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spect, st. Trans., L. R.R. N. J., July 21, 1862. N. J., July 21, 1802.
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C. WHITLOCK

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Attorney at Law.



FARMERS' JOURNAL, AND COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

Established 1823.

Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, Tuesday, January 24, 1854.

THE "MAINE LAW" PROJECT.

New Series. No. 106

Haszard's Gazette. CORGE T. HASS LED. Proprietor and Published every Wednesday and Saturday morning for Standay morning Supers J. E. Island.

Thinks and annul Subscription, 15s. Discount for a

TERMS OF ADVERTISING. Per the first inervision, occupying the space of A lines, including limit, 2a.—6 lines, 2a. 6d.—9 lines, 3a.—12 lines, 3b. 6d.—19 lines, 4b.—20 lines, 4b.—25 lines, 5d.—30 lines, 5d.—6 lines, 6d.—30 lines, 6d.—30

Treasurer's Office, Charlo tetown, P. E. Island, January Jd. 1854.

In persuance of the Act of the General Assembly I of this Island, made and passed in the Eleventh year of the regin of Her present Majesty, initialed "An Act For Teoring further an Assembly in the Eleventh year of the regin of Her present Majesty, initialed "An Act For Teoring further an Assessment on all Lands in this Colony, and for the encouragement of Education," and of an Act made in anonadment thereto, and passed in the Tweifth year of Her asid Majesty's Reign, initialed An Act for the assessment of Land, and the encouragement of Education, and also of an Act made and passed in the Fifteenth year of Her and Majesty's Reign, initialed An Act for the anounce general of Education, and to raise Fands for that purpose by imposing an additional Assessment on Land in the said Island and on Real Educit on Charlottelown and Common and Georgetown and Common:

I do hereby give Public Notice that I have made Proclamation, according to the terms of the mid Acts, of the undermentioned Town Lots, Commin Usts, Water Lots, Pattura Lots, Islands, and parts of Townships in this Island, in agreers for the gongayingth of the several wines due and owing thereon to Her Majesty, under and by virtue of the first meetings Act, vizi.

residan. Jr.

ACRES.

ACRES. 

ade vienti STEPHEN RICE, Treasurer.

THE MAILS for the neighbouring Provinces,
L. &c. will be forwarded on and after the 15th
December instant via Laps Traverse and Cape
Tormenties.
They will be made up on that day, and every folloying Friday, at 12 o'clock noon, and a mult for
England will be made up every week at the same
time, and forwarded to flaiffic.
THOMAS ONES Protomator Concern

THOMAS OWEN, Postmaster General. General Post Office. Dec. 5, 1853.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.

TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS will be received from competent persons by the Committee of St. Michael's Church, until WEDNESDAY, 1st March neat, for making a Frame for a Parochial House, 30 by 26 feet, and 12 feet post, and rough-boarding and shinging the roof and walls of same. Materials delivered on the ground. Plan to be seen at the office of the Hon. D. BREMAN, Charlottetown; or PATE. STEPHENS, Eq., Orwell. Montague, 13th Jan., 1854.

TO CONTRACTORS. TENDERS will be received from competent per-lations by the Committee of St. Michael's Church, until WEDNESDAY, 1st February next, for the following work, viz:

until WEDNESDAY, 1st recrusty heat, and collowing work, vis.

Making a Frame, 40 by 35, post 23 feet, rough-boarding and shingling the roof and walls of Church and Tower, and finishing the outside complete.

All materials delivered on the ground, and payment

The Frames, Sashes, and Doors, to be conracted for together, or separately.

Plane to be seen at the office of the Hon. D. Bre-MAR, Charlottetown; or PATK. STEPHENS, Esq., Orwell.

Montague, 13th Jan., 1854.

THE Subscriber having been duly empowered by Grankjar Herverason, of Hyde Park, Square, London, Esquire, and Arruva there are to some of Liverpool, in England, Merchant, surviving Exceutors and Trustees unsued and appointed in and by the last Will and Testament of Gilbert Liunderson, late of Liverpool, aforesaid. Merchant, thecassed to collect all Debts and Some of Money due to the Estate of the sulf, Gilbert Henderson, deceased, within this Island, and to dispose of all Lands and Hereditaments belonging to sulf Estate of the said Gilbert Houderson, deceased, are duly required without delay to pay into my hands the several amounts due by them; and those persons who have been a subscribed of the Estate of the said Gilbert Houderson, deceased, are duly required without delay to pay into my hands the several amounts due by them; and those persons who may be in possession of any part of such Lands and Premises, are required to make an intimodiate and satisfactory arrangement with me, otherwise they will be treated as Trespassers.

JOHN LONGWORTH.
Charlottetown, April 9th, 1853. NOTICE.

NOTICE. FINE Tenants on Townships Numbers Sixteen and
Tweaty-two, in this Island, the property of The
Right Honourable, Laurence Sulivan, are hereby required to make immediate payment of all arrears of
ront-due by them, otherwise proceedings will be institated for the recovery thereof.
WILLIAM FORGAN.

WILLIAM FORGAN.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to Mr. RICHARD FAUGHT, by Note of Hand, or Book Account, are required to make inniciative payment to the undersigned; who is duly authorised by Power of Attorney to collect the same.

THOMAS ALLEY.

Charlottetown, Sept. 21st, 1852.

Famile undersigned has removed his Office to his movement, oppor Queen's Street. Dec. 18. Isl& Adv 2m

GLEASON'S PICTORIAL.

GLEASON'S PICTORIAL.

On the first of January next, Gleason's Pictorial will compense its aich volume, and will appear vastly improved is all respects, with a superb new heading, new type and dress throughout, and will be printed upon the fluest paper. As the proprietor of the Pictorial has purchased the entire good will of Burunn's New York Historialed Neway, and has merged that journal in the Pictorial, the public will reap rhe advantage of this concentration of the strength of the two papers upon one, both in the artistic and the literary departments. The same brilliant that of contributors and urities will be singaged on Gleason's Pictorial as herestofore, and as large addition is also made to the corps both in talent and unsaber. The most librar arrangements have been completed, and such superior to the present issue of the paper. The columns of the Pictorial will constantly be heautifed by all that can please and instruct in art and nature, and its literary department will fully austain the high reputation it has so long enjoyed.

This pages of Gleason's Pictorial will contain views of every populous city in the known world, of all hallings of most in the caster or western housi-pictor, of all the principal ships and stoamers of the nevy and meedinat services (with fine and accurate portaits of every meted the nature in the sortid, both minhs and female. Sections of beautiful scattery, taken from 16c, will also be given, with ammercus specimese from the animal kingdom, the birds of the sin, and the lish of the sea, and will present in its mechanical execution as elegant specimen of art, it will contain filton handred and sitty four equare inches, giving a great amount of reading uniter and illustrations—and forming a manmonth weekly paper of sixten outwo pages.

Textar:—Three dollars per usum.

Polisided every Salvunaa vb F. Gleason, Mass.

The first condition of the progress of society is that its various classes should become responsible to each other, and it is evident that of late both outward events and the current of moral feeling have tended to enforce a recognition of those reciprocal relations between the rich and poor, the educated and important and even the the educated and ignorant, and even the virtuous and profligate, the discovery of which adds the claims of an enlightened which adds the claims of an enlightened self-interest to those of philanthropy. Had there been no such institutions as Young the 31st day of January, instant, at 3 p. m.

By Order, P. DESBRISAY, G. Scribe.

Cliarlottetown, Jan. 14th, 1850.

TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS will be received from competent persons by the Committee of St. Michael's Church, until WEDNESDAY, 1st March neat, for making a Frame for a Parochial House, 30 by 26 feet, and 12 feet post, and rough-boarding and shingling the roof and walls of same. Materials delivered on the ground. Government itself would be obliged to send forth its inspector and establish model lodging-houses, hospitals, and schools. Were there visitation of no other kind, Cholera alone would compel a house, to house visi-tation by the officers of the sanitary Board. On the same principle, Government demands that by some means the people shall be educated; and if religious bodies, with or without its aid, prove after fair trial incom-petent to effect this, then, verily, the Her-culan arm of the secular power will set to work in carnest, and someway the business will be done. See by how many parties the Government is invoked to con their deliverance. The women and child-ren in our factories, the thousands who are compelled by employers or by competition to labour for seven days in the veek, the tens of thousands more who are kept in unwholesome shops from before surrise till near upon midnight, and the starving fumihear upon midnight, and the starving fami-lies who are the prey provided for those dens of vice and death, the spirit shops, which are the shame and ruin of our coun-try, all appeal, some with clamorous, some

with mute supplication, to the hand of power: Eripe nos his, invicte matis.

When public opinion has addressed itself for a certain length of time to private cupidity in vain, when charity has pleaded long and received a final repulse, then, in some mysterious way, there comes a resolution. mysterious way, there comes a revelation or Providential enlightenment, which shows to the conviction of society at large that some particular nuisance, moral or physi-cal, must be put down. For a time private interest may oppose, and form a successful league; but its arguments, character, and working become more and more edicutes as the contest proceeds: all good men were against it from the beginning, and all who are not lost to a sense of shame desert it in the end. Then the system falls prostrate and ruined for ever.

salls prostrate and ruined for ever.

Such a contest is commencing now in this country. The same battle has been fought and won by the people themselves, in many of the United States, and in one of our own American Colonies. The nuisance to be adapted is the sale of intoxicating drinks—the temptation presented by every transition that the content of the sale of th twentieth house, in some of our streets, to the labouring man to spend his money for that which is not bread. places which create a famine in a million families after the most plenteous season, and swallow up the reward of labor; which are not less relentless in their exactions during times when food is dear and employ-ment hard to be obtained; which point the fang of hunger with poison, and set vice opposite to misery beside the extinguished hearth. These places are the council-chambers and normal-schools of crime, where old and young, the hardened where old and young, the hardened and the weak, the tempter and the victim, unite in the fellowship of sin. They are the feeders of our gaols, workhouses, and lunatic asylums; they people whole streets with felous and prostitutes, and whole colo-nies with convicts- By them the mothercountry has been brought to the brink of

nies with convicts. By them the mothercountry has been brought to the brink of
separation from her dependencies. They
have raised one of the most difficult questions of the present time—What are we to
do with our convicts? How strange that the
answer has so seldom occurred,—Lessen
their number, by cutting off the ordinary
incentive to crime. Another pressing question; for what great hopes can be entertained, so long as for every school there are
a score of taverns?

Is it infatuation to preach a crusade
against these pest-houses, which proclaim
every one of our cities to be a city of the
plague; or is it not rather by some infatuation that we have tolerated them so
long? At any rate, Boston and other
large towns of America prove that a city
without a dram-shop is not the mere dream
of a modern Utopia. But some will say,
"Are there then to be no hotels for the
stranger and traveller, are places for refreshment in the town to be shut up, and no
wayside inna to be telerated in the country.

And are we also to be tee-totallers at home. Is there no way of making the land 'virtuous' without a universal sacrifice of 'cakes and ale' This too of the farmers and their barley; of the Characest.on of the Exchagura and Mair That!"

But the proposition is not so stringent as such objections would imply. Private divellings were not the subject of legislation in the Maine Law. Houses of refreshment would still be found open by the rerveller, and by the homeless city clerk. It is only proposed to make their comferts universally accessible on other terms than the expenditure of money in alcohol and beer. Ardent spirits would still be procurable by those who really needed them, (a number much smaller than is commonly thought; but not from persons who had a direct interest in their adulteration and their immoderate use. It must be admitted that there would be less malting and distillation; which is as much as to say, that a less quantity of food would be turned into poison, that the cultivation of other cereals and crops would partially displace that of barley, and that we should be less dependent or foreign countries for corn, which would be cheapened in some proportion to the saving of what is now expended no distillation. In short the price to be paid for the object advocated, is not enormous, or itself catively without any zet-off or compensation. Then there remains all the moral and social compensation. Within the gameyear in which the Maine Law was carried, the prisons of that State were nearly capted, the burden of poor-rates and policy and the state were nearly capted, the burden of poor-rates and policy and the state of the capital and their labor. The contest we say, is now commencing in earnest, and who more probabilities, certainly with unpie precedents of success, such as it never had before. In the American Republic, the cample of Maine has been already adopted to a was a supple of Maine has been already adopted in the streets, and very soon the traffickers in alcohol found other employment both for What is more interesting, our own Sove-eign has already given her royal assent to a "Maine Law" passed by the Legislature of New Brunswick. That it will eventually be triumphant here, as elsewhere, there is more reason for hope than doubt. But that there will be formidable difficulties, that it may be long before Government can be persuaded to deal with so gigantic an evil, which pays, as vice is ever ready to pay, so immense a bribe for impunity, must be admitted. So long as every twentieth house in our streets is a gin-shop or a tavern, so long will Government never want an inducement to protect the system on the one side, nor the men who have resolved to one side, nor the men who have resolved to destroy it an argument on the other. We need not say that we trust the latter will earry on their proposed reformation with wisdom as well as with energy. The object is to abate a proved and public nuisance, to put down that which is itself a national

crime, and the source of imnumerable other crimes, miseries, and calamities. Their These are the The chief difficulties are that those who are now preying upon the vitals of the social system must be induced to get their living by more honest means; that Government must cease to give them protection upon the terms of receiving a share in the plunder. In former movements professedly leading to the same ultimate object, there have been extravagances, and object, there have been extravagances, and we think even errors of principle, which have kept many good men aloof. But only by some extraordinary mismanagement can the same difficulties be imported into the present question. The principle is perfectly clear, and there needs be no infringement of private liberty or dictation to private presents. to private conscience in its advocacy. COTTON CLEANING.

COTTON CLEANING.

The seeds of cutton adhere to the fibre with great tenacity, and until these are removed, it cannot be span and made into threads for weaving. At one time the separating of the seed from the fibre was all performed by hand; the price of cutton then was about fifty cents per pound. This restricted its une, as the price was but little, if any, less that lines. The invention of a single machine completely revolutionized the whole business; this was the cotton gin of Whitney, of which is in the Crystal Palece. The cotton gin is composed of a series of circular saws, revolving on the spindle of a wooden roller in a box, between metal ribs, the saws draw in the outton and acutch off the seeds between the ribs; a revolving brush roller behind the saws, strips off the cleaned cotton and acting as a fan, drives it out through a back spout into the cotton room. The brush roller acts the part of a cleaner, as well as a fam.—The cotton gin has been much improved since the days of Whitney, but the principle in them all is the same as that embraced in his originalons.

There are many at the north who have heard of the Cotton Gin that do not know the principle of its section due the nature of its construction,

with—"What a glorious cotton-picker hie would make."

Various kinds of cotton are named according to localities, such as Alabama, Tennessee, Texas, New Orleans, Sea Island Upland &c., &c., There is a very great difference in the quality of cotton grown in one State and in one district. The Sea Island and the Upland are very different. The Upland cotton is shorter in the staple than the Sea Island, but there are some very fine kinds of it. The mixing of the different simples, to produce a good yars, requires great practice and skill, and in respect to its cultivation, no plant has received greater attention.

There can be no doubt but the great increase of the consumption of cutton can be traced to the invention of the Cotton-Gin., it took a female one whole day to clean one pound of citton, and the best machine—the roller-gin with fluted rolls—which as in use in 1788, for cleaning cotton, could only finish about thirty pounds in twelve hours.—The great consumption of cutton for manufacturing is attributable to the cheapness; but it never would have become a great cotton country, if the Octton-Gin had not been invented. twelve hours.—The great comments to the cheapness, for manufacturing is attributable to its cheapness, but it sever would have become a cheap fibribus material by the old proceases of cleaning, and car country, fithe Cotton-Gin had not been inventiged.

It was carly discovered by Tench Coxe, Esc., and a number of enterprising gentleman of the South, that any amount of cotton could be raised in the Catolinas and Georgia, but owing to the difficulty of cleaning it, a great obstacle vitod in the path of its extensive cultivation. In 1799, with the trade of armed biosis in bartle array; England, separated from the atrife, because the workshop of the world, and the deminal for bier manufactures was greater than she could supply; so the world, and the deminal for bier manufactures was greater than she could supply; so the world, and the deminal for the world.

It was as this juncture that a mechanical genius arose to mention at this juncture that a mechanical genius arose to mention the construction of a machine to genius with the widow of General Grean, in "Savannah, Gen., was appealed to by the lady to devote his attention to the construction of a machine to genius with the widow of General Grean, in "Savannah, Gen., was appealed to by the lady to devote his attention to the construction of a machine to gin and the seed in one hoor than who are of a machine to gin and the seed in one hoor than who man could do be the old machine, and the seed in one hoor than was referred attention of the conting, and sites runch and many mentas. Whitney, in 1892, when presenting a petition to the Legislature of the seed in one hoor than was cleanes, and the seed in one hoor than was claimed. The seed in one hoor than was claimed, and the seed in one hoor than was continued to a string of islands stretching from Georgetown, in South Carolina, the See Makand was a been much job the policy of the seed in the seed in the cultivation of the See Makand was a seed of the seed in the seed in

(From the New York Tribune.)

THE SANDWICH ISLANDS AND THEIR RELA-TION TO THE UNITED STATES. BY CHARLES KING, LL. D.

On Tuesday evening Dr. King lectured as above in the large chapel of the University. He said the subject had been suggested by a paragraph in a morning paper, which mentioned that the inhabitants of those islands, who, sevenly years ago, had slain Capt. Cook, eaten his heart, and offered his body as a sacrifice to their idols, saked admission into the Union. As the causes leading to this request were mainly due to American commerce and missionaries, the subject had a poculiar interest for an audience in the Metroplis of America. The lecturer referred to what he considered a significant and lateresting coincidence, namely, the discovery of the islands at the time of the American Revolution. Cook sailed from Plymouth in July, 1776, and alluded to the fact of ships sailing at the same time to suppress the rising in the North American colonies. Dr. K. then gave a rapid view of the geography, population, return formation. mouth in July, 1776, and alluded to the fact of ships sailing at the same time to suppress the riung in the North American colonies. Dr. K. then gave a rapid view of the geography, population, natural formation, and products of the Sandwich Islands, which are distant from the American coast 2.800 miles. The inhabitants are a fine race physically: the chiefs show purer blood, and are generally six feet high. Their King and nobles are hereditary. The taboutanslated "prohibition," but more peculiarly meaning "consecration"—was a powerful engine in the hands of the King, who was also the chief priest; any breach of it being punished with death. Everything could be placed under tabou—fields, fishing-grounds, &c.: also persons; they dared not be seen abroad while it lasted; also food. Women and men could not eat at the same table. The Kings soon became alive to the usefulness of an understanding with foreigners; and thus Owyhee was ceded to the British crown. Honolulu has been described as the most romantic of the group. With the increase of the Pacific commercial intercourse to the usefulness of an understanding with foreigners; and thus Owyhee was ceded to the British crown. Honolulu has been described as the most romantic of the group. With the increase of the Pacific commercial intercourse with the Islands has increased, and their population has fallen off under the vices of what is called civilization. The Presbyterian Mission was the first; they caused several youths to be sent to the United States to be educated. King Riorio abolished idolatry; his first step was to violate televity all the idols were reduced to ashes. This act of Riorio, Dr. King regarded as one of high self-sacrifice and lofty moral courage; it opened the way to the Gospel. The American missionaries have been most successful: their chief opposition has been from white settlers who wished to live in debauchery; but Riorio had logic and common sense enough to protect the missionaries. They have reduced the language to a system and published the Bible in it. Sailors, when they land, give the missionaries trouble, by their wish for debauchery. A converted native woman asked what part of America the sailors came from, and if they were not idolaters. The lecturer regretted that the sailor, who is to other nations a type of the people he was born among, is so much neglected; he hoped that their physical, moral and religious wants would be better eared for. Perhaps the missionaries were too puritanical in their opposition to amusements: but there was an excuse in the fact that the games of the natives were all so closely connected with their old idolatry as to be dangerous. In 1849 the French tried to get admission for Roman Catholic ecclesiastics and French brandy at a reduced duty. They have succeeded so far to obtain a portion of the funds for a school, whenever they shall have a sufficient number of pupils. It is estimated that there are 224,000 acres of land capable of producing sugar; the islanders are laborious cultivators. Cleanliness is one of their peculiar virtues. The chiefs have large houses and furnis acres of land capable of producing sugar; the islanders are laborious cultivators. Cleanliness is one of their peculiar virtues. The chiefs have large houses and furnish them samptuously; they lay tables that would not disgrace London, and wear well fitting European clothes. Their politeness is scruplous; though twenty years ago one of their ladies might be seen seated, cross-legged, eating a large fish raw. Their salutation was by rubbing noses; they shake hands, but think it cold. They expressed grief by breaking their teeth. The prices of food are cheap. Whalers run into Honolulu, dispose of their cargoes there to other vessels, and go back to the fishing grounds. American influence predominates at Honolulu; the greatest number of officers of State are Americans. The attractiveness of these islands to other powers, the lecturer said) and their feebleness, make them turn naturally to the United States, and the question soon will be, what is to be done with the Sandwich Islands! They lie in our path to Asia; they are, to a great extent. Americanized. England, France and Russia have claims to them, and while I write a morning paper anuounces the arrival in curr City of the diplomatic agent of Russia. write a morning paper amounces the arrival in our City of the diplomatic agent of Russia to the Sandwich Islands, to watch over Russia interests. The independence of the Governthe Sandwich Islands, to watch over Russian interests. The independence of the Government has been only nominal; every capricious demand of a foreign power has been conceded under its gans. It is believed that the Soverign, fearing for his independence, has assigned his authority to the United States, and that the scaled transfer is in the archives at Washington, to be used when circumstances demand. This is a most favorable aspect of affaire for us, if we can only learn that most difficult of virtues—to wait. Our language is spreading; that mobic language, instinct with the spirit of nations, and stamped with the mark of an Imperial Republic. [Applause.] Should we countenance the addition of this island group to our continented Republic? Previous additions have been generally of contiguous territory. There tenance the addition of this island group to our continental Republic! Previous additions have been generally of contiguous territory. There is a new thing under the sun—an emigration to the East. If California and Oregon alone could settle the question of this half-way house between Asia and America, it is settled. There has been an infusion of foreign blood, and an increase of territory, unforseen by the framers of our Federal Constitution. Alex. Hamilton speaks of it as for the thirteen States, and such as might spring up amidst or near them. But when Jefferson added Louisiaua, he admited there was no warrant in the Constitution against adding the Sandwich Islands. The question must be determined on more progressive principles, against which what can hoars wisdom do! There is a change going on in those Islands; in a few years they will be maginly American, and when the voice of blood cries "we are one," them, and not before, those islands will form part and percel of the American Union. [Applause.]

ture of time. It avoids numberless inconvanishees. It is of great moment in relation
to mind and character; and it is essential to
the despatch of all business; for what is
well arranged, easily and wisely proceeds;

CAPTAIN M'CLURE.

Commander McClure and his men found shelter from many perils in a harbour which, they called by a good Arctic name, the Bay c. Mercy, close by the passage in Barrow's Straits; the existence of which solved the problers of the north-west passage. There, in regions never before visited by civilized man, they were frozen in. They arrived there on the twenty-fourth of Soptember, eighteen hundred and fifty-one. Happily the land about them was remarkably well supplied with game. It seemed to form the retired meeting place and foeding-ground of many animals.

When summer should have come to set them at liberty, the ice was still firm. About the middle of Jane "flocks of wild fowl," says Captain McClure, "consisting of syrans, goese, and all descriptions of ducks, began to strive; but, finding no water, morely took a flight round the morth-west extreme of the land, and returned to the southward, from which it would appear that the season is late; indeed, the land is as much covered with snow as in the depth of winter." So wrote the ice-bound captain while the cold summer passed by them, and the crow were employed daily on the hills gathering sorrel; which they all relished much, and ate with vinegar, as a protection against scurvy. In the autumn of that year Captain McClure, having arranged to send home the weekly by boat in the succeeding spring, prepared for a prolonged detention. "Although," he writes, "we had already been twelve months more—a very severe deprivation and constitutional test, but one," says quietly the true Arctic seaman, "which the service we were employed upon called for; the vessel being as sound as the day she entered the ice. It would therefore be discreditable to desert her in eighteen hundred and fifty-three, when a favourable scason came. On the anniversary of the ship's entering England in safety." No favourable season came. On the name, the surface of the su

out of a needle, assurely gets all that is right-headed and right-hearted from the sailor whom the needle guides.—Household Words.

THE ASSYRIAN EMPIRE.—A letter was read from Colonel Rawlinson, at the last meeting of the Royal Asiatic Society, de-tailing his progress in the work of collecting and interpreting the Assyrian inscriptions. He considers it now to be pretty well estab-He considers it now to be pretty went want-lished that the Assyrian empire was founded about 1250 B. C. The Assyrian empire must now be considered comparatively mo-dern, and any real antiquity must be sought for in the ante-Assyrian period. The names of three more Assyrian kings have been discovered, which must be interposed between Tiglath Pileser and the original founder of Caleb, but the list cannot yet be regarded as complete, and he fears that the obscurity in which the genealogy is involved cannot be cleared complete tablet of dynasties or more bricks are discovered. From the tablets and syllabaria he has made out a list of some 300 or 400 monograms with their explanations; but he feels quite bewilderd at the immensity of the work, as the number of ideographs and compound signs passes all belief. In one tablet he has found a regular catalogue of all the gods of Asyria and Babylonia, and of the temples and cities in which they were worshipped. This list, although only a fragment, contains nearly 500 names. Mr Hornugd Rassam was to the work with 100 men at Kilch Shergat during the whole of November. Colonel Rawlin-00 or 40 monograms with their explanathe whole of November. Colonel Rawlin-son mentions the discovery of a third obe-lisk at Nineveh. The historical part of this obelisk is very interesting, as it commemo-rates the exploits of a naval expedition in the Mediterranean, which set out from Aradus in thirty-four Phonician vessels, and advanced as far as the Grecian Arch

Nariun's Dvinc Gaase.—Dr Edward J Scott, of Southeea, was one of the medical attendants of the late Sir Charles James Napier, and was with him compantly for some weeks, and up to his death. De Scott is a Freemason, and at a late meeting of his lodge, took occasion to state that, an hout or so before his death, the hand, of Sir Charles laid in his, and that shortly before that event, Sie Charles took him by the grip of a M. M., and thus died; giving a final proof of his appreciation of freemasonry, dying as a mason, bodding a brother mason's head in this fraternal manner.

"Wood is the thing, after all," as the man with the wooden leg said when the mad dog bit it." An elegy in a paper, upon an old lady who had been thrice married, and left thirteen children, begins—"Adieu, sweet maid !"

The Europa has arrived at N. York, with a week's later intelligence; but our English files had not yet come to hand. The Telegraph which we learn that Lord Palmerston, as had been anticipated, has consented to return to the Home office. The announcement of the fact caused a fall in the French funds, the noble Lord being, it is well known, an earnest advocate for an energetic interference in the Eastern quarrel. Parliament is to meet on the 31st inst. At the latest accounts, the combined fleets had not entered the Black Sea, and hopes were entertained of peace—hopes raised, we firmly believe, only to be disap-pointed. The report is confirmed of the alliance of Russia and Persia, and a Persian army commanded by a Russian General, was preparing to attack Bagdad. On the Danube some skirmishes were Danube some skirmishes were occurring, but no important action had taken place. The Russians were, however, concentrating their forces in the vicinity of Kalafat, and we shall doubtless soon hear of their attack upon the Turkish Camp. Sweden and Denmark, alarmed at the aggressive atti-tude of Russia, have entered into an alliance offensive and defensive.

CHINA.

Advices from Shanghae to the 4th of November has been received, and from Hong Kong to the 8th. The Imperialist were bombarding the former town, but the insurgents were in good spirits, having plenty of powder, rice, &c. Mr. Revnolds, an Englishman. was captured by the Imperialists when he was aiding the rebels and they were talking of executing him. It is stated that the British Consul refused to interfere. The Sloop-of-war, Saratoga is the only American ship of war at Shan-ghae. The stock of rice at Perkin is exhausted. The news of the capture of Shanghae by the Small sword society, had produced a great sensation, and many of the foreign residents were of opinion that Canton would soon rise and expel the Mandarins. Some of the lower order of the people of Canton had behaved very rudely to Americans and British, making threats, &c To secure the lives and property of the foreigners in case of an outbreak, the British sloop-of-war Lily, had moved down near the foreign residence, so as to have them under their guns. The U. S. sloop-of.war Supply remains at her former anchorage. In case of any serious difficulty it was understood that the force of the two nations would act in concert, although nothing was apprehended after these precautions. The U.S. Consul has received instructions from Mr. Marshall to advise all Americans that they should treat both parties on a perfect equality, if they wish to recover for any osses occasioned by the war.

EXTRAORDINARY NEWS FROM AUSTRALIA The following extraordinary intelligence is contained in a letter received by Joseph Abraham, Esq., of Bristol, from a relative in Hobart Town. For really startling intelligence it beats everything that has yet reached us from that golded land. If the account be true, well may the writer say "Goodness only knows where all this will end."—

"Hobart Town, Sept. 8, 1853—Knowing how deeply interesting any nows respecting Australia must be to you, I write to inform you of a great discovery that has again been made on the Geelong side, about 50 miles from the town. They have been digging very deep, and have

great discovery that has again been made on the Geelong side, about 50 miles from the town. They have been digging very deep, and have come on a table of gold about 100 feet from the surface, apparently inexhaustible. All I can tell you respecting it is that the people's minds are partly turned, from the immense discovery. Every tub full of earth they raise from these holes contains pounds weight of gold. The more they dig, the more inexhaustible it appears at Geelong. A tumult has broken out among the diggers. The Government has sent up all the military to quell the disturbances, and the marines of her Majesty's ship Electra are mounting guard at the Treasury, and the sailors of the above steamer of war mount sentry at the banks. The military from Van Diemen's are about to be despatched to Melbourne to aid the military already there. Goodness only knows how all this will end.—[Hobart Town, Sept. 5.—By the steamer from Geelong this day, I find that a good quarry has been die-

Missionary for Locenco.—On Sunday, October 9th, Rev. G. H. Moreton was admitted to the office of a Deacon, in Shanghae. He was about to proceed as a Missionary to the Islands of Locehoo, which is, at the present time, the only channel of access to the secluded Empire of Japan. An edition of the Four Gospels and Acts was to be printed in the Locehooan-Japanese language. It was stased, in a sermon by the Bishop of Shangeae, that during the first half of the present century the Word of God had been rendered accessible to above six hundred millions of the human race, and the Bible, in whole or in part, published in one hundred and forty-eight languages, of which one hundred and twenty-eight had never before appeared in print, and above twenty had never before been reduced to a written form—through the labors and funds of the British and Foreign Bible Society.

Our dates from the Bermudas are to the 7th inst.

Seyeral American vessels of large tonage, with valuable cargoes on board, have arrived at these Islands in distress within the last ten days, having suffered severely from the terrible gales which have been prevailing in these latitudes during the great part of December; and most of them have found refuge in the fine harbor of St. George, where they are discharging their cargoes, preparatory to being refitted.

The Troops are now in excellent health. There may be isolated cases of sickness of a febrile nature; but these Islands are at present quite free from any Epidemic.

The winter in Havana would be a gay one. The holidays were being calculated with all the enthusiasm of the Cubans.

There was no news of importance at Havana. The weather was charming, and the health of the island remarkably good.

The Demerara Colonist of Nov. 25, gives as a rumor that Capt. Elliot, who was formerly in British Guana, is likely to be appointed Governor of that Colony. The distinguished officer herein named is, we peed hardly say, the Governor of Bermuda.

PITCAIRN'S ISLAND.—The many friends of the Rev. G. N. Hobbs in England will be glad to learn that he has afely returned to his flock on Pitcairn's Island. Rear Admiral Moresby, commander in chief of the Naval station in the Pacilic, who brought Mr. Hobbs away from the Island, with a view to his ordination, in the autumn of 1852, landed him in good health and spirits at Pitcairn's Island on the 15th of May last. The joy of the inhabitants on seeing their tried friend once more, was exceedingly great; but they were suffering at that time from the double calamity of influenza and a scarcity of food. The Admiral most opportunely assisted them with provisions from the Portland, and has since sent them out from Valparaso not only some supplies to make up for the failure of their crops, but a strong, well built whale-boat, which he expects will prove of great value to them.

UNITED STATES.

UNITED STATES.

DISTRUCTIVE FIRE IN NEW YORE—LAPARCE HOTEL IN ASHES.—The immense pile of buildings fronting on Broadway, known as the Metropolitan Hall, and including the new and splendid Lafarge Hotel, was totally destroyed by fire this morning. Several adjoining buildings on Broadway and Mercer street were also greatly damaged. The hotel had a large frontage on Broadway, and was built in the coutliest of marble, and extended back to Mercer street, including under its roof the Metropolitan (formerly Tripler) Hall. The fire commenced in the Hall at one o'clock, and in about two hours the whole edifice was in ruins. The loss must be very great, as next to the St. Nicholas the Lafarge was the most costly hotel in the city. It was unoccupied, as not being entirely finished. The weather was intensaly cold, and the fireman worked at much disadvantage.

The Lafarge Hotel building was insured for \$195,000. On the furniture there was an insurance of \$20,000; being less than a fifth of its estimated value. Said to be the most costly furnished house in the county. Scarcely an article of furniture was saved. Partly owned by a gentleman recently from Macon, Ga., where he formerly kept hotel, and who with others was about to open the Lafarge House.—

Traveller.

DESTAUCTIVE FIRE IN PORTLAND. — Pertland

Destructive Fire in Portland. — Portland Custom House Destroyed by Fire—Portland, Jan. 8.—About six o'clock this morning, a fire broke out in the Custom House, and by eight o'clock the entire building was in ruins. Besides the offices of Customs the building contained the Post Office, reading room, Atlantic Bank, U. S. Court room, Natural History Society's rooms, J. S. Bailey's book store and other offices. Everything in the Post Office and book store was saved, but the contents of the Custom's offices, the splendid collection of the Natural History Society, Judge Ware's valuable law library, reading room, court room, and other offices were totally destroyed. The loss is very heavy, but will mostly fail on the Government. The building was formerly the Exchange, and was sold to the Government for \$139,000. Will probably cost \$300,000 to rebuild it. The fire originated in the U. S. Court room. The funds of the Atlantic Bank were all saved. The vault was open this afternoon, when the money and papers contained therein were found in a perfect state of preservation.

The collection of the Natural History Society.

therein were found in a persect state of the Natural History Society, which was entirely destroyed was valued at \$25,000. Judge Ware's library cost over \$2000—all lost. The Court library, which is also, lost, was worth at least \$1000. All the records, accounts and lodge books of the Grand Lodge and Encampment of I. O. of O. F. were also consumed. The business of the Atlantic Bank will not be interrupted.—B.

The State Convention of Teachers, at Albany, had adjourned, after having adopted a series of resolutions, in which, among other matters, they opposed a division of the school moneys for acctarian teaching, and recommended a separation of the office of Secretary of State from that of Superintendent of Commission Schools.

From the East we have accounts of some fifteen or twenty vessels having been driven ashore and wrecked doring the late storm. Indeed, one captain states that he came around Cape Cod in company with about seventy-five vessels, most of which he thinks went ashore.

By the latest from Boston we have accounts of the deplorable sufferings of mariners during the recent storm at the East. A large number the recent storm at the East. A large number of vessels have been either wrecked completely, or else dismasted and driven ashore. The most melancholy portion of the sad intelligence is that a great number of lives are known to have been lost, and is believed that some vessels have gene down with all on board. Probably the most heartrending disaster occurred to Capt. Stoat, of the schooner. Elizabeth. His vessel was wrecked of Yarmouth on Wednesday night, 20th. He succeeded in getting his wife ashore, but she died on the beach in his arms. His child perished while jashed to the schooner.

STRAMSHUP SAN FRANCISCO FOUNDMEND.—LOSS OF HUNDREDS OF LAVES!—New York Jan. 13th.—The steamship San Francisco was caught in a gale, on the night of the 24th December, and disabled. Soon after a heavy sea swept her decks, and washed overboard 240 passengers, including Col. S. B. Washington, Lieut. Smith, Capt. H. B. Field, and Maj. Taylor and wife. The ship drifted about until the morning of the 5th, when she was fallen in with by the ship Three Bells from Glasgow, bark Kilby for Boston, and the ship Antarctic for Liverpool, in lat. 38 lon. 39, which vessels took off the crew and the remaining pessengers. The troops were divided among the three vessels; Maj. F. O. Wyse and Lieut. A. A. Winder are on board the Three Belts; Maj. Gates, Maj. Marchant, Capt. Judd, Lieut. Fremont, Lieut. Loeser, Lieut. Van Vorst, and all the ladies, except Mrs. Taylor, are on board the bark Kilby, bound to Boston; Lieut. C. S. Winder and Lieut. T. O. Chandler are on board the Antarctic. The Three Bells arrived here this evening. Her spars and sails were blown away on the night of the 24th.

On the morning of the 25th the engine stopped, the piston red breaking off, leaving the vessel totally unmanageable, the sea striking her tremanduous blows under the guards, and tearing up the planking fore and aft on both sides. At the same time she began making water, when the troops were organized into water bailing gangs.

At 9 o'clock on the 25th a heavy sea struc At 9 o'clock on the 25th a heavy sea struck her amidships, carrying away both smoke stacks, all the upper as 'con, and staving the quarter deck and washing overboard a large number of passengers, including Col. Washington, Major Taylor and wife, Capt. Field, Liout. Smith, two ladies, names unknown, three civilians also unknown, and 150 U. S. troops. At the same time three were killed, namely: Brooks, a waiter, the barber of the boat, and the carpenter's brother, named Duckett.

The New Brunswick Morning News states that arrangements are in progrees to place a first classive to team propeller, on the route between St. John and the Bend. A company is being organized to carry out the object. The boar will be 400 tons register, and 200 horse power, and will cost about £13,000. It is expected alse will be ready to put on the route by the month of July next.

A Frenchman named Francis Taylor was murdered at St. John, on board a vessel bound for Havana, on the 7th. The men had been drinking in the forecastle during the night, and several alternations took place among them. In the morning Taylor was among the missing, and marks of blood from the forecastle to the side of the vessel gave evidence of the blood deed perpetrated. Information was given to the police by the captain, and the crew were arrested. £20 has been offered for the recovery of the body within 10 days.

In this mammon-worshiping Age, it is rare to find a man place his usefulness to the public, before his interest. During a late visit to the 'City of Spindles,' we were presented by a professional friend, to the celebrated Chemiat, Dr. J. C. Avga, whose name is now perhaps, more familiar than any other, at the bedeide of sickness, in this country. Knowing the unprecedented popularity of his medicines, and the immense sale of them, we had expected to find him a millionare, and relling in wealth. But no, we found him is his isboratory, busy with his laborers, among his frauebles, alembics, and retorts—giving his best personal care to the compounds, on the virtues of which, thousands hang for health. We learned, that not withstanding his vast business, and its prompt returns in each, the Doctor is not tigh. The reason assigned is, that the material is costly, and he persists in making his preparations so expensively, that the nett profit is small.—American Former, Phil.

## HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

We have been assailed as send in the solumes of the \*Advertiser\*, with a volley of low shute, for which we care nothing, and would not notice bit that it has afforded us a fair opportunity of giving our sentiments openly upon the subject of the approaching session of the Legislature, and the part we mean to take during its continuance. It is at all times deep to get up a party cry, and give to the opposite side is subriqued or nickname, and the words Family Compact, Old Tory rule, and Obstructives, together with many others not, perhaps, so delicate is expression not over-abounding in politoness, have been suite use of, and added to the gentle epithets with which we have correlves been houseds—all which, between much they may have gratified the malignity of those who have used them, might as well have been spared,—the last having done as no injury, and the former not having, as far as we can perceive, advanced their cause in the least possible degree.

To those who know us, the declaration we are about to make would be superfluous; but there are in every community a number who require that the precise views of the leader of a public journal should be set down in words, so that they may stand as a witness assistable in other times are stated by the other times are stated by the other times are to the other times are the precise of the leader of a public journal whould be set down in words, so that they may stand as a witness are stated in the first proper against him in other times are stated by the contract of the season and the times thing the other times are assistable in other times are assistable to the other times are stated to the other times are all which the precise are the other times are all the other times are assistable to the other WE have been assailed as usual in the splu

set down in words, so that they may stand as a witness against him in after time,—and this we think ness against him in after time,—and this we think but fair, and are willing to meet each reasonable expectations. In the first place, then, we will state, that we are not the advocates for the reastoration of the Family Compact, even if that were possible; nor do we incline in the least to Tory or any other kind of misrale. And so far from haing Obstructives, we are, we flatter ourselves, just exactly the reverse, except when we see attempts made, under the name of reform, to break down these boundaries or ownstep those limits which good some, aided by experience, has prescribed to the Constitution;—then, indeed, we will do our best, and exert ourselves to the intenent, to obstruct those whom we find conserved in this instilwill do our neer, and exerc ourselves to the atmost, to obstruct those whom we find concerned in this insidi-ons work of destruction, under the present of rebuild-ing in a better and more graceful form. We are con-servative—we are proud to acknowledge it—but only for the preservation of that which is good. Let us be we are not difficult to convince, when the argumade use of 'are sound,—and some will bend, them-selves more readily, and with more good, will se the task of amendment than we shall. The administration, whoever may compose it, will have much to do. There are improvements required on every side; and we shall expect them to take the requisits measures for originating and carrying them out,—bagianing first with those that are most essential, and not going helter shelter to work,—and, above all, not for the mere purpose of attracting popular applause. This is the rock—a most fatal one—upon which the ignorant and unskilled pilots of the present remnant of patminterature have wrocked their bank, previously shuttered by collision with those, of adamantine hardness, of prinanakilfal pilots of the present remnant of administration have wrocked their bark, previously chattered by collision with those, of administration bardness, of principle, honor and honesty—mitness the conflict in the cases of Le Lacheur and Whelin;—yes, the Schoolbill was one of those skilful measures its proposer, the "Head of the Government," thought would be so extremely popular that it would not fail to ensure not only his own triumphant return, but was graced with an accession of devoted followers. How miscrably he has failed, he knows himself as well as well as the lastend of aiming at popular applause, he should have made the gaining and preservation of the popular extens the object of his ambition;—and his atcesses must do so likewise, or, like him, he may at first mount like the rocket, which while it is ascending in halled with applance, but in a little time will come down like the tick, worthless and centemptible. It was a great mintake, and had its origin is that want of knowledge of mankind without which us, man can become a statesment, even of the humblest discs. The great balk of the people of Prince Edward Island are composed of yeomany,—the life-blood, home add time of overy country,—and they are, as a tody, the least likely to be affected by glitter. They require that any measure, to gain their applause, should be pre-eminently stillarian. Accessroused to excludate

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raing News states that so to place a first class he route between St. mpany is being organict. The boat will be horse power, and will a expected she will be by the menth of July

Francis Taylor was board a vessel bound The men had been during the night, and place among them. Is among the missing, the forecastle to the ridence of the bloody mation was given to , and the crew were affected for the recovery

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## GAZETTE.

ry 94, 1854.

a usual in the columns of not notice but that it has of giving our senting hing session of he approaching sension of we mean to take during times day to get up a pposite side it spubriquet s. Family Compact, Old se, together, with many plicate in expression nor have been mude use of, hets with which we have Il which, however much malignity of those who rell have been spared, njury, and the former not ve, advapped their

erfluous; but there are in who require that the prea public journal should be they may stand as a wit-time,—and this we think te, then, we will state, tes for the restoration of if that were possible; nor to Tory or any other kind m being Obstructives, we just exactly the reverse, to made, under the name one boundaries or overseas ise, aided by experience, itution;—then, indeed, we surgelyen to the intmest, to der the pretext of rebuild-sceful form. We are conscknowledge it—but only which is good. Let us be ince, when the arguments and sone will bead themith more good will to the re shall. The administrait, will have much to do. quired on every side; and he the requisite messures thom out, beginning first nential, and not-going hal-above all, not for the more isetilal, and not going helabove all; not for the mero
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his thirderes with the means have stot been adapted to secure a favorable result; and as they well know, from experience, that excess does not always attend the most judicious effects, so when they find that the proper means have been made use of, and every precention takes that anachful produces could suggest, they are leadent judges in case of failure. Future administrations would do well to consider this, and always bear in might that all afferency as treformation must be based on the sincere desire of benefitting the people and be accompanied by a singlescess of purpose which will of itself form the best evidence of that sincerity.

We do not for a moment pretend to a neutrality in

itself form the best evidence of that sincerity.

We do not for a moment presend to a neutrality in
the approaching conflict, on the contrary, our heart's
evith is with the party is opposition to what will soon
be the "late administration;" and we anticipate for
h, not a splendid—for that we care not—but a solid
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axeculous are directed to the furtherance of the public
welfare and the ground benefit, and not confined to
self-aggrandizement and the gratification of party maaggrandizement and the gratification of party ma-ney. We have been accused of a desire to crush Responsible Government;—to narrow down and cur-tail the elective franchise. Nothing is more opposite tan the electro rancins. Textung is more opposed, to our own intentions, or to those, we believe—may, we are certain—of those who compose the majority of the present House of Assembly. But with such exponsibility as the late House of Assembly originated, we confess we desire to have as little to do as of irresponsible power, when a Governor might do as he pleased;— it is now defunct, and all we say is, "Peace to its ashes." Those who love to how! "Peace to its ashes." Those who love to how's around its grave, and bespatter the memory of what case or longer respond to them, must, in this land of liberty, he allowed so to do; all we say is, that we will not join in their savage and insensate riotings. We shall keep an affectionate, but at the same time watchfull eye upon the actions of the incoming administration. We will praise and encourage them when they do what is right; and we shall not hesitate to threw in a word of advice when we think it will be productive of service, — nor of warning, or reproof

Musual lurnovement Association.—On Friday evening last, 20th inst. Mr. Frederick Strong delivered a very interesting lecture on "The Advantages of Mutual Improvement Associations," to a large and respectable audience. The subject was ably handled and must have carried conviction to the minds of all present, of the great utility of such institutions.

On Friday next 27th inst. the President, Charles Palmer, Esq. will lecture on "The Book of Job."

The Stomach prepares the elements of the bile and the blood; and if it does the work feebly and imperfectly, liver disease is the certain result. As soon, therefore, as any affection of the liver is perceived, we may be sure that the degestive oggans are dut of order. The first thing to be done, to administer a specific which will set directly upon the stomach—the mainspring of the animal machinary. For this purpose we can twommend Hoogram's Germas Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, Philadelphia. Acting as an alternative and a tonic, it strengthens the dispersion-thanges the condition of the blood and thereby gives regularity to the bowels.

The article on the first page of our paper on the "Maine Law Project" has been inserted by request from the London Watchman.

His Excellency the Licutenant Governor in Council has been pleased to establish a Post Office at Bonshaw, Township No. 30, and to appoint Mr. James Gartey, Postmaster, in the terms of the Act of 14 Victoria, Cap. 14.

His Excellency the Licutenant Governor in Council has been pleased to appoint Alex. Mr.Lean, Esquire, Commissioner for the recovery of Small Debts, for Townships Nos. 48, 49, and 50, in the place of William Swabey, Esquire, who has resigned.

Warrants from No. 378, of the 2d July, 1853, to No. 473, of the 21st July, 1853, both inclusive, will be paid at the Treasury on demand, together with the interest due thereon.

Died
On Friday the 18th inst. at Otwell, Belfast, after a short illness, Sarah the beloved wife of Mr. Niel M\*Leed, aged 50 years.

Nagers arrived at Halitax on Monday morning, at 8 o'clock, after a stormy passage.

The couriers arrived with a Colonial Mail on Manday evening, but without any intelligence of the English Mail, due at the Cape on Monday morning. They crossed over again on Tuesday, and awaited the arrival of the mail at Cape Tournesteet.

Beyond the increasing conviction that the Cabinate of France and England have come to the resolution to adopt some more energetic course of settion, with regard to the Russo-Tarkish question, very little has been really done.

The report that the Turks, after a bloody condict, last taken Karakal, requires to be confirmed. Such a conquest would greatly strengthen Omer Pacha's positions in Kalafat. We hear the most contradictory reports from the Armenian and

Such a conquest would greatly strengthen Omar Pacha's position is Kallafat. We hear the most contradictory reports from the Armenian and Georgian frontiers. It was raid that the Russians had taken the important city of Kare, but we do not believe the report. The intelligence from St. Petersburgh is of the most warlike tendency. The formal answer of the Caut, to the last invitation to send an Ambassador to a Congress, has not yet been received; but no one imagines that it can be favorable. The preparations for war on a extensive could are going on in every part of the Russian empire, and emissaries have been sent so site up the horder of Kirghese Mongols and Tarture in Central Asia, all which may come day bring about the dissolution of the Russian empire, and the sustant empire, and could be done in Europe, and on the British sovereignty in the East Indies. The Caur will have quite enough to do in Europe, and on the European bordern of Asia, without rinking wild adventurous aggressions in Central Asia. It is exist that Louis Napoleon, has proposed to the Caur that the Black Sea shall be thrown open to the vessels of all nations, together with all the appleadid rivers which flow into the Eurine. This is rather anticipating matters; and the Caur will probably think it is, 'endling the bear's exist on his back;' however, when once the first cannon shot in fived, the Eurine and the menth of the Danube will seasonthy to open to the first cannon shot in fived, the Eurine and the menth of the Danube will seasonthy to open to the first cannon shot in fived, the Eurine and the menth of the Danube will seasonthy to open to the first cannon shot in fived, the Eurine and the menth of the Danube will seasonthy to open to the first cannon shot in fived, the Eurine and the menth of the Danube will season the first cannon shot in fived, the Eurine and the menth of the Danube will season the first cannon shot in fived, the Eurine and the menth of the Danube will season the first cannon shot in fived the first cannon shot in five

the world. Sweden and Denmark have entered into an alliance offensive and defensive, with a view to mointain a strict neutrality, in the event of war breaking out. All these precautiously alliances are very predent, but we would not much rely upon them in the event of a rupture. We have no idea that either Prussts or Austria could preserve a neutrality six months, if Russia comes to blows with France and England. There is a report that Prussia and Austria have withdraws from the Viennese conference, which would be a political blunder.

The domestic state of France is causing great anxiety at head quarters. The dearness of provisions and fuel is greater than in rugland, where we are beginning to feel much distress. The cold during the week has been very awere. The daily communications between the Continent and England have been interrupted, and in some cases the telegraphic wires have anapped from the intense told. The fall of snow throughout all Europe has been heavy beyond example.

The difference between Lord Palmerston

The difference between Lord Palmersto and his colleagues in the Ministry have been removed, and his Lordship's resigna-tion has been withdrawn. The public knows nothing whatever of the circumstances which led, in the first place, to the Noble Viscount's secession; and, in the second, to his return to office. Those who desire to satisfy their curiosity on the subject, and to satisfy their curiosity on the subject, and to learn the exact truth on a matter—once of European, but now, happily, only of European, but now, happily, only of Euglish interest—will have to wait until the splaion of some of his Council. These were the times of irresponsible power, when a Governor might do as to satisfy their curiosity on the subject, and freely given.

WARLIKE PRECAUTIONS.—We understan that almost every infantry regiment now stationed in Ireland are under orders for foreign service, whilst orders have been sent to every corps at home, cavalry and infantry, to have the whole of their subaltthe state of their eligibility and fitness for promotion. This savours much of 2d batalions, and ten troops a cavalry regiment.—United Service Gazette

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

Refusal of the Emperor Nicholas to admit the Intervention of the Four Powers.— Intelligence from Vienna confirms and explains the statement that the Emperor Nicholas refuses to admit of the intervention of the Fundament admit of the intervention of the Four Powers in the Eastern question. The Austrian Government, on the ground that its rela-tions to the Czar are different from those of the Western Powers, declines to join in the collective presentation to Russia of the answer of the Porte to the collective Note, and claims for itself the exclusive exercise of good offices at St. Petersburg. It is impossible to doubt the original source of a or good offices at St. Petersburg. It is impossible to doubt the original source of a pretension so evidently proceeding from the author of the war. The meaning of this new and extravagant demand is plain. From the first, Russia has required that the dispute should be settled by a separate and exclusive negotiation with Turkey. Even the terms of a treaty of peace would be regarded by the Czar as a matter of secondary importance. in comparison with the the terms of a freaty of peace would be regarded by the Czar as a matter of secondary importance, in comparison with the adoption of a form of procedure which should once more isolate the Porte, and deprive the Western powers of any share in regulating the destiny of the East. The declaration that the Emperor Nicholas will recognise no proposal, unless it proceeds directly from the Porte, is practically identical with the demand of the Austrian Government to transmit the Turkish answer separately. It is impossible that England and France can have conceded this point; for they would, in that case, have given up every claim which they have hitherto maintained, and have admitted that they had been utterly duped in the negotiations of last December. The Four Powers, in presenting collectively the terms accepted by the Divan, would maintain their right to take a part in the contract of the contract of the pacific intentions of the parties the research the creditors of well, but his wound caused extreme pain

The editors of the opposition journals of Madrid have published a joint manifesto against the manner in which the Spanish reas is shackled under the present Government. They have done this in the teeth of warnings from the Ministers against the step.

An accident has happened at Lisbon. Two of the English vessels in getting out of the English vessels in getting out of the Austrian Covernment.

They have it in Vienna that the unfavourable turn of affairs in Persia bas, to a great extent, paralysed the pacific intentions of the British Case. maintain their right to take a part in the negotiations which are to prepare the way for a definitive treaty of peace. Austria, on the other hand, by acting as sole medium of communication, would deliver the Turk-ish answer in the mode and form which HASZARD'S GAZETTE OFFICE,
Thursday—I p. m.
We delayed issuing our paper on Tuesday evening in order to give the news by the British Mail, which was over due and expected at the Post Office; but it did not arrive until yes turday evening, at 84 o'clock. The steamer Niegures arrived at Halifax on Monday morning, at 8 o'clock, after a stormy passage. were acting on the understanding that the Emperor was willing to treat. A month was ensured for unchecked hostilities against was ensured for unchecked hostilities against Turkey; and the Sinope massacre shews how fully the advantage of gaining time by negotiation was understood. So long as the question turned on the means of over-ruling the warlike dispositions of the Porte, the secret was carefully preserved; and it was not until a perfect understanding had been established between the Sultan and his allies, that the Western Cabinets were informed of the breach of the implied eninformed of the breach of the implied en-

gagements on which they had relied.

A Bucharest letter says that, according to the orders from St. Petersburgh, the army of the Danubian Provinces, which does not now exceed \$0,000 men, is about to be immediately carried up to an effective strength of 240,000 men. All the accounts from Russia agree as to the enormous war-like prparations, confirming the impression that the Emparor is determined on pursuing his so-called religious crusade, in spite of all opposition.

In the valley of Aosta the Piedmontese have broken out into riots. They are ascribed to Austrian intrigue, but they seem to us to be chiefly bread riots. The clergy had persuaded the insurgents to lay down their arms.

The Hundahars Pennanne for Action.—It is affirmed that the Hungarian refugees in Paris are quietly making preparations to take part in the coming struggle, should it so happen that Austria should declare openly in fivour of Russia, or oven manifest thy symptoms of continuous with that power. General Elapka is already at Constantinopie, and is to be shortly placed by averal of his ustion.

Results of Copyright Constantinopies, and is to be shortly placed by averal of his ustion.

Results of House.

EATING House.

In Mr. Subscriber his opened an EATING House in Mr. Subscriber his opened and EA

The Russa: Fleet Forbidden to put to See by England and France.—A communication has been made by the French Government to the Cabinet of St. Petersburg, which, whatever be its proper title, has all the character of an whimston. A communication similar in form, and identical in sense, has been sunt by the English Government. It was despatched on the 20th ult, by a special messenger. The paper was drawn up with all the forms of courtesy usual while friendly forms are not yet broken off, but, as a very polite communication may be, it was precise to the point, and unmistakeable. It was to the effect, that the Powers, the allies of the Ports, would see with displeasure any military operations in the Black Sea, whether on the coast of Asia or elsewhere: and, in fact, intimated that any attempt at such operations would be resisted by the combined fleets. In other words, the Russian fleet of the Euxine is forbidden to stir from its own ports for such purposes, at the risk of being attached, and treated as the Turkinh squadron was in the waters of Sinope. What answer the Emperor Nicholas will give to this courteous recommendation it is not difficult to guess. It is true he may not wish to expose his ships to the danger of encountering the combined squadron; but it is scarcely doubted that he will show his disregard to the admonition, or the threat in another fashion.

FRANCE.

The Emperor of France, it is stated, has intimated in plain terms to the Austrian Cabinet, that any further secession from the intervention to which it had become a party, will be regarded as an indication of meditated hostility, and, that in case of war becoming general through its conduct, the French will not decline the alliance of either Hungarians, Italians, or Poles, but that the recognition of those nationalities will become the settled policy of France, and will receive her support.

The understanding between England and France continues to be of the most cordial and decided character.

Among the rumours in circulation in Paris on Thursday afternoon was one, taken, it appears, from a German paper, that the Russians had obtained possession that the Russians had obtained possession of Batoum. Another report was to the effect that the French Government was about to order a levy of 150,000 men, and that the decree would soon appear in the Moniteur. If war be declared, an addition will, no doubt, be made to the army; and, in the meantime, there is no discontinuance of preparation for such an emergency.

Preparation for such an emergency.

THE FRENCH ARMY.—The Emperer of the French some time back gave directions to the Minister of War to prepare a report for him, giving an exact detail of the present situation of the French army, to be accompanied with a statement of the number of men that France could, if necessary, place without delay on a war fosting. This paper it is said, has been lately sent in, and the number of men which could thus be employed is set down at 1,250,000.

Globs.

From Spain we have continued reports of a coming comp d'etat. The Marquis Le Turgot was going on well, but his wound caused extreme pain

AUSTRIA.

They have it in Vienna that the unfavourable turn of affairs in Persia bas, to a great extent, paralyzed the pacific intentions of the British Cabinet, inasmuch as the security of our pussessions in India may become exposed to an unforcacen danger by this crafty move on the part of Russia; and that, on the other hand. France, not being jointly interested in this particular matter, if England should now resolve upon a more hostile course towards Russia in the Eastern Question, Napoleon III. will hardly allow himself to be taken in tow by his Western silly; and that, therefore, there is a possibility of a rupture in the hitherto existing "unity of action" between England and France.

A setter from Erzeroum, in the Paris Patric states that, at the instigation of the Russiat Charged Affairs, all English, French, German, and Italian officers, serving in the Persian army, have been dismissed.

The mail from the Cape of Good Hope

The winter had been very severe in Britain and on the continent. The River Siene at Paris was frozen over.

Arrivals in Britain.

Liverpool, January 1st, Helen from P. E. I.

January 3d, See Nymph.

It is currently reported that the Franchise Bill has received Her Majesty's assent.

THE TERRACE HOUSE.

MR. E. MAWLEY takes leave to inform his friends in Town and Country, the neighbouring Provinces and the travelling public generally, that he has opened a House of Entertainment under the above asmo, in that pleasantly situated and beautifully finished premises in Water street lately occupied by the Hon. C. Young, and hopes by attention to the comfort of those who may favor him with a call to receive a share of public patronage.

WILLIAM HEARD,

WILLIAM HEARD,

With the following GOOL'S,

Cushmerz, Mohair, Glace Royal, Danask, French and English Merino, Oriente, Goburgs, Vecunia,

Cloth, Alpacea, Norwich and Gale Plaid, and Spanish Craps, for Ladies' dresses, Vecunia, Jamiladowa,

plain Cloth, wood plaid and tweed CLOAKINGS. Wood Jackets, Himalaga, Alpa, Vecunia and Flaid

Shautle and Scarge. Plain, strips and finncy Silks; Glace Silks; Irish Poplinis, DuCapes, matin Turks,

Satin, Watered Geo. Persians. Silk Velects for dresses, Bonaets, &c. in all colours. Ribbons in great

tariety. A large assortment of Millimery. Lacos, Netts, Braids, Gimps, fancy Trimmings, Buttons,

Linings. Par Moffs, Bons, Visiotrines, capes, cuffs, mitts, gloves, Gauntlets, &c., in real suble, fitch,

stone martin, squirrel, masquash, mink and scal. English and French CORSETS.

CHILDREN'S DRESSES, CLOAES, CAPS, HOODS AND HATS, a great variety.

Red, blue and white serges; real Welsh, imitation Welsh, Lancashire, Salisbury and Suxony PLAN
NELS. Biankets: Travelling Rugs; Horse Rugs; Carpetings, Druggets, Hearth Rugs. Pilot, beaver,

mobair, & broad Clothe; Doeskins, Cassinustes. Ready made Clothing. Scal Skin Coots. Silk Hats

of a superior make: glazed and felt Hats; cloth and fur Caps. Silk volvet, moire, satin and finncy

Vestings. Mufflers; silk, Bandana and cotton Handketchieß.

HOSIERY, HABBEDASHERY, and every veriety of COTTON and LINEN GOODS.

Lodies', Geuts'. and Childrens' BOUTS. SHOES and SLIPPES.

Soda, Indigo, Coppecas, Starch, Glue, Lampblack, shoe Thread, Cotton Warp, Hair Seating, curled

Hair: Paints, Oils, Whiting, Tar, Rope, Oakum, Figure Heads; scouring Brick (wholeasle of retail.)

A large assortment of IRONMONGERY, NAILS, SPIERS, &c., IRON, STEEL, Ship

Castings, Forge Back. EARTHENWARE, CHINA and GLASS.

A choice selection of Techs.

PANCY GOODS.—Writing Desks, Work Boxes; Ladies' Rosewood Dressing Cases; Gents', Rose
wood and coromandel Multums. Cloth, hair, tooth and nail Brushes. Shell, Ivory, German and Bone

Combs. A gent variety of Fancy Toiles

FALL ARRIVALS.

JAMES MORRIS.

JAMES N. HARRIS. AS RECEIVED a large Additional Supply STOVES, of various descriptions, which offers at prices a small advance on prime cost. Charlottetown, Jan. 8, 1854. Islaw

October 21

JUST RECEIVED, and for sale, a few FAR-MERS' BOILERS. BOILERS.
THOMAS DODD, Pownal Street. Nov. 7th, 1853.

Prince Edward Dispensary,

RENT STREET, CHARLOTTETOWN,

A R. JOHNSON respectfully annonnee that

DRUGS, CHEMICALS,

and the various Officians Preparations of the Medical

Colleges, and from a thorough practical knowledge,

obtained in first class Establishments in England,
they feel warranted in claiming the confidence of the

public, which they will endeavour to retain by
uniform personal attention and care.

H. & R. J. prepare Medicines adapted to family
requirements and the prevailing diseases of this
climate, and specially suitable for families who live
distant from Medical assistance.

Physicians Prescriptions and Family Receipes
accurately dispensed, Medical Galvanism, Vaccination and the minor Surgical operations performed.
Horse and Cattle Medicines of the best kind.

January 5, 1854.

MINIATURES! LIKENESSES! THE Subscriber has just received a handsome stock of Plates and Cases, gold and plated Lockets and Broaches for Likenesses, done by top or side light.

Also, a first rate Camera, for sale, with instructions. In the old stand.

W. C. HOBBS.

Apples, Onions & Stoves.

JUST ARRIVED per Schr. Elizabeth, from Bos-ton, and fer sale by the subscriber:— Barrels Apples and Onions, Cooking Stoves, Parlor Grates, Air-tight & Cannor

Stores;
Also—For sale at the fuel yard of the subscribe
100 CORDS Rock maple & Birch fire wood, 20,00 eet Scantling. W. B. DAWSON. Nov. 7, 1853-

MONEY TO LEND.

ENQUIRE at the Office of Charles Palmer Eaq., Charlottetown.

Pebruary 1, 1853.

School Slates & Pencils. GEORGE T. HASZARD has on Sale 2 Cases WELSH SLATES, SLATE PENCILS. Wichh he offers for Sale, wholesale and retail,



THE subscriber, grateful to his friends and the public in general for past favors, respectfully intimates that he has REMOPED from his Old Stand on Queen Square, to his NEW BRICK HOURS, corner of Rent and Great George Streets, where he will be happy to receive his old customers and friends.

JOHN GIBSON.

BOX LOST

OST, by the Subscriber, on Wednesday evening last, on the Malpeque Road, about three mile frem Charlottetown, a Blue painted BOX. Whoeve will deliver the same to Ma. P. M·FADYEN. Taver Keeper, Charlottetown, will be rewarded.

JOHN M·FADYEN,

Januare 11th, 1854.

Bills on England,
DILLS ON ENGLAND at Thirty Days' Sight,
payable is London, for Sale by
JAMES PEAKE.

JAMES PEAKE.

Jan. 4, 1884.

N. B. Approved Interest Notes, at Two, Four of Six Months, will be taken for half the amount if re-

BOAT PICKED UP on the 21st October last, between Big Meminegash and Horse Pend. The ewaser can have the same by proving property and paying expenses, by applying to BORERT MINNIS. Big Meminegash, Dec. 28th, 1883.

FOR SALE.

A SCHOONER nineteen Tone, nearly new, Salle, and rigging one year in use, For farther Particulars apply to Mr. KENNETH M. KENZIE,
Pownal Street Charlottatown, and Rocard Dec. 18th, 1868; Assa, Atlai todesto.

Temperance Demonstration!

FALL ARRIVALS.

THE Subscriber has received, on Consignment, per schrs. Mary Anne and Isabella, from BOSTON, a quantity of GOODS, which be offered for Sale at his Store, Queen Street, consisting in part of -100 pieces grey, white and printed Cottons, bales of striped Shirtings. Deniume and Bed-ticks, Furniture Cottons, window blinds, Handkerchiefs, astinetts and deeskins, vestings, shawls, table satinetts and deeskins, vestings, shawls, table scheme and the striped Shirtings. Deniume and Bed-ticks, their Division Room, Georgetown, on Wednesday, Furniture Cottons, window blinds, Handkerchiefs, astinetts and deeskins, vestings, shawls, table scheme and the striped Shirtings. Deniume and Bed-ticks, their Division Room, Georgetown, on Wednesday, I February, at aix o'clock, p. m. The will be served at 7 o'clock, precisely, some of the beast speakers in the Order are expected, and Vecal and Instrumental Music will entire the proceedings.

Tickets is. 6d., to be had at the office of Wm. Sanderson, Esq.

Classow & Manchester House.

Classow & Mancheste

Uldagow & Manchester House.

Deceived by late arrivals, and for Sale by the Subscriber, a General Supply of DRY GOODS & GROCERIES.

Also, DIGBY SMOKED HERRINGS, ANNAPOLIS CHEESE, OILS, WINE, Chests superior fine TEA, &c. &c.

Chests superior fine 2 Love,

Also,

For Sale or to Let,

A FARM on the St. Peter's Road, about three miles from Charlottetown, consisting of 36 Acres of LAND, in a high state of cultivation.

DAVID WILSON.

No. 3, Richmond Street, Charlottetown, Dec. 28, 1853.

CASH STORE. THE Subscriber, having REMOVED to the Store lately occupied by Mr. James Gilligan, Druggist, will be happy to supply his old customers, and the public generally, at the most reasonable nd the public generally, a crices with the following artic

SUGARS, TEAS and GROCERIES of all kinds.
Superior CLOTHS.
Large assortment of DRY GOODS, HARD-WARE, STOVES, LEATHER, and MO-LASSES.

ASSES.

A few sets Ladies' FURS, very superior.

The above will be sold wholesale and retail. CHARLES SAUNDERS. Great-George st., Jan. 21. 3i

Brandy, Gin, Wine, &c.
RECEIVED per Brigt. Helen, from Liverpool, and for sale by the Subscriber, 7 Hids. BRANDY,

7 do GiN, 6 qr. Casks CHERRY WINE, 6 do. PORT do.
4 Baskets superior CHAMPAGNE WINE.
8 Bbls LONDON PORTER, in pint and quar

bottles.

Also, on hand, and for sale,
12 Hhds. BRIGHT SUGAR, 10 Bbls. do.

30 Bbls, RUM JOAN ANDREW MeDONALD. Charlottetown, 19th Dec., 1863. 4i

CANDLES MADE. HOUSEKEEPERS are respectfully informed, that they can have their TALLOW made up by ap-

JOHN BOVYER.
Nov. 10th. Corner of Queen & Water Street.

THE PSALMIST. JUST RECEIVED, at GEORGE T. HASZARD'S Bookstore, in various bindings. The above is the Edition of Watte's Hymns used in the Baptist Chapel,

Farm for Sale. FATM 107 Sale.

WHE Sabscriber offers for sale his FARM, con
sisting of 110 acres, 90 acres Freehold, and
20 acres Leased, at One Shilling per acre. There
is about 40 acres cleared, and in a high state of
cultivation; a good House, Barn and Workshop on is about 40 acres cleared, and in a high state of cultivation; a good House, Barn and Workshop on the Premises. It is situated in the beautiful and flourishing settlement of Searthowa, about 25 milles from the South Shore, where abundance of Sea Manure may be had. For particulars apply to TROSAS DODD, Charlottetown, or the Subscriber on the premises.

JOHN TODD.

Searthowa, 2d Oct. 1833. 16

Searltown, 2d Oct, 1853. 1ft

CARDING MACHINES. CARDING MANCHANDS
THE Subscribers have constantly on hand, and
offer for sale NEW CARDING MACHINES complete, which can be put into immediate
operation. All orders punctually attended to. Address John Morice & Son, Suckville, Westmorland, New Brenswick, or David Stewart,
Charlettetown...

WANTED, A FARM SERVANT with a satisfactory character. He must be a good Plough-an. Apply to Mr. Fellows, Biostead, near Charlot-town. Also, wanted, a good plain COOK. Ap-

NOR SALE, a double SLEIGH, fitted for one or two Horses, with Furs &c., complete. It can be obtained at a very low price on early application at Haszard's Guzutte Office. December 11, 1888.

WINNOWING MACHINES. HAVING now permanently located myself one mile from New Glasgow, on the New Glasgow on the New Glasgow coad, the farmers in the surrounding country may depend upon being supplied with anything in my line, got up in the very best and most substantial manner. I do not profess to self—as chunp as some others do, or offier to do. No first-rate article can be bought as low as poor common ones can. But I do profess to make the best the very decidedly best, FANNING MILIS made on the Island,

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND
ALMANACK
FOR 1854.

TOR SALE OF THE GEO. T. HABTARD

Charlottetows Mutual Insurance
Company,
Incorposited by Act of Parliament in 1848.
THIS COMPANY offers the best guarantee in
Case of loss, and accepts Risks at a eving of
cally 50 per cent, to the assured.
The present reliable Capital exceds £1700. Persons having property in Charlottetown, or vicinity,
should lose no time in applying to the Secretary of
this Company for Policies or Information.

LT Oue of Phillips Fire Annihilators has been Stohast uses he time he appropries.

It's Company for Policies or Information.

It's One of Philips' Fire Annihilators has been parchased by the Company, for the benefit of persons insured in this Office. In case of Fire, the use of it can be obtained immediately, by applying at the Magazine's Office.

W. HEARD, President HENRY PALMER.

Secretary's Office, Kent Street. August 5th, 1853.

ALLIANCE LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE COM-PANY, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

Capital 25,000,000 Sterling.

CHARLES YOUNG,

Agent for P. E. Island.

THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

GOVERNOR THE RIGHT HONORAGLE THE EARL of EGIN and KINCARDINE, Governor

General of Canada.

HEAD OFFICE-22 St. Andrew Square, Edin-

Head Office—22 St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh.

Board of Management in Halifax for Noua
Scotia and Prince Edward Island—
Hon. M. B. Almon, Banker.
Hon. William 4. Black, Banker.
Lewis Bliss, Esq.
Charles Twining, Esq., Barrister.
John Bayley Bland, Esq., Hon. Alexander Keith, Merchant.
James Stewart, Esq., Solicitor.
Nedical Adviser—A. F. Sawers.
Agent & Secretary—Matthew H. Richey, Solicitor
The following gentlemen have been appointed Officers of the Company in Prince Edward Island, and will be prepared to furnish information as to the principles and practice of the Company and the rates of Assurance.
Charlottetown—Medical Adviser—H. A. Johnston,

Charlottetown—Medical Adviser—H. A. Johnston. Ullatoricown — L. Lydiard.

M. D. Agent—E. L. Lydiard.

Georgetown — Medical Advisor — David Kaye, M. D. Agent — William Sanderson.

St. Elwanor's — Medical Advisor — Joseph Bell, M.

Agent—Thomas Hunt.
MATTHEW H. RICHEY.

The National Loan Fund Life Assurance Society of London. CAPITAL £500,000 Sterling. Empowered by Act of Parliament, 2d Victoria. A Saving Bank-for

of Parliament, 2d Victoria. A Saving Bank-for the Widow and the Orphan.
T. HEATH HAVILAND, jr.
Agent for Prince Edward Island.
Coffice, Queen Square, Charlottetown.
September 5, 1853. Isl

Equitable Fire Insurance Company of London

Incorporated by Act of Parliament.

DORD OF DIRECTORS for P. E. Island.

DOARD OF DIRECTORS for P. E. Island.—

Har T. H. Haviland, Hon. Charles Hensley, Francis Longuerth, Esq., Robert Hutchinson,

Esq., Throas Dawson, Esq.

Detached Risks taken at low Premiums. No
charge for Policies. Forms of Application, and all
other information, may be obtained from the Subscriber, at the Office of G. W. Deblois Esq. Charlottetown.

H. J. CUNDALL. Agent for P. E. I. pro 1:m

NOTICE.

The Charlottetown Mutual Fire The Charlottetown Mutual Fire
Insurance Company.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Genera
Meeting of the above Company for the Appointment of Officers for the Current year, and other purposes, will take place at the Temperance Hall on
Menday evening the 16th instant, at 7 o'clock.

By Order of the Directors,
HENRY PALMER,
Sec'v. and Treasurer.

Sec'y. and Treasurer. Secretary's Office, Kent Street, 4th Jan. 1864. Isl

Halifax, 12th July, 1853.

ARCHIBALD SCOTT, Esq.

OIR,—As the Agent of various Fire Insurance
Compasies, I beg to bring under your notice my
PATENT ARTIFICIAL SLATE. This
composition has been upwards of, three years extensively used in New Branswick, Newfoundland and
Prince Edward Island, the Canadas and Nova Scotia,
principally for covering shingled roofs, as you will
perceive by the accompanying circulars of certificates
It has been severely tested, and proved most success
fully its fire proof qualities under most extraordinary
circumstagees; so much so, that I am of opinion that circumstances; so much so, that I am of opinion that Fire Insurance Companies should encourage its general application to all kinds of wood building (where the color, would be no objection to its being used, such as he back walls of dwellings in the city, out houses, ware houses, &c., as well as the roofs) by lowering the promium of insurance on such buildings as are covered.

I have the honor to be, sir,, Your obedient servant,

Patentee and Manufacture Patentee and Manufacturer
Halifax 14th July, 1853.

Startin answer to your note of the 12th inst. 1
consider the use of your "Artificial Slate Faint" on
shingled Roofs, as greatly diminishing the risk against
Fire—I have frequently reduced the premiums on
Buildings in the Country, upon its application.

Lam, sir, your ob't servant.

ARCHID. SCOTT.
Insurance Agent.

The Wonder of the World!

The Worlder of the World!

Devines Compound

Pitch Lozenge.

JULE Great Remedy is at hat discovered, and
Logoldis, Collis, ASTHMA. COSTIVE.

NESS AND CONSUMPTION have lost their terror, and vanish as as if by magic before this Severeign remedy. Was it ever before known that, Hopeless cases of Consumption serve creed for less than \$5?

Truly, if any individual is to be pitied, and needs sympathy, it is the consumption,—always expecting to get well, and yet the painful evidence of decay almost "makes the inner coul shrink with the "outer flesh."

To be Sold, DY PRIVATE SALE, the following VALUABLE
BREAL ESTATE of the line Hon. Colonel A.
LANE, situate in Charlottetown, and its vicinity, viz:
TOWN LOTS Nes. 87, 88, 99, 40 and 61, in the
Fourth Hundred of Law to Charlottetown TOWN LOTS Nos. 57, 38, 39, 40 and 61, in the Fourth Hundred of Lots in Charlottetown containing assay two Acres of Land, fronting on Rochford Square, tastefully inid out with ornamental, fruit trees, and Garden; it contains also the Family Residence, out houses of the deceased, of the mose commodions description.

Town Lots Nos. 3, 4, 5 and 6, in the Third Hundred of Lots in Carbottetown inforesaid, and One-twentieth part of Town Lots Nos 67, 68 and 69, in the Second handred of Lots in Charlottetown, adjusting the property of Daniel Hodson, Eaq., in lots to suit purchasers.

Town Lots Nos. 3, 4, and 5, in the Fifth hundred of Lots in Charlottetown, aforesaid, in lots to suit purchasers.

Town Low No. 64, in the Fourth hundred of Lots in Charlottetown, adjaining the could be seen that

Justice.
COMMON LOTS. 12 and 18, in the Common of, and in close proximity to Charlottetown, containing Twenty-four Acres, in lots to suit purchasers.
Part of Common Lot No. 18, in the Common of Charlottetown, and which forms the Western aide of the approach from Town to Government House, in lost to sait purchasers.

the approach from fown of obversamen floure, in loss to sait parchasers.

PASTURE LOT No. 554, in the Royalty of Charlottetown, containing Twelve Acres.

ALSO—PEW No. 31, in the South Aisle of St. Paul's Church, Charlottetown.

For further particulars, apply to W. PORGAN, Esq. Barrister at Law. Charlottetown; at Pictou; to J. HAMILTON LANE, the Acting Executor of, and one of the Trustees named in the Will of the late Colonel A. Lane.

Charlottetown, 26th October, 1853.

FARM FOR SALE.

FARM FOR SALE.

TO be sold by private sale, the Leasehold for 999 years, containing 805 acres of Land, with be Buildings thereon. About 40 acres are clear. There is a good pump at the door of the Dwelling House. This Farm is situated about 10 miles from Charlottetown, on the Tryon Road, and known as the SUN INN, for the last 18 years. Half the purchase money can remain on the Premises. For further particulars apply to Mrs. Widgery on the Premises, or to Henry Palmer, Esq., Charlotte-town.

House in Kent Street.

THE subscriber offers for sale, or to let, the dwelling House in Kent Street, adjoining his own residence. It contains a large Store, and good frost-proof Cellar, and six good Rooms. There is also a Stable for eight Horses, and new Well of Water in the yard. It will be let altogether or in two parts. On £200 being paid down, the remainder could lie on mortage for four or five years.

JOHN BREEN.

FOR SALE.

THAT valuable plot of GROUND at the head of Prince Street, formerly the site of the Baptist Chapel, fronting 100 feet on-Emston Street, and 104 on Upper Prince Street. It is one of the most desirable situations in the suburbs for a gentleman's residence, or is capable of being divided into three good building Lots. For Terms, &c. apply to W. H. POPE.

Cottage to Let.

TO LET, the Cottage immediately above Apothecaries' Hall, fronting on Queen Street. Im-

neclate possession given.

Also, the Store and Counting House adjoining Apotheoaries' Hall, Cellar underneath, and Ware Room attached. Rent moderate.

THEOPHILUS DESBRISAY.

October 12th, 1853.

LAND FOR SALE.

THAND FOR SALES.

UVE Hundred acres of LAND, with a Marsattached, which cuts annually Forty toms of Hay
situate on Township No. 28, head of the Hillsbo
rough River.
For terms apply to SAMUEL NELSON. ough River.
For terms apply to SAMUEL NELSON.
Charlottetown, Nov. 24th, 1858.

NEW PERFUMES. &c. UBIN'S EXTRACTS Bailey's Ess. Bouquet,
Li Ede's Hedyosmia, Deleroix's Fashionable Perfames, Lowe's Fragrant Perfame, and Gennine Eau
de Cologne.

HENDRIE'S MOELINE,

For preserving the Beauty and Luxuriance of the Hair, an extract of Vegatable and Animal Oleaginous Substances, most beneficial for promoting the beauty and luxuriance of the Hair, and of a very grateful perfume.

EMOLIENT CAMPHOR CREAM

EMOLIE-VI CAMPHON CREAM Has been long approved of, as a certain and agree-able remedy for chopped hands, and the injurious effects of cold and piercing winds on the skin, which, however rough or red, is rendered soft and delicate in a few days. This Cream contains no soap or alkaline

ROWLANDS KALYDOR, and beautifying the Comp

rer improving and seaturing the compensor, and eradicating all cutaneous eruptions.

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Is a most innocent and effectual preparation for beautifying the Teeth. By its tonic and astringent properties, it braces and strengthens the Gums and Sockets, preserving them in a sound and healthy condition.

condition.

ALL THE FAVOUITE TOILET SOAPS,
Prepared in the useful form of a Tablet without
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Tooth, Nail, Hair and Cloth BicUSHES in great
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Wen. R. WATSON.

Wm. R Reddin's New Bailding, Nov. 21st, 1853. Adv. & Isl. House to Let.

Premises to be Let. A DWELLING HOUSE, with three poons on the first and two on the second floor, with a frost proof, collar, also a garden, stached—situated in that fast growing town Summerside.

THE Sabscribers beg to intimate to Ship pers from London, that they will place on the Line between Lowrnors and Crass-Lorrerrows, the A. I., Clipper Barque Barcet Home, 500 tons Register, to sail from London on or about the lat April, 1854. Apply to the owners ROBERT BROWN & Co.

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THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE

WERKLY—ENLARGED.

N. doe 11th of lost April THE DAILY TRIbe.

BUNE, having completed its twelfth year, was
be calarged more than one fourth, or to the size of The
any officer cheap Daily published in this country or in
the wold. No change in price was made in considerably larger than
in the wold. No change in price was made in considerably and the wold. No change in price was made in considerably and the wold. The change in price was made in considerably and the wold. The change in price was made in considerably and the wold. The change in price was made in considerably and the first of the wold. The change in price was made in considerably to the wold. The change in price was made in considerably the wold. The change in price was made in considerably the wold. The change in price was made in considerably the wold. The change in the wold was an an an interest of the price of the year.

An an an an interest in the course of the year.

Annual Subscription, one Guinea.

Subscriber's names received by G. T. HASZAD where specium numbers may be seen.

Annual Subscriber in the course of the year.

Annual Subscriber in the year.

Annual Subscriber in the course of the year.

Annual S

ting the fact.
Our SEMI-WEEKLY, EUROPEAN and CALIPORNIA editions were critarged simultane-ously and equally with the Daily, and also without any increase of price. We respectfully solicit a comparison of our Scuil-Weekly at \$3 per annum,

any increase of price. Ws respectfully solicit a comparison of our Seni-Weekly at \$3 per annum, (two copies sent a full year for \$5. and ten copies for \$20.] with any \$4 or \$5 Seni-Weekly, and will cheerfully send copies for this purpose upon directro post-paid application.

THE NEIF-YORK WEEKLY TRI-BUNE on the 3d of September, it was enlarged to the size of the Seni-Weekly and Daily, adding more than one-fourth to its capacity—also without increase of price. This Enlargement adds at least \$20,000 per annum to our expenses, in addition to the previous cost of our Daily Enlargement already effected. All our editions from the ist of September appeared to entirely new and beautiful type, prepared expressly for this paper. Our Steam Cylinder Presses are not aurisassed by any in the world. Even though our, Weekly Edition should be rapidly run up to 100,000 copies, we are prepared to print and mail every copy on the day (Thursday) that the form is put to press, without interruping or retarding the regular issue of our three Daily editions, amounting to Twenty-odd Thousand copies. We stand ready to adopt any improvements, however expensive, which will enable us to disseminate intelligence more freshly and effectively, and shall especially hail, as we labor to effect a radical improvement to the celerity and reliability of the Mails.

THE TRIBUNE has not now its character to

a radical improvement to the cutting and removing of the flails.

THE TRIBUNE has not now its character to make or to proclaim. It has not been and never can be a mere party organ. It has supported the Whig party because the distinctive principles of that party appeared to favor the great ends which it has inboured to subserve; it never advocated a measure because it was proposed or sustained by the Whig party. It holds itself at all times as free to condemn unsound minimides, unwise measures or corrupt acts should

ed to subserve; it never advocated a measure because it was proposed or sustained by the Whig party. It holds itself at all times as free to condemn unsound principles, unwise measures or corrupt acts should the two former be propounded or the latter perpetrated by Whigs' as though they had emanated from the hostile camp. In so far as Peace, Liberty, Education, Temperance, Internal Improvement and Industrial Development may be subserved by acting with the Whig party, it must continue to be, as it has been, Whig.

Though never acting with any Abelition or other one-idea party, THE TRIBUNE is and must be the releutless foe of Human Slavery. as of whatever else tends to degrade Labor and obstruct the intellectual and social development of any portion of mankied. Were it able to perceive that a vote in New-York could abolish Slavery in Carolina, it might attatch itself to some one of the expressly Anti-Slavery parties: lacking that light, it declines to abandon the substances for the shadow of political good. But while it does not see its way clear of any effective Political action against Slavery in the States which now cherish it, it regards the defeat of whatever effort to extend the giant wrong under the flag of our Union, or to obstruct by its power the progress of Abolition in other lands, as among the mest urgent and easered of public duties, not to be subordinated to any party consideration whatever. And, while it does not propose to make Anti-Slavery the basis of Political action, other than defensive, it will neglect no opportunity, remit no effort, so to diffuse Light and Truth as, to render the continuance of Slavery impossible in a land irradiated by the sun of Christianity and boasting itself the great exemplar of Political action, other than defensive, it will neglect no opportunity, remit no effort, so to diffuse Light and Truth as, to render the continuance of Slavery impossible in a land irradiated by the sun of Christianity and boasting itself the great exemplar of Political action, other than de

espondence will, as heretofore, be both reliable and atisfactory. The Markets for Grain, Cattle, Cotton and other

The Markets for Grain, Cattle, Cotton and other products of the country, will receive proper attention, and be reliably reported in THE TRIBUNE.

On our correspondence with the most important points throughout the world we need not hare dilate. Of the fact that our Associate, BAYARD TAYLOR, is now on the other side of the globe, sending us advices from the seat of war in China, and expecting soon to depict for our residers the physical, moral and social characteristics of jealousy-guarded Japan, the mobile is already aware. Ho will probably and social characteristics of jealousy-guarded Inpan, the public is already aware. He will probably letters by way of Australia and California, in both of which we have several correspondents. Briefly—we shall spare no exponse to keep our readers, well advised on every subject of interest, and doubt not

advised on every subject of interest, and doubt not that the same generous measure of patronage hitherto accorded to us will continue to repay all our exertions. Any friend who believes he will do good by increasing the circulation of THE TRIBUNE is authorised to solicit and receive subscriptions; and, on due proof that money has been usailed and postpaid to our address, we take the responsibility of its safe transmission. Specimen Copies will promptly be sent without charge to those requiring them, and we treast many friends will be moved to ask their an eighbours and acquaintances to join in making up a Club to commence with our Enlarged Sheet and New-Type on the first of September, or at any time thereafter. to commence with our Emarges or the time thereafter.

A limited amount of space in the WEELLY TRIBUNB will be appropriated to advertising.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE.
Single copy. 1 year, 52 numbers. \$2 00
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The extremely low price at which the WEEKLY
TRIBUNE is now termished to Club subscripes, absolutely precludes our allowing any commissions, either in money or by an extra paper.

Subscriptious may commence at any time. Paysment in advance is required in all cases, and the paper is invariably discontinued at the expression of the advance payment.

Meany may be resulted for subscriptions in latters.

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CEORGE T. HASZARD has received from the manufacturers a good stock of the above goods in a great variety of size and Sindings, Large Post-Ledgers bound in calf Russia, Banda, Posteap, and default do.

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HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

HOST ASTONISHING CURR OF SCROPULOUS ULCERS-A CASE CERTIFIED BY THE MAYOR OF BOSTON.

of a Letter from J. Noble, Esq., Muyor Boston, Lincolnshire.

Boston, Lincolashire.

To Professor Holloway,
Dear Sir,—Mrs. Sarah Dixon, of Liquorpond street,
Roston, has this day deposed before me that for a
considerable period she was severely afflicted with
Scrofulous Soree and Ulcers in her arms, fact, legs,
and other parts of her body; and although the first of
modical advice was obtained, at the cost of a large
sum of money, she obtained no abstement of suffering, but gradually grew worse.

Being recommended by a friend to try your Ointsment, she procured a small pot, and a box of the
Pills, and before that was all used, symptoms of
amendment appeared. By persevering with the medicines for a short time longer, according to the directions, and strictly adhering to your rules, as to diet;
&c. she was perfectly cured, and now enjoys the
best of health.

f remain, Dear Sir, yours truly,
(Signed) J. NOBLE.

Dated August 12th, 1852. AN EXTRAORDINARY AND RAPID CURE OF

ERYSIPELAS IN THE LEG, AFTER MEDICAL AID HAD FAILED.

Topy of a Letter from Mrs. Elizabeth Yeates, of the Post Office, Aldwick Road, near Bagnar, Sussex, dated January 12th, 1853 To Professor HOLLOWAY,

To Professor Hollowar,

Sir,—I suffered for a considerable period from a severe attack of Erysipelas, which at length scalled in my leg, and resisted all medical treatment. My sufferings were very great, and I quite despitived of any permanent amendment, when I was advised to have recourse to your Olument and Pills. I did so without delay, and am happy to say the result was eminently successful, for they effected a radical cure of my leg and restored me to the enjoyment of health. I shall ever speak with the atmost confidence of your medicines, and have recommended them to others in this neighborhood similarly afflicted, who derived equal benefit.

I am, Sir, your obliged and faithful Servant.

I am, Sir, your obliged and faithful Servant,
(Signed) ELIZABETH YEATES. DREADFULLY DISEASED ANGLE CURED AFTER BEING GIVEN UP BY THE FACULTY, AT MALTA AND PORTSMOUTH HOSPITALS. The following important communication has been forwarded to Professor Holloway for publication, by Mr. B. Dixon, Chemist, King-st., Norwich.

Copy of a Letter from Captain Smith, of Great Yarmoulh, dated January 19th, 1853.

Yarmouth, dated January 19th, 1853.

To Mr. Dixox,
Dear Sir,—I send you the particulars of a cureeffected by Professor Holloway's invaluable medicines:—Mr. John Walton, late in Her Majesty's Service, in the British-Fleet at Malta, had a very bid
alcerated ancle, and after having been in the Malta
Hospital for six months, was sent to England as an
invalid to Portsmouth Hospital, where he remained
an immate four months, there, as at Malta, refusing
to have the limb amputated, he was turned out incarable. He then came to Yarmouth, and was under a
medical gentleman for about three months, but his
ancle became so much worse that all hope was lost.
At this period, by my advice, he tried Holloway's
Ointment and Pills, which, by unremitted application,
healed all the elects, and restored him to purfect
health and strength.

I remain, Dear Sir, yours very truly,
Albert Hotel, Great Yarmouth
SURPRISING CURE OF A BAD BREAST, NER-

SURPRISING CURE OF A BAD BREAST, NER-VOUS DEBILITY, AND GENERAL ILL HEALTH.

HEALTH.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. T. P. Rev., Chemist, &c., Lover Moss-lane, Manchester, dates February 12th, 1853.

To Professor Holloway,

Dear Sir.— I have great pleasure in forwarding to you the particulars of a very extraordinary cure of a bad breast, effected solely by the use of your celebrated Outsment and Pills. Mr Martha Bell, of Pittereet, in this town, had been for a considerable time laboring under nervous debility, loss of appetite, and general ill health, occasioned by ulcorated wounds in the breast. She had had much experience in the use of all the known remedies for the dare of laboring under nervous districts of all the known remedies for the dare of laboring but without any, headicial result; in fact, she had nearly lost all faith and hope of a care being effected. In this distressing and painful condition of body and mind, she was persuaded to have, recourse to your invaluable Ointment and Pills, which she immediately did, and in the course of a very short time the effect produced was most estonishing; he appetite was speedily improved, and the screen and shows in the heast gradually healed, and the nervous excitement of her system was wholly removed.

I remain dear Sir, yours faithfully,

(Signed) T. FORSTER KER.

tish press and public. That the periodical press, representing so great a variety of religious and political opinion, should have ogenerally united them, and that too with high commendation, is a circumstance exceedingly rare, if rot allogables unparalleled. They have charms for the merely illerary man, and they will obtain a hearing for even gelical truth in quarter from which it would otherwise be excluded."]—Kitto's Journal.

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TO SHIP CARPENTERS. VANTED, immediately, Twenty Ship Carpenters, to proceed to Suckville, New Brunswick, to whom the highest wages will be given. For particulars, enquire at this office, or at Sukville (HRISTOPHER BOUTTENHOUSE. Nov. 23d, 1853.



AYER'S PILLS

A NEW and singularly successful remedy for the A care of all Billous diseases — Costiveness, Tridigection, Jaundice, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Fevress, Gout, Humors, Nervousness, Irritability, Infanumations, Headache, Pains in the Breast, Side, Back, and Limbs, Fernale complaints, &c., &c. Inified, very few are the diseases in which a Purgative Medicine is not more or less required, and much side-iness and suffering might be prevented, if a harmless hat effectual Cathartle ware more freely used. No person can feel well while a costive labit of body prevails; besides it soon generates serious and often fatal diseases, which might have been avoided try the timely and judicious use of a good purgatives. This is allike true of Colda, Feverish symptoms, and Silious detangements. They all tend to become or produce the deep seated and formidable distingues which load the heaves all over the land. Hence a reliable family physics is of the first importance to the public health, and this Pill has been perfected with consummate skill to meet that demand. An extensive trial of its vitnes by Physicians, Professors, and Patients, has shown results surpassing anything hitherts known of any medicine. Oursehave been effected beyond belief, were they suct unacharacter as to forbid the suspicion of unitrath. Among the emiment gentlement own on we are allowed to refer for these fasts, are
PROP, VALINTIEM MOY, the distinguished Surgeon of New York City.

DOCT. A. HATER, Practical Chemist of the Port of Boston, and Geologist for the State of Missachusetts.

Las L. Moorr, M. D., an emiment Surgeon and

Doyr. A. A. HAYB., Tractical Chemist of the Port of Boston, and Geologist for the State of Missachusetts.

Ina L. Moorr, M. D., an eminent Surgeon and Physician, of the City of Lowell, who has long used them in his extensive practice.

H. C. Southawrox, Eaq., one of the first mechants in New York City.

C. A. Dayrs, Mr. D., Sup't and Surgeon of the United States Marine Hospital, at Chelsea, Miss.

Did space permet, we could give many hundred such names, from all parts where the Fills have been used, but evidence even maps convincing than, the certificates of these dimens tablic men to shown in their effects upon trial.

These Fills, the result of long investigation and study, are offered to the guidle as the best and most complete which the present state of medical science can afford. They are coingrounded nit of the drugs themselves, but of the medical virtues only of Vegetable remedies, extracted by chemical process, in a state of purity and combined together in such a manuer as to insure the best results. This system of demissission for madicines has been been obtained by any process. The reason in perfectly obvious. While by the old mode of composition, every medicine is burdened with 'more o' Research servincing and in purious qualities; by this, seah and evident of the post of the gentless and injurious qualities; by this, seah substitution in the charty only that, is desired, for the surretive vidual virtue only, that, is desired, for the gentless of the process of the composition, and the process of the surretive vidual virtue only, that, is desired, for the gentless of the process of the contractive vidual virtue only, that, is desired, for the gentless of the process of the contractive vidual virtue only, that, is desired, for the gentless of the process of the contractive vidual virtue only, that, is desired, for the gentless of the contractive vidual virtue only that, is desired, for the gentless of the process of the contractive vidual virtue only, that, is desired, for the gentless of the process

ery medicine is burdened with 'unore or lease-of-neririonious and injurious qualities, by this, each ands-triginal virtue only, that is desired, for the survive effect is present. All the inert and obnoxious qual-ities of each substance employed are left bethind, the quarties virtues only being retained. Hisnes it is self-seldent the effect should prove as they show, proved more purely remedial, and the Fills a waver, more powerful sudidate, to disease than, any other medicine known to the world.

As it is frequently expedient that my medicine should be taken under the counsel of our attending. They are and, as the could not properly judge of a generally without knowing its, composition. I have supplied the accurate Formula by which both my Pectoral and Fills are made to the whole body of Tractitioners in the United States and British Amer-ion. Provinces: If however, there, should be valy one with has not received them, they will also our with has not received them, they will also forwarded by mail to his address.

Of all the Patent Medicines that are offered, how low would be taken if this composition was known; The composition of my meanstance is laid ones.

Plome holors in

A lover's quan

A lover's quar between two hes disunite, then a Edith May a world was to be whole. 'I' knew once toved dilbe all, such a heart and bent her hes her numerous & and bent her hen her numerous from What a sacre out toeth! "What Agreem hat one idea in Thirry was only that was to keep cise; mean grove had Ritts! "And Ritts! " niture, a fine equ ánce in the shap Mr. Jefferson Mr. Jeffsreon
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erred him to the "It was a drivin restaurant inster simuelf, and give his attention wa-tlemen near him foolish quarrel a it has made of in existence ; as ances. 15 is very in existence; at acon, might percurer, prince of do then how defeatrings; how the let assumen, that the He noticed, indetected was Mrs. Jouts a jaye at w respect to his game or loss of the letter was at decide was Mrs. Jouts a jaye at w respect to his game or loss of the letter with an unseen for her was alone, canall hands class wire dutil, was alone, canall hands class wire dutil was alone, canall hands class wire dutil was alone.

very dust, was he Jones seized hi at his neck-tie a like a comet, roo like's comet, so down over, his or his flobtshop dell fur cish before the relate before and tassels dines trip, it wy you'll hear from yourself, sh. Ed!

He looked so asless blush, no frame. He migh hir, Jufferson of his character of his character.

Mr. Jefferson of his character Edith felt as if a