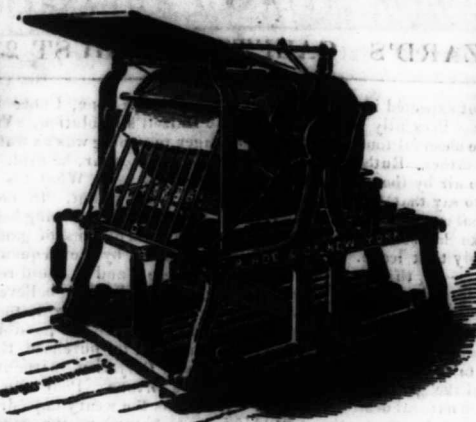


HASZARD'S

FARMER'S
COMMERCIAL

PUBLISHED ON EVERY



GAZETTE

JOURNAL &
ADVERTISER.

WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY.

Established 1823.

Charlottetown, P. E. Island, Saturday, August 25, 1855.

New Series, No. 269.

CATALOGUE OF BOOKS.

FOR SALE, at HASZARD & OWEN'S Book store.

A continuation of this Catalogue will appear once a week.

C

Commentary on the four Gospels, 16s
Christ's Messengers, 6s
Complete Angler, 4s
Capt. Seward and Capt. Pen. by Hunt, Culture and discipline of the mind, 1s 6d
Cooper's Lion, or Prince and Viceroy, Charlotte Elizabeth's Works, viz.—
The Daisy,
Church vicar in all ages,
Fencing Thoughts,
Falseness and Truth,
Conformity and Convent Bell,
English Martyrology,
Church Voice, of the
Chronicles of Clarendon,
Citizen of Prague,
Cicero, The
Castle Aron,
Charles Glyn, or how to observe the Golden Rule,
Clark's Scripture Promises,
Cobbet, Light and Fire from his writings, 2s
Chinese Letters,
Communication's Manual,
" " Companion,
Confidential Disclosures,
Child's Appeal, 2s 3d
Complete Economy of Human Life,
Conversations on common things.

D

Divine Breathing,
Daily Commentary, by 180 Clergymen of Scotland,
Divine Government, Physical & Moral,
Dick's Lectures on Theology,
Dove's Theology,
D'Aubigny's History of the Reformation,
Daily Duties,
Doyle's Ready Reckoner,
Dick's Philosophy of Religion,
" Future State,
Domestic Cookery, 6s
Dictionary of Poetical Quotations, 2s
Don Quixote,
Discourse on Good Discipline, 1s
Daily Mass,
Domestic Sanctuary, 3s
" Altar,
Dana's Select Poems, 1s 6d
Doctor Syntax, 2s 6d
Diary of a Physician, 7s 6d
Destruction and death, 2s
Doddridge, Rise and Progress, 2s 6d
Dictionary of Trade, Commerce and Navigation, 11s 3d
Domestic Magazine, 2 vols., 2s
Days of Bruce,
Dodd on the Incarnation of the Word,
DeQuincy's Writings, viz.—
Philosophical Writers,
Theological Essays,
Literary Reminiscences, 2 vols., 2s
Narrative Papers,
Letters to Young Men,
Biographical Essays,
Miscellaneous,
Essays on the Post,
Dowry's Manual of Family Devotions,
Downing's Country Houses, 12s 6d
Duncan on Slavery, 1s 6d
Dyers' and color makers Companion, 6s
Discrepancies and Essays,
Doctrines and Practices of Popery examined,
Double Witness of the Church, 6s 3d
Dial of Love, 4s 6d
Dictionary of Cosmology, 12s 6d
Druggist's Hand Book,
Dictionary Appendix, 6s 3d
Death of legal hope, 1s 3d
Digestion made easy,
Dr Birch, and his young friends, 4s 6d
Domestic Cookery, 2s 6d and 6s 3d
Dictionary of Popular Quotations, 4s 6d
Dick's on Dogs, 3s
Dictionary of Scientific Terms, 7s 6d
Dissertation on Politics, 6s

Dawson's Geography of Nova Scotia,
Duty of American Women to their Country, 2s 3d
Dictionary of the peculiarities of the Italian Language,
Dictionary of Practical Medicine,
Day's Sanford and Merton.

E

Essays, Orations and Lectures, 6s
Elements of Literature, 2s
" Rhetoric, 2s 3d
Ewing's Geography & Astronomy, 7s 6d
Education made easy, 1s 3d
English Composition, 1s 3d
Eton Latin Grammar, 4s
Encyclopaedia Metropolitana,
Engineer's Guide, 1s 6d
Elements of Moral Sciences, 6s 3d
Elegant Manners, (illustrated),
Exiles of Siberia, 1s 6d
Extraordinary men, 4s
Elihu the Pihitea, 4s 6d
Exercises for the Season, 2s 9d
Emblems and Poetry of Flowers,
Early Engagements,
Experiences of Life,
English Items,
Elmer Castle,
Evenings with the old Story Teller,
Every day duties, 6s
Edward's on the Will,
English Forest and Forest Trees,
Evans's Sketches, of all Religions
European Life and Manners,
Eyes and Hand,
Essays on the Intellectual powers of Man,
Emerson's Lectures and Orations,
Enchanted Lake, 1s 6d
Evening Amusements,
Entertaining Naturalist,
Edinburgh Cabinet Library,
Italy and the Italian Islands,
British America,
Mesopotamia, Assyria,
Iceland, Greenland,
Lives of eminent Zoologists,
" Sir Walter Raleigh,
Nebis and Abyssinia,
China,
Discovery and Adventure in Africa,
Scandinavia,
Life of Henry the Eighth,
Drake Cavendish and Dampier,
Travels of Marco Polo,
History of the Barbary States,
Frank Harrison,

F

Flowers, their Moral Language and Poetry,
French Dictionary, Rowbotham's, 2s 3d
Franklin's Life and Essays, 2s
Family Worship, 15s 6d
Five hundred Sketches and Skeletons of (Sermons),
Family Altar,
Fry on Job, 6s
Fiddler's United States and Canada,
Foster's Essays, 7s 6d
Falconer's Shipwreck, 2s
Fox's Book of Martyrs, 6s 3d
French Revolution, (Theatrical),
Forest Ministry, 2s
Flower Garden, 2s 6d
Fisher's Recollections, 3s
Franklin's Works, 2s 6d
Fables, Original and Selected, 12s 6d
Family Friend, 4s
Foster, a Poem, 6s 3d
Friedley's Practical Treatise on Business, 6s 3d
Free Conversation, 1s 3d
Fulton's Johnson's Dictionary, 3s
Family Pastime, 1s 6d
French Revolution, (Chambers's),
Friedrich's Philosophy, 6s
Fisher's A-sensy Cat chism, 4s 6d
First days of the week, 1s 6d
First Impression of England, 7s 6d
Foot prints of the Creator, 6s 3d
Footsteps of our forefathers, 6s 3d
Forget me not,
Familiar Science, 5s
Fanny, the little Milliner, 5s
Family Talk, 4s
Farm Implements, (200 engravings),
Family Kitchen Gardener,
" of Theology,
Fowler on Religion, 4s 6d
Fergusson's Homer's Iliad, 5s 6d
First Book in Spanish, 6s 3d

SIBERIA.

The Asiatic possessions of Russia, enclosed between the Ural Mountains, the North Pacific Ocean, the North Pole and Chinese Tartary, are generally called Siberia. The region is divided, for administrative purposes, into two parts—Western and Eastern Siberia—each with several counties or departments, under the control of a special Governor-General. Siberia is watered by some large rivers—the Irtysh, the Oby, the Gennissay, and the Lena—all issuing from the Altai Mountains, and debouching in the Polar Ocean. They are navigable nearly through the whole extent; but being frozen seven or eight months during the year, and traversing regions comparatively uninhabitable, no great use is derived from facilities which they would otherwise offer.

The population scattered over Siberia amounts to over 3,000,000, nearly six-sevenths of whom are Russian—the natives being of Mongolian, Finnish, and Kamschatkan descent, the latter called Yakouts by the Russians. Averse, almost all, to agriculture, they are nomadic hunters or fishermen. The conquest of Siberia was made in the sixteenth century, by a band of Cossacks of the Volga and their motley adjutants, under the lead of a certain Yeromak, and these equestrian tribes became its first European and Russian Settlers. In the course of the seventeenth century, the Czars began to transport thither convicts and criminals. The first colonists of this character were the various dissenters from the Russian Orthodox Church. Whole villages or communities were thus transported, receiving in different parts of Siberia vast tracts of land. These colonists formed communities in the same way as they were organized in the mother country, having equal privileges of self-administration with the crown-peasants, on paying a small tribute to the Treasury. Their return to European Russia is strongly prohibited; but they enjoy liberty of worship, according to their doctrines and usages. When the riches of the Altai Mountains were first discovered, transportation thither to the mines took the place of capital punishment; this punishment having been abolished in 1740, under the Empress Elizabeth. Disgraced favorites, official defaulters, and, finally, political offenders were sent thither for life, or for the term of their punishment. Among the first in the eighteenth century were Menschikoff and Biron—both of whom had ruled the empire and the Field Marshal Munich, and several others.

At present, transportation to Siberia is a penalty administered for all kinds of crimes and offences. According to the Russian penal code, these condemnations are variously graduated. The punishment is hard labor for life, or for a certain number of years; after which the felon becomes a colonist, receiving land, a house and some cattle, and being attached to some rural community, and enjoying the rights of this class of inhabitants. Smaller offences are punished with transportation for a lesser number of years, with the privilege of returning to Russia. Serfs condemned for any offence whatever never return into bondage; and thus Siberia becomes, to them at least, a land of emancipation.

Political offenders are distributed over Siberia according to the decision of the sovereign, and of the courts-martial by which they are condemned. Such offenders are generally formed into battalions, forming the corps of the Siberian army. If the verdict does not define the exact number of years of their service, they remain in the army 20 or 25 years, and then resign to become colonists and members of some community. Such a convict very seldom, and that only through some extraordinary exception, can be promoted to the grade of a commissioned officer. Those not condemned to transportation for life, can, after their term is expired, return to their families. After the insurrection in St. Petersburg

in 1825, and that in Poland in 1830, many were sent to Siberia for life. Their destination was principally to the Altai Mountains. But no hard labor was imposed upon them. They count or are inscribed as prisoners; most of them, however, being supported by their relatives at home, they look for means of gaining additional wealth to the cities. As a general rule transportation to Eastern Siberia is considered a somewhat more severe punishment than to Western Siberia.

Wives and children following the exiles, lose all their status and privileges enjoyed in Russia. The bulk of the Russian population in Siberia, by which the rudiments of civilization have been introduced, consists of merchants trading thither. They are established in boroughs and cities, or in agricultural districts, but perform military duties and those of internal police. There are also many Cossacks with some Mongolian tribes, who have immigrated from China, and who preserve their customs and manners—some becoming Christians, others not. These are called Buryats by the Russians. The dissenters and descendants of convicts form the rest of the population. The Russians, as we have said, are traders, merchants, mechanics, operatives, miners and agriculturists. But if natives intend to devote themselves to agriculture, they are allowed to select the best lands.

The distinction of the social organization of Siberia is, that no kind of serfdom exists, or can be introduced there. Otherwise, too, the inhabitants enjoy, comparatively, more liberty and independence than those of Russia proper. The requirements of the Government from the population are insignificant, and its pressure, therefore, is less heavy. Thus slowly, but uninterruptedly, cemented grain by grain, a State is growing on political and social foundations wholly different from the mother-country—not only unstained by serfdom, but even possessing a certain democratic equality. Almost the only distinction of classes is that of the Government officials. Nobility, with its privileges, is there unknown. The whole soil of Siberia belongs to the Crown; and it is already a fixed principle with the Emperors not to surrender any Crown lands to serfdom. As far as Siberia is concerned, the Czars are free-soilers. No nobleman can migrate thither with his servants; and, saving some body-servants of officials, serfs are unknown.

The Russians are the cultivators of the soil; the natives and nomads breed horses, cattle and sheep. But the principal wealth of Siberia lies in mining and gold-washing. The Altai Mountains, running along its southern frontier, are subdivided into various chains—as that of the Little Altai, the Slayanskoi, the Douriskoi the Jablonnoi, and the Great Altai—all of them containing various ores, considered by some geologists to be the richest on the globe. The sparseness of the population prevents the thorough working of these hidden treasures. Gold-washing is the principal, or, rather, the exclusive industry. All the principal rivers, with most of their confluent and tributaries, have their sources in the Altai, and carry gold. The business is conducted by Government prisoners, and by private persons, subject to a tax which is not excessive. The gold-product is carried to the City of Barnaul, situated in the Government of Tomsk, in Western Siberia, in the centre of the Little Altai chain. There are the furnaces, the assays, and the central mining administration. The metals, and especially the gold brought by private individuals, are purchased by the Government for cash at equitable prices, and thence conveyed to St. Petersburg.

The valleys in the Altai are covered with gorgeous vegetation in summer, and various nutritious grasses, cover the plains of South-Western Siberia. In some parts, wheat is cultivated; but, as long as

(For conclusion see last page.)

KARL HARTMANN. A STORY OF THE CRIMEA.

IN FOUR CHAPTERS.—CHAP. III.

On the following afternoon, Hartmann and I, with of course the inevitable Major, went up our abode at the Hotel of the Marshals, Sebastopol, in the same line of street as the church of St Vladimir. Hartmann had luckily obtained from Derjavin, I supposed—the address of the surgeon-general with whom Mrs Dalzell was temporarily residing; and within an hour of our arrival I sought her, by the hotel garcon, the letters of which I was the bearer from America; one placed in my hands at the last moment by Hartmann—'from her husband,' he said; and a note, stating that I would myself wait upon her and my cousin Marian in about two hours from that time. This done, Hartmann and I went out for a stroll, closely watched (with in the place, we were quite sure; but eyes from Sebastopol was wholly impossible without a guard at our heels.

Sebastopol is not a city: it is an immense fortress, and nothing else, of which the houses are troop-barracks, fortified with remarkable skill, and at an incredible cost.

'I quite agree with you, Mr Hartmann,' I remarked, 'that Sebastopol is not a place to be taken by the collar, even by an Anglo-French army; and yet, judging from the confusion and terror everywhere visible, the Russians themselves seem to despair of a successful defence.'

'The confusion is more apparent than real; and if what Kriloff reports is true—that a part of the fleet has been sunk, to block up the entrance of the harbour—vigorous, systematic defence has, you may be sure, been organized.'

'You are of opinion, then, that the Allies will break their teeth upon this granite stronghold of the Czar?'

'Very likely. It is one thing to accept battle in the open field, and quite another to hold an enemy at bay from behind stone-batteries and covered ramparts. Worse troops than you and I saw beaten, hand over hand, the other day, ought to hold Sebastopol against any amount of force. The successful defence of such places proves nothing. Napoleon broke his teeth, as you term it, upon Acre; Wellington, upon Balaclava; but here we are at the Hotel des Marechaux again.'

'Remember,' said Hartmann half an hour subsequently, as I was about to proceed to my Aunt Viola's, 'not a word of Karl Hartmann, nor of any suspicion you may entertain. Good-bye. I shall be anxious for your return.'

Ten minutes had not passed when my cousin Marian was in my arms—weeping, sobbing, fainting; blessing, thanking Heaven all in a breath. Lamenting for her father's illness; blessing, thankful that her mother and herself would soon be near him—with him once again; it might be to aid in restoring him to life and health—to life and health in free, happy America—that far-off land of blessed promise, which she had so longed, yet dared hardly hope to behold! And now, to dwell there with dear Aunt Ga stone—a name that had ever been to her a holy household ward; with Cousin Seth, whom she knew as well from her letter as if they had been from childhood inseparable sisters! 'Too much! too much!' sobbed poor Marian—a change too mighty, too blissful to be realized!

'It was too much for me, I know, who could say nothing, suggest nothing, do nothing, whilst that torrent of passionate utterance was pouring forth, but ejaculate dim intelligible words in choking sympathy. We sat down at last; got our eyes dry enough to see through them; and had I needed proof, that Hartmann was Arthur Dalzell, it would have been abundantly supplied by Marian's face, which was a defined copy of her father's. Neither could it be doubted that a man so beloved by his wife and child must possess many good, many admirable qualities—dwarfed, hidden, overgrown, as they might be by the poison-plants that spring up so plentifully in the sensuous and ardent natures that face or spurn the purifying discipline of self-control.

'That is mamma's bell,' said Marian; 'she is becoming impatient. Be very calm yourself, dear cousin, she whispered, 'or you will renew her agitation, which, you may suppose, has been very great.'

Marian opened a door very gently; a lady habited in mourning sat near a window, her gaze, finely oblique face, from which a lustre seemed to breathe, through the eyes gave no light, turned expectantly towards us.

'My nephew Mark,' she said in Marian's silver accents, but more subdued, and sorrow-toned to the gentlest patience of expression—'My nephew Mark!' I was on my knees before her, clasping her slender hands gazing up at her mild, serene face, and marvelling no longer that my aunt Gertrude held her still so freely in remembrance, though divided from each other as they had been by more than thirty years of weeping and tearing life. I need hardly say that the mother's words of welcome, of proud grief, of hopeful anticipation, were essentially the same as her daughter's, though more soberly tinted. She would have sat out at once—far were there not oculars as skillful as Dr. Isomine to be found in America!—but that she must perforce wait to see Gabriel

Derjavin who was not expected in Sebastopol for some days to come. Presently our conversation assumed a more cheerful tone: we talked of Aunt Martha, my father, Ruth—and were building castles in the air by the dozen, when Dr. Isomine came in to say that the rapped had beaten—at which signal every one, not on duty, must forthwith betake himself to his home. Of course I immediately took leave.

There was still, spite of the rapped, much clangour and confusion in the streets, caused it seemed, by the numbers of families of condition that were eager to escape, from the supposedly imminent assault by the Allies upon southern Sebastopol, to the comparative safety of the northern side of the great naval arsenal; in furtherance of which natural desire, a bridge of boats had been moored across the main harbour.

I found Captain Dalzell, as I shall now call him, alone; and at his request, I related all that had passed in as nearly as I could remember the very words of the speakers. He listened with bowed head, and his face covered with his hands, in profound silence, marked, as much as broken, by a deep stifled groan which twice or thrice escaped him. He made no remark in answer, and after waiting a while, I said:

'It is also utterly necessary, Captain Dalzell'—There was a movement of surprise, but he controlled himself: 'It is absolutely necessary, Captain Dalzell, that immediate action should be taken in this most unhappy business.'

'That is true,' said he, raising his head and looking me sadly in the face; 'but what action—to what end?'

'I cannot say, ignorant as I am of the precise circumstances in which you are placed.'

'Let me plainly state them then: I am Arthur Dalzell, ex-départ captain in the Czar's service, and now under sentence of most infamous, for horse-whipping one of his generals. This, Kriloff knows—knows, not suspects only, as Colonel Palmpenuff supposed. He and Derjavin have had a second interview, the result of which was, that the two worthies agreed to keep my secret, upon condition that they be permitted to keep and divide the five thousand pounds bequeathed to my wife.'

'Where could you learn all this?'

'From Major Kriloff's own lips, not half an hour since; uttered plainly, unblushingly, to my very face; but which of course would, if necessary, be as boldly, unblushingly denied. A legal acquittance, signed by Madam Dalzell, placed in his hands, the major was pleased to say in conclusion, and I might leave Sebastopol to-morrow.'

'That penalty, then, for your exceeding rashness, Captain Dalzell, must be paid.'

'Sir!' exclaimed Dalzell, springing fiercely up, as if about to strike me—'do you mean that, to save this worthless life of mine, I should beggar my wife and child; and, moreover, enrich Kriloff and his brother-scoundrel?'

'My Aunt Viola would not estimate the money at a feather's value in comparison with your safety.'

'Better and better! It is an additional motive, is it, that I should cast a wife—a wife stricken with blindness—peniless upon the world, because she is not only a long-suffering, gentle, but a loving, all-forgiving woman! Nay, nay, Master Henderson, had as I may be, I am not capable of the infamy you counsel. When I prove so, Derjavin will know me to be the dastard you have heard him call me. And he is,' he continued, for I, in fact, know not what to say—'my will is its own lord; for if it happens that, by any means whatever, Mrs Dalzell is wrought upon to comply with Kriloff and Derjavin's terms, I will that moment denounce myself to the authorities, and proclaim the treason to the Czar of the confederate villains. They fear this; and therefore it is that they shrink from working upon my wife's feelings except through me. This gives me time—perhaps a chance. Then Admiral Korinnoff, whom I have called upon—the letter I placed in his hands was written by a niece of his, betrothed to poor Palmpenuff—says he will gladly render me any service in his power.'

'Pray Heaven, those frail twigs may not fail you! But should they, it would be sheer insanity to sacrifice your life to a vain—'

'Be silent! peremptorily replied the wild man. We are all, as you have heard me say before, more or less insane. I, like Hamlet, am mad nor 'nor' west; but when the wind is southerly—You know the rest. Good-night!'

What to the purpose could be said or done, with so fearless and unreasoning a nature to deal with? I was at my wit's end—no very long journey, the reader may think; and fain to wait with what patience I could muster for the solution which Time would bring—the doleful Time, as it limped slowly past in a beleaguered city, wherein one seemed to breathe an atmosphere of peril, dismay, and death. Derjavin failing to appear as he had appointed, my aunt and cousin urged immediate departure, the business of the legacy to be left in the hands of a respectable syndic; and I dared not hint at the reasons which forbade compliance with so sensible an arrangement. Next came the bombardment by sea and land, and amongst the victims of that fearful day was Admiral Korinnoff killed by the bursting of a shell.

That frail hope gone, I once more essayed to shake Dalzell's resolution. Vainly, as before. My eager reasoning was as water dashed against a rock. He was far, he said, from the end of his resources yet. What his plan was, if he had one, I knew not. In fact, I rarely saw him, except in the morning before he went out; but I knew his old vice of gaming had regained its ascendancy, by the frequent drafts he made on my purse; and I could refuse nothing to a dying man, as I firmly believed him to be. It was very likely, I thought, that the insanity of play had suggested the possibility of winning a sum sufficient to purchase the connivance of Kriloff and Derjavin, without impinging upon his wife's fortune. Poor maniac!

And thus the weary days dragged on, bringing us to Saturday, the 4th November. The failure of the combined attack had inspired the Russians with new courage, which the constant arrival of reinforcements—the tidings that two Grand Dukes were on their way to Sebastopol—the lying hubbub, widely placarded in French and Russ, pretentively descriptive of the ever-memorable charge of the British light cavalry at Balaclava—increased to exultant confidence. On that day, November the 4th, dull and gloomy as the weather was, Sebastopol seemed drunk with pride, and anticipated victory. Triumphant music resounded on all sides: the church-bells rang out their merriest peals; the vociferous cheers of the soldiery gave savage chorus; and religion—simulated, unreal, un-aimed to order, like the other less solemn shams in progress, lent its aid to inflame the intoxication of the hour—processions of popes, as before the Alma, bearing holy pictures, and chanting Israel's psalms of triumph over the heathen, constantly passing and repassing along the lines of devout and drunken troops, which in countless numbers thronged the streets.

Blowing my way with difficulty back to the hotel from my aunt's, about nine o'clock in the evening, I found Captain Dalzell impatiently awaiting me. He was greatly excited—not, however, by wine.

'I am come, Mark,' he said, 'to bid you farewell. I leave Sebastopol in about four hours hence.'

'Leave Sebastopol! You have arranged, then, with—'

'With Kriloff—yes. You start and blush, and I am glad you do; it is an involuntary justification of what you have termed my insanity. Reassure yourself. Your Aunt Viola's husband is not yet fallen so low as to esteem base life above brave death. Kriloff & Co. will call here to-morrow evening to receive the legal acquittance for the legacy, when you will be free to deal with them, for, as I have already said, I quit Sebastopol long before the dawn.'

'You speak paradoxes.'

'A few words will make my meaning clear. A great blow is about to be attempted against the beleaguering forces—a blow admirably planned, and, if successfully carried out, the star of England's military greatness will suffer grievous eclipse. Its main features may be thus described:—An immense force in infantry and artillery, variously estimated at from fifty to seventy thousand men, will assail the British position above Inkermann before daybreak. Should Menschikoff or the two Grand Dukes—I don't know who commands in chief—so far succeed as to extend a victorious hand across to Liprandi at Balaclava, the Crimean campaign will have terminated, and all that remain of the allied forces must re-embark—if they can.'

'But surely there is no danger of such a catastrophe?'

'Much danger. The British position on the side of Inkermann is easily assailable, and the odds in numbers will be overwhelming. Should the Russians, under cover of the darkness, succeed in creeping up the slopes and ravines, and with their cannon gain the ridge of the heights unperceived, nothing but a miracle of war can give Raglan the victory. The British will be taken in flank, and it will be a long time before their own divisions on their left can be brought into action: the French will be still later. Still, if they are not surprised, a few thousand only of that astonishing infantry may make a stubborn fight of it till help comes.'

'But how—I really don't understand—'

'What this has to do with my leaving Sebastopol! Just this: by the favour of Major Bovinski, a Pole by birth, whom you have heard me often speak of lately, I accompany his regiment as a volunteer, in the van of one of the divisions, attired as a Russian officer; and favoured, as Menschikoff hopes to be by the darkness, I shall have at least a chance of joining my countrymen, if not of rendering them a much more precious service.'

'I understand. It is a desperate cast, yet one that even I would not attempt to dissuade you from.'

'Thank you, my boy. Farewell! You will know what to say to my wife—to Marian. If I escape—well; if not, they will be sure I do not fill a coward's or a traitor's grave. Farewell again! God bless you, Mark, and yours!' He was gone.

Throughout that fateful night, Sebastopol remained in a state of tumultuous agitation. Exciting addresses were delivered in all the churches by the Greek clergy to crowded mili-

tary audiences—addresses sealed, hallowed by the subsequent mystic celebration in midnight masses of the Last Supper and the Saviour's Passion—'Do this in remembrance of me!' Groaned, but much more palatable stimulants, were plentifully distributed; and the Russian host poured forth to battle and assured victory, inflamed, drunken, alike with fanaticism and brandy.

About seven in the morning, Kriloff, who had been absent all night, came in. Even his earthly, wooden nature appeared to be moved by a sense, if a dim one, of the greatness of the issues about to be submitted to the bloody arbitrament of battle.

'You are early up, Mr Henderson,' he said (I had not so much as thought of bed or sleep); 'for my part, I could not rest, if I tried. But where is your friend, Mr Hartmann?'

'I have not seen him this morning.'

'Ah, a soldier of service to, who could sleep, I doubt not during the pauses of a *tarantle range*. Every minute now,' added the major, 'is worth a hundred soldiers to holy Russia!'

He drew out his watch, placed it on the table, and eagerly noted the progress of the hands. I did the same, my eyes fixed to the dial; and so nervous, fascinated did I quickly become, that it required a strong effort of will to wrench away my gaze, and jump up from the chair with the intention of taking refuge with my aunt and cousin.

Kriloff did the same at the same moment.

'What's that?' he exclaimed.

'Do you mean,' said I, 'the shaking of the window, that?'

'Window! *Tonnerre d'enfer*, that is no window! Hark again! it is volleyed musketry; and that muttering thunder is the roll of drums! The mask is dashed aside at last, and they are fairly at each other's throats! Well, God defend the right!'

'Amen!' The battle had indeed begun in furious earnest, as the swiftly deepening, widening thunder of artillery the as rapidly increasing flashes of musketry and cannon-flame, in the direction of Inkermann, soon terribly testified. The surprise had not, apparently, been so complete as had been anticipated. Still, the British troops would be fighting at a frightful disadvantage. And Arthur Dalzell! What part had he already played, or was he now playing, in that bloody drama!

I sought shelter from these thoughts at my aunt's; and found her and Marian weeping, praying. I could do neither, blessed as the relief would have been; and I regained the street. It being Sunday, the great majority of the civilian inhabitants of Sebastopol were in the churches, where religious services—pre-claimed by the incessant tolling of funeral bells to be masses for the dead and dying falling by hundreds with every detonation of the tempest of fire raging over Inkermann—were celebrated by relays of popes, and did not cease for a moment. At about half-past nine o'clock, however, a thin stream of anxious people began to set in towards the entrance to the Inkermann Road; to reach which, in the most direct line, it was necessary to cross the Admiralty and Greening Harbours; the road itself running along the eastern margin of the Bay of Inkermann, as it is called; and which, in reality, is the inner portion of the great or main harbour.

A considerable crowd was already there, watching with pale looks, the continuous and fast-swelling influx of wounded soldiers; but no doubt appeared to be as yet entertained of ultimate victory. Albeit, as the morning wore on, a feeling of anxiety and distrust gathered strength; and in a crowded café, where I took refuge from the jostling crowd, exclamations of savage rage greeted the tidings which began to pour in soon after eleven o'clock. Presently, an officer of rank, supporting himself upon the arm of an orderly, entered the place, and in reply to an acquaintance, said in a low voice:

'It is a massacre, *mon cher*. The resistance is desperate—d-vil-like! Still, I think we must win at last.' The friend said something, of which I only caught the word 'surprise.'

'It would have been complete, so far as our division was concerned,' replied the new-comer, 'but for an unaccountable act of madness, or treason. We had crept up unperceived to within about two hundred yards of an English battery, on their rear right. In ten minutes, the unsuspecting gunners would have been quietly bayoneted at their posts, when an officer, whom the darkness did not permit me, through very close to him, to make out distinctly, suddenly wrenched a musket from a soldier, ran forward, and fired it, shouting the while like a demon. A score of muskets were levelled at him, with what effect I cannot say; but the mischief was, of course, irreparable; and a shower of round and grape saluted us from the battery, which had also been ours without resistance.'

'Dalzell!' my heart whispered, as those words fell upon my ear. 'Dalzell, no question! and so impressed was I with the truth of that instinctive conjecture, my mind was so filled, as it were, with the hopes, the fears, to which it gave birth, that for a considerable time I was unheeded of what was passing around me. Raising myself at last from the trance of thought into which I had fallen, I heard a

It is an official gruff demand of a slightly wounded French officer just brought in, if his countrymen were yet engaged. 'Yes,' was the equally gruff rejoinder, 'or I should not be here. Only a part, though, as yet of Boquet's division: but the rest are not far off.' This must have occurred about one o'clock.

The signs of defeat now multiplied apace; and by three o'clock, it was acknowledged that the Russians had sustained a sanguinary repulse. The roar of battle died gradually away; the mob dispersed in sullen discontent; and each side was free to count the bloody cost—the Anglo-French, of victory; the Muscovites, of shameful overthrow. It was quite dark when I got back to the hotel, where I was much surprised to find my aunt and cousin. They had sent frequent written messages to me during the day, and receiving no reply, had worked themselves into a panic of alarm for my safety, which nothing would allay but themselves ascertaining in person what had befallen me. We had not exchanged twenty words, when the landlord of the hotel, a civil, obliging person, informed me, that I was asked for help. 'A wounded Russian officer,' he whispered, directly we were out of the room, 'with hardly sufficient life remaining to bid the litter-bearers, who carried him off the field, bring him here. It is your friend, Monsieur Hartmann!' added the man in a still lower whisper, and with a perturbed stare. I sprang, without replying, down stairs. It was indeed poor Dalsell! At sight of me, a smile gleamed over his pallid face; and grasping me by the hand, he made a mighty effort—feeling, no doubt, that death would be swift and sudden with him—to acquaint me with the circumstances under which he had lost his life. 'I know all,' said I, interrupting; and I slowly and distinctly repeated what I had heard at the cafe. His grasp of my hand tightened as I spoke, and the darkening eyes flashed with a glow of military pride. 'You think it was well done, Mark?' came from his lips in a pleased, bubbling murmur.

'Think it well done! Ah! my brave friend, it is to the unshrinking devotion of such hearts as yours, that England owes her glory and her greatness. 'You will tell Viola—Marian!' he murmured yet more faintly than before, 'and that—that—'

He fainted, and I thought he was gone; but pungent restoratives brought back consciousness, and I caused him to be gently carried upstairs and placed in bed. Slight delirium superadded, and for the next ten minutes, the idle comments of his brain ran upon the incidents of the day in which he had taken part. The 'light before death,' as it is called, suddenly chased away those confused and shadowy images. His eye rekindled with intelligence, and his voice was full and clear, as he said: 'Viola will hear from you, Mark Henderson, that my death was not unworthy her, or of my name and country. Ah! sweet wife—fair child, had I but—'

A loud scream interrupted him, and in another moment the wife so tenderly apostrophized—guided by Marian—had clasped her dying husband in her arms, and was pouring forth a torrent of broken, passionate words—words of tenderest love, of bitterest grief, of undefined but direst apprehension.

'Blessings! blessings on you, Viola!' interrupted the moribund, in that strange, solemn tone which cannot be mistaken—on you, and on my child—blessings multiplied—unworthy as I— We listened intently for several minutes, but the voice returned not, and looking more closely, I saw that he was dead!

I had cautioned the landlord not to inform Major Krieff of what had occurred, and just after ten o'clock, that gentleman came into the room where I sat alone, and swaggeringly announced, that on Gabriel Derjarvin was below, by appointment, to meet Monsieur Hartmann. Gabriel Derjarvin was desired to walk up; and after a moment's hesitation, he followed me to the death-chamber; Major Krieff accompanying.

'We must see Monsieur Hartmann alone,' said the major, as I opened the door. 'I shall not remain an instant. There, messieurs, I added, quickly withdrawing the concealing curtain—'There is Captain Dalsell! You might have felled them with a feather and at a sign from me, they followed down stairs like whipped spaniels.

'Captain Dalsell's papers, messieurs, apprise me of the particulars of the bargain you hoped to conclude with him; and I now inform you, that unless Madame Dalsell's legacy be immediately forthcoming, and passports for our dear friend provided, I shall at once place those papers in the hands of Prince Menschikoff.'

The terror of the villains was really pitiable; they promised everything; and effectually the next day but one. On the 20th of the month—four days after the terrific storm in the Black Sea—my aunt and cousin embarked with me at Yalta; and on the 18th of January 1855, the Sancy Gipsy dropped her anchor off Staten Island—all well!

I have little more, I think, to add likely to interest the reader, except that Ruth Henderson condescended to become Mrs Mark Henderson on the very day I well remember, that intelligence of the death of the czar, with—startling apportionment of retribution!—the echoes of a Turkish victory upon Russian soil, the first for two centuries, sounding in his dying ears—reached America. I may add that Ruth—but it is young days with us yet—is the same provoking, saucy gipsy as—

condescended to become Mrs Mark Henderson on the very day I well remember, that intelligence of the death of the czar, with—startling apportionment of retribution!—the echoes of a Turkish victory upon Russian soil, the first for two centuries, sounding in his dying ears—reached America. I may add that Ruth—but it is young days with us yet—is the same provoking, saucy gipsy as—

'Take my advice, Mark, and leave that out, or no sensible person will credit a word you have been writing.'

'You there, wife! I was not aware you were peeping over my shoulder.'

'Neither should I have been here, but for my usual silly good-nature prompting me to come and tell you that Dr Barton says the operation has been capitally performed, and that dear Aunt Viola will see again as well as ever. Cousin Marian is crying for joy; and as young Carden seemed inclined to sympathetic tears, I slipped away.'

'Young Carden, of Wall Street! What sympathy should he feel with Marian's joy or sorrow?'

'Now, is not that a sensible question? Positively, Mark, you can have no eyes in your head; or, if you have, they must want coughing quite as much as aunt's did.'

'Well, that may be a fact, and accounts for the blunder I made some time ago, in mistaking a certain damsel for a divinity, whereas—'

'There! do hold your tongue: so my scribbling is turning your brain it is, indeed. Now, don't be ridiculous, Mark!'

'Aint that odacious now!' chuckled my father, who that moment looked in; two months married, and kissing! Well!'

'Your son, Mr Henderson!' exclaimed Ruth! flaming up as red as fire, 'is one of the rudest, most unmanly!'

'It's nothing to nobody,' interrupted the deaf mariner, with a consenting nod. 'It's what is right, only it shouldn't keep other people's dinner waiting.'

Some of the effects of ignited gunpowder are very wonderful. When it is heaped up in the open air and inflamed, there is no report, and but little effect is produced. A small quantity open and ignited in a room, forces the air outwards, as so blow out the window; but the same quantity confined in a bomb, within the same room, and ignited, tears in pieces the whole house. Count Rumford loaded a mortar with one twentieth of an ounce of powder, and placed upon it a 24 lb. cannon-ball; he then closed up every opening, and fired the charge, which burst the mortar with a tremendous explosion, and lifted up its enormous weight. He also put 18 grains of powder in a cylindrical space, which it just fitted, and upon being fired, it tore asunder a piece of iron, which would have resisted a strain of four hundred thousand pounds.

'I see in this world,' said a good man, 'two heaps of human happiness and human misery; now if I can take the smallest bit from one heap, and add it to the other, I carry a point. If, as I go home, a child has dropped a half-penny, and if, by giving it another, I can wipe away its tears, I feel that I have done something well. I shall be glad to do greater, but I will not neglect this.'

When we record our angry feelings, let it be on the snow, that the first beam of sunshine may obliterate them forever.

The liquor dealers of New York are about to issue a newspaper to be called 'The Age.' They have evidently forgotten one word of the title—it should read 'Behind The Age!'

Liquor Law in New-Hampshire.—The Legislature have passed a Prohibitory Liquor Law. In the Senate it was passed by 10 to 1 votes, and in the House the vote was 213 to 50.

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

A TERTIUM QUAERITUR.—Colonel Dacres, who is practice and precept is a supporter of the total abstinence doctrine, has never had an hour's illness during the whole campaign, although, like others, necessarily exposed to epidemic and endemic influences, as well as the fatigues, hardships, and privations attendant on warfare.

If folly were a pain, there would be groaning in every house.

He who has all he likes, shall often hear what he does not like.

Discontent is the root of riches.

Collegiate School, Windsor, N. S.

The dates of this School will be resumed on Wednesday, 18th August.

Pupils will at any time be received into the family of the Principal, whose constant aim it will be to exercise over them a christian influence and control, and, as far as possible, secure for them all the comforts and advantages of home.

The course of study will embrace every branch necessary to fit them either for College or business. Prof Stiefelbogen will attend daily to give instruction in the German, French, Spanish, and Italian Languages.

Terms.—Quarterly in advance. Boarders, £35 per annum. Day Scholars, £8. Modern Languages (one or more) £8.

Each boy furnishes his own sheets, pill boxes and towels, with a complete list of his clothing, every article of which should be distinctly marked with his name.

Two Scholarships of £10 and £5 respectively, will be given for competition at the Examinations in June, 1855; the latter to all of one year's standing at the school; the former to those only who are also prepared for matriculation at King's College.

D. W. PICKETT, Principal. July 24th, 1855. 4w

GREAT CLEARANCE SALE OF SPLENDID AND VALUABLE DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING, AT—SARAN & CO'S.

CORNER OF GREAT GEORGE & KENT STREETS, COMMENCING ON WEDNESDAY, the 16th instant, when all their large and valuable STOCK of DRY GOODS and CLOTHING, will be sold at greatly reduced prices. Particular attention is called to their

SILK, SHAWL AND MANTLE DEPARTMENT,

being of the best quality, and superior to any ever imported into Charlottetown. All will be sold without reserve. Charlottetown, Aug 10, 1855.

Valuable Freehold Estate For Sale.

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

Flour, Corn Meal & Tea. JUST RECEIVED per Sch. "Helena," from New York.

300 bbls. extra Superfine Canadian Flour. 150 do. Corn Meal. 50 Chests Tea. Warranted. GEORGE F. C. LOWDEN. Charlottetown, August 15th, 1855. 1m

WANTED A MARRIED MAN as a Farming Servant on a Farm a few miles from Charlottetown, he must be well acquainted with all branches of his business, and give good references of character and ability, he will be allowed a Cottage and a piece of Land. Apply at Haszard & Owen's Book Store.

Lippincott's Cloth Mills. WEST RIVER, PICTOU, N. S.

THE Subscriber would inform the Inhabitants of Prince Edward Island, that he has created a NEW Establishment for dressing Cloth, in addition to his old Mills, and having a sufficiency of water-power, he will be able to do a greater quantity of work.

AGENTS: Mr. KENNETH MCKENZIE, Charlottetown. ANDREW A. McDONALD, Esq., Georgetown. Cloth left with either of the above Agents will be finished and returned with quicker despatch than usual. Aug. 15. S. LIPPINCOTT.

Dyeing and Cloth Dressing Establishment.

JOHN McP. FRASER of Pictou, N. S. begs to intimate to his numerous friends in Prince Edward Island, that from recent improvements in his Dyeing establishment he is enabled to give those favouring him with their custom a decided improvement, in the appearance of his work, particularly as regards his colours. From using only the best material as well as from personally superintending his establishment and charging moderate prices, he solicits a continuance of their favour.

AGENTS: Georgetown, Finlay McNeil, Esq.; White Sands, Mr. David Johnson, Charlottetown, Peter McQueen Esq., Queen St. Summerside, Mr. Wm McEwen, Market Pictou Town, Mr. Alex. McPhail.

Hardware and Cutlery.

HASZARD & OWEN have JUST OPENED, and now offer for Sale, an extensive Stock of HARDWARE, among which are the following:—

LOCKS.—Rim, and Mortice of various descriptions, for Parlors, Front doors, Shops, Warehouses, Cupboards, Closets, Ship's Cabins, Wardrobes.

LATCHES.—Patent Drop, Gate, and night Carriage; and Tire bolts, Patent Awf Hubs with 20 Instruments.

HAMMERS.—Claw, Riveting, Carpet and Shoe. AXES & MATCHETS.—For cutting hard and soft wood, Shingling, Road.

AUGER BITS.—From three sixteenths to inch. Socket Chisels. Metal and Wood head gimblets.

Hickory Mallets, with screw handles. Walnut Bench Screws. Chisel handles.

Mortise Goggles of various kinds. Trying Squares and B-vils. Spring Callipers and Dividers.

Levels, Plumb and levels, and level Glasses. Knives and Forks, Carvers. Putty Knives.

Wrenches of various kinds. Curry Combs, Rein Snaps. Trunk rivets. Dinner Bells. Cow Bells.

Spring Balances, weighing from 1/4 to 24 lbs. Very cheap. Bed Keys. Well Wheels. Ironstone fixtures. Millstones Gristes. Iron squares.

Handed Anger Rins. Hand and Bench Vices. Plyers, Flat and round nose. Wood and Iron Braces, General Wheel do. Turkey and other Oilstons and Slips. Thick Glass for Sky lights. Ladies' Garden Hoes. Turnip Hoes.

Assortment of Hay and Manure Forks. Iron pumps. Door Scrapers. Cast Iron Sink. Strainers for Sinks. Coffee Mills. Fog horns, useful for calling on a Farm. Mouse traps. Cheap and useful Lanthorns, with various other articles too numerous to mention.

Steam Power to let.

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

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber takes this opportunity of thanking the Gentlemen of Charlottetown, and the public generally, for their liberal patronage, and to beg leave to inform them that he has lately MOVED to the house recently occupied by Dr. POTTS, in Queen-street, and is now ready to receive all kinds of orders in his line of business, which will be promptly attended to, and punctually executed in style which cannot be exceeded in Charlottetown.

N. B.—WANTED, three or four Journeymen, to whom the highest wages will be given, and who must be able to finish their work in first rate style. JAMES McLEOD, Tailor. June 15, 1855.

WILLIAM C. 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 Ship's Rudder Braces, Spikes, Bolts, Hinges, ornamental Fastenings for Ships' Wheels and Capstons and Bells, Composition Mill Bushes and Threshing 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.

Valuable Leasehold Farm for Sale.

FOR Sale the Leasehold Interest of a valuable Farm, containing One Hundred and thirty three acres of excellent Land, Sixty of which are cleared and in a high state of cultivation, the remainder is covered with Firewood and fencing material. There is on the premises a good DWELLING HOUSE, 30 x 25 feet, well finished; also an excellent Well of water, and a good Marsh, which cuts annually some three or four tons of Hay.

This Property is beautifully situated on the North River, Lot 32, is within three quarters of a mile of Peplar Island bridge, where vessels of almost any size can land with produce, and is about four and a half miles from Charlottetown, the capital of the Island. This Property is known by the name of "Birch Tree Farm," is held under Lease for 999 years, 20 of which have expired, at a rent of One Shilling per acre per annum, payable quarterly.

The above Property will be offered for SALE at PUBLIC AUCTION, on the premises, on MONDAY, the 13th day of AUGUST next, at the hour of Twelve o'clock noon, if not previously disposed of by Private Sale. At the same time, the whole of the present Crop and Stock will be offered for sale. For further particulars, apply to the undersigned, on the premises, and also generally to—

PETER SCOTT. 23rd July, 1855.

CLEANINGS FROM LATE PAPERS.

The French are very sanguine of their ability to reach the shipping from the new battery they are erecting off the White Works. That the Russians also have some doubts on the subject is evident from the assiduity with which they fire into the newly constructed work. The 68 pounders which are being mounted seem sufficient to do the work even at that distance, but as yet the ships give no sign of moving and remain motionless in their double line across the harbour, while the boats fit along on all sides of them in ceaseless activity. Our battery near the Quarries is almost ready, and in less than a week, the matter will be decided.

The Turkish Government has issued a notice to the editors of journals, forbidding them to speak of the plans of campaign of the Allies, and inviting them to confine themselves to the publication of facts. An infraction of this order to be punished by the temporary suspension of the journal, and a second offence would expose the delinquents to a severer penalty. Omar Pasha was preparing to return to the Crimea. The Bashi-Bazouks who revolted at the Dardanelles were plundering the neighbouring villages. The French Consul had adopted measures for the defence of the town and had not joined in the revolt. Advice from Trabizond, of the 12th inst., state that Kaliz Pasha left on the 9th for Ezzerum at the head of a body of volunteers. The army of Kara, after the disbanding of the Bashi-Bazouks, was reduced to 15,000 men.

Letters from Riga state, that great security is felt in that city. The military dispositions made by the Russian engineers are so extensive and strong that most of those who left Riga at the first appearance of the allied fleets have now returned. An attack is considered impossible, as the fortifications erected at the mouth of the Dwina will not permit the ascent of the river so far as to bring the town within reach of any projectiles. The garrison consists of about 10,000 troops besides the cavalry along the coasts. Pickets of Cosacks, forming an advanced guard are on watch day and night. Commerce is completely suspended, except as far as concerns business with the interior of Poland.

A conflagration broke out at Constantinople on the 17th of July, and for a time exposed the French military workshops to imminent danger. The fire began just after noon, and favoured by the heat of the sun and an impetuous changing wind, consumed 130 houses.

WINDSOR, Aug 8.—A young girl, daughter of Joseph Smith of this place, went to bathe last evening and the tide took her off her feet: a young man, her cousin, son of Jesse Smith of Halifax, went to her rescue and both were unfortunately drowned.

An election riot took place a few days since in Louisville, Ky., in which a number of persons lost their lives. The electors went to the polls with loaded cannon.

The cod-fishery on the coast of Newfoundland continued successful down to the 24th ult., but the news received from Labrador was not quite so favorable.

"LITTLE DARLINGS"—Birth, at Government House, on Thursday the 19th inst., the lady of his Excellency, Governor Darling, of a son—St. Johns, N. F. Times.

AN ITALIAN LEGION.—The United Service Gazette announces the intention of the government to form an Italian Legion. It is to be raised at Navato, where the head-quarters will be stationed, under the superintendence of the British Minister at the Court of Sardinia. The command is to be held by Col. H. Manners Percy, and the officers are to be Italian and British gentlemen who speak the Italian language.

There is at length the prospect of a canal across the Isthmus of Suez, and the consequent facilitating of communication with India to an almost incredible degree. This augurs well for Egypt under Said Pasha, and presents us with another feature of that wondrous spirit of intercourse which has taken possession of the civilized world within the last fifty years. When canal, railway, and telegraph are fast bringing the ends of the earth together, and setting in the light on the darkest corners of the world's surface, we cannot but feel as if we must reach something of a destination, not only now and glorious ere long.—Glasgow News.

Harrigge House, which is being erected near Jedburgh by the Lord Chief-Justice Campbell, is in an advanced state, and next to Floors Castle, promises to be one of the finest buildings in the county. The style is the old-fashioned "Scotch Ha," with rounded turrets, and tall catstepped gables. The noble proportions of the building catch the eye with striking effect from the valley below.

A proposal has been brought before Parliament by the chief commissioner of works for the complete demolition of the buildings used by the different departments of the Government in Downing-street, and the building in their stead of offices better calculated for the transaction of public business, and built around a single quadrangular enclosure. The total cost of the proposed undertaking, including £25,000 for fittings, and £54,893 for the purchase of properties required, will be £80,000.

The resignation of the venerable Dr. Wayland, President of Brown's University, Providence, R. I., is announced. He has occupied the chair of that institution for 29 years—almost a generation.

CAPTAIN McCLEURE.—In the British House of Commons, the committee charged with the consideration of the subject of rewarding Capt. McCleure, for his discovery of the Northwest passage, have recommended that the sum of \$25,000 be presented to him.

REAPING MACHINES.—The American Farmer gives an account of a trial between Hussey's, McCormick's, and Atkins' Reapers in a heavy field of oats. All of them worked well, but the self-raking attachment of Atkins is described as giving it a superiority over the others. The three machines cut 36 acres of oats in seven hours, or 12 acres each.

A gentleman of our acquaintance made a visit through a great portion of Long Island during the past week, to witness the farmers getting in their harvest. He was astonished at the great number of reaping and mowing machines employed, and the farmers assured him that but for them they would not have been able to secure their large crops. Hand help could not be obtained; good laborers were receiving \$2 per day and board, and enough of them could not be obtained at that. The reaping machines have proven to be "the farmers' best friend this season."

The Gold Quartz Crushing Establishment owned by Dunham & Co., situated on 33d street, New York, was burned last week. Loss about \$20,000. Supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

John Gilman, a citizen of Dexter, Jefferson county, N. Y., who had been one of the unfortunate "sympathizers" in the Canadian revolt, in 1837, taken prisoner and sent to a British penal colony, returned to his family on the 25th ult., after an absence of seventeen years.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

City of Charlottetown, Aug. 23, 1855.

Having received a communication from the Rev. A. Fraser of Casumpec, and a friend of the Temperance cause at Cape Wolfe settlement, West Cape, giving a pleasing account of labors and services of John Arbuckle, Esq., as the authorized Agent and Lecturer of the Committee of the Sons of Temperance of this Island, you will oblige by the insertion of the Rev. Gentleman's valuable communication.

I remain, Yours respectfully, C. J. BURNETT, Sec'y L. C.

Casumpec, Aug 16, 1855.

Rev. and dear brother: Understanding that you are the Secretary of the Lecture Committee from whom Mr. Arbuckle has his commission, I address to you a brief account of our Temperance meetings here since his arrival amongst us. When he arrived, it was our Sacramental occasion, and consequently, many from the adjacent settlements were in attendance on Divine Service, and it was therefore, a favourable opportunity for announcing that Mr. Arbuckle should lecture on Monday evening. At the hour announced, a very respectable audience were in attendance in the Casumpec Church, and Mr. Arbuckle delivered a most interesting lecture. A Temperance Society has been in existence here for some years, and its members were for some time desirous of creating an excitement on the temperance question, for the purpose of procuring an addition to their number, and they considered Mr. Arbuckle's arrival among them as being very opportune at this time. Some new members were added to the roll at the conclusion of the lecture, and the following resolution passed unanimously:

"The members of the Temperance Society desire to express their appreciation of the merits of Mr. Arbuckle as a Temperance Lecturer, and to express their conviction, that such addresses as they have just had the pleasure of listening to, are calculated in a high degree to promote that good cause of which he is so able and zealous an advocate."

Last evening I accompanied Mr. Arbuckle to the West Cape, when his services were equally appreciated, and a resolution somewhat similar to the above had passed unanimously by a highly respectable audience.

Arrangements are entered into by us, for the diffusion of Total Abstinence principles in this and the adjacent settlements, for the organization of new societies where they have not been hitherto formed in this section of the Island, consequently a visit from Mr. Arbuckle among us as often as circumstances would admit of, would be highly beneficial to our cause, and the circulation of such temperance tracts as he has now distributed among us will have a most beneficial effect.

I trust the day is not far distant when the various Temperance Societies throughout the Island, will feel the importance of keeping a lecturer constantly on the field and defraying his expenses from their own funds. When Societies are properly established and in good working order, I have no doubt but this will be the case and Mr. Arbuckle's exertions at present are admirably adapted for this end. He possesses advantages over many lecturers, his knowledge of Gaelic enables him to enlist the sympathies of those who speak that language. His mode of addressing too, is so striking and varied which takes so much better, especially in country assemblies than more formal addresses. These and other considerations lead me to the conclusion, that the continuance of Mr. Arbuckle's services would be productive of most happy and beneficial results in advancing the temperance cause, and in ultimately introducing that most important desideratum, "The Prohibitory Liquor Law."

I remain, Rev. and Dear Sir, Yours sincerely, ALLAN FRASER.

Rev. Mr. Burnett.

HEAL THE SICK.—Men of liberal education at the present day, devote all their talents to discover the means whereby they may remove those painful maladies which assail the human frame. There is no nobler art than that of healing the sick, considering the numberless diseases to which man is liable, and which may cause him to drag out a protracted life of distress, or suddenly cut him off in the bloom of his existence and usefulness. We should gratefully seize upon every means of counteracting their dreadful effects, or causing a removal of those close to happiness. In those cases where the Liver or the Stomach is the cause, we would highly recommend Dr. Hoelland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson. No medicine at this time stands higher than these Bitters, and to those who are suffering from the horrors of Indigestion, we say they are the antidote. See advertisement.

HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

Saturday, August 25, 1855.

Why have not we, in common with the sister Provinces, postage stamps? If you get a letter from Nova Scotia or New Brunswick with the postage paid, you see a neat little stamp in one corner. In looking over the "First Report of Postmaster-General on the Post Office," which has been presented to both Houses of Parliament, by command of Her Majesty, we observe, that the introduction of postage stamps is mentioned as a very great improvement in those countries that have adopted it, and so in truth it is. Here, if you wish to prepay your letter, you must go or send to the Post Office and wait at the window until the inquiries of—perhaps half a dozen people—have been answered, before you can put in your letter with your two pence, three pence or nine pence for postage, whereas, if there were stamps, your letter can be slipped into the aperture over the letter box at any moment, by day or night. It is peculiarly unpleasant as respects letters, to go by the country mails; you wish in the evening to write to a friend in the country, on a matter of small pecuniary importance both to yourself and your correspondent, you are unwilling to allow the letter to be put to any inconvenience or expense, and it is equally inconvenient to you to go to the Office in the morning before the mail starts, and doubly so to send your only servant. Now, a postage stamp would obviate all difficulties; half a dozen letters might be written in the evening, (the only leisure time with some individuals) and posted at no matter what hour, without any trouble. These are, in the estimation of some people, very little things, not so, we suspect, in that of the Postmaster, to whom the receiving of letters, and giving change, &c., must be at all times extremely harassing. Besides, we like to see the Island up to the mark, as far as possible, and strangers are apt to judge countries as they do of individuals; when the latter manifest signs of being behind the age, a certain

degree of contempt is sure to follow. People do not stop to enquire why it is so, it is for them enough, that such is the fact. While on the subject of the Post Office, we should like also, to enquire why it is, that there is no time-piece at that establishment? It is, in our opinion, an indispensably necessary article. It is a matter of the greatest moment at times, to know when the mail closes, and as we have no public clock, it is often difficult to tell the true time—within half an hour at least. Now, though we feel satisfied, that a city clock will be among one of the many improvements which the city authorities contemplate, yet, some time may and must elapse before they are enabled to provide one, we would therefore submit, that a Post Office clock should be put in the meantime. Is not every Post Office in the United Kingdom furnished with one? We think we have heard or read, that such is the fact; at all events, it would cost but little, and would be a great public accommodation. It ought to be furnished with a transparent dial plate, and illuminated by gas from within, or a jet of gas from without might give the requisite light to enable one to tell the hour.

PANORAMA OF THE RUSSIAN WAR.

There are few at this time who do not feel a deep interest in all that relates to the transactions of the war with Russia, and any thing that tends to make us better acquainted with the peculiarities of the countries that have been the theatre of these exciting events that have lately taken place cannot fail to be acceptable. The public will have an opportunity of gratifying their curiosity by attending the Exhibition advertised to take place on Monday evening at the Temperance Hall.

For the benefit of those residing in the country there will be an exhibition on Wednesday afternoon.

It has been highly lauded by the public journals of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, one of which notice we subjoin:

Since this great work of Art has opened in our City, it has been nightly crowded by large and fashionable audiences. Seldom has anything of this kind visited our City that has produced the interest that this has. The scenes faithfully portrayed in seeming reality. We have not time nor space to particularize its many points of interest, but would advise no one to neglect to go and see it before it leaves here. The moonlight scene on the Dardanelles is a magnificent spectacle, and the celebrated charge of the Scotch Greys and Light Cavalry is well worth the price of admission.

We understand that it will remain only a few days longer. We would recommend it to the attention of our neighbours in Truro, Pictou, and P. E. Island, as we understand the Proprietor will visit those places shortly.—Journal.

By the politeness of Wm. Heard, Esq. we received the following Telegram, per the Steamer Rosbud, from the Editor of the Eastern Chronicle, yesterday, from Pictou.

ARRIVAL OF THE "PACIFIC" AT NEW YORK.

One Week later from England.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE "EASTERN CHRONICLE."

TELEGRAPH OFFICE HALIFAX, Thursday, August 25th, 8 p. m.

The U. S. Mail Steamer Pacific arrived at New York on Wednesday morning bringing Liverpool dates to the 11th August.

Money Markets more stringent. Consols quoted at 91.

The Bombardment of Sebastopol was recommended on the 10th August. No details had reached England. Omar Pasha is appointed commander of the Turkish forces in Asia.

A report prevailed that Revel had been successfully bombarded—but it was not generally believed.

The Baltic Fleet was preparing to attack Helingsfors.

A formidable conspiracy is reported in Spain. Provisions unchanged. Flour declined 6d per barrel. Wheat declined 2d per bushel.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to appoint Benjamin Davies, of Charlottetown, Philip Lane, of Township No. 49, and Alexander Martin, of Anderson's Road, Township No. 67, Esquires, Justices of the Peace for Queen's County.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to direct, that the name of Edward Henry Gage Lambert, of Her Majesty's Ship Esplégle, Esq., be inserted in the Commission of the Peace for Prince Edward Island.

Passengers.

In the Steamer Lady Lamington from Pictou, on 22d.—Dr. White, J. Waddell, James Wainwright, Esq., Mrs. Wainwright, W. J. Coleman, W. Hinton Nelson, Robert Penrose, H. S. Thacher, G. Miller,

B. J. Ross, Esq. In the Rev. M. Pollock, Esq., M. Sturgeon, In the Messrs. J. Crutcher, Chandler, Mrs. W.

Aug. 23d. In the Rosbuck 23d, Leah 24th, Ch 25th, La do: in lumber

Aug. 23d. In the 24th, La pascen 25th, Ma tinbar E-ping March Verto. The Grand ship Koo ston.

The b in this MAN'S changes Brown, any way tel who all who —Busto Z. D. venter a For a in Fanc Gene Nov.

WI DR. M We M'Las lodge th ache, D over us to the p trouble them a lodge t

P. S M'Las all copy and 1 There now be

ON Road.

H

1 Dr ye 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20

W TFR of w T over Post

At

CO

T Subr

B. J. Eastman, Hughes, J. McDonnell, jr., B. MacLean, Geo. Hibbard, and 1 in the storage.

Port of Charleottetown.

ARRIVED. Aug. 23d, Schr. Grosvenor, Barrett, Miramichi; lumber, Lady LeMarchant, Pictou; mails, &c.

Aug. 23d, Ploughboy, Robertson, Pictou; bal. Lively Lass, do. do.

23d, Mary, Port Hood, Brig. J. Thral, Plymouth; timber and coal by Mr. Penke. R. H. Big E-ple, Cos. Lambert on a cruise. Lady LeMarchant, Shediac. W. Nelson, Chappel, Bay Verte.

The Schr. Saxe Gotha, Webster, sailed from Grand River, for Boston, on Sunday the 19th inst. — Grand Knees and Hardwood plank, by John M. Johnson.

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 instantly changes the hair to a brilliant jet Black or glossy Brown, which is permanent—does not stain or in any way injure the skin.

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.

WHAT OUR NEIGHBOURS SAY OF DR. McLANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS. New York, August 30, 1852. We the undersigned, having made trial of Dr. McLane's Celebrated Liver Pills, most acknowledge that they are the best medicine for Sick Headache, Dyspepsia, and liver complaint, that we have ever used.

P. S. The above valuable remedy, also Dr. McLane's Celebrated Vermifuge, can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores in this city.

AUCTIONS.

For Sale by Auction, ON MONDAY NEXT, 27th inst., at 10 o'clock, on the Farm of Mr. THOMAS PASEDY, Suffolk Road, the whole of that gentleman's

Stock, Growing Crop, & Household Furniture,

CONSISTING OF— 1 Draft Horse, 3 Fat Cows, 1 Milch Cow, 1 two-year old Bull, 23 fat Sheep, 6 Pigs, a lot of Poultry.

Will be offered for sale, the LEASEHOLD INTEREST of 77 acres of excellent LAND, 60 acres of which are under good cultivation.

Just Arrived, CORN MEAL, PILOT BREAD SOAP & STARCH.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, ON MONDAY next, the 27th inst., at 11 o'clock, at the Subscriber's Sale Room, JUST ARRIVED per Schr. Isabelle, from Boston—

SALE OF HORSES, Carriages, Sleighs, Harness, Agricultural Implements, &c., BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

ON SATURDAY, the TWENTY-NINTH day of SEPTEMBER next, at the hour of Eleven o'clock, at the Livery Stables of Mr. Jakeman, GRAFTON STREET, the whole of his STOCK,

- 5 HORSES: 5 Single Sleighs, 2 Box do, 1 Double do, 3 Wood Sleighs, 4 Light Waggon, 3 Cigs, 1 Double Waggon, 1 Covered Huggy, 1 Covered Coach, 9 Sets Single Harness, 2 Sets Double Harness, 12 Sets Sleigh Bells, 3 Sets Cart Harness, 3 Riding Saddles, 3 do Bridles, 7 Head Stalls and Chains, 6 pairs Chain Traces, 2 doz Hay Forks, 3 new Ploughs, 6 pairs new Harrows, 1 Hay Rake, 1 Cart, Iron axle, 1 Truck, 2 Cooking Stoves, 1 Close Stove, Also about 80 Cords Firewood.

Charlottetown Fair AND CATTLE SHOW.

THE usual ANNUAL FAIR and CATTLE SHOW, under the direction of the Royal Agricultural Society, will be held in Charlottetown, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of SEPTEMBER next.

Stray Cow.

A STRAY RED COW, about 7 years old, with a white tail, and a little white on her rump, with long horns, giving milk, has been on the premises a fortnight for the last fortnight.

On Monday Evening, August 27, AT THE TEMPERANCE HALL,

THE GREAT EXHIBITION OF THE RUSSIAN WAR,

THE LARGEST WORK OF ART EVER EXHIBITED! OVER 200 SKETCHES, Taken upon the spot at great expense and labor.

TRUTHFUL TO LIFE IN EVERY PARTICULAR. SHOWING THE DIFFERENT TOWNS, CITIES & FORTIFICATIONS ON THE DANUBE.

THE DEPARTURE OF THE English, French & Turkish Fleets & Armies for the Crimea. THE BOMBARDMENTS OF Sinope, Odessa and Sebastopol.

The Great Battles of ALMA, INKERMAN AND BALACLAVA And nearly every incident of note up to the present time.

There will be an Exhibition on Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock for the accommodation of people from the country, when the price to all parts of the Hall, will be only 1s 6d.

WANTED, A MILLER for a GRIST MILL, one who thoroughly understands his business. Apply to JAMES WILSON Malpeque Road, or to ALEXANDER DIXON, Rose Valley Mills, Lot 67 Aug. 20, 1855 Given

Notice to Millers. Assayer's Office, Corner of Queen and Water Streets, City of Charlottetown, August 21, 1855. THE Subscriber notifies the owners of Mills in Queen's County, that he intends shortly to inspect their Weights, and that those who shall not be provided with such as the Mill Act requires, them to have, may expect to be fined as that Act directs.

FOR SALE, THREE valuable BUILDING LOTS, well calculated for Business Stands, being in the immediate vicinity of Queen's Square. For particulars, apply to the Subscriber, City of Charlottetown. JOHN BALL, August 21, 1855. Im

Dissolution of Co-partnership. THE PARTNERSHIP existing under the Firm of CHARLES & JOHN BELL, was this day dissolved by mutual consent. All Debts due to the Firm, are requested to be paid to CHARLES BELL, who is duly empowered to receive the same, and liquidate all demands against said Firm.

PAPER HANGING! JUST RECEIVED— 3,300 PIECES FROM BOSTON. And for Sale by HASZARD & OWEN. Aug. 16, 1855.

Pownal Sabbath School TEA MEETING. A TEA MEETING will be held at Mr. Howard GAY'S, on TUESDAY, the 28th inst., in behalf of the Sabbath school.

MONEY. FOUND on Queen Square, two small sums of Money, one in the month of March and the other in June. The owner can have the same by paying expenses and proof of ownership, on application at Apothecaries Hall.

AUCTION. ON the Market Square, on SATURDAY, 1st SEPTEMBER next, at the hour of 3 o'clock, afternoon, 1 THIRD-HING MACHINE, on the most approved principles, having all iron Castings and being in working order. It will be sold to the highest bidder, and a Credit of Six Months allowed to the purchaser on approved security.

Improved Farm Stock for Sale, BY PUBLIC AUCTION. AT RASPBERRY HILL FARM, St. Peter's Road, one mile from Charlottetown, on TUESDAY, the 4th SEPTEMBER next, the FARMING STOCK, CROP, IMPLEMENTS and HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE of Mr. BARR, sen.

Consisting of— 8 Superior Milch Cows, Durham and Alderney breed, 2 remarkably fine Heifer Calves, 1 Broad Mare, 1 young Mare, 3 years old, fit for a Carring, 1 useful Farm Horse, 2 fat Pigs, About 15 tons Hay, About 4 acres Two-rowed Barley, 3 acres Swedish Turnips, a few Cabs Better, 1 Wagon, Cart, Plough, Harrows, Harness, &c., 1 Thrashing Machine, Dairy Utensils, 2 Franklin Stoves, 1 Cooking do., Several articles Household Furniture, A lot of Firewood, (cut and split.)

At the same time, will be offered for Sale, the Leasehold Interest of the Farm, containing about 44 Acres, in a high state of cultivation. Terms—For Stock, Crop, &c., on all sums above £5, a credit of Three Months, on approved Notes; less than £5, cash. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, and continue until all is sold.

Two Houses for Sale. TO BE SOLD, at Public Auction, on MONDAY the Third day of SEPTEMBER next, at 12 o'clock, noon, on the Premises, in Rochford Street, a part of Lot No 55, in the 4th Hundred of Lots in Charlottetown, situate at the bottom of the late Col. Lane's Garden, on which there is two HOUSES, containing six complete tenements for small families, and are completely fitted up. For further particulars, apply to JAMES GILLEN, W. H. GARDNER, Auctioneer. August 16, 1855.

Town Lot for Sale.

TO BE SOLD, BY AUCTION, on MONDAY, the 18th SEPTEMBER next, at the hour of 12 o'clock, on the premises, TOWN LOT No. 277 in the 4th Hundred in the City of Charlottetown, with four DWELLING HOUSES thereon, OUT-HOUSES, &c. This property is fronting on Kent Street 84 feet, and is slightly situated for any public business. It runs back 160 feet, and is known as the property of Mr. JOHN BARR, Blacksmith. A plan of the property may be seen at a further information given, by applying to the Auctioneer.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, GLASSWARE, HORSES, CARRIAGES, COWS, &c., THE Subscriber has been instructed to sell by Auction, early in SEPTEMBER, at the residence of JAMES WALKER, Esq., Falkenwood, the whole of his valuable HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, GLASSWARE, CHINA-WARE, HORSES, CARRIAGES, MILCH COWS, &c. For particulars, vide Catalogue, to be had on application to the Auctioneer 10 days previous to the Sale.

To Let, for 2 years, 12 acres of valuable LAND, in high cultivation, with the privilege of occupying the Mansion, providing a suitable tenant offer. JAMES MORRIS, Auctioneer. Ch. Town, Aug. 15. (All papers.)

The best time in the Year TO BUY STOVES. JUST RECEIVED per Brig Teaser, from Boston, and for Sale at the AMERICAN HOUSE, 120 Assorted Stoves.

COOKING STOVES of all sizes for wood and coal. PARLOR STOVES, HALL and SHOP STOVES, SIX PLATE STOVES, for Schoolhouses, &c. WM. B. DAWSON. Aug. 16.

CUTLERY, &c., From the Manufacturers in Sheffield. HASZARD & OWEN, have just received a Case of Cutlery from the Sheffield manufacturers, which they are enabled to sell at low prices. Pocket, Pen, Warrant-off's Jack and Hunters' Knives, Scissors of various kinds, Dinner and Dessert Knives, Cutters, Planing Knives and Scissors, Putty and Parlor Knives, Chisels from three eights to two inches, Cross cut and saw files.

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

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

POSTPONEMENT. NOTICE is hereby given that the sale of the Farm of Jeremiah Mahoney, West River Road, advertised to be sold at Auction on the 29th inst. is postponed.

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

NAVY AND ARMY LISTS for July, received by Mail for sale at Hazard and Owen's Bookstore.

Charlottetown Markets, Aug. 22.

Table with 4 columns: Item, Price, Item, Price. Includes Beef, Pork, Mutton, Lamb, Veal, Butter, Eggs, Potatoes, etc.

C. W. J. BELL, MERCHANT TAILORS, and Manufac... of the Market, Charlottetown.

The Great American Hair Tonic. Bogie's celebrated Hyperion Fluid, for the growth and preservation of the hair is well known to be without a rival on the continent.

REDUCED FARES. A CHANCE TO HEALTH & PLEASURE-SEEKERS. DURING the present Month, Passengers to and from Pictou will be carried at the reduced rate of Five British Shillings; Deck and Fore Cabin, half-price.

NEW ARRANGEMENT. THE STEAMER Lady Le Marchant, PHILIPS F. LIVING, Commander, under Contract with the Provincial Government, carrying Her Majesty's Mails, will for the remainder of the season, or until further notice, unless prevented by unforeseen circumstances, run as follows:—

Steamer Lady Le Marchant. MAIL ARRANGEMENT

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

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

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 flashes of heat, burning in the flesh, constant imaginings of evil, and great depression of spirits, can be effectually cured by DOCTOR HOODLAND'S CELEBRATED GERMAN BITTERS.

TESTIMONY FROM MAINE. CAPT. DANIEL ABBOTT, Brooklyn, Maine, July 16, 1843, says: "I was taken sick one year ago, last April, upon my passage from Havana to Charleston, S. C. At the latter place I took medicine and procured a physician, but for ten days could obtain no relief, no sleep or appetite. At last taking up a newspaper having your advertisement of 'Hoodland'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."

TESTIMONY FROM MAINE. CAPT. DANIEL ABBOTT, Brooklyn, Maine, July 16, 1843, says: "I was taken sick one year ago, last April, upon my passage from Havana to Charleston, S. C. At the latter place I took medicine and procured a physician, but for ten days could obtain no relief, no sleep or appetite. At last taking up a newspaper having your advertisement of 'Hoodland'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."

And by Mr. LEMUEL OWEN, Georgetown, EDWARD GOFF, Grand River, EDWARD NEEDHAM, St. Peter's Bay, J. J. FRASER, St. Eleanor's, GEORGE WIGGINTON, Crapaud, JAS. L. HOLMAN, do, WM. DODD, Belleque, JAMES PIGGON, New London.

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

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

Dixon's Cloth Mills. CLOTH will be taken in at the above Mills or at any of the Agencies, and finished in a superior manner and with as little delay as possible. Agents.—Hon. Joseph Wightman, Georgetown, Messrs. Hazard & Owen, Bookellers, Charlottetown, James L. Hayden, Esq. Vernon River, Robert Finlay, Esq. Head of Orwell, Alexander Dixon, Esq. Pictou Mills, Kenneth Coffin, Esq. Mount Stewart Bridge, William Simpson, Esq. St. Peter's, Charlottetown July 14th, 1855.

Great English Remedy! The most valuable Morning and Summer Medicine in the World: Dr. Halsey's FOREST WINE! Patented by the Nobility and Medical Faculty of England, and esteemed the most extraordinary Medicine in the World.

Medicine containing molasses or liquorice, like the best of Champagne, require many large bottles to produce the slightest change in health. The Forest Wine is altogether a different article. It contains no sugar to give it consistency, but acquires its excellent flavor and powerful medicinal properties from the vegetable plants of which it is composed. The Forest Wine combines the virtues of the WILD CHERRY, DANDELION, YELLOW DOCK, AND SASSAPARILLA, with other valuable plants whose properties are all most effective.

TESTIMONY OF MR. NATHAN MATHEWS, a highly respectable and wealthy citizen of Newark, N. J. Dr. G. W. Halsey:—I believe your Forest Wine and Pills have been the means of saving my life. When I commenced taking them I laid at the point of death with dropsy, piles and asthma. My Physician had given me up as past cure, and my family had lost all hopes of my recovery. While in this dreadful situation, your Forest Wine and Pills were procured for me, and before I had finished the first bottle of the Wine and box of Pills, I experienced great relief; my body and limbs, which were greatly swollen, became sensibly reduced. Hopes of my recovery began now to revive, and after continuing the use of your medicines for about a month, the Piles and Asthma were completely cured. The Dropsy, through which my life was placed in such great danger, was also nearly gone. I have continued the use of your medicines until the present time, and I now enjoy as perfect health as ever I did in my life, although I am more than sixty years of age. Yours, respectfully, N. MATHEWS.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 19, 1847. GREAT CURE OF LIVER COMPLAINT OF TEN YEARS' STANDING. New York, January 9th, 1848. Dr. Halsey—Dear Sir,—Having taken your Forest Wine and Pills to remove a disease of the Liver from which I have suffered severely for upwards of ten years; and having adhered closely to the directions which accompany the medicines, I have recovered my health, notwithstanding all who knew me thought my case incurable. Previous to taking the Wine and Pills, I had recourse to the best medical treatment, but continued to grow worse to an alarming degree. Some of my friends spoke despairingly of my case, and tried to persuade me from making use of any advertised remedies; and I do not but, that there are hundreds who are dissuaded from taking your excellent medicines in consequence of the deception and inefficiency of many advertised remedies put forth by unprincipled men in flaming advertisements. But, what a pity it is, that the deception used by others should be the means of dissuading many labouring under disease from making trial and being cured by your excellent remedies. Humanely speaking, they have saved my life; when I commenced making use of them, I was in a wretched condition, but began to experience their good effects in less than three days; and in six weeks from the time I purchased the medicines, to the great surprise of all my friends, I was entirely cured, and had increased fifteen pounds in weight, having taken one box of the Pills, and two bottles of the Wine. Would to God that every poor sufferer would avail himself of the same remedies. Yours, &c., JAMES WILTON.

NERVOUS DISORDERS. Are diseases of the mind as well as of the body, usually brought on by troubles and affliction, and are most common to persons of delicate constitutions and sensitive minds. Low spirits, melancholy, frightful dreams, and fearful anticipations of evil from the slightest causes, generally accompany nervous disorder. The Forest Wine and Pills are an energetic remedy in those complaints. Extract of a letter from Mr. Joseph C. Paulding, dated PHILADELPHIA, September 7th, 1848. Mr. G. W. Halsey—Dear Sir:—Your Forest Wine and Pills have cured my wife of a dreadful nervous disorder with which she has been affected for many years. Her body was almost wasted away. She was frequently disturbed in her sleep by frightful dreams, awakening quite exhausted and covered with perspiration, and at times laboring under the delusion that something dreadful was about to happen to her. By the use of four bottles of the Wine, and a box of the Pills, she is now in perfect health. She has regained her flesh and color, and enjoys society as well as ever. J. C. PAULDING. Dr. David Marcia, a celebrated practitioner of New York, declared publicly that one bottle of Halsey's Forest Wine contained more virtue than fifty of the large bottles of Sarsaparilla. Messrs. S. S. Lampman & Co., one of the largest and most respectable druggists in New York, in a letter to me, state that they have heard and seen of Halsey's Forest Wine

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

NATURE OUTWITTED!! Dr. Antrobus's Persian Hair Restorative, AND HAIR DYE. Under the immediate Patronage of the Princes of Persia and India.

These articles are without doubt the most extraordinary in their powers ever submitted to the Public, and require but to be tried, to be appreciated, admired, and continued. THE RESTORATIVE strengthens the hair and prevents it falling off every other means have been resorted to unsuccessfully; it cures baldness and creates a natural curl and by its use, myriads of persons of both sexes are indebted to having a good head of hair at the present moment. Its efficacy is therefore undoubted, and the whole world is challenged to produce an article to equal it, either for beautifying the human hair or preserving it to the latest period of life. For the production of Whiskers or Moustache, it is infallible. The qualities of the HAIR DYE are decidedly superior to any thing of the kind ever attempted and the whole surface of the head can be changed into a most natural black or brown, within five minutes after using it, so as to defy detection from the greatest connoisseur. Advice by post gratis on receipt of Postage Stamps.

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

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

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

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

(Signed) HENRY VINSON. The Restorative is sold at Is. 6d., 2s. 6d., and 4s. per Bottle, Sizing. The Hair Dye 3s. 6d. and 7s. per cask. The larger sizes are a great saving Directions for use accompany each Bottle and Case. Be particular to ask for Dr. Antrobus's, or you may be imposed upon. Sold by all respectable Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world, and at Dr. Antrobus's Establishment, 2, Hyde's Street, Strand. If any difficulty arise in obtaining it, send postage stamps to Dr. Antrobus's address, and it will be forwarded by return of post.

SHIP BROKERS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS, For the Sale and Purchase of American & Provincial Produce, and Dealers in Provision, Fish, Oil, &c. FERRY LANDING, WATER STREET, ST. JOHN, N.B. CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I. JAMES FRASER, Esq. St. John, N. B. Messrs. E. SAMPSON & Co. April 18, 1855.

At Privy of proviso on the Sum A. I. That Mr. W. Watson, with which is divided business; an Mr. L. in Store—being be paid at the if required; per cent, to one year from For title, d

Equitabl BOARD for Practise Eq. To be attached charge for other infir scriber, at 10 wns. April 7th

Numerous Copy Fifty-third volume of the A THE A sical domy acco-nes, I reurces on with each of this con- By W J Holthorn H on those i cepted. Sold also Watt, 11, moresland— Dr. 17c the most the contents of ob physi-dogy disord- ing down class-of and-rtate com-ment PEARO may be a detail of it &c which an- occur The CO or Vegete those who and broad ness, 1a Study of of the th Shortness Habit, I Head, & Their imitation Throat, Scrofula, believed. £5 Pack £10 per effected. on recvi house, & PAINE'S GO. Bile, bility, Stric THE their use most a d Disease neglected and a tis most d organs, health, I have at Box, th GUJ spurious who the PUBL Commi De Ro on the 3 is/son Sold Charlot

19

TO BE SOLD, At Private Sale, and if not disposed of previously, then at Public Auction on the first day of May next, at Summerside on the Premises.

A. L. That lot of land, now in the possession of Mr. William H. Lane, having a breadth of fifty feet, and running back from the High Road to the Stone, with the two Buildings thereon erected; One of which is divided into three convenient tenements for business; and the other is at present occupied by Mr. Lane, as a Dwelling House and Dry Goods Store—being one of the best stands for business.

The terms are, one half of the purchase money to be paid at time of Sale, when a Deed will be given if required; and the balance, with interest, at six per cent, to be secured by Mortgage, payable in one year from date of Sale.

For title, &c., please apply, at the office of CHARLES YOUNG, Charlottetown, July 5th, 1855. Es.

Equitable Fire Insurance Company of London

Incorporated by Act of Parliament. BOARD OF DIRECTORS for P. E. Island.—Hon. T. H. Hilditch, Hon. Charles Henley, Francis Lowndes, Esq., Robert Hutchinson, Esq., Thomas Dawson, Esq.

Detached Risks taken at low Premiums. No charge for Policies. Forms of Application, and any other information, may be obtained from the Sub-criber, at the Office of G. W. Debus, Esq. Charlottetown. H. J. CUNDALL, Agent for P. E.

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 43 Postage Stamp.

THE MEDICAL ADVISER on the physical decay of the system produced by debility, exhaustion, indigestion, the effects of climate, &c.; with remarks on the treatment practiced by the Author with such unvarying success, since his settlement in this country. Rules for self-treatment, &c.

By WALTER DE ROOS, M.D., 35, Ely Place, Holborn Hill, London, where he may be consulted on those matters daily, from 11 till 4. Sundays excepted.

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

Dr. De Roos, from long practical experience in the most celebrated institutions of his country, and the constant, has had, perhaps, unusual opportunities of observing the peculiarities relating to the physiology, pathology, and general treatment of the diseases 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 every part of the world, may be successfully treated by forwarding a correct detail of their case, with a remittance for Medicines, &c. which will be returned with the utmost despatch, and secure from observation.

THE CONCENTRATED GUTTE FIVE, or Vegetable Life Drops, are recommended to all those who have injured themselves by early exposure, and brought on Spasmodics, Nervousness, Weakness, Lassitude, Low Spirits, Aversion to Society, Scurvy or Badness, 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, Scars, Thrush, Pains in the Bones and Joints, Nervous, Scrofula, and all other impurities, cannot be fully to be believed. 4s. 6d.; 11s.; and 32s. per bottle. The 2s. 6d. 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, as their name (Renal (or the Kidney) 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., & 32s. 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.

SLATE PENCILS, 196 Boxes received per Ann Reddin, and sold by HASZARD & OWEN.

TO LET with immediate possession, the southeast end of the House recently built on the corner of Great George and Kent Streets, and next to that occupied by Messrs. Giblin & Co.

The cellar is 24 feet by 50, has a substantial wall, is over 7 feet deep and is perfectly dry. There is on the first floor a shop 20 feet in front and 30 feet in depth; also a front Entrance, a Hall in rear of the shop and two other apartments. There are on the second floor one room 24 feet by 15, one 20 feet by 15 and two about 11 feet by 12, and the third floor nearly corresponds with the second. There are three rooms on the fourth floor and a fine view of the Harbour, the Rivers and the Country round, there is also attached to the premises a new Ware-house and it is one of the best stands in this City for Mercantile or any other business. Further information may be obtained by applying to THOMAS DAWSON, July 14th, 1855

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

A large and commodious Coach-house, 3 stables, Stable, Harness-room, Cow-house, large Hay-loft and Grain-room, Manure-yard, large Kitchen Garden with Fruit trees, &c., Flower garden, elegant front entrance and carriage drive, a large Lawn running down to the Harbour with conveniences for keeping boats, &c. Extensive plantation of young trees of all kinds, large Root house, Wood and chopping house, and a spacious and commodious yard.

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

NEW GOODS. Spring 1855.

THE Subscribers are now receiving, per ISABEL and SIX ALEXANDER, from Liverpool, 60 Packages DRY GOODS and IRONMONGERY, which have been purchased, and will be sold at unusually low prices, and to which they solicit the attention of their customers and the public.

The assortment consists of 4 Cases HATS and CAPS, 5 Trunk BONNETS and SHOES, 3 Cases Ready Made Clothing, 1 bale Broad and summer CLOTHS, 1 do Canton-cloth, Hosiery, &c. 3 bales CARPETING, Blankets, &c. 1 case Gloves and Hosiery, 1 case Shawls, 1 do Straw and Silk Bonnets, 1 do Silks and Hosiery, 2 do Haberdashery and Hosiery, 2 do Grey, white and printed Calicoes, 2 do Cotton Warps, 2 cases Fancy Dress Muslins, Alpaca, Delaines and Orlons, 2 do Linen Drapery, 18 Packages Hardware and Ironmongery, 18 bundles Cast, German and Spring Steel, 8 tons Bar IRON. D. & G. DAVIES, Charlottetown, May 11. w

Charlottetown Mutual Insurance Company,

Incorporated by Act of Parliament in 1848. THIS COMPANY offers the best guarantee in case of loss, and accepts Risks at a saving of fully 50 per cent. to the assured.

The present reliable Capital exceeds £1700. Persons having property in Charlottetown, or vicinity, should lose no time in applying to the Secretary of this Company for Policies or Information.

One of Philip's Fire Auxiliaries has been purchased by the Company, for the benefit of persons insured in this Office. In case of Fire, the use of it can be obtained immediately, by applying at the Secretary's Office.

W. HEARD, President HENRY PALMER, Secy and Treasurer. Secretary's Office, Kent Street, August 5th, 1855.

ALLIANCE LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT. Capital £5,000,000 Sterling. CHARLES YOUNG, Agent for P. E. Island.

The National Loan Fund Life Assurance Society of London.

CAPITAL £500,000 Sterling Empowered by Act of Parliament, 2d Victoria. A Saving Bank for the Widow and the Orphan. T. HEATH HAVILLAND, Jr. Agent for Prince Edward Island. Office, Queen Square, Charlottetown. September 8, 1855.

Chambers's Publications.

HASZARD & OWEN are Agents for Prince Edward Island for the sale of Messrs. Chambers's Publications. A catalogue of the Books of this eminent firm can be had on application; among the Books published, will be found such as are suited for Schools, public and private, Libraries, &c., and embracing in a cheap and popular form, the literature of the day.

BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT. THE HYDROMAGEN, OR WATERPROOF ANTI-CONSUMPTIVE CORK SOLES, Manufactured by HARCOURT BRADLEY & Co., 35, ANN STREET, N. Y., and at London and Manchester, England.

THE HYDROMAGEN is a valuable discovery for protecting the feet from damp or cold, and therefore a preventive of many Lung diseases, without any doctoring whatever. The Hydromagen is in the form of a sole, and worn inside the boot or shoe. Its medicated character is a powerful antidote to disease. For Gentlemen it will be found agreeable; warm and healthy, to wear in the coldest or rainiest weather, as the foot cannot become wet, if the Hydromagen is inserted.

Ladies may wear the tightest soled boots or shoes in the most inclement weather with impunity; while consumption, so prevalent among the young of our country, may be averted by general adoption. They entirely supersede ocker shoes, as the latter cause the feet to perspire in a very unhealthy manner; and, besides, are not dangerous wear to pedestrians in icy weather, like India-rubbers. While the latter cause the feet to appear extremely large, the Hydromagen, being merely a thin slice of cork prepared, peculiarly placed inside, does not increase the size of the boot, or cause the feet to appear untidy.

To Children they are extremely valuable, as they may engage in exercise, with comfort and healthy effects. Their expense is so slight as to scarce need mention; besides those who patronize them will find their yearly doctor's bill much diminished thereby.

As the Hydromagen is becoming more known, its sale is increasing to an almost incredible extent. Last year in London, Manchester, Birmingham, Liverpool, Glasgow, Leeds, Dublin, Paris, Antwerp, Edinburgh, and Berlin, our sales realized the almost incredible number of 1,732,450 pairs of cork soles. This year the number will far surpass that.

Ask the Faculty their opinion of their value as a preventive for COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, and CONSUMPTION. Men's size, per pair, 2s 3d. Ladies' do. do, 2s. Boys' and Misses' do. 1s 6d.

NOTICE.—From the Retail Prices we make a very liberal allowance to Jobbers and Wholesalers, so that any storekeeper can make a fine profit on their sale, while they are an article, that may be kept in any store, among any class of goods.

For terms, apply to HARCOURT, BRADLEY, & Co. 35 Ann Street, New York.

1855. LONDON HOUSE. New Spring Goods.

DER "ISABEL," from England, the Subscriber begs to announce the arrival of a large and general Assortment of SPRING and SUMMER GOODS, comprising a varied assortment in the newest styles of Dress Goods, Shawls, Bonnets, Children's Hats, Ribbons, Neck-ties, Millinery, Hosiery, Gloves, Mantles, Boots and Shoes, white and black satin and Morocco Slippers, Broad Cloths, Doekings, summer cloths, gambroons, drills, ready-made Clothing, India rubber Coats, Tapestry, Brussels, Kidder, stair and crush Carpets, Hearth Rugs, stair Diaper, worsted and union Damask, long cloths, cheap Prints, cotton warps, Ladies' Work Boxes, Writing Desks and Dressing Cases, together with a variety of other Goods.

Also, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF HARDWARE, &c., GROCERIES: TEA, Leaf, crushed and moist Sugars; Coffee, ground and unground washing and baking Soda, washing Soda, Soap, Starch, Blue, Spices, &c. &c.

The whole having been carefully selected and purchased on the most favourable terms, will be sold at the lowest Cash price at the Store of H. HASZARD, Great George Street, opposite the Catholic Chapel City of Charlottetown, May 18th.

APOTHECARIES' HALL. The Old Established HOUSE, 1810. CHARLOTTETOWN, MAY, 1855. T. DESBRISAY & Co.

HAVE just received, per late arrivals from London, Dublin, United States and Halifax, then 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 Advertiser.) The whole of which they can with confidence recommend to the public, and if quality be considered, at as low, or if not lower prices, than they can be procured in the market. Charlottetown, May 12, 1855.

CLOTH MILL. Pulling, Dying and Dressing Establishment, New Perth, Georgetown Road.

THOSE MILLS are now in full operation, and the Cloth will be received by the Subscribers and his Agents; and manufactured in a superior manner.

AGENTS: Charlottetown, Mr. David Stewart, Kent Street; Georgetown, Daniel Gorin, Esq.; Belfast, Capt. Andrew Smith; Lot 49, Mr. Alex. McNeill, 10 mile House; Murray Harbor, James Dalziel, Esq.

The Subscribers has also three sets of Carding Machinery in operation, the cards having been imported this spring from the United States. JAMES McLAREN, New Perth, Lot 52. June 1855.

Lescher's Starch, &c. 10 BOXES Lescher's best London Starch, 5 lb. Glycerine Patent do, 1 cat. Thumb Blue, ex Anne Reddin. W. R. WATSON

The Infallible Remedy!



HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

ERYSIPELAS OF EIGHT YEARS' DURATION CURED. Copy of a Letter from Geo. Sinclair, Esq., of Paris, Canada dated the 18th July, 1854. To Professor Holloway.

Sir,—I feel a pleasure and a pride in bearing witness to the wonderful benefit I have derived by the use of your invaluable Ointment and Pills. For eight years I suffered unceasingly from attacks of erysipelas; large purple blotches came all over my body; in addition to the unpleasant feeling of itching and burning, which affected me both night and day, rendering life a misery to me, as well as to all around,—no severe was the attack. I used several reputed remedies without deriving the least alleviation to my misery. At last, I determined to try your Ointment and Pills; after taking them for a few weeks, a visible improvement took place, and I feel considerably better;—in three months, by continuing with your medicines, I was completely cured, and now enjoy the best of health. The truth of this statement is well known here, hence there is no necessity for me to request secrecy.

I am, Sir, yours respectfully, (Signed) GEO. SINCLAIR.

ULCERS IN THE LEG.—REMARKABLE CURE. Copy of a Letter from Mr. Edward Tomkinson, of Cape Breton, Nova Scotia, dated the 4th May, 1854. To Professor Holloway.

Sir,—My sister, Miss Jane Tomkinson, suffered for a great number of years from a bad leg; in which there were several deeply seated and old wounds, defying the skill of some of the most eminent of the medical faculty, a variety of remedies were also used unsuccessfully; and it seemed to me that there was not any thing capable of mitigating the agonies she endured. At length, she had recourse to your Ointment and Pills, and after using them for about five weeks she was completely cured, after all other means had failed to afford her the slightest relief. I have no objection to these facts being published, if you feel disposed to make them known.

I remain, Sir, your most obedient servant. (Signed) EDWARD TOMKINSON.

A BAD BREAST CURED WHEN AT DEATH'S DOOR! Copy of a Letter from Mr. Henry Mullen, of Three Rivers, Canada West, dated July 9th, 1854. To Professor Holloway.

Sir,—My wife suffered most severely after the birth of our last child with a bad breast. There were several holes in it one as large as a hand; all the devices and strappings I tried would not heal them, but it assumed an aspect more frightful than before, and horrible to behold. As a last resource I tried your Ointment and Pills, which she persevered with for seven weeks, at the expiration of that time her breast was shrunken well; by continuing with your remedies for two more weeks, she was entirely cured, and we offer you our united thanks for the cure effected. I am, Sir, yours truly, (Signed) HENRY MULLEN.

The Pills should be used conjointly with the Ointment in most of the following cases:—

- Bad Legs, Cancors, Scrofulous Swellings, Bad Breasts, Contracted and Stiff Joints, Burns, Elephantiasis, Sores, Blisters, Fistulas, Sores on the Face, Bite of Mosquitoes and Sand Flies, Gout, Glandular swellings, Tumors, Coco-bay, Lambago, Ulcers, Chicago-foot, Piles, Wounds, Chilblains, Rheumatism, Yaws, Chapped hands, Scalds.

Sold at the establishment of Professor HOLLOWAY, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar,) London, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the Civilized World, in Pots, at 1s 3d, 2s 3d, and 5s each.

There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes. N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder attended in each pot.

GEORGE T. HASZARD Agent

fore the earth is covered with snow, the frost comes with exceeding intensity, this important product, as well as fruit trees, cannot be cultivated on a large scale. Rye, oats, barley and buckwheat thrive, and in some spots, potatoes and other vegetables.

The Capital of Western Siberia is Tobolsk, situated on the river Irtysh. It has some twenty thousand inhabitants, and is the commercial metropolis of the whole of Russian Asia. Its trade carried on with the European interior of the Empire, and extending to China, is very brisk and extensive. Some fifty miles north of the Lake of Baikal, the city of Irkutsk, situated at the confluence of three rivers, of which the Angara forms the principal, is the Capital of Eastern Siberia. The site, surrounded by elevated wooded hills, is very picturesque. Irkutsk has about five thousand inhabitants, and the Governor-General of the Eastern Territory resides there.

Not long since the country of South Lake Baikal, embracing nearly the whole chain of the Altai was organized into a Government called the Trans-Baikalan. It is the richest country for mineral purposes in Northern Asia. The natives are gradually converted; and, as far as possible the clergy selected from among them, the rites of the church being performed in their own dialects. Various languages, Greek, for the Pole, Latin, Russian, and so forth, are severally employed for this purpose in Siberia.

These vast Asiatic possessions have been of late increased by the annexation of a very extensive territory destined to form the jewel of Siberia. Russia has taken possession of the entire left bank of the Amour, that is, from the junction of the River Shilka and of the Araan, down to its mouth at that part of the Pacific called the Sea of Okotsk.

The country situated on the left side of the Amour, is occupied by a few nomadic bands of Tartars, no fixed settlement or any kind of cities existing there. Although nominally considered under the supremacy of China, it was, in fact, a region without a master. Many years ago Russian traders descended the river Silipdi, and some other streams running and debouching in the Amour, and visited the Chinese towns thereon. The Celestial authorities, as well as the inhabitants, spoke of the left bank of this river as naturally belonging to Russia. The regular occupation of the territory took place in 1849. It was prepared with care and foresight. Two small iron steamers were built in Shilka, a mining establishment situated on the river of the same name. These steamers laden with guns, arms, ammunition, stores and implements of all kinds served to convey the Governor-General, his staff, and some infantry soldiers. They were accompanied by about one hundred rafts and barks with Cossacks. The river, carefully explored and sounded, proved navigable, without rapids, or any other serious incumbrance. At the end of thirty-three days the expedition reached the mouth of the river, and a permanent establishment was planted there. Industry and activity began. A few miles down on the opposite side is situated a Chinese town, and a good understanding exists between the two banks. The natives made no opposition whatever to the expedition nor the occupation. The Russians do not interfere with them, nor does the Government limit their roving life, or exact any kind of service. The harbor is very deep and extensive, being nearly shut out from winds by the Island Lerafta or Saghalien, which was seized by Russian navigators years before the expedition. The whole land is covered with meadows and forests full of the best kind of lumber, and excellent oak for naval constructions. The soil is fit for all kinds of culture. In all Siberia, Amour, is spoken of as the land of promise; and so it will become when agriculture and industry shall wake it into genial life.

The acquisition of this part of the country and of the mouth of the Amour, is the most valuable made by Russia during the reign of Nicholas. It gives completeness and vitality to Siberia. When the new territory is developed, Kamtschatka and the East will be independent of supplies from St. Petersburg. Trade will be opened with China, Japan, California, as the empire comes to take full advantage of its new outlet on the Pacific.—N. Y. Tribune.

AREA OF CANADA.—Canada extends from the coast of Labrador to the river Kaministiquial, at the end of Lake Superior, about 1000 miles, with an average breadth of 231 miles; being nearly three times as large as Great Britain and Ireland. It contains an area of about 350,000 square miles, or 224,000,000 acres.

THE FLEET OFF CRONSTADT.

July 13.—A sergeant, corporal, and six privates of the Royal Marine Artillery were ordered to embark on board each of the mortar vessels. The Vulture, Capt. Glasse, was ordered to sail in the morning with the crews of the mortar vessels for Nargen Island. A large conflagration was observed in the first watch at St. Petersburg.

July 16.—The Dapper, tender to the Colossus, captured another fishing boat with its crew, but they were not detained.

July 16 to 23, at noon.—In the fleet are many scamen, formerly Baltic cruisers, well acquainted with the sudden changes of the seasons. They state, as the result of their experience, that after the middle of August favourable weather cannot be depended on off Cronstadt, and that gales of wind and violent storms may then be of frequent occurrence. The division of the fleet under the orders of Rear-Admiral Baynes will most probably, therefore, in a few weeks, be compelled to seek a more safe anchorage, or cruise on and off this port, until absolutely compelled to proceed down the Gulf of Finland as far as Nagoen Island, there to remain until October, when it will be necessary for the larger class of ships to make the passage through the Great Belt before the winter has fairly set in. Notwithstanding the vigilance of our cruisers in the Gulf of Bothnia, the people of Finland occasionally receive considerable supplies from the Swedish territories, by means of a small class of coasting vessels, which, during the brief duration of twilight, manage to cross the gulf unperceived. Since the departure for Nargen of the three principal flagships the proceedings of the division of the fleet off Cronstadt have been of an ordinary nature.

July 18.—The Mjestic, Edinburgh, and two gunboats weighed in the forenoon. While standing along the north shore of the bay they captured a coasting vessel laden with butter, flour, and other provisions. The Frigate, accompanied by her tender the Starling gunboat, reconnoitred the south shore, and, on returning to her anchorage, made signals that the enemy's movements were unimportant.

July 19.—The Cossack, Captain Fanshawe, arrived at 10 a. m. with despatches for Rear-Admiral Baynes. Rear-admirals Dundas, Pennant, and Seymour, with nine sail of the line, several steamers, mortar vessels, and gunboats, were at anchor off Nargen, superintending a series of experiments with the mortars, the greatest range of which had not exceeded 4,900 yards. The Cossack having taken on board letters and parcels for the Arrogant and Magicienne, embarked cruising off Wyburg, sailed at 6 p. m. The Bulldog was despatched towards Cronstadt, under a flag of truce, for the purpose of landing two prisoners—fishermen. She was met by a Russian steamer of war, the captain of which stated that a few nights since an extensive fire had broken out at St. Petersburg, whereby several houses and much valuable property had been destroyed. A violent storm, which continued upwards of an hour, passed over Cronstadt and the bay of St. Petersburg. The rain fell in torrents. The flashes of lightning were of the most vivid description, followed by loud peals of thunder. After the storm had ceased, the oppressive feeling of the atmosphere was abated and a cool refreshing breeze set in. At 9 p. m. the Bulldog was ordered to keep in readiness for night service.

July 20.—This morning a man was observed on top of Tolbukhin Lighthouse, making some signal to the fleet. Two of the gunboats, in charge of Captain G. R. Mundy, of the Nile, were immediately despatched towards the lighthouse; sent boats thereon, and brought the prisoner off to the Retribution. He is a deserter from the enemy, an officer of inferior rank in the Russian service. One of the steamers came out of the harbour to intercept the gunboats, but on the Bulldog going to their assistance, immediately put back. The Dapper, tender to the Colossus, having got ashore on the west coast of the bay, the Bulldog, followed by the French gunboat Tourmente, and the Redwing, went to her assistance, and got her off without her having sustained any injury. A fatal accident occurred to a midshipman on board the French screw steam ship Daquenne. While superintending the loosing of sails in the maintop, the maintop-sail, suddenly inflated by a gust of wind, struck him violently and precipitated him on the deck. The unfortunate young officer was instantaneously killed.

July 21.—The Tartar, screw corvette, Captain Hugh Dunlop, rejoined Rear-Admiral Baynes at two a. m. from Nargen. The Commander-in-chief, in conjunction with Rear-admirals Pennant and Seymour, had made a close reconnaissance of Revel and Swaborg. They approached the former port within half a mile of the forts, and ascertained that the defences have been materially strengthened by the construction of various earthworks, in which have been placed some of the largest guns from the stone batteries. While standing close into Swaborg in the Merlin three of the infernal machines, containing a much larger quantity of powder than those deposited off Cronstadt, were exploded, but without effect, the steamer having just previously passed over the precise spot where they were laid down.

July 22.—The Tartar is appointed to sail at noon with the overland mail, via Dantsic. No epidemic disease is prevalent in any of the ships of the fleet. The average number on the sick list is under four per cent. The majority of the cases are of a trifling nature. Weather extremely fine.

UNITED STATES.

SHARP PRACTICE.—A man in Brooklyn advertised, on Wednesday, for clerks to go to New Brunswick. He had plenty of applications, and made an engagement with two young men for one year. They were to start the next morning, and in order to feel assured that they would not disappoint him, he requested them to leave their watches and they complied. The young men left, and so did their "employer."—State of Maine.

CALIFORNIA.—The following is the summary of news received by the last arrivals at New York: Col. Walker was at Realejo, where he had retreated from San Juan del Sud.

Capt. French arrived down by the last steamer from San Francisco to join the government party.

Col. Kinney, with twenty men, arrived at San Juan del Norte on the 10th ult., in the brig Hemlock, of Philadelphia. They were engaged in erecting a building in San Juan. Dissatisfaction is said to exist among them.

The mines in California were yielding better than for several years past. Gold in large quantities is said to have been discovered near Puget Sound.

The Fourth of July was celebrated with much enthusiasm at San Francisco.

Elworth, the pedestrian, had completed the task of walking one thousand miles in one thousand consecutive hours, at Sacramento.

A desperate fight occurred on the 9th of July, at Cave City, and another at Calaverita, in which three men were killed, and Justice Reems wounded.

The grasshoppers were disappearing, after committing frightful ravages on the crops.

About 20 houses on Kearney and Bush streets, San Francisco, were burned on the 4th. Loss \$100,000.

Capt. Doran of the British ship Nazarine, was under arrest for shooting three boarding house runners who attempted to board his vessel and entice his crew away. The men were badly wounded, and the Captain held in \$20000 bail.

Messrs. A. A. Cohen, late receiver of Adams & Co.'s assets, and J. C. Woods, a member of that firm, have been charged with frauds to the amount of \$400,000, by Judge Chambers, of the late firm of Page, Bacon & Co. The Judge charges that Adams & Co. have been engaged during the last four years in palming inferior dust upon Page, Bacon & Co.; that a regular band of disguised accomplices were maintained in the various mining districts where gold is bought and sold. The defendants had been held to bail. They published a card promising to refute the charges.

Oregon dates to the 9th of July, and Washington Territory to June 28th are received.

Reports of recent gold discoveries near Fort Colville are confirmed.

All the available U. S. troops which have been stationed at Vancouver and the Dalles have gone out upon the plains under the command of Mayor Haller, for the purpose of looking after Indians.

Sandwich Island dates are to June 10th.—News unimportant.

Via Acapulco, extraordinary news from Mexico had reached San Francisco.

A letter dated Acapulco, July 2d, states that Santa Anna had resigned the Presidency, and that General Alvarez and Comonfort had marched on the Capital with 30,000 men. Our dates from Mexico are to July 19th, and make no mention of any such occurrence.

The Sierra Nevada arrived upon the 14th July, with cholera on board. There had been thirty two deaths on board of her.

COLONIAL.

LITERARY SQUABBLE.—Messrs. Hincks and Howe have entered into the foolish enterprise of attempting to constrain the British public, with a personal controversy. A few copies of a pamphlet from the pen of Mr. Hincks have arrived by the last steamer, in which the severest castigation possible is administered to Mr. Howe in return for some clars he was pleased to cast upon his Canadian opponent.

The transport "Emma Eugenia" is under orders to convey detachments from this garrison to England, as follows:—1 officer, 1 sergeant, 50 privates, Royal Artillery, (from Bermuda.) 2 sub officers 76th Regiment, 3 officers, 4 sergeants, 1 drummer, 4 corporals, 141 privates, 3 women, 6 children, Foreign Legion.

POPULATION OF CANADA.—The new census of the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, shows a large increase of population since 1851. At that time the population of Upper Canada was 951,000, that of Lower Canada 890,261—or in round numbers 800,000 less than the numbers of the Upper Province. The population of Upper Canada is now in round numbers 1,332,000; the Lower Province has 1,050,000; total 2,382,000.

The business of shipping coal has been proceeding briskly during the past week at South Pictou. On Monday 209 chaldrons were shipped, being the largest amount ever shipped in one day. The whole amount shipped during the week is 4630 chaldrons. There is now a larger number of vessels in port than at any previous date the present season, about one hundred of all sizes having arrived within the past eight days.—Eastern Chronicle.

RAILWAY LOAN.—Mr. Howe, it is reported, having arranged the preliminaries, was just at the point of concluding a treaty with Messrs. Barings for advancing all the money that may be required for completing the Rail Road, on the day the Asia left England.—Halifax Recorder.

The brig Eclipse, Kennedy, master, of and from P. E. Island, bound to Liverpool, G. B. timber laden, struck a ledge in St. Peter's Bay, and having become leaky, was run into Little Baseline, near Louisburg, on the 2d inst. where she struck. The vessel and cargo were sold on the 6th and brought over 2600.

REMOVAL OF THE CANADIAN SEAT OF GOVERNMENT FROM QUEBEC TO TORONTO.—It has been decided to send to Toronto, during the present month such portions of the records, library, &c., connected with the Legislature and Public Department as can be sent without interfering with the public business. It is considered expedient to limit for the present year, the number of books to be removed, to the Records of Parliament and Books of Parliamentary reference; and that the remainder be deposited in the Chateau Building, in charge of a Librarian. The officers of the Legislative Council and Assembly must be prepared to have packed up and forwarded all public property under their charge and order, and the heads of departments are instructed to take steps to have ready for packing such portion of their furniture, &c., as can be removed without interfering with business. The Clerks of the Council and Assembly, as well as the Clerks of Public Departments, will prepare and transmit to the Board of Public Works, a schedule giving the name of all officers and em. ployers in each Department, to be removed; their salaries and the number of adults, children and servants directly comprising the faculty of each, in order that a general table be prepared for the allowance to be made to each for all costs of removal.—Quebec Mercury, August 9.

NEWSPAPER POSTAGE TO THE COLONIES.—Our colonial readers will rejoice to learn, by this day's mail for America, that for the reason set forth by Mr. Wilson, Secretary of the Treasury, in this day's debate, the newspaper colonial postal rights and privileges contended for by Sir Cassock Roucy, in his recent correspondence with the secretary to the General Post office, and so wisely resisted by that functionary, have been conceded, or rather restored. To-day and henceforth the colonists will receive the journals of the mother country at the postage rates they have been accustomed to. Had it not been for the remonstrance with the post-office, and the publicity which that remonstrance obtained, the colonists would have been most abjectly subjected to an impost amounting to a virtual prohibition of English newspapers amongst them. They will know how to appreciate the timely and judicious course made in their behalf, and the rebuke so promptly accorded to them. The right thus has certainly been in the right place on this occasion; but no certainly that man has not been Mr. Rowland Hill, nor has the place been St. Martin's-to-Grand-English paper.

Estab
WIL
Brass F
Shop—Corner
K Brass an
Rudler Brace
Fastenings for
Bells. Compo
Brasses, &c.
the best mater
P. S. The h
per, Brass and



Friend

HOLL

EXTRAOR
OF AN OL

Copy of a L
Store,) To

To Professor I
Sir,—Grati
the extraordi
from the see
for upwards o
and spitting
suffer and hea
I would give
although I pa
it was all to
thought perh
events I resol
the result w
mother beca
your remedie
served, and y

REMAR
AFTER I

Copy of a
Halifax, No
To Professor

Sir,—I do
your Pills,
I suffered the
plaint; was t
by the docto
skelion, at
child just b
trying your P
and counte
accurately cre
using them fo
by paragonis
magister, I w
joyed the bes

ASTONISHIN
AN

Copy of
Charlott

To Professor

Sir,—I an
stored me to
from the most
my liver and
the whole of
your Pills, by
directions for
other means
hours, acqui
grateful to
health, and v
feeling it my