

# GAZETTE advertiser. WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY.

Charlottetown, P. E. Island, Saturday, July 21, 1855.

New Series. No. 259.

### NEWS BY THE ENGLISH MAIL. REVIEW OF THE ACTION OF THE 18TH.

The very valuable letter of our correspondent The very valuable letter of our correspondent from the camp before Sebastopol, and some additional particulars on the movements of the French army which we have received from Paris, place us in possession of the principle causes of the check sustained by the allied armies in their late attack upon the place. The first untoward incident was, that General Mayran's division, which was on its way to attack the fort on the extreme right by the Careening Harbour, began the attack before the hour fixed for the commencement of the action, and before the other divisions had taken up their ground. General Mayran hinself was struck by three wounds, and fell mortally hurt in the presence of his men, upon whom this melancholy event at the very outset of the battle produced a most painful impression. The divi-

melancholy event at the very outset of the battle produced a most painful impression. The division on the right having been thus prematurely worsted, the whole concentrated fire of the Russians was turned upon the next division, which come up under the command of General Brunet, and here again the commanding officer was unhappily killed, as he was leading on his men with the utmost gallantry, and the division suffered frightfully. The order was then given to withdraw the troops into the trenches, although General Antemarre had meanwhile reached the Malakoff Tower. The retreat was effected in good order, though with great loss.

ral Antemarre had meanwhile reached the Malakoff Tower. The retreat was effected in good
order, though with great loss.

The spectacle of this disaster, which was partly
visible in the early dawn of morning from the
position at which Lord Raglan stood in the 8 gun
Battery, decided the British Commander-in-chief
to give the signal for attacking the Redan. We
state with confiderce, that it had not been the intention of the allied Generals that the attacks
should be simultaneous, or at least that they
should commence simultaneously; on the contrary, as the Redan is entirely commanded by the
works of the Malakoff Tower, it was impossible
to take or to hold it unless the latter was almostly
in the possession of our allies; and the British
troops told off for this service would not, if all
had gone well, have quitted the trenches until
the French colours were seen on the Malakoff
works. When, however, Lord Raglan observed
that the right columns of the allied army had
sustained a severe check, he determined at all
hazards to attempt his portion of the enterprise,
and at least to effect a diversion in favour of our
brave allies. Painful as it is to record the unprofitable loss of so many heroic soldiers, it would
have been far more painful to the honourable
foelings of the British army if they had not shared
the losses which have told so heavily on our
comrades in the field.

Since the attack failed, and no number of men
could have stood against the awful storm of grape

comrades in the field.

Since the attack failed, and no number of men could have stood against the awful storm of grape and balls poured from the embrasures of the Russian ramparts, we may rejuice that the sacrifices of the army were not greater, but for the first story of the story were not greater, but for the first story of the story of the same continuous and ballice. Russian rampars, fices of the army were not greater, but for the purpose of assaulting, capturing, and holding a work like the Redan the number of men under the command of Sir George Brown was exceedingly small. Supposing they had penetrated through the abattle and the ditch, and scaled the parapet of the work, which could not have been accomplished without heavy loss, what could a column of 400 men, or three columns of that number, making in all 1200 men, have done against the large forces which the Russians are wont to cram into every part of their defences? Even including the supports and the sailors, the whole number of British troops engaged barely exceeded 5000. When the Duke of Wellington exclaimed at Son Sebastian that he wanted some of those fellows who would show the way "some of those fellows who would show the way to mount a breach," 750 volunteers started up, and that storming party carried the place. But in all the sieges of the Peninsula, the assailants far outnumbered the garrison. At Sebastopol, it must never be forgotten, that the Russians are defending an intrenched camp with all the resources of an army. We shall presently see, that of all the faults committed on the 18th June, by far the greatest was the not bringing a larger number of men into action on several points. Ever since the bombardment of the 7th and the loss of the Mamelon and the Quarries, the Russians had confidently expected an attack on the Malakoff works and the Redan. Those were consequently the points on which they were best prepared, and it is now capable of proof that

they had concentrated in those works the greater portion of the garrison, who were consequently separated from the town itself by the Dockyard

separated from the town itself by the Dockyard Creek.

By far the most extraordinary part of the events of the day was the successful, and we must add astonishing, attack on the Barrack Battery, made by the Second Brigade of the Third Division, under the command of General Eyre. This corps consisted of the 9th, 18th, 28th, 38th and 44th Regiments, to which was added the 18th Royal Irish as the storming party. These six regiments mustered in all scarcely 2,000 men. Their task was to occupy the Cemetery and Barrack Batteries upon the Dockyard Creek. Major Biddulph states, in his Topographical Sketches of Sebastopol, that the Barrack Battery stands on the nose of the hill, immediately above the bay. Lord Raglan describes it as "the works at the head of the Dockyard Creek." It is, in fact, a work between the Redan and the South Harbour, and slightly in the rear of the Redan, as represented by Major Biddulph. Against this point the attack of General Eyre and his brigade was directed. They rushed upon the Churchyard (which must not be confounded with the work of the same name on the extreme left), and drove out the enemy, but a heavy fire immediatory out the enemy, but a heavy fire immediators out the enemy rected. They rushed upon the Churchyard (which must not be confounded with the work of the same name on the extreme left), and drove out the enemy, but a heavy fire immediately opened on our men from the adjacent batteries. Nothing daunted, however, four companies of the 18th dashed on towards the town, and literally entered the suburb, where they occupied some furnished houses, apparently just deserted by their inhabitants. In this singular position they were secure from the fire of the Russian heavy guns, but they could neither advance nor retreat, and, what is most extraordinary, no attempt appears to have been made to relieve them, or to strengthen this attack, although they remained in the place 17 hours, from four o'clock in the morning until nine at night, when the return of darkness enabled them to retire. Nor was this an exceptional circumstance. The 9th Regiment also effected a lodgment in some houses; a serjeant's party drove a dozen Russian artillerymen out of a small battery; an officer with 12 men took one of the Russian rifle-pits, and held it throughout the day. It is scarcely possible to doubt that if, upon the failure of the attack on the Redan, which fatal as it was, did not last half an hour, the strength of the ecolumns of attack had been thrown on the left one part at least of the place would have been carried. It is indeed inconceivable that, knowing the critical position in which this brigade was placed by its own successful advance, and carried. It is indeed inconceivable that, knowing the critical position in which this brigade
was placed by its own successful advance, and
the fact that it was engaged alone throughout
the day, no attempt should have been made to
take advantage of its entry, and to relieve it at
all hazards from so perilous a predicament.

—The Times.

M. Peterson, the Russian Secretary of Lega-tion at Libon, was discovered on board the English steamer from Southampton to Lisbon, he having been on a secret mission in France and England.

June 20th, Allies made a descent on Kotka, Island, destryyed telegraph and burnt govern-

On 21st the Allied steamers took soundings in Nystadt Roads, while others fired some hours at Port Revel without effect.

Mr. Stone, commissioner sent by London
Times to the Crimea, to administer the balance
of the hospital funds fell sick from over exertion
Routine excluded him from the very hospitals
he was aiding. He was carried in a scorching
sun to a church at Balaklava, where he died a
victim to official inhumanity.

J recently landed an extensive assortment of
British, American and West India Goods.
of the best quality, and newest styles, and he is prepared to dispose of them at the lowest possible rates.
No. 1, Queen Street, June 22, 1855.

For Sale,

Estimates show that the war has cost half a

#### AUCTIONS.

Advantageous opportunity of ob-taining Building Sites for Business

(IN CHARLOTTETOWN.)

THE Terms of Sale of Mr. DAVID WILSON'S
LOTS, sold last Winter, not being complied
with, they will be again offered at PUBLIC AUCTION, on THURSDAY, the 23d day of August next,
at 12 o'clock, on the Premises. These Lots are cut
up into Building plots to suit intending purchasers,
having fronts of fifty feet each on Pownal Street, and
forty-two feet on Richmond Street, and are well
worth the attention of Mercantile men.
Twenty per cent on day of Sale and the balance
on delivery of Deed.

TO be sold at Public Auction, on the Premises, at 12 o'clock on Monday, the twentieth day of August next, if not disposed of previously by private sale, the Leasehold interest of 999 years, in and to Fifty acres of Land at 1s. yearly Rent, situate on the Elliot River Road, two miles from York River Bridge. About 24 acres are cleared and under cultivation, the remainder covered with a young growth of trees. There is a Dwelling House and Out Houses on the Premises, and a well of water at the door. There is a crop now growing on the premises consisting of 1½ acre of Barley, 3 acres of Oats, 3 acres of Potatoes, 1½ acre of Turnips, and 4 or 5 tons of Hay.

tons of Hay.

Also the Stock, Farming Implements on the ground

Also the Stock, Farming Implements on t consisting of A Mare with foal, 2 Cows, 4 sheep, 1 Cart, Plough, and several articles of Household Furniture

JEREMIAH MAHONY. July 20th, 1855.

# FASHIONS for 1855.

SILK,

SHAWLS, and MANTLES.

At GAHAN & Co's New Dry Goods Establishment, Corner of GREAT GEORGE & KENT STREETS. (Isl. Ex. Adv.)

THE Subscriber intending to be absent from the Island for a time, would thank those indebted to him to pay the amount of their accounts as soon as possible, and those having demands against him will present them for satisfaces.

Also. BY AUCTION.

On Wednesday, 1st August, 2 double Wagon and 1 Gig if not previously disposed of by private Sale. Enquire at the Livery Stables, Queen's Square J. H. GATES.

Valuable Farm for Sale.

A N excellent Farm, consisting of 75 acres of Free-hold Land on the Emy Vale Road, Lot 65, twelve miles from Charlottetown, (forty acres of which are clear), with a large DWELLING HOUSE newly erected and completely finished, is now offered for Sale, with immediate possession. For particulars,

JOHN KENNY, Central Academy. May 23, 1855. Iel. Ex.

### NEW GOODS.

AMES ANDERSON begs to intimate that he ha recently landed an extensive assortment of

A despatch from Berlin July 4th, says that the town of Nystadt, at the entrance of the Gulf of Bothnia was bombarded and descroyed.

Russian accourts say that the Allied flotilla with 180 guns, fired eight hours against the batteries at the mouth of the Narva, without effect. The bulk of the allied squadron is off Cronstadt.

Por Sale,

VERY superior pair of MARES, by Saladie, rising 5 and 4 years old, trained to saddle and double or single harness, color brown,—will be sold by Auction on the Market Square, at 12 o'clock on SATURDAY, the 11th of August. Those persons whose accounts have been furnished up to the 31st Decembes last, and not paid before the 10th August, will be sued for without distinction, or further notice. W. B. DAWSON.

July 16, 1855.

### NOTICE.

MEETING of the Horticultural Committee, is requested, on Monday 23 inst., at the Presidents Office, at 3 o'clock afternoon. By order, JOHN M. DALGLEISH,

Grand Division, S. of T.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the next Quarterly Seasion of the Grand Division, of this Island, will be holden in the Temperance Hall, Bedeque, on Monday, the 30th instant, at 4 o'clock, p. m.

By order, P. DESBRISAY, G. S. Office of G. S., July 14, 1855.

WELL BURNT BRICKS can be procured on the subscriber's premises, between the hours of 10 and 4 o'clock, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and also on Queen's and Pownal Street Wharfs, during the week, by the Lighter-load, (from 3 to 4 P. M.), after the 10th July next.

July 2.

J. P. BEETE.

JUNIPER POSTS and RAILS, HARD and SOFT CORDWOOD.

Also, 50,000 SHINGLES, For sale by

BENJAMIN CHAPPELL.

#### Fruit, Fresh Fruit.

JUST RECEIVED ox Friends from Bostow.

Boxes ORANGES and LEMONS, Cases Prunes in bottles, bags assorted Nuts, drums Turkey Figs, bbls. Zante Currants, boxes Muscatel Raisins, for sale by W. R. WATSON.

# To the Electors of the Fourth Ward of the City of Charlottetown.

the City of Charlotterown.

Gentlemen,—

When you did me the honor to nominate me as a candidate for Town Councillor to represent the Citizens of your Ward, I stated that if elected, I would do my best to serve you, but that I must beg to be excused from making a personal canvas. Since which I have been repeatedly requested by many among you to publish my card that you may know I am really in the field. In compliance with your request, I now do so, and should you elect me E will endeavour by my actions to show that your confidence in me has not been misplaced.

I have the bonor to be,

Gentlemen,

your obedient servant,

your obedient servant, GEORGE BEER. Charlottetown, July 10th, 1855.

#### Ex Julia from Boston.

JUST received by the Subscriber, 100 Barrells of Canadian Superfine FLOUR, 100 do. do. Kila dried CORN MEAL, with a choice assortment, of Family Groceries, which will be sold cheap for cash. ROBERT BELL

Charlottetown July 6, 1855.

Firewood! Firewood!! 300 CORDS for Sale by the Subscriber.

ALSO,—Pine BOARDS and DEALS.

June 15, 1855.

Butter, Wool & Sheepskins. THE Subscriber will pay Cash, for Butter Wool and Sheen Skins. Wool and Sheep Skin

ROBERT BELL, Charlottetown, P. E. I. June 9th 1855. 6 m

REMOVAL,

THE Suberiber takes this opportunity of thanking the Gentlemen of Charlottetown, and the public generally, for their liberal patronage, and begaleave to inform them that he has lately MOVED to the house recently occupied by Dz. Povrza, in Queen-street, and is now ready to receive all kinds of orders in his line of business, which will be promptly attended to, and punctually executed in style which cannot be exceeded in Charlottetown.

N. B.—WANTED, three or four Journeymen, to whom the highest wages will be given, and who must be able to flaish their work in first rate style.

JAMES MCLEOD, Tailor.

June 15, 1855.

June 15, 1855.

#### THE LIFE OF A GREAT INVENTOR.

A work has recently been published in London, giving a minute account of the origin and progress of the mechanical inventions of James Wattembracing his biography. To this great inventor has been assigned, and justly we think, the same position among mechanical discoverers, that Shakspeare occupies among poets, and Newton among natural philosophers. Every mechanic and inventor throughout the world has an affectionate regard for his memory. The work referred to—edited by J. P. Muirhead, a relative of the family—opens up the every day life of Watt. ferred to—edited by J. P. Muirhead, a relative of the family—opens up the every day life of Watt, and presents in full, for the first time, the great number and value of his inventions and discoveries, and shows to us, how much the world is indebted to the genius and skill of a single man. James Watt was a native of the town of Greenock, in North Britain, and was of an exceedingly delicate constitution. He soon exhibited great reflective powers and mechanical skill, and at an early age learned the trade of a mathematical instrument maker, and went to London to perfect t maker, and went to London to perfec instrument maker, and went to London to perrect himself in his art, by paying a hundred dollars and his labor for a year's instruction. In 1756, being twenty years of age, he left London and came to Glasgow, full of professional knowledge, and esteemed the best mathematical instrument maker in Scotland. The old-fashioned trade maker in Scotland. The old-fashioned trade privileges prohibited him from setting up his hamble shop within the city limits, but he found an asylum within the gates of the College, where he was provided with a shop, and where he practised his trade for a number of years, beloved and respected by all, making Hadley's quadrants and other instruments, till those lights burst upon his mind which ultimately led him to fame and fortune. While working at his trade, he offers, in one so young, a noble example to all mechanicians. He never spent his time in nonsensical amusements of any kind, but was fond of those which were innocent and ennobling. He studied music, and was fond of it; and he acquired a knowledge of chemistry, mechanical science, and natural philosophy surpassing all the students in the college, who looked up to him as an oracle. an oracle.

an oracle.

It was while repairing a model of an old-fashioned steam engine used for experimental purposes in the college, that he made the grand discovery—that improvement which has made the steam engine "the iron apostle of civilization." The steam engine dates as far back as Hiero, but in 1765 it was but a single-acting machine, condensing the steam within the cylinder. The first reciprocaling steam engine engine condensed the ctose. densing the steam within the cylinder. The first reciprocating steam engine condensed the steam under the piston, by application of cold water to the outside of the cylinder, when the piston had made a full upward stroke. The steam being then shut off, the cold water, by condensing the steam, formed a vacuum under the piston, which was open to the air at the top, when down came the piston with the atmospheric pressure of fifteen pounds on the square inch. An improvement on this slow mode of condensing was discovered by accident. It was noticed by the attendant on one engine, that speam condensed more rapidly in engine, that ateam condensed more rapidly in sonsequence of a rack in the cylinder, by which some of the condensing water was forced into the interior and mixed with the steam. This led to condensing the steam by injecting the condensing water into the inside of the cylinder. In this state the steam engine involved a vast expense for fuel, because the cylinder had to be cooled down from 212° to 200° in one stroke, before the vacuum was complete, and then heated up to 212° for the next stroke before the steam began the piston. In this state the s found by James Watt. and the

steam engine was found by James Watt. and the improvements which he made on it during the years that he lived, left it nearly in the same condition in which it is found at the present day. He invented the separate condenser, the double stroke, working the steam expansively, the steam jacket, the outting off at various parts of the stroke, the use of the puppet valve and the dash pot to prevent slamming. In his specification he also described a locomotive, and his frieed W. Murdoch, constructed a working model, with tion he also described a locomotive, and his river.
W. Murdoch, constructed a working model, with
no other guide but this, as far back as 1787. Watt's inventions are not circumscribed by the steam engine; he invented quite a number of other useful machines; but it is upon the improved other useful machines; but it is upon the improved steam engine that his fame rests, because it has become the universal lord of commerce and manufacturers. He died wealthy, full of years and honors, in 1819, aged 84 years. But his life duced, and even after their complete success was demonstrated, ignorance and selfishness caused him many cares, many sleepless nights, and much loss and grief. His engines effected vast savings over the old ones. In one mine—Wheal Virgin—his first engine effected a saving of \$37,500 in one year, and yet the owners grumbled to pay him one-third of this, although he asked no pay but part of the savings his engine effected.

The Russian government has always encouraged genius, and has employed its agents to buy the best skill in every country, and when James Watt could not find a patron in his own land, he was offered a lucarative situation in Russia, through Sir John Robinson, his countryman, chief engineer in Russia, and came very near embracing the offer.—Had he done so it, is possible—but we do not think probable—that Russia, at this time, might have been in advanse of England in manufacturing industry.

The great benefits which Watt's inventions have conferred upon the world are now generally

acknowledged, but to estimate their value is beyond the power of figures. We have thus briefly alluded to this great man and his inventions briefly alluded to this great man and his inventions as a duty. Every mechanic may well be proud of him as the representative of their craft. He was so ingenious, simple, learned and generous, that we cannot but hold him up as a noble example to all young men possessed of a turn of mind for mechanical pursuits.

#### STEAMER OCEAN BIRD

The steamship designed by John W. Griffiths, editor of the Nautical Magazine, which was to have been named the William Norris, and to have crossed the Atlantic in six days, is now finished, and has made a trial trip, under the name of Ocean Bird. It has not been completed in detail as was originally contemplated, owing to it having been sold by the failure of Mr. Norris, and having passed into the possession of others. It however made most extraordinary time on the trip—stated to be equal to twenty knots per hour. The hall is beantiful, twenty knots per hour. The hall is beautiful, and it is supposed that it will make an extra-ordinary fast voyage across the Atlantic. It is intended to be sent to Europe for sale in a few

Its dimensions, as completed, are 222 feet on the load line, 225 feet on deck, 36 feet 10 inches beam, and 22 feet hold, or 7 feet deeper than her hull was designed for. The machinery is proportioned as follows:

Diameter of cylinder, 65 inches.

Stroke of piston, Diameter of wheels, 12 feet. 33 feet. Length of bucket, Breadth of bucket, 8 ft. 9 in. 22 inches.

Breadth of bucket, 22 inches.

Number of buckets, 28

Dip of bucket, 4ft. 8 in.

She is furnished with four single return flue boilers, two forward and two aft. Both of the forward boilers are 20 feet long, and the after two 22 feet in length. Width of boilers 9 feet 6 inches, and 10 feet 2 inches in height. The entire surface is 4,500. 44 superficial feet.

Messrs. Guion & Boardman built the engines.

Kerch.—This important town of Russia, in the Crimea, (recently taken by the Allies) is the ancient Panticapeum. It is situated on a tongue of land forming a peninsula of the same name on the Strait of Enikale, connecting the Soa of Azoff with the Black Sea, 130 miles the Soa of Azoff with the Black Sea, 130 miles E. N. E. of Simferopol, latitude 44 degrees 20 minutes N., longitude 36 degrees 28 minutes E. It is regularly and beautifully built, chiefly of stone obtained from the fine quarries in the neighbourhood, and possesses great natural advantages for commerce. In 1827, it in the neighbourhood, and possesses great natural advantages for commerce. In 1827, it was declared a free port, and an extensive lazaretto was built, at which all the vessels coming by the Black Sea perform quarantine. The number of vessels which touch at it in passing out of the Sea of Australia (2004) passing out of the Sea of Azoff, averages 400; and the number of coasting vessels is from 500 to 600. The greater part of the inhabitants are employed in commerce. Kertch exports building stone and large quantities of salt, obtained from neighbouring Lakes; and its herring anp sturgeon fisheries are very productive. Its site is that of the ancient Panticapeum, the residence and burial place of Mithridates. The modern town is of very recent existence, and has risen, as if by magic: and, by its increase, has prejudicially affected some of the other ports. In 1834, the population wes 3000; and in 1847, it had increased to 10,000. passing out of the Sea of Azoff, averages 400; and the number of coasting vessels is from 500

ANCESTRY OF WASHINGTON IRVING .-John of Irwyn had landed possessions in the parish of Holm, in Orkney, in 1438, and honors, in 1819, aged 84 years. But his life was not—at least for many years—an easy one. He suffered long from the want of money, neglect, and much opposition, before he could obtain means to construct his engines and get them introduced, and even after their complete success was demonstrated, ignorance and selfishness caused him many cares, many sleepless nights, and much loss and grief. His engines effected vast average query the old ones. In one mine—Wheal Virgin—his first engine effected a saving of 337,500 in one year, and yet the owners grumbled to pay him one-third of this, although he asked no pay but part of the savings his engine effected.

14 may be supposed by some, that the government of Great Britain fostered and encouraged such a genius and benefactor; but Britain does not owe its success in manufactures to government of Great Britain fostered and encouraged such a genius and benefactor; but Britain does not owe its success in manufactures to government of Great Britain fostered and encouraged such a genius and benefactor; but to the enterprise of the people, and even a dark spot remains upon the

if Irving knew his pedigree could be traced step by step up to John Irwyn of 1438, he would readily claim and vindicate his Orcadian descent .- Dennistoun's Memoirs of

'Row, BROTHERS, Row.'-Here is the is the scene of Moore's undying Canadian Boat-song, which he wrote on the fifth day of his descent of the St. Lawrence from Kingston. Thirty-three years after he wrote this song, I had the pleasure of shewing Moore the original manuscript, which he had entirely forgotten. He had pencilled the lines, nearly as they stand in his works, in the blank page of a book which happened to be in his canoe, from whence he transcribed them at night. sight of the original copy of these famous lines, recalling youthful days and happy associations, produced a great effect on the poet, who alluded in a touching manner to his passage down the rapids of life.—Weld's Vacation Tour.

POPULATION OF THE WORLD'S DEAD .-There are millions in the grave and hundreds out of it. From extensive calculations it seems the average of human births per second since the birth of Christ to thi ne, is about 545, which gives 32,000,000-000; and after deducting the present sup-posed population of the world, (960,000-000,) leaves the number of thirty one thousand and forty millions that have gone down to the grave—giving death and the grave the victory over the living, to the number of thirty thousand and eight millions. Of this the number in the grave have died-by war, about nine thousand millions; by famine and pestilence, seven thousand nine hundred and thirty millions: by intoxicating drinks, five hundred and, eighty millions; naturally or otherwise, thirteen thousand millions.

REMARKABLE RESTORATION OF SIGHT. Some 40 years ago, Owen Williams, of Bodedern, Anglesey, became perfectly blind. He was then a man of middle age, and under this terrible deprivation he continued year after year, until his blindness was regarded as confirmed. One day during last Easter, while sitting by the fire-side, his sight returned to him. The touching scene and the feelings it produced can be more easily conceived than described. Owen Williams was in his 92d year when this remarkable restoration took place after a total blindness of 40 years.—Ches ter Courant.

ENGLISH AND SCOTCH TIPPLING.—The correspondent of an Edinburgh journal, writing on the liquor consumed in England and Scotland,

eays:

4 The English use three times more rum as 71 times more beer, 2 In English use three times more rum and brandy than the Scotch, 7½ times more beer, 2½ times more whisky. The cost to an Englishman for his tipple (keeping in view each inhabitant), is 48s. 4d., and to a Scotchman, 27s. England consumes 11.24 times more money in drink than Scotland, although the population is, in proportion. Scotland, although the population i Scotland, although the population is, in proportion, only 6,227 times greater. The two items of beer and whisky are most remarkable. An Englishman pays 33s. 1d. for his beer, and 6s. 10d. for his whisky; a Scutchman pays 4s. 34d. for his beer, and 19s. 10d. for his whiskey."

BROTHERS MEETING IN COMBAT.—The other day a curious thing happened during the severe engagement which took place for some rifle pits engagement which took place for some rifle in front of the Bastion du Centre. In the gion Etraugere, which was engaged on the name of Lubainsky, who has two of his brothers in the Russian service. After the engagement

escutcheon of that great statesman, Edmund Burke, in speaking and voting against the extension of Watt's patent, when he was still poor and needy.

The Russian government has always encouraged genius, and has employed its agents to buy the best skill in every country, and when James if Irving knew his pedigree could be traced to the same blood? I guess, if Irving knew his pedigree could be traced to the same blood? I guess, if Irving knew his pedigree could be traced to the same blood? I guess, if Irving knew his pedigree could be traced to the same blood? I guess, if Irving knew his pedigree could be traced to the same blood? I guess, if Irving knew his pedigree could be traced to the same blood? I guess, if Irving knew his pedigree could be traced to the same blood? I guess, if Irving knew his pedigree could be traced to the same blood? I guess, if Irving knew his pedigree could be traced to the same blood? strength .- Perth Courier.

Astronomy. - Astronomers are to be on the alert during the present year, to decide an important question that has lately arisen with respect to Saturn, namely, the collapsing of its rings. Compared with drawings made 200 years ago, a considerable difference is now perceived, as though the rings were gradually falling in upon the body of the planet.

COST OF WAR.—England spent sixtyfive years in war and sixty-(wo in peace in the 127 years previous to the close of the war in 1815. In the war of 1688, we spent £36,000,000 sterling; in the war of Spanish succession £62,000,000; in the Spanish succession £62,000,000; ish war (1739) £54,000,000; in the Seven Years' war (1756), £112,000,000; in the American War, £136,000,000; in the war of the French Revolution, £464,000,000; and in the war against Bonaparte, £1,159,-000,000—thus forming a total expenditure for war, in 127 years, of £2,023,000,000 sterling, (or ten thousand one hundred and fifteen millions of dollars!)--English paper.

SCOTTISH EMIGRATION .- A large emigration is now going on from the North of Scotland to Canada; in two months no fewer than 5000 persons have left Aberdeen and other northern ports. The great majority are farm-servants, of both sexes.

VALUABLE BEQUEST .- A Scotchman, named William Maclure, says the Toronto (Canada) Patriot, recently deceased, left the bulk of his property, valued at \$300,000, to be appropriated expressly for the purpose of the diffusion of useful knowledge and instruction amongst hinstitutions, libraries, clubs, or meetings or useful instruction of the working classes or useful instruction of the working classes or manual laborers in the United States of

EXTRAVAGANCE.-Lord John Russell and suite. EXTRAVAGANCE.—LOTG JOHN Russell and suite, while at Vienna, numbered so many persons as to occupy thirty-two rooms at the Hotel Munich, and what with the continual visits of couriers and of his lordship's travelling countrymen, the hotel seemed transformed into an English the hotel seemed transformed into an English colony. His lord-ship had with him his wife and six children, his doctor, the tutor, and the governess of his children, besides three young English ladies of quality, and ten domestics. It would be worth while to get the bill of expenses for all this party, and also to inquire what such a suite had to do with a grave diplomatic visit of brief duration.

PREACHING PIPES.—The Caledonie Mercury says that a lady, conected with one of the principal churches in the New Town of Edimurgh, having become enfeebled in health, and unable to leave her bed, felt her inability to join in the public exercises of devotion, one of her greatest deprivations. An ingenious friend suggested that she should take a house adjoining the church, and have one of thore guita nercha concentrations. church, and have one of those gufta percha con-ductors actually led to her bed. The sugges-tion was carried into effect; and now, in the solitude of her sick chamber, she listens to the public ministrations of her spiritual adviser!

James Keenan, in an interesting letter about Japan, says that "sacie," the principal drink the country, is supposed to consist of sour whisk tobacco juice, and aquafortis. Pleasant beverag

NECESSITY OF A DUE ALLOWANCE OF SLEEP.—Habit influences, in some degree, the amount of sleep that is required. It should be said, however, that it is never well to withhold any of the revenue that is justly due to the drowsy god. A man may accustom himself to take so little sleep, as to be greatly the loser thereby in this waking moments. It may be commonly ob-served, that those persons who spend less time in sleep than is usually found needful by others, of the same age, and strength, and occupation, consume a much larger portion of their days than others do, in a kind of dreamy vacancy, and virtual inactivity of mind and body. The hours ex-pended in sleep are not the only hours that might be justifiably deducted from the sum might be justifiably deducted from the sum total of the life, as having been lost to it; numbers of moments are daily spent in an absolute inaction of mind and body, and sleep cannot be robbed of its dues without adding largely, and in greater proportion than the time habitually stolen from the sleep, to that which it wasted in such waking reveries. In order that the mind may have the power of undergoing, trying and it may undaunte amount o proportio the mind be robbe mind or system restored somewha constitut the energ spur of a great short-live of its sle ance and power as vill beco disorder forming directly vital for itself, th aspirant an anxi vainly s Diet and It is

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NCE OF degree, red. It is never e that is nan may leep, as his waonly obend less needful . trength, do in a

ual inacours exours that the sum ost to it; ent in an ody, and s without roportion from the such wa-nind may ying and amount of sleep must be allowed, which is proportionate to the severity of such work, te the engrossing and expending nature of the mind's employment. The nights may be robbed of the hours of sleep and the severity for one another. Civilization and progress have found lodgement, more real luxury and happiness then were to be found in any of the regions pictured by the poets; even though a fructuous for the severity of the proposed progress. the mind's employment. The nights may be robbed of the hours of sleep, and the time so stolen may be devoted to toil of mind or of body, but the endurance by the system of undue waste and imperfectly restored balance of the vital force, even if somewhat protracted by the strength of the constitution, or if prolonged somewhat by the energy of a determined will, or by the spur of a great necessity, or by the goal of a great ambition or darling hope, must be short-lived. The system cannot be robbed of its sleep without a corresponding disturbance and derangement of the functions; the power and the equilibrium of the vital force will become so far affected as to involve disordered action, and thus indirectly, by forming part of the common organism, and directly by the diminished tension of the vital forces which supply the sensorium itself, the mind will become unable to con-tinue its exertions. Many an ardent and aspirant for collegiate distinctions-many an anxious laborer for professional emi-nence, has thrown away his hopes in thus vainly struggling to cheat the system of this great requirement.—Dr. Robertson on Diet and Regimen.

MODERN COMFORTS.

It is very common to talk of the "good of a few centuries back, there are some who live so entirely in the romance of the past, that their eyes are shut to conveniences and comforts that modern sciences, skill and intelligence have provided. History seldom presents us with the details of the domestic life of our forefathers, and as poetry colors and groups them for her particular purpose, we insensibly become used to look back upon the "olden time" with a reverence that hides its imperfections and exaggerates its virtues. But this "olden time" was without doubt vastly inferior to the present age, in morality, intelligence and refinement, whilst it was utterly destitute of the comforts and appliances which now constitute so important an item in the agregate of human happiness. Some of our most common enjoyments were in the middle ages unprocurable even by the wealthy. when we come to examine how our ancestors lived, we almost wonder why they lived.

Roman Senator who in the Empire's palmy days, possessed estates in Naples and Britain from which he drew an income that would be equivalent to a royal revenue in this day, had neither glass to his windows nor a shirt to his back, and when he rode in his couch of solid gold, without spring or covering, might envy our laborer who goes out to work in a railroad car. An Earl of Northumberland breakfasted off Earl of Northumberland breakfasted off wooden trenches and dined in state off pewter, and when he was absent from Alnwick Castle, the glass was taken out of the windows and laid in safety. Not a cabbage, carrot, turnip or other edible root grew in England during the early part of the reign of Henry the Eighth, and from the scarcity of fodder, fresh meat was only obtainable during the summer salted hog? worden trenches and dined in state off peffer, and when he was absent for the dieses with which they have be deal with the phave phav

exhausting labor, that it may continue in the full possession of its capabilities that it may continue to be undulled and undaunted by such wear and such use, an indirectly for one another. Civilization the trees dropping honey, and their acorn as edible as chestnuts. A simple bright thought, worked out into the means of extending the happiness and dominion of man, does more for the world than all the fabled gifts of the gods of classic antiquity.

—Baltimore American.

THE WICKEDNESS OF THE PRESS. We know not when we have been so im pressed with the injustice and wickedness of the Press, as in the affair of the Portland riot. It seemed as if all hell had burst forth with joy at Mr. Dow's mis-step, and nine-tenths of the presses had caught the inspiration, and, right or wrong, true or false, were resolved to make the most of it, for the overthrow of this right or wrong, true or false, were resolved to make the most of it, for the overthrow of this terrible fanaticism. And, as if fearing that the tide would turn, and it would not prove as bad as it promised, they hastened to draw their opinions from whence the statements have been shown to be false, there is a wonderful reluctance to say so; to tell the truth, and wipe away the delusions they have created.—

How, with such blind guides as the most of our political papers are, are the people of the city, who read little else, eyer to come to the knowledge of the truth? The "Times," we regret to say, has rendered itself, by its remarks on the law and on the Portland affair, peculiarly obnoxious to temperance men.—We confess we are not politicians enough—to see the object in the course pursued by that Journal. It is something quite beyond our reach or discovery. If the Lieut. Governor is anxious to shake off his temperance friends, he has taken a pretty effectual way to do it. It is well if he does not want their loss.

The temperance and religious papers, and tion at their loss.

tion at their loss.

The temperance and religious papers, and also the "Tribune" have nobly sustained Mr. Dow; and in this, with his good conscience, he will find consolation, though by a multitude of editors he has been condemned unheard.

Among the methods devised by their enemies to appear the friends of temperance legislation.

will find consolation, though by a multitude of editors he has been condemned unheard.

Among the methods devised by their enemies to annoy the friends of temperance legislation, is the one referred to in the following paragraph from the Journal of the American Temperance Union. It does seem as if these men were instigated by the devil. Who but those who are lost to all sense of shame and decency, could be guilty of such misconduct as is therein referred to \(^1\) Do we hear of Temperance men—the friends of the Maine Law—undertaking anything with the sole purpose of vexing and annoying their opponents \(^1\) Of course their whole views and measures are essentially opposed to the interests of the liquor sellers, their aim being no more than the entire abolition of the Liquor Traffic; but beyond the accomplishment of this object, they have no other end in view. They take no pleasure—that is to say, the true Temperance man does not—in wounding the feeling or injuring the person of their opponents. It is rather painful to them to know that the language they are compelled to use in respect to the abominations of the spirit traffic should cause pain to even the bitterest of their opponents; though like the lancet in the hands of the Surgeon, they believe and know that its employment is essential to the cure of the disease with which they have to deal with; and in the contrast which may be drawn between the motives and conduct of Temperance men and their opponents, may be discerned the righteousness of the cause we advocate. If the fruits of the traffic are profanity, malignity, misrepresentation and fraud; if those who are determined to uphold it, blush not to do so, by falsehood and violence, can the tree be good—can the traffic be anything but evil! This is a plain, common-sense as well as a scriptural way of viewing the matter, and we think no man with a spark of common sense can adopt any other conclusion than that the business can large be exil third day and and the proface of the contrast who way the matter, an

SEA OF AZOFF.

The following description of this Sea is taken from Galignani's Paris Journal:

"The port of Berdianski, where the Russian steamers were lying, is situate a little beyond the Crimean peninsula, and belongs to the continental government of Taurida, at the extreme south eastern limit of which it lies. The town is of recent construction, and contains about 4,000 inhabitants. After having visited that place, the squadron descended the Bay of Arabat, at which on the one side, and at the Bay of Kaffa, on the other, the secondary peninsula of Kertch commences. The fort of Arabat, is, it appears, in a tolerably good state of defence. It was taken by assault in 1768 by the troops of Prince Delgorouki, and was then completely repaired by the Russians. The country is deserted and barren, as is the whole of the peninsula of Kertch, which consists of a plain strongly impregnated with salt. To escape from the monotony of such a scene, it is necessary to reach the opposite coast, where Kaffa is situate, From the fort of Arabat starts that narrow strip of land, known by the name of the Tongue of Arabat, which, running to the north, separates the Sea of Azoff from the Putrid sea.—This tongue of land, about seventy miles in length, is composed of a very sandy the soil, and in some places is not above 400 yards to the contribution of the sale. The sources of the Czar, and looked with contempt on the folly of the infidels who attempted violence against Holy Mother Russia. Some of them were probably counting the days which of the Tongue of Arabat, which, running to the north, separates the Sea of Azoff from the Putrid sea.—This tongue of land, about seventy miles in length, is composed of a very sandy soil, and in some places is not above 400 yards in width.—It is the road generally followed by carriers bringing provisions and merchandise from Lesser Russia to the eastern part of the Crimea. The Tongue of Arabat is not, however, really joined to the continent; it is separated from it by a narrow pass, called the Strait of Sonitchi, which forms the communication between the Sea of Azoff and the Putrid Sea. The traders cross in a ferry boat this Sea. The traders cross in a ferry boat this pass, which is only three feet in depth, and about 100 yards wide, and then follows the tongue of land as far as the fort of Arabat. In summer this pass is almost dry, and may be summer this pass is almost dry, and may be passed on foot. The Russian troops have several times taken this road to turn the lines to Perekop, and penetrate into the Crimea, but this operation, always difficult and even impru-dent, could not be undertaken, unless the Russians were in full possession of the Sea of Azoff. The Putrid Sea is only a gulf of that

PHOTOGRAPHS IN THE CRIMEA.

on the folly of the infidels who attempted vio-lence against Holy Mother Russia. Some of them were probably counting the days which would suffice to drive away the foe, and leave the road clear for the nobles to bring their households down for their annual sea-bathing on the south coast, which they justly consider the Paradise of the world. In a moment, a general cry turned all eyes towards the heights, where a host, with glittering arms, were pass-ing ever the ridge, and pouring down upon the town. Before the gay ladies could reach their homes, they met parties of the enemy filling the streets; and when at home, they found the gates standing wide, and British soldiers com-ing forth laden with spoils. What a picture it must have been—unspoiled by bloodshed, but in all else a rude awakening from the dream of security.

but in all else a rude awakening from the dream of security. Another picture was presently to be seen on board the ships. Sailors dressed in gaudy ball array, or in rich Russian uniforms, while heaps

dent, could not be undertaken, unless the Russians were in full possession of the Sea of Azoff. The Putrid Sea is only a gulf of that sea; and, according to the direction of the Winds, its waters overflow, or retire by the Strait of Genitchi. When they are low, the strait of Genitchi. The following additional intelligence is opied from the Vienna Wanderer:

"As soon as the allies have firmly established themselves in Kertch, Arabat and Theodosia will probably become points of operation, as both lie exposed to simultaneous attacks by land and by sea. The distance of these two points from each other is somwhat over four German miles (about eighteen English) while the tongue of land lying between Arabat and the southern coast does not exceed three German miles (about tirtheen English) in width. "The communication between Arabat and Genitchi—the narrow tongue of land which Yes a of Azoff, skirting the Putrid Sea—can easily be stopped without the assistance of any or two they watched in vair; and shouter or the limit of the late of the lat

hands them the charmed cup which renews their strength. Lord Ragian releconing him as a guest would make a pretty pleture enough; the succession of the succ on the devoted city. No group in that city can present a more striking spectacle than those which cluster round the returned prisoner, listening with amazement to his report of the impious invaders are really like.

#### CANADA.

NIAGARA SUSPENSION RAILROAD BRIDGE.

This work continues to give the fullest satisfaction. Its length from centre to centre of the towers supporting it, is 831 feet 4 inches. The width of the bottom, which is for common travel, is 24 feet, and of the top 25 feet, the whole forming a kind of box 18 feet deep. The two floors are connected by truss-work. This gives the bridge the advantage of the tubular plan. Mr. Ræbling anticipated a depression in the centre at the time of the passage of heavy trains. This, however, has turned out to be rather less than was expected. The yield under an engine and tender weighing 47 tons, was five and a half inches; and under This work continues to give the fullest satis-faction. Its length from centre to centre of the turned out to be rather less than was expected. The yield under an engine and tender weighing 47 tone, was five and a half inches; and under a train the length of the bridge, weighing 326 tons, it was hardly ten inches. This is considered to be superior to the Coaway bridge which gave three inches on a 400 feet span under a weight of 300 tons. On the load being abnoved, the bridge immediately resumes its former position. As to the lateral motion, Mr. R., etates that such a thing is hardly perceptible. "Sitting upon a saddle on top of one of the towers of the Niagara bridge during the passage of a train, moving at the rate of five miles an hour, I feel less vibration than I do in my brick dwelling at Trenton, N. J., dwing the rapid transit of an Express train over the New Jersey Railroad, which passes my door within a distance of 200 feet." Even this slight motion is not felt by the cables on the land side of the towers. A number of ne of the towers of the Niagara bridge during he passage of a train, moving at the rate of two miles an hour, I feel less vibration than I to in my brick dwelling at Trenton, N. J., twing the rapid tranait of an Express train wer the New Jersey Railroad, which passes my door within a distance of 200 feet." Even this slight motion is not felt by the cables on the land side of the towers. A number of coaded teams passing, it is said, produce more action than results from the transit of a train at the authorized rate, 5 miles an hour.

To secure horizontal stability, the upper ables are suspended at a considerable inclination, and have powerful lateral bracing.

The Munster News gives the following instance of the barbarous treatment of their prisoners by the Russians, furnished by a correspondent at Miltown Malbay on the coast of Clare:

A young man by the name of Josiah King-come, son of the active chief boatman of the Freagh Coast Guard station, had been many years serving in the navy. He and seven others were taken prisoners by the Russians, and marched to St. Petersburg. They were obliged in apparel of convicts. They were marched to and fro in the Russian territories held up to the secon and redictive of the natives, now obliged to carry a begging bag, again forced to perform this slight motion is not felt by the cables on the land side of the towers. A number of loaded teams passing, it is said, produce more motion than results from the transit of a train at the authorized rate, 5 miles an hour.

mation, and have powerful lateral bracing.

The means used to make this work serve for railway traffic, are weights, girders, trusses, and stays. "With these any degree of stiffness can be insured to resist either the action of trains, or the violence of storms, or even laurricanes; and in my locality, no matter whether there is a chance of applying stays from below or not."

Weight alone is insufficient, and is considered to have been the cause of the falling of the Wheeling bridge. The girders which are made of timber serve to distribute the pressure of concentrated loads. Without these the trusses would prove totally insufficient. By means of the truss-work, a weight on any given point is apread over 40 ft. in length. The stays are applied to both the upper and under sides of the bridge. There are 64 of those on the upper

Mr. Robling considers that more danger is Mr. Recting considers that more danger is likely to result from the trottting of 20 cattle or horses over the bridge than from the pas-sage of a railroad train at the rate of 20 miles an hour. Public processions marching to the sound of music, or bodies of soldiers keeping

sound of music, or nonies or somers keeping step will produce a still more injurious effect. The trains of the New York Central and the Great Western roads have been passing over it since its opening, and averaging 30 trips per

lay. The above facts are taken from a final repor The above facts are taken from a final report of this work made by the celebrated Engineer under whose superintendence the work was constructed. We trust that the great question of the practicability, safety, and durability of suspension bridges has been settled. If this great work succeeds in meeting the expectation of the community, as we trust it will, the name of Robeling will stand second to none of our great men—American Railroad Journal.

TREATMENT OF BRITISH PRISONERS BY THE RUSSIANS.

to carry a begging bag, again forced to perform a journey of 21 miles a day, and sleep in prisons by night. The unfortunate captives travelled in all 7,000 miles, and sleep in 180 prisons. Their food was black bread and salt—their

Their food was black bread and salt—their allowance was 3 d. per day. At length the government came to an arrangement with the British authorities, and agreed to exchange the captives for an equal number of Russians. Poor Kingcome arrived in England all but dead. He was a brave and manly fellow—he sought his afflicted parents at Freagh, and after he had been restored to perfect convalescence, he went off to the war again.

slight movement of the saddles, whenever the equilibrium of the cables might be in any way disturbed. This, however, is so slight at all times as to be hardly perceptible.

The cables are four in number, each ten inches in diameter, and composed each of seven strands of 520 wires. No. 9 guage. The construction of these was effected by Mr. Ræbling's own machinery, and under his immediate observation. The wires were subjected to the strictest tests, and thoroughly coated over with tinseed oil and paint. The weight which these wires are calculated to bear is 23.878,400 lbs, or 11,939 tons of 2,000 lbs., which is independent of their united effect. The weight of the bridge with an ordinary load does not much exceed 1,000 tons.

The cost of the whole work will not exceed \$400,000.

Mr. Ræbling considers that more danger is the officers with horid profanity, and every new sally of her blackguardism was received with great gusto by the assembled mob of idlers. Just before me crouched a poor remnant of a woman; on one side her two children, and on the other a sottish husband, whose rags she was endeavoring to hold together—the lingering instincts of decency not yet crushed out of her. As I watched her patient efforts to hide his chem I bettought me of many another. his shame, I bethought me of many another wife and mother in high circles who have laboured long at the same melancholy office and laboured too in vain. Over in one corner and laboured too in vain. Over in one corner of the room sat the most frightful caricature of humanity I ever encountered.—He bore such a resemblance to Cruikshank's celebrated pic-ture of the mainac drunkard in his bottle sketthat I was startled.

It is with extreme regret that we have to record a melancholy accident, by which one of the younger children of our respected fellow-citizen. Mr. Robert Davies, Master Mason of

citizen. Mr. Robert Davies, Master Mason of this city, came to an untimely death, on the evening of Friday last.

As the circumstances have been stated to us, the poor child had passed through an attic window, to the roof of the house, and sliding down rapidly, was precipitated to the ground, a distance of nearly thirty feet, falling upon a heap of stones and subbish, and receiving injuries which caused death shortly after. We sympathise with the bereaved parents in their deep affliction.—Halifax Sun. affliction .- Halifax Sun.

The Great Panorama of the Russian War-hich has been on exhibition in Canada, and is highly eulogized by the Provincial Press gene-rally, is expected to be presented to the Public of St. John, N. B.

A GREAT WEDDING .- There is to be a Grand City Wedding early this month, we see by statements in and out of the city The bridegroom is said to be a wealthy Louisiana Sugar Planter, named Mitchell and the bride a daughter of Judge Concklin. late U.S. Minister to Mexico, and previous ly U.S. District Judge of the Northern District of New York. The bridgeroom is expected here by the 12th. inst, and the wedding parties and wedding will be upon the most magnificant scale. We are told that 2000 invitations are out, and that St. Nicholas Hotel has been secured for four days, at \$2000 a day. A numerous and brilliant party of bridesmaids and groomsmen are also invited.—N.Y. Express.

#### NEWS BY THE ENGLISH MAIL Progress of the War.

Latest Telegraphic Despatches.

WAR DEPARTMENT, July 6.
Lord Panmure presents his compliments to
the secretary of the Magnetic Telegraph Company, and has great pleasure in transmitting
the enclosed intelligence, which has reached
him from General Simpson:—

CRIMEA, 4th July. 6.30 p.m.—Nothing of importance has occurred since my last. The French works on the right are going on well. The health of General Eyre is re-established.

Paris, July 6. The Moniteur has the following despatch from General Pelissier:—

CRIMEA, 4th July, 10.30 p.m.—There is no change in the position. The health of the army continues to improve.

BURIAL OF LORD RAGLAN. The Moniteur announces that Gen. Pelissier has addressed the following despatch to the

has addressed the lollowing despatch to the Minister of War:—
"CRIMEA, July 3, 4 p.m. The last duties have just been paid to Lord Raglan by the two armies, with all the pomp circumstances permitted.

"Our works progress satisfactorily.
"The health of the troops has improved."

RUSSIAN REINFORCEMENTS.

The Fremdenbiatt of Vienna, states from the Crimea, that Prince Gortschakoff has sent 24,000 men more, and that he has reinforced General Liprandi's corps with another division.

DEATH OF LORD RAGLAN.-In a late edition last week we announced the distressing intelli-gence of the death of Lord Raglan having reached England It was previously known that he was iill,—had been attacked with dysentery, and every one felt that at his age,—sixty-seven,—his life hung by a thread. The thread broke, the spirit has fled, and Lord Raglan belongs to the

Many of the faults which Lord Raglan com--and who has not committed faults?-will be lost sight of in sympathy for the fate which has overtaken him. Death disarms illiberal be tost sight of in sympathy for the fate which has overtaken him. Death disarms illiberal criticism, and Englishmen are always more disposed to forgive faults of the head than the heart. Lord Raglan was not a Wellington nor a Napoleou, nor even a Soult. He was a high-born gentleman who had seen Peninusular service, was the personal friend of the greatest soldier that ever lived, and was fortunate enough to induce those to believe who had the giving away genius had fallen upon him. Poor fellow—he lived long enough to undeceive the world.

The successor of Lord Raglan is stated to be

The successor of Lord Ragian is stated to be General Simpson,—an Indian officer, of whom little is known, but what is known is favourable. It is gratifying to find that his elevation is exclusively due to his merit, and the late Sir Charles Napier,—an excellent judge of character, and more especially of a soldier's character,—pointed him out as the ablest man in the Indian army. That General Simpson has no aris-—pointed him out as the ablest man in the Indian army. That General Simpson has no aristocratic connections is presumptive proof that the selection has been purely made. We hope the man will justify the selection. He has before him what all soldiers covet, if he can turn fore him what all soldiers covet, if he can turn them to account—fame and fortune, glory here, imperishable renown in the future. These are worth prizes contending for, and if Gen. Simp-gon is not able enough to grasp them, there are soldiers, we think, in the Crimes, who would do ao, under the favour of Downing-street.

THE LATE LORD RAGLAN.—The Dully News says it is understood that the Emperor of the French has written a letter to Lady Raglan, in which more than ordinary feeling is displayed.

THE RUSSIANS ON THE HANGO MASSACRE.

The correspondence between Admiral Dundas and the Russian General, de Berg, on the Hango affair, is given in the second edition of the Times. The General defends the attack on the Cossack's boat on various grounds.

The white flag was not seen. Vessels wishing to enter into a parley should he says, hoist a white flag of large dimensions, anchor beyond

a white flag of large dimensions, anchor beyond long range, and await a boat to receive their message in writing. Flags of truce have been abused by the English to take soundings and make explorations. Loaded arms were seized in the Cossack's boat, 300 cartridges, and a

in the Cosack's boat, 300 cartridges, and a chest of incendiary articles.

General de Berg mentions the case of an English boat landing on May 25th, with a little white flag, near the village of Swerminne, and not finding troops stationed there, the crow set fire to some huts and boats, despite the white flag.

THE BALTIC

DANTZIC, July 5.—The Bulldoghas arrived with the mails. The fleet was lying off Cron-stadt. Admiral Baynes and his squadron were at Nargen.

PARIS, June 5.—The Legislative Corps voted to-day, the bill relative to the loan of f750,000,000,

INTE Paris, he will me that, shou siege, and field; but striking a preparing the Crime

THE The m hand du dan and pain, ar Lord Ra sure; bu most ur alleged, other we loss of li ness has the war which t justifies when he chief co that his sary wa painful The bloody which exhibit

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INTENDED ASSAULT ON SEBASTOPOL

From the European Times, July 7. THE MALAKOFF AND THE REDAN. The melancholy details which have come to

ness has caused. Since the commencement of

"The superiority of our fire on the day we

The original plan was to have renewed the fire

incersantly in fortifying the approaches, and thus stealthily defrauded the besiegers of the fruits of their hard-earned victory. These tactics show

their hard-earned victory. These tactics show eleverness on the part of the Russians; but the

annoying feature is, that they are not penetrated and taken for what they are worth by their more

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PARIS, June 30.—General Pelissier reports that he will make another assault early in July, and that, should it be unsuccessful, he will raise the siege, and attack the Russian army in the open field; but he is determined to defer no longer striking a decisive blow. The government is preparing for all emergences, and is sending to the Crimea 50,000 men from the camp in the mouth.

ness—a positive waste of life without an object:—

"The Redan is a work which projects or advances considerably in front of the Malakoff, and the fire even of the Mamelon takes the Redan in flank. The Redan is, moreover, lower than these works, and is commanded by them. The double operation of the 18th of June is therefore reduced to this dilemma:—If the French attack on the Malakoff works proved unsuccessful, it was totally impossible for the English or any other troops to occupy the Redan, or to hold it, even if they had crossed the abattis and the ditch; but if the French attack on the Malakoff works had succeded, then neither could the Russians have continued to hold the Redan; they must inevitably have been driven out of it

The melancholy details which have come to hand during the present week, respecting the abortive attack by the allied forces on the Redan and the Malakoff Tower, have caused much pain, and produced considerable depression Lord Raglan is now beyond the world's censure; but General Pelissier, who is in the flesh, and who was the adviser of this ill-judged and most unfortunate movement, will pay, it is alleged, the penalty of being superseded; in other words, of being disgraced for the terrific loss of life and limb which his inconsiderateness has caused. Since the commencement of

loss of life and limb which his inconsiderateness has caused. Since the commencement of the war, this is by far the most severe reverse which the allies have sustained, and the result justifies the opinion which was expressed by an eminent military authority in this country when he heard of Gen. Pelissier's assuming the chief command of the French army—namely, that his recklessness would cause an unnecessary waste of human life, an opinion which is painfully borne out by the result.

The assault must necessarily have proved bloody and destructive, even with all the aids which the coolest judgment and the most consummate tact could bring to bear upon the business. But neither judgment nor tact was exhibited in the acting of this lamentable tragedy, for it now appears that the original plan of attack on which the allied commanders had agreed,—upon which they had doubtless bestowed the utmost care,—was changed at the very last moment, in deference to the wish cathe french commander, who laboured under the extraordinary hallucination about anticing of the Russians has outmatched the adhance the first instance in which the allied to mander the results.

With such monstrous blundering as this, it is not surprising that deep-seated dissatisfaction and even gloom pervades the camp. The letters from the Crimac hike well, written alike by officers and private soldiers, speak in the strong-est terms of indignation at the needless slaughter of the 18th, and nothing can deue onstrate the evils of a divided command in stronger and more painful colours.

Lord John Russell. And the Vienna Convergences exhibited in the acting of this lamentable tragedy, for it now appears that the original plan of attack on which they had doubtless bestowed the utmost care,—was changed at the very last moment, in deference to the wish of the provided provided the conduction of the conduction, and, failing to convince him of its adequacy, deemed it his duty to resign him to depend on the sufficiency of the torms he had declared to conduct of Lor to concur in the opinion he had declared to Count Buol, and was outvoted by his colleagues on the sufficiency of the terms he had consented to, but, instead of retiring from office, he proceeded forthwith to defend in Parliament the

and General Marmora, made excursions into the lateral valleys of the Tchernaya, without meeting resistar

#### THE BALTIC.

"The superiority of our fire on the day we opened led both General Pelissier and myself, and the officers of the Artillery and Engineers of the two services, and the armies in general, to conclude that the Russian Artillery fire was, in a great measure, subdued, and that the operation we projected could be undertaken with every prospect of success. The result has shown, that the resources of the enemy were not exhausted, and that they had still the power, either from their ships or from their batteries, to bring an overwhelming fire upon their assailants. THE BALTIC.

The Calcutta, 34, Captain James J. Stopford, on Friday and Saturday last received through the Postoffice at Sheerness mails for the Baltic fleet, weighing more than one ton and a quarter. This is the largest mail that has left Sheerness in any sailing ship during the present year. She got under way at ten a.m. on Saturday, and left for the Baltic with a fine fresh breeze from the south-west.

It is stated that a force exceeding 25,000 me infantry and artillery) will proceed to the

(infantry and artillery) will proceed to the Baltic, to co-operate with the allied fleets. France, it is understood, will furnish by far the greater portion of this expeditionary army, in which a division of the Anglo-Foreign Legion is expected to embark.

The original plan was to have renewed the fire in the morning, and after cannonading for two or three hours, and thus disabling the guns which the enemy had renewed during the night, to storm the points referred to. But carried away by the deception mentioned in the foregoing extract, and believing that the enemy was really exhausted, General Pelissier became the victim of Russian ingenuity, by assaulting in the dawn of the morning without previous cannonading, and the result was—butchery unexampled oven in the history of sieges. This change in the programme is entirely traceable to the French commander, for which the English general was only answerable in so far as that he agreed to it. In short, the allied commanders are no match in Bealin,—July 4.—The town of Nystadt, situated at the entrance of the Gulf of Bothnia, has been bombarded and destroyed. A squadron of seven steamers passed Botaldavik on the 25th with six prizes.

PARIS, July 5.—A despatch, dated Marseilles, 5th inst., says that the Cid had brought news to the following effect.—A rising has taken place in Catalonia. The pretext of the rising is the question of the salaries. Two manufacturers had been assassinated at Barcelona. The National Guard had refused to march. The Captain-General (Zapatero) had shut himself up in the citadel with the troops that remained faithful, whence he sent mediators, to the insurgents, who received them with shouts of "Long live Espartero!" only answerable in so far as that he agreed so it. In short, the allied commanders are no match in the way of duplicity for the Russians, for on the 7th, when the allies were in possession of the Quarries and the Mamelon, a manœuvre equally clever was practised by the enemy, to which we drew attention at the time. It was this,—that the Russians, finding the Malakoff threatened by the French, who had secured the Mamelon, asked for a truce on the plea of burying their dead, which was granted, and during the three hours over which this truce extended, the enemy, contrary to all the known rules of war, laboured increasantly in fortifying the approaches, and thus

question addressed to every passing stranger, and the universal answer is, "dull, very dull." We have heard this answer so often that it has aroused our curiosity, and we have paid some attention to facts, in order to learn upon what attention to facts, in order to learn upon what premises this conclusion of universal stagnation was based. When there has been a universal demand for any one particular article, that circumstance is certain to affect every thing else, and activity in one quarter imparts a general quickness of movement in every other part of the market, as a stone thrown into the water, shows, by the circles of little water, shows, by the circles of little water water. bold it, even if they had crossed the abattis and the ditch; but if the French attack on the Malakoff works had succeded, then neither could the Russians have continued to hold the Redan; they must inevitably have been driven out of it in a few hours by the fire of the Malakoff and the Mamelon directed against themselves, and this result would have been obtained with certainty, and without any assault on the Redan at all."

With such monstrous blundering as this, it is not surprising that deep-seated dissatisfaction and even gloom pervades the camp. The letters from the Crimea this week, written alike by officers and private soldiers, speak in the strongest terms of indignation at the needless slaughter of the 18th, and nothing can deer onstrate the evils of a divided command in stronger and more painful colours.

LORD JOHN RUSSELI. AND THE VIENNA CONFERMENT.

LORD JOHN RUSSELI. AND THE VIENNA CONFERMENT. LORD JOHN RUSSELL AND THE VIENNA CONVERThe Daily Neese comments severely on
the conduct of Lord J. Russell in reference to
the course he pursued at Vienna. The allied
representatives assented to the Austrian propositions for peace, and undertook to urge their
adoption upon their respective governments.
M. Drouyn d'Lhuys, returned to Paris, laid before the Emperor the reasons which led him to
come to that conclusion, and, failing to convince
him of its adequacy, deemed it his duty to re
sign his place in the administration. Lord J
Russell-returned to London, invited the Cabinet
to concur in the opinion he had declared to will be again heard, and times will again be

Our own idea is, that things wear, as far a can be well predicted, a favourable aspect for both farmer and merchant, every prospect for a plentiful crop, and this in an agricultural country is the main spring by which the move-ments of all the rest is regulated.

The Steamer Lady Le Marchant did not receive the British Mails as usual yesterday, it is supposed that they have been sent by mistake to St. Johns N. B. The Steamer was immediately despatched to Pictou, and may be expected to-day. We received Wilmer's European Times reported in Halifax from which we have selected the principal items of News. In our next we will give the detailed account of the sanguinary engagement of the 18th June. anguinary engagement of the 18th June.

The R. M. S. Canada arrived at Halifax on Wednesday morning, at 11 o'clock. Lord Rag-lan buried on the 3d inst. There are rumors that Pelissier is to be superseded. The Allies are strengthening their advances against the Malakoff Tower,

General Simpson the new Commander-in-chief, telegraphed on the 4th " nothing new since my

A deputation, consisting of Lord Melville, Sir Georga H. Seymour, Mr. Canard, Mr. Ilan-lard, and Mr. Hill, had an interview with Lord John Russell on Saturday at the Colonialoffice, on matters connected with Prince Edward Island.—Willmer's Times.

### For Haszard's Gazettee.

In the Examiner of the ninth of this month, In the Examiner of the ninth of this month, there is a letter from the Montreal Gazette, written from this Island. The Examiner praises very highly the writer, for having written among other things, "That under the operation of a Registry Law, the Fee simple of our Island, will pass into the rightful hands of the Tenantry." Sir, a greater fallacy was never written: I will prove it by himself, he says in a former part of his letter, that the Registry Law will enable a a Tenant to ascertain who is entitled to receive his money for rent. In the name of common sense, how will a Registry Law make the Fee Holloway's Pills, a certain Remedy for all Liver and Stomach Complaints—The daughter of Mrs.
Farlow, of Pictou, was for three years in a most deplorable state of health, caused by her liver and stomach being out of order. The mother tried a variety of remedies, but unfortunately the child was and taken for what they are worth by their more ingenuous opponents.

As in nearly all such cases, the first blunder was not the last. Not only was the enemy in the strongest possible force, for Lord Raglan says, "I never before witnessed such a continued and heavy fire of grape, combined with musketry, from the enemy's works which appeared to be fully manned;" but at the commencement, a blunder was made by a Freuch officer of division, who mistook the signal for attacking the Malakoff, and thus destroyed that uniformity of combination so essential in all such cases to ensure success. Lord Raglan distinctly saw the failure of the French attempt, and although certain that the English could not succeed on the Redan, was impelled by a chivalrous sense of honour to perform his part of

the contract, which he did, "not wisely but too well." The Times of yesterday, indeed, maintains, with apparently unanswerable force, that this attack on the Redan was mere wantonness—a positive waste of life without an object:—

"The Redan is a work which projects or additional contracts of the second of the

July 17, 1855.

#### Summary of Government Advertisements.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council has been pleased to appoint Mr. DENNIS HOGAN, of Morell, Controller of Customs and Navigation Laws for Saint Peter's, in the place of the Hon. John Jardine, and Collector of Excise, Light and Anchorage Duties, in the place of Mr. John Jardine, junior.

Sealed Tenders will be received at the Road Cor-

Sealed Tenders will be received at the Road Cor-respondent's Office until Wednesday, the 1st day of August next, from any person or persons willing to contract for building a Floating Box for the use of the Ferry Slip opposite Charlottetown, at Minchin's Point, agreeably to a plan and specification to be seen at the Office. Good and sufficient security will be required for the due performance of the contract

At the Wesleyan Academy, Mount Allison, Sack-ville, on the 12th ult. by the Rev. Dr. Evans, the Rev. J. Herbert Starr, Wesleyan Minister, to Susan, eldest daughter of Mr. David Evans, of Norval, Ca-

On Thursday evening, 19th inst., by the Rev. D. FitzGerald, Alfred Wilbur, Esq., of Shediac, N. B. to Frances, only daughter of Mr. George Hubbard, of

#### Died,

At South West River New London, on the 21st June, Christiana Adams, wife of Jonathan Adams, Esq., after a short and severe illness. She has left a Husband and seven Children to lament their sad

Port of Character Array (Sidney; coal. Sarah, Pietou; coal Maud, Murray, Richibuc-Sidney; coal. July 17th, Eglantine, Farker, Boston; goods. Sarah, Moore, Pictou; coal Maud, Murray, Richibuctou; deals. Marry, Le Blanc, Sidney; coal. 18th, Schr. Alexander, Bay Chaleur; shingles, &c. Orwell, Pinnette; bal. 19th, William Nelson, Chappell, Bay Verte; deals. Alexander, Shellnutt, Tracadie; fish. Champion, Savin, Sidney; coal. Messenger, Siteman, Halifax; bal.

20th, Lady Le Marchant, Pictou; mails, &c.,

July 18, Sophronia, Babin, Sydney; bal. Brig Thomas. Gorman, Liverpool; sundries. Areal, Moore fishing voyage. St. Croix, Bedeque. Plough-boy, Robinson, Pugwash; bal. 19th, Lady Le Marchant, Irving, Pictou; mails, Mayflower, Pardie, Tatmagouche; bal. 21st, Orwell, M'Leod, Shediac; bal.

#### Port of Cascumpec.

Arrived at Cascumpec from the Fishing Ground.

July 4, Mary Ellen, Gott, Essex, Mass; 10 bbls.

mackrel.

mackrel.
6th, Star of Hope, Torrey, Cohasset; 30 do. do.
11th, Grace Darling, Mar, Gloucester; do. do.
Triton, Cole, Cohasset; just in the bay. Governor,
Sylvester, Deer Isle; do.

Sylvester, Deer Isle; do.
12th, Mary Hall, Howse, Cohasset; do.
14th, Glido, Altar, Georgetowa, P. E. I.; fitting out.
Oresan,——, Bedeque; P. E. I.; do.
16th, Champion, Harding, Cascumpec, P. E. I.: 68
bbls. mackerel.

Birth,
At Richmond Village, on Wednesday the 8th inst.
Mrs. Cotton, wife of the Rev. Richard Cotton, of a

Charlottetown Markets, July 18. | Dec | Command | Dec 10d Turnips, none
11d a 1s
1s a 1s 3d Homespun yd., 3s 6d a 5s
3dd a 4dd Hay, ton, 50s a 60s do. by tub Tallow,

### COPAL VARNISH.

FEW Tin-cans of superior COPAL VARNISH, H. HASZARD.

Charlottetown, July 2d, 1855.

POR SALE a large BOAT, very staunch, 13 feet keel. She requires some repairs and will be given a bargain. Aprly at the Book Store of Messra. Haszard and Owen.

#### AMERICAN HOUSE.

JUST RECEIVED, on Consignment, and for sale cheap for cash, 50 bbls. Canada Superfine

W. B. DAWSON. P. S. Another Consignment daily expected. July 20th, 1855.

Equitable Fire Insurance Company of London
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 Dauson, Esq.
Detached Risks taken at low Penniums. No.

charge for Policies Forms of Application, and any other information, may be obtained from the Sub-scriber, at the Office of G. W. Deblois Esq. Charlotte-town. Agent for P. E.

Silent Sorrow

#### CERTAIN HELP.

Numerous Extraordinary, Anatomical, Explanatory Coloured, Engravings. In Six Languages. Fifty-third Edition. Price 2s. 6d. in a scaled engelope through all Booksellers, or sent post free from the Author, for 42 Postage Slamps.

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.

this country. Rules for self-treatment, &c.
By WALTER DE ROOS, M.D., 35, Ely Place
Holborn Hill, London, where he may be consulted rn Hill, London, where he may be consulted use matters daily, from 11 till 4. Sundays ex-

cepted.
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 COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, as their name Renal (or the Kidneys) indicates, are the most asfe 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., & 33s. per Box, through all Medicine Vendors.

GUARD AGAINST the recommendation of spurious or other articles by unprincipled Vendors

SUMBU AGALIVEST 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 felow.

is felony.
Sold by HASZARD & OWEN, Queen Squar

### Chambers's Publications.

HASZARD & OWEN are Agents for Prince Edward Island for the sale of Messra. 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

#### Just Try WEE JAMIE DUNCAN'S New Establishment of

Tin, Copper, Iron, and Plumber Work. Next door to the residence of the Hon. Geo. Coles

From his late experience in the Old Country, and by strict attention to the execution of orders, he hopes to merit a share of public patronage.

P.S.—Jobbing punctually attended to.

To Daguerreian Artists. A RARE CHANCE. Two first-rate CAMERAS for sale, with instruction in the art. One of Jarrison's best quality Bellows Camera, new. w. C. HOBBS.

San. 7th, 1855.

#### LIVER COMPLAINT.

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

DOCTOR HOOFLAND'S CELEBRATED GERMAN BITTERS, prepared by Dr. C. M. JACKSON,
German Medicine Store,
No. 120 Arch St., one door below Sixth Philada.

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

physicians had failed...
These Bitters are worthy the attention of Invalids Possessing great virtues in the rectification of the liver and lesser glands, exercising the most searching liver and losser glands, exercising the most searching power in weakness and affections of the digestive or-gans, they are withal safe, certain, and pleasant.

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 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, and secure from observation.

Persons in any part of the Edit of the Confidentity to the continent of the distail of their case, with a remittance for Medicines, &c. which will be returned with the atmost despatch, and secure from observation.

The CONCENTRATED GUTTE VIVE, or Vegtable Life Drops, are recommended to all those who have injured themselves by early excesses, and brought on Spermatorrheza, Nervousness, Westward, and brought on Spermatorrheza, Nervousness, Westward, and brought on Spermatorrheza, Nervousness, Vestward, and the Head, &c.

Their almost mervelous power in removing contaminations. Secondary symptoms, Eruptions, Scre Throat, Pains in the Bones and Joints, Scary, Screfala, and all other impurities, must be felt to be believed. 4s. 6d.; 11s.; and 33s. per bottle. The £5 Packages, by which £112s. are saved: and the £10 packages, by which £112s. are saved: and the £20 packages, by which £112s. are saved: and the £20 packages, by which £112s. are saved: and the £210 packages, by which £112s. are saved: and the £210 packages, by which £112s. are saved: and the £210 packages, by which £112s. are saved: and the £210 packages, by which £112s. are saved: and the £210 packages, by which £112s. are saved: and the £10 packages, by which £112s. are saved: and the £10 packages, by which £112s. are saved: and Testimony from Maine. CAPT. DANIEL ABBOTT, Brooklyn, Maine, July

For sale by respectable dealers and storek

T. DESBRISAY. & Co., General Agency And by

Mr. LEMUEL OWEN, Georgetowa,

"EDWARD GOFF, Grand River,

EDWARD NEEDHAM, St. Peter's Bay,

"J. J. FRASER, St. Eleanor's,

"GEORGE WIGGINTON, Crapaud,

"JAS. L. HOLMAN, do.

"WM. DODD, Bedeque,

"JAMES PIDGEON, New London.

#### REMOVAL. Auction and Commission Mart.

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

WM. DODD.

### JAMES R. WATT

Has Received, per Sir Alexander, and has now on sale at his Store, Great-George Street. A Choice Assortment of LONDON, MANCHESTER,

#### AND WOLVERHAMPTON GOODS.

Also—per Isabella, a quantity of clean LIVERPOOL SALT. May 31

### Dalziel's Cloth Mill.

CLOTH delivered at this Mill at this season of the year,, will be furnished without delay. Agen in Charlottetown, Mr. Neil Rankin.

JOHN DALZIEL.

May 20th, 1855.

Great English Remedy! The most valuable Spring and Sur in the World:

Dr. Halsey's FOREST WINE!

tronized by the Nobility and Medical Faculty of England, and esteemed the most extra-dinary Medicine in the World.

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

WILD CHERRY, DANDELION, YELLOW DOCK with other valuable plants whose properties are al

most effective.

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

SAVED PROM DEATH.

BLOOD and impure habit of the system.

SAVED FROM DEATH.

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

Yours, respectfully,
N. MATHEWS.

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

GREAT CURE OF LIVER COMPLAINT OF TEN YEARS' STANDING. New York, January 9th, 1848.

Dr. Halsey—Dear Sir,—Having taken your Forest Wine and Pills to remove a disease of the Liver from which I have suffered severely for upwards of ten years; and having adhered closely to the directions which accompany the medicines. I have recovered my health, nothwithstanding all who knew me thought my ease incurable. Previous to taking the Wine and Pills, I had recourse to the best medical treatment, but continued to grow worse to an alarming degree. Some of my triends spoke desparagingly of my case, and tried to persuade me from making use of any advertised remedies; and I doubt not, that there are hundreds who are dissuaded from taking your excellent medicines in consequence of the decepton and inefficiency of many advertised remedies put forth by unprincipled men in flaming advertisements. But, what a pity it is, that the deception used by others should be the means of dissuading many labouring under disease from making trial and being cured by your excellent remedies. Humanely speaking, they have saved my life; when I commenced making use of them. I was in a wretched condition, but hegan to experience their good effects in less than three days; and in six weeks from the time I parchased the medicines, to the great surprise of all my friends, I was entirely cured, and had increased fifteen pounds in weight, having taken one box of the Fills, and two bottles of the wine. Would to God that every poor sufferer would avail himself of the same remedies,

NERYOUS DISORDERS WILTON.

JAMES WILTON. NERVOUS DISORDERS

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

Extract of a letter from Mr. Joseph C. Paulding

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

Sold by all respectable Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world, and at Dr. Antrobus's address, and it will be forwarded by return of post.

Stallion Horse "Prince Edward,"
WILL stand for the season at Cymbria Lodge, Rustico. Attendas ever. PHILADELPHIA, September 7th. 1848

J. C. PAULDING.

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

it is an excellent and good medicine, and will undoubtedly become the leading medicine of the day.',
The Forest Wine is put up in large square bottles'
with Dr. Halsey's name blown in the glass, \$1 per
bottle, or six bottles for \$5 Gum-coated Pills, 25
cents per box. Agents are authorized to retail, as
well as wholesale, on as favorable conditions as the
proprietor, No. 16b Duane St. corner of Hudson, N.
Vork.

W. R. WATSON, General Agent.



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

AND HAIR DYE.

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

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

The RESTORATIVE strengthens the hair and prevents it falling off after every other means have been resorted to unsuccessfully; it cures baldness and creates a natural curl, and by its use, myriads of persons of both sexes are indebted to having a good head of hair at the passent moment. Its efficacy is therefore undoubted, and the whole world is chal-

therefore undoubted, and the whole world is chal-lenged to produce an article to equal it, either for beautifying the human hair or preserving it to the latest period of life. For the production of Whiskers or Moustache, it is infallible.

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

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

Copy of a Letter from Dr. Magrath, M. R. C. S., dated Duke Street, Adelphi, London, the 17th January, 1854.

To DR. ANTROBUS,

To Dr. Antrobus,

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

Your Hair Dve is the best I have ever seen or

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

(Signed) DENNIS MAGRATH. Letter from Henry Vinson, Court Hair Dresser and Wig Maker, of 124, Leadenhall Street, London.

To Dr. Antrobus,
Sir,—Your Hair Restorative is one of the greatest blessings ever invented. Several of my customers are quite enraptured with it, and consider it beyond all praise. I cannot deny, but that it has appeared to me quite wonderful, the alteration it causes after using it for a few weeks, it excels any thing of the kind I ever used, causing a complete metamorphosis; giving the hair a natural curl, and even entirely hiding grey locks, setting nature at defiance.

You may depend upon it, that it surpasses any thing of the kind ever brought before the public, and as to your Hair Dye, I can sell all you can send me, it is so unquestionably good.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,
(Signed)

Henry Vinson. To Dr. ANTROBUS

(Signed) HENRY VINSON.

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

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

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

WILL, stand for the season at Cymbria Lodge, Rustico. Attendance at the Stables from 6 to 8 in the morning; from 12 to 2 at noon; Prince Edward took the First Prize for Stallions at the last Easter Show, competing with all ages and all grades, as the handsomest and most useful hores.

TRAMS.—Twenty Shillings for the season, payshe as the last later of the season, payshe as the last later of the season, pay-

now, competing with all ages and a handsomest and most useful horse, enty Shillings for the season, pay-anuary next. WM. HODGES, owner.

Manner and
Agents.—
Messrs. Has
town. Jame
Finlay, Esq.
Pinette Mill
Bridge, Will
Charlottet NOT 10th of Aug not paid bef

CLOTH we manner and

July 13, A SUPP metic and for

May 26th

FOR such the Far seven mile Township ! LAND, 50 cultivation; COTTAGE modious Or rediately. Picton, or i WES

past patron him with t of luggage Main Post Public Wh regularly to the Bend

THE 9

Hid FOUR any Oct. 21. A

JUST re 26 Se Cooking 6 Jane 10

SHIP BR FERRY I Char St. Joh April 13,

SHIP No 7,

Bra Bells. Co Brasses, the best P. S. per, Bras

NAV by store.

8.,

ad-

Dixon's Cloth Mills.

CLOTH will be taken in at the above Mills or at any of the Agencies, and finished in a superior manner and with as little delay as possible.

Agents.—Hon. Joseph Wightman, Georgetown, Meesrs. Haszard & Owen, Booksellers, Charlottetown. James L. Hayden, Esq. Vernon River, Robert Finlay, Esq. Head of Orwell, Alexander Dixon, Esq. Fineste Mills, Kemble Coffin, Esq. Mount Stewart Bridge, William Sterns, Esq. St. Peter's.

Charlottetown July 14th, 1845,

# NOTICEZ TO DEBTORS.

THE Subscriber being about to leave the Island for a short time, would thank persons indebted to him to call and settle their Accounts previous to 10th of August. Those persons whose accounts have been farnished up to the 31st December last, and not paid before the 10th of August, will be sued for without respect of persons, or further notice.

WM. B. DAWSON.

July 13, 1855.

School Books.
SUPPLY of Lennie's Grammar, Gray's Arith
metic and Carpenter's Spelling, just received and for sale by

May 26th, 1855.

HASZARD & OWEN.

To be let,

To be let,

To R such a term of years as may be agreed upon, the Farm, known as Sherwood, situate about seven miles from Charlottetown, at Dog River, Township No. 31, containing 130 acres of excellent LAND, 50 acres of which are in a high state of cultivation; upon which are erected a STONE COTTAGE, suitable for a genteel family, and commodious Out-houses. Possession can be given immediately. Apply to J. HAMILTON LANE, Esq., Pictou, or in Charlottetown, to WM. FORGAN, Esq. February 28th, 1855. lienw is!

WESTMORELAND HOTEL,

THE Subscriber, in returning thanks to the travelling public of P. E. Island generally, for past patronage, assures those who may still favour him with their support, that they will find superior entertainment, and every attention paid to the care of laggage by calling at his Hotel, situate on the Main Post Road, within a few minutes' walk of the Pablic Wharf, to which Steamers and Packets runregularly to and from P. E. Island. Conveyance to the Bend or any other place at any hour; Island produce of all kinds either for sale or to be forwarded to the Bend, shall receive my best attention; goods produce of all kinds either for sale of to be an action; goods to the Bend, shall receive my best attention; goods taken charge of and shipped for the Island.

PETER SCHURMAN.

## Hides! Hides!! Hides!!!

FOUR pence per. lb. in Cash will be given fo any quantity of GREEN HIDES, delivered at the Tannery of the Sahecriber. W. B. DAWSON.

Oct. 21. (All the papers.)

AMERICAN HOUSE. JUST received, and for Sale by the Subscriber, 26 Setts extra Pots, Kettles, and Pans, for ooking Stoves.
ALSO—TEA, SUGAR, MOLASSES, and SALT.
W. B. DAWSON.

Jane 15, 1855.

CARD. STEWART & MACLEAN SHIP BROKERS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS For the Sale and Purchase of American & Pro-vincial Produce, and Dealers in Provisions, Fish, Oil, &c. FERRY LANDING, Water-Street, St. JOHN, N. B.

Charlottetown, P. E. I., JAS. PURDIE, Esq., St. John, N. B., Messre. R. RANKIN & Co. April 13, 1855.

J. S. DEALEY, SHIP BROKER AND COMMISSION

SHIPPING AGENT, No 7, Coentie's Slip, 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.

WILLIAM C. HOBBS

The highest price will be given for the grant of the Brass and Composition Milhost price will be given for the per, Brass and Composition will be given for the per, Brass and Composition will be given for the per, Brass and Composition Milhost price will be given for the per th

P. S. The highest price will be given for old Copper, Brass and Composition.

NAVY AND ARMY LISTS for July, received by Mail for sale at Haszard and Owen's Book-

WANTED

MARRIED MAN as a Farming Servant on a
Farm a few miles from Charlottetown, he must
be well acquainted with all branches of his business,
and give good references of character and ability, he
will be allowed a Cottage and a piece of Land.
Apply at Haszard & Owen's Book Store.

#### DENTISTRY !

Dr W. H. Straw, Surgeon Dentist.

TENDERS his Professional Services for a shor period to the Chizzens of Charlottetown.

Teth Cleapsed, Extracted, filled and preventer one furfare decay. Artificial Tech inserted, from the control of the control o

fections teeth.

Chloric Ether administered to those who wist leath extracted without pain.

Ladies waited upon at their residences if required. Rooms at the Terrace House. July 14, 1855.

FOR SALE.

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

COW STRAYED.

FROM the Subscribers premises on Sunday last, a milch Cow 5 years old, spotted Black and White with a large split in the right Ear, having the Subscribers name branded on the right horn, whoever will bring her home will be suitably rewarded. CHARLES PALMER.

Charlottetown, 14th July, 1855. Charlottetown, 14th July, 1855.

Wool, Butter,

THE Subscriber wants to purchase the above articles. Washed Wool preferred.

JAMES N. HARRIS, July 14, 1855. 3i

FLOUR!!

THE Subscriber has a few Barrels of FLOUR, of very excellent quality, which he offers cheap to close Sales. JAMES N. HARRIS.

July 14, 1855. 3i

SUGAR!! ON hand, a few Barrels. Cheap for Cash.

JAMES N. HARRIS.

July 14, 1865. 3i

Just Published,
THE WAR IN THE CRIMEA.

POETRY in the Gaelic Language, by the Rev. W. Stewart, Missionary, at Cherry Valley. To be sold at the Stores of Messrs. Rankin and McLennan, Charlottetown, P. E. Island. Also, J. Dewar, Belfast, and D. Gordon, Georgetown. Pumps, Pumps, Chain Pumps.

THE Subscribers having imported from the United States a Machine for cutting tubeing for the above Pumps, and having a quantity of Chains and gear on hand, also, a large stook daily expected, takes this opportunity of informing the public, that they intend to travel through the different sections of the Island during the present summer, will shortly be at Charlottetoen and proceed to the Eastward.

TODD & BROWN.

Summerside, July 9, 1855 3

TEMPERANCE PIC NIC. Will be held at the Block House Point.

merside, July 9, 1855 3

On Thursday the 26th July. On Thursday the 26th July.

M. B. BOURKE'S Steamer, Arethusa, will leave Queen's Wharf at half past nine o'clock, to convey the party to the grounds where preparations will be made for the occasion, the Temperance Band will be in attendance. Single Tickets 1s 6d, for a Lady & Gentleman, 2s 3d, to be had at Haszard & Owen's Bookstore, Queen's Square, or from the Secretary. Refreshments can be purchased on the grounds.

grounds.

T. T. FAIRBAIRN, Secretary.
July 10, 1855. Isl.&Adv.
P.S. Should the weather prove unfavourable,
will take place the following day.

WANTED TO LEASE, with the option of pur-chase at a sum to be specified in the lease, a moderate sized FARM, with HOUSE and OUT-BUILDINGS, and 20 to 50 acres cleared, not more than about 12 miles from Charlottetown, by road, or otherwise, near some Town or Market. Terms must be reasonable. Address postpaid, stating particulars, R. P., Haszard's Gazette.

GENTLEMEN;

Having been solicited by a number of my fellow townsmen, residing in the above Ward, to offer myself as a candidate to serve as councillor for the same, I am induced to come forward. Should you do me the honor of electing me, I shall endeavour to serve you faithfully to the best of my ability.

Thos. Dodd.

Charlottetown, July 6, 18855.

REMOVAL.

DR. POTTS has removed to the House next door to Henry Palmer, Esq.

June 28th, 1855. 5i,

Civic Elections

SHERIFF'S NOTICE In pursuance of an Act of the General Assembly of this Island, made and passed in the Eighteenth year of the reign of Her present Majesty, intituled "An Act to incorporate the Town of Charlottetown," I do hereby give public notice, that the first Elections of Mayor and Councillors for the City of Charlottetown will be held on the FIRST TUESDAY in AUGUST cort at the several news Callonius that in next at the several places following, that is to say:
In Ward No. One—at the residence of Mr Bagnall,

In Pownal Street.

In Ward No. Two—at the Fire Engine House, ronting on Great George Street.

In Ward No. Three—at the Old Court House.

In Ward No. Four—at the Fire Engine House

In Ward No. Four—at the Fire Engine House fronting on King Square.
In Ward No. Five—at Mr. Tierney's, at the copner of the Princetown Road.
And at the said Elections the Poll will be opened at 9 o'clock in the forencon, and shall continue open till 5 o'cleck in the aftern the afternoon of the same day.
WILLIAM BAGNALL Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,

#### MAIL ARRANGEMENT By Steamer

Lady Le Marchant. Lady

Le Marchant.

A CONTRACT having been entered into with the owner of the Steamer Lady LeMarchant, for the conveyance of the Mails of the Island twice a week; between Charlottetown and Picton, and Charlottetown and Shediac Notice is hereby given, that the Mails for Nova Scotia will be made up until further notice, every Tursday, at one o'clock, n. m., and every Trursday, at 10 o'clock, a. m., and torwarded to Picton; for Shediac every Friday, at 12 o'clock; and Mails for England will be made up at one o'clock, p. m., on Tursday, the the 3d, 17th and 31st July; the 14th and 28th August, and the 11th and 25th September.

Letters to be registered, and Newspapers will require to be posted half an hour before the time of closing.

THOMAS OWEN

General Post Office, 14 June, 1855.



#### NEW ARRANGEMENT.

THE STEAMER Lady Le Marchant, PHILIPS THE STEAMER Lady Le Marchant, Phillips F. Irving, Commander, under Contract with the Provincial Government, carrying Her disjesty's Mails, will for the remainder of the season, or untifurther notice, unless prevented by unforseen circumstances, run as follows:—

Leaving Shediac every Tuesday morning, at six o'clock, for Charlottetown, and proceeding on to Pictou one hour after her arrival; returning, leaving Pictou at eight a. m., on Wednesday.

Thursday, will leave Charlottetown for Pictou, at ten o'clock, a. m., returning on Friday, leaving Pictou at six o'clock, a. m., for Charlottetown, and and proceeding on to Bedeque and Shediac.

For Freight or passage, apply in Charlottetown to

m to
THEO. DESBRISAY, ESQ.
In Bedeque to JAMES C. POPE, ESQ.
In Pictou, to Messrs. J. & J. YORSTON,
In Shediac, to EDWARD J. SMITHS, ESQ,
Postma

Postmaste. L. P. W. DESBRISAY. Richibuctou, June, 1855.

ROSEBUD, THE

Captain Matheson, WILL SAIL twice a week between CHARLOTTETOWN and PICTOU during the presen season, leaving Charlottetown on TUESDAY and THURSDAY, and Pictou on WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 9 o'clook, a. m.

Horses and Carriages, and heavy goods must be shipped one hour before starting.
Pleasure Parties will be accommodated at reduced rates, by previous application to the Owner, or to the Captain.

Charlottetown. June 1.

Charlottetown, June 1.

Farm For Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale the Leasehold Interest, in a Farm containing 30 acres of Land; 40 acres of which are in a high state of cultivation, situated in Cornwall Settlement, West River, and about 5 miles from Charlottetown. There is a never failing brook of water running across the Farm, 100 yards from the Dwelling House. The term of the lease is 999 years, at a yearly Rent of one shilling per acre, with the privilege of purchase at £1 2s 6d, currency per acre.

THOMAS CASELEY.

TO BE SOLD,

At Private Sale, and if not disposed of pseviously, then at Public Auction on the first day of May next, at Summerside on the Premises.

A.L. That Lot of Land, now in the possossion of Mr. William H. Lane, having a breadth of fifty feet, and running back from the high Road to the Shore, with the two Buildings thereon erected; One of which is divided into three convenient tenements for business; and the other is at present occupied by Mr. Lane, as a Dwelling House, and Dry Goods Store—being one of the best stands for business.—

The terms are, one half of the purchase money to be paid at time of Sale, when a Deed will be given if required; and the Balance, with interest, at six per cent, to be secured by Mortgage, payable in one year from date of Sale—

For title, &c., please apply, at the office of CHARLES YOUNG.

#### Charlottetown July 5th, 1855. Ex. SPRING 1855, Queen Street Clothing House,

(In McDonald's Brick Building.)

Queen Street Clothing House,
(In McDonald's Brick Building.)

Ex Barque "Isabel," from England.

THE Subscribers beg to call the attention of their friends and the public generally, to their SPRING IMPORTATIONS, comprising a beautiful Assortment of the Newest Goods, (which have been carefully selected by one of the Firm, in the various markets in Britain, and respectfully solicit an early inspection, as they will dispose of them at the lowest possible prices for cash.

Direct Stuffs in Alpaca, Lustre, Orleans, Cobourg, Cashmere, Circassian Cloth, Crimean Lustre, Silk Checks" and Stripes, Plain and coloured Balzarine, Plain and Chene Barege, Barathea and Isancy Muslins; Vandike, Check, Brocaded and Isancy Poplin Robes; Plain, Broche and Chintz Barege, Do. Alpaca, Delaine, Circassian, Muslin and Poplin Bayaderes and Derry Robes.

Rich finey long Shauts, quite new patterns, in Barego, Tissue, Cashmere and Damask Silk, Paisley filled do., Mourning and Delaine Shawls and Printed Squares, Newest designs in Mantles, Sydenham and other Inany Trimmings; Military, Britannia, and the Isancy Trimmings; Military, Britannia, and Tuscan Trimming, Persians, Plain and Isancy Grosher Braids and Bindings, a splendid variety of French and Coventry Ribbons, Waist do., Straw and Tuscan Trimming, Persians, Plain and Isancy Grosher Callers, Habit Shirts, Sleeves, Fronts, Caula, Dress Caps; Plowers, Feathers, Laccand Gossanuer Veils, Silk and Satin Vestings; Fancy Bracelets, Neckties, Collars, Habit Shirts, Sleeves, Fronts, Caula, Dress Caps; Plowers, Feathers, Laccand Gossanuer Veils, Silk and Cotton Laces, Edgings, Insertions and Muslins, Lace and Muslin Curtains and Blinds; Gents' Gravats, Neckties, Silk Handkerchiefs, aph Neckerchiefs, Shirts and Collars.

A choice assortment of Gloves and Rarasols, Hose & Umbrellas; Plain and fancy Tuscan; Coloured Straw, Black fancy, and Glace Silk Bonnets; Gipsey Hats, Gents' and Youths' Hats and Caps; Broad Cloths; Fancy Vestings and Summer Coatings of all kinds; Linings of different materials,

M'NUTT & BROWN.

### FREE TRADE! FREE TRADE! King's Square House.

Charlottetown, May 11, 1855.

BEER & SON

Pure Corn Starch.

Pure Corn Starch.

Palatatable, Nourishing and Healthy, unequalled for rich Puddings, nice Blanc Mange Pies, Custards, Cakes, Griddle Cakes, Porridges, fee Creams, &c. A great Delicacy for all, and a choice Diet for Invalids and Children. For sale by June 7.

W. R. WATSON

For Sale or to Let,

Several Building Lots, fronting on the East side of the Malpaque, or Princetown Road, about a quarter of a mile from Charlottetown, and opposite to Sp. Park. Apply to WILLIAM FORGAN.

March 21st, 1855.

Side Reward.

Whereas some evil-disposed person did on Sunday night last, the 10th inst., break into the Granary of Falconwood Farm, and steal therefrom six bushels of Wheat. I de hereby offer the above reward to any one who will give such information as will bring the theif to justice.

JOHN THORNE.

Falconwood, June 11, 1855.

BEER & SON

BEER & SON

BEER & SON

BEER & SON

DGG to announce the arrival of Schooner Friends, from Boston, with a large assortment of AME-RICAN GOODS suitable to the Season. Among which will be found a choice lot of 'Summer Hats, from Boston, with a large assortment of AME-RICAN GOODS suitable to the Season. Among which will be found a choice lot of 'Summer Hats, form Boston, with a large assortment of AME-RICAN GOODS suitable to the Season. Among which will be found a choice lot of 'Summer Hats, form a great variety. Ladies' Gentlemens' and Youths' Summer Boots, Shoes Downings and Brogans, Boxes Oranges, Barrels Flour, Bags Indian Corn, Smoked Herrings, Cheese, 40 doz. Chairs assorted, Chocolate, Snuff, Pepper, Potash, Cocon Nuts, Drum Figs, Pilot Bread, Crackers, Lozenges, Barrels Plour, Bags Indian Corn, Smoked Herrings, Cheese, 40 doz. Chairs assorted, Chocolate, Snuff, Pepper, Potash, Cocon Nuts, Drum Figs, Pilot Bread, Crackers, Lozenges, Barrels Plour, Bags Indian Corn, Smoked Herrings, Cheese, 40 doz. Chairs assorted, Chocolate, Snuff, Pepper, Potash, Cocon Nuts, Drum Figs, Pilot Bread, Crackers, Lozenges, Barrels Plour, Bags Indian Corn, Smoked Herrings, Cheese, 40 do

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

DAYS WITHOUT NIGHTS. DAYS WITHOUT NIGHTS.

There is nothing that strikes a stranger more forcibly, when he visits Sweden at the season of the year when the days are longest, than the absence of the night. We arrived at Stockholm from Gottenburgh, 400 miles distant, in the morning, and in the afternoon went to see some friends, had not taken note of time, and returned about midnight; it was as light as it is here half an hour before sundows. You could see

ed about midnight; it was as light as it is nere half an hour before sundown. You could see distinctly. But all was quiet in the street. It seemed as if the inhabitants were gone away, or were dead. No signs of life—stores closed. The sun goes down at Stockholm a little before ten o'clock, There is a great illumination all night, as the sun passes round the earth towards the north pole, the refraction of its rays is such, that you may see to read at midnight. is such, that you may see to read at midnight.

Dr. Baird read a letter in the forest near Stock-

of the poor actor, desired to have himself 'taken off.'—'Tis physically impossible,' pleaded Martineff.—'Nonsense,' said Nipleaded Martineff.—'Nonsense,' said Ni-cholas: 'I insist on its being done.' Finding himself on the horns of a dilemma, the mimic took heart of grace, and with a promptitude and presence of mind that probably saved him, buttoned his coat over his breast, expanded his chest, threw up his head, and assuming the imperial port to the best of his power, strode across the room and back; then, stopping opposite the minister, he cried, in the exact tone and minister, he cried, in the exact tone and manner of the czar: 'Volkhonsky! pay Monsieur Martineff one thousand silver roubles.' The emperor for a moment was disconcerted; but recovering himself with a faint smile, he ordered the money to be York Musical Review' of May 11th, 1824.]

"Considering the ample facilities of this firm, in the manner of the difference of the di Residence in Russia.

The idea that to be great is to be happy, is one of the errors of all ages. But, that to be good is to be happy, is something known, at least to the wise and virtuous.

known, at least to the wise and virtuous.

We read in the Scriptures, that Boaz, in the midst of riches, was laborious, diligent in husbandry, plain without luxury, or pride; affable, kind, and obliging to all, high or low, rich or poor. "The Lord be with you;" said he to the reapers; and they responded: "The Lord bless thee."

This was the beautiful language of religious antiquity, but how little known in our days.

# Newly Improved 'MODEL MELODEONS,'

MANUFACTURED BY
MASON & HAMLIN,
BOSTON.
PRICE LIST:
t. Melodeon, Portable Style, Rosewood Case, C to F, \$60 00 75 00 Piano Style,
F to F, an elegant piece of Furniture
for the Parlor. 100 0 \*\* .. 120 0 F to F, F to F, with a double set of Reeds throughout. Extra finished,

The standard of the purpose of the surface of the purpose of the whole free of the purpose of the w

any others with which I am acquainted."

New York, July 1, 1854.

[From William B. Bradbury.]

Messas. Mason & Hamlin,
Gents,—I heard with pleasure of your commencing the manufacture of Melodeons, feeling assured that you would be able from your practical skill, ample facilities, and poculiar advantages, to effect important improvements in the construction of these instruments. Having now had an opportunity of examining a number of your Instruments, I am by, on means disappointed in the result. You are certainly producing Melodeons, which, in all desirable characteristics are, so far as I can perceive, faultless. An Instrument possessing so many beauties, is admirably adapted to the parlor and the church, and I am satisfied that so soon as the public become acquainted with the superior merits of your Instruments, your only trouble will be to supply the demand.

WILLIAM B. BRADBURY.

"Considering the ample facilities of this firm, and the varied and extensive experience of the different partners, as well in the wants of the public and the points which constitute good instruments, as in their practical manufacture, we have every confidence that they will accomplish all they aim at "——We have had an opportunity of examining some of the instruments now finishing at their factory, and can certainly recommend them to all our friends, who may have occasion to purchase." Instruments can be seen and examined at our Bookstore.

HASZARD and OWEN, Agents for Prince Edward

SLATE PENCILS. BOXES received per Ann Reddin, at CARRIAGES.

TOR SALE, by the Subscriber, Double and Single Seated CARRIAGES, built in a neat and substantial manner.

Also, one STAGE COACH, in course of building, which will be completed by 15th June next.

An APPRENTICE WANTED to the Carriage making business.

Summerside, 23d April, 1855.

J. TODD.

Pale Ale and Stout Porter. SIX CASES Barclay & Co's. Brown Stout 6 do

BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

THE HYDROMAGEN, WATERPROOF ANTI-CONSUMPTIVE CORK SOLES.

'a Canadian grand-dam, is now four years old, has good action, and is gentle in disposition. He will travel for the season once a fortnight, as follows.

Monday, May 7th, leaving the Subscriber's Stables, Charlottetown Royalty, for Pye's Corner, remaining there 2 hours; thence to James Gass's, Tryon Road, remaining all night. On Tuesday, to Mabey's for two hours; thence to Ross's, south side of Elliot River, remaining all night; thence on Monday, to Archibald Livingston's, South Shore, remaining all night; From thence on Thursday, to John McKinnon's, for 2 hours; thence to Edmund Locke's, DeSable, remaining all night. Thence on Eriday, to William Gardiner's, Crapaud; thence to WilliamWorth's, Tryon, remaining until the following Monday. From thence to S. Leard's, Cape Traverso, remaining for 2 hours; thence on to John Wright's, Seartlown, for the night. Returning to Wm Worth's on Wednesday. Thursday, to McMurray's, and thence to David Cook's, New Bedeque Road. And on Saturday, he will be at Mr. George Foster's, Charlottetown.

HENRY WORTH, Owner.

Charlottetown Royalty.

APOTHECARIES' HALL.

The Old Established HOUSE, 1810. CHARLOTTETOWN, MAY, 1855.

T. DESBRISAY & Co. AVE just received, per late arrivals from Lon don, Dublin, United States and Halffax, thei ies for the Season, comprising, in the who
Extensive and Varied Assortment of

Extensive and Varied Assortment of DRUGS & CHEMICALS, PERFUMERY, Brushes, Combs, Soaps, and other Toilet requisites; Paints, Oile, Colours, and Dye Stuffs; Fruits, Spices, Confectionary, Medicated and other Lözenges; with all the Patent Medicines in repute, and every other article usually kept at similar Establishments in Great Britain (See Apothecaries' Hall Asvertiser.) The whole of which they can with confidence recommend to the public, and, if quality be considered, at as low, if not lower prices, than they can be procased in the market.

HASZARD & OWEN. Charlottetown, May 21, 1855.

CLOTH MILL Fulling, Dying and Dressing Establi-New Perth, Georgetown Road.

THOSE MILLS are now in full operation.

Cloth will be received by the Subscribis Agents; and manufactured in a superior of the control of the AGENTS:

Charlottetown, Mr. David Stewart, Kent Street;
Georgetown, Daniel Gordon, Eq.; Belfast, Capt.
Andrew Smith; Lot 49, Mr. Alex. M'Neill, 10 mile
House; Murray Harbor, James Dalziel, Esq.
The Subscriber has also three setts of Carding
Machinery in operation, the cards having been imported this spring from the United States.

JAMES McLAREN.
New Perth, Lot 52.
3ms.

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



A BAD BREAST CURED WHEN AT PEATH'S DOOR!

A BAD BREAST CURED WHEN AT PEATH'S DOOR!

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

To Professor Holloway.

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 stratagens I tried would not heal them, but it assumed an aspect more frightful than before, and horrible to behold. As a last resource I tried your Ointment and Pills, which he persevered with for seven weeks, at the expiration of that time her breast was almost well; by continuing with your remedies for two more weeks, she was entirely cured, and we offer you our united thanks for the cure effected.

[Signed] HENRY MALDEN.

The Pills should be used conjointly with the Ointment

(Signed) HENRY MALDEN.
The Pills should be used conjointly with the Ointment in most of the following cases:

Bad Legs Cancers Sore-throate
Bad Breasts Contracted and Stiff Skindiseases Bite of Mosqu toes and Sa Flies Coco-bay Chiego-fo Chilblaine

Scalds

Sold at the establishment of Professor Holloway,
244, Strand, (near Temple Bar.) London, and by all
respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines
throughout the Civilized World, in Pots, at 4s 3d, 3s
3d, and 5s each.

There is a considerable saving by taking the
larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of the saving by taking the
very displacement.

larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder areaffixed to each pot.

GEORGE T. HASZARD Agent.

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