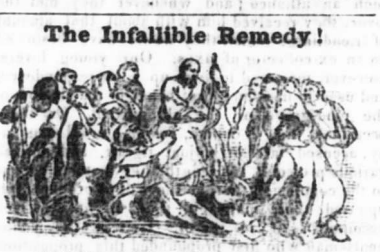
A BAD BREAST CURED WHEN AT DEATH'S DOOR!
Copy of a Letter from Mr. Henry Malden, of Three Rivers, Canada West, dated July 9th, 1854.

There is a considerable saving by taking the largest size...
DIRECTIONS for the guidance of physicians every disorder are affixed to each pot.

Fall Consignments.
Tea, Candles, Soap & Dry Goods.

THE SUBSCRIBER has just received, on Consignment, per *San Redin* and *Sir Alexander*, from London and Liverpool:

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



HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

ERYSIPELAS OF EIGHT YEARS' DURATION CURED.

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

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.

To Professor Holloway, Sir,—My sister, Miss Jane Tomkinson, suffered for a great number of years from a bad leg; in which there were several deeply seated and old wounds, defying the skill of some of the most eminent of the medical faculty.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Henry Malden, of Three Rivers, Canada West, dated July 9th, 1854.

Sir,—My wife suffered most severely after the birth of our last child with a bad breast. There were several holes in it one as large as a hand; all the devices and stratagems I tried would not heal them, but it assumed an aspect more frightful than before, and horrible to behold.

There is a considerable saving by taking the largest size... DIRECTIONS for the guidance of physicians every disorder are affixed to each pot.

