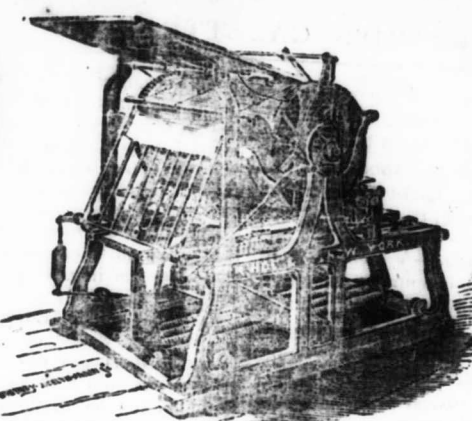


# HASZARD'S

FARMERS' COMMERCIAL

PUBLISHED ON EVERY



# GAZETTE

JOURNAL & ADVERTISER.

WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY.

Established 1823.

Charlottetown, P. E. Island, Saturday, January 5, 1856.

New Series, No. 306.

HASZARD'S GAZETTE,  
Published by Haszard & Owen,  
Queen Square,  
Is issued twice a week, at 15s. per year.  
AND CONTAINS,  
THE LATEST NEWS, AT HOME & ABROAD.

## FALL GOODS.

JAMES DESBRISAY has received by the *Majestic*, from Liverpool, and *Sir Alexander*, from London, his usual supplies of  
**Autumn and Winter Goods,**  
which are offered to the public at the lowest possible prices FOR CASH. A large lot of  
**Ready Made Clothing,**  
among which are some very superior Coats. Also on hand a few very good India Rubber Coats, Seamen's Caps, &c.,  
Nov. 1, 1855.



## American House?

THE Subscriber in closing up his present business in P. E. Island, respectfully requests all parties, who are indebted to him, to hand over, on or before the FIRST OF JANUARY NEXT.

December 13.

## AMERICAN HOUSE.

Fall Stock Completed.

Per *Dancing Feather*, *Mary Juliana*, and *Mary Ann*.  
FROM BOSTON AND HALIFAX.  
BY the above ships, the subscriber has just finished his FALL IMPORTATION, comprising (besides his large stock already advertised) as follows:  
80 chests Tea—warranted good,  
12 puns Molasses, 4 bbls. Sugar,  
50 boxes Raisins, 100 sides *Notle Leather*,  
60 Stoves, 15 bbls. Apples, 4 cwt. Cheese,  
10 doz. Brooms, 10 do. Pans, 3 casks Flour,  
Newell's Patent Safety Lamps and Lamp Feeder, in a variety of styles,  
10 bbls. Nuts, 20 do Cracker and Pilot Bread,  
2 bales Buffalo Robes, &c. &c.  
The whole forming a most extensive stock, and from the variety in the different articles, and moderate charges, is well worthy of attention.  
AMERICAN HOUSE, Grafton Street.  
W. B. DAWSON.  
Dec. 13.

THE Subscriber, thankful for the liberal patronage he has hitherto received, begs leave to inform the public, that, having recently returned from England, where he directed his attention to the latest improvements in HORSE SHOEING and having put himself under the instruction of one of the most scientific Surgeons of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons, London, he considers himself competent to Shoe Horses upon the most improved principles. Horses having their hoofs injured by bad shoeing, or other causes, may be restored to perfect soundness by being shod without the use of Nails. The subscriber has on hand a full supply of SHOES adapted to Horses on the Road or Farm. Also, can furnish all kinds of AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS on the shortest notice.

All persons to whom the subscriber is indebted, will please forward their Accounts for adjustment; and all persons indebted to him will oblige by making immediate payment.  
WILLIAM JAKEMAN.  
Charlottetown, Nov. 28, 1855.

LONDON, Oct. 29th, 1855.  
GENTLEMEN:  
I hereby certify, that Mr. Wm. Jakeman has been carefully examined by me, and I find him fully competent to administer Medicines and attend Horses. As I have had every means of testing his abilities during his stay in London.  
Yours, Gentlemen,  
WM. EVERARD,  
Veterinary Surgeon,  
Member of R. V. Col.

## Fall Importations.

Queen Street Clothing House.  
THE SUBSCRIBERS have received per *Baroque*, *Sir Alexander*, from London, and *Majestic* from Liverpool, their fall supply of British Goods, which they now offer for sale at the lowest possible prices for cash.  
M'NUTT & BROWN.  
ALSO ON HAND  
Tea, Sugar, Starch, Blacking, Black Lead, Currants, Raisins, &c.,  
Oct. 31st. 55.



FAIRBANKS' CELEBRATED SCALES, OF ALL VARIETIES  
Warehouse, 34 Kilby Street, BOSTON.

GREENLEAF & BROWN, AGENTS.  
Railroad, Hay, Coal, and Farmers' SCALES set in any part of the Province by experienced workmen.  
Sep. 26, 1855.

## COMMISSION MERCHANT and General Agent.

THE undersigned having good Shop, Cellar, and Warehouse room, offers his services as General Agent and Commission Merchant, would attend to the purchase and shipment of Produce, &c. REFERENCES—Messrs. JAMES PEASE, W. W. LOND, D. BRENNAN, CHAS. YOUNG, W. B. DEAN, Esq., Am. Cons. Agent, GEORGE MOORE, Strafford Hotel, opposite Charlottetown, 2d Nov. 1855. 14, Ex. Ad. 2nd.

## HARDWARE.

JUST RECEIVED from the U. S. and for sale by HASZARD & OWEN.  
Heaton and Clemon's Superior Machine ground cutting and splitting Circular Saws, 18 inch, Circular Saw Motors, 22 inches, Morse Latches, Latch Lock, Lever Locks, and Locks with Night Latch for front door, from 6 to 20 each,  
Western and People's Rim Locks, Wardrobe Hooks, Hat and Coat Hooks, plain and braced 3d to 1s 3d per doz.  
Argillio, Mineral, Porcelain (with plated shank and roses and plated shank Porcelain roses) Glass and Silvered (Bronze Mounting), Door Knobs, Hinges, Butt, T. Hooks and Hinges, &c., superior articles.  
Tower and Barrel Bolts, Brass and Iron, 4jd to 2s each.  
Axes and Hatchets, assorted sizes, Hammers, Music Stool Screws, Bench do. Wood and Iron, Screw Wrenches, &c.,

## APOTHECARIES' HALL.

The Old Established HOUSE, 1810. CHARLOTTETOWN, MAY, 1855. T. DESBRISAY & Co.  
HAVE just received, per late arrivals from London, Dublin, United States and Halifax, their Supplies for the Season, comprising, in the whole, an Extensive and Varied Assortment of DRUGS & CHEMICALS, PERFUMERY, Brushes, Combs, Soaps, and other Toilet requisites; Paints, Oils, Colours, and Dye Stuffs; Fruits, Spices, Confectionary, Medicated and other Lozenges; with all the Patent Medicines in vogue, and every other article usually kept at similar Establishments in Great Britain (See *Apothecaries' Hall Assertion*.) The whole of which they can with confidence recommend to the public, and, if quality be considered, at as low, if not lower prices, than they can be procured in the Market.  
Charlottetown, May 12, 1855.

## Orwell and Montague Cheap Stores.

THE Subscriber thankful for the very expensive patronage received at his Establishment, at ORWELL, for the past twelve years, trusts in future to merit a continuance of public patronage; not only at the above Establishment, but at his new Store at MONTAGUE BRIDGE, which will be conducted on the same principle as the one at Orwell; which has obtained the character of always having on hand a good assortment of GOODS, and being the cheapest Store on the Island, having a fixed price for every article, and no deviation. The motto in both Establishments is "Quick sales and light profits."  
—FOR SALE—  
50,000 fresh cut Spruce Deals, now ready for shipment, & 300 Tons Hardwood Timber, which might be kept all out for two or three weeks at Georgetown, if arranged for this week. For further information, application to be made to B. DAVIES, Esq. Charlottetown, or to Mr. P. STEPHENS, Orwell.

Any person about to engage in ship building can have from 200 to 300 tons Hardwood, at a very low price, to clear out the Subscriber's booms at Orwell and Three Rivers.  
WANTED, 500 OX & COW HIDES, for which the highest Market Price will be given in CASH, or Goods at Cash prices, at either Establishment.  
A vacancy now offers for two respectable APRENTICES, who will require to give good references. Sons of members of any Temperance Society, will have a decided preference, and be brought up as such.  
PATRICK STEPHENS.  
Orwell, Dec. 1st, 1855.

## NOTICE.

Persons indebted to the Subscriber by Bond, Note, or Book Account, are hereby notified that unless the several amounts due by them be paid, or settled by new security, on or before the 25th January next, the respective claims will be handed over to John Longworth, Esq. of Charlottetown, his Attorney, for collection. PRODUCE of any kind, or good order, will be taken by the Subscriber in payment, and the highest price allowed for it.  
PATRICK STEPHENS.  
Orwell and Montague Cheap Stores, Nov. 27, 1855.

THE Scales "Repard" for Orwell, and "Mig Bidelek" for Montague Bridge, are hereby notified with a large and well selected STOCK OF GOODS, in endless variety, with an extensive assortment on hand, which will be sold at very reduced prices, for prompt payment in cash, and all kinds of PRODUCE, at both the above Establishments.

The above named vessels have arrived with the goods, and they are now offered for Sale at very low prices.

JUST RECEIVED, per Schrs. "SUPERB" from Halifax, and for Sale at DODD'S BRICK STORE, a splendid

LOT OF TEA, SUGAR AND MOLASSES, which will be Sold Wholesale and Retail.  
THOMAS W. DODD.  
Oct. 5.

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

## FREEHOLD LAND.

FOR SALE, Lot 42, as laid down on the Plan of Township No. 55, bounded on the Division line between Townships No. 55 and 56, containing 100 acres of Land. It is near Boughton River, on the South side of the Island, and is covered with good Wood. For further particulars apply to  
JAMES D. HASZARD,  
Recreation, Sept. 27th, 1855.

## FARM FOR SALE.

THE FARM now in the occupation of Mr. R. W. EDWARD'S, is offered for Sale, containing 192 acres—130 acres being cleared from stumps and in a good state of cultivation, being well manured, and no part of it has been over cropped. There is an excellent spring of water close to the House; and the buildings being recently built, are in good condition and commodious. There is a fine grove of soft wood growing up near to the buildings. 112 acres freehold.  
New Wiltshire Settlement, Lot 31, Dec. 8, 1855.

## CHEAP AND SAFE LIGHT!

NEWELL'S PATENT Safety Lamp & Lamp Feeder  
Warranted to prevent all accidents from the use of BURNING FLUID, PATENT OIL, ROSIN OIL, CAMPHENE.

And all other explosive compounds used for production of light.

This INVENTION is applied to common Fluid, Solar and Camphene Lamps, Lamp Feeders, Fluid-holders, Lanterns, &c., &c.  
We respectfully invite the attention of the public to NEWELL'S IMPROVED SOLAR FLUID LAMP! which gives a steady, brilliant flame, nearest to Gas that has ever been produced. The cost of burning being only ONE CENT AN HOUR! These Lamps are particularly adapted for Churches, Hotels, Factories, Stores and parlours. Oil Lamps can be altered, using the same shade. Common Fluid Lamps can be changed to Safety Fluid Lamps.

## PORTER'S Patent Burning Fluid and Camphene.

As cheap and good as can be bought in the market. Also, Shades, Globes, Lamp Wickings, Entry Hall Lutes, Fluid Chandeliers, &c.

For Sale, Wholesale & Retail, by  
Newell, Willard & Co.,  
No. 23 Bromfield Street, Boston.

N. B.—A large reduction will be made from the former prices of NEWELL'S SAFETY LAMPS, &c. The following certificates are a sufficient guarantee of the entire safety and efficiency of the Safety Lamp and Feeder.

We have had an opportunity to test the Patent Safety Lamp and Lamp Feeder of Mr. John Newell, of this city, in regard to the measure of protection their construction affords. In the trials to which we subjected them, we endeavored, without effect, to produce explosions of the vapor of the fluid mixed with air, and to burst them by the pressure of the vapor alone. The principle adopted by Mr. Newell is that of the well known Davy Lamp. He has so combined the parts, that we are satisfied that all risk of explosive action is removed.  
CHARLES T. JACKSON, M. D.,  
AUG. A. HAYES, M. D.,  
Assayers to the State of Massachusetts.  
Boston, Aug. 20, 1852.

Mr. John Newell, of Boston, has exhibited to me a Lamp, and also containing vessels, furnished with wire gauze protectors, upon the principle of Davy's Safety Lamp for miners. He has used both these instruments before me with flammable fluids, and in both, when set on fire, the flame was arrested by the wire gauze, which is coated with silver. If the instruments are faithfully constructed, and carefully attended to, so that the wire gauze does not suffer injury from corrosion, wear or violence, I am of opinion that the protection will prove effectual against explosion. Nothing short of this conviction would induce me to countenance the continued use of the burning fluids, so called, as I have thought they ought to be entirely discarded, if not prohibited from use; so frequent and dreadful are the accidents occasioned by ignorance and carelessness. In every case, glass lamps should be given up; and those of metal substituted, on account of the danger of fracture.  
B. SILLMAN, senior.

NEW HAVEN, Oct. 16, 1853.

I have examined Newell's Patent Safety Lamp and Lamp Feeder. They are constructed upon strictly philosophical principles, having a tube of silver wire gauze, with a small perforation in the cap. If well made, they cannot fail to insure protection against those dangerous explosions to which the vapors of burning fluids and camphene are subjected, when mixed with air. Their general introduction, I have no doubt, would prevent many distressing and fatal accidents.  
E. S. CARR, M. D.,  
Professor of Chemistry, Albany Medical College, and of Applied Chemistry in the University of Albany.

BESS & SON, T. DESBRISAY & Co., and W. B. DAWSON are our authorized Agents for the sale of the above in P. E. Island.  
Dec. 13. 3m

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RUSSIAN STORMS.

A traveller in Russia says that the storms of that country are divided into three classes, the first and mildest kind is called the Minisk; the second, more severe, the Samjots, and the third, which is absolutely terrific, the Winga. In a conversation between himself and a priest, the latter is thus described:

"What, then," cried I, "is the Winga?"

"A prelude to the last day," answered the priest. "Fortunately, unmistakable indications announce its coming for some days beforehand. Then nobody sets out upon a journey, not even to the next village, though it be but a verst or two off. Precautions are taken for the safety of the house, by protecting it, on the north side, with heavy stones, and by propping it up, as well as barns and stables, on the south side. The taburen (troops of wild horses) scamper in all haste to the nearest forest; droves of cattle and flocks of sheep seek shelter wherever it is to be found. Whatever the storm overtakes upon the open plain, man or beast, caravans drawn by oxen, or caravans drawn by horses, is lost without a chance of rescue.

"An icy shower of snow is the forerunner of the terrible blast; it falls so thick, and drives so horizontally through the air, that to withstand it is impossible, whilst it avails little to suffer one's self to be driven before it. For if one escapes for a while this prelude to the hurricane, he is infallibly overtaken by the formidable blast and circling whirlwinds which succeed it, and which gather up from the earth, like chaff from the threshing floor, the objects exposed to their violence, and hurl them to and fro in the air. And yet the rage of the unfettered element is not here at its height for when the storm seems to have exhausted its fury in the manner I have described—often raging thus during a period of several days—then first begins the real tempest, a blast which nothing can resist. It uproots whole forests, tosses the loftiest fir trees into the air like blades of straw, and often conveys them high above the earth, whole versts away. It levels stables and barns, unroofs houses and throws down church towers, so that the district it has visited looks, after its destructive passage, and for distances of several days' journey, like a land ravaged by fire and sword. On all sides are seen herds of dead cattle, trees uprooted, villages overthrown. In exposed situations, this wind has been known to tear up isolated stables, to transport through the air their fragments and the cattle they contained, and far, far from the spot, to hurl these down shattered upon fields and roofs. With varying fury the monster rages for some days, leaving behind him, on his departure, death, destruction, and lamentations. Happily he comes but seldom; his visits are not for every generation; but when he does come, all that his icy breath touches is devoted to annihilation.

"That is the Russian Winga!"

A GREEN ROSE.—At an exhibition of flowers which took place at the beginning of May at Mannheim, Germany, a prize was awarded for a very extraordinary floral curiosity, a green rose. The petals of the flower were green, and had somewhat the form of leaves.

"CARRYING COALS TO NEWCASTLE."—This true saying receives an illustration in the fact that residents at Hong Kong have been known to send to London for tea. Such is the effect of European demand in withdrawing the best teas from China, that, on the spot, it is often difficult to get a good article. Hence the novel course to which we refer.

GLOVES.—Belgium is the great glove-manufacturing of the world. It is stated that from one establishment last year, 100,000 dozen pairs were exported to England and America. There are three thousand hands employed there.

A WIFE INDEED.—A man who had been admitted to hospital at Newcastle for a rheumatic affection, was dismissed as incurable; he wished to return home to Haverton Hill, fifty miles away; both from lack of funds and from the mode of transit being the easiest to the patient, his strong and willing wife carried him on her back the fifty miles, in fourteen hours, resting once at Durham!

APPLES WITHOUT SEEDS.—A writer in The Life Illustrated, gives the process as follows:—"Extraordinary as this may appear, it can be successfully done, and by a very simple process—by merely reversing the usual order of growth in the tree, and causing the sap to flow in an opposite direction, and the limbs to grow where the roots usually do, and vice versa. In illustration, I saw a few years ago, in the Saturday Evening Post, an account where some mischievous students at a country school, one day in a freak, dug up an old apple tree that did not bear, and the roots where that ought to be. To their surprise, it put out limbs from the roots, which bore apples without cores or seeds. Shortly afterwards I saw a letter in the same paper from a gentleman in Ohio, who stated that he had several such trees in his orchard, and that his method of producing was to bury the ends of the limbs low enough to reach the ground in it, (or turn down the top of a scion,) let a scion or scions spring up from it, then cut away the limb, and take up and plant the scion afterwards. In this way he had produced them, and in this way they may be produced from any tree where the limbs can be made to reach the ground."

ARCTIC GAIETIES.—The searching expedition under command of Lieut. Hartstone, led a party and merry time of it at the hyperborean town of Danco. They found it contained about one hundred and fifty inhabitants, a few of whom were Danes, and the remainder Eskimoes of a mixed race. All were boundless in politeness, hospitality, and honesty. Two of the daughters of the Governor, Misses Sophia and Maria Besherg, visited the village, where, after having regaled themselves most heartily on butter and cranberry sauce, for which they exhibited an extravagant fondness, they joined the others in the dance, and under the frozen sky of the north our gallant tars revived their recollections of the gay saloons of their far away and sunny home by going through the steps of the polka, mazurka, and redowa with the fascinating Danish belles. It is said that the ladies danced with great grace and grace, and succeeded in winning completely the hearts of their American hosts as they had those of some British gentlemen who had visited them the year before.

There is a burden of care in getting money for in keeping them, temptation in using them, guilt in abusing them, sorrow in losing them, and a burden of account at last to be given up concerning them.—Matthew Henry.

"Some of the domestic evils of drunkenness," says Franklin, "are houses without windows, gardens without fences, fields without tillage, barns without roofs, children without clothing, principles, morals or manners."

THERE is never a day upon which I do not open my eyes at morning, with an instant thought, that I am alive upon God's earth; that I shall behold the blessed faces of my familiar affection; that my full heart is beating; that the veins are warm and glowing with the electricity of life! I looked out this morning upon a tree stripped of their foliage—their summer dress and song; upon their place amidst the grass, and sunlight over the waters, and the brooding sorrow of a wet November day pervading earth and air. Yet my spirit nowise hindered, spread her untroubled pinions, and I blessed the hour that saw me once more alive.—Anon.

HUMAN LIFE. Youth, with a thousand-masted vessel, Ploughs the sea at morning light; Age, with shattered shill, goes on, Calmly drifts to port at night.—Schiller.

The strong point of these in this country who denounce the war, consists in a certain use of the word "Russians," and without its effect on weak and unimpaired minds. The Russians, we are told, will never give us any limitation of their maritime power. It is out of the question to think of beating the Russians in their own territory. The Russians are inexhaustible, and they have only to call in their hordes from the Asiatic provinces, and all Europe will be crushed by the very weight of the torrent. Then, the Russians are devoted to their Czar, and regard him both as the head of their religion and as destined to drive out the Turks and conquer the world. We have been told by an actual flesh and blood statesman in this country that it is vain to think of resisting the paramount destiny of the Russians. These are some of the shapes in which the bugbear has been brandished before our eyes and rattled in our ears; and that the advice is not without success in some quarters, appears from the manner in which people open their eyes when one ventures to intimate that the Russians are in the process of extermination. However, that is the plain fact of the case. Doubtless, these "Russians"—this terrible army of multitude—are obstinate, and brave, and religious after a fashion, and devoted to their Czar, and determined to conquer the earth, and resolved to die before they will abate one tittle of their pretensions, and rather clever fellows besides; but, meanwhile, the people who are so formidable, so implacable, and the rest of it, are ceasing to exist. A man may be very terrible in deed, but when he is dead, his terror dies with him, and the survivors are at rest. By and by, all these awful qualities, will be predicated of the Russians, but in the meantime, as they may be of the Huns, and of some other races that are no more to be found. Even a living Turk may be better than a dead Russian. The greatest resolution, the most savage zeal, the most infatuated loyalty, the most reckless courage, the largest scheme, the most confidence in destiny, the profoundest contempt for all other races, are qualities only formidable in proportion to the number of those who possess them; and if they were ever so formidable, when possessed by a nation of fighting men, they cease to be so when the possessors are limited to a few thousands, or consist only of old men and children, invalids, cripples, and stunted town artisans. There is something very imposing indeed in great sound and fury. When a wild beast is roaring and lashing his tail, and gnashing his teeth, and preparing for a deadly spring, he expands into the infinite, and it is difficult to realize that in a few seconds he may be only a lump of carbon, covered with a heath rug or a winter cloak. Some Englishmen, who ought to have a little more sense in their heads, are equally incapable of perceiving the hollow-ness of this talk about "the Russians."

We have gone over the figures several times before, and therefore will only now repeat, that the population of all the Russians, is not greater than that of France and the British Isles, and is nothing like so valuable. Scarcely, instead of supplying "hordes," is a drain upon Russia, and the Polish provinces must always look up a great part of her army. Of the troops marched to the seat of war, a very large proportion never reach their destination, and once there, few indeed ever return. Indeed, there is good ground for the estimation that the 64,000,000 of all Russia, cannot send so great and so constant a supply of soldiers to the theatre of war as the 40,000,000 of France alone, not to speak of the British, Turks, and Sardians. These estimates are now receiving the most authentic corroboration in the rapidity with which the Russian conscription succeed one another. Our correspondent at Vienna quotes from the *Staatsburg Gazette* a calculation of the levies made in February, May, September, and December, 1854, and February, May, August, and October of the present year, and they amount to 52 men per 1,000 for the western half of the empire, and 64 men per 1,000 in the western half. It is assumed that there are 25 in every 1,000 of an age to bear arms and liable to conscription, but that only a third of them are really capable. This

gives 83 per 1,000 as the whole fighting strength of the empire. If we deduct from this the 52 per 1,000 already levied in the eastern provinces, and the 64 in the western, it follows that there only remain 30 per 1,000 in the former, and 20 per 1,000 in the latter. Hence, it is evident that if the war goes on for the next ten months as it has for the last twenty—that is, if Russia makes the same efforts, with the same losses, she will literally have levied the whole of her fighting population, and will thenceforward have to carry on the war as best she can with her existing army. The only addition that can be made to this estimate comes within very definite rules. While war is making this havoc with the men from seventeen to forty-five, the gap is not slowly filled up by those of a lower age. The pace of destruction sets at naught all the resources of nature, and even if Russia were to proscribe all the resources of nature, and even if Russia were to proscribe all the unnecessary arts and annual every exemption in order to augment the levies, the supply would still proceed at the slowest walking pace to overtake a galloping demand. There is no evading the force of these figures. All the fulsome stuff we have heard about the hordes of Russia and her inexhaustible resources is reduced to its proper level of stump oratory on the simplest calculation, and on the confessions of the imperial ukases. Whence indeed, are these hordes to come? From Finland—an icy desert, fringed with a few fishing villages, and wandered over by a few wretched breeders of cattle or reindeer. From the Baltic or Western provinces? There Russia's best soldiers await in gloomy idleness, the attack of our Baltic fleet, the fickleness of the Prussian, and the unextinguishable hatred of the Pole. From the southern provinces—mercifully spared from levies, from their paucity of population and their sufferings by the war? No. The "inexhaustible resources" of Russia are a delusion. We have only to press on the war for a year or two, and the nightmare will be found to be nothing more than a dream.

TO MAKE GOOD BREAD.—I am a farmer's wife, and have been a housekeeper for more than twenty years; raised a family of children, and the greater part of that time have personally presided over my household affairs. I have therefore not much time for publication, but seeing in your excellent paper several articles on bread making, and believing I am pretty well posted up in that department, I will give you and the readers of the *Cultivator* the benefit of my experience; truth will bear twice telling. In order to have good bread, a necessary ingredient is good yeast. My mode of making yeast is as follows:—To three parts of water add one handful of hops, boil well together, strain, and put the liquor into the put again, then take three large sized potatoes, wash, pare, and grate them, and stir into the liquor while boiling, then add one table-spoonful of salt, one teaspoonful of sugar or molasses, and thicken with a spoonful of flour; pour it out and when cool add yeast sufficient to rise it; when light, set it in a cool place for use. To make bread, pare and cut two quarts of potatoes, boil them in water, enough to pay one gallon of sponge; when boiled, wash and strain through a colander, stir in flour while hot, when cool enough, stir in a teaspoonful of yeast, then set to rise, and next morning make up your bread in the usual way; when it is light, mould it into loaves, and let it stand until fit to put in the oven.

This is my way of making good bread, and I know of none better.—Aunt Debby in O. Cultivator.

BY NO MEANS.—It must not be concluded that because a man is possessed of a good stock in trade that it is always composed of a stockin(g) trade! [The wiles of this contributor—if he ever had any—seem now to be wasted, or at all events his brains have been wool gathering.]

A F made ti "Make of all th same ti pay ov collect get the ness di no idle things; duty to mourn every would in too poor, them help t Pursu for sev comf cumst your d Am last w which enter as the in Ge there breed Fu ceste have Geor St. strip) two year will the i Tim Ti what cate an e cream Cok Whi on t adv: to n our othe fish our O rou; tool the be t eric and in a for the larg ed fac dist nev the un an wic off sid req Tr Mi fat ter fru in dr int Sh O cu th th a t w wi O at re

A FAIR OFFER.—Dr. Franklin once made the following offer to a young man: "Make a full estimate of all you owe, and of all that is owing to you. Reduce the same to a note. As fast as you can collect, pay over to those you owe. If you cannot collect, renew your note every year, and get the best security you can. Go to business diligently, and be industrious; waste no idle moments; be very economical in all things; discard all pride; be faithful in your duty to God, by regular and hearty prayer morning and night; attend church regular every Sunday; and do to all men as you would they should do unto you. If you are in too needy circumstances to give to the poor, do whatever else in your power for them cheerfully; but if you can, always help the worthy poor and unfortunate. Pursue this course diligently and sincerely for seven years, and if you are not happy, comfortable, and independent in your circumstances, come to me, and I will pay your debts."

Among the imports from Hamburg last week, at New York, were two bulls, which were valued at \$5000 each, and entered accordingly at the Custom House, as the cost price at the place of purchase in Germany. It is well for the importer there was no duty on them. Animals for breed are free.

FISHERIES OF GLOUCESTER.—The Gloucester fleet of three hundred schooners that have for nine months past cruised on George's and Grand Banks and the Bay of St. Lawrence, are now hauled up and stripped. The catch of mackerel has been twenty thousand barrels in advance of last year. The profits of the fishery business will not be large this season, on account of the increased expense for outfits.—Boston Times.

The above paragraph proves clearly what was always advanced by the advocates of the Reciprocity Treaty—that with an equal footing, the American fisherman cannot compete with the people of these Colonies on Colonial fishing grounds. While protected by a duty of 20 per cent. on Colonial caught fish, and some other advantages, American fishermen were able to make fair profits from the fisheries on our shores; but now that the duty, and the other advantages are at an end, American fishermen cannot make a living by visiting our fishing grounds.

Our colonial gentleman, who was thoroughly conversant with the subject, and took a prominent part in the negotiation of the treaty always held that the treaty would be the means of securing the Coast Fisheries of the Provinces to their inhabitants, and such seems very likely to be the case, in a very few seasons. It is all very well for the Americans to put their failure during the past fishing season, which produced a large catch, upon the ground of "increased expense of outfits"—but it is a simple fact, that vessels making long voyages from distant shores to the fishing grounds, can never compete with those who live on the spot, and conduct their business under the most favorable circumstances, and at the least expense.—New Brunswick.

ELOPEMENT.—A YOUNG LADY "Cut off with a Shilling."—There is some considerable excitement in certain circles with regard to an elopement which came off in Troy, on Thursday. The young lady is a Miss W.— She left the house of her father on Thursday afternoon, for the ostensible purpose of "taking tea at a friend's."—Instead of doing this, she met in River street, a clerk connected with a dry goods store, who invited her to jump into a carriage and take a ride to this city. She accepted the invite and took the ride. On arriving here they talked of darts, cupid, winter nights, and all that sort of thing. They did this with such fervor, that they resolved to finish up the ride with a marriage. They accordingly repaired to the residence of a well known clergyman, who in a few short moments, made two willing hearts one. As soon as they could swap a kiss or two, they started for home. On arriving in Troy the carriage pulled up near the Union depot—the young lady returned home on foot, as if nothing had

happened. Her husband sought his home in another part of the city. This was on Thursday. On Friday, somebody posted up in the matter exposed the secret. The news fell upon the young lady's parents in a manner that shows old folks are not to be trifled with. They look upon the marriage as an outrage, and insist that the bride "shall not live with the clerk's forsworn." The young lady says she won't do anything else. "The old folks reply to this by saying that if she does they will cut her off with a shilling." The young lady says she "can't help it." She has a lawful husband and she intends to cling to him "shillings or no shillings." We fear the old folks will have to give in. In such matters they usually do.—Alb. Knickerbocker.

HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

Saturday January 5, 1856.

In expectation of the early arrival of an English Mail, we issue only a small paper to-day. We will publish two double sheets next week, and hope to have by that time plenty of news to fill them.

The Supreme Court commenced business on Wednesday last, on which day the case of Jas. Stewart, versus John Scott, and other Trustees of Danstafange School, St. Peter's Road, Defendants for Trespass, was begun and commenced during the whole day and part of the next, when the Jury found for the Plaintiff damages £20. Chas. and Edward Palmer for Plaintiff, Longworth and Hensley for Defendant. The Grand Jury have found the following Bills of Indictment:—

- The Queen at the Prosecution of Adam Murray, vs Catherine McGrath and Ellen McGrath, Burglary; case not tried.
Queen Pros. A. G. Sims, vs Ellen Brewer, Larceny; pleaded guilty.
Queen Pros. A. G. Sims, vs Mary Ryan, Larceny; tried.
Queen Pros. Albert Kelly, vs Jobston Curick, Larceny; tried, guilty.
Queen Pros. C. M. Nair et alias, vs Elizabeth McEwen, Larceny; not tried.
Queen Pros. John Williams, vs Hugh Macdonald, Larceny; guilty.
Queen Pros. John Treanor, vs Donald McDonald, Larceny; guilty.
Queen Pros. N. Cousins, vs Richard Naddy, Assault; guilty.
Queen Pros. J. T. Thomas et alias, vs Ellen Luby, Larceny; tried, guilty.
Queen vs Alexander Forbes, Manslaughter, not tried.
Presentation of Grand Jury, vs Charles MacKenzie, Retailing Liquor without License.

(Extract from a private letter from Georgetown.) "Grog is doing its work among us. I person of the name of Hugh McLeod met his death from a drunken road of the name of Macdonald, a ship carpenter, from Carriacou Road, St. Peter's, on Christmas eve, by being felled with a long battle, or life-sword, rather a life-taker. A coroner's inquest has been held."

The Yanks—Last of Thursday night, the Couriers from Cape Breton or aught sever, New Brunswick, and American Mail Bags, but none from Halifax. By this arrival we have a week's later news from Europe, by telegraph on New York. We may also see New York papers up to the 29th, not giving an account of the expedition's start, search after John Franklin, we give a short extract in to-day's paper, and will publish the details in our next Number.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

On Tuesday afternoon, pursuant to notice, a meeting was held in the Infant School room for the purpose of forming a "young men's" Christian association, when on the motion of Lieut. Hancock, Mr. Wm. Heard was called to the chair, and Mr. James Moore was requested to act as secretary to the meeting. Prayers for the Divine Blessing having been offered by the Rev. Mr. Snodgrass, the chairman briefly set forth the object of such associations which are now productive of so much good in various parts of the Earth, not only to the youthful members of the community but also to those of riper years.

The first resolution was moved by the Rev. Mr. Brewster, seconded by the Rev. Mr. Snodgrass and supported by the Rev. Messrs. Lloyd and Fitzgerald—to the following effect:—"That in the opinion of this meeting it is highly desirable to take immediate steps for the formation of a 'young men's' Christian Association." The Rev. Mr. Snodgrass opened the meeting that his thoughts had long been directed towards the formation of a Society of the description contemplated by the Resolution, that

he had long wished for an opportunity of expressing his sentiments in reference thereto, and that he now rejoiced in the means for doing so, which were afforded him by the present meeting.

Rev. Mr. Fitzgerald stated that however favorable he had been to the promotion of Temperance Societies and Mechanics' Institutes, the propriety of which he has always endeavored to promote, he could not but think that the association now contemplated had for its object the promotion of higher and more important principles, for that while in these Institutions the Christian often found himself shackled, and was unable to express his sentiments, without fear of giving offence—in the young men's Christian Association, the disciples of our blessed Lord need be restrained by no such feeling, but would be able fearlessly to stand forth in the support of that religion from whence the association took its name, and he believed in a plain like Carrotter's way, where the young men were no strangers to the precepts of the Bible, this association could not be attended with the most beneficial results.

The Rev. Mr. Lloyd said, that this association based as it was upon the word of God should have his most cordial support.

Second Resolution moved by Lieut. Hancock—seconded by Mr. Wm. McKay and Mr. Harris. "That it is desirable to appoint a Committee for the purpose of enacting a constitution for a young men's Christian Association."

This resolution was unanimously carried and after some discussion the following persons were appointed as a Committee for carrying out the object of the resolution.

- Messrs. Mr. Fitzgerald, Mr. Snodgrass, Mr. MacMurray, Mr. Brewster, Mr. Burnett, Mr. Lloyd, Lieut. Hancock, Messrs. Morpeth, Heard, Harris.

Resolved, that the above committee meet at the Infant School room on Friday next at 8 p. m. for the purpose of forming the constitution, and

That a public meeting be held in the same place on Monday next, 7th inst. at 7 p. m. to approve of the same, and to admit members, and elect officers.

JAMES MOORE Secy. to public meeting.
Charlottetown January 2d, 1856.

POLICE COURT.

Jan. 1, 1856—Cotarius Lejage, drunk and disorderly—convicted, fined 5s., with costs, or be imprisoned 14 hours.—Kenneth Meisell, assault on James Davies, parties settled out of court.

2.—Thomas Parsons, Hacksmith, malicious trespass—driving horse and cart on Mrs. Holloway's property, fined 5s., with costs, and ordered to find security to keep the peace, and be of good behaviour for 12 months, and stand convicted till good bond and costs be paid and security be given.

Jan. 2.—James Cahill jr. a boy for trespass on property of Robert Taylor, case abandoned.
3.—Andrew Hayden, drunk and disorderly, convicted, fined 5s., with costs, or be imprisoned 18 hours.

4.—Andrew Hayden, for assault and battery, Arthur Mullins of Johnson's river, settled out of court.

5.—Cammiller for the ensuing week J. C. Macdonald, Esq.

His Worship the Mayor, with very great propriety, considered that as the season of the year had arrived for so high driving accidents might occur, that those who should drive in a disorderly or reckless manner, might depend on it, that the Police would be vigilant in the discharge of their duty, to apprehend such parties, and bring them to justice. The public has a right to a lawful use of the streets and thoroughfares, uninterrupted, and this Court would see that they were preserved by their right from any disorderly driving, and if persons wished to break in horses or to drive in a furious or improper manner, they must not do so on the streets or squares of the city, or on the public highways.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

John Kenny, Esq., delivered extemporaneously a very scientific Lecture last evening, on some of the Physical Sciences.

The Rev. J. Brewster will (D. V.) lecture next Tuesday evening, on the Colony of Newfoundland.

Married.

At Charlottetown, on Thursday, the 31 instant, by the Rev. W. Snodgrass, Mr. John Ferguson, to Miss Ann Hayes, both of St. John's.

On the 1st inst. by the Rev. Isaac Murray, Mr. Edwin C. Bogan, of Lot 22 to Christina, eldest daughter, of Mr. Robert Anderson, Mill River.

On the 26th inst. by the Rev. J. H. Reid, D. D., Pastor, Mr. Wm. Williams Tanton, of St. John's to Mary Ann, daughter of Mr. John Ellis, Lot 16.

On Thursday the 13th ultimo, by the Rev. Mr. Brewster, Mr. John L. Vickers, to Miss Sarah Matilda Roper, both of St. Peter's Road.

Died.

On the 28th December, at St. Catherine's, Lot 55, in the 28th year of his age, Ronald, son of Mr. Donald Shaw, after a long illness which he bore with christian fortitude.

At London, England, November 17th, George, son of Mr. John Pippy, formerly of this town, aged 17 years.

On the 25th ultimo, at Lot 13, near Port Hill, Mr. William Ellis, son, an old and respected inhabitant of that place, aged about 80 years.

At Bedouque, on Christmas Day, after a lingering illness, which he bore with christian fortitude, Mr. Caleb Schorman, in the 74th year of his age, leaving a large circle of relatives and friends to lament their loss.

ARRIVAL OF THE "PACIFIC."

One Week later from Europe.

New-York, Dec. 23th.

The steamer Pacific has arrived. Kara has surrendered from famine, the garrison 8000 strong, becoming prisoners of war.

Omar Pacha was near Katis, which the Russians held in force.

In the Crimea, 3000 Russians attacked the extremity of the French line, and, after several hours fighting, withdrew.

The firing was continuous between the North and South sides of Sebastopol.

Russia has opened a new loan of 50,000,000 roubles at 5 per cent., at Berlin, Hamburg and Holland.

The Bank of England is authorized to issue £475,000 of notes beyond the amount specified in its charter.

Peace prospects are doubtful. No advance apparent in negotiations. Consols 88 1/2.

No change in markets.

No Speaker had been elected for the U. S. House of Representatives on the 27th. The last ballot on that day resulted as follows: Banks, 103; Richardson, 67; Feller, 31; scattering, 9. Necessary to a choice, 106.

Van Dieman's Land exists no longer, the Queen having acceded to a petition from the colony, praying that the name of Van Dieman's Land should be changed to "Tasmania."

It is said Gen. Canrobert is about to marry the daughter of one of the physicians of the Emperor, a beautiful lady, thirty-two years of age, who has hitherto rejected all proposals of marriage, and who will bring him as a dowry, an income of 150,000 francs. This is a match of the Emperor's making.

REMAINS OF SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.—St. Paul, M. T., Dec. 22.—Mr. Stewart arrived from Red River last evening, on his way to Canada, carrying despatches to Sir George Simpson, containing information of the discovery of the point where Sir John Franklin and his party perished. It was on the coast opposite Montreal Island. They were buried in the sand, within an extent of 12 miles. This is the fifth winter since they perished, and the drifting sands of that barren region, being in latitude 58° north, have filled in successive layers to the bones of these noble and ill-fated men.

Mr. Stewart describes the region as dreary in the extreme, and a shade of grass nor a stick of timber met the eye. No game of any kind could be found.

He was informed by the Esquimaux, that they, the Esquimaux, reached the spot just in time to see the remains of a man, who was leaning against some objects which he carried; he was too far gone to be saved.

Mr. Stewart has brought home the remains of a bow, having the name of Sir John Franklin on it, a hammer, kettle, part of a blue flag, and other articles belonging to the unfortunate vessel.

To Plasterers & Contractors.

THE Subscriber will receive Tenders first of February next, from such persons as are willing to contract for the Lathing and Plastering of his new Building, on Hillsborough Square. All materials except sand, which is in the cellar, to be found by the Contractor. The work to be well finished with 3 Quarts Plastering, on or before the first day of July, next.

DANIEL BRENNAN.

Charlottetown, Jan. 2d, 1856.

Temperance Hall Company.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of the above Company will be held in the TEMPERANCE HALL in this City, on MONDAY, the 7th day of JANUARY next, at 7 p. m., when a punctual attendance is respectfully requested. By Order of the Directors, J. W. MORRISON, Secy. Charlottetown, Dec. 21, 1855.

LOVE UNFOLD.

My joy, yet grief—my rose, and yet my thorn; My soul's sweet day, and yet my spirit's night;

I dream of thee, yet lose thee in my dreams, And waking ask of fate if this must be;

There is a constant fever in my breast, A something hoped, which dies when hope is given;

MISCELLANEOUS.

A KANSAS paper gets off the following:—Men of Mark.—Men in the Kansas Legislature who can neither read nor write.

A FRIEND, just returned from abroad, says he once found two Austrian Customs officers endeavouring to make out his name from his travelling trunk.

A good woman in one of the institutions of the country—an angel in dry goods and glory. She makes sunshine and happiness, wherever she goes.

POETICAL.—An American editor out west thus announces an increase in his olive branches:—Sound the stagehorn—blow the trumpet,

Seize your pen, oh dreaming poet! And in numbers smooth as may be, Spread afar the joyful tidings!

"My dear," said a husband to his affectionate better half, after a matrimonial squabble, "you will never be permitted to go to Heaven."

"Massa! massa!" exclaimed a slave, on the appearance of snow at New Orleans, in the winter of 1851.

A Chamberlain paper contains an advertisement of bonnets and petticoats for young men's wear, to correspond with the shawls, now so universally worn.

A new stove has been invented for the comfort of travellers. It is put under the feet, and a mustard plaster upon the head, which draws the whole system!

A Frenchman being hard up for a dinner, stole a pig. He was caught in the act, taken before a magistrate and called upon for his defence and thus delivered himself.—"Oh, mon Dieu! I steal a pig! No, sir, I never! Aha! you shall see! I tell you pig, will he go wiz me! He says 'Out out!' and zen I take him. Is zat vot you eat, atal da pig, ven he go vis his own consent?"

A YANKEE IN LOVE.—"Oh dear, what nonsense people talk about love, don't they? Sleepless nights—broken dreams—beating hearts—pale faces—a pinin' away to shadows—fits of abscence—loss of appetite—nervous flutterings, and all that. I haven't got the symptoms, but I'll swear to the disease. Folks take this talk, I guess, from poets; and they are miserable, mooney sort of critters, half mad; and whole lazy, who would rather take a day's dream than a day's work at any time, and catch rimes as niggens catch flies, to pass time—beats and darts, supid and stupid, purlin' streams pulin' dreams, and so on. It's all humkum! Spooney looks and spooney words may do for schoolboys and seminary gals; but for a man like me, and an angeliferous critter like Sophy, love must be like elasticity, as eye for eye, and heart for heart, telegraphed backward and forward like 'iled ghtmin'—Sam Slick.

WARRANTED NOT TO SHRINK.—The British Army and Navy.

For Sale or to Let, SEVERAL BUILDING LOTS, fronting on the East side of the Malpene, or Princess Anne Road, about a quarter of a mile from Charlottetown, and opposite to Spring Park. Apply to WILLIAM FORGAN, March 21st, 1855.



Friend of the Prince Edward Islander. HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF ASTHMA!! OF AN OLD LADY SEVENTY FIVE YEARS OF AGE. Copy of a Letter from Mr. Thomas Weston, (Book Store,) Toronto, dated the 9th October, 1854.

To Professor Holloway, Sir,—Gratitude compels me to make known to you the extraordinary benefit an aged parent has derived from the use of your Pills. My mother was afflicted for upwards of four and twenty years with asthma and spitting of blood; it was quite agony to see her suffer and hear her cough; I have often declared, that I would give all I possessed to have her cured; but although I paid a large sum for medicine and advice, it was all to no purpose.

(Signed) THOMAS WESTON.

REMARKABLE CURE OF DROPSY. AFTER BEING TAPPED THREE TIMES. Copy of a Letter from Anthony Smith, Esq. Halifax, Nova Scotia, dated the 25th August, 1854.

To Professor Holloway, Sir,—I desire to add my testimony to the value of your Pills, in cases of dropsy. For nine months I suffered the greatest torture with this distressing complaint; was tapped three times, and finally given up by the doctors; having become in appearance as a skeleton, and with no more strength in me than a child just born. It was then, that I thought of trying your Pills, and immediately sent for a quantity, and commenced using them. The result I can scarcely credit even now, although true it is. After using them for four weeks, I felt much better, and by persevering with them, at the expiration of two months, I was completely cured. I have since enjoyed the best of health.

(Signed) ANTHONY SMITH.

ASTONISHING CURE OF GENERAL DEBILITY AND LIVER COMPLAINT!! Copy of a Letter from William Rees, of Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, dated 17th Nov. 1854.

To Professor Holloway, Sir,—I am happy to say, that your Pills have restored me to health after suffering for nine years from the most intense general debility and languor, my liver and bowels were also much deranged for the whole of that time. I tried many medicines, but they were of no good to me, until I had recourse to your Pills, by taking which, and following the printed directions for seven weeks I was cured, after every other means failed to the astonishment of my neighbours, acquaintances, and friends. I shall ever feel grateful to you for this astonishing restoration to health, and will recommend your Pills to all sufferers, feeling it my duty to do so.

(Signed) WILLIAM REEVES.

These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints. Ague Dropsy Inflammation Asthma Dysentery Jaundice Bilious Complaints Erysipelas Liver Complaints Blotches on the skin Female Irregularities plain Bowel Complaints Lambago Cholera Fevers of all kinds Piles Constipation of the Bowels Head-ache Rheumatism Consumption Gout Retention of Urine Debility Indigestion Scrofula, or Sore Throat Stone and Gravel King's Evil Secondary Symptoms Tic Doloroux Tumours Ulcers Venereal Affections Worms of all kinds Weakness, from whatever cause, &c.

Sold at the Establishment of Professor HOLLOWAY 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar,) London, and by all respectable Druggists and dealers in Medicines throughout the Civilized World, at the following prices:—2s. 6s. 8s. and 20s. Currency each Box. There is a considerable saving by taking the larger size. N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder affixed to each Box. GEORGE T. HASZARD, Sole Wholesale Agent for P. E. Island.

LONDON HOUSE. Fall 1855.

THE Subscriber has completed his Fall Supply of British Merchandise, now forming one of the most extensive and general stocks in the market—(which will be sold on the most moderate terms for prompt payment, a liberal discount made to wholesale customers, comprising every variety in Ladies' dress materials at extraordinary low prices—Ladies' mantles and bonnets in the newest styles—Ladies' dresses with a large assortment of Millinery—Ladies' sets stone martin, sable, fish, silk, squirrel and other furs, cloaking in great variety, makes a large assortment, blankets, printed shirtings, carpeting, hearth rugs, crumch cloths, lacy handkerchiefs, ribbons, a choice selection, silk veils, trimmings in great variety, ready made clothing all sizes, boots and shoes, satin slippers, all fine cloth, with a great variety of other goods.

A large assortment of Groceries, and groceries of all kinds, teas very cheap, to be had at the Subscriber's Store, Great George Street, opposite the Catholic Chapel.

H. HASZARD. Charlottetown, Nov. 1st, 1855.

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

Particular attention given to Freights and Vessels for the British Provinces and West Indies. Also, the sale of Coal, Fish, Lumber, and other Colonial Produce.

Church of England Prayer Books.

HASZARD & OWEN have received a large supply of the above and are prepared to sell them at the following low prices, viz. Ruby 32mo. Cloth, Gilt Edged, 1s. 6d. Cape Morocco Embossed richly Gilt, 3s. Morocco, 4s. 6d. Minion 32mo. Roan, Embossed, Gilt Edged, 3s. Nonpareil 32mo. 2s. Pica 24mo. 5s. 6d. 8vo 9s. Call. 12s. 6d.

NEW GOODS. Fall 1855.

PER Ships Isabel and Majestic, from Liverpool, and Sir Alexander from London, the Subscriber has received:—505 Packages British & Foreign Goods, and 10 Tons BAR IRON, carefully selected by one of the Firm, which, with their Stock on Hand, they can confidently recommend to their customers, and the public, as Goods of the best description, at very low prices, for prompt payment. Wholesale Purchasers will find it to their advantage to select from this STOCK, which consists of:—7 Cases, 3 hats ready-made CLOTHING, 8 Trunks Boxes and Cases, 55 Chests, and 20 half the prime Congou Tea, 25 cases Ladies' Dress Materials, 15 do Silks, Veils, Trimmings, Ribbons, Handkerchiefs, Towels, &c. &c. 5 cases Townsends' Hats and Caps, 1 do Brushes, 1 do Toys, 2 do Gloves, 4 bales Cloth, 1 bale Wadding, 2 do Shawls, 4 do Cotton Warp, 25 boxes Soap, 7 packages Paints, Oils, Varnishes, &c., 3 do IRONMONGERY, 2 cases Jewellery and Fancy Wares, 2 do Oil, Flour, Corn, 2 do Furs & Fur Caps, 5 bales Carpeting and Woollens, 6 do Linen Dusters &c., 2 do grey Calicoes, 3 do white Calicoes, 2 do striped Shirtings, Packages Rice, Ginger, Currants, Raisins, crushed Sugar, Mustard, Bled, Ludig's, Starch, Washing and Baking Powders. Ten Tons assorted BAR IRON. Oct. 26th. D. & G. DAVIES.

Fall 1855. Duncan, Mason & Co. SUCCESSORS TO A. & J. DUNCAN & CO.

GENERAL Importers wholesale and retail have JUST RECEIVED, ex Harque Isabel, a large assortment of—

GOODS SUITABLE FOR THE PRESENT AND APPROACHING SEASON.

Brick Building, corner of Queen and Dorchester Streets. City of Charlottetown, Oct. 8, 1855.

Superior Cooking Stoves. Scotch Castings.

JUST RECEIVED by the subscriber, from Glasgow, a quantity of Cooking Stoves, Cannon and Close Stoves, (all sizes); Wilkie's Plough Mounting, Door Scrapers, Umbrella Stands, Sash Weights, Cart and Gig Boxes, Pot Metal, and a variety of other Castings. The superior quality and durability of these Castings are well known to the public. To be had at the Store of HENRY HASZARD. Ch. Town, Great George-St. October 28th, 1855.

TO BE LET, THE DWELLING HOUSE and Premises near Government House, at present occupied by Captain Benzley, consisting of a Dwelling House which contains a spacious Dining-room and Drawing-room, Breakfast-room, 7 Bed-rooms, large Kitchen, Servant's Hall, 3 Servants' Bed-rooms, Pantry, Larder, Front-porch, large Entrance Hall, large Inner Hall, Back-porch, 2 Back Entrances, Back and Front stair-case, Scullery, Pump and Wash-House, Lumber-room, and a splendid 6 roomed cellar.

A large and commodious Coach-house, 3 stalled Stables, 11 stalls, 20 boxes, large Hay-loft and Grain-room, Manure-yard, large Kitchen garden with Fruit trees, &c., Flower garden, elegant front entrance and carriage drive, a large Lawn running down to the Harbour with convenience for keeping boats, &c. Extensive plantation of young trees of all kinds, large Root-house, Wood and chopping house, and a spacious and commodious yard.

There are front and back gates facing on different Streets, and a never failing well of water on the premises. This splendid Mansion from its situation commands the finest view of any house in Charlottetown, and from its proximity to Government House and other advantages the Subscriber confidently offers it as the most elegant, comfortable and desirable residence for a gentleman's family in or near Town. For further particulars apply to DAVID WILSON, Richmond Street Sept. 6th, 1854.

All persons indebted to the Estate of the late DONALD McDONALD, Glenaladale, are requested to settle their Accounts immediately, or steps must be taken to enforce payment. JOHN ARCH. McDONALD, Agent. Oct. 13.

City Tannery, No. 12, Grafton Street.

FOR SALE at the above establishment—800 sides Neat's Leather, 300 sides Harness Leather, 200 sides light Sole Leather, 500 Calf-skins. N. B.—Four-pence half-penny per pound will be paid for any quantity of Green Hides. WM. B. DAWSON. October 20.

Cigars! Cigars!!

FOR SALE at VERY LOW PRICES. The Subscribers have received—22,000 superior Cheroots, on Consignment, with instructions to effect a speedy sale. HASZARD & OWEN.

Union of the Colonies AND THE Organization of the Empire.

THE SPEECH on the Union of the Colonies delivered by the Hon. Joseph Howe in the Nova Scotia Legislature, in February 1854, together with the Hon. Francis Hincks' REPLY to said Speech, and Mr. Howe's LETTER in Reply to Mr. Hincks—the whole forming a pamphlet of eighty pages, has just been published, and is now for sale at Haszard & Owen's Book Store. Price One Shilling and three-pence. Sept. 27, 1855.

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

To be Let, THAT excellent Stand, known as the "Manchester House," Sidney Street, possession given immediately. Apply to—JOHN ARCH. McDONALD.

NOTICE. THE Subscriber having been appointed by Power of Attorney, from the Heirs of the Estate of the late DONALD McDONALD, of Glenaladale, deceased, dated 24 September, and 10th October, is empowered to sell or lease all their Lands on the Island, and to collect all Debts, Rents, Arrears of Rents, Promissory Notes and Book Accounts, &c. JOHN ARCH. McDONALD, Agent. Glenaladale, Oct. 13.

All persons desirous of purchasing or leasing Lands will do well to call on the Agent as soon as possible, for the best Farms will be first taken. Two MILL SITES to let.

Any person or persons found trespassing on the above Estate, either by cutting, hauling Timber, making Roads, harking or boxing Trees, or in any other way damaging or destroying the said Property, will be prosecuted to the utmost rigor of the Law.