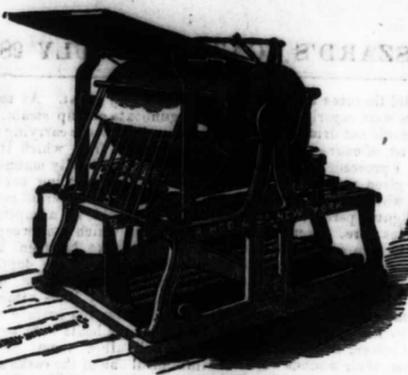


HASZARD'S

FARMERS' COMMERCIAL

PUBLISHED ON EVERY



GAZETTE

JOURNAL & ADVERTISER.

WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY.

Established 1823.

Charlottetown, P. E. Island, Saturday, July 28, 1855.

New Series. No. 261.

Auctions.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.
EXTENSIVE SALE OF DRY GOODS,
HABERDASHERY,
Ready-made Clothing, Fancy Articles, &c.

ON TUESDAY, JULY 31st, the Subscriber will offer for sale at his Sale Room Queen Square,

18 Cases, consisting of
 DRY GOODS, HABERDASHERY, READY-MADE CLOTHING, FANCY ARTICLES,
 &c. &c. &c.

Suitable for the Season.

WM. DODD, Auctioneer.

Country Dealers can be well supplied, as there is a great variety.
 Terms liberal.

TO BE SOLD

BY AUCTION.

ON TUESDAY, 14th AUGUST next, at Eleven o'clock, at the Store of the Subscriber, at MONTAGUE BRIDGE, an extensive Stock of

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES, HARDWARE, CROCKERY, DRUGS,
AND DYE STUFFS,

BOOTS and SHOES, Upper and Sole Leather,
 Box Carts and Trucks, Gig and Cart Harness,
 Ploughs and Harrows, Paints, Oils and Brushes,
 And sundry other articles too numerous to mention.

Approved Joint Notes of Hand for sums over £2, payable 12th October, and produce next shipping time, will be taken in payment.

An alteration is about to be made in the above establishment.

A REDUCTION will be made on all GOODS sold there until Saturday, 11th August next.

NOTICE.

Any Persons having Timber or Deals contracted for with the Subscriber, will require to have them delivered on or before the 27th instant. If longer delayed they will be subject to damages according to contract.

PATRICK STEPHENS.

Orwell, July 21, 1855.

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

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 I will endeavor by my actions to show that your confidence in me has not been misplaced.

I have the honor to be,
 your obedient servant,
 GEORGE BEER.

Charlottetown, July 10th, 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 settlement.

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

Bricks!

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 Pownall 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.

Ex Julia from Boston.

JUST received by the Subscriber, 100 Barrels 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,—FINE BOARDS and DEALS.
 W. B. DAWSON.
 June 15, 1855.

Butter, Wool & Sheepskins.

THE Subscriber will pay Cash, for Butter, Wool and Sheep Skins.
 ROBERT BELL,
 Charlottetown, P. E. I. June 9th 1855. 6 m

Dalziel's Cloth Mill.

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

CONTINUATION OF CATALOGUE OF BOOKS, JUST RECEIVED, and FOR SALE at HASZARD & OWEN'S Book Store—

Family Worship; a Series of Prayers for every Morning and Evening throughout the Year. Adapted to Domestic Worship. By one hundred and eighty Clergymen of Scotland.

Foster's Essays; in a Series of Letters. Comprising Essays, On a Man writing the Memoirs of Himself; On Decision of Character; On the Application of the epithet Romantic; On some of the Causes why Evangelical Religion has been rendered unacceptable to persons of cultivated taste. An Essay on the Evils of Popular Ignorance.

Frank Harrison Fry's—The Listener. Illustrated from original designs by Billings, engraved by Howland.

Gausson's Parables of Spring.

Gillilan's Martyrs, Heroes, and Bards of the Scottish Covenant.

God in the Storm.

Graham's Test of Truth.

Hamilton's Happy Home.

The Royal Preacher; Lectures on Ecclesiastes.

With portrait.

The Lamp and the Lantern; or, Light for the Test and the Traveller.

Memoir of Richard Williams, Surgeon in the Missionary Expedition to Patagonia, Terra del Fuego.

By the Rev. James Hamilton, D.D.

The Pleasantness of a Religious Life opened and proved.

Hervey's Meditations and Contemplations.

Hewitson, Memoir of. By the Rev. J. Baillie.

Portrait.

Horne's Introduction to the Critical Study and knowledge of the Holy Scriptures. By Thomas Hartwell Horne, B. D., of St. John's College, Cambridge. New edition, corrected and enlarged. Illustrated with numerous Maps and fac-similes of Biblical Manuscripts.

Howie—The Scots Worthies; containing a brief Historical Account of the most eminent Noblemen, Gentlemen, Ministers, and others who suffered for the Reformation.

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Volume II.—Mark and Luke.

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The True Christian.

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The Jubilee Memorial.

Anna Ross.

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Kitto's Daily Bible Illustrations; being Original Readings for a year on Subjects from Sacred History, Biography, Geography, Antiquities, and Theology, especially designed for the Family Circle.

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Vol. II.—Moses and the Judges.

Vol. III.—Samuel, Saul, and David.

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The Last Days of Elisha.

Last Day of the Week.

Law and the Testimony, by the author of the "Wide World," "Queechy," &c. 8vo.

Little Lessons for Little Learners. Square; Col. plates.

Living to Christ. A mother's Memorial of a Departed Daughter. With an Introduction by the Rev. Asa D. Smith, D.D.

McCoyne—The Life, Letters, Lectures, and Remains of the Rev. Robert Murry McCoyne. To which are added his Familiar Letters from the Holy Land. New edition. With a portrait.

Sermons. With portrait.

McCosh's Divine Government, Physical and Moral.

McGilvray's Peace in Believing.

Miller's Geology of the Bass Rock.

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Near Home or the Countries of Europe described, by the author of the "Peep of day," &c.

Newton.—Works of the Rev. John Newton, of St. Mary's Woolnoth, London. Containing an Authentic Narrative, etc.; Letters; Discourses; Ode; Hymns; Poems; Messiahs, and Tracts. To which are prefixed Memoirs of his Life, &c., by the Rev. Richard Cecil, A. M. Complete in one volume.

Old Humphrey's Works. 2s. 6d. each.

Observations. Country Strolls.

Addresses. Old Sea Captain.

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Walks in London. North American Indians.

Homely Hints.

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Conversations of her late Father, Edward Payson, D.D. By Lemuel Payson, Hopkins.

Pearson's Infidelity; its Aspects, Causes, and Agencies, being the prize essay of the British organization of the Evangelical Alliance.

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Philip's Devotional Guides; comprising Guides to the Perplexed, Devotional, Thoughtful, Doubting, and Conscientious, to which is added, Redemption, or, the New Song in Heaven.

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Select Works of James Venn, Wilson, Philip, and Jay.

Self-explanatory Reference Bible. The Holy Bible of the authorized Version, with Marginal Readings and Original and Selected Parallel References printed at length.

Mathematical Instruments.

HASZARD & OWEN have received this day and offer for Sale in sets at prices varying from 7s 6d to £4, each, and also separately a large assortment of JAMES PAMEL & SON'S, Patent MATHEMATICAL DRAWING INSTRUMENTS, which are distinguished by the following improvements and advantages.

1st.—The joints are formed with plates of hard rolled metal, cut by machinery the required shape. These joints are stronger, more accurate and work more smoothly than the old cast joints.

2nd.—The Compass legs are formed of Tubes; combining lightness, strength, neatness, and uniformity in the "slip-up" part.

3rd.—The Dividers have all fine hard steel Needle points, instead of the three-square iron points formerly used.

4th.—The Drawing pens are made of the finest tempered Steel, (pressed the required shape,) any being hollow on the inner side, retain the ink by capillary attraction; enabling the Draughtsman to draw a fine or broad line with the same pen.

5th.—These Instruments are more neatly packed in their cases; and are fitted up with colours, palette, and pencils complete, at a considerably lower price than any hitherto made.

What School Sets, very cheap, and all warranted correct.

HEALTH FOR ALL.

A FRESH supply of HOLLOWAY'S PILLS and OINTMENT received this day, and for Sale by

HASZARD & OWEN.
 2d June.

THE WAR.

RUSSIAN ACCOUNT OF THE ASSAULT ON THE MALAKOFF AND REDAN.

On the 6th (18th) of June, at daybreak, the enemy, in dense chain, supported by strong reserves, attacked simultaneously bastion No. 1, the fortified barracks between bastions 1 and 2, bastion No. 2, the Korniloff bastion, bastion No. 3, and the so called Gribok work, situated on the right of the Perossyp; the enemy entertained the hope of forcing a passage somewhere along this line of defence.

The number of troops they brought to the assault was 35,000 men, without counting their reserves. The French advanced on the right flank and centre, the English on the left flank.

The besiegers, provided with ladders, fascines, and sapper tools, advanced rapidly to the attack. Despite the heavy fire of grape and musketry we poured into them, their columns advanced, reached our ditches, and commenced scaling the parapets.

But the line of the intrepid defenders of Sebastopol never swerved. They received the daring assailants with the points of their bayonets, and threw them back into the ditches. The enemy's columns then threw themselves on the Gervais Battery, entered it, drove out the battalion of infantry in charge of it, and, following in pursuit, occupied the houses nearest the Karabensis faubourg from the Malakoff Mamelon to the top of the docks.

The success of our adversaries was not of long duration. Lieutenant-General Chrouleff, the vigilant chief of the line of defence of the Karabensis faubourg, ordered up a reserve of 600 riflemen to the curtain between bastions 2 and Korniloff. When the enemy had passed through our line near the Gervais Battery, Lieutenant-General Chrouleff, placing himself at the head of a company of the Sevsk Regiment of infantry, which was returning from a cover, and taking with him a battalion of the Poltova regiment, led them to the charge.

These troops, reinforced in good time by five companies of the Yakoutsk Regiment, and later by a battalion of the Yelets Regiment, routed the French, and having driven them out of the Gervais Battery, pursued them to their own trenches, putting the stragglers in the rear to the bayonet. The company of the Sevsk Regiment distinguished itself by its intrepidity (*oboznatost*) during the combat.

On all the other points of the line of defence the troops, animated by their commanders, Rear-Admiral Pansiloff and Major-General Prince Ouroussoff, fought with exemplary courage, and drove back the assailants.

Our batteries on the north side, and our steamers, which swept the enemy's columns on every point upon which they could bring their guns to bear, contributed considerably to the success of this brilliant affair; the steamer *Visdimir* in particular, commanded by Captain Boutakoff, approached repeatedly the entrance of Careening Bay, from which point it swept the enemy's reserves.

The loss of the enemy, whose columns were exposed to a most terrible fire of grape and musketry, is very considerable; the removal of the dead, which took place on the following day at the request of the Commanders-in-Chief of the allies at six in the evening is a proof of it. The number of corpses was so considerable that the French had not sufficient stretchers to carry them off, and the officer entrusted with the duty requested us to bury those they could not remove.

Such is the recital of this unexampled exploit of the garrison of Sebastopol, which, after nine months of siege and three terrible bombardments, repulsed the desperate assault of the enemy, occasioned them an immense loss, and with heroic devotion is still ready to meet any new attempt on their part."

THE WOUNDED BEFORE SEBASTOPOL.

A medical officer in the camp before Sebastopol, writing on the 20th, gives the following dreadful account of the treatment and suffering of the wounded:—

"At 3 a.m., on the 18th of June, the assault commenced. We were all waiting for the wounded, who arrived as soon as they could travel the distance between the advanced works and the hospital. At 5 a.m., a ward was given over to me. It contained no patients. I was requested to see what was wanted for it. I found in it fourteen wretched shabby bedsteads, as many mattresses stuffed with chopped straw, the mattresses not sown up at the sides, and sheets and blankets to correspond. This was all—not a single chamber utensil, not a cup, knife, fork, or spoon—no large vessel for holding water—nothing but what I have named. I immediately applied for the various things deficient. Drinking cups there were none; one chamber utensil I could have for the whole ward, and two bed-pans: nothing to hold water or tea—no plates. The wounded began to arrive; that was soon filled; others were given over to me in exactly the same predicament. One orderly was given to attend on 14 wounded men, and not one of whom was able to move. Each ward was the same. The constant cry of the wounded was for water. We had nothing

to give it them in. Old tin cases that had contained preserved meats were eagerly sought for, but out of these they could not drink, except by a most painful effort, as, of course, they had to be raised up in bed. I proceeded to dress the wounds; the orderly given me had never done that duty before, and when I asked him to give me lint strapping and gutta serena, he did not know what those articles were. Every moment he was called away to give a drink to some wounded man. Well, sir, during the whole of that day, the wounded had nothing to eat, and not enough to drink. During the night of the 18th, the wounded came crowding in; some of them were admitted by the orderlies, without having seen a medical officer, and, consequently, not having been seen, their wounds were not dressed till morning. Yesterday the only food given to these poor creatures until nine o'clock at night was hard biscuit and tea! There was no bread for them—no arrow-root, no beef-tea—nothing except tea without milk! I did not find this out, until the bread had arrived, or certainly as long as any bread was to be bought my own men should have had some. We were occupied incessantly all yesterday and the day before in dressing and operating. As soon as one man was removed from the operating table another was put on. Your medical readers will understand the frightful deficiency of stores when I mention that there are no splints, except straight ones, to be had, and that there are no Macintyre's splints, nor any modification of them, and no angular splints. All these things are stored in the most lavish profusion at Scutari.

THE BALTIC FLEET.

OFF CROONSTADT, June 25.—The *Blenheim* and *Exmouth*, and two gunboats, which left the fleet on the 16th to reconnoitre the mouth of the river Narva, returned on the 19th. The heavy frigate I mentioned having heard when I closed my last letter proceeded from them. At the river's mouth they found a small fort, which opened fire upon them, but which they soon silenced, by dismounting two of the guns and throwing a few 12 lb. rockets into it. The *Exmouth* was not touched, but the *Blenheim* received two shots, one in the mainmast and the other in the mizenmast head, a splinter from which, in falling on deck, slightly wounded Captain Searle, R. N. One round shot glanced off the bow of the gunboat *Snap*, and another made a dint in her side and then fell into the water. There is a large village on the left bank of the river full of soldiers, but a sandbank which runs across the entrance makes it so shallow that only gunboats could cross it. The town of Narva is eight miles up the river, is strongly fortified, and full of troops. About 8 p. m. (19th) the *Majestic* hove in sight, and was recalled from watching *Cronstadt*.

20th.—A large French storeship, the *Isis*, arrived in the night, with provisions for their division of the fleet. At 8 a.m. a general signal was made to prepare for sea, get up steam at slow speed, and shorten in cable. At 10 all the fleet got under way, and proceeded to the eastward, with the exception of the French corvette *D'Aessa*, which parted company. The Commander-in-Chief keeps his own counsel so well, that not a hint of any movement in the fleet is known until the moment it happens. Nobody had the least idea we were to return to *Cronstadt* so soon, but about 3 o'clock p. m., when we were over our old anchoring ground, three miles west of the *Tolboukin* Lighthouse, the fleet divided into two divisions. The first, consisting of the *Duke of Wellington*, *Exmouth*, *Nile*, *Crossy*, *Orion*, *James Watt*, *Dragon*, *Vulture*, *Merlin*, and eight gunboats, and the French ships *Tourville*, *Austerlitz*, and *Isis*, continued their course along the north side of the island until they anchored within five miles of the town of *Cronstadt*, and in sight of the domes and spires of *St. Petersburg*. The second division, consisting of the *Royal George*, *Cæsar*, *Majestic*, *Blenheim* and *Duquesne* (French), and anchored as a reserve in mid-channel, between the lighthouse and the opposite coast. The enemy, perhaps, never anticipated so bold a step as bringing line-of-battle ships up the north side and so close to the arsenal, but was in every way prepared for smaller vessels.

The infernal machines, which were last year looked upon as myths, have turned out to be realities, sown over almost every yard of ground over which the first division of the fleet is anchored. Two struck the *Merlin* and one the *Firefly* when we were here last time, and one exploded under the *Vulture* to-day just as she was swinging to her cable. The first was rather a severe shock, smashing everything in the galley, and throwing the 68lb. shot out of their racks, but doing no further damage. The enemy has not been idle while we were away. Another two-decker has completed her rigging, and shows an enormous red funnel, but whether she has engines or not is doubtful, for no smoke has been seen to come out of it. The gunboats have been increased in number from 15 to 21, another two-decker has been added to the line of hulks along the three-fathom bank, to protect the northern entrance, and the earthen batteries along the coast have been completed,

and look very great. As soon as we anchored the gunboats got up steam, and continued for two or three hours carrying men from the town to the hulks, from which it appears, they are not always kept fully manned.

21st.—This morning each ship commenced sweeping for the infernal machines, and before night gathered in a capital harvest of them. The way in which the sweeping is done is this: two boats take between them a long rope, which is sunk to the depth of ten or twelve feet by means of weights, and held suspended at that depth by lines attached to small caeks, which float on the surface at intervals of 40 or 50 yards; the boats then separate as far as the rope will allow them, and pull in parallel lines until one of the caeks stops behind, which tell them, as a fishing float tells the angler, that they have caught something; the two boats then approach each other, keeping the rope taut, then haul it in carefully, and up comes the machine. The *Exmouth* found the first, the *Nile* the second, and then the catching became so numerous, that in some instances two at a time were hauled up; they were at first supposed to be only the buoys to the machine, but I am sorry to say *Admiral Seymour* proved them to be the machine itself in a most unpleasant manner. He was examining one on the poop of the *Exmouth*, and incautiously tapped a little bit of iron which projected from its side, saying, "This must be the way they are exploded," when, bang! the thing went off, and everybody round was scattered on the deck. *Admiral Seymour* was so injured in the eyes that for some time it was thought he would lose the sight of both, but I am very glad to say, he can see a little out of both to-day, and no fear is entertained now of either. *Lieut. Lewis, R. M.*, was severely wounded in the knee joint, and badly burnt in the hands and arms; the signalman, who was holding the machine in his hands, was severely burnt down the front of the body and legs; and *Mr. Pierce*, flag lieutenant, had his whiskers burnt off and his face singed, and every one near was more or less burnt. It was a wonderful escape for them all. Each machine consists of a cone of galvanized iron, 16 inches in diameter at the base and 20 inches from base to apex, and is divided into three chambers; the one near the base being largest, and containing air, causes it to float with the base uppermost. In the centre of this chamber is another, which holds a tube with a fuse in it, and an apparatus for firing it. This consists of two little iron rods, which move in guides, and are kept projected over the side of the base by springs, which press them outwards. When anything pushes either of these rods inwards it strikes against a lever, which moves like a pendulum, in the fuse-tube, and the lower end of the lever breaks or bends a small leaden tube, containing a combustible compound, which is set on fire by coming in contact with sulphuric acid in a capillary tube, which breaks at the time, and so fires the fuse, which communicates with the powder contained in the chamber at the apex of the cone, and which holds about 9lb. or 10lb. At the extreme apex is a brass ring, to which is attached a rope and some pieces of granite, which moors them about nine or ten feet below the surface, so that the only vessels they could hurt, the gunboats, float quickly over them, and, now we know what they are, they have been disarmed of all their dread. But they prove dangerous playthings; the Commander-in-Chief was examining one of the fuse tubes that was supposed to be spoilt, for it was full of mud and water, when he accidentally touched the lever, and it exploded in his hands, scattering the mud into the faces of all present, and literally throwing dirt into their eyes, but doing no harm. The transport *Jupiter* arrived to-day, with provisions and stores, from England; she also brings the missing mail of June 5th, six days behind its time. Most of the letters were addressed, *vis Dantzie*, and when so directed the post-office authorities are breaking faith with the public and ourselves by sending them by private ship, which, as in the present instance, takes 15 days to reach us.

23d.—At midday on Saturday, the Admirals and Master of the Fleet proceeded in the *Merlin*, accompanied by the *Dragon*, to reconnoitre to the eastward. They approached so near the blockships, that a gunboat at anchor between two of them fired two shots at the *Merlin*, which fell about 150 yards from her; the Russians are evidently aware that this is their weakest point, and it is a point which cannot be strengthened except by shipping.

24th.—The weather is very hot and sultry. This evening a heavy storm of thunder and lightning passed over the fleet, and cleared the air a little. Thirty-three of the infernal machines have been picked up, one of them of a rather different construction.

24th.—This morning seven or eight two-masted vessels were observed creeping along the northern shore; the *Dragon* and a gunboat were sent in to intercept them, and have not yet returned when I close this. The *Vulture* carries the mails to *Dantzie* this evening.

It is said that the renowned marrying establishment, *Gretna Hall*, at *Gretna Green*, is about to be demolished.

LAUNCH OF THE CUNARD-STEAMER PERZIA, THE LARGEST STEAMER IN THE WORLD.

On the afternoon of Tuesday, the 3d instant, the steam-ship *Perzia*, the first iron paddle-wheel liner built for the Cunard or British and North American Steam Company, was launched from the building-yard of Messrs. Robert Napier and Sons, at Govan. The event came off successfully in the presence of an immense concourse of applauding spectators. The Messrs. Napier, to whose eminence as marine architects and engineers we need not advert, are the builders both of the hull and the engines. The *Perzia* is the largest steamer, both in capacity of hull and steam-power, which has yet been built; and the contrast between this magnificent ship and *Henry Bell's Comet* of 40 tons and 4 or 5 horse-power—which was the first vessel propelled by steam in the British waters—is so vast as almost to exceed belief. Yet there were persons at the launch who had also witnessed the starting of the tiny *Comet* in 1812. From the adaptation by the builders of every improvement and scientific auxiliary, the *Perzia* is expected to attain a very high degree of speed.

As soon as the *Perzia* was fairly in the water, fully one thousand ladies and gentlemen retired to the "drawing" room connected with the works, and on the floor of which the proportions of all these great ships are first chalked out. Here a sumptuous champagne lunch was provided under the charge of *Mr. Forrester*. The Lord Provost was called to the chair by acclamation. His Lordship, in proposing "Success to the *Perzia*," remarked that they must have all been highly gratified at the successful launch of this enormous ship. It was of all he had ever seen, the greatest wonder and triumph of art; and the men who had performed the work deserved applause from every citizen of Glasgow. Not that they had not other men capable of performing similar acts, but *Mr. Napier* stepped out and showed to his fellow men, that when he had undertaken the completion of such an extraordinary ship, he could perform it with satisfaction to himself, and he (the Lord Provost) also hoped that it would prove no less profitable. They had been invited to a glass of wine and cake, and he hoped they would all partake of *Mr. Napier's* hospitality, and, while drinking his health, wish him every prosperity.—*Mr. Napier*, in replying, cordially thanked his lordship for proposing his health. He might state, that his son had been the principal instrument in performing the work. He mentioned this, because he thought that young people more especially should get the honour when they deserved it.

The launch itself was most admirably conducted, the ship entering the tide as safely and easily as though she had been a wherry; and this, it must be remembered, is saying a great deal, when it is considered that the launch took place in a river not much broader than the length of the vessel. The building-yard, however, is so situated that advantage can be taken of a bend, by which the ship is launched partly down and partly across the Clyde. It was necessary, however, to pull the mass up before it struck against the opposite shore, which, if unchecked, it would inevitably have done from its own terrible momentum. For this purpose, the two anchors belonging to the *Perzia*, which are each 50 cwt., were literally built into the ground and covered with iron plates. These were connected with the hauses of the ship by chains of the exact strength of those used on board the great line-of-battle ship, *Duke of Wellington*, and the links in which are 2½ inches in diameter. The cables are attached to two of *Trotman's* patent anchors—all of which were manufactured by Messrs. Henry Wood and Co. of Liverpool. After the daggers were struck away, a few minutes of great anxiety ensued, for the ship did not move; but everything had been planned and calculated, and gradually she got into motion, and sitting on her cradle, careered down the ways beautifully. As she reached the centre of the river the terrific strain came upon the chains, and these in turn dragged the anchors for forty feet, rapidly plunging up the solid land to a considerable depth as easily as the wave is divided by the keel. This brought up the great ship alike timeously and safely; and, amidst the cheering of assembled thousands, she was towed up to Messrs. Napier's yard at the Broomielaw to receive her machinery. *Miss Wilson* of Dundee, had the honour of naming this, the largest ship afloat.

This we have said, is the largest steam-ship afloat in the world—far exceeding in length, strength, tonnage and steam-power the Great Britain or the Himalaya, and exceeding also by no less than 1200 tons the internal capacity of the largest of the present splendid Cunard liners. Her chief proportions may be summed up as follows:—

Length from figurehead to tailrail,	3000 feet.
Length in the water,	300 feet.
Breadth of the hull,	45 feet.
Breadth over all,	71 feet.
Depth,	32 feet.

Stupendous as the *Perzia* is, the line of beauty have been so well worked out in the preparation of her model, that her appearance is singularly graceful and lightsome. Yet

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this mighty fabric, so beautiful as a whole, is made up of innumerable pieces of ponderous metal, welded, jointed, and riveted into each other with exceeding deftness. The keel consists of several bars of iron about 25 feet in length each, joined together by long scarfs, and as a whole 13 inches deep by 4 1/2 inches thick. The framing is constructed in a manner that is once peculiar, and securing the greatest possible amount of strength. The iron stern-post is thirteen inches in breadth by five inches in thickness, carrying the rudder, the stock of which is eight inches in diameter. The framing of the ship is very heavy. The space between each frame is only ten inches, and the powerful frames or ribs are themselves ten inches deep, with double angle-irons at the outer and inner edges. The bow is constructed in a manner of once peculiar and affording the greatest possible strength to this important part of the ship. The framing is placed normally to the stern, the effect of which is that, in the case of collision with other ships, or with rocks, or icebergs, the strain would fall upon the very strongest material within the structure, and the Persia would have a good chance of safety and successful resistance, while ordinary vessels would indeed be in great peril. It is true, that the Cunard liners, during their long career, have been almost entirely exempt from maritime disaster; still it is not less pleasing and praiseworthy, that the British and North American Steam Ship Company readily seize all the appliances of science and of art, and think rather of what may happen than of what has happened. The admirably constructed bow (which we cannot explain further without becoming too technical) is, we believe, an original adaptation of the Messrs. Napier, and is likely to be introduced by and by into all future iron-built ocean-going steamers. She is not clinker-built, as some ships have been constructed of late. The plates or outer planking of the ship, so to speak, are laid alternately, so that one adds strength to the other, and they form a whole of wonderful compactness and solidity. The keel plates are 2 1/16ths of an inch in thickness; at the bottom of the ship the plates are 1 1/16ths of an inch in thickness; from this section to the load water line they are 3/16ths of an inch; and above this they are 1 1/16ths of an inch in thickness. The plates round the gunwale are 1/16th of an inch in thickness.

The Persia has seven water-tight compartments. These goods' stores, or rather tanks, are placed in the centre line of the ship, with the coal collars or bunkers on each side of them. At the same time the vessel is so constructed as to have in reality a double bottom under these good chambers, so that if the outer were beaten in or injured, the inner would, in all likelihood, protect the cargo dry and intact. The chambers are perfectly water-tight; and in the event of accident to the hull, these tanks would of themselves float the ship.

LAUNCH OF AN AUSTRALIAN WAR STEAMER.

A ceremony which was performed on the 30th ult., although happily of frequent occurrence upon the banks of the Thames, was in this instance invested with some peculiar features of interest. The shipbuilders of London, and their brethren in other parts of the kingdom, have frequently been engaged to construct vessels of war for foreign states, but the present is, we believe, the first instance of a colony ordering in this country a ship of war to be built at its own expense. The colony of Victoria, with a creditable independence of feeling, having resolved to provide in some measure for its own defence from present or future foes, ordered, through Mr. Barnard, the agent for the Crown Colonies, a war screw steamer, to be constructed in this country by Messrs. Young, Magnay, and Co., of Limehouse. The vessel, which is timber-built, designed by Mr. C. Lang, and put together in the strongest manner, measures 580 tons burden, the length between perpendiculars being 166 feet, and extreme breadth of beam 27 feet 3 inches. Her intended armament, which is to be supplied from her Majesty's arsenals, is one pivot 32-pounder gun, weighing 56 cwt., and two medium 32 broadside guns of 25 cwt.; but this armament can be doubled, if necessary. The vessel, which is constructed on very fine lines, will be rigged as a three-masted schooner, and her future captain, Commander Lockyer, R. N., entertains the highest anticipations of her sailing qualities. The engines are to be of 150-horse power, to be supplied from the factory of Messrs. Rennie.

Such is the vessel that may prove the foundation of a great navy in the southern seas, and which was launched on the 30th from the dockyard of Messrs. Young, Curling, and Magnay, in the presence of an immense assemblage of persons of all ranks, including among other distinguished persons, Earl Talbot Mr. Ingraham, M. P., Mr. Cayley, M. P., Mr. Baldock, M. P., Admiral Sir S. Pym, and others.

The ceremony of christening was gracefully performed by Lady Constance Talbot, who bestowed upon the ship the, in every way, appropriate name of "Victoria," and the launch was immediately completed in a most successful manner.

About 300 of the invited guests then sat down to a *dejeuner*, almost worthy to be called a banquet, most sumptuously provided by Mr. Bathe, of the London Tavern, and some two hours were most agreeably spent in discussing the good things with which the tables were laden, listening to some appropriate speeches and excellent music, drinking various toasts proclaimed by Mr. Higgs and enforced by sound of trumpet, and the visitors were finally conveyed to town by steamers specially engaged for that purpose.

Greenwich Hospital has just received the relics lately brought to England of Sir John Franklin and his companions. They are placed next to the coat in which Lord Nelson received his death wound at Trafalgar.

DIVISION OF PRIZE MONEY WITH FRANCE.—The *Monitor* says:—"The Consul-General of France at London has just received from the Accountant-General of the Navy in England the sum of £1,547 7s. 2d. as the amount of the prize shares adjudged by the High Court of Admiralty at London, to the officers and crew of the ship *Asterita*, of the imperial navy. This sum will be sent to the treasurer of the invalids of the navy, and will be distributed by him amongst the recipients, in conformity with the prize regulations."

THE FIRST STEP.

Reader, I believe there are many persons who have real desires for salvation, but know not what steps to take, or where to begin. Their consciences are awakened. Their feelings are excited. Their understandings are enlightened. They would like to alter and become true Christians. But they do not know what should be their first step.

Reader, if this be the state of your soul, let me offer you some advice. I will show you where to begin. I will tell you what step you ought to take, and may take this very day.

In every journey, there must be a first step. There must be a change from sitting still to moving forward. The journeyings of Israel from Egypt to Canaan were long and wearisome. Forty years passed away before they crossed Jordan. Yet there was one who moved first when they marched from Rameses to Succoth. When does a man really take his first step in coming out from sin and the world? He does it in the day when he first prays with his heart.

In every building the first stone must be laid, and the first blow must be struck. The ark was 120 years in building. Yet there was a day when Noah laid his axe to the first tree he cut down to form it. The Temple of Solomon was a glorious building. But there was a day when the first huge stone was laid at the foot of Mount Moriah. When does the building of the Spirit really begin to appear in a man's heart? It begins, so far as we can judge, when he first pours out his heart to God in prayer.

Reader, if you desire salvation, and want to know what to do, I advise you to go this very day to the Lord Jesus Christ, in the first private place you can find, and entreat Him in prayer to save your soul.

Tell Him that you have heard that He receives sinners, and has said, "Him that cometh unto me I will in no wise cast out." Tell Him that you are a poor vile sinner, and that you come to Him on the faith of His own invitation. Tell Him you put yourself wholly and entirely in His hands,—that you feel vile and helpless, and hopeless in yourself,—and that except he saves you, you have no hope to be saved at all. Beseech Him to give you a new heart, and to plant the Holy Spirit in your soul. Beseech Him to give you grace and faith, and will and power to be His disciple and servant from this day for ever. Oh! reader, go this very day, and tell these things to the Lord Jesus Christ if you really are in earnest about your soul.

Tell Him in your own words. If a doctor came to see you when sick, you could tell him where you felt pain. If your soul feels its disease indeed, you can surely find something to tell Christ.

Doubt not His willingness to save you, because you are a sinner. It is Christ's office to save sinners. He says Himself, "I came not to call the righteous, but sinners to repentance." (Luke v. 32.)

Wait not because you feel unworthy. Wait for nothing. Wait for nobody. Waiting comes from the devil. Just as you are, go to Christ. The worse you are, the more need you have to apply to Him. You will never mend yourself by staying away.

Fear not, because your prayer is stammering—your words feeble, and your language poor. Jesus can understand you. Just as a mother understands the first babblings of her infant, so does the blessed Saviour understand sinners. He can read a sigh, and see a meaning in a groan.

Despair not, because you do not get an answer immediately. While you are speaking, Jesus is listening. If He delays an answer, it is only for wise reasons, and to try if you are in earnest. Pray on, and the answer will surely come. Though it tarry, wait for it. It will surely come at last.

Oh! Reader, if you have any desire to be saved, remember the advice I have given you this day. Act upon it honestly and heartily, and you shall be saved. Do not say you know not how to pray. Prayer is the simplest act in religion. It is simply speaking to God. It needs neither learning nor wisdom, nor book-knowledge to begin it. It needs nothing but heart and will. The weakest infant can cry when he is hungry. The poorest beggar can hold out his hand for an alms, and does not wait to find fine words. The most ignorant man will find something to say to God, if he has only a mind.

Do not say you have no convenient place to pray in.

Any man can find a place private enough, if he is disposed. Our Lord prayed on a mountain; Peter on the house-top; Isaac in the field; Nathaniel under the fig tree; Jonah in the whale's belly. Any place may become a closet, an oratory, and a Bethel, and be to us the presence of God.

Do not say you have no time. There is plenty of time, if men will only employ it. Time may be short but time is always long enough for prayer. Daniel had all the affairs of a kingdom on his hands, and yet he prayed three times a day. David was ruler over a mighty nation, and yet he says, "Evening and morning and at noon will I pray." (Psalms lv. 17.)

When time is really wanted, time can always be found.

Reader salvation is very near you. Do not lose heaven for want of asking. Go this day and take the first step.—Rev. J. C. Ryle.

WHY DO TEETH DECAY?

All the theories that again and again have been advanced in answer to this inquiry, have long since vanished before the true doctrine of the action of external corrosive agents. The great and all powerful destroyer of the human teeth is acid, vegetable or mineral; and it matters not whether that acid is formed in the mouth by the decomposition of particles of food left between and around the teeth, or whether it is applied directly to the organs themselves, the result is the same, the enamel is dissolved, corroded, and the tooth destroyed. Much, very much of the decay in teeth may be attributed to the corrosive effects of acetic acid which is not only in common use as a condiment in the form of vinegar, but it is generated by the decay and decomposition of any and every variety of vegetable matter. When we consider how very few persons comparatively take especial pains to remove every particle of food from between and around the teeth immediately after eating, can we wonder that diseased teeth are so common, and that their early loss is so frequently deplored?—*Exchange*.

The above does not afford good reasons why the teeth of our people are so subject to early decay, in comparison with the teeth of the people of some other countries. It is generally allowed, that there is work for five times the number of dentists in the United States that there is in Britain; and that, while bad teeth is the exception there, it is the rule here. We believe that our people take more pains with their teeth by washing than the natives of Ireland, and yet the Irish have far better teeth. Acetic acid cannot be the cause of this early decay of teeth among us; indeed, we know it is not. There is no subject of more importance than this; for if the early decay of teeth among our people is not the result of ill health, we all know that bad teeth are injurious to health. The health of people is a question of the very first importance; it is of more consequence than any other. It is our opinion, that if more coarse hard biscuit were eaten in early life, to exercise the teeth, they would be less liable to early decay. The very form of some of our teeth are adapted to grinding, and if not properly exercised, they must become tender and delicate.—*Scientific American*.

MISERY OF STATESMEN.—Probably few great philosophic statesmen—few men, that is, who have acted intimately in public affairs, as well as contemplated them from the closet, ever quitted the stage without a feeling of profound discouragement. Whether successful or unsuccessful, as the world would deem them, a sense of sadness and disappointment seems to prevail over every other sentiment. They have attained so few of their objects—they have fallen so far short of their ideal—have seen so much more than ordinary men of the dangers and difficulties of nations, and of the vices and meanness of public men. Not many Englishmen governed so long or so successfully as Sir Robert Peel, or set in such heartfelt blessings and esteem; yet, shortly before his death, he confessed that what he had seen and heard in public life, had left upon his mind a permanent impression of gloom and grief. Who ever succeeded so splendidly as Washington? Who ever enjoyed to such a degree, and to the end, the confidence and gratitude of his country? "Yet," says Guizot, "toward the close of his life, in the sweet and dignified retirement of Mount Vernon, something of lassitude and sadness hung about the mind of a man so serenely great—a feeling, indeed, most natural at the termination of a long life spent in men's concerns." Power is a very great burden, and mankind a hard taskmaster to him who struggles virtuously against their passions and errors. Success itself cannot wipe out the sorrowful impressions which originate in the conflict; and the weariness contracted on the scene of action is prolonged even in the bosom.

Within the last eight days 150 dogs have been destroyed by the police in Glasgow.

A GLIMPSE AT CRONSTADT.

Nearing Tolbukhin from the sea, the low island of Cronstadt with all its turrets, gradually rises in patchy hummocks, and to the southward, singular rocky excrescences appear dotted about between it and the main, backed by the tall masts of the liners; these, with the gilt steeples of the church, which sparkles many a mile, are the most prominent objects. By degrees the haze so prevalent in this gulf, and which veils or distorts both nature and art, is gradually dispelled, and these rocky excrescences assume a more determined shape. To the extreme right, the enormous square block of masonry, mounting some 150 guns, is Rikbank, looking nothing the worse for the winter, an additional work being apparent on its southern side, and a corresponding flanking battery on the main for its protection; next comes Fort Alexander, looking like an ill-conditioned hayrick; shortly after Peter I. and Cronstot become visible, the latter of which it would have been difficult to improve, with a couple of three-deckers moored across the entrance of the passage, supported by numerous heavy paddle steamers, apparently under the special protection of Prince Menschikoff, which, with the mole batteries form the last of the long line of forts on or near the south shore of the island, which is now one vast entrenched camp, encircled by detached earthworks, all furnished with the heaviest ordnance, and finished with that scrupulous nicety which we have learnt to respect at Sebastopol. Oh that "Bono Johnny" had abandoned Silistria, and our enemy had never been taught the value of mud in that sanguinary siege! These detached works are carried right across the island from abreast of Fort Alexander on its south side, commencing at the spot marked "Kessel Battery" in the old plans, and extending to the Governor's house in the north, on the town side of which another huge earthwork is being constructed, affording daily employment to about 3,000 men. These detached works are admirably placed, having a gentle slope in front of them, flanked by and flanking Fort Alexander on the south, and on the north protected by the shoals, submarine piling, and infernal machines. All the old works outside this line, as well as Alexander Fort, are apparently abandoned, and with judgment, for the defenses of the island against a land attack are rendered more compact, and the chances of a successful landing, which last year was the most, or one of the most, feasible operations, is now rendered hopeless.

On the north side the barrier of submarine piling has been much improved and extended; the means employed are large wooden caissons, some 25 feet square, which are first floated over the place they are intended to occupy, and then sunk with stones, and afterwards filled with the same material; passages are left between many of these piles about 18 feet in width, for the egress of their gun-boats, should the north side be menaced. A fort and battery have also been erected on Lisi-noss, to flank any attempt to force the barrier, which is also protected by a line of floating batteries, consisting of four liners, five frigates, and two corvettes, together with some 40 gun-boats moored within it, the distance varying from 500 to 1,000 yards, and stretching from the island to the main, and which will now, therefore, prevent the possibility of passing round and attacking from the eastward. The other vulnerable point, and which was most accessible to a naval attack last year—the line of defenses on the north side of the town—has also been much improved, and very heavy guns mounted. Were one's eyes to be trusted in Russia any more than one's ears, they have actually built 12 steam gun-boats; but as two only have been seen under way, it may fairly be surmised that the remainder are dummies, with a funnel and wood fire at the bottom of it, for by this time our friends must have perceived our gullibility, and acted accordingly, vide Kertch. I would heretofore, that seventeen of their largest ships are dismantled and lying in the basin, which serves to show their confidence in the means of defence. The infernal machines, to which they have in a measure confided the defence of the north side, are no longer the myth of last year. One of our small steamers, when reconnoitring the other day with the French admiral and several captains on board, very nearly received its quietus. She exploded two of these machines, whether from contact or otherwise is uncertain—luckily in 5 fathoms water; as it was, she one exploding under the starboard bow fairly lifted her out of the water, bulging in the side before the paddlebox, and ripping off much copper—at the same time throwing up a column of water alongside about 14 feet high. Had it happened in shoal water, or had the explosion taken place more directly under her, it would have been a similar case to the "John o' Gaunt," which I dare say, your readers recollect being destroyed by the much-abused Werner, off Brighton. Depend upon it, those who first succeed in bringing chemistry and science to bear in the matter of war must be the winners. Hitherto it has been studiously opposed by the authorities, under the flimsy pretext of being a too certain, or, perhaps, too diabolical, means of getting rid

of your enemy. The more certain the better is the practical teaching of war, and I fancy the prevailing opinion of the moment: and it is to be fervently hoped, that my Lord Dundonald may have a fair trial. He, with many others, may not succeed at first, any more than Watt could have built an express-engine for the Great Western, were he resuscitated; but, at any rate, it is a step in the right direction.

These machines, when seen from a vessel's deck, have the appearance of large cylinders moored under water, well below the surface, with a funnel rising from the centre to within a few feet of the same, and the probability is that violent contact causes explosion, though it is perfectly possible, and even probable, that they are fired by batteries from the shore (on the vessel's identifying herself with their position), more particularly as neither of the explosions which took place were under the bottoms, but alongside, and consequently the amount of damage was small.

The energies of our antagonist have been little less vigorous in the north than at Sebastopol, considering the winter, and it is no exaggeration to state, that this year Cronstadt is twice as strong as last. Then it had two vulnerable points—now it has none. Something, however, may yet be done; should it be deferred until next year, that will be impossible; but the golden opportunity was lost last year, when Cronstadt was as unprepared to resist the combined fleet and 80,000 troops as Sebastopol was to resist the combined armies. In the meantime, where are the batteries and mortar flats!

SAILING OF AN AMERICAN FLEET.—The French correspondent of the National Intelligence, writing from Marseilles, gives the following account of the sailing of a fleet of American clippers from that port, with stores for the seat of war, under charter from the French Government:—"In my last, I mentioned various American clippers that were embarking troops, materiel, &c., since which most of them have sailed from Toulon and Marseilles. The Great Republic was towed by the Navarino, of 100 guns, a screw three-decker: the Queen of Clippers by the steam frigate Eldorado. The Monarch of the Sea, the Gauntlet, the Nonpareil, and the Allegre, all went under their own canvas. The above six vessels took on the aggregate 1900 horses, 2800 troops, and more than 10,000 tons of military stores and supplies, besides what was on board the two ships of war, both of which were loaded down with similar articles. One of the above vessels had on board 500 tons of bombs; and an officer connected with that branch of the service told me that within the last sixty days more than 8000 tons of missiles (bombs, balls, &c.) have been shipped to the Crimea. All this is exclusive of 500,000 bombshells that had been previously sent. I asked from whence came all these missiles for the destruction of human life, and was answered, 'From the arsenals: not an item manufactured since the war.'"

THE CROPS.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.—The weather, for the past week, has been sultry. Messrs. J. and R. Proctor have published the following report of the state of the crops in the United Kingdom:—"With one or two exceptions, our advice confirm and agree with the view we formed, after personal inspection over a wide tract of country, that the crops have made wonderful progress during the last month; that the season is later by two or three weeks than the average, which is evidenced by wheat not being fully out in ear; also, by the time when potatoes ought to be more plentiful in our markets; the cutting of seed grass for our early hay crops, and the hawthorn still in bloom,—unusual for the first week in July. That the wheat crop is thin of plant, and not in average one upon the ground, we have abundant testimony, but this circumstance, with fine dry weather, to secure the crop, will increase the yield from the ear. On the contrary, with wet and cloudy weather where it is now of luxuriant appearance, the tendency would be the mildew and disease. The prospect for a good potato crop stands next of paramount importance. The plant is looking exceedingly well in some districts, but in others the set of the seedling, with some other sorts, have not come well, and look very sickly. A large acreage of ground, however, is planted with this root, and should disease keep off, a large, if not an abundant crop may be anticipated. The growing oats and barley look remarkably well, the latter, perhaps, too luxuriant, and will require very fine weather to secure a quality equal to last year's sample. The hay crop, we believe, will fall very light, but as this fact will soon be tested, it is unnecessary to comment upon it, further than the first crop being kept uncut fully a fortnight later than the usual season, the second cutting will probably be light also.—European Times, July 7.

GRATIFYING NEWS. Together with the very cheering accounts we receive from every quarter concerning the wheat and corn crops, we have the most cheering intelligence of the state of the potato fields in all sections. At New York, a total of at least 25,000 bushels of potatoes from Bermuda alone have arrived this season, and large quantities also from Charleston and Norfolk. The potato crop in the Northern States will be

most abundant, if no special disaster befalls it—we believe we may say unprecedented. Almost every farmer has more than the usual quantity. They look remarkably well everywhere, and the prospect is that this vegetable, once so within the reach of all classes of people, may soon again be abundantly on the tables of the poor as well as the rich. About Boston, the price has not, however, as yet been reduced.—Boston Chronicle.

New York.—The Delhi, Delaware county, Gazette says that vegetation never advanced more rapidly than within the past few days. Corn looks vigorous and is growing rapidly. Potatoes, rye, and oats never looked better. The Gazette speaks confidently with regard to wheat, of which it thinks there will be more raised in that county the present season "than for the last five years put together."

OHIO.—In Washington county, particularly on the bottom of the Ohio river, the crops indicate an enormous yield. We learn from Mr. John Bartlett, who has resided on the little Hocking for upwards of forty years, that the crops in that section were never so promising as they are at the present time.

The Dayton Gazette says "the wheat crop in southern Ohio is safe. No blight, no rust, no shrinkage—but plump, excellent, abundant. A few fields have been cut this week, more will be next week. It is now certain, that this crop will be more than an average one in Ohio, and if so, we may set down the amount at from 23,000,000 to 25,000,000 bushels for this season alone." The good time is coming, when flour will be six dollars per barrel.

VIRGINIA.—The South-Side Democrat contains the following encouraging information in reference to the crops on the South side of the river:—"From observation and the accounts of reliable friends in nearly every county of the South section of our State, we feel warranted in predicting a full average crop this year. The continued drought of the spring prevented the stalks of wheat from attaining their usual height, but the head is in the main full and healthy, and as it is for the most part harvested, it is liable to no other mischance than the sprouting of the grain from too protracted exposure in the field to the present heavy rains. The oat, like the wheat crop, is fully an average crop and promises exceedingly well, and the same may be said of corn, which is as fine as we ever saw at this season of the year. The tobacco crop, is, however, the most luxuriant of all. So far the weather has been unusually favorable, both for seeding and transplanting, and many old farmers have informed us, that it promises to be the best crop which Virginia has gathered for a number of years. The ground was prepared by copious rains to receive the tender plants, and a succession of cloudy days gave them time to obtain firm hold in the soil before the scorching rays of the sun had the opportunity to weaken their strength. They look as fresh, vigorous and healthy as the most sanguine could desire.

New Brunswick.—The Woodstock Journal says:—"Never within the memory of the oldest inhabitant—(a pretty large draft we admit, but certainly within the scope of truth,) has the prospect of the husbandman in this part of the country been more flattering or promising than at the present time. The heat and sunshine of the last fortnight, succeeding the timely and seasonable rains of the previous part of June, have imparted a stimulus to the vegetable growth which has been rarely if ever equalled. The grass crop is most abundant, and will shortly be at maturity for the scythe; while potatoes, wheat and oats are following in the rear with the same rapidity—all crops, in short except Indian corn, which clouds and rain kept back, but the late heat has given new life to this also. Red clover and early potatoes are in full bloom, strawberries are ripe, and green currants are in all their glory.

POTATOES IN CALIFORNIA. A lady in San Francisco, California, writes to a friend that "potatoes there are twelve and a half cents a bushel, larger and better than any she ever saw in the States." In this part of the country twelve and a half cents a bushel would hardly pay for the digging, leaving out of the question the time, interest and labor required in producing the crop.

A NATURAL BAROMETER.—They have in Germany a small green frog, termed by them the "leaf-frog," which, when caught, is placed in a glass jar partly filled with water, and stops erected on which the little chap sits. If the weather is to be clear and fine, he reclines on the upper step; but if a storm is approaching, he goes down part way, and if the storm is to be a severe one, he goes to the bottom. He is seldom more than an inch or an inch and a half long, and his rations consist of one fly per day.

VALUABLE INVENTION.—Powers, the sculptor, has invented a file, for which he has taken out patents in Europe and America. The English cutlers pronounce it admirable, and say that a "royalty" of half a farthing on all sold in that kingdom will make a handsome fortune.

Holloway's Pills.—Astonishing Cure of a bilious Complaint.—Mr. Philip Henderson, of Halifax, suffered for upwards of three years from violent pains in the head, a foul stomach, bad digestion, disordered liver, and general nervous debility, he tried various remedies for the mitigation of this compound disorder, but he only became worse instead of better, although he also consulted several doctors. Finding that the medical faculty could not cure him, he had recourse to Holloway's Pills; by continuing this remedy for a few weeks, he entirely regained his health, and ever since then he has not had the slightest return of his complaint.

HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

Saturday, July 28, 1855.

CHARLOTTETOWN HORTICULTURAL EXHIBITION.

The scene that the Government House grounds presented on Wednesday last, was such as well regulated and benevolent minds take pleasure in. Cheerful happy faces of fine women, joyous children, and men glad to be relieved from the cares of business, were every where to be met with, whether in the fine open Lawn, with its commanding prospect of the Harbour, and the surrounding scenery, or in its shady walks of the well-kept Garden and Shrubbery. If to these are added the enlivening strains of a musical Band, and the charm that a display of choice flowers, well arranged, never fails to bestow, it may be easily conceived, that the picture must have been one of no ordinary beauty. The day was deliciously fine, a moderate breeze tempered the ardent rays of the sun, and enabled the numerous spectators to promenade with comfort and satisfaction. WILLIAMS'S Marquee was pitched to the southward of the Plantation, so that the access to it was from avenues formed by the trees, under the luxuriant shade of which the Fruit and Vegetable part of the Show was judiciously arranged; the varieties composing which, we are happy to say, reflected the highest credit on the exhibitors. Very few people were aware of the perfection to which that wholesome and delicious luxury, the Strawberry, can be brought in this Island, until they saw those displayed as the growth of Mr. Dark's and Mr. Treman's gardens—the former particularly large and well grown, and finely tasted also, but not so exquisitely flavored to our palate as the latter. Both, however, would have done credit to any exhibition; and we trust, that the attention of the cultivators of gardens will have been so awakened, as to induce them to experiment largely in the production of the different varieties of a fruit to which the climate and soil are both admirably adapted. The Government House gardener, Mr. John McCudden, was as usual, eminently successful in his specimens of cucumbers, potatoes, lettuce, &c.; and the display made by Mrs. Lewis was highly creditable to her skill and industry. We were sorry to see, that there were no other market gardeners competitors. It is for the peculiar benefit of that class of producers, that the Society is most anxious; and we trust, that they will not be slow to avail themselves of the advantages that competitions like these will not fail to produce. It depends entirely upon their own exertions to make the Fruit and Vegetable market of Charlottetown equal to any in North America: let them only bestow the same attention, and it will be surely followed by an equal amount of benefit to themselves and the Town.

The Flower Show did not contain as many articles as we have seen on previous occasions, but those displayed were remarkably fine, and many new ones appeared, as will be seen by the list of prizes. The stand for Bouquets presented a most brilliant appearance.

On the whole, the fête may be said to have gone off with great satisfaction to the Society, and those who were present, and will we hope animate the one to further exertions, and the other to continued and increased patronage.—Is!

The following is a list of the Prizes awarded to the successful Competitors, at the Horticultural exhibition held on the Grounds of Government House on the 25th July 1855.

- Mr. Wm. Mitchell, best bouquet of Roses, 0 6 0
- Mrs. T. B. Treman, best Moss Roses, 0 6 0
- Miss J. Hazard, 1st best bouquet of Flowers growing in the open air, 0 6 0
- Mrs. F. Longworth, 2d best do. do. 0 4 6
- Miss J. Hazard, best Balsam, 0 3 0
- Mrs. T. Dawson, best Calceolaria, 0 3 0
- Mrs. Williams, best Geranium, 0 3 0
- Mrs. T. Dawson, 2d do. do. 0 2 0
- Mrs. Duchesne, best Flowering Myrtle, 0 3 0
- Mrs. N. Davies, 2d do. do. 0 2 0
- Mrs. Barrow, best, show of Pansies, 0 3 0
- Mrs. F. Longworth, 2d do. do. 0 2 0
- Mrs. Williams, best Fuchsia, 0 3 0
- Mrs. John Orley, 2d do. do. 0 2 0
- Mrs. Barrow, Chinese Primrose, 0 3 0
- Mrs. T. Dawson, 1st Rarest House Plant, 0 6 0
- Mrs. Barrow, 2d do. do. 0 3 0
- Mr. John McCudden, 1st Flower from the garden, 0 6 0
- Mrs. C. Stewart, 2d do. do. 0 3 0
- Best Potatoes, John McCudden, 0 3 0
- Carrots, Mrs. Lewis, 0 2 0

Table listing various items and their prices, including 'Early York Cabbage', 'Cabbage Lettuce', 'Cucumbers', etc.

Table listing 'FRUITS' such as 'Best Strawberries', 'Gooseberries', 'Black Currants', etc.

The Judges recommended as worthy of a prize, the undermentioned articles, for which the Committee order, that the amounts set opposite be paid.

JOHN M. DALGLEISH, Sec'y. Society's Office, July 25, 1855.

We fully coincide with what we have copied from our contemporary the Islander, respecting the Exhibition on Wednesday last, and have to add, that the courtesy, kindness and hospitality of the distinguished inmates of the Government House, threw a charm over the whole, that was duly appreciated by all who were present.

We have much pleasure in acknowledging the receipt of the "Daily Telegraph and Courier," published in London. This is the second number, and we learn its circulation bears a favourable comparison with others that have long been established.

On Wednesday the 18th inst, the Presbytery of P. E. Island in connection with the Presbyterian Church of Nova Scotia met at Springfield.

The following Resolution was moved by the Rev. Doctor Keir, and seconded by the Rev. Isaac Murray and unanimously adopted, That whereas intemperance is a great evil which can never be removed or effectively resisted, while the traffic in intoxicating drinks is continued; it being necessary, if we would stop the effect, to remove the cause, therefore,

Resolved, That we the members of this Presbytery, as lovers of our country and our race, and as office-bearers in the Church, cannot but feel a lively interest in the progress of the Temperance Reformation, as evinced by the action of several of the Legislatures of the United States and of the British Colonies, in the passage of laws entirely prohibiting the traffic in all intoxicating beverages. And as

such laws, in our opinion, can interfere with the rights of no man, because no man has a right of any name or nature inconsistent with the public good, or at war with the welfare of the community; we therefore shall exert our influence, and do earnestly recommend to all others, to persevere in vigorous and well directed efforts, until a law or laws shall be enacted, in this Island, prohibiting a traffic which is the principal cause of the drunkenness and its consequent pauperism, crime, taxation, lamentation, woe and ruin to the bodies and souls of men, with which the country is and has been afflicted.

ROBERT S. PATTERSON, Clerk of Presbytery.

Summary of Government Advertisements

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council has been pleased to make the following appointments, viz: Mr. Alexander Martin, of Wood Islands, Messrs. Samuel Gregory and John Gregory, of Souris—to be Preventive officers and Landwaiters, in the terms of the Act of 14 Victoria, cap. 8.

His Excellency the Lieut. Governor in Council has been pleased to establish a Post office at Fovowship No. 12, and to appoint Mr. John Wallace, sen., Postmaster, in the terms of the Act of 14 Victoria, cap. 12.

His Excellency the Lieut. Governor has been pleased to appoint John Knight, of Souris, and John Stewart, of Red Point, Esqs., to be Justices of the Peace for King's County.

Port of Charlottetown.

July 24, Schr. Mayflower, Cantelo, Pictou; coal. Sarah, Gilas, do. 25th, Lady LeMarchant, Pictou; mails. Rosebud, do.; passengers. 26th, Am. Schr. Florence, Sherman, New Bedford; goods. W. Nelson, Bay Verte; deal. Hardecrable, Magdalen Islands; bal. 27th, Cherub, Bars, Bathurst; lumber. Ellen, Matatal, Tatamagouche; lumber. Reward, fishing. Lady LeMarchant, Pictou; mails. Rosebud, do.; passengers.

SAILED. May 24, Alexander, Shelat, Halifax; fish. 50. Champion, Sydney; bal. Messinger, Sitman, Miramichi. Lady LeMarchant, Pictou; mails. Rosebud, do.; passengers. 26th, Charlotte, LeBlanc, Cascumpec. Nayflower, Giroir, Pictou; bal. Rosebud, Pictou; passengers. Lady LeMarchant, do.; mails. 27th, Cherub, Bars, Murray Harbour; shingles. Lady LeMarchant, Shediac. Dove, Robertson, Pagwash; bal. Lively Lass, Pictou; bal. Sarah, Gilas, Pictou; do.

Passengers. In the Lady Le Marchant on Tuesday last, from Shediac—Judge Peters, Messrs. M. K. Wilson, John Lansen, J. Doherty, Walsh, McPhail, McNevis, Mrs. Faught, Miss Harding, Miss Dawson—and 2 in the steerage. In do. on Wednesday last, from Pictou—Rev. Mr. Sutherland. In the Rosebud on Wednesday last, from Pictou—J. F. Cock, Esq. New York, H. K. Adams, Esq.; Mrs. Cameron, Miss McLean, Miss E. Martin—and 2 in the steerage. In do. from Pictou, July 21.—J. Doull, Esq. Mrs. Treman, Stephen Swaby, Esq., Lady and child. Mrs. Goodman, J. H. Lane, Esq., Lady and child. M. H. McMillan, Miss McKay, D. Gordon, Esq., 4 in the steerage. In do. to Pictou, July 24.—J. H. Lane, Esq., lady and child. Rev. Mr. McGilvray, Mrs. Archibald, J. Doull, Esq., G. Doull, Esq., Mr. and Miss McLennan, Mrs. Coffin, Mr. Coffin, Mr. and Mrs. Graham, Mr. Montgomery, Mr. Fraser, Miss Richardson, Mr. Campbell, Mr. Crosby, Miss Crosby, Miss Simpson, 4 in the steerage. In do. from Bay Verte, July 16.—Rev. Dr. Evans, Mrs. and Miss Evans, Mr. W. Avar, Mr. Sellicker, Mrs. McDonald, Rev. A. Desbrisay, Mrs. Desbrisay, Master Desbrisay, Miss Wood. Passengers in the Rosebud, Friday, July 27.—Rev. Mr. Albrighton and Lady; Rev. A. Mackay, Lady and Servant; Rev. W. C. Beales; Mr. and Mrs. Crosby, Miss Simpson, John McLennan, two Misses McLellan, Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Brown, Wm. Walsh, Thomas Duffy, James Scantlebury, John Anderson, Mrs. Cutlif, Mrs. English, Miss McLennan, Thomas Mooney.

Married. On Tuesday the 17th inst., by the Rev. H. Dunbar, Mr. Alexander Douglas, to Miss Ann Sharpe, both of Lot 20. At Charlottetown, on Wednesday the 25th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Snodgrass, Mr. John Marchbank, of Richmond Village, late from California, to Jane, third daughter of Mr. David Johnson, of Long River, New London. At Zoar, on the 26th inst., by the Rev. B. Cotton, Mr. Hugh Jepp, to Mrs. Hannah Williams, of same place.

On Sale. AT THE SUBSCRIBER'S SALE ROOM. 10 Penn. MOLASSES—a prime article, 3 Hhds. SUGAR 6 Bbls. do 40 Sides Sole LEATHER 5 Improved Cooking STOVES 1 Franklin do 1 Hhd. GIN 2 Bbls. RUM 11 Casks. VINEGAR 20 Bbls. Ship BREAD 200 Qlts. Codfish For CASH, at Cost and Charges. B. DAVIES. July 28 21

Valuable Freehold Property For Sale.

The Proprietor offers for sale that valuable and well known Property GOWAN BRAS, delightfully and eligibly situated at the head of Souris River, in King's County, Prince Edward Island, commanding a view of Colville Bay and the Galph. The Property consists of One Thousand Acres of superior Land; the Homestead, on which the owner resides, contains Two Hundred Acres, of which between 40 and 50 Acres are in a high state of cultivation, and divided into five-acre fields, substantially fenced. The Dwelling House is 45 feet long by 20 wide, and most conveniently planned, the lower floor contains Drawing Room, Dining Room, two Bedrooms, Nursery, large and small Hall, and commodious Kitchen and Pantry. The upper Floor contains a Hall, two Bedrooms, Servant's room, and large Store room. Cellar, the full size of the House, walled with stone, and partitioned off in to three apartments. A FLOWER GARDEN in front of the House, enclosed with black thorn hedge and planted with ornamental Trees.

The Barn is 73 feet long by 26 feet, double boarded and barked, and conveniently laid off as a Horse Stable, with five stalls; a spacious Cow Stable with cellar under both, for collecting Manure, a large Coach House and room as Workshop or Granary; a spacious loft the full length of the Barn, and threshing Mill attached. A Well of the purest water at the door, which, with the Dairy, are under one roof. A Building 45 feet long used as Sheep, Pig and Sleigh House, a large and productive Kitchen Garden, enclosed with thorn fence and planted with Fruit Trees. The whole of the back Land is of excellent quality, well wooded and watered, and laid off in 50 acre Lots, a part of which is let at One shilling, currency per acre.

The property is situated in the immediate neighborhood of Grist and Saw Mills, fronting on the high road to East Point, distant from Charlottetown about 50 Miles. Part of the purchase money may remain on security on the property. For further particulars apply to the owner, on the premises, JOHN MACGOWAN. Souris, July 24, 1855.

To Tanners and Curriers.

FOR SALE, the LEASEHOLD INTEREST, for 999 years, in SIXTEEN ACRES OF LAND, situate near Wheatley River Bridge, on which is erected, and in good repair, a DWELLING HOUSE, 28 x 22, with a Lean-to, 28 x 10, containing a Parlour, Bed-room, large Kitchen, Store-room and spacious Porch, Cellar, &c., together with four good Bed-rooms on the second floor, the whole completely finished and fit for occupation.

There is on the premises a TAN HOUSE, 24 feet square, 12 feet post, having Eight large Vats, besides several smaller ones, with implements and conveniences for Tanning and Carrying, all complete. An improved Copper Boiler, capable of containing four puncheons of water, for the purpose of making Ooze, with Furnace, and every thing complete. The Tannery will turn out 400 hides per annum, and at no great additional expense can be made to turn out 1000. There is the Frame of a House for a Bark Mill 26 x 36, 12 feet post. A Workshop 22 x 15. There is also a Barn and Stable, 34 x 24, with a new Shed for Gigs, Carts, &c., 26 x 14. Pig-houses, Green-houses, Barnack for hay, &c., The whole being in every way fitted for the immediate occupation of a Tanner and Currier; situate in one of the most populous Townships in the Island, and having the internal facilities of approach by land or water. The Vats are supplied by a never failing Stream of Water, which, with another also running through the same premises, is capable of being made to work a Bark Mill, Carding Mill or machinery. The above will be disposed of with or without the STOCK, consisting of 200 sides of Neats and Harroes' Leather, and several dozens of Calf Skins, together with a quantity of Tan Bark.

The premises are under CROP, which will be sold with them or separately, viz:—4 acres Oats, 2 do. Wheat, 1 do. Potatoes, and the remainder in Hay. An ORCHARD comprising upwards of an acre of Land has been planted with about 100 grafted Trees, raised by Mr. W. Dark. Also, TWO BUILDING LOTS, of one acre each, situate near the head of Wheatley River, and close to the Bridge, suitable for a mercantile Establishment, seven roads to populous settlements meeting at the place where the same are located. Possession of the whole of the above will be given immediately. TERMS CASH, with the exception of £100 secured by Mortgage, which has 24 years still to run, payable with interest in that time. Application to be made to John Lawson, Esq., Charlottetown, or to the Subscriber on the premises. ISAAC WHITLOCK. Wheatley River, July 29, 1855.

ALL Persons to whom the above named is indebted with please send in their Bills for settlement; and all Persons indebted to him will pay their respective amounts on or before the 15th day of September next.

AUCTIONS.

Advantageous opportunity of obtaining 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 23rd 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 its 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 1 1/2 acre of Barley, 3 acres of Oats, 3 acres of Potatoes, 1 1/2 acre of Turnips, and 4 or 5 tons of Hay. Also the Stock, Farming Implements on the ground consisting of A Mare with foal, 2 Cows, 4 sheep, 1 Cart, Plough, and several articles of Household Furniture. JEREMIAH MAHONY. July 20th, 1855.

Boot and Shoe Making. THE Subscriber has on hand, English calf skin very superior, French calf skin boot points, English and American sole leather, and can furnish first rate articles in the above line. GEORGE BRACE. Sydney Street, July 23d.

THE ROSEBUD, Cheap Excursion Trip, THE Steamer Rosebud, Capt. Matheson, will leave Charlottetown for Pictou, on Thursday next, the 24 August, at 9 a. m., and return the following morning. Tickets for the Trip 10s each. WILLIAM HEARD.

Steam Power to let. THE Subscribers offer to let part of the power of their Steam Engine, (about 5 horse power) together with two large ROOMS, suitable for any business that would require such power. HASZARD & OWEN. July 28th.

FOUND ON Tuesday evening last, 24th inst., between the Colonial Building and Smeardon's Corner, a SHAWL, which can be had by proving property and paying expenses, on application at this office. July 27th, 1855.

For Sale, A VERY superior pair of MARES, by Saladin, 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 December last, and not paid before the 10th August, will be sued for without distinction, or further notice. W. B. DAWSON. July 16, 1855.

GREAT REDUCTION IN CLOTHING!!! SELLING OFF!! 500 Suits SUPERIOR MADE CLOTHING (Workmanship warranted.) At GAHAN & Co's NEW DRY GOODS ESTABLISHMENT. Corner of Great George and Kent Streets. July 6, 1855.

REMOVAL. THE Subscriber takes this opportunity of thanking the Gentlemen of Charlottetown, and the public generally, for their liberal patronage, and begs leave to inform them that he has lately MOVED to the house recently occupied by Dr. FORTY, 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. W. B.—WANTED, three or four Journeymen, to whom the highest wages will be given, and who must be able to finish their work in first rate style. JAMES McLEOD, Tailor. June 15, 1855.

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

NOTICES 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.

School Books. A SUPPLY of Lennie's Grammar, Gray's Arithmetic and Carpenter's Spelling, just received and for sale by HASZARD & OWEN.

WESTMORELAND HOTEL, Shediac. 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 luggage by calling at his Hotel, situated on the Main Post Road, within a few minutes' walk of the Public Wharf, to which Steamers and Packets run regularly to and from P. E. Island.

Hides! Hides!! Hides!!! FOUR pence per lb. in CASH will be given for any quantity of GREEN HIDES, delivered at the Tannery of the Subscriber.

CARD. STEWART & MCLEAN, SHIP BROKERS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS, For the Sale and Purchase of American & Provincial Produce, and Dealers in Provisions, Fish, Oil, &c.

J. S. DEALEY, SHIP BROKER AND COMMISSION AND SHIPPING AGENT, No 7, Coentie's Slip, New York.

WILLIAM O. HOBBS, Brass Founder and Machinist. Shop—Corner of Great George and King Street, Charlottetown.

WANTED. A 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.

CIVIC ELECTION. To the Electors of Ward No. 4, in the City of Charlottetown. 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.

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

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."

MAIL ARRANGEMENT By Steamer. Lady Le Marchant. A CONTRACT having been entered into with the owner of the Steamer Lady Le Marchant, for the conveyance of the Mails of the Island twice a week; between Charlottetown and Pictou, and Charlottetown and Shediac.

NEW ARRANGEMENT. THE STEAMER Lady Le Marchant, PHILIP F. IRVING, Commander, under Contract with the Provincial Government, carrying Her Majesty's Mails, will for the remainder of the season, or until further notice, unless prevented by unforeseen 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 Wednesdays.

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

Pure Corn Starch. PALATABLE, Nourishing and Healthy, unequalled for rich PUDDINGS, nice Blanc Mange Pies, Custards, Cakes, Griddle Cakes, Porridges, Ice Creams, &c. A great Delicacy for all, and a choice Diet for Invalids and Children.

For Sale or to Let, SEVERAL BUILDING LOTS, fronting on the East side of the Malpeque, or Princeton Road, about a quarter of a mile from Charlottetown, and opposite to Spring Park. Apply to WILLIAM FORGAN.

PICTOU FREE STONE, Acadian Quarry. THE Subscriber has been appointed Agent for the sale of Pictou Free Stone from the above Quarry, and is prepared to receive orders for all sizes of block, building, and flag stone.

Equitable Fire Insurance Company of London. Incorporated by Act of Parliament. BOARD OF DIRECTORS for P. E. Island.— Hon. T. H. Haszard, Hon. Charles Henley, Francis Langworth, Esq., Robert Hutchinson, Esq., Thomas Dawson, Esq.

Silent Sorrow. CERTAIN HELP. Numerous Extraordinary, Anatomical, Explanatory Coloured Engravings. In Six Languages. Fifty-third Edition. Price 2s. 6d. in a sealed envelope through all Booksellers, or sent post free from the Author, for 42 Postage Stamps.

PERSONS IN ANY PART OF THE WORLD, may be successfully treated by forwarding a correct detail of their case, with a remittance for Medicines, &c. which will be returned with the utmost despatch, and secure from observation.

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

THE COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, as their name Renal (or the Kidneys) indicates, are the most safe and efficacious remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges of any kind, and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally, which if neglected, frequently result in stone in the bladder, and a lingering, painful death.

Chambers's Publications. HASZARD & OWEN are Agents for Prince Edward Island for the sale of Messrs. Chambers's 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.

REMOVAL. DR. POTTS has removed to the House next door to Henry Palmer, Esq. June 28th, 1855. G.

FOR SALE. A valuable Leasehold Property for 999 years, at one shilling per acre, formerly the property of JAMES BAGNELL, deceased, situated at Bedouque, 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 abundance of fine wood and firing on the same.

TO BE SOLD. At Private Sale, and if not disposed of previously, then at Public Auction on the first day of May next, at Summerside on the Premises. ALL That Lot of Land, now in the possession 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.

SPRING 1855, 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.

DENTISTRY! Dr. W. H. Straw, Surgeon Dentist. TENDERS his Professional Services for a short period to the Citizens of Charlottetown. Teeth Cleaned, Extracted, filled and prevented from further decay. Artificial Teeth inserted, from one to a full set, by the latest and most approved method.

Wool, Butter. THE Subscriber wants to purchase the above articles. Washed Wool preferred. JAMES N. HARRIS. July 14, 1855. S.

FLOUR!! THE Subscriber has a few Barrels of FLOUR, of a very excellent quality, which he offers cheap to close Sales. JAMES N. HARRIS. July 14, 1855. S.

SUGAR!! ON hand, a few Barrels. Cheap for Cash. JAMES N. HARRIS. July 14, 1855. S.

Pumps, Pumps, Chain Pumps. THE Subscribers having imported from the United States a Machine for cutting tubing for the above Pumps, and having a quantity of Chains and gear on hand, also, a large stock 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 Charlottetown and proceed to the Eastward. TODD & BROWN. Summerside, July 9, 1855. S.

Grand Division, S. of T. NOTICE is hereby given, that the next Quarterly Session of the Grand Division, of this Island, will be held in the Temperance Hall, Bedouque, on MONDAY, the 30th instant, at 4 o'clock, p. m. By order, F. DESBRISAY, G. S. Office of G. S., July 14, 1855.

O. & J. BELL, MERCHANT TAILORS, and Manufacturers of Ready Made Clothing, Queen Square, opposite the Market, Charlottetown. IMPORTERS OF Cloths, Whitenes, Doekins, Trowds, Vestings and Tailors' Trimmings, and keep in their employment the largest number of the best Journey-men Tailors on the Island. All Orders attended to with punctuality and despatch. Jan. 11.

SELLING OFF!! A LOT OF READY-MADE CLOTHING, Summer Mantles, Shawls, Bonnets, and Dress Materials, &c. CHEAP FOR CASH. JAMES DESBRISAY. July 25, 1855.

JUNIPER POSTS and RAILS, HARD and SOFT CORDWOOD. Also, 50,000 SHINGLES. For sale by BENJAMIN CHAPPELL.

Valuable Farm for Sale. AN excellent Farm, consisting of 75 acres of Freehold 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, apply to, JOHN KENNY, Central Academy. May 25, 1855. Isl. Ex.

The Great American Hair Tonic. Bogie's celebrated Hyperion Fluid, for the growth and preservation of the Hair is well known to be without a rival on this continent. Hundreds of imitations have started into an ephemeral existence since the introduction of this unrivalled Hair restorative, and their doom been sealed, whilst Bogie's Hyperion Hair Fluid, with a popularity never attained by any other article, goes on "conquering and to conquer." There is no malady, which can affect the Hair but can be cured by this incomparable preparation. To ladies it is invaluable; and on children's heads it lays the foundation of a good head of Hair. It is now patronized by Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain, and commands an extensive sale throughout Europe. Bogie's Electric Hair Dye converts red or grey hair into a beautiful black or brown, the moment it is applied, literally dyeing the hair without staining the skin and leaves the Hair soft and glossy without injuring its texture in the least; a decided superiority over all other Hair dyes. Bogie's Amole Shaving compound renders that usually unpleasant operation (shaving) a decided luxury. Bogie's Hebeonina removes Freckles and tan from the face in the shortest possible time, and is acknowledged to be the very best article for beautifying the complexion. To be had, wholesale or retail, of W. Bogie, 227 Washington street, Boston, U. S. And by all Druggists and perfumers throughout the Canadas, United States and Great Britain. W. R. WATSON, Agent for P. E. I. June 19th. 1 yw

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

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

FOR SALE a large BOAT, very staunch, 13 feet keel. She requires some repairs and will be given a bargain. Apply at the Book Store of Messrs. Hazard and Owen.

Valuable Freehold Estate For Sale. TO BE SOLD at Public Auction in Lots to suit intending purchasers, on TUESDAY, the 11th Sept. 1855, at 12 o'clock noon, (unless previously disposed of at Private Sale.) That valuable and well known property, part of the estate of the late Hon. Col. Lane, being common Lots Nos. 12 & 13, in the Common of Charlottetown, situated in the rear of Government House Grounds—containing 24 acres—For Terms &c., apply to WM. FORGAN, Esq. Charlottetown, 23d July 1855. All the papers.

LIVER COMPLAINT.

JAUNDICE, DYSPEPSIA, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and all diseases arising from a disordered liver or stomach, such as Constipation, inward Piles, fullness, or blood to the head, acidity of the stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, disgust for food, fullness or weight in the stomach, sour eructations, sinking, or fluttering at the pit of the stomach, swimming of the head, hurried and difficult breathing, fluttering at the heart, choking or suffocating sensations when in a lying posture, dimness of vision, dots or webs before the sight, fever and dull pain in the head, deficiency of perspiration, yellowness of the skin and eyes, pain in the side, back, chest, Limbs, &c., sudden flushes of heat, burning in the flesh, constant imaginations of evil, and great depression of spirits, can be effectually cured by DOCTOR HOOFLAND'S CELEBRATED GERMAN BITTERS, prepared by Dr. C. M. JACKSON, German Medicine Store, No. 120 Arch St., one door below Sixth Philada. Their power over the above diseases is not excelled, if equalled, by any other preparation in the United States, as the cures attest, in many cases after skillful physicians had failed. These Bitters are worthy the attention of Invalids. Possessing great virtues in the rectification of the liver and lesser glands, exercising the most searching power in weakness and affections of the digestive organs, they are withal safe, certain, and pleasant. Testimony from Maine.

CAPT. DANIEL ABBOTT, Brooklyns, Maine, July 16, 1843, says: "I was taken sick one year ago, last April, upon my passage from Havana to Charleston, S. C. At the latter place I took medicine and procured a physician, but for ten days could obtain no relief, no sleep or appetite. At last taking up a newspaper having your advertisement of 'Hoofland's German Bitters' in it, I sent for some immediately, this was about 10 o'clock, at 11 o'clock I took the first dose, and another at 6 o'clock. The effect was so rapid on me, that I had a good appetite for supper, and rested well that night, and the next day found me a well man. I have not been without your medicine since, having been sailing between Baltimore, Charleston and the West India Islands ever since. I have now given up going to sea, and reside in this place, where you should have an agency, as you could sell large quantities of it." Jos. B. HALL & Co., Prisque Isle, Aroostook Co., Maine, April 24, 1854, say: "We herewith send you a certificate of a cure performed by the use of only one bottle of the German Bitters, we think Mr. Clark to be a man of veracity, and have no doubt of the truth of his story."

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

T. DESBRISAY & Co., General Agency And by Mr. LEMUEL OWEN, Georgetown, " EDWARD GIFF, Grand River, " EDWARD NEEDHAM, St. Peter's Bay, " J. J. FRASER, St. Eleanor's, " GEORGE WIGGINTON, Crapaud, " JAS. L. HOLMAN, do, " WM. DODD, Bedouque, " JAMES PIDGEON, New London.

REMOVAL.

Auction and Commission Mart. THE Subscriber begs to return his sincere thanks to his friends and the Public for the liberal patronage he has received since his commencement in business. He now begs to inform them that he has REMOVED to the premises lately occupied by Mrs FORSYTHE, next door to Hon F WALKER'S, where he has ample Storage and Cellars, and trusts by continued assiduity and attention still to receive further favours. June 1. WM. DODD.

NO LET with immediate possession, the southeast end of the House recently built on the corner of Great George and Kent Streets, and next to that occupied by Messrs. Gahan & Co. The cellar is 24 feet by 50, has a substantial wall, is over 7 feet deep and is perfectly dry. There is on the first floor a shop 20 feet in front and 30 feet in depth; also a front Entrance, a Hall in rear of the shop and two other apartments. There are on the second floor one room 24 feet by 15, one 20 feet by 15 and two about 11 feet by 12, and the third floor nearly corresponds with the second. There are three rooms on the fourth floor and a fine view of the Harbour, the Rivers and the Country round, there is also attached to the premises a new Ware-house and it is one of the best stands in this City for Mercantile or any other business. Further information may be obtained by applying to THOMAS DAWSON, July 14th, 1855.

Great English Remedy!

The most valuable Spring and Summer Medicine in the World: Dr. Halsey's FOREST WINE! Patronized by the Nobility and Medical Faculty of England, and esteemed the most extraordinary Medicine in the World.

Medicine containing molasses or liquorice, like the boasted Sarsaparilla, require many large bottles to produce the slightest change in health. The Forest Wine is altogether a different article. It contains no syrup to give it consistency, but acquires its excellent flavor and powerful medicinal properties from the vegetable plants of which it is composed. The Forest Wine combines the virtues of the WILD CHERRY, DANDELION, YELLOW DOCK, AND SARSAPARILLA, with other valuable plants whose properties are all most effective. Its high concentration renders it one of the most efficient medicines now in use. Sometimes less than a single bottle restores the lingering patient from weakness, debility, and sickness, to strong and vigorous health. Every dose shows its good effects on the constitution, and improves the state of the health. The Forest Wine is recommended, in the strongest terms, for all complaints of the Stomach, Liver, Kidneys, Nervous Disorders, Bilious Affections, Dropsy, Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, Jaundice, Female Complaints, Scrofula, and all Disorders arising from BAD BLOOD and impure habit of the system.

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, notwithstanding all who knew me thought my case incurable. Previous to taking the Wine and Pills, I had recourse to the best medical treatment, but continued to grow worse to an alarming degree. Some of my friends spoke disparagingly 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 deception and inefficiency of many advertised remedies put forth by unprincipled men in flaming advertisements. But, what a pity it is, that the deception used by others should be the means of dissuading many labouring under disease from making trial and being cured by your excellent remedies. Humanely speaking, they have saved my life; when I commenced making use of them, I was in a wretched condition, but began to experience their good effects in less than three days; and in six weeks from the time I purchased the medicines, to the great surprise of all my friends, I was entirely cured, and had increased fifteen pounds in weight, having taken one box of the Pills, and two bottles of the wine. Would to God that every poor sufferer would avail himself of the same remedies. Yours, &c., JAMES WILTON.

NERVOUS DISORDERS

Are diseases of the mind as well as of the body, usually brought on by troubles and affliction, and are most common to persons of delicate constitutions and sensitive minds. Low spirits, melancholy, frightful dreams, and fearful anticipations of evil from the slightest causes, generally accompany nervous disorder. The Forest Wine and Pills are an energetic remedy in these complaints. Extract of a letter from Mr. Joseph C. Paulding, dated PHILADELPHIA, September 7th, 1848.

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

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

it is an excellent and good medicine, and will undoubtedly become the leading medicine of the day." The Forest Wine is put up in large square bottles with Dr. Halsey's name blown in the glass, \$1 per bottle, or six bottles for \$5. Gum-coated Pills, 25 cents per box. Agents are authorized to retail, as well as wholesale, on as favorable conditions as the proprietor, No. 161 Duane St. corner of Hudson, N. York. W. R. WATSON, General Agent.



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

Under the immediate Patronage of the Princes of Persia and India. These articles are without doubt the most extraordinary in their powers ever submitted to the Public, and require but to be tried, to be appreciated, admired, and continued. The RESTORATIVE strengthens the hair and prevents it falling off after every other means have been resorted to unsuccessfully; it cures baldness and creates a natural curl, and by its use, myriads of persons of both sexes are indebted to having a good head of hair at the present moment. Its efficacy is therefore undoubted, and the whole world is challenged to produce an article to equal it, either for beautifying the human hair or preserving it to the latest period of life. For the production of Whiskers or 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 greatest connoisseur. Advice by post gratis on receipt of Postage Stamps.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Two Houses for Sale or Lease.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale his property in Rochford Street, in rear of the late Colonel Lane's residence consisting of Two Houses and a quarter of a Lot of Land. The Houses have six complete tenements for small families, and are comfortably furnished. He will either let the same for a term, or sell the freehold. For particulars enquire on the premises. JAMES GLYN. July 24, 1855.