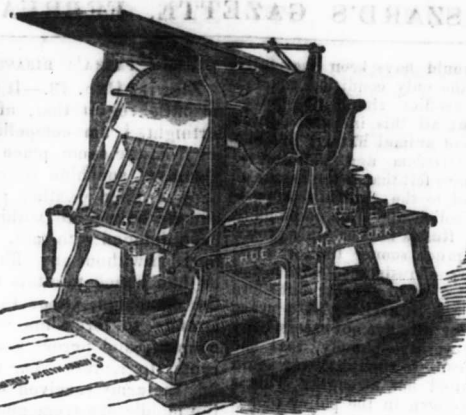


# HASZARD'S

FARMERS' COMMERCIAL

PUBLISHED ON EVERY



# GAZETTE

JOURNAL & ADVERTISER.

WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY.

Established 1823. Charlottetown, P. E. Island, Wednesday, February 6, 1856. New Series, No. 315.

**ALLIANCE**  
LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON.  
ESTABLISHED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.  
Capital £5,000,000 Sterling.  
CHARLES YOUNG,  
Agent for P. E. Island.

The National Loan Fund Life Assurance Society of London.  
CAPITAL £500,000 Sterling. Empowered by Act of Parliament, 2d Victoria. A Saving Bank for the Widow and the Orphan.  
T. HEATH HAVILAND, jr.  
Agent for Prince Edward Island.  
Office, Queen Square, Charlottetown.  
September 5, 1855. 1st

Fall 1855.  
**Duncan, Mason & Co.**  
SUCCESSORS TO  
**A. & J. DUNCAN & CO.**  
GENERAL Importers wholesale and retail have JUST RECEIVED, ex Barque Isabel, a large assortment of—  
**GOODS**  
SUITABLE FOR THE PRESENT AND APPROACHING SEASON.  
Brick Building, corner of Queen and Dorchester Streets.  
City of Charlottetown, Oct. 8, 1855.

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

JUST PUBLISHED.  
"The Balance of Power."  
by JOHN LE PAGE, third master of the Central Academy. To be had at the several bookstores in this City. Contents: Introduction; Peace, 1816; Death of Napoleon and Wellington; Entry of the Russians into Moldavia, 1853; Battles of Oltenitz and Kalafat; Siege of Silistria; Slaughter at Sinope; Bombardment of Odessa and Sebastopol, &c. Jan. 7

**WILLIAM CONROY,**  
IMPORTER & DEALER IN  
**BRITISH AND AMERICAN**  
**GOODS,**  
OF THE BEST QUALITY, IN ALL THEIR VARIETY.  
Scale of prices as cheap as any in the City.  
STORE IN RIDER'S BUILDING,  
NEAR THE TEMPERANCE HALL, CHARLOTTETOWN.  
Tea, Sugar, &c. Confectionery.  
Cutlery, Jewellery.  
Fancy articles of beauty and durability.

JUST PUBLISHED.  
THE  
**PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND**  
**CALENDAR**  
1856  
The Almanack of this year is embellished with a number of cuts and appropriate Wood Engravings, and besides the usual information, contains, by request of several friends, the days length for every day in the year.

The Infallible Remedy!  
  
**HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.**

ERYSIPELAS OF EIGHT YEARS' DURATION CURED.  
Copy of a Letter from Geo. Sinclair, Esq., of Paris, Canada, dated the 18th July, 1854.  
To Professor Holloway.  
Sir,—I feel a pleasure and a pride in bearing witness to the wonderful benefit I have derived by the use of your inestimable Ointment and Pills. For eight years I suffered uncessantly from attacks of erysipelas; large purple blotches came all over my body; in addition to the unpleasant feeling of itching and burning, which affected me both night and day, rendering life a misery to me, as well as to all around,—so severe was the attack. I used several reputed remedies without deriving the least cessation to my misery. At last, I determined to try your Ointment and Pills; after taking them for a few weeks, a visible improvement took place, and I feel considerably better;—in three months, by continuing with your medicines, I was completely cured, and now enjoy the best of health. The truth of this statement is well known here, hence there is no necessity for me to request secrecy.  
I am, Sir, yours respectfully,  
(Signed) **GEORGE SINCLAIR.**

ULCERS IN THE LEG.—REMARKABLE CURE.  
Copy of a Letter from Mr. Edward Tomkinson, of Cape Breton, Nova Scotia, dated the 4th May, 1854.  
To Professor Holloway.  
Sir,—My sister, Miss Jane Tomkinson, suffered for a great number of years from a bad leg; in which there were several deeply seated and old wounds, defying the skill of some of the most eminent of the medical faculty, a variety of remedies were also used unsuccessfully; and it seemed to me that there was not any thing capable of mitigating the agonies she endured. At length, she had recourse to your Ointment and Pills, and after using them for about five weeks, she was completely cured, after all other means had failed to afford her the slightest relief. I have no objection to these facts being published, if you feel disposed to make them known.  
I remain, Sir, your most obedient servant.  
(Signed) **EDWARD TOMKINSON.**

A BAD BREAST CURED WHEN AT DEATH'S DOOR!  
Copy of a Letter from Mr. Henry Malden, of Three Rivers, Canada West, dated July 28th, 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 stratagems 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 she 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.  
I am, Sir, yours truly,  
(Signed) **HENRY MALDEN.**

The Pills should be used conjointly with the Ointment in most of the following cases:—  
Bad Legs      Cancers      Sore-throats  
Bad Breasts    Contracted and Stiff    Skindiseases  
Burns           Joints           Scoury  
Bones           Elephantiasis        Sore-heads  
Bite of Mosquitoes    Fistulas           Sore-nipples  
Toes and Sand        Gout              Soft Corns  
Fleshy            Glandular swellings    Ulcers  
Cock-bay            Lambege            Tumours  
Chicago-foot        Piles                Wounds  
Chilblains          Rheumatism        Yaws  
Chapped hands      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 1s 3d, 2s 3d, and 3s each.  
There is a considerable saving by taking the large size.  
Directions for the guidance of patients are printed on the wrapper of each pot, and may be obtained gratis on application to  
**GEORGE T. HASZARD** Agent

**NEWS BY THE ENGLISH MAIL.**

**TEXT OF THE PROPOSITIONS.**

SUBMITTED TO RUSSIA.  
The *Independence Belge* publishes the following as the text of the propositions submitted to Russia by Count Esterhazy:—

"I.—THE DANUBIAN PRINCIPALITIES.  
"Complete abolition of the Russian protectorate. The Danubian Principalities shall receive an organization conformed to their wishes, their necessities, and their interests; and this new organization, respecting which the population itself shall be consulted, shall be recognised by the contracting Powers and sanctioned by the Sultan as emanating from his Sovereign initiative. No State shall have power under any pretext whatsoever, under any form of Protectorate, to intermeddle in the question of the internal administration of the Principalities. The latter will adopt a definite permanent system called for by their geographical position, and no obstacle shall be interposed to prevent them from fortifying their territory for their own security as they see fit against all foreign aggression.  
"In exchange for the fortified positions and territory occupied by the Allied Armies, Russia consents to a rectification of her frontier with European Turkey. The frontier will leave the environs of Chotym [in Bessarabia], follow the line of the heights stretching in a south-east direction, and terminate at Lake Salyzk. The line of this rectification shall be definitively regulated by general treaty, and the conceded territory shall return to the Principalities and the suzerainty of the Porte.  
"II.—THE DANUBE.  
"The freedom of the Danube and of the mouths of the river shall be efficaciously assured by the institutions of European international law, in which the contracting Powers shall be equally represented; excepting the particular positions of owners of the soil on the banks, which will be regulated upon the principles established respecting river navigation by the treaty of the Congress of Vienna. Each of the contracting Powers shall have the right to station one or two light vessels at the mouths of the river, in order to insure the observance of the regulations relative to the freedom of the Danube.  
"III.—NEUTRALIZATION OF THE BLACK SEA.  
"This sea shall be opened to merchant vessels; closed to ships of war. Consequently naval arsenals will neither be created nor preserved. The protection of the commercial and maritime interests of all nations shall be assured in the respective ports in the Black Sea by the establishment of institutions conformed to international law and ancient usages in this matter. The two coast-bordered Powers mutually engage to keep up only the number of light vessels, of a stipulated strength, necessary for the coasting service. This convention, concluded separately between the two Powers, shall form a part of the general treaty as an annex, after having been approved of by the contracting parties. This separate convention shall neither be annulled nor modified without the assent of the subscribers to the general treaty. The closing of the straits shall admit an exception in favour of the stationary vessels mentioned in the preceding article.  
"IV.—CHRISTIAN SUBJECTS OF THE PORTE.  
"The immunities of the Rayah subjects of the Porte will be established without in-

jury to the independence or the dignity of the Sultan's crown. As deliberations are taking place between Austria, France, Great Britain, and the Sublime Porte, in order to assure to the Christian subjects of the Sultan their religious and political rights, Russia shall be invited, on the conclusion of peace, to associate herself with them.  
"V.—The Belligerent Powers reserve the right which belongs to them to produce, in the interest of Europe, some special conditions besides the four guarantees."

THE BALTIC.  
KIEL, Jan. 8.—We have open water and no interruption to the activity which, for the last ten days, has so universally prevailed between the lower ports of the Baltic and those of Russia, which, notwithstanding the winter, are still accessible to trading vessels under canvass, although it is long since, the weather in those regions has become too boisterous or too severe for the steamers of England, and it is to be hoped that those English merchant vessels which their owners and charterers have still ventured to despatch to Memel, Konigsberg, and other Prussian ports of Russian produce may not fall a prey to some of the cruises of the Czar, while the protection they had a right to expect from the British navy has been so prematurely withdrawn.

**THE FALL OF KARS.**

The Constantinople correspondent of the *Times* has a long letter on that glorious yet mortifying chapter in the history of the war—the defence and fall of Kars. Whilst there was exhibited in the city itself, by the despised Turkish army of Asia, a spirit of heroism in action and in endurance which could scarcely be surpassed by the first soldiers in the world, Turkish officials at Erzeroum were exhibiting a truly Oriental spirit of immobility, the result of venality and imbecility. For the last month of the siege the soldiers lived on a quarter ration—for the previous month on a half ration: numbers daily died from starvation, but still no excesses occurred; and in the batteries where there were always three days' provisions, the famished sentry paced about within reach of the food without allowing himself to be overcome by the temptation. In order to show the point of exhaustion which had been reached, it is stated that when, some time before the surrender, a body of Cossacks with two guns approached one of the forts and began to throw shells into it, only three men of all the guard were able to crawl to their post. The place too, had been as ill provided with munitions of war as with provisions; for it is an almost incredible fact, that there was only three days' ammunition in the town for the guns of position. Again, whilst the medical department left town utterly unprovided with necessary drugs and instruments large quantities of cocmetics and other useless trash were sent in, and the contractor who three years ago, had not credit for 7000 piastres, makes out that the Turkish Government is at present indebted to him 7,000,000 piastres for the supply of medicines to the army. Moreover, whilst the garrison was starving, there was plenty of grain at Erzeroum; but Tahir Pasha, the defterdar, or commissary-general, quarrelled about a few paras with the muletiers who were to convey it to Kars so that no bargain was made with them, and when it was proposed to employ the numberless donkeys in Erzeroum to carry the grain, the defterdar declined, on the pretext, that it would be a shame to employ donkeys for the commissariat of the Turkish army.

A letter from Kars of the 2d December informs us, that when the convey of provisions sent by the Russian General entered the town, the enemy were astonished, that it was not attacked by the populace and that only a small number of persons surrounded the waggons. The reason was soon discovered: the soldiers and inhabitants were so exhausted that they could not leave the house, and the Russians (in a spirit of humanity for which they deserve credit), went from house to house to distribute the provisions. The number of sick amounted to nearly 6000, great part of whom were suffering from inflammation of the intestines, and the greatest activity and zeal were displayed in attending them.











Latest News!

THE PEACE QUESTION.

Le Nord of yesterday contains the text of a despatch from Count Buel to Count Valentine Esterhazy, accompanying the propositions which that diplomatist has taken to St. Petersburg in the name of Austria. In this despatch it is stated that his Imperial Majesty and the Emperor of Austria, though finding the Allied Powers unalterable, resolving not to take the initiative in pacific overtures, nevertheless believes himself justified in expressing the hope that these Powers continue to hold the principles which guided them at the outset and have no object of aggrandisement in view. The Imperial Cabinet is therefore encouraged to endeavour to procure a settlement, taking the four principles already accepted by Russia as the best starting point. The propositions already known are then given, and it is added that the signing of these by the belligerents will be immediately followed by a general armistice and definite negotiations. Count Buel adds if the propositions are accepted, Austria will not hesitate to warmly recommend their acceptance to the courts of Paris and London, and that he is persuaded the special conditions will be no serious obstacle. We will not, says Count Buel, in conclusion, enter upon the grave consequence which Russia will entail upon herself by refusing to enter upon the paths we a second time open to her for arriving at an honorable reconciliation, a refusal which would bring upon her the weight of an immense responsibility. We prefer relying upon her wisdom to weigh all the chances.

CONTINUED WAR PREPARATIONS.

We hear that the authorities of the War Department are not abating their efforts. At the Tower the embarkation of ordnance and commissariat stores is carried on with the same energy and despatch as heretofore; the operations in the small arms department proving this establishment is rather on the increase. Instructions were forwarded yesterday morning to the commanding officers of embodied regiments of militia notifying that volunteers from these corps will be accepted in light cavalry regiments, with the exception of the 10th Hussars and 12th Lancers, which regiments are complete to the war establishment, namely, 700 rank and file each.

THE EAST.

The Ganges arrived at Marseilles this morning with advices from Constantinople of the 7th, and from the Crimea of the 5th instant. A ship called the Suberb has gone down in the Black Sea with the whole crew, the captain excepted. The transport Talavera has also gone down in the Sea of Marmora; the crew were saved.

At Kertch an attack was expected from the Russians.

**RUSSIA.**—Advices from St. Petersburg state that General Luders will take the supreme command in the Crimea, and Prince Gortschakoff will succeed Paskiewitch as Stadtholder (viceroi) of Poland. Kotzebue, hitherto head of the staff in the Crimea, is appointed to the command of the 5th infantry corps.

Intelligence from Naples of the 16th announces the refusal of the Neapolitan Government to permit the exportation of corn. No political interests had been granted, as was anticipated.

News dated Trieste, the 16th, contains intelligence from Constantinople to the effect that the generalissimo was concentrating his troops at Urzagetti. An English war steamer had received orders to proceed from Sinope to Souchoum Kaleh, to convey Omar Pacha to Constantinople.

(From the Second Edition of the London Times.)

VIENNA, Wednesday, 10 p. m.

Russia has unconditionally accepted the propositions of the Allies. This is authentic.

We have received the following telegraphic despatch from our Paris correspondent:—  
PARIS, Thursday, Jan. 17.—The following telegraphic despatch was received here at 12.30 this morning, and was immediately posted up at the Bourse, by order of his Excellency the Minister of the Interior:

“VIENNA, Jan. 16, 11.15 p. m.—The Minister of France to the Minister of Foreign Affairs. Count Esterhazy writes to-day from St. Petersburg that M. de Nesselrode has just notified him the acceptance, ‘pure and simple,’ of the propositions contained in the ultimatum, which propositions are to serve as preliminaries of peace.”

We have received the following telegraphic despatch from our Berlin correspondent:—  
BERLIN, Thursday, Jan. 17.—Russia has accepted the Austrian proposals. Official men attribute this to the urgency of Prussia's representations and remonstrances.”

The Paris correspondent of the Times reports that at a reception at the Court of Vienna, on the 9th instant, the Emperor Francis Joseph declared to a member of the Diplomatic Corps, that the moment had at last arrived to get out of the situation they were in one way or another; and to the Swedish Minister he observed that the treaty of his Government with France and England had produced the greatest effect at St. Petersburg, and would be powerful in hastening the termination of the crisis.

LATER FROM AUSTRALIA.

Messrs. Pilkington and Wilson's "White Star" clipper Bon Nevis, Captain Heron, arrived in the harbor on Thursday, the 17th inst. with 80 passengers, 50,000 ounces of gold, and a general cargo, including 560 bales of wool, 300 bundles of rags, 2300 hides, 4600 horns, &c.

The papers contain no news of importance. All legislative business in Victoria had been suspended till the new constitution, which arrived out in the Shamalar, had been discussed and proclaimed.

The price of gold was 75s. 9d. the oz. 30,000 diggers were at the Fiery Creek diggings, and had partly brought down from 8000 oz. The yield from quartz has greatly increased at Bendigo. During the week ending the 12th October the exports from Mount Alexander, Ballarat, and Beechworth brought 64,181 oz. down to Melbourne.

**MEETING OF PARLIAMENT.**—An official announcement that Parliament will meet on Thursday, the 31st instant, and that "public business of great importance will be brought forward without delay," has been forwarded to the ministerial members of the House of Commons.

**THE SUEZ CANAL.**—The commission for the piercing of the Isthmus of Suez has arrived at Alexandria from its exploring journey. The results hitherto ascertained are favourable. The commission considers that it will be easy to pierce the Isthmus from Suez to Peluse direct.

**THE AUSTRIAN CONCORDAT.**—It was expected that the convention with Rome would give internal peace to the empire, but there has seldom or never been such a general ferment in the country as now. In Bohemia the indignation of the Catholic population is so great that the authorities are astounded and at a loss how to act. A person whose words deserve full credit assures me that if the police were to undertake to arrest all those individuals who in Bohemia openly rail against the concordat they would have to incarcerate half the population of the province. In the Italian provinces the state of public feeling is quite as bad, and the disaffected have now a new grievance. Until now the Hungarian bishops have remained quiet, but you may be sure that they will soon be up and doing.—*Times Correspondent.*

**LORD STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE AND THE FALL OF KARS.**—The Times says the blame of the fall of Kars rests upon Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, the British Ambassador at Constantinople, and attributes the ambassador's alleged dislike to General Williams having received his appointment from the Foreign Office, and not through the representations of Lord Stratford.

WAR AND TAXES.

The Edinburgh Review, in an article of 1820, on "America," after counselling us not to suffer ourselves to be inspired "with any other love of war than that which is founded upon a determination not to submit to serious insult and injury," adds the following:—"We can inform Jonathan what are the inevitable consequences of being too fond of glory:—Taxes upon every article which enters into the mouth or covers the back, or is placed under the foot—taxes upon every thing which it is pleasant to see, hear, feel, smell, or taste—taxes upon warmth, light, and locomotion—taxes on every thing on earth, and the waters under the earth—on every thing that comes from abroad or is grown at home—taxes on the raw material—taxes on every fresh value that is added to it by the industry of man—taxes on the sauce which pampers man's appetite and the drug that restores him to health—on the ermine which decorates the judge and the rope which hangs the criminal—on the poor man's salt and the rich man's spice—on the brass nails of the coffin and the ribands of the bride—at bed or board, couchant or levant, we must pay. The schoolboy whips his taxed top; the beardless youth manages his taxed horse, with a taxed bridle, on a taxed road; and the dying Englishman, pouring his medicine, which has paid seven per cent., into a spoon, which has paid fifteen per cent., flings himself back upon his chintz bed, which has paid twenty-two per cent., and expires in the arms of an apothecary who has paid a license of a hundred pounds for the privilege of putting him to death. His whole property is then immediately taxed from two to ten per cent. Besides the probate, large fees are demanded for burying him in the chancel: his virtues are handed down to posterity on taxed marble; and he is then gathered to his fathers—to be taxed no more.

IMPORTANCE OF A COMMA.

In the priory of Ramessa there dwelt a prior who was very liberal, and who caused these lines to be written over his door:

"Be open evermore, O thou my door,  
To none be shut, to honest or to poor."

But after his death, there succeeded him another, whose name was Raynard, as greedy and covetous as the other was bountiful and liberal, who kept the same lines there still, changing nothing therein but one point, which made them run after this manner:

"Be open evermore, O thou my door,  
To none, be shut to honest or to poor."

Afterward being driven from thence for his extreme niggardliness, it grew into a proverb, that for one point Raynard lost his priory.

**A MADMAN.**—A workman at a lunatic asylum in England, left a chisel more than three feet long, on a recent occasion, in one of the wards. A furious patient seized it, and threatened to kill with it, any one who approached him. Every one then in the ward immediately departed from it. At length the attendant opened the door, and balancing the key of the ward on his hand, walked slowly toward the dangerous madman, looking intently at it.

His attention, said the attendant, was immediately attracted. He came toward me, and asked:

"What are you doing with that?"

"I am trying to balance this key on my hand," said I, "and I can do it: but you cannot balance that chisel in that way on the back of your hand."

"Yes, I can," said he, balancing it carefully, and extending it towards me.

I took it off very quietly, and without making any comment upon it. He seemed a little chagrined at having lost his weapon, but made no attempt to regain it, and in a short time all irritation passed away.

**EARLY RISING.**—The New York Christian Advocate has a letter from its London correspondent, under date of December 7th, giving an interesting account of the visit of the King of Sardinia. In speaking of the departure of the King, the writer introduces the following extract from the Court Circular of the 6th:—"At half-past 4 o'clock this morning the Queen, the King of Sardinia, Prince Albert, and the Duke of Cambridge, breakfasted together

at Windsor Castle." The writer then contrasts the present mode of family enjoyment with that of George the Fourth. Then the hour of breakfast of times ran into the afternoon. "Now, we find the Queen sitting down to breakfast, with her husband and her guests, three hours before daylight, on a wild December morning, with the wintry winds howling round the turrets of Windsor, and the snow lying thick on park and terrace." The writer admits that this hour is earlier than that at which the royal family usually breakfasted, and was fixed to allow of the departure of Victor Emanuel, the train starting a five o'clock. Yet the habits of the Queen and Prince Albert are systematically so early and regular, that in the spring and summer her Majesty and children are generally seen driving three or four miles from Buckingham palace, as early as eight o'clock, having breakfasted and united in domestic worship, with the household, before leaving home.

SINGULAR ANTI-PATHIES.

The antipathies of the human mind are very extraordinary, and their effects are involuntary, irresistible, and uncontrollable. Out of the almost innumerable cases of this affection of the nerves on record, we here subjoin a few of the most remarkable. Thus, for example, Uladslaus, King of Poland, became almost frantic if apples were put in his sight. Henry III. of France could not stay in a room where there was a cat; yet this king was at the same time so absurdly fond of dogs, that he would often walk about his palace with a basket of young puppies dangling by a piece of blue ribbon from his neck. Scalgier could not look at velvet without a violent shaking of the whole body. Marshal d'Albert could not bear the presence of either a wild bear or a sucking pig. Boyle used to fall into convulsions on hearing water running from a tap. M. la Motte de Vayer, though he could not bear music, was delighted with the roar of thunder. James I. could not bear the sight of a drawn sword; and Sir Knowles Digby relates that his majesty shook so violently in knighting him, that he would have run the sword into the eyes of the knight elect, had not the Duke of Buckingham guided it across his shoulder.

AN ORIGINAL SPEECH.

At a demonstration in Banff, in honor of the Birthday of the Earl of Fife, the following singular speech (says a contemporary) was delivered by Captain McDonald:—"It is now the eleventh hour with me, I am now seventy-five years of age, and the oldest man in the room. I came here to live and die amongst you. I had sailed far and wide, and labored hard to acquire some means. I have sailed four times round the globe. I have been in all the climates of the known world—and I may tell you my young friends here that, for fifty years, I have drunk nothing stronger than tea and coffee, and I always stood the cold better than any man in my crew. I have made nine voyages around Cape Horn—and I always stood the cold better than any of my seamen, so you will see that it's only 'Dutch courage' that drink gives. I never had the happiness to get a classical education, but I could always conduct myself in company. Perhaps it's not generally known that I was no less than three weeks living at the Mansion-House with the Lord Mayor of London. While there, I once had my legs under the table with the whole of Her Majesty's Ministers, and once with no less personages than Prince Albert and the Queen Dowager—and once, too, while there, I dined with forty-five clergymen; and upon another occasion with no fewer than sixteen bishops. I feel grateful for the kindness you have shown me, and I must say I never wish to stand higher in Banff than I do at this moment in your good opinion."

The most prevalent disorders to the human frame is subject are, perhaps, sick headache and bile, by both sexes and all ages, and which are the ground work, say, the very foundation of some of the worst of disorders. Amongst the many remedies brought before the public, there is nothing which can equal Holloway's Pills for the cure of these distressing complaints, their effects are prompt and certain, and an ally, strike at the very root of the disease, they leave the sufferer in the enjoyment of health, after every other means have failed. These Pills will also cure all liver and stomach complaints.

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