

Haszard's



Gazette,

FARMERS' JOURNAL, AND COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

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Haszard's Gazette.

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NEW FIRM.

GEORGE T. HASZARD, would respectfully intimate that he has taken into partnership Mr. George W. Owen. The Printing, Bookbinding and Stationery business heretofore carried on by him, will from the 1st of January next, be conducted under the Firm of

Haszard and Owen.

Mr. Haszard will attend more particularly to the Printing department, and Mr. Owen to the Bookstore. By this means and with increased Capital, they hope especially to merit the patronage of the Public.

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Agent for Burlington Wagon Axles.

DAVID KINGSLAND, & Co., Manufacturer, Burlington, Vermont.

NOTICE

THE undersigned, by Power of Attorney from the Rev. John McDonald, late of this Island, but at present of Chichester, in the County of Sussex, England, bearing date Nineteenth Day of December 1854, has been appointed Agent to manage his Estates in this Island, and he hereby notifies all Tenants or others indebted for Rent, or otherwise, to pay the same to him.

JOHN R. BOURKE.

Mill View, Lot 40, Jan. 8, 1855.

WHEREAS certain persons have been cutting down trees upon my Lands, and have carried away wood therefrom, without License from me—This is to give notice, that all persons having so trespassed, or who shall, hereafter, so trespass, shall, on discovery, be prosecuted according to Law.

J. M. HOLL.

Kenwith, Township 32, Dec. 27.

MONEY TO LEND

ON FREEHOLD ESTATE.

T. HEATH HAVILAND.

Barrister at Law,

Queen Square, Charlottetown.

November, 11th, 1854.

Administration Notice.

ALL persons having legal demands against the Estate of the late Mr. Roderick Morrison, Farmer, of Rustico, deceased, are hereby notified to furnish the same, duly attested, within twelve months from this date; and all persons indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to

WILLIAM MATHEWSON, } Administrators.
JAMES MACLEWSON, }

(For Haszard's Gazette.)

THE PATRIOTIC FUND.

At a meeting of the inhabitants of Upper Westmoreland, convened in the Schoolhouse in said place, on Wednesday the 17th day of January, 1855.

Thomas Tod, Esq., was unanimously called to the chair, and Mr. William Reid to act as secretary.

The chairman having briefly explained the object of the meeting, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted.

First, Resolved, That this meeting deeply regrets the necessity of the present war, and sincerely trusts that the results of the operations of the forces engaged therein will prove successful, and thus have the effect of quickly producing an honourable and lasting peace.

Second, Resolved, That this meeting being desirous of manifesting its sympathy for the widows and orphans of those who have been killed in action, or who have died from other causes while employed in the present war, most cheerfully unite in contributing towards a "Patriotic Fund," to be expended for the relief of such widows and orphans as are unable to maintain themselves.

Third, Resolved, That the following gentlemen be appointed a Committee to solicit subscriptions throughout this school district, viz: George Percival, James McVite, William Moore, Charles Collett, and Thomas Tod, William Reid, Secretary and Treasurer.

It was then Resolved, That the said Committee meet in the Schoolhouse on Wednesday evening, the 31st instant, for the purpose of making returns of the sums received. The Committee having duly reported the subscription list is as follows:

John Roderson,	£ 0 4 0
Charles Collett,	0 1 6
Philip Simmons,	0 5 0
James McVite,	0 3 0
Aaron Collett,	0 1 9
Thomas Kidson,	0 2 0
William Moore,	0 4 0
William Gambold,	0 1 6
William Simmons,	0 1 6
James Moore,	0 2 9
John Moore,	0 2 6
Richard Matters,	0 3 0
John Rodgerson, jr.,	0 1 3
John Simmons,	0 1 6
Edward Francis,	0 2 0
Francis Simmonds,	0 1 6
James Tod,	0 1 6
George Percival,	0 5 0
George Simmons,	0 0 9
William Reid,	0 5 0
Thomas Tod,	0 4 0
Allan Tod,	0 2 0
James Matters,	0 0 9
Edward McVite,	0 0 9
Robert McVite,	0 0 9
Francis McAvin,	0 1 6
Thomas French,	0 2 6
John Grogget,	0 1 6
Charles Kidson,	0 0 9
John Lock,	0 1 6
William Worth,	0 3 0
James Callbeck,	0 3 0
William Hodgson,	0 1 3
Joseph Crew,	0 1 6
James Newsam,	0 3 0
Anthony Collett,	0 1 0
George Laird,	0 3 0
David Moffat,	0 3 9
Scholars of Upper Westmoreland School.	0 4 0
Total—	4 10 6

At a meeting of the inhabitants of Crapaud, held in accordance with the suggestion of the Secretary of the Central Committee in Charlottetown, for the purpose of appointing local Committees to raise subscriptions in aid of the Patriotic Fund.

January 29th, 1855.

The Rev. David B. Parnter was called to the chair, and Mr. William Reid was appointed Secretary.

On the Requisition for calling the meeting, and the proceedings of the public meeting in Charlottetown having been read, the Chairman

entered into a detail of the origin of the war, and concluded his very touching and animated address, by calling upon all to manifest their sympathy with those gallant men who are fighting the battle of Europe's Independence.

Whereupon it was resolved.

That this meeting fully acquiesces in the sentiment that it is the duty of every one cheerfully to do his share in the great struggle between despotism and freedom, now going on in the Crimea, and to manifest his cordial sympathy with all who are engaged in that noble work.

That in order to give expression to this sentiment, this meeting pledges themselves not only to contribute towards the necessities of the widows and orphans of the British soldiers, sailors and marines, who may suffer from the casualties of the war, but to use our influence to induce others to do the same.

That the following gentlemen be named as a local Committee, viz: William Rodgerson, William Dawson, and George Wigginton, William Reid, Secretary and Treasurer.

After the foregoing resolutions had been adopted, the Chairman announced that a subscription list was then opened, but the list of subscriptions is omitted, until the Committee report their doings as agreed upon, on or before the first day of March next.

The meeting was then dismissed by the Chairman, after the Doxology, Praise God from whom &c.

WILLIAM REID, Secretary.

(For Haszard's Gazette.)

No. 4.

Vocal Music conduces to Health.

It was the opinion of Dr. Rush, that singing by young ladies, whom the customs of society debar from many other kinds of healthy exercise, is to be cultivated, not only as an accomplishment, but as a means of preserving health. He particularly insists, that vocal music should never be neglected in the education of a young lady; and states, that besides its salutary operation in soothing the cares of domestic life, it has a still more direct and important effect. "I here introduce a fact," says the doctor, "which has been suggested to me by my profession, that is, the exercise of the organs of the breast by singing, contributes very much to defend them from those diseases, to which the climate and other causes expose them." The Germans are seldom afflicted with consumption, nor he says, have I ever known more than one instance of the spitting of blood amongst them, this I believe is in part occasioned by the strength which their lungs acquire by exercising them frequently in vocal music, which constitutes an essential branch of their education. "The music master of our academy" says Gardiner, "has furnished me with an observation still more in favour of this opinion. He informs me, that he had known several instances of persons strongly disposed to consumption, restored to health by the exercise of the lungs in singing. In the new establishment of infant schools for children of three or four years of age, every thing is taught by the aid of song. Their little lessons, their recitations, their arithmetical countings, are all chanted; and as they feel the importance of their own voices when joining together, they emulate each other in the power of vocalizing. This exercise is found to be very beneficial to their health. Instances have occurred of weakly children, having become robust and healthy by this constant exercise of the lungs; these results are perfectly philosophical, singing tends to expand the chest, and thus increase the activity and powers of the vital organs. As a mere exercise, it is considered by many physicians as a most valuable means of strengthening the lungs, but tranquillity of mind is of more value in restoring the bodily powers than muscular exertion. How soon does strong mental agitation derange everything in the system, grief refuses food, terror becomes faint and pale; and long continued anxiety will bring the strongest to the grave. Music reverses these effects, and while it calms the mind, invigorates the body.

MUSERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF HASZARD'S GAZETTE;

Sir,—In a late communication I endeavoured to show the necessity of sanitary improvement, which is not disputed even by those whose antiquated notions, and absurd conclusions, lead them to look with suspicion and doubt on the introduction of steam, water, gas, and other improvements, as innovations on the good old rules that governed and served their great grandfathers in days gone by. Now, sir, as the above improvements are as sure to follow the agitation of them, as that the sun will rise tomorrow, let us see how they are to be accomplished. In the first place let us have a well digested Act of incorporation stripped of all the trappings and gew-gaws of a Lord Mayor's show, let us in this enlightened age have all that is useful, and at the same time dignified, at the least possible cost to the people, suppose the Town divided into wards, each ward to return three town councillors who, at their first meeting, would have power to elect their chief Magistrate (or Mayor) for 2 years; this gentleman, if judiciously chosen, in addition to his duties as Chairman of city Council, in a small Town like this, might combine those of Police Magistrate, with an experienced Lawyer as Town Clerk (or Recorder) decide Small Debt cases; the Council in operation, let them borrow a sufficient sum of money to carry into effect the following improvements: first a good system of under-ground sewerage, and a supply of pure water for domestic purposes, as well as to supply our engines in the event of fire; second, let our side paths, public wharfs, and squares, be put in proper order, and our streets lighted up with Gas, and let no time be lost in filling up those man traps, which are not only dangerous but disgraceful to the community that allows them to exist in their present dilapidated condition. These are improvements which as a matter of course must be carried out, if we are desirous of keeping pace with the neighbouring provinces, many of which are less favoured by nature, and are in some respects not a whit more able to accomplish the above objects than the people of Charlottetown are. Let us look for a moment at what Quebec, St. John N. B. Fredericton, St. Johns N. F. L. and other Towns have suffered by fires and pestilence, and ask ourselves, if we have not great reason to feel thankful that we have been exempt from passing through these destructive and expensive ordeals! Let me with all due deference as one who has suffered from both calamities, warn you to put your House in order, ere you be overtaken, when but ill prepared to contend with such dreadful adversaries, but should you still continue to disregard the many warnings which have been so repeatedly brought under your notice, you may rest assured that your penny-wise pound-foolish system, will bring down on the people a just punishment for their continued contempt and repeated violation of those laws which regulate and govern all created things; I shall be glad to discuss the question of a loan to be judiciously expended in permanent local improvement.

I am, Sir, Yours &c.,

Aqua.

TWO PRIZES.—The Paris Academy of Sciences have kept, since 1849, a standard offer of a prize of one hundred thousand francs, for a prescription which would, "in an immense majority of cases," cure the Cholera. At the sitting of the Academy, in December last, multitudes of communications respecting the disease were received, but the report was "that not one of them deserved serious attention." This prize will now be given for a positive, certain indication of the causes of the Asiatic cholera, so that, by the removal of them, it should disappear; or for the discovery of a prophylactic (a sure preventive,) such as vaccination is for the smallpox. There is, likewise, a prize of 5,000 francs for a demonstration of the existence, in the terrestrial atmosphere, of any matter or animalcule operative in the production or propagation of epidemic diseases.

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COLONIAL LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, February 14.
Conclusion of the Debate on the purchase of the Worrel Estate.

Hon. Mr. WHELAN, I rise, Mr. Speaker, in support of the motion of the Hon. Col. Secretary, that the documents he has laid upon the Table be published, as I deem it but right that the widest publicity should be given to them, not only for the information of my constituents who are more immediately interested in the subject, but for that of the people generally, who are ardently desirous of knowing the terms on which they may obtain Land under the Act—Sir, I was amused at hearing the Hon. Member for Charlottetown state that the Government should bring the matter before the House in Committee on the general state of the Colony; in other words, should bring themselves to trial;—who ever heard of such a course being suggested? Let the Hon. Gentleman move for such Committee, and I have no objection, as a supporter of the Government, to meet him and discuss the matter fully. But the Hon. Member feels that he is in a small minority and hopes by his present course to induce some supporter of the Government to move for the Committee. With reference to the observations of the Hon. Gentleman, on the amount of the Salary of the Commissioner of Public Lands, he knows right well that it is fixed by law at £300 and cannot exceed that sum.—He has alluded to the great loss of Land and School tax to the Treasury, during the time the property may remain in possession of the Government.—Sir, that loss cannot be very serious, when we consider that those taxes were paid up previously to the time of purchase by the Government, and now, so soon after the purchase, 16,000, or 20,000 acres will be liable as before, and it is but reasonable to suppose that ere 12, or even 6 months shall have elapsed, a very large portion will have passed out of the hands of the Government, and thus have contributed its proportion of Land and School Tax to the Revenue, as a great desire to purchase from Government is felt not merely by the Tenants on the Estate, but by persons residing in Tracadie, and in various parts of Prince County, because they know that better terms can be obtained from Government than from private individuals.—The Hon. Gentleman stated that he did not oppose the Bill; true he did not, but he never liked it, and only declined opposition because he knew it would be hopeless, but now he seeks to point this bill, which he never opposed, as injurious to the best interests of the people of the Island. Sir, the Government of the Hon. Member could not show that anything had been done in the matter, but his predecessors, the gentlemen connected with, and supporters of, the present Government had made an application to purchase.—Why had not their opponents, while in power done so? Was it not notorious that the leader of that Government was one of the Trustees of the Estate, and was thus in a favorable position to have done so! The Hon. Member, I must admit, is consistent in one particular: he intimates that the Government were hasty in effecting the purchase, that they should have waited, taken more time, &c. Why, sir, that is a favorite plea with the Hon. Gentleman. When the introduction of Responsible Government was sought, his cry was "wait, the time has not yet arrived." The error of that opinion has been abundantly proved, and his fallacy will be manifested on this matter. Sir, by the provisions of the Bill and the course intended to be pursued by the Government, tenants can become proprietors in 11 years time: that is abundantly manifest. With reference to the remarks of the Hon. Member on the gentlemen selected to act as Commissioners under the bill, I can only say, that I know not where a better selection could have been made. Would he have the Government, in so important a matter, appoint men hostile to themselves? As the Hon. Col. Secretary has stated, and as the Hon. Member himself well knows, it was necessary that the Commissioner of public lands should be one, and as to the Surveyor General, if Mr. Wright had been appointed, it would have been all right. Sir, the Hon. Gentleman in his anxiety to damage the Government, forgot that the line of conduct imputed as likely to influence the Hon. Member, Mr. Dingwell, would have an effect, directly contrary to his interests were he, as stated by the Hon. Member, a land speculator, for in that case, he would put as low a valuation as possible on the land, and although the Hon. Member has affirmed that the late Government was not liable to censure for their inaction on the subject, I ask, was not an offer to sell under the act, made by Mr. Haviland, senior, to that Government?

Mr. HAVILAND, Mr. Speaker, I will answer that question. The offer alluded to was made to the Government which composed the party now in power.

Hon. SECRETARY, It was made but a fortnight before they went out of office, but before their resignation, a commission was appointed and a report made.

Mr. DINGWELL, Mr. Speaker, as one of the Commissioners referred to by the Hon. Member for Charlottetown, I am compelled to notice the observations he has made affecting myself, and in doing so, I can assure him that I am no land speculator nor was I ever, and nothing in my conduct can justify the Hon. Member in making the remarks he has. In discharging my duty under the Commission I acted honestly, and I tell the Hon. Member that I am, and I trust ever have been, as honest and conscientious a man as himself. It is most improper for the Hon. Member to attribute interested motives to the Commissioners who merit no such imputations.

Mr. McLEOD, Mr. Speaker I rise, merely to observe that I think the Government made a judicious selection of the Gentlemen who acted as Commissioners, they are fully competent to estimate the value of land, and I for one am satisfied with their report. I must say, however, that in my opinion, the Government were somewhat hasty in concluding the purchase, as, I believe, that, had they waited a little longer, they could have obtained the land at a lower price.

Mr. COOPER. The reason Mr. Speaker of the

comparatively high price paid by Mr. Cox is, that his land contained valuable improvements, it comprised, 200 or 300 acres of well fenced land, and the former residence of Mr. Worrel, &c. But my objection to the action of the Government is, that the bill makes purchasers pay for their improvements and I certainly was under the impression that the title of Proprietors would have been investigated by the Commissioners.

On the second reading of the Sheriff's Bill, Mr. H. Haviland suggested an alteration to that part which held the sureties for Sheriff liable for the acts of his Deputy after the death of the principal, which after some discussion was adopted without division.

Legislative Summary.

TUESDAY, Feb. 20.

Mr. Cooper presented a petition from J. Campbell, Teacher, Bay Fortune, praying payment of his salary for 6 months, read and referred to Committee on teacher's pensions.

Also, a petition of divers inhabitants of the Eastern section of King's County and others, praying a grant to extend the New Harmony Road to the East Point Portage, Lot 47, which was read.

The following petitions were received and read, viz:—By Hon. Mr. Mooney—from inhabitants of Township No. 30, for grant to build two Bridges, and repair road.

By Mr. LAIRD—from inhabitants of Township 21, for grant to open a road to Mill Vale.

The following papers were submitted by the Hon. Col. Secretary, viz:—Report of Superintendent of the Public Works on Pannure Island Light; report of Commission appointed to inspect Ellis River Bridge; report of Henry Palmer, Esquire, Indian Commissioner, and letter of Theophilus Stewart, Esquire, on the subject of the Indians; report of Commissioners appointed to examine and report as to which of two lines dividing Lots No. 67, 26 and 25 it will be advisable to adopt.

Report of Commissioners on proposed new line of road from Montague Bridge to Georgetown Road; report of Commissioners on intended new line of road from Argyle River Settlement to the South Shore; report of Commissioners on the practicability of selecting a line of road, avoiding three hills, on the road leading from Souris to East Point; report of Commissioners on Survey of Campbell's Cove, Lot 47; report of the Superintendent of Public Works, on repairs of Vernon River Bridge; petition of the inhabitants of Launching Place and Grand River (South Side), for the establishment of a Post Office; Account of Joseph MacDonald, for repairs to Georgetown Jail Yard Fence—referred to Committee of Supply.

Hon. Mr. WRIGHT moved the third reading of the Sheriff's Bill, on which a very animated discussion arose, principally between the Hon. Mr. Palmer and the Hon. Col. Secretary, Mr. Palmer moved that it be read this day 3 months which was negatived, on division, and the Bill was passed.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 21.

The following Petitions were presented to the House, and the same were severally received and read, viz:—

By Mr. PERRY.—From inhabitants of Townships 14 and 16, praying grant to build Bridge across the Southwest branch of Ellis River. Also, from inhabitants of Townships 13, 14 and 15, for aid to repair and Bridge a Road on the division line of Townships 13 and 14, from Engmont Bay to the Main Western Road.

By the Hon. Col. Secretary.—From inhabitants of Townships 8 and 9, for aid to complete Road from Pierre Jacques to the Bras Settlement—ordered to lie on the Table.

Resolved, That the House will to-morrow, take into consideration all matters relating to Roads, Bridges and Wharves.

The Hon. Mr. Speaker laid before the House the Report of the Visitor of Schools for the present year, of which 300 copies were ordered to be printed and distributed—one copy to each public school—the residue for the use of the Legislature and Board of Education.

The Hon. Col. Secretary presented to the House a letter from the Visitor of Schools, relative to the contemplated Normal School, which was read, and the consideration of it was ordered to be referred to the House when in Committee on the Normal School Bill.

Hon. Mr. Lord, by command of His Excellency, presented to the House a Message, on the subject of the permanent tenure of office by Assistants in the public departments.

Mr. Muirhead presented the Impost Accounts from Casumpec, also from Richmond Bay—referred to Committee on Public Accounts.

Hon. Mr. Whelan presented a Petition from the Office-bearers of the Mechanics' Institute of Charlottetown, praying Act of Incorporation, and grant in aid of the Library and Apparatus.

The Hon. Col. Secretary introduced an Act relating to Emigrants.

The Charlottetown Jeffersonian says a young lady in that place has a pet pigeon, which dances very gracefully whenever she plays on the harp, and when the music ceases, it will jump up and pull the harp strings itself.

GLEANINGS FROM LATE PAPERS.

EVILS OF WAR.—I cannot say, as I once did, talk lightly, thoughtlessly, of fighting with or that nation. That nation is no longer an abstraction to me. It is no longer a vague mass. It spreads out before me into individuals, in a thousand interesting forms and relations. It consists of husbands and wives, parents and children, who love one another as I love my own home. It consists of affectionate women and sweet children. It consists of Christians united with me to the common Saviour, and in whose spirit I recognize the likeness of his divine virtue. It consists of a vast multitude of labourers at the plough and in the workshop, whose toils I sympathize with, whose burthen I should rejoice to lighten, and for whose elevation I have pleaded. It consists of men of science, taste, genius, whose writings have beguiled my solitary hours, and given life to my intellect and best affections. Here is the nation which I am called to fight with, into whose families I must send mourning, whose fall or humiliation I must seek through blood. I cannot do it without a clear commission from God.—*Channing.*

LANCASTER GUNS.—Our readers and the public generally have probably noticed in the letters from the Crimea accounts of the Lancaster gun, which proved to be the most effective weapon against the walls of Sebastopol, although it has not been altogether a safe gun for those who handled it. Two or three of them having burst. The Montreal Gazette gives the following description of this gun and the principle of its operation:

"It is a well known fact that it is impossible to cast balls in such a way that one side will not be heavier than the other, and it is also well known that this circumstance defects the projectile from its right line. With small arms this difficulty is overcome by the groove in the rifle barrel, which, being spiral, acts upon the soft substance of the leaden bullet, and gives it a rotary motion before leaving the muzzle of the rifle which continues until the ball is stopped. By this means the heavy side is alternately turned in all directions, so that any tendency in one direction is immediately counterbalanced by a revolution of the bullet which changes the position of the heavy side, and the result is the ball flies in a direct line—Now, however well this plan may answer for small arms and leaden balls, the groove is impracticable for cannon and cast iron balls, and it has long been a problem to discover some means of making rifled cannon.

"The Lancaster gun professes to have accomplished this by means of an elliptical bore, out of which is to be thrown an elliptical projectile, either shot or shell. The gun is large, because it is at a long range that its great precision of aim tells best over the cannon gun, and its appearance is that of ordinary large cannon, except that the mouth, instead of being circular, is elongated like an egg—having the axis longer than other. We will suppose that the mouth is the largest end, and that is, that the longer axis is vertical, so that the flattened ball fitting it would stand on its edge; but the bore winds gradually from the mouth to the breech of the gun, so that when the ball is driven home to the proper position where the gun loaded, it will have one quarter around, and will lie horizontally—that is, at right angles to the longer axis of the mouth of the gun, and on its side. When the gun is fired, the ball must make one revolution for every four lengths of the gun, and thereby counterbalances any imperfection in its shape which would otherwise detect it. Several of these guns have burst. This is perhaps attributable to the fact that they are used at very long ranges, and were probably overloaded, although it is quite possible and in fact probable, that forcing the ball to take a rotary motion would increase the resistance offered so much as to increase the risk of bursting. Experience will soon test the question. We may remark that the same principle has been applied to small arms, and a decided advantage is claimed for the Lancaster over the common rifle."

CONSTANTINOPLE BECOMING FRENCH.—A correspondent of the Journal of Commerce, residing in Constantinople, thus writes of the gradual change of which is taking place in the government of the city:

"Constantinople is gradually changing hands; and the rule of the Mahomedan is yielding to the effrontery of the Frank. Everything tends to prove that the day of Islamism are over, and that the French will soon form a Paris on the sides of the Golden Horn. Not long ago, the French took possession of the large and beautiful Russian palace, one of the best edifices in Pera, and hitherto held inviolate by the English. The French for a long time, looked upon it with covetous eye, but were not prepared to use it; now, however, they are so numerous here that additional room is wanted for accommodation, and the pretext was found for seizing on the Russian Palace. Again, three or four days ago, several guard houses in Galata, were occupied by French soldiers, and the Turks turned out into the open streets, not daring to open their lips in defence. The reason assigned

was, that as such a number of outrages were committed by the French and English sailors in the neighborhood, and as the Turks were unable to preserve the peace, it was deemed necessary to use a more efficient authority, one with more force to back it.

"And when we consider the matter in its most serious light, and view the subject in all its bearings, we must confess that Constantinople would be a more pleasant residence, and a greater mart of commerce, if the French retained possession of it.

"I am induced to believe that, in a couple of years from this time, we will see a fine and noble city, rising like a Phoenix from its ashes, on the site of the present. Mighty changes convulsing both Europe and America, may take place before then!"

PANAMA RAILROAD.—The Panama Railroad is nearly completed. Only three miles of rail have yet to be laid, and it is predicted that the whole will be finished in a few weeks. This will greatly facilitate the transportation from ocean to ocean, and supersede the necessity of uncomfortable mules, and obstinate Indian guides and drivers.

PETROPAULOVSKI.—The *Polynesian*, having made a statement to the effect that it was probable that the pilot, who conducted the allied forces at Petropaulovski to the place of landing, was guilty of misrepresentations, if not of treachery, and that he was an American, makes a correction in its issue of the 18th ult., and says that it has been satisfactorily ascertained, that two persons acted as pilots on that occasion, one of whom was an Irishman and the other a German, and that they were both runaway sailors from whaleships. It also appears that it was the ignorance, and not the treachery, of the guides, which led to the disaster.

UNITED STATES.

The way in which the new States of the West are filling up with emigrants is truly surprising. It has been stated that during the past season 100,000 emigrants have settled in Iowa, 25,000 in Minnesota, and about 40,000 in Wisconsin, while the roads leading to Texas are still swarming with them. Governor Gardiner, of Massachusetts, has ordered the disbandment of seven military companies "composed of persons of foreign birth."

It is the boast of the Know-Nothings of Massachusetts, that Gov. Gardiner, on the day of his inauguration, wore a suit entirely of American manufacture. Every article came under the term "home made."

WOMEN'S RIGHTS.

In the Assembly of the New-York Legislature last week, Mr. Hall presented the following bill relative to the rights of married women. We go for these rights.

Section 1. Any married woman, whose husband, either from drunkenness, profligacy, or from any other cause, shall neglect or refuse to provide for her support, or for the support and education of her children, and any married woman who may be deserted by her husband, shall have the right, in her own name, to transact business and to receive and collect her own earnings, and the earnings of her own minor children, and apply the same for her own support and the support and education of such children, free from the control and interference of her husband, or of any person claiming the same, or claiming to be released from the same by or through her husband.

Sec. 2. Any married woman whose husband shall neglect or refuse to provide for, or who shall abandon his wife and children, may bind out their minor children and execute indentures of apprenticeship in the same manner and to the same extent as her husband could do.

Sec. 3. Hereafter it shall be necessary to the validity of every indenture of apprenticeship executed by the father, that the mother of such child, if she be living with her husband shall, in writing, consent to such indentures. Nor shall any appointment of a general guardian of the person of a child by the father be valid, unless the mother of such child, if she be living with the husband, shall, in writing, consent to such appointment.

NEWS BY THE ENGLISH MAIL.

THE SIEGE OF SEBASTOPOL.

HEIGHTS OF SEBASTOPOL, Jan. 20.

The enemy's garrison in Sebastopol has, during the last two or three days, been showing forth in the lines in very considerable strength. Along the whole eastern and southern side of the defences, near the Round Tower, the Redan Fort, Redan Wall, Barrack Wall, Cemetery, and the open space near the Quarantine Battery, large bodies of troops were assembled during the greater part of the 17th and 18th. At first the demonstration excited some slight uneasiness, as being considered the prelude to a general sortie upon the whole of the allied position, and measures were accordingly taken to render it, like past attempts of a similar nature, utterly abortive and unsuccessful. The enemy, however, showed no disposition to quit their lines, and after remaining about the works I have mentioned some two or three hours, gradually dispersed into the town. On both the 17th and 18th, their dispersal was much accelerated by the fire from the French mortars, which managed to drop 10-inch and 13-inch shell wherever the enemy were thickest.

No reason can be assigned for such an unusual assemblage of the garrison. On the 18th inst. not less than 20,000 men could have been drawn up, and at that time the whole line of the Russian defences was fully manned, so that at the lowest computation, there are at least 35,000 effective men still in the besieged town. For days past, there have been rumours of Liprandi having received reinforcements to the number of 40,000 men, and the sudden parade of the Sebastopol garrison certainly tends to corroborate a report which is firmly believed in "well-informed" circles, but to which I am obliged to admit I can give no credence. Liprandi may have received some 5,000 or 6,000 fresh troops; but 40,000 is simply absurd. The manner in which this reinforcement is said to have arrived (in snow sledges) is, I think, conclusive as to the dependence which may be placed upon the rumour. It would puzzle all the Russians to provide snow sledges for the transit of 40,000 men with all their artillery, horses, baggage, and ammunition, while it would be quite possible to forward two or even three regiments, by such a conveyance, especially if no guns were taken. It is far more probable that the unusual force now in Sebastopol is owing to the return of the two or three corps under Liprandi, which quitted the Tchernaya some eight or ten days ago. Nothing is more likely than that this force, prevented by the severity of the weather from proceeding towards Kupaoria, should have retraced their steps and gone into quarters in Sebastopol, not less for the purpose of securing the town than housing the troops against the terrible inclemency of the weather.

The French have considerably slackened in their fire upon the town since the date of my last letter. The reason alleged for this is, that such a comparatively trifling fire from 10 mortars, without producing any very important results, only leads the enemy to take measures to counteract the effects of a future bombardment. The English, it is said, are now in a position to support the fire of our allies, and only wait for favourable weather to commence the final attack. How far this may be true, I cannot venture to say, beyond that from many things which have come to my knowledge as to the state of our forces, I think it is, to say the very least, improbable. That a general assault may be attempted much earlier than any one here expects is quite possible, but if so, it will only be done because the allied generals see they are losing men much faster from exposure and cold than ever they would do from an action with the enemy. At present, and I think for some weeks to come, we shall just remain as we are.

Since the last post and until the 16th, there has been an intense frost, which, while it lasted, surpassed for its severity anything we have yet felt. During the day the thermometer seldom rose above 18 deg., but with the night a keen wind swept over the snowy waste which froze the very blood of those exposed to it. No terms I can use, were I to write for ever, would give your readers even a faint idea of what the sufferings of our troops have been and still are. Hundreds are frost-bitten in the hands, feet, and face; the cholera is still among them, and scurvy and dysentery spread more and more each day. The men have no fires, the miserable stock of roots and shrubs which used to enable them to get a warm drink are now quite exhausted, and no materials for fires of any kind are to be found in camp. I am informed, that for two whole days throughout the great mass of our lines not a fire was lit, though the mercury then stood at nearly 20 deg. below freezing point. On each of these days, as if in mockery of their sufferings, the raw coffee beans were served out to the men as usual. No rations of firewood are served, or rations of tobacco, which the men would like almost as well. On the 15th a captain and fatigue party were sent down to Balaklava, with an application to the authorities there for 2,000 lb. of charcoal for the 4th Division, which was entirely without the means of making a fire, even for the sick in the regimental hospital tents. The three

had set in during the night of the day on which this party started, so that after toiling through mud and water up to their knees, and reaching Balaklava in the middle of the day, they were coolly informed that there was not a single pound of charcoal to be had, or timber or fuel of any kind. So the party returned as they came—fatigued, wet, and miserable, to lay down in wet clothes in the mud of their tents, and most probably go on picket, or into the trenches for the night. Perhaps it may modify the inveterate hostility with which the English public so unjustly pursue the gallant 46th, to learn that, as a regiment, it has almost ceased to exist. At the beginning of November last it landed at Balaklava with an effective strength of 1,100 bayonets. It now musters 117 serviceable men, and as things are going on it is not very improbable that at the end of a month even this small remnant will be reduced to the level of some of our other regiments here. For instance, there is a regiment which figures in the Army List as the 63d, but it is only in the Army List that it can be found, as nothing remains of it out here. The last time it was ordered for duty in the trenches only six men, I am informed, paraded for service, and of this small number two were unable to proceed even as far as the tent of the Brigadier-General. The whole six were, therefore, ordered to return to their quarters, and the force is now disorganised; including officers, sergeants, and officers' servants, the entire complement of 63d is said to be under 40 men. If the unanimous voice of the camp is to be believed, this deplorable result, is due more to the imprudence and mismanagement of Colonel Dalzell than even to short rations, hard work, and exposure. Every one who speaks of the 63d concludes with a fervent wish that the awful and unexampled mortality which has prevailed in the regiment may not be passed over unnoticed by the authorities, but that some inquiry will be made to ascertain if any undue severity exercised by the commanding officer has contributed, with other causes, to the destruction of what, two months ago, was one of the finest regiments in the Crimea. Such an inquiry is due not less to the memory of the unfortunate men, than to the reputation of Colonel Dalzell, whose imprudence is spoken of here in the harshest terms.

Major Macdonald, of the 89th, I am informed, was frozen to death in the trenches on the night of the 16th, and another gallant officer who fell into a deep snow drift, most narrowly escaped the same fate. Both in the nights of the 16th, 17th, and 18th, many of the men on sentry and on fatigue parties were numbed by the cold in such a manner as to expire in a few hours afterwards. On the 17th, 14 men of the 46th were buried, the majority of the deaths being caused by the severity of the weather, and on the 18th, 10 more were interred from the same cause. On the latter occasion the thaw had commenced, and the bodies of 4 of the 10 were discovered among the tents, by the fact of their boots sticking out of the snow. I believe they were men who had been employed in fatigue parties, and who, becoming numbed and exhausted, sat down to rest on reaching their cantonments, and so perished miserably. During the continuance of this severe frost, all the men not actually on duty used to crowd into the tents, and by huddling together managed to keep themselves from actual frost bites. Of course the warmth of their bodies thawed the ground on which they sat into a mere puddle. The unfortunate men got saturated, and when on duty their clothes froze to their flesh in such a manner that on removing the stockings of some the flesh was stripped off the feet in large pieces. Yet in spite of these sufferings of the men of scurvy, dysentery, fever, cholera, of wet by day and frost by night, of hard work, short rations, and want of shelter, all the ministerial journals in England are filled with nauseous complaints on the conduct of the war and on the admirable manner in which the troops are now housed, fed and clothed. Than such statements nothing can be more utterly without foundation. At the time I write—and the remarks will stand good, I fear, for a month hence—the troops are not housed, are only indifferently fed, and miserably clothed. The huts which have been disembarked at Balaklava are being erected for hospital purposes around the village. I am informed that only one and part of another have gone up to the Third Division in the part which is the nearest to the place of disembarkation. When others are likely to come up no one can even surmise, but I think I shall not be found far wrong in stating that the great majority will never reach the heights of Sebastopol at all, and that until the severe weather is over our poor fellows will remain under canvas. The men are on full rations; but, in spite of the presence and spread of scurvy on salt rations, which they would be almost better without. About one-fourth of the troops have their warm gaiter-coats; the rest are clad pretty much as they landed. This is the actual state of affairs on the 20th of January, and to this miserable picture I may add that two-thirds of the regimental hospitals are insufficiently supplied with medicines, and none that I am aware of have any medical comforts, even of the simplest kind. I learn that on the 18th a message was sent in from the 77th Regiment, to the gentlemen at Balaklava entrusted with the distribution of the Peel Fund for the relief of the soldiers, imploring medical com-

forts of any description, as the hospital was without even the most trifling stores. I know, also that for two or three days past, the medicine chest of the naval brigade has been almost entirely empty, though there are 80 patients among the seamen. Applications for medical stores have, I am told, been sent in to Balaklava, and the answer returned was, there were none there. With such management and such exposure, the sickness among our troops augments each day. At the commencement of this week, 1,950 sick were sent in two days for passage to Scutari. On the following day, 900 more followed, and have been placed on board the Nubia, and on the 18th between 300 and 400 more came in, making a total of 3,000 men invalided in the course of eight days. Besides this frightful amount of sickness, the regimental hospital tents at camp are crowded; the hospital at Balaklava is crowded; and some 10 or 12 huts, which are being run up on the slope of the hill over the harbour, are filled as fast as they are finished. It is not enough to say that we are unfortunate in the mortality which prevails. Such a term is far too weak to stigmatize the cruel waste of life which takes place every day. Our men are literally murdered—murdered by neglect, by incapacity, by the etiquette of military routine, and by every way in which our endless form of mismanagement can reach both officers and privates, old and young. Naval and military officers exclaim perpetually, "Oh, if we had only a coroner with an English jury here for one day, to inquire how and by what neglect our men die." This is an expression which, if I have heard once, I have heard 50 times during the last two or three days. All seem appalled at the mismanagement and its deplorable results, but all deny the responsibility, and shift the blame from one department to another. According to one, it is the medical staff who are in fault, another lays it on the commissariat, another the engineers in not making proper roads, while all agree that to the want of the general surveillance of Lord Raglan over all, much, very much, is attributable. The two latter accusations are not wide of the truth, though, until lately, it has been a fiercely disputed point, whether the making of roads was in the department of the Quartermaster-General or that of the Engineers, and as a natural result of the controversy, the roads were not made at all. The road which some time ago the French completed for us conjointly with the Turks, was begun too late. The earth was so sodden with rain and cut up by incessant traffic that the stones thrown over the track have settled into ruts and holes, and the path is now almost worse than ever.

It is over this ragged route that the sick are transported on French mules to Balaklava. Until our allies can spare the animals, our invalids—no matter how urgent their cases—have to endure all the miseries of camp. When the mules are borrowed, no matter what the state of the weather—rain, hail, or snow—the sick are mounted on them, and sent in. Many, very many of the men die on the road during this painful transit. Our ambulances are of no use, because we have no horses; and, if there were horses, we have not enough ambulances to convey more than one-tenth of our present number of sick. These are plain truths, without colouring or exaggeration. They are truths to which every man out here—not at the head of a department will certify. I was informed to-day of the condition of a captain in the 90th Regiment (I believe), who is suffering from frost-bite, ague, and diarrhoea. When this illness was sufficiently severe, application was made for invaliding to Balaklava, and leave of absence was granted for a fortnight. Ten days of that fortnight have now elapsed, the officer is in the last stage of exhaustion, but still in his tent. The matter, I am told, has long since been represented in the proper quarters, but the answer was, that there was no means of carrying the officer into Balaklava, and that until the French mules could be obtained, he must remain and take his chance with the rest. The regimental surgeons call the cases "murder," and there are few in England who have lost relatives in the same manner but will agree with them. As another instance of our "system," no man sent to hospital ever brings his "kit" with him, though then, above all other times, he most requires a change of clean clothes; and no man ever yet entered hospital without the military authorities forwarding with him 60 rounds of ball cartridge and his Minie rifle, the latter in nine cases out of ten loaded. This rule, which seems almost too absurd to be true, has been persevered in, in spite of its notorious evils, for the last three months, and only now, when it is becoming unendurable at the hospital, Lord Raglan issues a general order, by which sick men are to be sent in with their clothes and their weapons left behind, and taken care of, until their owners are able to use them. Lord Raglan again took the Balaklavians by surprise, by entering the village on the 18th. Numberless were the jokes and comments in the town on this sudden visitation; and much ironical anxiety was expressed; but his lordship should suffer from the excitement of leaving his comfortable quarters twice within 20 days. His lordship surely rode through the town, and

only delayed a few minutes at his old residence near the church.

The Russian picquets round Balaklava have appeared unusually busy during the last few days, and the force on the left of the Tchernaya has been strengthened by the addition of some 3,000 or 4,000 men. These facts, coupled with the rumours of Liprandi's reinforcements, and the two visits of Lord Raglan, lead the general public here to imagine that something of importance is on the tapis. There is, however, but one answer to these conjectures—while the snow lasts, neither cavalry nor artillery can manoeuvre, and during a thaw the whole ground is a mere marsh, and evolutions become more impossible than ever snow.

The sanitary condition of Balaklava is beginning to excite serious apprehension. The filth of the town is now something beyond all description. Offal, dirt, waste stores, stagnant water, the refuse from English and Turkish hospitals, and some hundreds of half-decomposed horses, dogs, sheep, and oxen lie more or less in every little alley. Each house is over-crowded, and under each house are cellars, in which horses and Tartar families are stowed away. But the most serious evil of all arises from the immense number of interments which have lately taken place. We are now giving rations to 40,000 Turks; two months ago we were rationing 14,000. 8,000 of the missing 10,000 are dead and "buried" on the slope of the hill, over the harbour, though I think even a metropolitan sexton would hardly have the hardihood to call the last resting place of a Turk here a "grave." It is merely a little trough, about 18 inches deep, in which the bodies are laid on the bare rock, and the few handfuls of earth which have been removed in the process scattered over the corpse. Thousands have been thus interred. The late rains in many instances have washed the earth from these graves, leaving the bodies in every stage of corruption exposed to the eye and poisoning the air for miles around. I believe it was entirely owing to the hospital for Russian wounded being situated close at the foot of some of these plague spots, that some of the unfortunate Muscovites recovered of their wounds which almost without a single exception began to mortify and gangrene soon after the men entered the place.

The necessity of taking immediate sanitary precautions has now been forced on the authorities of the town by the outbreak of a very violent fever of typhoid fever at Balaklava, and which is beginning to spread. On the 17th a kind of council was held in Balaklava, over which Sir Colin Campbell presided, and promised that the work of cleaning the town and its neighbourhood should commence that very day. Though this was very properly the decision of the council, I believe the opinion of many was, that the evil had gone too far, and that with the return of hot weather nothing short of abandoning the town and camping on the summits of the hills would be found effectual. I have no doubt, your readers will recollect how repeatedly I have called attention to this important subject in my past letters, and pointed out the madness of the course we were pursuing, while in a part of the world, which is, and for ages past has been, the home of the plague. The subject has now excited attention, though not until a fever has broken out, as a natural consequence of its previous neglect. If any man can remedy the evil it is Sir Colin Campbell. Throughout the whole campaign he has shown himself the steadiest and most energetic of our generals, and since the death of Cathcart and the departure of Sir De Lacy Ev. no aid Pennesfather, is most certainly the only one in whom the whole force places entire confidence.

The most extravagant rumours are continually afloat in Balaklava; at one time a piece has been concluded, at another the Emperor of Russia is dead, at another the English are to abandon their trenches and retire on Balaklava in consequence of the awful sufferings and mortality among the troops in the front. The latter rumour was circulated everywhere, and believed by many for two whole days.

There is no improvement to notice in the general conduct of affairs at Balaklava, and to expect any now seems hopeless. Guards have been mounted on the powder ships since the fire which lately occurred on board one, but the vessels themselves still remain indiscriminately mixed with others. During the time the snow lay thick upon the ground, it was determined to make snow sledges for the conveyance of the provision to camp. The ships' carpenters were drawn from the vessels in harbour, and first sent to one authority to get the necessary stores, but the authority was not to be found, when they were sent to another, who was to be found, but who had no stores. The carpenters then, having wasted half a day, were sent back; and I believe, at one time, it was seriously intended to send to England for snow sledges, which could be made here in a day. So the idea was for a moment abandoned, until a rapid thaw set in, when everything being turned into mud, the importance of such means of transit was at once admitted; now, with every prospect of heavy rains, sledges are rapidly advancing towards completion.

The Nubia left Balaklava yesterday with the Cleopatra and the Brandon which had been filled with the same miserable

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and leave to-day. The Cleopatra is said to be dirty, overcrowded, and unwholesome.

The Adelaide has arrived with the 82d Regiment on board. The 39th Regiment has left the Golden Fleece, and taken up the quarters at the head of the harbour, lately occupied by the 18th Royal Irish.

One of the vessels freighted with necessaries for the use of the troops, and all of which are to be sold at cost price, has now been in the harbour 10 days; but though all the articles on board are bitterly wanted, not one thing has yet been touched. The reason alleged for the dilatoriness, is, that no non-commissioned officers have yet been "appointed" to superintend the sale, and for this cause, all have to go without the little comforts which would soon be distributed throughout the camp by the sale of this vessel's cargo.

The Simla has arrived with a number of horses. The Trent was at Constantinople, and exported up here each day with 250 mules. These animals are worth any money to us in our present position. The Lion steamer has returned from a trip to a little below Odessa, where about 120 tons of hay were purchased from the country people. The Lady McNaughton, sailing transport, has been sent from Balaklava to a little port near Perokop, where the inhabitants are willing to supply 300 oxen, and some sheep. I think the fact of the allies being able to purchase sheep and cattle near Perokop should at once put an end to all conjectures about the enemy being short of provisions. It is not likely that the Russian army is starving, while the country people sell their supplies to us. Such a system, under the circumstances, would be preposterous even in England, where a man does as he likes with his own. How much more so, then, must it be in Russia, where the most arbitrary government in the world has only to claim and to take the property of any citizen.

P. S.—The Australian came into Balaklava last night laden with ordnance stores, and at the same time arrived the Emen, from Malta, with the 14th Regiment on board.

There is not the least sign of such a thing as the railway being extended this winter.

The authorities here seem quite determined that there shall only be mails when they wish. Lord Raglan's despatches never miss, though seldom the general mail goes, unless there is good news to communicate.—*Morning Herald.*

Although the strict blockade of the Baltic necessarily interrupted the export of bark, we have managed to tan a good many Russian hides without it.—*Punch.*

The Galvanic apparatus for exploding 20 tons of powder against the sunken ships at Sebastopol arrived at Balaklava, and also a corps of divers. It is expected the explosion will damage the foundations of forts Constantine and Alexander. The new Russian defences of Odessa are completed,—27 batteries, mounting 110 guns.—The fortifications of Kaffa, Anapa, Kertsh and Sajak Kale are being strengthened.

DIFFICULTY OF FILLING UP THE RUSSIAN ARMY.—In consequence of the difficulty of filling up the ranks of the Russian army the Emperor has ordered that men shall be liable to the age of 37 instead of to that of 30, as heretofore. Those sons of aged or widowed parents hitherto exempted are also now ordered to serve, forming separate corps.

THE SNOW IN THE CRIMEA.—On the 14th of January, the snow was 15 inches deep on the open ground, and it had drifted to an immense depth in some places.

FRIGHTFUL SACRIFICE OF LIFE IN THE RUSSIAN ARMY.—A report in the *Journal of St. Petersburg* states, that in the defence of Sebastopol, from the 5th of October to the 17th of November, the Russians have sustained the following losses:—Generals, 1 killed 3 wounded; superior officers, 4 killed, 24 wounded; subalterns, 14 killed, 104 wounded; sub-officers and sailors, 739 killed, and 2,934 wounded. A letter from Warsaw, quoted by the *Cologne Gazette*, says that the loss sustained by the Russian active army (that is, "the Grand Army," under Prince Paskievitch), during the year 1854, has amounted to 111,132 men, of which 29,204 were killed, 55,304 wounded, 6,420 deserters and absent, while 16,156 have died of divers diseases.

NEW ORDER OF MILITARY MERIT.—It is with satisfaction that we find it is the intention of her Majesty to institute a cross of military merit, which shall be applicable to all ranks of the army, from the general in a m and to the youngest private in the ranks. We have long seen the necessity or the establishment of an order which, in its distribution, shall be personal and not general, marking the gallantry of individuals and not the indiscriminate courage of a whole army. We hope that what has been at length decided on will be put into immediate execution.

CORRESPONDENCE.

☞ We have communications in our paper to-day, from correspondents taking opposite sides. We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions of our correspondents. But we must have their real signatures, not for publication, but as a guarantee to us what is stated. This notice we shall keep in future as a standing head.

TO THE EDITOR OF HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

Mr. Editor; I am a resident of Wood Islands, and a constant reader of your paper. The number for 27th January yielded me great satisfaction, while perusing the notice it contained, of the temperance movement in this neighbourhood, and of "the sayings and doings" of the parties connected with that cause; though out of the track of the great world, they are, you perceive, some life in us, and our advancement in morality is shown to keep pace with that, in other more conspicuous sections of the Island.

In expressing my own anti-fetion with the notice, I may safely affirm, that I enclose, in so many words the sympathy of all my neighbours, whether Sons of Temperance or not, for we are so knit together, as members of a social family, that whatever good or ill befalls one of us, is sure to affect more or less comprehensively the whole body, as it was not without the chance of communicating a general pleasure, that the "writer or writers" forwarded to the Gazette, the article to which I allude.

It is guardedly that I say *writer or writers*, for although the production may have been the work of one, the spirit that dictated the former part, is manifestly diverse from the author's state of feeling, when he conceived and expressed the sentiments contained in the latter, I am humbly of opinion that in the first paragraph, his work was done, nothing more being needed to state his own exultations, and to convince all your readers that the Wood Islands beat Bannacher for temperance, and chivalrous devotion to the fair sex. It would have been happy for himself and others, if he had stopped there, remembering that "it is good to let well alone," but he would not, or could not, from one or both of these causes, he was impelled into the composition of the second paragraph, in which he flourishes his authorial club, to the demolition of outsiders, especially to the annihilation of those "whose bodies will not be convinced." He demonstrates in short, that they are not easily won victories, which he and his Brothers have achieved over General Alcohol, and in proof enumerates instances of insults sufferings, and threatened destruction to the members of his Lodge, like what we find somewhere in the book of Martyrs.

There are three particulars in his charge of persecution; that of the saw, that of the cow-bell, and that of the bottle, the two first referring to acts quite innocuous, may be dismissed, together with a summary consideration. The actors in this part of the Drama, are, allow me to say, well intentioned young men; and seeing the procession moving in an unobedient way, they were moved with zeal to infuse a martial spirit and eadence into the undisciplined steps of the marchers; or it might be, that seeing a body of stalwart fellows, advancing grimly and silently through a woody district, they mistook them for Russians, detached by the Czar himself to harry and burn the Wood Islands, seeing also the consequence to the whole British Empire, of surprise, they rang, with saw and clapper, the alarm and heralded from Little Sands to Kennedy's Hot I the watch word of yore, "to your tent, O Israel." The act was spontaneous, the intention good, and whoever would claim a martyr's crown for such persecution must be the first-born of that noble nation, who faint at his own shadow in the river.

The third part is about the bottle, and as such an implement may, on an emergency, be used for assault, the inference of the general reader is, that the character who held it above his head, was brandishing it by way of intimidation; whatever fear that act inspired was without foundation, the bottle being not empty but full, and for good liquor to be thrown even in self-defence, the owner thought, would as scripture says, be casting pearls before (you know the rest) which is the true reason of the case. The character presented is not the tool of others, he is known here for an affectionate son, a warm and obliging friend, and industrious mechanic, his mind is open to conviction, but like the material on which he labors, it requires strong argument to impress it, on the occasion mentioned; he with a brother was returning in a sleigh from Little Sands, when they happened to overtake the procession, when the sleigh was a breast of the middle ranks, some of the badge left their places and leaped on behind the riders. These were civilly told, that the sleigh was already loaded sufficiently, and were requested to get down; when it was in advance of the procession, one of the brothers who carried a musket discharged it, fortunately without harm to himself or the riders, the character whose behaviour is indelicately mentioned resolving to give a Roland for an Oliver, for a moment was up, and by way of joke waved the bottle in the air; so the affair, at the time passed, and why in the name of "Auld Lang Syne," was it not dropped, and for ever; why read in pieces a little community, that has hitherto been as one, why inflict a pang on a circle of relations who think their character worth something, and each one of whom views that good name as in a manner composed of good report in the behaviour of his connections.

I do not think him altogether an enemy that has done this, but rather an inexperienced workman, who unconscious of his awkwardness has used his pen, as if it were a pitchfork, and shovelled the mire of his vanity, slap in the eyes of his friends.

It might be instructive to the members of Temperance societies, to remember that they like others are on good behaviour; that their pet virtue is only one feature in the moral countenance and its possession does not always imply the pursuance of the

other graces; that as there are multitudes who have never entered a Temperance Hall, that discharge the duties of good citizens, so there are numbers whose breasts are crossed by the temperance badge, who in mind are ignorant, vain in disposition, back-biters, quarrelsome, that if these will throw stones through quiet peoples' windows, they may lay their account for having the dogs at their heels, to drag the lion's skin from the asses' shoulders.

I am, Mr. Editor, Yours respectfully, VULCAN.

Wood Islands, Feb. 13, 1855.

TO THE EDITOR OF HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

Sir,—Your correspondent, Amor Patriæ deserves the thanks of your readers for giving such additional publicity to the article appearing in a recent number of Chamber's Journal under the head, "The Questions of the Age." The writer of that article in viewing intemperance as a national evil treats the question in a perfectly disinterested and impartial manner; his reasoning is unpretending, sound and logical; his materials, practical facts, and when he draws the conclusion, "that a narrowing of that facility (the facility of obtaining liquor) down to its abolition, is far from being an improbable course of events in Great Britain," few will be disposed to deny that he foresaw "a great fact," leaving only uncertainty in the time of its accomplishment. Political economy was never better understood, than in the present age. The diffusion of education and science amongst the more humble classes of mankind, within the last quarter of the century, is daily giving forth its fruits. Pauperism so long the national incubus of Great Britain, is now arrested in its growth and kept underhand by the improvements in municipal institutions and the discernment and vigilance of an enlightened people. The train of evils which follow the wake of a drunkard's life are now examined upon the principles of cause and effect; and it is rendered obvious to the comprehension of the many, that a drunkard is a costly character. If this be true, the struggle is dawning and a field is laid open inviting the Moralist and Philanthropist to take their ground and plant their standards. The shrewd citizens of our neighbouring Republic are already in advance of us in this respect, and the sense of the Canadian people in the subject of a prohibitory law, as expressed in their Legislature, has astonished the minds of even their more temperate fellow colonists. Coming to our own home, the suppression of the liquor traffic is certainly not so hopeful now as it was a year ago. When we look at the position held at present, by the principal Distiller and two of the greatest Smugglers in the Colony, we feel that there must be a change in the Legislature, before we can rely upon a prohibitory law.

It is melancholy enough to reflect, that a man should be permitted by law to sow broad-cast over the land, the seeds of vice and pauperism, under the name of a licensed retailer, but when men are openly allowed to resort to means still more debasing, to gain for themselves, by the same agency, political power, and then use the power thus gained, in arrogantly resisting and even bidding defiance to a public demand for moral reformation, it is monstrous indeed, and should not be, and I feel assured in due time, will not be tolerated by any, except those characters who are deeply interested in the guilty traffic, and the debased and begotten part of mankind, by whose vices and sensual appetites they are supported. And yet these very characters *credite posteri!* are ever ready to denounce almost every species of opposition shown to them by the term "corruption!"

Let the Sons and friends of Temperance go on with their admirable cause; let them persevere in convincing their benighted fellow creatures of the evils which they are entailing upon their children and their Country; let them thus strike at the root, and the time is not far distant when their cause will triumph. Enlightened and disinterested statesmen will be furnished to legislate, not for the Distiller or the Smuggler, but for the honor of God and happiness and genuine liberty of their fellow creatures.

Your obedient servant, ALIQUI.

Feb. 22d.

(For Haszard's Gazette.)

PATRIOTIC FUND.

At a meeting of the inhabitants of Rose Valley, Lot 67, a subscription paper was opened and has been signed as follows:

- Mr. John Mackay was appointed Secretary and Treasurer.
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|-----------------------|-----|
| Alex. Dixon, Esq. | 5 3 |
| Malcolm M'Leod, | 1 6 |
| John FitzGerald, | 1 0 |
| John M'Kenzie, | 1 6 |
| Donald M'Neil, | 2 0 |
| Malcolm M'Lean, | 1 6 |
| Donald M'Rae, | 1 0 |
| Malcolm Gillis, | 2 3 |
| Ro'lerick Gillis, | 3 0 |
| Donald M'Leod, | 2 3 |
| Donald M'Donald, jun. | 2 3 |
| Murdock M'Kenzie, | 2 0 |

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| Murdock M'Lennan, | 2 0 |
| John M'Lennan, | 1 0 |
| John M'Lean, | 1 0 |
| John M'Kenzie, sen. | 2 6 |
| John M'Donald, | 1 6 |
| John Matheson, | 1 6 |
| Donald Matheson, | 1 6 |
| Alex. M'Donald, | 0 9 |
| Angus Matheson, | 2 6 |
| Samuel Nicholson, | 1 6 |
| Charles M'Kinnon, | 1 6 |
| John M'Kenzie, | 2 0 |
| Archy Gillis, | 2 3 |
| Donald M'Donald, | 2 3 |
| Ewen Gillis, | 2 3 |
| Ellen M'Kenzie, | 0 6 |
| Margaret M'Kenzie, | 0 6 |
| Margaret M'Kenzie, sen. | 0 6 |
| Mrs. Sam Nicholson, | 1 0 |
| " Roderick Gillis, | 0 9 |
| " Malcolm M'Lean, | 1 0 |
| " Murdock M'Lennan, | 0 9 |
| " Malcolm Gillis, | 0 9 |
| " John Mathison, | 0 6 |
| Euphemia M'Kenzie, | 0 9 |
| Janet M'Leod, | 1 0 |
| John M'Kay, | 2 6 |

£3 3 0

Received from Mr. John M'Kay, Teacher, Rose Valley, District School, Township sixty-seven, Treasurer of Local Committee, the above amount being subscriptions received by them, in aid of the Patriotic Fund.

THEOPHILUS DESBRISSAY, Treasurer Patriotic Fund.

COLONIAL LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, February 14.

TENANTS' COMPENSATION BILL.

On motion of the Hon. Col. Secretary, that the House go into committee on the Tenant's Compensation Bill—

Mr. COOPER opposed the motion, on the grounds that the Bill was but a prop to the Landlords' titles. It applies merely to a certain class of tenants, those who held written leases for definite periods, while it made no provision for the relief of the large class who had short leases, or had settled on land under an implied promise of a lease, or those whose settlement had been known to the proprietor and not objected to for years. If a general measure, affecting all classes of tenants were adopted, it might be of some service, but the present Bill tends but to strengthen the position of Landlords, instead of embracing provisions to investigate their titles. The arbitrators to be appointed under the Bill, should be empowered to enquire into and report upon, the rights and titles of both Landlord and Tenant, and if a Landlord should be found to have exceeded his authority it should be known.

Hon. COL. SECRETARY said that the Hon. Member who had last spoken, had thrown quite a new light upon the Bill; he appears inclined to make it include all classes of tenants or settlers. But, Sir, this bill is intended to apply merely to parties under agreement for rent, who may have been ejected before the expiration of the period specified in their Leases. It is not proposed to extend its provisions to those tenants for short periods whose Leases shall have expired; and it has been framed to meet the present settlement of the Country, and is required by the state of affairs caused by the original grants. By this Bill if a tenant should fall into arrears of rent, it might be by outlay for improvements, he cannot be ejected for those arrears, without receiving the value of the improvements he has made upon the land. The Compensation which the Bill provides will encourage tenants to make improvements, as they will feel that they have a property in the results of their labor and outlay of capital. In cases where the value of the improvements, estimated by arbitrators, shall exceed the amount of the arrears, the tenant will receive the difference. If, Sir, the views of the Hon. Member (Mr. Cooper) be adopted, there will be no end of the matter and no beneficial conclusion can result. Better, Sir, to let this Bill pass, as we wish to benefit the tenant as far as possible. A Bill similar to this passed the House 3 years since; on that occasion, it was maturely deliberated, and received very general support. The Hon. Member had better embody his views in a separate Bill, and not jeopardize the benefits sought by this measure, by the addition of other matters which might cause the loss of the whole.

Hon. Mr. MONTGOMERY had voted for the previous Bill, and would not oppose the present, although he did not think it would do all the good expected from it—if the bill became Law, Landlords would not proceed against the tenants by the mode of ejection, but would sue the tenants, as for any other debt, and thus avoid the necessity of paying for improvements.

Hon. COL. SECRETARY. To the objection of the Hon. Member does not affect the Bill. For supposing that a Landlord should pursue the course stated by the Hon. Gentleman, the land will be sold by the Sheriff at public auction, where competition will secure to the tenant the value of his property. The Sheriff must give ample notice of the intended sale, and if the

property should bring £100 and the claim of the Landlord was but £30, the balance would be paid over to the tenant: without this Bill the tenant will have no security. I have heard many instances of agents of proprietors using the influence of their position according to their political bias, and in one instance, an agent, within 15 miles from Charlottetown, threatened to turn off a tenant because he was not on the same side in politics. Pass the bill now before the House and should such a case occur in future, the proprietor must pay the value that the tenant has conferred upon the land.

Mr. Dours, I do not know, Mr. Speaker, whether the Hon. Gentleman alluded to me as the agent in the case he has mentioned, nor do I care. If, however, he does refer to me, I can tell him that his probable informant, should have been the last man to have said a word in the matter. He went on the land, with the understanding that he was to take a lease, he never paid a farthing of rent, and refused to execute the lease which was prepared, stripped the land of the timber, and what arbitrators, I would ask, could estimate the damage sustained by the proprietor in such a case. Talk of paying such a person for his improvements! Why, sir, the property would have been worth much more, if he had never gone on it. I foresee that such men will endeavour to rob the proprietors by seeking shelter under this bill. The allusions of the Hon. Secretary to the conduct of agents do not apply to me, I have managed extensive estates now for 22 years, in this Colony, and during that time I never have, and I trust I never shall feel obliged to eject an honest tenant for arrears of rent. God forbid that I should deprive any man of the fruits of his honest industry.

Mr. McInross would wish that a Bill applicable to every case that could arise affecting Lands should be introduced—the present Bill did not go far enough, but he would not oppose it on that account. The Hon. Member mentioned the case of Mr. Keefe, who had located himself upon Lot 40, without a lease or written agreement as to his tenure; after several years occupation the proprietor wanted the land, but the tenant would not give up possession without being paid for his improvements, the value of such improvements was referred to arbitrators who awarded to Mr. Keefe such a sum that after deducting the Landlord's claim for rent, he was enabled to purchase a freehold property. He mentioned this as an instance of the benefits likely to accrue under the Bill. Labor should be protected whether the laborer were under lease or not.

Hon. Mr. WARRINGTON recommended the reference of the Bill to Committee.

Hon. Mr. MOONEY stated that the present discussion was unnecessary, as the Bill had been before the House twice before, and had received its sanction. If it does not embrace all that some Hon. Member may require, I am willing to take it as an instalment of justice—it is good policy to take all we can get—Such a measure is necessary for the protection of the poor tenants, for the man who goes into the woods to make a living for himself and family. That man must, notwithstanding the complaint of the Hon. Member for Belfast, about the destruction of timber, cut down trees to clear the ground for crop, build his hut and must have a little wood for fire, if he would not be eaten up by the mosquitoes (laughter.) If the Hon. Member will only give leases for 999 years, I will promise him that there will be no destruction such as he has mentioned.—I can state, from my own knowledge, the case of a tenant, who owed £50 for rent, whose farm was seized and sold for the debt. It brought £80, and the landlord received not only the amount of his claim, but took the surplus.—If this measure will have the effect of relieving even 20 tenants, in such cases it should be passed, and any alteration in its details, can be effected in committee.

The Bill was then read by the Clerk, after which the House went into committee on it, Mr. McDonald in the chair.

Legislative Summary.

THURSDAY, February 22. The following petitions were presented, received, and read, viz:— By Mr. McIntosh, from Patrick Scully, for compensation for road through his farm. By Hon. Mr. Montgomery, from Jeremiah Simpson, Esquire, praying payment of his salary as Road Commissioner, part of which had been withheld by Government.

Ordered to lie on the table. Hon. Col. Secretary, by command of His Excellency laid before the House the Estimates for the current year. Ordered to be referred to Committee of supply.

The House went into Committee of the whole on all matters relating to Roads and Bridges. Mr. Haviland in the Chair. The following resolutions being reported from the Committee, were agreed to by the House:

1st. That the sum of £7000, be granted for the service of Roads, Bridges and Wharfs for the present year, including all special grants that may be hereafter granted, during the present session.

2d. That out of the amount voted in the foregoing Resolution, the following sums be apportioned to each County, for the general service of Roads, Bridges and Wharfs, viz:—

Table with 2 columns: County Name and Amount (£). Rows include Queen's County (£1700), King's County (£1300), Prince County (£1300), and Charlestown Royalty (£500).

3d. That the sum of £300 be granted for the contingent expenses of Roads, to be equally divided between the three Counties.

Resolved, That the sum of £200 be granted and paid under the Road Compensation Act, should the same be required.

Hon. Mr. Lord presented petition from Thomas Craig, Township 27, praying aid to open a road—referred to Road Committee.

On motion of the Hon. Col. Sec. it was resolved that a special Committee to receive tenders for publishing the debates of the House on a sheet of 4 pages of the size of the journals. Hon. Col. Secretary, Mr. Longworth, and Mr. Haviland, Committee.

Agreeable to Resolution, the House went into Committee on the subject of the Patriotic Fund. The sum of £2000 was voted on the following division.

Yeas.—Hon. Secretary, Hon. Mr. Montgomery, Hon. Mr. Wightman, Hon. Mr. Lord, Hon. Mr. Palmer, Hon. Mr. Whelan, Hon. Mr. Warburton, Hon. Mr. Longworth, Messrs. Haviland, Muirhead, McDonald, Dingwell, Marro, Dours—14.

Nays.—Hon. Mr. Mooney, Messrs. Cooper, Perry, Laird, McIntosh—5. Some of the Hon. Members who opposed the vote, did not object to the principle involved, but thought the amount disproportionate to the resources of the Island.

After the division, the House previously to adjournment, on motion of the Hon. Col. Secretary, gave three hearty cheers for Her Majesty the Queen.

A GREAT BLESSING TO THE AFFLICTED.

Dr. M'Lane, the inventor of the celebrated Liver Pills, used these pills for several years in his practice, before he could be induced to offer them to the public in such a manner as to make them known throughout the country. This learned physician felt the same repugnance that all high-minded men of science feel, in entering the lists against those unscrupulous empirics who obtrude their un-les-nostriam upon the public, and rely upon a system of puffing to sustain them. Convinced, however, of the real value of the Liver Pills, and influenced by the plain dictates of duty, the Doctor finally sacrificed his delicate feelings on the altar of public good. His great medicine has not disappointed the expectations of the medical practitioners, at whose instance he was induced to forego his inclinations. From wonderful curative effects—the East and West, the North and the South, are alike laden with "tridings of great joy" from the afflicted. These wonderful Pills have completely conquered that great scourge of America, the Liver Complaint.

Purchasers will be careful to ask for Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Liver Pills, and take none else. There are other Pills, purporting to be Liver Pills, now before the public. Dr. M'Lane's Liver Pills, also his Celebrated Vermifuge, can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores in the United States and Canada.

WAR OFFICE, Jan. 14, 1855.—Francis Crossly Colquhoun, Esq., Commissariat Staff, to be Deputy Assistant Commissary General, serving in the army at the Crimea.

ANOTHER FAT PIG.—A Pig, two year old, fed by Mr. Thomas Cairns, Summerside, and sold to J. C. Pope, Esq., weighed 631 pounds.

Married.

On the 22d inst., at New Annan, by the Rev. John M. McLeod, Mr. William Jamieson, to Miss Ann Walker, both of New Annan.

On the 20th inst., at St. Eleanor's, by the Rev. Herbert Read, B. D., Mr. Wm. Tanton Ellis, of Bilsford, Lot 12, to Miss Mary Ann Tanton, of St. Eleanor's.

On the 21st inst., at St. Eleanor's, by the same, Mr. George Davies Tanton, of St. Eleanor's, to Margaret, daughter of Mr. John Sharp, of Lot 17.

On the 22d inst., at St. Eleanor's, by the same, Mr. James Waite, of Lot 19, to Frances, daughter of Mr. Benjamin Crossman, of Lot 17.

Charlottetown Markets, Feb. 21.

Table of market prices for various goods including Beef, Pork, Mutton, Veal, Ham, Butter, Lard, Tallow, Wool, Flour, Carrots, Pearl Barley, Oatmeal, Turkeys, Fowls, Partridges, Geese, Ducks, Rabbits, Eggs, Barley, Oats, Potatoes, Turnips, Hops, Hay, and Straw.

Cooking Stoves suitable for Coal.

ON HAND and for Sale at DODD'S BRICK STORE, in Pownall Street, a few of the above STOVES, Welcome Return pattern, patented in 1854. February 16, 1855.

THE JEWS.

ON MONDAY, the 5th March, the Ninth Anniversary Meeting of the Prince Edward Island Association in connection with the London Society for promoting Christianity amongst the Jews, will be held in the TEMPERANCE HALL, the Chair to be taken precisely at 7 o'clock. A collection will be taken in aid of the parent fund.

FOR SALE.

THE Subscribers will SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Court House, in ST. ELEANOR'S, on WEDNESDAY, the Fourth day of April next, at One o'clock, p. m., the Property of the late ALEXANDER RAE, that is to say— 300 Acres of LAND on Township No. 3, and 269 do. on Township No. 8, with thirty or forty acres of the same under Marsh. A description of said property can be seen on the sale. Twenty per cent deposit will be required of the purchasers.

DAVID STEWART, JAMES McCALLUM, GARROT DEMPSEY, ALEX. MATTHEWS, Executors and Administrators. Feb. 22, 1855.

Anniversary of the Wesleyan Missionary Society.

THE Thirty-eighth Anniversary of the above Branch Society, will be held in Charlottetown on Monday Evening next. Chair to be taken precisely at 7 o'clock.

On Sunday next, Missionary Sermons will be preached Morning and Evening in the Wesleyan Chapel, Charlottetown, and Collections will be taken up in aid of the Missionary fund.

ALL persons having legal demands against the Estate of JOHN MCKINNON, late of Lot 49, Farmer, deceased, are requested to send in their Accounts for adjustment; and all persons indebted to the said Estate, are required to make immediate payment.

MARY MCKINNON, Administratrix. Lot 49, Feb. 8, 1855.

WANTED a quantity of Soft Wood, to be delivered near the Three Mile Run. Enquire at HASZARD & OWEN'S BOOK STORE. Jan. 19th 1855.

Silent Sorrow. CERTAIN HELP.

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

THE MEDICAL ADVISER on the physical decay of the system produced by delirious excesses, infection, the effects of climate, &c.; with remarks on the treatment practiced by the Author with such untiring success, since his settlement in this country. Rules for self-treatment, &c. By WALTER DE ROOS, M.D., 33, Ely Place, Holloway Hill, London, where he may be consulted on these matters daily, from 11 till 4. Sundays excepted.

Sold also by Gilbert, 49, Paternoster-row, London; Watt, 11, Elm Row, Edinburgh; Powell, 15, Westmoreland-street, Dublin; and through all others.

Dr. DE ROOS, from long practical experience in the most celebrated institutions of this country and the continent, has had, perhaps, unusual opportunities of observing the peculiarities relating to the physiology, pathology, and general treatment of the disorders referred to in the above work, and having devoted his studies almost exclusively to this class of diseases, he is enabled confidently to undertake their removal in as short a time as is consistent with safety.

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

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

Their almost marvellous power in removing contaminations, Secondary symptoms, Eruptions, Sore Throat, Pains in the Bones and Joints, Scarcy, Scrofula, and all other impurities, must be felt to be believed. 4s. 6d.; 11s.; and 33s. per bottle. The £5 packages, by which £1 12s. are saved; and the £10 packages, by which a still greater saving is effected, will be sent from the Establishment only on receipt of the amount per draft on a London house, or otherwise.

PAINS in the BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, Indigestion, Bile, Flatulency, Headache, Nervousness, Debility, Diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys, Stricture, &c.

THE COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, a their name Renal (or the Kidneys) indicates, are the most safe and efficacious remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges of any kind, and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally, which if neglected, frequently result in stone in the bladder, and a lingering, painful death. They agree with the most delicate stomach, strengthen the digestive organs, increase the appetite, improve the general health, and will effect a cure when other medicines have utterly failed. Price 4s 6d., 11s., & 33s. per Box, through all Medicine Vendors.

GUARD AGAINST the recommendation of spurious or other articles by unprincipled Vendors, who thereby obtain a large profit. To protect the PUBLIC against FRAUD, Her Majesty's Hon. Commissioners have directed the words "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," to be printed in white letters on the Stamp affixed to the above, to imitate which, is felony.

Sold by HASZARD & OWEN, Queen Square, Charlottetown.

NOTICE.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against cutting down and carrying away Firewood, Fencing Posts or Timber of any description from those portions of Lot or Township Number Forty eight (48.) belonging to CAPT. BYRNE, or to MISS CUNNINGHAM, without a written authority from the Subscriber, he alone being duly empowered for that purpose. Any person or persons so found trespassing on those Lands will be prosecuted with the utmost rigour of the Law.

The Tenantry on these Properties are hereby required to pay all sums of money due for Rent to the Subscriber, without delay, in order to save trouble and expense.

ROBERT STEWART, Sole Agent for Capt. Byrne and Miss Cunningham. Charlottetown, Feb 7, 1855.

Prince Edward Board of Missions.

THE half-yearly session of the Board, will commence at the Meeting-house of the first Baptist Church, Lot 48, on Monday the 5th of March at 12 o'clock.

JOHN SCOTT, Secretary. Feb. 13th, 1855. 2ix.

BIBLES AND PSALM BOOKS.

HASZARD & OWEN have opened this day a supply of Pocket Bibles and Psalm Books, Folio Bibles, Testaments with Psalms, &c., which they offer for sale, at very low prices. January, 12th, 1855.

To Daguerreian Artists.

RARE CHANCE. Two first-rate CAMERAS for sale, with instruction in the art. One of Harrison's best quality Bellows Camera, new. W. C. HOBBS, Jan. 7th, 1855.

NOW RECEIVING, via Georgetown, per Brig. Thomas from St. John's Newfoundland, CODFISH, LABRADOR HERRINGS, CAPLIN, SOUNDS AND TONGUES, warranted all the very best quality. Wholesale and Retail.

Feb. 9. JAMES N. HARRIS.

BRITISH EDITIONS OF Standard American Literature.

NOW READY, Price 7s 6d. each, cloth—each complete in one large volume, elegantly printed. Rev. W. E. Channing's Literary Works, Rev. W. E. Channing's Theological Works, Rev. Orville Dewey's Works, Rev. Jacob Abbot's Works, in 1s. and 1s. 6d. volumes.

For Sale by HASZARD & OWEN, Booksellers and Stationers.

Crosse and Blackwell's

MIXED PICKLES, Sauces, Canned Peels Ge-latine, Macaroni, Vermicelli, Essence, Ross Water, Orange Flower Water, Ground Spices, Chillies, Cayenne, Lime Juice, Treacle, Cheese, Split Peas, and Sardines are for sale by W. R. WATSON. Dec. 25.

Dixon's Fuling, Dyeing and DRESSING ESTABLISHMENT, ST. PETER'S BAY.

THESE MILLS are now in full operation, and finish the Cloth in a superior manner. Specimens of the work can be seen of the following

AGENTS: Charlottetown.—Geo. T. HASZARD'S Book Store. Georgetown.—Hon. JOSEPH WHITMAN. Mount Stewart.—Mr. KEMBLE COFFIN. Pinette Mills.—Mr. ALEX. DIXON. Vernon River.—Mr. JAMES HAYDEN, Alexander's son.

Two Prizes were awarded to pieces of cloth full dressed at the above Establishment. Mr. Jacob Lippincott, of the firm of Lippincott & Co., Nova Scotia, is the Superintendent of the above Establishment. JOHN DIXON.

APOTHECARIER'S HALL.

The Old Established HOUSE, 1810. CHARLOTTETOWN, JANUARY, 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 repute, and every other article usually kept at similar Establishments in Great Britain (See Apothecaries' Hall Assurances.) The whole of which they can with confidence recommend to the public, and, if quality be considered, as low, if not lower prices, than they can be procured in the market. on

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ON A CHILD ASLEEP AMIDST ITS SPORTS.

Wearied with pleasure, oh how deep
Such slumber seems to be—
Thou fairy creature, I could weep,
As thus I gaze on thee;
Ay, weep, and with most bitter tears
Wring from the spirit's core,
To think that in a few short years
Thou'lt sleep that sleep no more.

Wearied with pleasure! what a sound
To greet a worldwork ear!
Can we, who tread life's giddy round,
Sleep like the cherub here!
Alas! for us, joy's brightest hours
All e'er as they fly,
And leave a blight—as sun-struck flowers,
Of too much glory die.

Wearied with pleasure, does the wing
Of angels fan thy brow,
Sweet child, do birds about thee sing?
And blossoms round the blow?
Is thy calm sleep with gladness rife?
Do stars above thee shine?
Oh! I would give whole years of life
To dream such dreams as thine.

VALUE OF A MANUSCRIPT.—The original manuscript of Gray's Elegy was lately sold at auction in London. There was really a "scene" in the auction room. Imagine a stranger entering in the midst of a sale of some rusty-looking old books. The auctioneer produces two small half-sheets of paper, written over, torn and mutilated. He calls it "a most interesting article," and apologizes for its condition. Pickering bids £10! Rodds, Foss, Thorpe, Bohn, Holloway, and some few amateurs quietly remark, twelve, twenty, twenty-five, thirty, and so on, till there is a pause at thirty-three pounds. The hammer strikes.

"Hold!" says Mr. Foss.
"It is mine," says the amateur.
"No, I bid sixty-five in time."
"Then I bid seventy."
"Seventy-five," says Mr. Foss; and five, are repeated again until the two bits of paper are knocked down, amidst a general cheer, to Payne and Foss, for one hundred pounds sterling! On these bits of paper are written the first drafts of the Elegy in a Country Churchyard, by Thomas Gray, including five verses which were omitted in publication, and with the poet's interlinear corrections and alterations—certainly an "interesting article." Several persons supposed it would call for a ten-pound note, perhaps even twenty.

INJURY THROUGH IDLENESS.—Not a few persons who abandon their employments, under the impression that they will be happy in doing so, actually die of ennui. It induces bodily disease more than physical or mental labour. Others, indeed, survive the ordeal.—But where the body does not suffer, the mind does. I have known instances of persons whose habits have been suddenly changed from those of great activity to those of no employment at all, who have been for a time in a state of mental excitement or hypochondriasis, bordering on mental aberration. Moreover, it is with the mind as it is with the body—it is spoiled from want of use; and the clever and intelligent young man who sits down to lead what is called a life of leisure invariably becomes a stupid old man.

A PLURALIST.—"Arrah, Teddy, an' wasn't yer name Teddy O'Byrne before you left ould Ireland?"—"Sure it was, darlint."—"But, my jewel, why do you now add the s, and call it Teddy O'Byrnes now?"—"Why, ye spalpeen, hav'nt I been married since I ken to Amiryk! and are ye so ignorant of grammatics that ye don't know, when one thing is added to another, it becomes plural!"

It is said to have been satisfactorily demonstrated, that every time a wife scolds her husband, she adds a new wrinkle to her face! It is thought that the announcement of this fact will have a most salutary effect, especially as it is understood, that every time a wife smiles on her husband, it will remove one of the old wrinkles! Mr. Caudle is delighted with the discovery, and anticipates sunshine the year round, as Mrs. Caudle has an unquenchable desire to appear young and handsome, and mourns deeply over the rapid departure of her youthful charms. Poor curtain-lectured husbands are looking up.

The first "flying machine" is supposed to be that daring individual who first made faces at the baby of a red-headed woman.

GILMAN'S HAIR DYE.

The best article ever used, as hundreds can testify in this city and surrounding country. Read! GILMAN'S LIQUID HAIR DYE *instantaneously* changes the hair to a brilliant jet Black or glossy Brown, which is permanent—does not stain or in any way injure the skin. No article ever yet invented which can compare with it. We would advise all who have grey hairs to buy it, for it never fails.—Boston Post.

Z. D. GILMAN, Chemist, Washington City. Inventor and sole Proprietor.
For sale by Druggists, Hair-dressers, and Dealers in Fancy Articles, throughout the United States.
W. R. WATSON, General Agent for P. E. Island.
Jan 6. 6mou

JAMES N. HARRIS has replenished his Stock of FURNITURE, desires purchasers to call and see his Cottages and other Bedsteads, including a four post Mahogany, large Kitchen and other common Tables, Feather Beds, Mattresses, Washstands, Chests, Toilet Tables, Sofas, Chests of Drawers, Commodes, Chairs, Stretchers, Franklin and other Stoves.
Jan. 17, 1855. 3w.

In the House of Assembly.

Tuesday, Feb. 13th, 1854.

RESOLVED, That no Petition praying aid for Roads, Bridges or Wharfs, or for any object of a Local or private nature be received after TUESDAY, the sixth day of March next.

ORDERED, That the foregoing Resolutions be inserted in all the Newspapers published in Charlottetown.

JOHN McNEILL, C. H. A.

Legislative Council Chamber.

February 20th 1855.

RESOLVED, That the following Standing Order of the House be twice inserted in each of the Newspapers published in Charlottetown, for the information of the public, viz:

ORDERED, That no Bill, Resolution, or other proceeding, founded upon any application addressed to the House of Assembly, be sustained by the Council, unless an application to the same effect, with such documents as may accompany the same, be also presented to the Council in General Assembly.

CHARLES DESBRISAY, C. L. C.

Teacher Wanted.

FOR the CAMPBELLTON SCHOOL, Lots 5 and 7, there will be £14 10s given in addition to the Government allowance. Application to be made to the subscriber, by order of the Trustees.
EUGENE McARTHUR, Chairman.
Lot 7, February 9th, 1855. 3ix.

NOTICE.

TENDERS will be received until Thursday the 15th day of March next, at the Residence of the Rev. JOHN McMURRAY's Charlottetown, for the erection of a Chapel, at Cornwall, 40 feet by 30. Plans and Specification to be seen at H. Smith's, Prince Street.
N. B. Scantling, Rough Boards and Flooring to be supplied by the Committee.
The Committee do not bind themselves to take the lowest Tender.
Charlottetown, 19th Feb. 1855.

Tenders for Steam Communication.

Colonial Secretary's Office, P. E. Island, November 27, 1854.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at this Office until the 27th day of February next, (1855) from any person or persons willing to contract to run, for one or three years a good and sufficient Steamboat, of competent power, for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails, twice in each week between Charlottetown and Picots, and once in each week between Charlottetown and Belesque, from the opening to the closing of the navigation in each year, and on such days and hours in the week as may be appointed for that purpose by the Government.

Tenders will also be received to contract to run, for one or three years, a good and sufficient Steamboat, of competent power, to carry Her Majesty's Mails, three times in each week, between Belesque and Shediac, during the like above named period in each year, and on such days and hours as may be appointed by the Government.
Each of these Steam Vessels must be fitted and provided with good accommodation and capacity for the conveyance of Passengers and Freight; also have on board competent Engineers, and be sufficiently manned, furnished, and equipped for the performance of the service, and be subject to the approval of Commissioners to be appointed by the Government.
GEORGE COLES, Colonial Secretary.

WILLIAM O. HOBBS, Brass Founder and Machinist.

Shop—Corner of Great George and King Street, Charlottetown.

KEEPS constantly Manufacturing all kinds of Brass and Composition Castings, such as, Ships' Boiler Brasses, Saws, Bells, Hinges, ornamental Fastenings for Ships' Wheels and Capstons and Bell's Composition Mill Bushes and Thrashing Machine Brasses, &c. &c. All of which are warranted of the best material.
P. S. The highest price will be given for old Copper, Brass and Composition.

NEW FALL GOODS, 1854.

JUST RECEIVED per *Cleely*, from London, *Peeping Tom*, and *Annie Hall*, from Liverpool, an EXTENSIVE SUPPLY of BRITISH and FOREIGN GOODS, selected by the subscriber in the different markets, on the most favorable terms, which enables him to sell at the lowest cash price. His stock comprises the following goods.

DRESSES.

Bayadere, Cloth, Alpaca, rich and fancy Robesin great variety, plain plaid and fancy Dress Cloths, Satin Stripes, Lustres, Noire Antique, black and coloured, Radzamer, Du Cape, fancy and figured Silks, Satins, Sateettes plain and embossed, French Merinoes, and Delaines, Alpaccas, Colourghs, Orleans, and Delaines figured and plain, and very cheap, black and coloured silk and cotton Velvets, and Flashes.

MILLINERY.

Ladies', Mantles, Capes, Jackets and Vioetter, Bonnet dress and other Caps, English and French Ribbons, Feather-, Flowers, Paisley, Cashmere, and woollen long Shawls and Squares, Swanskin, Plush, plain and Fancy Cloaking, Braids, Gimps, Fringes, silk and cotton Velvet Trimming, dress Buttons in every variety, Infant's Robes and clothing of all kinds, Habit Shirts, Sleeves and Collars, Ladies Skirting and Cord, Laces, Edgings and Scalloping, &c.

CLOTHS.

Pilot, Whitney, Petersham, Mohair, and superfine West of England and Yorkshire Broad Cloths in all prices and colours, Doeskins, Beaver and Satara Cloths and Cassimeres.

CARPETS AND FLANNELS.

Tapestry, Brussels, Kidderminster and Victoria Felt Carpets, Hearth Rugs and Hissocks, Druggets and other floor Cloths, Cocons and other Mats, Tapestry, Worsted, Linn, Oil, and embossed Table Covers, Stair covers, Druggets, and Carpets, Horse Blankets, Collar Cloth, Blankets all prices Sleigh Blankets, Ladies flannel Coating, Iron Blankets, white blue and scarlet Sergees and flannels, Oil floor Cloth all widths.

FURS.

Sable, Stone Martin, Mink and Squirrel in sets Victorines, Bos, Mitts, Muffs and Cuffs in great variety, Fur Gloves and Gauntlets, large assortment, Seal Fur Coats, mens' and boy's Fur Caps all shapes and kinds.

Gold, Silver Plated and Fancy Goods.

Gold wedding Rings and Pencil Cases, Silver Rings, Pencil Cases, and shawl Broaches, Electroplated in Spoons, Forks, Candlesticks Snuffers and Trays, Sugar Tongs, Nutcracker, and soup Ladles, fancy goods, Paper Machie, Tea Trays, Ink stands and Port Folios, Work Boxes, fancy Bags, Writing Desks, Froaches, Bracelets, Shirt Studs, Shawl Pins and fancy broaches in great variety, Brushes & Combs of all kinds—Soaps and Perfumery, China vases in every form.

READY MADE CLOTHING.

Over, and shooting Coats, Trowsers, Vests, Shirts white, fancy and striped, Shirt Fronts, Collars in all shapes, Paris silk, felt and glazed Hats, Cloth, Sazette, and Plush Caps—blue and scarlet serge Shirts, Merino and Lamb's Wool Vests and Pants, &c.

MOURNING.

Black Cloths and Doeskins, very low, Velvets, Colourghs, Lustres, Crapes, Habit Shirts, Sleeves, white & black crape Collars, white and black cotton and kid Gloves, Caps & Ribbons, Prints, Delaines and Cloakings, & Coffin Mounting, &c.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Ladies black and white satin Slippers, French Shoes, Slippers and Boots, Bronzed kid slipper and Leather Shoes, Cloth Galsheed, Cashmere, Noire Antique, Lasting and Leather Boots, Misses and children's Boots and Shoes in great variety, Men's Boots & Shoes English and American, Rubber Shoes and Boots.

HARDWARE.

Plough, Bead, O. G. Tying, Jack, Rounds and Helvows and Smoothing Planes, Cutlery, Chisels, Lacks, Hings, Screws, Curtain Loops & Rings, Pole Ends & Brackets and a general assortment of other Hardware.

GROCERIES.

Teas, Leaf crushed, & moist Sugar, Soap, Starch, Blue, whole and ground Rice, Arrowroot, Citron Currants, Raisins, Spices of all kinds, Cocoa, Choca lite, Coffee, split Peas, table Salt, Mustard, Soda washing and baking Powders, &c.
Together with a large variety of other goods suitable for the season, to be had at the subscriber's store, Great George Street, opposite the Catholic Chapel.
H. HASZARD.
November, 11, 1854.

NEW GOODS—Fall 1854.

EX City from London, *Peeping Tom* and *Annie Hall* from Liverpool, *Oliver Branch* from Halifax, the Subscribers have completed their importations for the season, which having been selected by one of the firm at some of the first Houses in London, Manchester, Glasgow, and Birmingham, they are enabled to recommend them to their customers and the public, and offer them for sale at extremely low prices for Cash. The assortment consists of—
10 Cases and 8 Trunks Ready-made Clothing,
11 Trunks Boots and Shoes,
5 Cases Hats & Caps, 5 do Silks & Silk Dresses,
4 do Ladies' Robes,
4 do Colours, Orleans, Alpaccas,
1 do Millinery, 1 do Gloves, 2 do Shawls,
2 do Jewelry, 10 hales Paper Hangings,
8 Bales Cloths, 5 do Carpetings and Rugs,
5 do white & grey Calicoes,
2 do striped Shirting, 2 do Flannels,
5 do Linn Drapery,
50 Packages Ironmongery, 30 Chests Tea,
10 Tons Bar Iron, 5 Hhds. Sugar,
2 Tons Pot Metal, &c., &c.
D. & G. DAVIES.
Queen Square, Nov. 16, 1854. en

GRAIN SHOW.

THE ANNUAL SHOW OF GRAIN, under the direction of the Committee of the ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY will be held in the TEMPERANCE HALL, Charlottetown, on Wednesday the 14th March, 1855.

PREMIUMS.

For the best Wheat	£1 10 0
" 2d best do	1 0 0
" best two rowed Barley	1 10 0
" 2d best do	1 0 0
" best four rowed Barley	1 10 0
" 2d best do	1 0 0
" best Black Oats	1 10 0
" 2d best do	1 0 0
" best sample of Red Clover Seed not less than 50lbs.	1 10 0
" 2d best do	1 0 0

REGULATIONS.

The Grain and Clover Seed to be of the growth of this Island in the year 1854.
Each Sack of Grain must contain not less than three Bushels.
No Prize will be awarded without competition of three samples each, of first and second quality.
The competitors must be members of the Society.
The Prize Grain will be set up and sold for the benefit of the Exhibitors immediately after the decision of the Judges.
On the conclusion of the Grain Show, the annual meeting of the Society will take place, when the Report of the Committee and an abstract of the accounts will be read.
By order
CHARLES STEWART, Sec'y.
Committee Room, Jan. 17th 1855.

EASTER SHOW

OF Fat Cattle, Sheep, and Stallions, to be held on the Market Square, Charlottetown, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th April, 1855.

PREMIUMS.

1st Class—Fat Oxen of any age.	£3 0 0
" 2d best do do	2 0 0
1st Class—Fat Oxen castrated since 1st Jan., 1852.	£3 0 0
Second do	2 0 0
3d Class—Best Fat Cow or Heifer.	£2 0 0
First Prize	1 10 0
Second Prize	1 0 0
Pens of 3 Fat Wethers.	
First Prize	1 10 0
Second Prize	1 0 0
Pens of 3 Fat Ewees.	
First Prize	1 10 0
Second Prize	1 0 0
Best Carcase of Pork.	
First Prize	1 0 0
Second Prize	0 10 0

STALLIONS.

On the same day the following Premiums will be offered for Island bred Stallions, viz.—
First Prize 5 0 0
Second do 3 0 0
Third do 2 0 0
By Order,
C. STEWART, Sec'y.
Committee Room,
January 17th, 1855.

Just Try

WEE JAMIE DUNCAN'S
New Establishment of
Tin, Copper, Iron, and Plumber Work.
Next door to the residence of the Hon. Geo. Cole
From his late experience in the Old Country, and by strict attention to the execution of orders, he hopes to merit a share of public patronage.
P. S.—Jobbing punctually attended to.

House to Let.

TO LET, part of that **HOUSE**, fronting on Kent Street, possession given immediately.
Apply to
THOMAS W. DODD,
Fowal Street, Nov. 24. if

FOR SALE,

THE HOUSE and GARDEN at present occupied, and belonging to WILLIAM FORBES, Esq., R. N., either with or without Town Lot No. 28, fronting on Fitz Roy Street.
Jan. 12th, 1855. en

LONDON TRADER.

THE new and splendid SHIP "LADY RAGLAN," 500 Tons, copper fastened, DONALD McKAY, Commander, (A. 1 for 7 years) built expressly for the Trade, will positively sail from the above Port for Charlottetown on 1st April; has a half poop and will be fitted with spacious and airy State Rooms for Passengers, and is commanded by one of the most experienced navigators in these parts. For rate of Freight and Passage, apply in London to Messrs. Keal & Roberts 3 Road Lane, Fox Church-street; at Charlottetown to
SAMUEL NELSON & SON,
Charlottetown, 6th, Jan. 1855.

FOUR pence per lb in Cass will be given for any quantity of GREEN HIDE, delivered at the Tannery of the Subscriber.
W. B. DAWSON.
Oct. 21. (All the papers.)

Holloway's Ointment Efficacious in curing Bad Legs—Mr. Fergus, Aberdeen, from a large wound in the leg of the Aberdeen Infirmary, of the treatment the worse that the cure amputated; on his as incurable, when I Ointment and Pills, that he is able to see excellent health.

HASZARD
Saturday,
THE FIRST FE received at Hal inst. by the Ste not reach here are to the 3d of of the resignati Ministry on the that their succe named at the anxiety to be news.
DESPATC (From
The fall of snw three days, and it an assured, is a of the Crimes. to our difficulties of Turks are post which has been neighbourhood of nearest division. I am happy to the sortie with t inst, was only stated in my de altogether a low ported. I enclo the 12th and 14th attacked the Pi foren, but were some loss on b

The attack of the 14th ventured on. a few rounds with fixed b fought hand and several officer of th about the fi war, that th to the bayon have fled in rally believ of amunit tempts with fare with t unsatisfacto are too stat glittering of if the allie make these strength, town, with ping. It i forts to th and makir distinct fr suppose th

OUR
Although are totally by flood c teries are only fitful and "fler lying with enabled t assurance length be neglected. We are January, were dis health of greatly i been mad in the op labours c aided by allies—6 head qu says a Zouaves or stable troop of his Lor ginning of the 1 scried wagon and pov our art drivers, Our of

Holloway's Ointment and Pills Wonderfully Efficacious in Curing Scrofula, Old Wounds, and Bad Legs—Mr. N. L. Fordyce, shoemaker, of Fergus, Aberdeenshire, suffered for a long time from a large wound in his thigh, from which diseased portions of the bone came out. He was at the Aberdeen Infirmary for several weeks, but, in defiance of the treatment there adopted, he became so much worse that the surgeon advised him to have the limb amputated; on his objecting to this, he was discharged as incurable, when he commenced using Holloway's Ointment and Pills, which so effectually cured him that he is able to resume his work, and enjoys most excellent health.

HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

Saturday, February 24, 1855.

THE FIRST FEBRUARY MAIL from England received at Halifax on Wednesday the 14th inst. by the Steamer *Asia*, in 10 1/2 days, did not reach here until last night. The dates are to the 3d of the month. The intelligence of the resignation of office by the Aberdeen Ministry on the 31st January, and the fact that their successors had not been officially named at the latest dates, causes much anxiety to be felt for the receipt of further news.

DESPATCH FROM LORD RAGLAN.

(From the London Gazette.)

Before Sebastopol, Jan. 16. The fall of snow has been very great for the last three days, and it is now fully a foot deep, which, I am assured, is a very unusual occurrence in this part of the Crimea. This circumstance adds materially to our difficulties in obtaining fuel; but detachments of Turks are posted near the coast to bring up wood which has been cut by parties of our own, in the neighbourhood of the Monastery of St. George, to the nearest division.

I am happy to say that the number of wounded in the sortie with the Russians, on the night of the 12th inst., was only 6, instead of 36, as I erroneously stated in my despatch of the 13th, and that it was altogether a less serious affair than was at first reported. I enclose a return of the casualties between the 12th and 14th, inclusive. Last night the enemy attacked the French advanced posts in considerable force, but were repulsed after a severe contest, and some loss on both sides.

From the News of the World Feb. 4th.

The attack on the French lines on the night of the 14th was one of the most daring yet ventured on. The enemy made a sally out after a few rounds of artillery, and actually came on with fixed bayonets, so that the two parties fought hand to hand. Many of the enemy fell, and several of the French were killed. One officer of the latter was bayoneted. This is about the first instance, during the present war, that the enemy has been known to stand to the bayonet. On every other occasion they have fled in front of our charges. It is generally believed that the enemy is getting short of ammunition, and that they are making attempts with cold steel. But this kind of warfare with the allies, they will find to be very unsatisfactory, since both British and French are too staunch ever to be frightened by the glittering of a bayonet. It is also believed that if the allies were to follow the parties who make these attacks into the town in sufficient strength, they might establish a hold on the town, without being interrupted by the shipping. It is evident the enemy is preparing the forts to the north of the town and harbour, and making that district a kind of garrison distinct from the town; from which one would suppose that they intend to struggle to the last.

OUR TROOPS IN THE CRIMEA.

Although the last accounts from the Crimea are totally destitute of any "moving accident by food or field"—although the English batteries are still silent, and the French mortars only fitfully pouring forth their "iron sleet" and "fiery shower" upon the doomed city lying within their range, we are nevertheless enabled to glean from them the gratifying assurance that a material improvement has at length been effected in the condition of our long neglected and much suffering army.

We are informed that towards the middle of January, large quantities of warm clothing were distributed, and that the comfort and health of the men had in consequence been greatly improved. Some progress, too, had been made in the erection of wooden huts, and in the construction of new roads, in both which labours our exhausted troops had been greatly aided by their gallant and good humoured allies—the French. "Even at Lord Raglan's head quarters, and close to his own door," says a correspondent, "there is a party of Zouaves busily engaged in constructing a shed or stable for the few remaining horses of the troop of the 8th Hussars, which has acted as his Lordship's mounted escort since the beginning of the campaign." Another instance of the ready co-operation of our allies is described by the same writer:—"The French waggons were busy to-day in carrying up shot and powder for us to the depots. Sometimes our artillery waggons, with French horses and drivers, were employed in the same manner. Our officers are full of admiration for their

allies. They are never tired of speaking of the gaiety, bonhomie, and civility of these gallant fellows. This evening a party of 400 of them came down to Balacava to take up shot, and the officer in charge observed to them it would be very late ere they got back again to their camps. 'Oh! don't say a word about it; we would work all night to oblige our good friends the English,' was the reply. The aid we have given our allies in transporting them to the scene of their labours and their glories is, indeed, amply repaid by their cheerful co-operation."

(From the European Times, Feb. 3, 1855.)

However great may have been the mortality amongst our troops, the loss which the Russians have sustained since the war commenced far exceeds that of the allies. It is stated that during the past year the Russians have lost no less than 107,124 men, of whom 29,204 died from natural causes; 16,156 died from their wounds; and 55,30, were invalided from wounds. Nothing that has occurred in the East to the Western or even to the Turkish troops affords any parallel to this dismal record. The accounts by telegraph from the Crimea are to the 22nd ult., the direct advices a week earlier. At the first-named time the weather was fine, with a decided improvement in the temperature. The old complaints continue, of filthy hospitals and considerable sickness; but improvements were visible, although it is said that the immunity which the French have hitherto enjoyed from the privations to which the English troops have been so long subjected, was fast disappearing. We read in the accounts via St. Petersburg of frequent sorties being made in which the allies are declared to have sustained considerable loss. The French works are now pushed within eighty yards of Sebastopol, and when the fire opens preparations will be made for an immediate assault. The town of Sebastopol is said to be a heap of ruins. No time appears to be fixed for the recommencement of the siege—at least, none has been suffered to transpire. The rumoured resignation of Omar Pacha, in consequence of the refusal of Ismail Pacha to obey his instructions in Roumelia, is, probably, only a ruse on the part of the Turkish commander to secure a perfect adherence to his authority. Lord Raglan cannot fail to be a little nervous when he receives intelligence of Lord Aberdeen's fall, for the censure is, in reality, rather levelled at the Commander than the Premier, and it is just possible that the head of the new Government may be compelled to order his Lordship home. Whatever extenuations may be made for the British Commander-in-Chief, it is undeniable that he has shown a deplorable want of administrative talent. How he could have allowed the scenes which the accounts describe as having taken place at Balacava to have continued so long is amazing. Mr. Gladstone was compelled to admit, on the night of the fatal division, that the Cabinet had reminded Lord Raglan of the powers with which he was vested—a significant hint, which unveils a world of inefficiency. But, in reality, throughout the empire the very name of Sebastopol and the Crimea is annoying to hear. The winning of great battles is very pleasant, and the great mass of the world who read the accounts of them with such delight have very little idea of the pain and misery by which they are purchased, or if the thought involuntarily occurs, it disappears in an instant before the blaze of the national triumph. But the hard literal facts about sick soldiers and their complaints have nothing pleasing, but, on the contrary, much that is repulsive to the popular taste, and hence the odium which attaches to the name. The feeling has reached the agricultural districts, and has cured many an ambitious ploughman of all taste for "soldiering."

We have reason to believe that the second command of the British Army in the Crimea has, after due deliberation, been conferred upon our distinguished countryman, Sir. Colin Campbell.—*Scotsman.*

THE MAILS AND PASSENGERS.

The Mails crossed from this side on Tuesday last, with great difficulty. Passengers, from Cape Traverse, Hon. D. Beaton. Owing to the high winds, they were unable to effect a return until Friday. Passengers—Mr. Roberts, from London; Capt. Foley, Capt. Philips, and Mr. Daniel Gamble. The Couriers say, the passengers materially assisted them in dragging the heavy load of mails.

Married.

At Charlottetown, on Thursday the 22d inst., by the Rev. W. Snodgrass, Mr. Samuel McDougall, Lot 30, to Miss Jane Stewart, Argyle Shore.

ROSS'S Singing Class will meet at the Infant School Room, this evening at 7 o'clock.

AWE and LAMB have been on the Subscriber's premises for two months. The owner can have the same by proving property and paying expenses. THOMAS CRABBE, Malpeque Road.

24d. Feb. 3rd

AUCTIONS.

Now or Never! Look Here!

THE Subscriber will sell by AUCTION, on THURSDAY, 1st March next, at the Store of Mr. W. B. DAWSON, Graham Street, the whole of his large and varied Stock of GOODS, remaining on hand, consisting in part, of— Chests Tea, Kops Tobacco, hhls. Molasses, hhls. Crushed and Brown Sugar, bags Coffee; Cooking, Franklin and Air-Tight Stoves; Buckets, Brooms, nests Tubs, wash Boards, boxes Glass, 25 cases Boots and Shoes, Clocks in variety, cases Hats, Case and Wood seat Chairs, Rocking, Arm and Office Chairs, Children's do.; Extension, Card Centre, Tea and Toilet tables; 2 square black Walnut do.; wash Stands, Towel Stands, 6 mahogany Chairs, Cradles, lot Glassware, a large quantity of Confectionary, 20 boxes & 2 hhls. Lozenges, Spices, hhls. Walnuts, bags Filberts, 1 hbl. Almonds, hhls. Pilot Bread, do. Crackers, do. ship Bread, 2 hhls. Rice, hbls. Lard Oil; 12 hbls. Onions; Room Paper; 1 case Scenery Window Shades. Lot Dry Goods, consisting of white, grey and lining Cottons, Checks, Bedticks, Flannels, Irish Linen, Sheets, Satinets, Tweeds, Drills, printed Cottons, &c.; lot of Agricultural Implements, Ploughs, Spades, hay and manure Forks, Shovels, Axes, Hatchets, Hammers, garden and turnip Hoes, scythe Sheaths, hay Knives, Crockeryware, Milk dishes, butter crocks, stone bottles, baskets, grass and rope matts, bags salt, a large assortment of toys, chimney ornaments, dressing cases, work boxes, port monies, cloth, hair, and tooth brushes; bottles cologne; side, rack, and back combs. Also—A lot Ready made CLOTHING, 12 sides SOLE LEATHER, 100 sides Neats do., 100 sides Harness do., 12 dozen Calf skins, 1 tanners' improved Bark Mill; carriages, shoemakers' and carpenters' TOOLS; also a great variety of other articles. TERMS—All sums over £5, 3 Months; over £10, 6 Months; on approved Joint Notes. WILLIAM DODD, Auctioneer. Charlottetown, February 12.

JOHN T. THOMAS

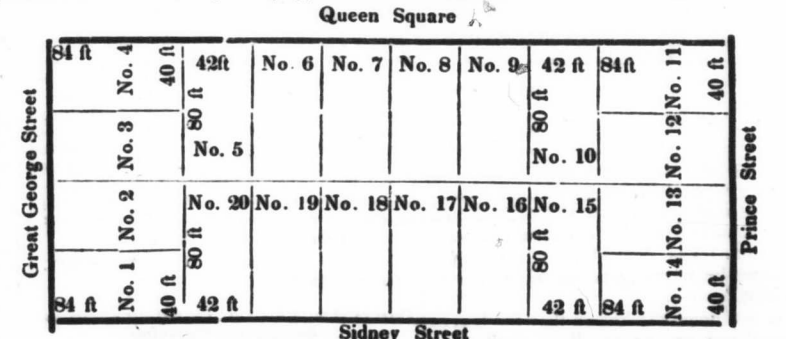
Will be obliged to all persons indebted to him, (by Note of Hand, or Book Debt), by an immediate settlement.

TENDERS will be received, until the first day of March next, for finishing the inside of Lot 16 Church. Plan and Specification will be seen on application to the Committee Messrs Donald Campbell Arthur Ramsey and Thomas Linkletter. Tenders are to be addressed to the undersigned, By Order of the Committee. RODERICK McDONALD. Lot 16, Feb. 5, 1855.

RARE CHANCE OF A VALUABLE FREEHOLD ESTATE

IN CHARLOTTETOWN

To be Sold in BUILDING LOTS, containing one-quarter of a Town Lot each. TO BE SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION on SATURDAY, the Seventeenth March next, at 12 o'clock, on the premises, all that valuable BLOCK OF LAND, situate in the centre of Charlottetown, known as FANNING'S GARDEN, consisting of FIVE TOWN LOTS, which, for beauty of situation, either for private residences or business stands, cannot be surpassed. They front on Queen's Square, Great George, Sidney and Prince Streets, being conveniently situated to all the places of public worship in Charlottetown. The Colonial Building, Markets, &c., makes them most desirable. These LOTS having been recently purchased in one Block, will now be offered in Building Lots, containing a quarter of a Town Lot each, to suit purchasers, according to the plan hereunder, and further particulars made known at any time by application to the Auctioneer.



TERMS OF SALE.—25 per cent deposit on the day of Sale, the remainder of one-half on the 10th day of April next, and the remaining half in 5 years from the day of Sale, with interest thereon, to be secured by Mortgage on the premises. An indisputable title will be given. BENJ. DAVIES, Auctioneer. Charlottetown, February 15, 1855.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned gives Notice, that by Deed bearing date Eighteenth Day of December, 1854, from Arthur Napin Molworth, Esq., and Harriet Molworth, his wife, all that part of Township No. Thirty-Seven, in this Island, formerly owned by them, was duly conveyed to him. All Tenants, or others, indebted for Rent, arrears of Rent, or Stampage, are hereby called upon to pay the same to him; no other person having any authority to receive the same. JOHN R. BOURKE, Mill View, Township, No. 49, Jan. 5, 1855.

Any person found trespassing on the above Estate will be prosecuted according to Law.

DOYLE'S Pocket READY RECKONER for Timber, Plank, Boards, Saw-Logs, WAGES, BOARD and 6 and 7 per cent. INTEREST TABLES. For Sale by HASZARD & OWEN.

AUCTIONS.

Information for the People.

THE UNSOLD ARTICLES from the late Sale of the Hon. Colonel SWANNY, will be sold at the Auctioneer's Sale Room on Saturday, the 24th inst., at 12 o'clock.—Comprising, Mahogany and other Chairs, Feather Beds, Bedsteads and Bedding, sleigh and Furs, Box do., Gig Harness; Case of Pistols, Handsome Sideboard, Lady's work Table, Set Dish Covers, Dessert Set, Window Curtains, Table, Bed, and other Linen. A Lot of Kitchen Utensils, and several other very useful articles—the whole can be viewed at the Sale Room any time previous to the day of Sale. W. H. LOBBAN, Auctioneer. February 7, 1855.

Valuable Real Estate.

THE Subscriber has been instructed to dispose of, by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Court House, in GEORGETOWN, on Wednesday, the 14th day of March next, at 1 o'clock, p. m., the following Valuable REAL ESTATE, the property of the late JOHN HADLEY, situate in the Royalty of Georgetown, distant from the Queen's Wharf about 1/2 of a mile on the Road to Charlottetown, viz:—PASTURE LOTS Nos. 43 and 31, containing sixteen Acres of Land. Twelve of which are ready for Crop, with the Cottage and large Barn situate thereon. The Cottage comprises a Dining-room, Drawing-room, two Bed-rooms on the lower floor, together with the Kitchen, Scullery, Wash-house and attic Bed-rooms. There is a Cellar under the whole and a Pump-well of excellent water at the kitchen door. A small Garden of fruit trees adjoining the Cottage. Likewise, Pasture Lots Nos. 75 and 77, situate on the Western Royalty Road, adjoining the Property of Colia McDonald, Esq., containing Sixteen Acres of Land of most excellent quality, ready to take crop, the whole forming a handsome small Estate, in an eligible situation, to ensure a remunerative return for laid out capital. For title and any other information respecting the Estate, application is to be made to W. SANDERSON, Auctioneer. Terms at Sale. Georgetown, Jan. 29th, 1855. G.

TO BE SOLD at PUBLIC AUCTION, (if not previously disposed of at private sale), at GEORGETOWN, on Thursday, the Twenty-first day of June next, at 12 o'clock, TOWN LOT Number 8, Third Range, Letter (B), with the HOUSE and OUT-HOUSES on the same. This Lot is eligibly situated, adjoining Wm. SANDERSON, Esq.'s, Premises, and near the Episcopal Church. For further particulars, apply to Messrs. J. HUMPHREY & Co., Halifax, or D. WILSON, Charlottetown. Jan. 15, 1855.

Farm for Sale.

THE LEASEHOLD INTEREST of 106 acres of LAND, on the Cross Road from Brackley Point Road to Winslow Road, 6 1/2 miles from Charlottetown, between 50 and 60 acres are cleared and in a good state of cultivation; a Frame House, nearly new, 36 x 27 feet, with 12 foot wall, and out building 76 feet long, with a Wall at the door, and a good Spring on the back of the Farm, and an abundance of river-mud, the remainder is covered with Firwood, Longers and Building Timber. Enquire of the Subscriber on the premises. R. WILLIAM HORNE. Lot 33, Dec. 15, 1854.

GEORGE BEER, jun., will thank all persons indebted to him previous to the 31st December last past, to call and settle their respective amounts without delay. Charlottetown, 7th Feb. 1855. Id Ex Adv

WHAT WILL THEY SAY IN ENGLAND.

What will they say in England? When the story there is told, Of deeds of might, on Alma's height, Done by the Brave and Bold!

What will they say in England? When hushed in awe and dread, Foud hearts thro' all our happy homes, Think of the mighty Dead;

What will they say in England? The matron and the maid, Whose widow'd withered hearts have found, The price that each has paid!

What will they say in England? Our names both night and day, Are in their hearts, and on their lips, When they laugh, or weep, or pray;

SOMETHING LIKE A COMPLIMENT.—As a lady of the Fortescue family who possessed great personal beauty, was walking along a narrow lane, she perceived just behind her a hawker of earthenware, driving an ass with two panniers, laden with his stock in trade.

A little fellow, weeping most piteously, was suddenly interrupted by some amusing occurrence. He hushed his cries for a moment; there was a struggle between smiles and tears; the train of thought was broken.

OLD BAILEY TO WIT.—If Bluebeard were tried now-a-days for the murder of his eight wives, it is a great judicial question whether he would not be "strongly recommended to mercy."

DINNER AND BREAKFAST INVITATIONS.—Mrs Stowe, in her "Sunny Memories of Foreign Lands," records a conversation with Mr. Macaulay. "He said dinner parties are mere formalities. You invite a man to dinner because you must invite him; because you are acquainted with his grandfather, as it is proper you should; but you invite a man to breakfast because you want to see him. Yes, depend upon it, if a man is a bore he never gets an invitation to breakfast."

It is not generally known that the leaves of geraniums are an excellent application for cuts, where the skin is rubbed off, and other wounds of that kind. One or two leaves must be bruised and applied on linen to the part, and the wound will become cicatrized in a very short time.

LOOKING FOR THE HARVEST.—It is not reasonable to suppose that, when a young lady offers to hem cambric handkerchiefs for a rich bachelor, she means to sew in order that she may reap!

Dr. Paley could imagine nothing more insipid than a man and wife living together more than thirty years, without a simple conjugal quarrel.

A PRIZE CITY—WHEN THEY GET IT.—Menschikoff has promised his troops, that if he once gets Constantinople he will instantly deliver it up to Cossack and rapine.

A young widow with \$80,000, in New York, advertises for a husband not over five feet ten inches in height. Nothing is said about breadth.

The Far-famed Medicine!



HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

SURPRISING CURE OF A CONFIRMED ASTHMA, AFTER FIVE YEARS' SUFFERING.

The following testimonial has been sent to Professor Holloway, by a gentleman named Middleton, of Scotland Road, Liverpool.

Sir,—Your Pills have been the means, under Providence, of restoring me to sound health, after five years of severe affliction. During the whole of that period, I have suffered the most dreadful attacks of Asthma, frequently of several weeks' duration, attended with a violent cough, and continual spitting of phlegm intermixed with blood.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant, Signed H. MIDDLETON. Dated Jan. 1st, 1853.

A PERMANENT CURE OF A DISEASED LIVER, OF MANY YEARS' DURATION.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Gamis Chemist, Yeovil, to Professor Holloway.

Dear Sir,—In this district your Pills command a more extensive sale than any other proprietary medicine before the public. As a proof of their efficacy in Liver and Bilious complaints, I may mention the following case: A lady of this town, with whom I am personally acquainted for years, was a severe sufferer from disease of the Liver and digestive organs; her medical attendant assured her that he could do nothing to relieve her sufferings, and it was not likely she could survive many months.

I remain, Dear Sir, yours truly, Signed J. GAMIS. Nov. 23, 1852.

AN ASTONISHING CURE OF CHRONIC RHEUMATISM, AFTER BEING DISCHARGED FROM THE HOSPITAL INCURABLE.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. W. Moon, of the Square, Winchester.

To Professor Holloway, Sir,—I beg to inform you that for years I was a sufferer from Chronic Rheumatism, and was often laid up for weeks together by its severe and painful attacks. I tried everything that was recommended, and was attended by one of the most eminent surgeons in this town, but obtained no relief whatever; and fearing that my health would be entirely broken up, I was induced to go into our County Hospital, where I had the best medical treatment the Institution afforded, all of which proved of no avail, and I came out no better than I went in. I was then advised to try your Pills, and by persevering with them was perfectly cured, and enabled to resume my occupation, and although a considerable period has elapsed, I have felt no return whatever of the complaint.

I am, Sir, your obliged Servant, Signed W. MOON. Oct. 8th, 1852.

These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints.

Table with 3 columns: Ague, Dropsy, Inflammation; Asthma, Dysentery, Jaundice; Bilious Complaints, Erysipelas, Liver Complaints; Blotches on the skin, Female Irregularities, Lumbago; Bowel Complaints, Fevers of all kinds, Piles; Cholera, Fits, Rheumatism; Constipation of the Bowels, Gout, Retention of Urine; Consumption, Head-ache, Sorofula, or King's Evil; Debility, Indigestion, Tumours; Sore Throats, Stone and Gravel, King's Evil; Secondary Symptoms, Venereal Affections, Worms of all kinds; Ulcers, 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.

WINTER SUPPLY.

WILLIAM HEARD.

HAS just received per Cicely, from London, the remainder of his Fall Supply of BRITISH & FOREIGN GOODS, which are now ready for sale at unusually low prices.

W. H. begs to call especial notice to the following goods.

CLOTHS. West of England and Yorkshire Superfine Broad Cloths, Dooskins, Cassimeres, Mohair, Pilot and Whitney.

CARPETS &c. Brussels, Kidderminster and Felt Carpets, Printed Druggets, Hearth Rugs, Hassocks, Embossed Table Covers, Travelling Bags, Railway Rugs, Damasks, in all colours.

FLANNELS. Blankets and Blanketing, White & Blue Serges, White, Blue, Green, Scarlet and Striped Flannels, Saxony & Welsh Flannels.

DRESSES. Gala, Saxony, Engaged, German and Maccedoric Plaid Dresses, Silk, Mohair, Poplin, Twill Glace and Satins, Norwich Dresses, Silks, Satins, Satinettes, DuCapes, Silk & Cotton Velvets, French and British Merinoes, Coburgs, Alpaccas, Lustras, Orleans and Cotton for Dresses in great variety.

MILLINERY &c. Bonnets, Caps, Flowers, Feathers, Ribbons, Fringes, Braids, Girdles, French Stays, Mantles, Scarfs, Shawls, &c.

HOSIERY AND GLOVES. FURS. Mink, Stone Marten, Squirrel and Mock Nertria Muffs, Capes, Boas, Victorias, Cuffs and Mitts, Seal, Astrachan and Mock Nertria, Winter Capes, Lustras, Seal, Coats, Gloves and Gauntlets.

SILVER PLATE. A splendid assortment of Elkington and Co's. Electroplated goods.

Pickles, Tea and Salt Spoons, Table and Dessert Spoons and Forks, Sugar Tongs and Sifters, Toast Racks, Soup Ladles, Engraved and Chased Tea Pots, Sugar Baskets, Cruets &c.

GOLD AND PLATED GOODS. Gold and Silver watches, Chains, Brooches, Bracelets, Pencils, Watch Keys & Seals, Ringet Studs & Pins; in gold and plated.

FANCY GOODS, &c. Papier Machie and other Inkstands, Card Baskets, Netting Boxes, Blotters, Lava Baskets and Busto; Writing Desks, Work Boxes, Dressing Cases, Cloth, Hair, Tooth, and Nail Brushes, Combs: German and Shell, Fancy Soaps, & perfumery, 6 Alabaster Figures, with Glass Shades.

LEATHER. Waxed Calf, Striped Seals and Cape. Assorted Rooms & Lambs, Patent Calf, Enamelled Hide and Seals, White Kid, Chamois, Door Leather, Tanned Basils, Crust Goats, Pig Skins, Hog Skins, Leather Trunks, Travelling Bags & Hat Boxes.

IRONMONGERY, &c. A great variety of Locks, Hinges, Screws, Pit and Crosscut Saws, Hand & Tenon Saws, Files, Planes, Chisels, Pen Knives, Knives & Forks, Braces and Bits, Augers, Gimlets, Squares, Steelyards, Ships' Compasses, Curled Hair. Tea Indigo, Plymouth pale Soap, Oils, Paints, Soda, &c. Charlottetown, 25th Oct., 1854.

Elkington & Co's. Patent Electroplate.

HAS now been before the public since 1841, and after the most severe test of wear, in the vessels of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, the Peninsular and Oriental Company, the General Screw Steam Ship Company, the Pacific Steam Navigation Company, and numerous Club Houses, Hotels, and Private Houses, in every part of the world, continues to give the most unqualified satisfaction, supplying as it does all the advantages of silver in utility and beauty of effect; and it will be found that the interest of money upon the cost of silver Goods for a period of seven years, is alone sufficient to purchase Electro Plate, and this, with the now established fact of its extreme durability, makes it a matter of great importance to all purchasers of such articles. It must be evident that the wear of all articles depends on the thickness of the deposit, and the Patentees refer with great satisfaction to the award made by the Royal Commission of the Great Exhibition, 1851, OF THE FIRST CLASS OR COUNCIL MEDAL for these productions. A large assortment of the above Goods has just arrived per Cicely, direct from the manufacturers, and is now ready for sale.

WILLIAM HEARD.

Patent Lactea or Artificial Breast.

THIS article is intended to take the place of the common Nursing Bottle, to which there are many objections, as mothers and nurses are well aware. With most children, there is usually great difficulty in teaching them the use of the bottle, and with many it is altogether impracticable. The Lactea, by its peculiar form and adaptation, enables the child to feed in the natural position, thus inducing it to think that it derives its nourishment from the mother. Besides being far preferable as to form and convenience of application, it combines the utility of all kinds of nurse bottles now in use, for the mouth of the Lactea can be fitted with a cork, and the common ivory or silver tube. Also, Hobson's new and improved erect Artificial Breast or Nursing Bottle, for sale by W. R. WATSON. January 22d, 1855.

FEATHERS.

JUST RECEIVED, 1000 lbs. of FEATHERS, sold in Tick, or otherwise. JAMES N. HARRIS. Feb. 9, 1855.

NEW ADVERTISEMENT. TIMOTHY AND FLAX SEED.

THE highest price will be paid for TIMOTHY and FLAX SEED, during the present year, at George T. Haszard's Book Store.

C. & J. BELL, MERCHANT TAILORS, and Manufacturers of Ready Made Clothing, Queen Square, opposite the Market, Charlottetown.

IMPORTERS OF Cloths, Whitenys, Dooskins, Tweeds, Vestings and Tailors' Trimmings, and keep in their employment the largest number of the best Journey-men Tailors on the Island. All Orders attended to with punctuality and despatch. Jan. 11.

WANTED, by the Prince Edward Island Auxiliary Bible Society, a COLPORTEUR. Application to be made in writing, stating terms, &c., and accompanied with certificate of character from a Minister of the Gospel residing near the applicant. W. CUNDALL, Secretary. Jan 2, 24th 1855.

LIVER COMPLAINT,

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

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

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

These Bitters are worthy the attention of Invalids. Possessing great virtues in the rectification of the liver and lesser glands, exercising the most searching power in weakness and affections of the digestive organs, they are without safety, certain, and pleasant.

Testimony from Maine.

CAPT. DANIEL ABBOTT, Brooklyn, Maine, July 16, 1843, says: "I was taken sick one year ago, 1st April, upon my passage from Havanna to Charleston, S. C. At the latter place I took medicine and procured a physician, but for ten days could obtain no relief, no sleep or appetite. At last taking up a newspaper having your advertisement of 'Hooiland's German Bitters' in it, I sent for some immediately, this was about 10 o'clock, at 11 o'clock I took the first dose, and another at 6 o'clock. The effect was so rapid on me, that I had a good appetite for supper, and rested well that night, and the next day found me a well man. I have not been without your medicine since, having been sailing between Baltimore, Charleston and the West India Islands ever since. I have now given up going to sea, and reside in this place, where you should have an agency, as you could sell large quantities of it."

JOS. B. HALL & Co., Presque Isle, Aroostook Co., Maine, April 24, 1854, say: "We herewith send you a certificate of a cure performed by the use of only one bottle of the German Bitters, we think Mr. Clark to be a man of veracity, and have no doubt of the truth of his story."

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

You should bear in mind that these Bitters are ENTIRELY VEGETABLE, thereby possessing advantages over most of the preparations recommended for similar diseases.

For sale by respectable dealers and storekeepers generally.

T. DESBRISAY & Co., General Agency And by Mr. LEMUEL OWEN, Georgetown, EDWARD GUY, Grand River, EDWARD NEEDHAM, St. Peter's Bay, J. J. FRASER, St. Eleanor's, GEORGE WINGFIELD, a pupil of Jas. L. HOLMES, do. Wm. DODD, Redegre, JAMES PRIDMORE, New London.



Haszard GEORGE T. HASZARD Published every Tuesday. Office, South side Queen St. Terms—Annual Subsc in advance.

For the first insertion, including head, 2s.—6 line 2s. 6d.—16 lines, 4s.—20 30 lines, 6s. 6d.—36 lines, 10s. One fourth of the above Advertisements sent until forbid.

NEW GEORGE T. HASZARD intimate that he Mr. George W. Owen and Stationery business will from the 1st of under the Firm of

Haszard Mr. Haszard will a Printing department, a By this means and will especially to merit the

THE undersigned the Rev. John but at present of Chic England, bearing dat 1854, has been appoi in this Island, and h others indebted for same to him.

MH View, Lot 48

WHEREAS cert down trees fr away wood theref This is to give not trespass, or who shall, on discovery,

Kenwith, Towns

MONIE ON FREE T. HE

November, 11th.

Admini

ALL persons h Estate of th Farmer, of Rustico furnish the same months from this d said Estate are re ment to

WILLIAM N JAMES MA

The Natio Assurance CAPITAL £50 of Parliament the Widow and th

Office, Q September 5, 1

Charlotteto

Incorporated THIS COMP case of low fully 50 per cent The present re some having pr should less no t this Company fo One of l purchased by th insured in this C can be obtaine Secretary's Off August 5

Secretary's Off August 5