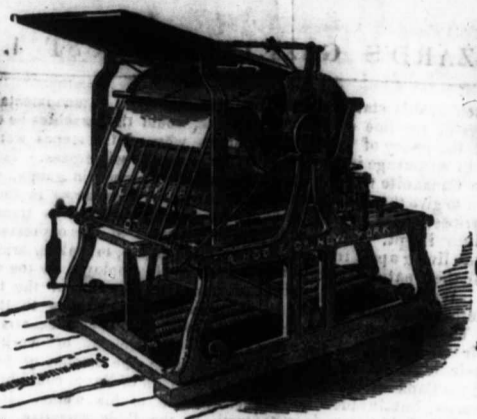


# HASZARD'S

FARMERS' COMMERCIAL



# GAZETTE

JOURNAL & ADVERTISER.

PUBLISHED ON EVERY

WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY.

Established 1823.

Charlottetown, P. E. Island, Wednesday, August 1, 1855.

New Series. No. 262.

## Auctions.

### TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION.

ON TUESDAY, 14th AUGUST next, at Eleven o'clock, at the Store of the Subscriber, at MONTAGUE BRIDGE, an extensive Stock of **DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, CROCKERY, DRUGS, AND DYE STUFFS,** BOOTS and SHOES, Upper and Sole Leather, Box Carts and Trucks, Gig and Cart Harness, Ploughs and Harrows, Paints, Oils and Brushes, And sundry other articles too numerous to mention. Approved Joint Notes of Hand for sums over £2, payable 12th October, and produce next shipping time, will be taken in payment. An alteration is about to be made in the above establishment. A reduction will be made on all GOODS sold there until Saturday, 11th August next.

### NOTICE.

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

PATRICK STEPHENS.

Orwell, July 21, 1855.

### 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.

### Advantageous opportunity of obtaining Building Sites for Business

(IN CHARLOTTETOWN.)

THE Terms of Sale of Mr. DAVID WILSON'S LOTS, sold last Winter, not being complied with, they will be again offered at PUBLIC AUCTION, on THURSDAY, the 25th day of August next, at 12 o'clock, on the Premises. These Lots are cut up into Building plots to suit intending purchasers, having fronts of fifty feet each on Pownall Street, and forty-two feet on Richmond Street, and are well worth the attention of Mercantile men. Twenty per cent on day of Sale and the balance on delivery of Deed.

### By Travers & McPhoe.

TO be sold at Public Auction, on the Premises, at 12 o'clock on Monday, the twentieth day of August next, if not disposed of previously by private sale, the Leasehold interest of 999 years, in and to Fifty acres of Land at 1s. yearly Rent, situate on the Elliot River Road, two miles from York River Bridge. About 24 acres are cleared and under cultivation, the remainder covered with a young growth of trees. There is a Dwelling House and Out Houses on the Premises, and a well of water at the door. There is a crop now growing on the premises consisting of 1 1/2 acres of Barley, 3 acres of Oats, 3 acres of Potatoes, 1/2 acre of Turnips, and 4 or 5 tons of Hay.

Also the Stock, Farming Implements on the ground consisting of A Mare with foal, 2 Cows, 4 sheep, 1 Cart, Plough, and several articles of Household Furniture.

JEREMIAH MAHONY.

July 20th, 1855.

ALL persons to whom the above named is indebted will please send in their Bills for settlement, and all persons indebted to him will pay their respective amounts on or before the 30th day of August next.

### Auction at Wheatley River.

TO BE SOLD by Auction at Wheatley River on Tuesday the 14th August next, at 11 o'clock, on the Premises, that excellent stand for business, the property of Mr. Benjamin Hughes, containing 12 acres of Leasehold Land, together with the Dwelling House, Blacksmith's Shop and other out-buildings.

The Crop, Stock, Household Furniture &c.,—Terms at Sale. R. C. WOOLNER, Auctioneer. July 23, 1855. 21ax.

### For Sale.

A VERY superior pair of MARES, by Saladin, rising 5 and 4 years old, trained to saddle and double or single harness, color brown,—will be sold by Auction on the Market Square, at 12 o'clock on SATURDAY, the 11th of August, if not previously disposed of by private sale. Apply to W. R. WATSON.

## GREAT REDUCTION IN CLOTHING!!! SELLING OFF!!! 500 Suits

SUPERIOR MADE CLOTHING (Workmanship warranted.) At GAHAN & Co's

NEW DRY GOODS ESTABLISHMENT. Corner of Great George and Kent Streets. July 6, 1855.

### On Sale.

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

### FOUND

ON Tuesday evening last, 24th inst., between the Colonial Building and Swarden's Corner, a SHAWL, which may be had by proving property and paying charges, on application at this office. July 28 2i

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

Apples of Gold, 1s. 2d.  
American Women, 1s. 6d.  
Authenticity and inspiration of the Bible, 4s. 6d.  
Active Christian, 1s. 6d.  
Abbot's Experience, 2s. 3d.  
Astronomy, Elements of, 9d.  
Assistance for the work in faith, 2s. 4d.  
Arthur's Family Pride, 2s. 3d.  
Sweethearts and Wives, 2s. 3d.  
Married and Single, 2s. 3d.  
Bell Martin, 2s. 3d.  
The Maiden, 2s. 3d.  
" Wife, 2s. 3d.  
" Lady at home 2s. 3d.  
Fanny Dale, 2s. 3d.  
The Successful Merchant, 5s.  
The young Music Master, 2s. 3d.  
Making haste to be rich, 2s. 3d.  
Debtor and Creditor.

Art of good.  
Anatomy of Drunkenness, 3s. 6d.  
Applied Chemistry, 5s.  
Army Herbert, 4s. 3d.  
Allan Lucas, or Youthful Decision.  
Annals of the Poor, 2s. 3d.  
Anecdotes of the Chinese.  
Abbot's Charles the First, 1s.  
China and the English, 1s. 4d.  
Young Christian, 1s. 4d.  
McDownes, or Truth through Fiction, 1s. 4d.  
Child at home, 1s. 4d.  
Path of Peace, 1s. 4d.  
Mother at Home, 1s. 4d.  
China, 1s.  
Duties, 1s.  
Franconia Stories, 2s. 3d.  
Erskine, 1s. 9d.

A word to Parents.  
Art of Tanning and Carrying, 3s. 6d.  
Armenian Skeletons, 1s. 9d.  
Anson's Voyages, 2s. 9d.  
Age and its Architects, 5s.  
Art of Swimming, 9d.  
Africa and the American Flag, 9s.  
American Farmer in England, 5s.  
Allison's History of Europe, 4 vols., 32s.  
Agricultural Chemistry, 4s. 3d.  
Abelline.  
Appleton's Mechanics, 2 vols., 21s.  
Magazine.  
Dictionary of Mechanics, 72s.  
Tales for the People, 2s.  
A Summer Cruise in the Mediterranean, 7s. 6d.  
Amaranth or Token of Friendship, 10s.  
Arabian Nights Entertainment.  
Africa by Jamieson, Wilson and Murray.  
Anastasis.  
Ancient Egyptians.  
Arotic Expedition.  
Acocmi.  
Arthur Arundel.  
A Book for Boys.  
A Book for Girls.  
A warmth around the Cross.  
A Lamp to the Path, 4s.  
Annual of Scientific Discovery, 7s. 6d.  
Andrew Campbell's visit to his Irish Cousins, 1s. 9d.  
Australia, 4s. 6d.  
Andrew Marvell, 2s. 3d.  
Anne Ross, 2s.

Australian Crosses, 6s. 3d.  
Ancient Literature and Art, 6s. 3d.  
Algebra, 6s. 6d.  
Astronomy, 1s. 6d.  
Alcohol and the Constitution of Man, 1s. 6d.  
Ainsworth's Works, 1s. 9d. & 2s. 6d. each vol.  
Anecdotes, Moral and Religious, 1s. 6d.  
Adam's Roman Antiquities 9s.  
Agricultural Chemistry, 9s.  
Ainsworth's Classical Dictionary, 26s.  
Ainsworth's Latin Dictionary.  
Anthon's Virgil, 8s.  
Homer.  
Horace.  
Xenophon's Memorabilia, 8s. 3d.  
American Expositor.  
Atlas for the People.  
Ewings.  
Linn's.  
Chamber's Primer.  
Educational Course.  
Gall's.  
C. Knight's Society for the diffusion of useful knowledge.

Art of making Wax Flowers, 1s. 9d.  
Architectural building, &c., 22s.  
Gould's House Carpenter's Assistant, 21s.  
Lefevre's Modern Architecture, 25s.  
Practice of Architecture, 20s.  
Gothic Architecture, 27s.  
Modern Builder's Guide, 27s.  
Builder's Guide, 2s.  
Berridge's Christian World unmasked.  
Biblical Legends, 3s. 9d.  
Book for the Lord's Day, 2s. 3d.  
Bible and the Closet, 1s. 9d.  
Brewer's Tales, 2s. 3d.  
Booth's Reign of Grace, 2s. 3d.  
Glad Tidings, 2s. 3d.  
Barbauld's Stories and Lessons, 2s. 3d.  
Book of Tables, 12s. 6d.  
Bremer's, (Miss) Works, 2 vols., 12s. 6d.  
British Songster, 1s. 3d.  
Basket of Flowers, 1s. 9d.  
Byron's Dream, 2s. 3d.  
Miscellanies, 2s. 3d.  
Don Juan, 2s. 3d.  
Tales, 2s. 3d.  
Men, Manners and Things, 2s. 6d.  
Complete works.  
Bremer's Miss, Strife and Peace, 1s. 9d.  
The Neighbours, 1s. 9d.  
Bancroft's Life of Washington, 6s. 2d.  
Napoleon, 6s. 3d.  
History of America, 5 vol., 22s. 6d.  
Belfry of Bruges, 1s. 9d.  
Book of Aphorisms, 3s. 4d.  
Bean's Family Worship, 2s. 6d.  
Barrow's whole works, 3 vols. 32s.  
Biblical Student's Manual.  
Bank of Faith, 2s.  
Bogatsky's Golden Treasury, 3s.  
Brown's Concordance, 2s. 3d.  
British Catalogue, 1857, 1852.  
Buske's extinct Passages of Great Britain, 21s. 6d.  
Biography of good Wives, 6s.  
Bible Dictionary.  
Book of Nature, 1s. 6d.  
Butler's Analogy, 3s.  
Hudibras, 6s. 6d.  
Bible in the Family, 4s. 6d.  
Ballads and Poetical Tales.  
Britannia's Pastorals, 2s.  
Poussin's Catechism of the Steam Engine.  
Builder's Companion, 5s.  
Beauties of Wesley, 2s. 6d.  
Boy's Book, 3s.  
Guide, 2s. 3d.  
Bye-ways of the Bible, 4s.  
Book of Quadrupeds, 6s. 6d.  
Berquin's Tales, 4s. 6d.  
Book of Animals, 3s.  
Buchan's Domestic Medicine.  
Bingley's Stories about Animals, 3s.  
Bridges's Algebra, 1s. 9d.  
Boy's own Book, 2s. 3d.  
Treasury of Sports, 6s. 3d.  
Braggadocio, 1s. 9d.  
Baron Munchausen, 2s. 3d.  
Bee Hunter, 6s. 3d.  
Britain's last Struggle, 4s. 6d.  
Burder's Village Sermons, 4s. 6d.  
Botanical Keepsake, 6s.  
Biblical Cyclopaedia, 11s. 3d.  
Burn's complete works, 4s. each vol.  
British Constitution, 6s.  
Brand's Encyclopedia, 25s.  
Barrow's School Dictionary, 5s. 6d.  
Boys and their Rulers, 1s. 9d.  
British N. American Geographical Primer.  
Belcher's Interesting Narratives, 6s.  
Bulwer's Novels, viz:—Godolphin. Pilgrims of the Rhine. Rieu. Night and Morning. Ernest Maltrosses. Paul Clifford. Alice. The Disowned. Pelham. Zerkow. Harold. Eugene Aram. Lucrèce. The Carletons. Last of the Barons. Lellor. Last days of Pompeii.  
Boswell's Life of Dr. Johnson.  
Boyhood of Great Men.  
Bryant's Poetical Works.  
Burke, Complete Works of Rt. Hon. Edward.  
Baxter's Saint's Rest.  
Call to the Unconverted.  
Baird's Sketches of Protestantism in Italy.  
Bread Grains or Joe Miller in America.  
Bloomfield's Poems, 1s. 9d.  
Blair's Grave. Gray's Elegy, 2s. 6d.  
Berquin's Children's Friends.  
Basket of Flowers.  
Baron Trenck.  
Baron Munchausen.  
Barbauld's Lessons for Children.  
Brougham's Men of Letters (time of George III.)  
Lives of Philosophers, do.  
Eminent Statesmen, do.

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

(From the Edinburgh Witness.)  
**HUGH MILLER ON MONUMENTAL EGYPT.**  
**THE BONDAGE.**

Strange that we should know Egypt better than those who lived so much nearer to it! Many things respecting that ancient kingdom which were obscure to the Greek writers of two thousand years ago are clear to us. Though we stand twice the distance from it which they did, we could write a fuller and more truthful history of the age of the Pharaohs than any which the Greeks have left us. It is common to say, that as the ages pass, the darkness increases, and doubts multiply. Time removes contemporary witnesses from the stage, effaces the memorials of past transactions, and slowly converts history into myth and fable. Such is its effect in ordinary cases, but such has not been its effect in this. As if it had strangely changed its functions, the touch of Time's finger on the Coptic tablets has vivified, not effaced, the writing inscribed upon them; and now, across a gulph of forty centuries that writing can be read, and the truth of the inspired records tested thereby. It is sufficiently remarkable, and indicates strikingly enough the prescience that presided over the creation of these stone-written records, that the monumental evidence of Egypt begins about the time that that land comes first into contact with the chosen race, and ends when the Israelites take their departure from it. There are few monuments of any importance belonging to times prior to the first visit of Abraham to Egypt, and there are few relating to the times subsequent to the exodus. The calamities of the latter epoch appear to have weakened the power of the kingdom to an extraordinary degree, and led to a discontinuance of those expensive and magnificent monuments in which the former monarchs of Egypt had indulged. We owe it to a singular peculiarity of the customs and religion of that land, that we possess such minute and numerous memorials of its early history. Its royal tombs were just so many historical volumes. Each King was obliged to become the historiographer of his reign. It was a point of their religion, that the monarch should prepare his own tomb. The work began on the day of his accession, and ended on the day of his death. If the reign was long, the tomb was proportionally large and sumptuous. Every year new corridors were opened, new chambers were hewn out and decorated. If the King was devoted to the arts of peace, or gave himself to the internal improvement of his kingdom, the hieroglyphics on its walls were of a correspondingly pacific import. If his reign had been passed in war, the representations on his tomb were all of battles, and of the subjugation of foreign provinces, depicted by long trains of the natives of these provinces led as captives into the royal presence. So sacred was the duty of superintending the preparation of the royal tomb, that even Pharaoh could not perform it by proxy. He must direct the excavation of the chambers, and their adornment with pictures and hieroglyphics, otherwise the work stood still. At the instant of his death it ceased altogether; no stroke of chisel, no trace of pencil, was permitted to supply what might be lacking when the monarch had breathed his last. Finished or unfinished, the mummy of Pharaoh was laid in it, and the vault was closed. In these circumstances, the monarch would take care to have his tomb in a forward state, and to record year by year those actions of his which he wished posterity to know, well knowing that if not written now, they would remain forever unrecorded. To these considerations were added the sanctions of religion which made it an impiety to neglect this duty. In these arrangements the hand of Providence is seen providing abundant materials, destined in the first place, to a long entombment in the sands of Egypt, and, as soon as the world was able to decipher them, to come forth, and to remain to all time the irrefragable witnesses of the historic truth of the Bible.

Two facts of considerable moment appear to be placed beyond a doubt by the more recent monumental discoveries. The first is the name of the Pharaoh to whom Joseph acted as Prime Minister; the second is that of the "King who knew not Joseph." It is the character and transactions of the latter, so far as the monuments have revealed them, that we are now to bring under notice. Phiope, or Aphophis, the patron of Joseph, was a most munificent sovereign, the patron of the arts, the ruler of a prosperous kingdom; and he succeeded in the throne by a Pharaoh equally munificent and prosperous. So much the monuments declare, and evidence of these is likely to be vastly strengthened so soon as the ruins of Heliopolis and Memphis, the residence of these powerful and prosperous Pharaohs, shall have been exhumed from the sands which have so long covered them. But by and by, symptoms begin to appear on the monuments of the decline of their kingdom. We find Memphis, their southern capital, captured by Amosis, one of the kings of Upper Egypt, though the event appears to have been attended with no adverse influence to Israel. They still were possessed of much consideration, enjoyed all the immunities of native Egyptians, and were rapidly growing into a numerous and powerful nation.

Matters continued much in this state for several reigns. The Kings of the line of Phiope seem to have resumed the policy of that great sovereign, which was to encourage intercourse and alliances with the Canaanite tribes on the east of Egypt, and even to give them settlements in the Delta. Two tribes, those of Heth and Arvad, immigrated into Egypt, and became located in its cities, yet living apart from each other, and maintaining their national peculiarities and distinctions. War broke out betwixt them; the tribe of Heth was worsted, and expelled from Egypt. They crossed the desert and the story of their wrongs roused the vindictive feelings of their brethren in Canaan, who not only attacked the Canaanite possessions of their Arradite enemies, but invaded Lower Egypt, where the Arradites held possessions in suzerainty. In this emergency the King of the Delta, where the Israelites were located, besought the aid of the Theban Pharaoh, Sethos I. The Pharaoh of the Delta, according to the monuments, purchased the assistance of his Theban brother at a costly price, even that of the cession of six cities or strongholds in Lower Egypt, and among these was Heliopolis, or On, the city in which Joseph had lived—a fact, which is unequivocally attested by the obelisk in the Piazza del Popolo at Rome, which appears to have been erected at Heliopolis by this very Pharaoh, even Sethos I. Now comes the "King who knew not Joseph." The reign of Sethos, which appears to have been long and prosperous, drew to a close, and he associated with himself in the government his son, who was for five years co-regent with his father. This King is named by the Greeks, Sesostris, and in the lists on the monuments he is styled Ramses. In the first year of his sole reign, war broke out on the north-eastern frontier of Egypt, the details of which are amply chronicled on three of the greatest temples now remaining in Egypt. A new invasion of Lower Egypt by the Hittites and their confederate Canaanite tribes took place; and the aid of Ramses was again invoked, and by his help the invaders were driven back. But the victory was short-lived; for only four years afterwards we find a new and more successful invasion executed; and when Ramses arrived for the third time to rescue the throne of his brother of Lower Egypt, he found the Delta in possession of the Moabites. These facts are recorded on a papyrus (the Salier papyrus) in the British Museum. It is probable that the Israelites, now powerful in Egypt, took no part in the war against their kindred the children of Lot; hence the success of the invasion. There can be no doubt that we see in this that condition of matters which dictated the policy of reducing the numbers of the Israelites. They "increased abundantly," we are told, "and multiplied and waxed exceeding mighty; and the land was filled with them." They had only to combine with the Moabites to overthrow the throne of Lower Egypt, and seize on the Delta as their own. Ramses I., on his arrival, saw, doubtless, the extent of the danger. His first care was to mediate betwixt the Egyptians and their Moabite invaders, and bring about peace by a compromise. This got rid of one of the dangerous parties, and left them at liberty to deal with the other, even the Israelites. The treaty by which all this was accomplished was ratified, as we learn from the monuments, in the twenty-first year of Ramses; and the price which Si-Phthis paid for it was, that he married Thouris, the daughter of Ramses, and consented to govern Lower Egypt as the viceroy of his father-in-law, on the understanding that, on the death of the latter, Si-Phthis should succeed him as king of all Egypt. Thus the kingdom of Phiope was finally merged in that of Upper Egypt, and the whole of Egypt came under the sway of the Theban dynasty. This beyond doubt, is the rise of the "King who knew not Joseph."

This then, was the date of the captivity—the twenty-first year of the reign of Ramses. When this monarch annexed the Delta to his kingdom, he found the Hebrew race rapidly extinguishing the Egyptians, and the Delta in danger of being lost altogether, from the frequent invasions of the Canaanite tribes on its eastern border, with whom the Israelites must have been strongly tempted to combine. Nothing was so likely, then, in these circumstances, as the very policy which Ramses adopted. "He said unto his people, Behold, the people of the children of Israel are more and mightier than we: come on, let us deal wisely with them; lest they multiply, and it come to pass that, when there falleth out any war, they join also unto our enemies, and fight against us, and so get them up out of the land. Therefore they did set over them taskmasters to afflict them with their burdens. And they built for Pharaoh treasure-cities, Pithom, and Ramses." That is, they were deprived of all the immunities which Phiope had granted them in consideration of the services of Joseph—they were reduced to the position of strangers, and liable to the forced services which the practice of the ancient world exacted of persons so situated. They were compelled to build fortified camps for Pharaoh, which, when completed, would be manned with a strong military force, and employed as the means of perpetuating the slavery of those by whose labour they had been raised. The great works of Egypt—in that

age were chiefly of a monumental character, and on these would the Israelites be employed. The quarries whence the stones were obtained were in the Sinaitic wilderness. Thither would the Israelites be marched in gangs, and the blocks of granite which were hewn in these quarries they would afterwards have to transport across the desert. Others of the oppressed race were employed, doubtless, in making bricks of Nile mud, so extensively employed in the walls of the huge quadrangular precincts of the temples, and the cloisters and cells attached to them. And as at that epoch the mechanical arts were extremely simple, the amount of work done depended mainly upon the amount of human force which the Sovereign of Egypt could bring to bear in the construction of his works. If, then, there be truth in the Bible narrative, and if Ramses be the "king who knew not Joseph," we should expect to find that the monuments erected during his reign surpassed those of any other of the Pharaohs, seeing none of them had such an amount of forced labour at their command. Now, we do not shrink from the test. There is a Pharaoh who is distinguished from all his predecessors, and from all who came after him, by the enormous number of the monumental memorials of his reign. There is a Pharaoh whose name is stamped on every crumbling mound in Egypt and Nubia, and on almost every Coptic monument in the museums of Europe. There is a Pharaoh whose existing monuments actually surpass those of all the other sovereigns of Egypt put together. That Pharaoh is Ramses. Every crumbling heap that dots the valley of the Nile—every ruined temple, almost every statue and sphinx in that land of wonders, proclaims that there was an epoch of fearful bondage in Egypt—an epoch when millions of slaves were urged by the lash to their daily tasks—and that there was a king in that land who reduced the full half of his subjects into slavery, and set them to work in the construction of cities, and strongholds, and gigantic monuments, which, after four thousand years, excite the spectator's astonishment. Over and over the soil is written, in ineradicable characters, the great fact of the oppression. The whole land cries aloud that once it was a "house of bondage." What a convincing and overwhelming proof of the truth of the Bible!

**CLEANINGS FROM LATE PAPERS.**

**A RUSSIAN LIEUTENANT.**—In the *Kilkenny Moderator* there is a letter from a medical officer, dated "Camp before Sebastopol, June 11," addressed to a member of his family in Kilkenny, in which we find the following:—"While the French were employed at the Mamelon, we had a storming party who attacked the Quarries, which are strong defences for sharpshooters, in front of the Redan. These were gallantly carried. Although nothing further was intended, our men pushed forward into the Redan itself, but there was so strong a reinforcement of Russians brought up here, that our fellows retired upon the Quarries again, which they held. The capture of this position was attended with great loss. A Kilkenny man, Colonel Shearman, was among the killed. A mine was sprung by the enemy during the attack, and several of the men returned almost naked, their trowsers and coats having been blown off, and they were as black as sweeps. A little hop-o'-my-thumb of a soldier made a prisoner of a Russian officer, whom he conducted with much pride to the first parallel, the officer over-topping the little man's musket and bayonet! I asked the Russian, if he spoke French, he shook his head and said, 'No speak;' but he exclaimed, 'Doctor, doctor,' I made signs that I was one, and he then took off his coat, when I found he had a bullet wound at the back of his neck. He now tried to make himself understood by talking Latin. Pointing to the wound in his neck, he asked, 'Mortale est?' When I told him it was not mortal, he pressed me by the hand, and said, 'Pater, mater, et soror sunt mihi.' He said he was a Lieutenant of the 7th Dnieper Regiment. When he saw me open my case for a bandage to dress his wound, he thrust his hand into one of his own coat-pockets, and produced his own for that purpose. All the Russian soldiers, very wisely, carry these things about them."

**BRITISH TREATY WITH SIAM.**—Sir John Bowring is reported to have succeeded beyond all expectation in negotiating a treaty with the Siamese Government, which promises to open the resources of that rich country to the European trader.

**ENGLISH EXPEDITION DEFEATED.**—The brig Judge Blaney arrived at New York on Sunday, from Sierra Leone, with dates to June 3d, bringing an account of the disastrous defeat of an English expedition against a native chief on the Mallagber river. The British lost fifty men in killed and prisoners. Some of the prisoners were afterwards put to death by the natives in the most barbarous manner. Among the killed was Quartermaster Andrews, of Her Majesty's steamer Tanager. At last accounts, the Chief, anticipating a retaliatory visit from the English, was constructing the river with stones to prevent the passage up of vessels. Several British vessels had also been

seized by the natives on the Rio Munder, and Her Majesty's ship Ferret had been despatched to look after them.

**SUGAR.**—The average annual quantity of cane sugar produced and sent into the markets of the civilized world is above one million tons, exclusive of that manufactured in China and the Malayan archipelago. The value of this sugar cannot be estimated at less than \$75,000,000.

**A PLEASING INCIDENT.**

The following incident has just been communicated to us, which affords an interesting proof of the deep sympathy which pervades the public mind for our gallant soldiers in the East:—On Friday last, the Rev. Mr. McNair, late of Gourcock, was about to take his departure and proceed on his new mission as Chaplain to the Hospitals at Scutari, and secured the services of a street porter from the nearest stand, west end of St. George's Road, to convey his luggage to the railway, who, upon reaching the terminus, begged to inquire whether his employer was Mr. McNair, and on being answered in the affirmative, positively refused to accept of any fee, stating, as his reason, that having heard him preach in St. Matthew's Church on the Sabbath week previous, he knew he was going to the seat of war, and would be very useful to many of his poor suffering countrymen, and was proud of such an opportunity of furthering the object of his mission in the only way he could. Upon being pressed for his name, that the small sum he was entitled to should be placed in his credit on behalf of the hospitals, on Mr. McNair's arrival, he still, with the most genuine modesty, declined to give it, and at length requested, that a Bible might be purchased with it, and presented to some poor soldier who had none.

The Rev. Robert McNair, A. M., late of Gourcock, Scotland, and previously minister of St. James, Charlottetown, P. E. I., has been appointed one of the Scottish Chaplains to the army, and by latest intelligence from Scotland has demitted his charge, and had left for the hospital at Scutari, the appointed scene of his labours. Mr. McNair is well known and highly esteemed in these colonies where he sojourned for nearly three years, and now that he has embarked on this new and interesting mission, we doubt not that the prayers and best wishes of many of his old friends will go with him. From his Missionary zeal, his experience, his winning manner—and his great aptitude in suiting himself to circumstances—he is singularly qualified for the post which he now occupies, and we sincerely trust that under the blessing of God, he may be the means of leading many a sick and wounded soldier to a knowledge of the Saviour, and of shedding comfort into many a sorrowful heart. Mr. McNair's letters to the Home Record, during his labours here were read with great interest. And we hope ere long to have an opportunity of perusing some of his communications from Scutari, which we will gladly transfer to the pages of this periodical. Many of our readers who had before had a general interest in those exposed to the dangers of the war, will now have one personal friend to connect them with the scenes of suffering and contest and to quicken and engage their interest in the eventual movements that have taken place in the East. We beseech their prayers in his behalf, and in behalf of his fellow-labourers among whom we number another very dear friend, that their lives may be spared, and their labours abundantly blessed.

**AMERICAN ITEMS.**

**THE HARVEST AND CROPS, U. S.**—The accounts from every State in our country speak in the most glowing terms of the prospects of a harvest superior in productiveness to any that has ever preceded it. The crops are not only larger in proportion to the acre, but the quantity of land under culture is at least one fourth greater than it was last year. All kinds of fruit promise an abundant yield. The peach and apple orchards every where are heavily laden with their fruitage. This is cheering, as it offers a prospect of great manufacturing prosperity, for it is evident that art, science, and literature are dependent entirely upon the surplus products of the earth. In all countries where the inhabitants have to struggle with nature for the bare necessaries of life, art, science and literature are unknown.

**REVOLUTION IN SHOE MAKING.**—A paragraph is going the rounds of the American paper stating, that some Frenchmen have invented a machine for the manufacture of boots and shoes. It is said that the cost of making a fine shoe will be only ten cents, and that of a fine boot but fifteen or twenty cents. The *Utica Telegraph* says, that the owners are now in Washington, securing a patent for their machine, and it thus speaks of its performance:—"The machine is so perfect, that it is only necessary to place in it two pieces of sole and upper leather, and in an incredibly short space of time, it turns out a complete boot or shoe as is desired. We learn that a number of capitalists of this city are negotiating for the purchase of the patent, and that it is their intention, should they succeed in se-

curing it, to convert them into manufactory hands. A gaily interested New York negotiator patent."

**CATALOG.**

We have of Washington of the patent the beginning somewhat in patents issued one of which patents have again, we find, the improvements dance. No granted on there are to the opinion be made on rubber goods than forty such manu more recent tained in I less than a machines, and useful patents is Washington no less than number of not bear a manufactory have been 372 for F Smut Ms 378 on T bers in cl ment, w enotmou and 478 l on Stove not yet a The stov instructi it is a ge people.

The r the 66 States, selves provisio spirit Commi ing pa for the The fol excha course "exau Provis that tl by the fishinj We missio Brita that to be H. P er on Cush miss: The amis vine in tl and said ing T and bou any eve sto: put fish the fist me orj au riv tis in pa co pr th L by pl a er cr el

curing it, to purchase the Globe Mill, and to convert them into an extensive boot and shoe manufactory, employing some seven hundred hands. A gentleman in this city, now extensively interested in manufacturing, is in New York negotiating for the purchase of the patent.

CATALOGUE OF PATENTS ISSUED.

We have received a pamphlet by J. S. Brown, of Washington, containing a list, with the titles of the patents granted by our government, up to the beginning of this year. The pamphlet is somewhat interesting as presenting the number of patents issued in classes. On Air Engines—not one of which is in use—no less than twenty-one patents have been granted. On Baby Jumpers, again, we find that only one patent has been obtained, thus leaving some room for more improvements in teaching the young ones how to dance. No less than 148 patents have been granted on Steam Boilers, and yet for all this, there are but few engineers, who do not entertain the opinion that many improvements have yet to be made on them. The manufacture of India-rubber goods is but of recent date, and yet no less than forty-two patents have been obtained on such manufactures. Sewing Machines are of still more recent date, the first patent having been obtained in 1846, only nine years since; and yet no less than sixty patents have been granted on such machines. This affords evidence of their popularity and usefulness. The number of Water Wheel patents is somewhat high, being 327, but that of Washing Machines comes nearly up to it, being no less than 300. We have heard it asserted, a number of times, that agricultural inventions do not bear a like proportion with those relating to manufactures. This is a mistake: 111 patents have been granted for Grain and Grass Harvesters; 372 for Plows; 163 for Straw Cutters; 140 for Smit Machines; 163 Winnowing Machines, and 378 on Threshing Machines. The highest numbers in classes belong to the agricultural department, with the exception of Stoves, on which the enormous number of 692 patents have been issued, and 478 for designs, making a total of 1160 patents on Stoves; and yet we must say, that we have not yet seen a stove that suited us in all respects. The stove has yet to be invented. It is really instructive to look upon this large list of patents; it is a good record of the universal genius of our people.—Scientific American.

RECIPROCITY TREATY.

The ratification of the Reciprocity Treaty by the Governments of England and the United States, devolves upon our neighbours and our selves the responsibility of carrying out its provisions according to the strict letter and spirit of said Treaty. For this purpose the Commissioners appointed by the high contracting parties have recently met at Washington for the purpose of giving effect to the same. The following, clipped from one of our Colonial exchanges will give the reader an idea of the course marked out by the Commissioners to "examine the Coasts of the North American Provinces and the United States," in order that they may "designate the places reserved by the said articles from the common right of fishing therein."

We learn from Washington that the Commissioners appointed to carry out the provisions of the Reciprocity Treaty between Great Britain and the United States recently met in that city for the purpose of adopting the course to be pursued. Our readers are aware that M. H. Perley, Esq., of St. John, is the Commissioner on the part of Great Britain, and Mr. G. G. Cushman, of Maine, has been appointed Commissioner on the part of the United States. The duty of the Commissioners will be to examine the coasts of the North American Provinces and of the United States, embraced within the first and second articles of the treaty, and to designate the places reserved by the said articles from the common right of fishing therein.

The American fishermen have the right, under the treaty, of entering our bays, harbours and creeks, without being restricted to any distance from the shore, and take fish of every kind except shell-fish, with the permission to land upon the coasts and shores for the purpose of drying their nets and curing their fish; provided that they do not interfere with the rights of private property, or with British fishermen. "It is understood that the above-mentioned liberty applies solely to the sea-fishery, and that the salmon and shad fisheries, and all fisheries in rivers, and the mouths of rivers, are hereby reserved exclusively for British fishermen."

British fishermen have an equal right to fish in American waters down to the thirty-sixth parallel of north latitude, which includes the coast of North Carolina.

The Commissioners will therefore at once proceed upon their duties and the first part of the coasts to be visited will be the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Each Commissioner will be attended by a Secretary, Surveyor, and Marine Hydrographer.

It is also said that Professor Agassiz will accompany them for scientific objects. The Commissioners will embark at Halifax, a fine cutter having been placed at their disposal by the British Government, and will make their

surveys as long as the season permits, in the Gulf, after which they will shift their ground to the American coast, when an American cutter will be provided for their use.

The New York Herald thus speaks of the British Commissioner:—

Mr. Perley is a distinguished colonist, and has for years taken a prominent part in every great measure for the advancement of the British Provinces. To the unceasing efforts of himself and J. D. Andrews, Esq., of Maine, now Consul-General of the United States of the Provinces, may be ascribed the conclusion of the treaty of 1854, more than to those of anybody else. In fact, the administration of Mr. Fillmore, acting with Mr. Crampton, aided by those gentlemen, had well nigh concluded the treaty, ready to the hands of Elgin and Marcy, whose principal merit was consummating their arrangements. We published, a few days ago, Lord Clarendon's highly complimentary letter to Mr. Perley, enclosing his credentials as Commissioner.—It is believed, from Mr. Perley's past course, that his selection was that of "the right man for the right place." We know nothing about the American Commissioner, and if no better than most others of the administration appointments, it is no great scratch.

Under an ancient treaty with England, the French people have fishing privileges on the coasts of the islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon, with the right to establish fishing colonies thereon; and annually hundreds of French vessels resort for the purpose of prosecuting this business. It is said that the French Government insist, that Great Britain had no right by the treaty of 1854 to allow the United States fishermen to participate in their privileges, and this remonstrance will no doubt lead to an extension of the French privileges along our coasts.—New-Brunswick.

A TUNNEL UNDER NIAGARA RIVER.—It is proposed to dig a tunnel for a railroad track under the Niagara River, at Black Rock, near Buffalo, N. Y. Its length will be 2,400 feet, descent of grade on each side 75 feet per mile, cost \$500,000. The river is 20 feet deep at the proposed locality, and its bed of solid limestone.

PANORAMA OF THE RUSSIAN WAR, now being exhibited at St. John, N. B., and which will probably be submitted for inspection to the folks of this good city, by report:—"gives a very graphic representation of the Chobham Camp and Naval Review at Spithead, as witnessed by the Queen. The spectator is then gradually carried to the Baltic, where he has brought before him, Cronstadt, Bomarsund and other places, whose names have now become as familiar to the world as household words. Another series of the views is devoted to the Seat of War in the East,—and the Allied Camp at Varna, the landing in the Crimea, the battles of Alma, Balaklava and Inkermann, and the Siege of Sebastopol, &c., pass successively.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Extraordinary Cure of a Bad Leg, communicated to Professor Holloway by E. Marchant, Esq., of the Gazette Office, Edgartown, Mass.—Mr. Daniel Norton of Edgartown, had a sore on his leg, which defied all ordinary remedies, and instead of improving he only became worse. At last, he had recourse to Holloway's Ointment and Pills, a few applications of the Ointment to his leg, effected a wonderful change for the better; it lost its swollen and angry appearance, and in a very short time he was completely cured. His leg is now quite sound, and he is able to resume his work, although sixty years of age! This astonishing ointment will cure wounds and ulcers even of twenty years standing.

HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

Wednesday, August 1, 1855.

We have had some specimens of street music lately, but not, we regret to say, of the first order. It is pleasant to see of a market day, how delighted the country people are with the tinkling noise of a hand organ, but as every thing is estimated by comparison, we who have had better opportunities of judging, should not despise the ruder taste, or rather indiscriminating appetite of rustic neighbours. It shows however, that music "that concord of sweet sounds," is a universal passion, and like all other enjoyments, requires to be heightened and intensified as we become more used to it. We confess we like to hear street music, and we could wish it better, not only for our sakes, but for that of those to whom the pleasure derived from hearing it is rarest. In our perambulations through the town, our ears, however, have been re-created with a species of music, that has for us an irresistible charm. The sounds produced by hammers, saws, trowels, and the various implements employed in constructing edifices for the use of man, affords to us a species of harmony that is delightful, gratifying, soothing. It tells of honest labour, and the recompense that enables it to bring up its family in the way it should do; it speaks of that species of prosperity that is not confined to one alone, but is diffused through the mass, dispelling poverty, elevating the humble, and giving unmistakable

signs of progress. Nor is the spirit of improvement confined to the town, it is over the whole face of the country, we are happy to say. There are no overgrown fortunes, it is true, nor does the Island hold forth any of those short roads to wealth that we hear of in others, but not, to our thinking, more favored lands. Where there are the means of rapidly acquiring wealth, there is also the temptation for rapidly getting rid of it. Turn to California and Australia, and listen to the tales told of the gambling, debauchery and profusion indulged in by those suddenly enriched speculators. What disgusting scenes do not the recitals of travellers present: "Light come, light go," is one of those unwise truths that have passed into a proverb, the correctness of which is verified by every man's experience. It is one of the great blessings of an agricultural life, that with care and attention, its followers are always improving their situation and bettering their prospects. We speak of course of American agriculturists, and of those of Prince Edward Island. We know that there are many among them that are dissatisfied with their lot, many who think that by removing to other countries, are confident that they will better themselves. But we who are lookers on, and see both sides of the game, are fully persuaded that there is no place where the elements of comfort are more equally and universally diffused than in Prince Edward Island, and there is no ground to fear but that the gradual development of the resources of the soil, will ultimately lead to more extended wealth, more elevated ideas of education, and a greater abundance of these superfluities of life, which while they adorn, do not enervate. Gladly then, do we hail the sounds of the implements of husbandry and art; long may their cheering influence gladden the hearts and animate the exertions of those who are the principal performers in the land, as well as those who cheerfully pay for the music.

To T. Heath Haviland, Esq., &c., &c., &c. Sir:

We beg leave to thank you for having so readily acceded to our Address in consenting to become a candidate for the Office of Mayor at the approaching Civic Election, but being desirous, that the Elections should pass over without the unpleasant excitement attendant on a contest for the first Civic Office in this small community, we have to request, that you will be pleased to permit your name to be withdrawn from the nomination to that Office, the duties of which we still think you are highly qualified to fulfil.

We remain, Sir, with great respect, your most obedient servants. Signed by,—Peter Macgowan, Thomas E. Tremain, Benjamin Davies, Esqrs., and several others. Charlottetown, July 24, 1855.

To Peter Macgowan, Thomas Boggs Tremain, Benjamin Davies and others.

Gentlemen: I have this day received your Address requesting me to permit my name to be withdrawn as a Candidate for the Office of Mayor at the approaching Civic Election for Charlottetown, as you are desirous that the Electors should pass over without the unpleasant excitement attendant on a contest for the first Civic Office in this small community. I duly appreciate the motives that influence you in the course you have adopted on this occasion, and have great pleasure in complying at once with your request. If it had not been for your first address, I should never have had the presumption to offer my humble services as a candidate for the Office of Mayor, as I was fully aware that there are many individuals in this community who are possessed of greater talents and experience than myself, for discharging the important and responsible duties of the Office, I shall always remember with mingled feelings of gratitude and pride, the many generous unsolicited offers of support, that I have received during the time that I have been a candidate for the Mayoralty. Hoping that the Civic Elections may be conducted free from party spirit and petty jealousies, and that the right man may be put in the right places, I have the honor to be, Gentlemen, with feelings of gratitude, your most obedient servant, T. HEATH HAVILAND. Charlottetown Common, July 24, 1855.

Port of Charlottetown.

ARRIVED. July 25, Schr. Mary Ann, Halifax; goods. 29th, Schr. Orwell, McLeod, Bay Verte; deal. Elizabeth, Scott; do. 30th, Amagnt, Nicholson, Sidney; coal. Favorite, Babin, do. Brig Orantes, Salmon, Bay Verte, for Liverpool. 31st, Ariel, Moore, Sidney; coal. Sarah, Giles, Pictou; coal. Lady LeMarchant, Shediac; mails, &c. SAILED. July 25, Brig Islander, Bay Verte, to load. Mary Ann, Pictou; goods. 31st, Rosebud, Pictou; passengers. Lady LeMarchant, do.; mails. Lively Lass, Robinson, do.; ballast.

Sailed from Grand River. July 15th, Brig Sarah, Thorndike, Democratic Maine, U. S. Ship Ruces &c. 27th; Brig. Thomas, Boston; Ship Ruces, Hardwood Plank &c. 30th Schr. Packet, Arichat, Lumber, by J. M. Johnson, Cumberland Hill.

The Schooner Ariel, Moore, from Sidney, brought up the Captain and Crew of the new Brigantine Balaklava, from Wallace, bound to Liverpool, wrecked on Scatarie Island.

WHAT OR WHICH IS THE BEST. VERMIFUGE OR WORM DESTROYER?

Is a question daily and hourly asked by parents, anxious for the health of their children. All who are at all acquainted with the article, will immediately answer,

Dr. M' Lane's Celebrated Vermifuge. It has never been known to fail, and is one of the safest remedies that can be used. A friend of ours lately handed us the following statement in reference to this Vermifuge:

New York, Sept. 25, 1852. GENTLEMEN—A young lady of my acquaintance had been for a long time very much troubled with worms. I advised her to try Dr. M' Lane's Celebrated Vermifuge. She accordingly purchased and took one vial which caused her to discharge an unusually large quantity of worms. She was immediately relieved of all the dreadful symptoms accompanying this disease, and rapidly recovered her usual health. The young lady does not wish her name mentioned; her residence however, is 320, Fifth street, and she refers to Mrs. Hardie, No. 3 Manhattan place.

P. S. Dr. M' Lane's Celebrated Vermifuge, also his Liver Pills, can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores in this city.

Purchasers will please be careful to ask for, and take none but Dr. M' Lane's Vermifuge. All others, in comparison, are worthless.

COLT'S REVOLVER.

FOR Sale a few sets of the above complete in Cases, at Haszard and Owen's.

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, Warrnell's Jack and Hunters' Knives, Scissors of various kinds. Dinner and Dessert Knives, Carvers, Planing Knives and Scissors. Putty and Palette Knives. Chisels from three eights to two inches. Cross cut and saw files.

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, 25 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 Poplar Island Bridge, where vessels of almost any size can load with produce, and is about four and a 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, Currency per acre, per annum.

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 owner, on the premises. PETER SCOTT. North River Lot 32, July 30, 1855.

For Sale.

THE Property in Sidney Street, owned by Mr. Stephen Boyer late of this Town; an indisputable Title will be given. One half the purchase money may remain on security on the premises. For particulars apply, (next door,) to HENRY J. CALBECK. Charlottetown July 30, 1855.

Wanted

AT the Tannery of Mr. John Vickerson, a good Journeyman Currier; Also, two or three good Boot and Shoemakers. Call at this establishment, St. Peter's Road, 64 miles from Charlottetown. J. L. VICKERSON. Charlottetown, July 27, 1855.

CRICKET.

A Match between the Right and Left-handed men will come off on Friday the 13th inst., Wickets to be pitched precisely at one o'clock.

COPAL VARNISH.

A FEW Tins of superior COPAL VARNISH for sale by H. HASZARD. Charlottetown, July 24, 1855.

LATE FROM EUROPE.

(From the St. John's N. B. Chronicle.) New York, July 26. The Atlantic arrived at her dock last evening at 9 o'clock. The following news by Telegraph has been received at the news-room: There is a Ministerial crisis in England owing to Lord John Russell's shuffling explanations of the Vienna conference. Sebastopol was bombarded about two days without effect. Additional formidable works are being erected by the Allies against the Malakoff and Redan, and the Russians are erecting equally strong works behind their defences. The Atlantic left Liverpool noon on 14th, on 21st passed the Hermann, and on the 22d spoke the America off Cape Race. The steamer Washington arrived at Southampton on the 13th. Despatches received at Liverpool at the moment of her departure, state that Lord John Russell had resigned. The circumstances which led to the resignation of Lord John were disclosures made by him of his course at Vienna, which disclosures led to a debate in the House on Friday, the 6th. At the close of that day, Sir Lytton Bulwer stated, that the conduct of the Minister charged with the negotiations at Vienna, and his place in office as a responsible adviser of the Crown had shaken the confidence which the country should place in those to whom the administration of public affairs is intrusted. Previous to Lord John Russell's resignation it was reported, that if he did resign, he would take the Grey section of the Cabinet with him, and that Palmerston would fill their places with more decided men out of the ranks of the liberals, also that Lord Derby was the coming man with another coalition cabinet. Immense preparations going on for attack and defences at Sebastopol. No change of importance in the market. Consols 91

Caution.

I HEREBY caution all persons from purchasing from Nicholas Vass, of Halifax, or any of his agents, viz:—Hon. Charles Young, Assistant Judge Peters or Heath Haviland, Esquire, half Town Lot No. 12, 23 hundred of Town Lots in Charlottetown, situated in Queen's Square, which property, the proprietor Nicholas Vass, in person, sold to me in the year 1839, in the presence of his authorized agent, Samuel Nelson, Esquire, who testified to the same in the Supreme Court, before the Assistant Judge Peters, the nominal agent of Nicholas Vass, and Heath Haviland, Esquire, his deputy and witness, who sued me for £300 rent—a shilling of which I did not owe. Mr. Nelson convinced that honest jury, that I owed no rent; they brought into Court a verdict, not for rent, but for principal and interest which entitled me to a non-suit. But instead of which, I was imprisoned until I paid that unauthorised agent the utmost farthing of £378 11s 10d.; and to be further imprisoned until I should surrender the property, which I now possess for the last 17 years. Mr. Vass holds my bond for a small balance which will be paid him as soon as he gives me the promised Deed of Conveyance. JAMES KELLY. Charlottetown, July 30, 1855.

Valuable Freehold Property For Sale.

THE Proprietor offers for sale that valuable and well known Property GOWAN BRACK, delightfully and eligibly situated at the head of Souris River, in King's County, Prince Edward Island, commanding a view of Colville Bay and the Gulf. The property consists of One Thousand Acres of superior Land; the Homestead, on which the owner resides, contains Two Hundred Acres; of which between 40 and 50 Acres are in a high state of cultivation, and divided into five-acre Fields, substantially fenced. The Dwelling House is 45 feet long by 20 wide, and most conveniently planned, the lower floor contains Drawing Room, Dining Room, two Bedrooms, Nursery, large and small Hall, and commodious Kitchen and Pantry. The upper Floor contains a Hall, two Bedrooms, Servant's room, and large Store room. Cellar, the full size of the House, walled with stone, and partitioned off in to three apartments. A FLOWER GARDEN in front of the House, enclosed with black thorn hedge and planted with ornamental Trees. The Barn is 75 feet long by 26 feet, double boarded and barked, and conveniently laid off as a Horse Stable, with five stalls; a spacious Cow Stable with cellar under both, for collecting Manure, a large Coach House and room as Workshop or Granary; a spacious loft the full length of the Barn, and threshing Mill attached. A Well of the purest water at the door, which, with the Dairy, are under one roof. A Building 45 feet long used as Sheep, Pig and Sleigh House, a large and productive Kitchen Garden, enclosed with thorn fence and planted with Fruit Trees. The whole of the back Land is of excellent quality, well wooded and watered, and laid off in 50 acre Lots, a part of which is let at One shilling, currency per acre. The property is situated in the immediate neighbourhood of Grist and Saw Mills, fronting on the high road to East Point, distant from Charlottetown about 30 Miles. Part of the purchase money may remain on security on the property. For further particulars apply to the owner, on the premises. JOHN MACGOWAN. Souris, July 24, 1855.

Civic Elections. SHERIFF'S NOTICE

IN pursuance of an Act of the General Assembly of this Island, made and passed in the Eighteenth year of the reign of Her present Majesty, intituled "An Act to incorporate the Town of Charlottetown," I do hereby give public notice, that the first Elections of Mayor and Councillors for the City of Charlottetown will be held on the FIRST TUESDAY in AUGUST next at the several places following, that is to say: In Ward No. One—at the residence of Mr Bagnall, in Pownal Street. In Ward No. Two—at the Fire Engine House, fronting on Great George Street. In Ward No. Three—at the Old Court House. In Ward No. Four—at the Fire Engine House fronting on King Square. In Ward No. Five—at Mr. Tierney's, at the corner of the Princetown Road. And at the said Elections the Poll will be opened at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, and shall continue open till 5 o'clock in the afternoon of the same day. WILLIAM BAGNALL Sheriff. Sheriff's Office,

CIVIC ELECTION.

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

GENTLEMEN: Having been solicited by a number of my fellow townsmen, residing in the above Ward, to offer myself as a candidate to serve as councillor for the same, I am induced to come forward. Should you do me the honor of electing me, I shall endeavour to serve you faithfully to the best of my ability. THOS. DODD. Charlottetown, July 6, 1855.

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

GENTLEMEN,—When you did me the honor to nominate me as a candidate for Town Councillor to represent the Citizens of your Ward, I stated that if elected, I would do my best to serve you, but that I must beg to be excused from making a personal canvass. Since which I have been repeatedly requested by many among you to publish my card that you may know I am really in the field. In compliance with your request, I now do so, and should you elect me I will endeavour by my actions to show that your confidence in me has not been misplaced. I have the honor to be, Gentlemen, your obedient servant, GEORGE BEER. Charlottetown, July 10th, 1855.

FASHIONS for 1855.

SILK, SHAWLS, and MANTLES, AT GAHAN & Co's New Dry Goods Establishment, Corner of GREAT GEORGE & KENT STREETS. (Isl. Ex. Adv.)

Bricks!

WELL BURNT BRICKS can be procured on the subscriber's premises, between the hours of 10 and 4 o'clock, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and also on Queen's and Pownal Street Wharfs, during the week, by the Lighter-load, (from 3 to 4 P. M.), after the 10th July next. J. P. BEETE. July 2.

Ex Julia from Boston.

JUST received by the Subscriber, 100 Barrells of Canadian Superior FLOUR, 100 do. do. Kils dried CORN MEAL, with a choice assortment of Family Groceries, which will be sold cheap for cash. ROBERT BELL. Charlottetown July 6, 1855.

SELLING OFF!!

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

THE ROSEBUD, Cheap Excursion Trip.

THE Steamer Rosebud, Capt. Matheson, will leave Charlottetown for Pictou, on Thursday next, the 2d August, at 9 a. m., and return the following morning. Tickets for the Trip 10s each. WILLIAM HEARD.

Cod Liver Oil.

WARRANTED Pure and Fresh, sold by the Bottle, or in any quantity wished. W. R. WATSON.

WANTED

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.

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. Haszard & Owen, Booksellers, Charlottetown. James L. Hayden, Esq. Vernon River, Robert Finlay, Esq. Head of Orwell, Alexander Dixon, Esq. Pinette Mills, Kemble Coffin, Esq. Mount Stewart Bridge, William Sterns, Esq. St. Peter's. Charlottetown July 14th, 1855.

NOTICES TO DEBTORS.

THE Subscriber being about to leave the Island for a short time, would thank persons indebted to him to call and settle their Accounts previous to 10th of August. Those persons whose accounts have been furnished up to the 31st December last, and not paid before the 10th of August, will be sued for without respect of persons, or further notice. WM. B. DAWSON. July 13, 1855.

To Tanners and Curriers.

FOR SALE, the LEASEHOLD INTEREST, for 999 years, in SIXTEEN ACRES OF LAND, situate near Wheatley River Bridge, on which is erected, and in good repair, a DWELLING HOUSE, 25 x 22, with a Lean-to, 25 x 10, containing a Parlor, Bed-room, large Kitchen, Store-room and capacious Porch, Cellar, &c., together with Four good Bed-rooms on the second floor, the whole completely finished and fit for occupation. There is on the premises a TAN HOUSE, 24 feet square, 12 feet post, having Eight large Vats, besides several smaller ones, with implements and conveniences for Tanning and Currying, all complete. An improved Copper Boiler, capable of containing four pachacons of water, for the purpose of making Ooze, with Furnace, and every thing complete. The Tannery will turn out 400 hides per annum, and at no great additional expense can be made to turn out 1000. There is also the Frame of a House for a Bark Mill 26 x 36, 12 feet post. A Workshop 22 x 15. There is also a Barn and Stable, 34 x 24, with a new Shed for Gigs, Carriage, &c., 26 x 14. Pig-houses, Green-houses, Barrack for hay, &c., The whole being in every way fitted for the immediate occupation of a Tanner and Currier; situate in one of the most populous Townships in the Island, and having the internal facilities of approach by land or water. The Vats are supplied by a never failing Stream of Water, which, with another also running through the same premises, is capable of being made to work a Bark Mill, Carding Mill or machinery. The above will be disposed of with or without the STOCK, consisting of 200 sides of Neats and Harness Leather, and several dozens of Calf Skins, together with a quantity of Tan Bark. The premises are under CROP, which will be sold with them or separately, viz:—4 acres Oats, 2 do. Wheat, 1 do. Potatoes, and the remainder in Hay. An ORCHARD comprising upwards of an acre of Land has been planted with about 100 grafted Trees, raised by Mr. W. Dark. Also, TWO BUILDING LOTS, of one acre each, situate near the head of Wheatley River, and close to the Bridge, suitable for a mercantile Establishment, seven roads to populous settlements meeting at the place where the same are located. Possession of the whole of the above will be given immediately. TERMS CASH, with the exception of £100 secured by Mortgage, which has 2 1/2 years still to run, payable with interest in that time. Application to be made to John Lawson, Esq., Charlottetown, or to the Subscriber on the premises. ISAAC WHITLOCK. Wheatley River, July 29, 1855.

ALL Persons to whom the above named is indebted will please send in their Bills for settlement; and all Persons indebted to him will pay their respective amounts on or before the 15th day of September next. I remain, Sir, your humble servant. (Signed) WILLIAM REEVES.

Boot and Shoe Making.

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

Steam Power to let.

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

Valuable Farm for Sale.

AN excellent Farm, consisting of 75 acres of Freehold Land on the Emv Vale Road, Lot 65, twelve miles from Charlottetown, (forty acres of which are clear), with a large DWELLING HOUSE newly erected and completely finished, is now offered for Sale, with immediate possession. For particulars, apply to, JOHN KENNY, Central Academy. May 25, 1855. Isl. Ex.

JUNIPER POSTS and RAILS, HARD and SOFT CORDWOOD.

Also, 50,000 SHINGLES, For sale by BENJAMIN CHAPPELL.



Friend of the Prince Edward Islander.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF ASTHMA!! OF AN OLD LADY SEVENTY FIVE YEARS OF AGE. Copy of a Letter from Mr. Thomas Weston, (Book Store,) Toronto, dated the 9th October, 1854. To Professor Holloway, Sir,—Gratitude compels me to make known to you the extraordinary benefit an aged parent has derived from the use of your Pills. My mother was afflicted for upwards of four and twenty years with asthma and spitting of blood; it was quite agony to see her suffer and hear her cough; I have often declared, that I would give all I possessed to have her cured; but although I paid a large sum for medicine and advice, it was all to no purpose. About three months ago, I thought perhaps your Pills might benefit her; at all events I resolved to give them a trial, which I did; the result was marvellous: by slow degrees, my mother became better, and after persevering with your remedies for nine weeks, she was perfectly cured, and now enjoys the best of health, although seventy-five years old. I remain, Sir, Your obliged, (Signed) THOMAS WESTON.

REMARKABLE CURE OF DROPSY.

AFTER BEING TAPPED THREE TIMES. Copy of a Letter from Anthony Smith, Esq. Halifax, Nova Scotia, dated the 25th August, 1855 To Professor Holloway, Sir,—I desire to add my testimony to the value of your Pills, in cases of dropsy. For nine months I suffered the greatest torture with this distressing complaint; was tapped three times, and finally given up by the doctors; having become in appearance as a skeleton, and with no more strength in me than a child just born. It was then, that I thought of trying your Pills, and immediately sent for a quantity, and commenced using them. The result I can scarcely credit even now, although true it is. After using them for four weeks, I felt much better, and by persevering with them, at the expiration of two months, I was completely cured. I have since enjoyed the best of health. I am, Sir, Yours sincerely, (Signed) ANTHONY SMITH.

ASTONISHING CURE OF GENERAL DEBILITY AND LIVER COMPLAINT!!

Copy of a Letter from William Reeves, of Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, dated 17th Nov. 1854. To Professor Holloway, Sir,—I am happy to say, that your Pills have restored me to health after suffering for nine years from the most intense general debility and languor, my liver and bowels were also much deranged for the whole of that time. I tried many medicines, but they were of no good to me, until I had recourse to your Pills, by taking which, and following the printed directions for seven weeks I was cured, after every other means failed to the astonishment of my neighbours, acquaintances, and friends. I shall ever feel grateful to you for this astonishing restoration to health, and will recommend your Pills to all sufferers, feeling it my duty to do so. I remain, Sir, your humble servant. (Signed) WILLIAM REEVES.

These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints.

Table with 3 columns listing ailments such as Ague, Asthma, Bilious Complaints, etc., and corresponding treatments or symptoms.

Sold at the Establishment of Professor HOLLOWAY, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar,) London, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the Civilized World, at the following prices:— 2s. 6s. 8s. and 20s. Currency each Box.

There is a considerable saving by taking the larger size. N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder affixed to each Box. GEORGE T. HASZARD, Sole Wholesale Agent for P. E. Island.