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rSir, yours very truly, highed) and JOHN SMITH. FOF A BAD BREAST, NEB-AND GENERAL ILL

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FARMERS' JOURNAL, AND COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

HASZARDS GAZERER: DECEMBER 30.

Established 1823,

Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, Saturday, December 30, 1854.

New Series, No. 201,

NEWS BY THE ENGLISH MAIL

Progress of the War. TEN DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND. HALIFAX, Dec. 23.

TEN DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

HALIFAX, Dec. 23.

The R. M. Steamship America, from Liverpool, 9th inst. arrived at noon to day. She brought 17 passengers for Halifax. Admiral Bruce was on board, proceeding to take command of the Squadron, in the Pacific, is place of the late Admiral Price. Since the battle of Inkerman, no other engagement had occurred in the neighborhood of Sebastopol up to the date of the latest despatches from the seat of war.

The reported loss of a large fleet of transports and men of war in the Black Sea is unhappily confirmed.

The most important piece of news by the America is, that Austria signed a treaty with the Allied Powers on the 2nd instant at Vienna, engaging to take the field, should the Emperor of Russia prolong the war beyond the 1st of January next. It is not doubted that Austria has taken this step, in consequence of the issue of the battles of the Alma and Inkerman, and fears of her subjects in Italy and Poland revolting. Prussia, too, joined in it on the 6th.

Liverpool, December 9.

LIVERPOOL, December 9.

Parliament, which meets on Tuesday next is not to be called upon to provide more money by loan or otherwise for meeting the money by town or otherwise for meeting the expenses of the war. Last session, the House of Commons voted nearly £10,000,000 of 'additional annual taxation, with power to issue Exchequer bonds and bills to the amount of £6,000,000, until the new taxes should become productive; and there was besides about £2,000,000 of surplus to begin with. It is now stated positively, and apparently on official authority, that Mr. Gladstone has paid his way that he has still a balance of nearly £5,000,000 inhis favor; and that he is consequently in no still a balance of nearly £5,000,000 in his favor; and that he is consequently in no present need of money. No financial measure, therefore, will be produced before Christmas; and it depends on circumstances as yet beyond calculation what may be needed and proposed, when the regular session shall commence in February.

Many members of the Society of Friends in Ireland, notwithstanding their repugnance of war under any circumstances, have been earnest supporters of the Patriotic Fund for the relief of the widows and orphans of our brave soldiers who fall in

out to Balaclava the 46th regiment, all the winter clothing for the troops engaged in the siege, including 40,000 greatcoats, flannel shirts, under-clothing, socks, and gloves; beef, pork, and other provisione; hospitable stores for Scutari; and a vast quantity of shot and shell to carry on the siege. The troops were landed at their destination in safety, but the stores are wholly lost, and nothing remains of the Prince but half a dozen of her numerous crew, who managed to get on the cliffs

wholly lost, and nothing remains of the Prince but half a dozen of her numerous crew, who managed to get on the cliffs when she was "broken to powder" against them. The Resolute, with 900 tons of gunpowder, also went to the buttom. The pecuniary loss to the shipping is roughly estimated at two millions of pounds. On shore the tents of the soldiers were blown down and greatly injured.

The anxiety of the public as to the terms of the treaty between Austria and the Western Powers has not yet been relieved, and it is probable that the precise words of the important document of the 2d inst. will not be allowed to transpire, till after its ratification this day week. A Paris correspondent states, however, that the purport of the treaty is perfectly well known; that it a bons fide a treaty offensive and defensive; and that it sets forth, that if Russin does not comply with the just demands of the Western Powers, and take steps to conclude a solid peace within a certain specified time on the basis of the four gurantees, Austria will make common cause with England and France to coerce her. The same writer adds, that at the Palace of the Tu lieries, on Saturday evening, when the tell graph despatch announcing the signing of the treaty was received, a large party happaned to be assembled, to whom the Emperor read the despatch, amidst the hearty congraintations of his guester. The

correspondent of the Globe states, that in the diplomatic circles it is believed that the three Powers have agreed fully on the conditions of peace to be submitted to Russia by Austria, in the name of Germany, as being fair and reasonable, and necessary for the repose of Europe; and that Austria binds herself to enter into a definite offensive and defensive alliance with the Western Powers against Russia, if, within the time allowed to Russia for her answer, these propositions be not accepted.

There are different statements as to the time allowed to Russia for her answer, that it is only one month, to expire on the lat January next, and that the three months spoken of are the delay, beyond which the direct co-operation of Austria with the Western Powers cannot be deferred, in the event of the refusal of the Emperor of Russia to make peace on the conditions agreed upon by England France and Austria. Whatever may he the terms of the treaty, the announcement of this conclusion has given general satisfaction, because it is believed that in the present state of public feeling, the Government of this country dare not accede to any propositions which were not likely, in the event of their acceptance, to lead to the re-establishment of peace on an honourable and lasting basis, and, in case of their rejection, to bring in the effective aid of an armed power which has too long delayed active co-operation in a struggle in which, its own interests are permanently involved. While the French rents have risen about 25 percent., our own consols, after steadily rising with the renewed hopes on the earlier reports of the treaty, stand firmly at 923 to 93.

THE SIEGE OF SEBASTOPOL.

VIENNA, WEDNESDAY MORNING. -The VIENNA, WEDNESDAY MORANO.—The Presse makes mention of the worte on the 25th of November, and states, on the authority of a despatch of the 25th from Balaclava, that the English took two batteries of soven guns each, which the Russian had not time to spike. On the 26th a part of the garrison attacked the French lines, but was routed with a loss of 230 men. The French lost 75 men, three of whom were officers.

were officers.
Since the battle of Interman, all the weal in Ireland, notwithstanding their repugnance of war under any circumstances, have been earnest supporters of the Patriotic Fund for the relief of the widows and orphans of our brave soldiers who fall in the conflict with Russia. Several of the principal Quaker merchants of Dublin have subscribed to the fund.

We have at length complete accounts of the great losses suffered by the Anglo-French expedition in the Black Sea on the 14th ult. Thirty British and French transports were wrecked, and half as many dismasted at Balaclava, and 18 vessels were wrecked or dismasted at the mouth of the Catcha. The loss of men at the various stations on the coast of the Crimea during the gale is reckoned at a thousand, besides those that have fallen into the hands of the Cossacks. The English men of war, owing to the strength of the cables, suffered comparatively little, but the French have lost the three-decker war steamer Henri 1V. The greatest loss is that of the fine screwsteamer Prince, of 2700 tons. She carried out to Balaclava the 46th regiment, all the wister clothing for the troops engaged in the steam of the fine screwsteamer Prince, of 2700 tons. She carried out to Balaclava the 46th regiment, all the wister clothing for the troops engaged in the siege, including 40,000 greateoats. any chance of success, at the point at which it was attacked on the 5th. Supposing an attack to be attempted, the Russians would have no chance of getting their artillery in-to the formidable position which it occupied to the formidable position which it occupie on that memorable day, or indeed any other where it would command the British pos

tion.

From the British camp, near Inkerman, to Balaclava, —a distance of about eight miles—the country which is naturally strong, is strongly fortified. Even Balaclava, which is in advance of the lines, has been rendered so strong, as to be considered impregnable. The fast that the Russian army had not attempted anything from the 5th to the 27th November is no slight proof of the strength of the position of the allies. The Russians, indeed, seem to have been reduced to total inactivity for the 21 days which followed the battle of Inkerman.

THE CRIMEA.

BALACLAYA, Nov. 21 —On the 14th, the hurricane blew down the tents, and the men were exposed to rain and cold for the day. Several of our troops died from cold and exhaustion, and many horses perished. The camp was a sea of sand, and the Russians were quiet and

lepressed. On the 16th, the fire was very slack on both

oides.
On the 18th, men and officers were beginning to hat themselves for the winter.
No officers may leave for Scutari without the consent of a medical board.
On the 18th, the weather was finer.
The Russians in the valley are said to have been reinforced.

On the 20th, it raised all day. There was a good deal of firing on the French and Britist lines, which was replied to very briskly.

French and English reinforcements continue to arrive.

About ten days later, and after the result of the battle of informan was known to the Car, the Austrian minister at St. Petersburgh was informed, that the Russian government was disposed to accept the four points without these modifications. In both cases, it is evident that the real object of the Russian Cabinet in making these negotiations was to obtain from Germany a neutrality supported with framess and perseverance; but in both cases, the unausure failed, for even Pressia was not restrained from concluding the additional article to her treaty with Austria, and Austria proceeded without any further delay to complete her treaty with the Western powers.

Pans, Thusmay Monning,—The minister of war has this morning received the following telegraphic despatch from General Canrobert; Before Schastopol, Nov. 24.—The rain has ceased, and the weather become more propitious. The progress of our laboure has been attented impeded by the stormy state of the climate; but we now are again at work in the trenches with renewed activity. Reinforcements are arriving. Our enamics still continue unmovable, covering themselves by their numerous intrenchments."

State German Russian Tacors.—A Vienna william control of the course over the fifth Novamber.

STATE OF THE RUSSIAN TROOPS.—A Vienna military paper says, on the 19th November there were 9,000 sick or wounded Russians in Schastopol. Surgical assistance was much wanted The position of the Russian troops was very miserable—they had no tents or warm covering, and only half a pound of meat per week. The English prisoners were taken into the interior.

THE GALE IN THE BLACK SEA.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 19—We have just had the most distressing news down from the Crimea,—the total loss of a great many of our transports in a heavy gale of wind. I send you a list of the vessels lost.— The Prince, screw steamer, went down,

and only five were saved out of 150.

The Melbourne, dismasted.

Her Majesty's steumship Retribution lost

all her guns. Her Majesty's steamer Sampson, dis-

nasted.

The Resolute gone down, and all hands ost; cargo, gunpowder.

The Rip Van Winkle lost.

The Wild Wave lost; one boy saved.

The Benitworth, all lost.

The Progress lost; a few saved.

The Wanderer, all lost.

A Practe ship, all lost.

A French ship, all lost. The Mary Ann, foundered at her anchors;

hope to save her. The news came down by the Valorous.

Nov. 23.—On the night of the 13th, a violent storm burst over Constantinople, and caused much damage to the loftier buildings; the misque of the Sultan Ahmed alone there minurets. The tempest comlosing three minarets. The tempest com-menced at Balaklava about seven in the menced at balastava about seven in the morning, and in two hours eleven transports had been wrecked and six dismasted and rendered unfit for service.

A later account says, the disasters of the

14th are greater even than we anticipated. The following names may be added to the list of those totally lost at Balaklava:—Gertrude, Pyrenees, Pride of the Ocean, and Ganges. The total loss at Balaklava is Lost Dismasted.

French 12 . 4 or 5 Eighteen more British are said to be lost or dismasted at Espatoria or the Katcha. Numbers of French and British sailors were taken by the Cossacks on the west

coast.

The Britannia, 120, and the Marengonearly fouled; each is slightly injured.

The rudders of the Queen, 110, and the London, 90, are badly wrung; but they may be kept at sea, at least for a time.

Five French line of battle ships have lost their rudders and received other injuries; they will be brought down to Constantinople in tow.

they will be brought down to Constantino-ple i i tow.

Captain Inglis, of the Engineers, was lost in the Prince. It is said that several officers are lost in the vessels off Balaklava.

The following is an extract of a letter, written by the captain of the Andes, belong-ing to the British and North American Roy-al Mail Steamship Company, dated Con-

stantinople, 20th November, and received in Liverpool on Monday evening:—
"There was a fearful loss of life and property at Balaklava on the 14th instant. The Jura, very fortunately, got into harbour before the gafe came on.
TRIESTE. Dec. 6.—Accounts have just been received from Constantinople to the 27th. They confirm the news that General Liprandi had retired from Balaklava and the Duke of Cambridge is seriously indisposed.

THE TREATY WITH AUSTRIA.

THE TREATY WITH AUSTRIA.

The Daily News Paris correspondent learns, from a perfectly authentic sorree, that the treaty with Austria will become eventually a treaty of alliance offensive and defensive. Peace will be proposed to Russia by Austria on the hasis of four points, interpreted as mentioned in the treaty. If by January 1st c 2 2d, Russia shall not have accepted the four points, so interpreted, Austria will recal her ambasador from St. Petersburg; and if by March 2d the four points, and if the four points, so interpreted, Austria will even been accepted by Russia, then Austria will declare war. The interpretation of the four points includes the throwing open of the Black Sea. Russia is not to be allowed to have a larger number of vessels therein than France and England. Six shipsfrom each nation are the stipulated numbers. An European port is to be formed as a counterpoise to Sebastopol, either at Batoum or at Sinope. The Liberty of the Danube is to be declared; and, as a guarantee for such liberty, the town and fortrees of Ismail, and all the Russian forts near the mouth of the Danube, are to be destroyed. The protectorate of the Christian subsets of the Sultan in Turkey, is to be exercised collectively by the five powers. Should Austria be compeled, on March 2d, to declare war, she will enter with all her forces into Bessarabie, and will send 20,000 men to the Climes.

into Bessarabia, and was seen the Crimea.

The Times' correspondent also mentions, as conditions, the liberty of the Black Sea, of the Daunbe, the annuling of the treaties between Russia and the Porte, and the joint protectorate by the five powers of the non-Mussulman subjects of the porte.

THE ANGLO-FRENCH-AUSTRIAN TREATY.—Vienna Wednesdey.—Austria, so it is asserted in all quarters, has not signed the offensive and defensive treaty. till she was aure of the Emperor Nicholes's willingness to accept the four guarantees as originally proposed by M. Drouin de l'iluys. Rassia, is is further stated, will not prolong the war beyond the winter.

The Mary Ann, foundered at her anchors; all hands lost.

The Pride of the Ocean, the Medora, the Sir Robert Sale, the Lady Valiant, and the Caduceus, all dismasted.

The unfortunate ships were lost just outside Balaklava. It is a most fearful coast, and a ship once on shore would not have the slightest chance, there being not a foot of beach anywhere—nothing but perpendicular rocks.

The Himalaya dragged also, and very nearly got on shore in the Turkish arsenal, This was last Tuesday. The Sunday before we had very heavy weather in the Horn—torrents of rain, and so cold. There was the most fearful smashing going on among the shipping. A large transport with stores on board (the Wynnstay) went on shore outside Constantinople, off St. Stefeno Point, and has become a perfect wreck.

The General Screw Steam Shipping Company's ship Jason is on shore at Eupatoria with a hole in her bottom, but they they to save her. The news came down by the Valorous. of nine guns, which they still hold. Atother account of the same affair is that the English took possession of two batteries of seven guseach. On the next day, the 26th, a part of the garrison of Sebastopol attacked the lines of the French, but were repulsed with a loss of 230 men. The French lost 72 men and 3 officers. Reinforcements were daily arriving in the Crimea, but it is believed that the assault would not be undertaken ustil an addition of 20,000 men had been mode to the forces of the Allies. It is reported in a despatch from Bucharest that 40,000 Turks and 400 guns were immediately to be embarked for the Crimea from the ports of Varna and and Baltschik. The Morning Chronicle states that there is not the smallest ground for supposing that the ship-wrecks of the 14th uit, have in any degree crippled the operations of the English army, or exposed our troops to intolerable privations. Lord Ragian had in store, at the time, upwards of three millious and r. half of cartriages; and, independently of the articles of winter clothing that were unhappily lost on board the Prunce, there were, on board other ships that must have arrived shortly after the storm, 54-000 pairs of woulden ackas, 30,000 woullen frocks, 34,000 flannel drawers, 3500 watch coats, 30,000 blankets. 23,000 rugs, and nearly 7000 pairs of worsted gloves. Little, therefore, is to be apprehended from the results of the confessedly severe loss which our army has sustained.

The emperor of Russia still continues his military movements and preparations. A despatch from Warsaw, dated the 4th of Dec., states that Gen. Slevers is concentrating the First Infantry Corps of the Russian army, with a portion of the Imperial Guard, of the left hank of the Vistula, that is, on the extreme Western frontier of the empire, while General Paniutin is advancing with the Second Infantry Corps on Podolia and Volhynis. Movements of this magnitude and importance, undertakan by whole armies (for each infantry corps consists, when complete, of about 25,000 men) at this

LATEST TELEGRAPHIC DESPATCHES.

Loss or Bussian Stone.—A correspondent of the Vienna Freméen Blett, a journal assually very favourable to Russia, adds that a train of several hundreds of waggons, laden with provi-sions and munitions for the Russian troops at Bakahiseral, was surprised by the frightful anow storms in the steppes south of Perskop, and annihilated.

Paovisions in Smarroro.—The Vienna correspondent of the Chronicle states that Sabastopol is provisioned for not more than 14 or 16 weeks and the Russian relieving army altoweeks, and the Russian relieving army alto-gether depends for its support upon the aup-plies sent from Southern Russia. These are conveyed in all descriptions of vehicles, princi-pally drawn by oxen, which are as much ex-posed to destruction in the Tauridian atcepts as the ships of the allies in the Black Sec.

MEETING OF PARLIAMENT.

MEDIANG OF PARLIAMENT.

In England matters are approaching a micleterial erasis. It is probable that Parliament will
be summoned for the creation of new taxes to:
the support of the war. The dispatch of reinforces one to the seat of war continued without It has been determined to call Parliament

It has been determined to call Parliam at together on the 12th of December. The object of this assembling of the National Council is mainly to privide the Chanceller of the Exchequer with the means of carrying on the war. What those means are will not probably transpire before Mr. Gladatone announces them to the House of Commons. War is costly sport, and the sinews must be provided, come from what quarter they may. In his statement of last sesion, Mr. Gladatone set his conficuence against the system of raising the wind by means of loans—saddling future generations with the expenses of the present. If he still adhere to this view, the incometax must be increased to at least ten percent, and additional duties must be placed on the great necessaries of life,—on tea, coffee, sugar, beer, and probably wine and spirits. Such a course seems to be the only one which is open to the custorian of the national finances, for hitherto the war has been greatenable versieve and we have national finances, for hitherto the war has been enormously expensive, and we may probably only be at the commencement of it. The effect on trade cannot fail to be of it. The effect on trade cannot fail to be very serious, and there are already prophets of evil busily engaged in prognosticating dire calamities, which are to occur between this time and mid-summer next. Hitherto the war has been undeniably popular, but, whether the enthusiasm of the people will be kept up to the present point at which we see it, can only be demonstrated by events. Paralysed trade, small profits, and heavy taxation are likely enough to increase the members of small profits, and heavy taxation are likely enough to increase the members of the Peace Society; but still we feel confident, that public supportwill be cheer fully extended to the Government in the struggle in which we are now engaged. Success must be achieved, however heavy the reckoning. Failure would involve with us a change in the Administration, but, in the case of our French allies, it would end in the extinction of a dynasty. Louis Napoleon must see and feel this, and the reinforcements which he is now sending to the Crimea are on a scale sufficienty gigantic to show his appreciation of the crisis. We cannot afford to lug far behind him. In men cannot afford to lug far behind him. In men we may not be so numerically strong; but in ships, munitions of, war, and money, we are at least as strong as our neighbour. The address of the Emparement the to the army in the Crimea, is a spiritstirring affair-a document admirably calculated to inspire the spirit of the soldiery; and in this document the head of the French ution distinctly pledges himself to persevere in humbling the pride of Russia, a feat which is evidently destined to cause West-ern Europe far more blood and treasure than has yet been expended.

THE FEELING IN RUSSIA.

From The National Intelligencer. Extract of a letter from a respectable and well-informed citizen of the United States to a friend in Washington, dated.

" ST. PETERSBURG, RUSSIA, Sept. 18, 1854. "Nr. Perransuno, Russia, Sept. 18, 1854.
"Dran F.: The war is squreely begun. There is no chance for any power, be it ever an great, to conquer riussia. The Emperor is only preparing for wer. Next year he will have in the fi-ld, ready for active hattle, one-and a-half millions of voldiers, well drilled. The prople are all for the war, and he has no trouble to getting and for it is with them a religious war. They want the Christian faith to be assessment over the world. They are the most devoted people on earth, and the last cruciffs will go for the war before they give it up."

The Territe Territ.—The Paris correspondent of the Morning Chronicle, writing on the evening of the 7th, gives the following summary of the text of the triple treaty:—

"The treaty commences by repeating and recording the declarations and the principal acts of the conference at Vienna, as well as the declarations and engagements contained in the notes exchanged on the 8th of August, 1854, between the high contracting parties.

"It maintains the four points of guarantee as the necessary basis of peace, at the asmetime that it reserves and recognises to each of the Powers the faculty of extending them by additional conditions.

Austria binds herself to France and Eng-and, as she had already done to Turkey by the reaty of the 14th of June, 1854, to occupy the rincipalities for the purpose of repulsing the lussian troops, if they attempted to re-enter tem.

"Austria and all the purpose of the purpose

the purpose of attacking either the Russian troops or the Russian territory.

"If, in consequence of her attitude in the Principalities, or for any other cause, Austria should find herself at war with Russia, the alliance offensive and defensive between her, France, and Ragland, shall be established by the fact of the war.

"If, before the end of the present year 1854, Russia should not have made propositions which are considered acceptable, and which ensure good and durable peace, the three Powers will advise as to the means of obtaining that peace.

ing that peace.

"The three high contracting Powers bind themselves not to accept any proposition for the re-establishment of peace without having deliberated upon it in common.

Pants, Dec. 8.—At a council held at Berlin, on the 6th instant, the King of Prussis had determined on following the example of Austria, and signing the Austro-Western Treaty.

CONSTERNATION IN PRUSSIA.

The correspondence from Berlin states that surprise, consternation, and rage have seized the Russian party in that capital, at Austria having concluded an alliance with the Western Powers. Some represent Prussia as having been overreached, after having gone so much farther than she need have done, for the very purpose of preventing the accession of Austria to the French and English alliance. Others regret that Austria has taken the initiative, while Prussia has been dragged on step by step unwillingly. Official persons holding high appointments spoke only on Sunday of any such alliance as more improbable than ever.

THE BATTLE OF INKERMAN.

Further Particulars.

(By the Times' Special Correspondent.)

Novemens 8 —The battle was at its height about eight o'clock, and by that time the Russians had partially established themselvés on the heights on our right. Dr. Smith, of the head-quarters staff, and two gentlemen who had ridden out with him towards the front, ignorant of the exact position of the enemy, got under fire in the fog, and the proximity of fragments of shell, the whirring of shot, and the "fire-sing" of fuses, warned them that it was just as well for non-combatants to retire as rapidly as possible towards the valley of Balaclava, where all seemed to be quiet. As they cantered off, they saw poor Sir George Brown, who has been living in a blaze of fire since he came out here (for not only has he been in the heat of action, but he has received emart volleys from our own picquets), borne back on a litter, and taken down and put on board the Sanspareil, after Dr. Alexander had examined his wound. Men covered with blood, and spiting it out, came limping along, and sat down by the bushes, examining their hurte and implering a little water or a little brandy. Ambulances hovered on the plain in the rear around the scene of the fight; horse on, three legs or cut by halls, hopped along, looking piteously for help; the fog folded the hills in its claumy embrace, but the roar of cannon and musketry told of the struggle which was going on along those bloody heights. (By the Times' Special Correspondent.)

weapon was received by many inexperienced soldiers. Our volleys told on the advancing bodies of Russians fearfully, and, in order to be out of scope of such terrible weapons, they rushed on as with the bayonet, and after long and decomposity may be a successful to the successful terrible weaponly and their masters, and were

the Russians, which forced its way up the min towards the Sandbag Battery, at the farthest point
from Inkerman.

Continuation of the Report from the Illustrated
Aven.

Lord Raghan during the day advanced several
times to the crest of the hill above the Second
Division's camp, and was accompanied part of the
time by General Canvobert. There can scarcely
be a greater contrast than that between the state
appearance of our Commander-in-chief—his white
hair and grey dress, and the dashing uniform of
the French General—his cocked-hat fringed with
white, his spare black hair falling over his face,
and the peculiar twitch given to the mouth by a
cigar in constant ignition. The cober dress of
our Staff was also atrangely modest compared to
that of the host of officers and orderlies, French
and Arab, which currounded General Canvobert,
parading at their head the brilliant tricolour. The
covirage and ability of both Generals is admitted;
but the French-had a vast deal of what they call
chic-more, in fact, of the trick of military dress
than we have.

Whilst General Canrobert was thus sharing in
the battle of Inkerman—where I must not omit
to say a shell contused his arm—the Russians
made a false attack on the tines of Balaclava,
which was treated with the contempt which it
required; but they made a determined assault on
the French lines in front of Sebastopol. They
salticy by the shore. The covering parties were
not re-formed with sufficient speed; and the
enemy entered the battery, when they proceeded
to spike the guns. This operation they performed very superficially to some of the pieces, when
they were charged by General & Lourmel at the
head of the 26th regiment, and repulsed to the
wall of the town, with the loss of 1000 men and
100 prisoners. General de Lourmel unfortunately
was shot through the lungs, and is not expected
to recover. The loss of the French in this sortie
is estimated at 500 men killed and wounded. In this number are fifty officers, a
heavy proportion. The French Chasseurs
d'Afrique, and our Lig

action, was as usual, foremost in the fray, Soma of the officers had most wonderful escapes. In the 88th regiment, Major Maxwell's horse was shot under him, in front of the enemy's column. Lieut. Crosse and Lieut. Baynes were surrounded by a body of Russians, who attacked them with the bayonet, although they were both wounded. Mr. Baynes miraculously escaped. Mr. Crosse was surrounded by four Russians who thought to make sure work of him. He shot the two in front of him with his revolver, and a private named Houlaghan rushed out of the ranks, shot one of his remaining assailants dead, bayoneting the other, and, taking up Mr. Crosse in his arms, ran back with him to the rear of the regiment and placed him in safety. Out of four weak companies the 88th lost 140 men killed and wounded, and they would most likely have been cut to pieces but for the gallant charge of a party of their comrades of the 77th, under Major Stratton. The 33rd regiment lost 58 out of less than 300 men. Ensign Thorold, a most promising young officer, was killed as he was zealously employed in serving the men with cartridges from the pouches, and Mr. Corand Mr. Owen were wounded.

Mr. Donovan, brother of Captain Donovan of this received the server attached to the property of the property of the promise of t

and Mr. Owen were wounded.

Mr. Donovan, brother of Captain Donovan, of this regiment, who was attached to the 3drd at the battle of the Alma, where he displayed great gallantry, has received his commission from her Majesty for his behaviour in the field. Lieutenants Butler and Shipley and Ensign Jones, of the Fusiliers were wounded at once. Colonel Yea, Captain Rose, and one other officer, whose name I don't remember, are the only officers now serving with the 7th Fusiliers, who were at the Alma and at Inkermahn with the regiment. Sir T. Troubridge lost buth legs above the ankle. He is doing well.

Sir De Lacy Evans, who was very un-

legs above the ankle. He is doing well.

Sir De Lacy Evans, who was very unwell on board ship when the fight began, managed to get on shore and ride up to the front, and I saw him on the battle-field full of grief for the less he had sustained in his division. Cap. Allix, one of the general's aides-de-damp, was killed; Capt. Gubbins, another aide-de-camp, was wounded; Brigadier Pennefather had a narrrow escape, and Brigadier Adams was slightly wounded; and there lay the spot, the weakness of which the general had so often represented! It was enough to make one sad.

BUCHAREST, Dec. 2—45,000 Turkish troops are being concentrated at Ibrail. Omar Pasha will leave our city to-morrow. 20,000 more are ordered to Varna.

The control of the process of any first section of the control of

manded by General Soimonoff, was ordered to advance up the left bank of the ravine occupied at its summit by the British troops, while the left column, commanded by General Pauloff, and consisting of 12 battalions of infantry and some light troops, was to occupy the brushwood on the other side higher up the valley, until the columns were in a position to attack the British lines from two sides at once. This plan was, however, defeated, for General Soimonoff was at once driven to the right bank of the ravine by the fire of the British rifles. Shortly afterwands a portion of the Catherinenburg regiment, supported by three batteries of heavy guns, attacked the redoubt with momentary success; but it was here that General Soimonoff himself, and several of his principal officers, were killed. The combat continued to rage with great fury between our troops and the Tenth Division of Russian Infantry from the heights to the bottom of the ravine. On the left, the Regiment of Okhotsk succeeded in gaining the heights, and had almost turned the position, when it was repulsed by the arrival of the French troops. "The enemy continued however (says General Dannenberg,) to defend himself with peculiar obstinacy, and, as he continually received reinforcements of fresh French troops we were obliged to yield to the superiority of his forces, and the murderous artillery of the enemy soon compelled us to withdraw into the city."

the city."

The Hospital at Scutari.—Two British officers have arrived in Paris from Constantinople on their return to England. After the battle of the Alma they were sent to hospital at Scutari, which they left to embark in the Emeu. They speak in the highest terms of Miss Nightingale and the nurses who have so nobly devoted themselves to the cause of humanity. The day before they left Constantinople about 600 of the British troops, who had been wounded at Inkerman, arrived at the hospital. Their wounds and bodies were washed by these ladies, clean linen supplied to them, and everything which the most tender care could suggest was at hand in abundance. One stalwart guardsman, who had received three severe wounds, appeared deeply affected, when he found himself the object of so much solicitude. "Ah!" said he "now I see, there are people in England who care for us poor soldiers." Many comforts and luxuries have also been supplied by means of the sick fund transmitted by the agencies of the Times. Surgeons are more abundant, and altogether our wounded heroes are better cared for than they were at the commencement of hostilities.

Hollomav's Ointment and Pills Wonderfully

Hollomay's Ointment and Pills Wonderfully efficacious in Curing Scorbuite Eruption of Ten Years Standing.—Mr. Mackridge, ahip's store dealer, of Princes-atreet, 'Liverpool, was afflicted for apwards of ten years with a violent ecorbatic affection in the hand, which gave him so much pain and agony that his bodily health became affected. During this period he had the advice of eaveral eminent practitioners, but without obtaining the elightest relief. He then purchased of Mr. Thompson, chemist, Stanhopestreet, Liverpool, some of Holloway's Ointment and Pille, and by perseverance in their use, he was very shortly cured of the disease, and restored to perfect health and strength.

lished on Wednesbay, our readers will now be in possession of the principle news. We have some very interesting incidents of the battle to publish in our next.

The H. Lagrem sent over for the English mail, owing to light and contrary winds did not arrive until yesterday evening. She brought a Colonial and American Mail. No passengers.

Colonial and American Mail. No passengers.

The Battle of Inkerman has added, as General Canrobert remarks to his troops, "another brilliant page to the history of the war in the Crimes:" written however, in blood which has been consumed in quantities, compared with the numbers engaged, of which previous contests offer no example. The Russian appears to have added the ferocity of the barbarian to the skill of the disciplined soldier, without however, imbibing those ideas of honor and forbearance that characterize the regular troops of Europe. The wounded afe ruthlessly bayonated while incapable of resistance, a gratuitous price of savage cruelty, which can only be attributed to the want of civilized ideas among these ignorant serfs, and to the effects of the quass or brandy, with which they are plentifully serred, it is eaid, previous to going the said of the quass or brandy, with which they are

The North British Review and Blackwood's Magasine for November, are both before us. The contents of the North British are:——1, The Wonders of the shore. 2, Popular Education in Scotland. 3, Milman's History of Latin Christianity. 4, The Insoluble Problem. 5, Kaye's Life of Lord Metcalfe. 6, Sir H. Holland on Mental Physiology, Electro-Biology, &c. 7, Annotated Edition of English Poets—William Cowper. 8, Progress and Prospects of the War.

Blackwood has Turkey and its Population. Civilization. The Census. The Seceret Agent. Colour in Nature and Art. Latin Versification. The Juffacence of Gold upon the Commercial and Social condition of the World—Part 1. Peace and War. The War and the Ministry.

The Presbytery of Prince Edward Island, in connection with the Presbyterian Church of Nova Scotia, met at Bedeque, on the 26th inst., Mr. William Kier, Student of Theology, delivered a Homily and an Exercise and Additions, and was examined on Church History and on the Hobrew Bible and Greek Testament. Having completed his trials to the satisfaction of the Presbytery, he was licensed to preach the gospel. Next meeting of Presbytery was appointed to be at Lot 14, on Wednesday the 7th of February, 1855.

PRINCE EDWA FOR 1 Containing the present Go American Colonies, Imports of this Island, and all the use gistrates, Commissioners, &c.

TOWN C A MEETING will be he Hall, on MONDAY No at half-post to take measures to proceed in the ensuing spring.

December 30th, 1854.

LIVER COL JAUNDICE. DYSPEPSI
Debility, Diseases of the
arising from a disordered it
Constipation, inward Piles,
head, acidity of the stome
diagust for food, fullness o
sour cructations, sinking, or
stomach, swimming of the
breathing, fluttering at the
ting constitions when in a
vision, dots or webs before
pain in the head, deficience
noise of the skin and eyes
chest, Limbs, &c., sudden
the flesh, constant imag
depression of spirits, can
Docton Hooflan
GERMAN
prepared by Da.

prepared by Dn.
German Med
No. 120 Arch St., one de Their power over the abif equalled, by any other States, as the cures attest, physicians had failed.
These Bitters are worth Possessing great virtues i liver and losser glands, on power in weakness and af gans, they are withal safe,

power in weakness and as gans, they are withal eafe, Testimony, CAPT. DAN'IEL ABME (6, 1843, says: "I was lest April, upon my passe leston, S. C. A; the, la and procured a physician, so relief, no sleep or app arwespaper having your as German Bitters' in it, I this was about 10 o'clock flast does, and another at sapid on me, that I have a power to have a power of the total part of the state of the total part of the state of the total part of the part of the part of the state of the Messra. Jos. B. Hall de wer to your inquiries. I aged about 16 years, had in her side, for eix or sev January last, was taker bed. The pain in her si being troubled with pain in her beast. From rea formed by "Hoofland's duced to try it in her cas purchased one bottle. Says when she began to ing only one bottle, she ishe has for years. She is not he German Bitters. Salmon Brook, Arosal Messral has in

You should bear in ENTIRELY VEGETABI tages over most of the p similar diseases. For sale by respectab

Mr LEMURI. C
"EDWARD G
"EDWARD N
"J. J. FRASI
"GRORGE W
"JAS. L. Ho
"WR. DODD
"JAMES PID

Corn Meal Dec. 27. Isl.1m.

THE LEASEHOL.

of LAND, on the Point Road to Winsloe lottetown, between 50 in a good state of cultivace, 36 × 27 fost, with ing 76 feet long, with Spring on the back of of viver-mud, the remain Longore and Building seriber on the premises

CONTRACT

Tenders will to colock mone to the colock mone to t

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

A L M A M A G

Containing the present Government of the British American Colonies, Imports, Experts and Revenues of this Indust, and all the usual line of Courts, Mariens, Commissioners, Ker, &c.

Gistraes, Commissioners, &c., &c.

Geo. T. HASZARD.

Geo. T. HASZARD.

Geo. T. HASZARD.

orthy the attention of Invalida-es in the rectification of the exercising the most exarching it affections of the digestive or-ufe, certain, and pleasant.

Ladies. ariston Shaving Cream. ariston Shaving Rolls for Trav

GEORGE T.
Ginimate that
Mr. George W. Ov
and Stationery busin
will from the 1st
under the Firm of

The poor ye have always with you."

THE BAZAAR,

no UNDER the patronage of Mus. Datar, in aid of the seventh patronage of Mus. Datar, in aid of the lith January seaf. The following helies composing the Committee, will gladly receive contribution, viz.—

Mr. Leyd, Mr. C. Steesst, Mr. Jenkins, Mr. V. Nelson, Mr. C. Palma-Mise Palmer.

Doc. 27, 1884.

SUBSTITUTE FOR GAS.

IT OR SALE at the Subscriber's Store, Perty Boxes
at Total Speech and COMPOSITION CANDLES. Also, a quantity of Olive and Pule Seal
OIL, a prime article for Lampa.

ROHERT SHUTCHINGON.
Charlettetown, Dec. 18th, 1894. Ist. Ex. Adviso

FRESH CURRANTS.

JUST received a further sapply, of superior quality,
for sale at "King Square House,"

ROY, 10.

HYMN BOOKS.

J BOOKS, used in the Church of England.
G. T. HASZARD.

OHN DIXON.

BRASS FOUNDRY.

AND MACHINE SHOP.

BY W. HOSS.

OW open in Great George Street, on the old Name of the bought. Apprentice wested.

May 18, 1884.

VERY CCMFORTABLE:
Warm feet when Sleigh driving
UST opened, two Cases Ladies and Gentlemen'
of the Overshoes, a new and superior article, for
anic at "King Square House."
GEORCE BEER, Jun.
Charlottetown, 20th Dec. 1854. 4in Isl.

WEST OF ENGLAND ROUSE.

THOMAS & DAWSON,

And hope that their united efforts to meet the demands of their friends and the public, will ensure the continuance of the patronage conferred on the business lately conducted by John T. Thomas, their

AVING this day entered into Partnership, will conduct their GENERAL MERCANTILE Business under the Style or Firm of

FALL SUPPLY OF GOODS

Just arrived by the Sir Alexander and Preprice Tom.

Charlottetown, October 25, 1854

100 seres of Land, being No. 55 [Fifty-five]. It is situate on the Ecod leading from Frederick Cove to Barlow's Mills, on Lot or Township Number Eleven, in Frince County.

Charlotteissiown, Oct. 2.

J. W. MORRISON.
Acting Secreta

THOMAS DOUGLASS S. PLATT STREET, NEW YORK, perter and Dealer in every description of Foreign and Demandie

HARDWARE,

EAVY ENGLISH GOODS BY THE PACKAGE.

SOLS AGENT FOR

Bee's Braces, Turnscrews, &co.

MANUPACTURER

Of the Premius Steel Squares, Premium Augert
Bits, Azes, Sacket and Firmer Chizels, Pate
Hellow Augers, &c.
Agent for Burlington Wagon Azies.

DAVED KINGSLAND, & Co., Manufacturer,
Burlington, Ven

S. L. TILLEY, holesale and Retail Druggist 15, RING STREET, SAINT JOHN, N. B. DEALER IN BRITISH AND FOREIGN DRUGS,

CHEMICALS, icines, Perfumery, Soaps, Spices, Paint 100, Patty, Varnish, &c., Confections in great variety. 6mx

GARRISON & MARSTERS, QUSTOM HOUSE & SHIP BROKERS,

OMMERIAL AND FORWARDIN

Costom House Balding.

T. JOHN, N. B.

Goods from England or the United States may be forwarded to any part of this Province, Nova-Scotia er. P. E. Island by consigning the same to G. & M., enclosing Invoice, to prevent delays.

Charges Moderates.

MONEY TO LEND FREEHOLD ESTATE.
T. HEATH HAVILAND.
Barrister at Law,
Queen Square, Charlottetown Queen ber, 11th, 1854.

Tenders for Steam cation.

Cation.

Colonial Secretary's Office, P. E. Island,
November 27, 1884.

Called Tenders will be received at this
Office antil the 27th day of February next,
(1885), from any person or persons willing to contract to run, for one or three years, a good and sufficient Steimboat, of competent power, for the contract to run, for one or three years, a good and sufficient Steimboat, of competent power, for the contract to run, for one of the Majosty's Mails, twice in each week, between Charlottetown and Picton, and once in each week between Charlottetown and Bedeque, from the opening to the closing of the navigation in each year, and on each days and hours in the week as may be appointed for that purpose by the Government.

Tenders will also be received to contract to run, for one or three years, a good and sufficient Steambeat, of competent power, to carry Her Majesty's Mails, three times in each week, between Bedeque and Spediac, during the litte above named period in each year, and on week days and hours as may be appointed by the Government.

Zach of these Steam Vessels must be fitted and

provided with good accommodation and cipacity for the conveyance of Passengers and Freight; also have on board compatent Engineers, and be sufficiently mininged, farnished, and equipped for the performance of the service, and be subject to the approval of Commissioners to be appointed by the Government. GEORGE COLES, Colonial Secretary.

Per Rapid, Abigail, AND OTHER SHIPMENTS.

LOT 19. A DRY GOODS. Black and Coloured Broad and Pilot Cloths, plain and fancy Doeskins, Cassimeres and Vestings, Cleaking, plain and printed Orleans, Alpaccas, Delaines, Cohourgs, coloured and Black Volvets, black and soloured Gros de Naples, Persians, Shawls, Prints, Trich Lines, Fannels, Factory and white Cotons, coloured and white Warp, Bonnet Shapes, Pastaboard, Ladies Far Capes, Boas and Victorines, plain and figured Bushins, Nets, Leese, Edgings, and Bloods, Artificial Flowers, Cap Fronts, Irok plain and figured Bounet and cap Ribbons, Ladies' for, each more and kild Glues, silk and worsted Braids, Cant's Satin Stocks, Werted Cravats and Millies, Ladies' Brooches, Finger Rings, Guards, side and work Combs, dressing do, buttons, needles, pins, Jooks and eyes, threads, tapes, sowing cotton; Letter Papel, waters, seel pens and handles, hairs, Janes, Mar's Far Cape, Kossuth and other Hats, &c. GROCERIES.

Tas, Sugar, Molasses, Tobucco, Scap, Indigo, Starch, Raisins, Currants, Rice, Leather, Vinegar, Muskard, Pepper, Alspics, Honsted Coffee, Chocolate, Coccos, corn Brooms, Bockets, Nalls, Glass, Paint and Oli, Dye Woods, Alum, Copperse, Sago, Aerowroot, Earthenware, Cigars, Fipes, &c.

A Large Lot of Medicines, Perfumery, &c.

E. PARKER.

JOHN T. THOMAS Will be obliged to all persons indebted to him (by Note of Hand, or Book Debt), by an in Nov Sth.

BARLEY!

October 4th, 1854.

LOOK HERE.

A NY persons wanting COOKING STOVES FRANKLIN STOVES, or FARMELYS BOIL. ERS, just call at Podd's Auction Room, Queen' square, and they will get suited at their own prices

Hides! Hides!!! Hides!!! FOUR pence per. lb. in Cast will be given for any quantity of GREEN HIDES, delivered at the Tannery of the Subscriber. W. B. DAWSON.

Oct. 21. / (All the papers.)

Notice to Travellers.

has become an established feet that accidents ill happen notwithstanding the care and atten-which may be said to the antery and convenience ravellers. Explosions will take place, bridges be left open; and cars run off the track as usualis well enough for the public and legislators to ion companies to "beware," and "take he," yet these casualties will occur, which relia severe contasions, broken limbs, burns, see, &c.

The Mexican Mustang Liniment Upon such occasions, is invaluable! The wonderful effects of its southing and bealing propertie have induced many, who have tried it, to alway carry a buttle of it with them when they are travel

ling.
Proquent tests have proven it to be efficacious in curing Rheumatism, Pilos, Scrofisions diseases, Cancers, Ulcers, Old Sores, Neuralgia, Toothache, Earache, &c. Also Spavin, Ring-bone, Scratches, Cracked Hoels, Chaffes, Galle, &c., on Horses and other animals. It is external in its application, and we GUARANTER it to dure PERMANENTET is every case for which we recommend it.

Many Physiciane use it because they can depend upon it—so can their patients.

Farmers and Livery-stable Respers.

Say they will have it, and will not be eatisfied without it, after giving it a fair trial. Therefore we say to travellers upon highways and by-ways use the Mustang Liment! It has become so theroughly introduced throughout the United States, British Possessions, and West Indies, that it is almost impossible to step off the cars at any Station without beholding the gay banner of the "Mustangs."

The prices are as follows:—35 cents, 50 cents, and \$1, per bottle; the 50 cent sing three times as large as the 55 cent size, and the 51 size nearly three times as large as the 50 cent size, so that the large bottles are cheapest.

D. TAYLOR, jun. & Co., 25 Hanover street, Boston, General Agents.

Agent for P. E. Island, M. W. SKINNUR, and sold by dealers generally.

POR SALE, a very handsome BULL of the Suffolk Poll breed, rising 8 years old. His Mother was from Governor Ready's Cow, which was imported from England. Any person wishing to purchase him can obtain further particulars at Mr. George T. Haszard's Book Store.

TO BE LET,

And possession given on the First day of May next.

THE DWELLING HOUSE and Premises near

Government House, at present occupied by
Captain Beszoley, consisting of a Dwelling House
which contains a spacious Dining-toom and Drawing-room, Breakfast-room, 7 Bed-rooms, large Kitchen, Servant's Hall, 3 Servant's Bed-rooms, Pantry,
Larder, Front-porch, large Estrance Hall, large Inner
Hall, Back-porch, 2 Back estrances, Back and Front
stair-case, Scullery, Pamp and Wash-House, Lumber-room, and a splendid & roomed celler.

A large and commodions Coach-house, 3 stalled
Stable, Harness-room, Cow-house, large Hay-loft
and Grain-room, Manure-yard, large Kitchen garden
with Fruit trees, &c., Flower garden, elegant front
ontrance and carriage drive, a large Laws running
down to the Harbour with convenience for keeping
boats, &c. Extensive plantation of young trees o
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.

Streets, and a never many premises.

This eplendid Mansion from its situation commands the finest view of any house in Charlottetown, and from its preximity to Government House and other advantages the Subscriber confidently offers in as the most stegant, comfortable and desirable residence for a gentleman's family in or near Town. For further particulars apply to DAVID WILSON, Richmond Street.

Elkington & Co's. Patent
Electroplate.

AS now been before the public since 1841, and
after the most severe test of wear, in the vessel
of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, the Pen

SOOTHING SYRUP.

For Children Teethin

flammation of the Bovels, &c. that attend this period of children, she recommends it as sure to produce the desired effect, giving Real to the Mother, and Reltis and Health to the Infant.

A child in Congress-Street was cured by the Southing Syrup, of Infantile Dysentery or Diarrhos after being given over by the attending Physician. Mr. Blackman, of Eddington says, it has never failed to cure the Dysentery or Diarrhos in children whenever used in the village. Lots of it is sold.

One parent informs me his child has eaffered to at alarming extent, with Plattalence or Wind Cholic Lately thay have used the Soothing Syrup, and, it always effects a speedy cure.

Hundreds of like instances mighs be enumerated

PROOF POSITIVE. Mesers. Curtis & Perkins:—Please send us a further supply of Soothing Syrup. We are sellin large quantities of it, and from what we can learn is used with uniform success, both by children an adults, in all cases of Dysentry or Diarrison.

Yours respectfully,
W. D. CRUMBUE,

Your respectfully, W. D. CRUMBUS, J. Monniel, New-York, July 19th, 1853, 318 Sourcey. Hear the Brooklyn Daily Advertiser, of June 13th 1853.

We cheerfully comply with the request of riend to insert the following letter which we presented in from a lady of the first respectability estiding in Lowell, Mass., believing that a various of suffering may be prevented, and manulated lives saved, by calling the attention of mehers to this valuable prescription of an old an experienced nurse:

aount of sussessed, by cases, it is able lives saved, by cases, it is valuable prescription of an experienced nurse:

Dear Sir.—I am happy to be able to certify to it infliciency of Mr. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, and the truth of what it is represented to accomplish the state of what it is represented to accomplishing a state of the rest, and at night by his cries we have a state of the rest. Having a little boy suffering groutly from teaths who could not rest, and at night by his cries wo not permit any of the family to do so, I purchased bettle of Soothing Syrup, in order to test the remed—and when given to the boy according to the dies tions, its effect upon him was like magic, he so went to sleep, and all pain and nervousness disapeared. We have had, no trouble with him sine and the little fellow will pass through with comfor the according process of teething, by the sole of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. Every moth who regards the health and life of her children should possess it.

Lowell, Mass., May 20, 1853.

Price only 25 ets. a bottle.

NEUROLOGY, or SCIATIC RHEUMA TISM CURED. This may certify, that for about four years I was seriously afflicted with a disease in the hip, which Physicians termed Neurology, or Sciatic Rhenmatian, and reserted to various remedies without any permanent relief; have been under the care of a regular Physician for six months at a time. Last spring, had a very violent attack, which laid me up, when I made use of the Cramp and Pain Küller, prepared by Messra, Curité & Perkins, of Bangor, It gave me immediate relief, and I do not hesitate to say, that it is the best article I over used. I cheerfully recommend it to all who may be afflicted with similar complaints.

Stetson, Dec. 2, 1847. Stetson, Dec. 2, 1847.

Deacon Hunt, the signer of the foregoing cert N. B.—Be sure and call for Cartis & Perkins Cramp and Pain Killer, As all others bearing the name are base imitations. Price 124, 25, 374 cis per bottle according to size.

Also for sale those pure

WILD CHERRY BITTERS. For the cure of Bilious and Jaundice complaints, and general debility. They quicken the blood and giveness life and energy to the whole system. Price only 37d cents in Pint Bottles.

Likewise for sule as above.

HUNTER'S PULMONARY BALSAM.

HUNTER'S PULMONARY BALSAM.
Hear what the Daily Mercury of Banger sage of Dact. Panney.

Hunter's Balsam. It is not often that we can testimony of these with whom we are acquainted, twhe have used and tested their merits. But in regard to Hunter's Balsam, put up by our fellow citizen, Jegenish Cartis, Esq. we have the testimony of many of Dour own citizens and those of neighbouring towns, unnnimous in its praise. The testimony of one individual with whom the public are acquainted, carries with it more weight than whole columns of certificates from strangers, whose faces we never, any and whose certificates, for any two know, may have been procured by fraud. See Dr. Benjamin L. Pomrey's testimony, in agent's hands, or

Hear the People's Press, Shookeg m, Me.

Bunter's Pulmonury Baleum.—To those afflicted
with Coughs, Colds, Consumptions, Asihana, Spitting
of Blood, and all affections of the Langs, we recom-

INDIAN DISPEPSIA PILLS,

ose Habite, Romana, and Liver Complaints.

n in the Side, Lung and Liver Complaints.

DYSPEPSIA AND IDIGESTION,

Dyspersia Acidity of the Stomach, Hendage ostiveness, Acidity of the St. Billious Complaints,—productions of Appetition, and a line remedied, vennoved, and a line remedied.

Traverse. John Todd and William Dodd, Beque. Willam S. Longworth, Restice. Richard Bagnall, Majegue Road. Willam Groyen, Barrella Cross Roads. James Mackay, Demiey. Wislam Gousins, Park Cores George Singlain, Princetown. Charles A. Crossy and James Pidgeon, French River, James Muranead & Edwin Parker, Traveller's Rest. James C. Pope & Patrack Power, Summerside. James J. Fracer, James C. Muralla, James L. Holman and Archibald Campbells, Saint Eleanor's Charles C. Hunt, Misgouch, James L. Fire, Cascompeque. William Husbard, Alex. Larkin and Francis Arsneady, Tignish. W. R. WATSON,
General Agent for P. E. Island. Feb. 7th, 1854.

Feb. 7th, 1854.

WINTER SUPPLY.

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

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

CLOTHS.

West of England and Yorkshire Superfine Bro
Cloths, Docskins, Cassineres, Mohair, Plot as
Whitney. CLOTHS.

Ventuay.

CARPETS &c.

Brussels, Kidderminster and Felt Carpets, Printed
Druggets, Hearth Rugs, Hassocke, Endossed Table
Covers, Travelling Rugs, Railway Rugs, Dannaka,
in all colours.

PLANNELS.

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

Saxony & Welsh Flannels.

DRESSES.

Gala, Saxony, Engaged, German and Maccadorine
Plaid Dresses, Silk, Mohair, Poplin, Twill Glace and
Satins, Notwich Dresses, Silks, Satins, Satineties,
DuCapes, Silk & Cotton Velvets, French and British
Morinoes, Coburghs, Alpaccas, Lustres, Orleana and
Cotton for Dresses in great variety.

MILLINERY 40 Bonnets , Caps, Flowers, Fenthers, Ribbon fraids, Girdles, French Stays, Mantles, hawls, &c.

Snawle, &c.

HOSIERY AND GLOVES.

FURS.

Mink, Stone Marten, Squirrel and Mock Neutri
Muffs, Capes, Boas, Victorines, Cuffs and Mits
Seal, Astrachan and Mock Neutria, Winter Capes
Lustred Seal, Coate, Gloves and Ganniets. SILVER PLATE.

A splendid assortment of Elkington and Cos. Elec

A spiendid assortiment of the property of the control of the contr

GOLD AND PLATED GOODS.

Gold and Silver watches, Chains, Brooches bracelets, Pencils, Watch Keys & Seals, Rings itade & Pins: in gold and plated.

FANCY GOODS, &c.

Papier Machie and other Interands, Card Baskets.

FANCY GOODS, &c.
Papier Machie and other Inkstands, Card Baskets,
Netting Boxes, Biotors, Lava Baskets and Busts;
Writing Deske, Work Boxes, Dressing Casea, Cloth,
Itair, Footh, and Nail Brashes, Combs: German
and Shell, Fancy Seaps, & perfamery, 6 Alabaster
Figures, with Glass Shades.

LEATHER.

Waxed Calf, Striped Seals and Cape, Assorted
Rosus & Lambs, Patent Calf, Enamelled Hide and
Seals, White Kid, Chamis, Door Leuther, Tanned
Basils, Crust Goats, Pig Skins, Hog Skins, Leather
Tranks, Travelling Bags & Hat Boxes.

IRONMONGERY, Ac.

IRONMONG ERP, &c.
A great variety of Locks, Hinges, Screws, Pk and
Crosscut Sawa, Hand & Tenno Sawa, Filen, Planes,
Chisels, Pen Knives, Knives & Forks, Braces and
Bits, Augers, Gimletis, Sguares, Steelyards, Ships'
Compasses, Carled Huir. Tes Indige, Plymouth pale Scap, Oile, Paints,

town, 25th Oct., 1854. Pine and Cedar Shingles FOR SALE.

Charlottetown, Nov. 28. Islaw House to Let. TO LET, part of that new HOUSE, fronting of Kent Street, possession given lumediate Apply to THOMAS W. DODD. Apply to Tiller Pownal Street, Nov. 24. tf

The Great British Quarterlies and Blackwood's Magazine!

LEONARD SCOTT & CO. New York, continu to Re-publish the following British Periodicals

1. The London Quarterly Review (Conservati 2. The Edinburgh Review (Whig) 3. The North British Review (Free Church.) 4. The Westminster Review (Liberal.)

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

ULCERS-A CASE CERTIFIED BY THE MAYOR OF HOSTON,"

Copy of a Letter from J. Noble, Eag., Mayor of Boston, Lincolnithre.

To Professor Hollow ar.

Dear Sir.—Mrs. Sarah Dison, of Liquorpond street, Boston, has this day deposed before me that for a considerable period the was severely afficied with Scrofulous Sones and Ulvers in her arms, feet, ign, and other paris of her body; and although the first of medical advice was obtained, at the cost of a large sum of money, the obtained no abstement of suffering, but gradually grew worse.

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

I remain, Dear Sir, yours truly,

I remain, Dear Sir, yours truly,
('igned) J. NOBLE.
Dated August 12th, 1852.

AN EXTRAORDINARY AND RAPID CURE OF ERYSIPELAS IN THE LEG, AFTER MEDICAL AID HAD PAILED.

MEDICAL AJD HAD FAILED.

Copy of a Letter from Mrs. Elizabeth Yeales, of the Post Office, Aldwick Road, near Bognor, Sussex, dated January 12th, 1832.

To Professor Hollowar, Sir, I suffered for a considerable period from a nevere attack of Erysipelas, which at length settled in my leg, and resisted all medical treatment. My sufferings were very great, and I quite despaired of any parmanent amendment, when I was advised to have recourse to your Ointment and Pills. I did so without delay, and am lappy to say the result was seminently successful, for they effected a radical cure of my leg and restored me to the injoyment of health. I shall ever speak with the utmost confidence of your medicines, and have recommended them to others in this neighborhood similarly afflicted, who derived equal benefit.

I am, Sir, your obliged and faithful Servant,

I am, Sir, your obliged and faithful Servant,
(Signed) ELIZABETH YEATES.

DREADFULLY DISEASED ANGLE CURED AFTER BEING GIVEN UP BY THE FACULTY, AT MALTA AND PORTSMOUTH HOSPITALS.

AT MALTA AND PORTSMOUTH HOSPITALS.

The following important communication has been forwarded to Professor Holloway for publication, by Mr. B. Dixon, Chemist, Kingest, Norwich.

Copy of a Letter from Captain Smith, of Great Yarmouth, dated January 19th, 1863.

To Mr. Dixox,

Dear Sir,—I send you the particulars of a cure efficient by Professor Holloway's invaluable medicines:—Mr. John Walton, late in Her Majesty's Service, in the British Fleet at Malts, had a very had circurated ancle, and after having been in the Malts Hopital for six months, was sent to England as an invalid to Portsmouth Hopital, where he remained as mante four months, there, as at Malts, refusing to lave the limb amputated, he was turned out incursible. He then came to Yarmouth, and was under a needical gentleman for about three months, but his nacle became so, much wome that all hope was lost. At this period, by my advice, he tried Holloway's Ointmont and Fills, which, by suremitted application, healed all the elders, and restored him to perfect health and strength.

I remain Dear Sir, yours very traly.

health and strength.
I remain, Dear Sir, yours very truly,
(Signed) JUHN SAUTH.
Albert Hotel, Great Yarmouth. URPRISING CURE OF A BAD BREAST, NER-

YOUS DEBILITY, AND GENERAL ILL Copy of a Letter from Mr. T. F. Ker. Chem 6c. Lower Moss-lane. Manchester, dated February 12th, 4883.

Petruary 12th, 1853.

To Professor Hellowar.

Dear Sir,—I have great pleasure in forwarding to you the particulars of a very extraordinary ours of a had breast, effected solely by the use of your cole-brated Ontmont and Pills. Mr Martha Ball, of Pittstreet, in this town, had been for a considerable time laboring under servous debility, loss of appetite and general ill health, conscience by a clearated wounds in the breast. She had had much experience in the use of all the known counciles for the care of alears, but without, any beneficial result; in fact the had marrly lost all faith and hope of a care being effected. In this distressing and pin of condition of body and mind, she was persuaded to have recourse to your invaluable Ontment and Pills, which she inmediately the and in the course of a very short time the effect