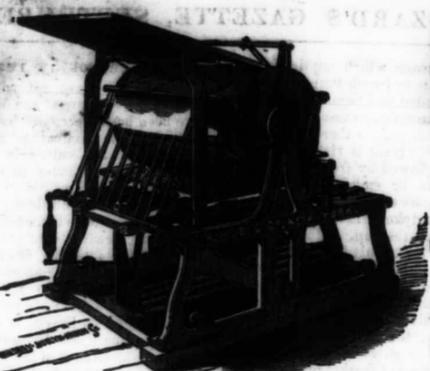


HASZARD'S

FARMERS' COMMERCIAL

PUBLISHED ON EVERY



GAZETTE

JOURNAL & ADVERTISER.

WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY.

Established 1823. Charlottetown, P. E. Island, Wednesday, September 5, 1855. New Series. No. 271.

CATALOGUE OF BOOKS.

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Philip's Devotional Guides; comprising Guides to the Perplexed, Devotional, Thoughtful, Doubting, and Conscientious, to which is added, Redemption, or, the New Song in Heaven.

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Self-explanatory Reference Bible. The Holy Bible of the authorized Version, with Marginal Readings and Original and Selected Parallel References printed at length.

Mathematical Instruments.

HASZARD & OWEN have received this day and offer for Sale in sets at prices varying from 7s 6d to £4, each, and also separately a large assortment of JAMES FARKES & SON'S, Patent MATHEMATICAL DRAWING INSTRUMENTS, which are distinguished by the following improvements and advantages.

1st.—The joints are formed with plates of hard rolled metal, cut by machinery the required shape. These joints are stronger, more accurate and work more smoothly than the old cast joints.

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4th.—The Drawing pens are made of the finest tempered Steel, (pressed the required shape), any being hollow on the inner side, retain the ink by capillary attraction; enabling the Draughtsman to draw a fine or broad line with the same pen.

5th.—These Instruments are more neatly packed in their cases; and are fitted up with colours, palette, and pencils complete, at a considerably lower price than any hitherto made.

Neat School Sets, very cheap, and all warranted correct.

HEALTH FOR ALL.

A FRESH supply of HOLLOWAY'S PILLS and OINTMENT received this day, and for Sale by HASZARD & OWEN.

24 June.

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, Warrick'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.

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

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

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

Dyeing and Cloth Dressing Establishment.

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

AGENTS: Georgetown, Finlay McNeil, Esq. White Sands, Mr. David Johnston, Charlottetown, Peter McGowan Esq., Queen St. Summerside Bedouk, Mr. Wm. McEwen, Merch. Pictou Town, Mr. Alex. McPhail.

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

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

THOMAS DAWSON. July 14th, 1855.

Charlottetown Fair AND CATTLE SHOW.

THE usual ANNUAL FAIR and CATTLE SHOW, under the direction of the Royal Agricultural Society, will be held in Charlottetown, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of SEPTEMBER next. A List of Prizes, to be competed for, will be published shortly.

By order, W. W. IRVING, Committee Room, Sec'y R. A. Society. August 18, 1855.

PAPER HANGINGS!

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

COLT'S REVOLVER.

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

TO BE LET, THE DWELLING HOUSE and Premises near

Government House, at present occupied by Captain Bezeley, consisting of a Dwelling House which contains a spacious Dining-room and Drawing-room, Breakfast-room, 7 Bed-rooms, large Kitchen, Servant's Hall, 3 Servant's Bed-rooms, Pantry, Larder, Front-porch, large Entrance Hall, large Inner Hall, Back-porch, 2 Back entrances, Back and Front stair-case, Scullery, Pump and Wash-House, Lumber-room, and a splendid 6 roomed cellar.

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

There are front and back gates facing on different Streets, and a never failing well of water on the premises.

This splendid Mansion from its situation commands the finest view of any house in Charlottetown, and from its proximity to Government House and other advantages the Subscriber confidently offers it as the most elegant, comfortable and desirable residence for a gentleman's family in or near Town. For further particulars apply to DAVID WILSON, Richmond Street. Sept. 6th, 1854.

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. McLane'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. McLane'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. McLane'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. McLane's Vermifuge. All others, in comparison, are worthless.

JUNIPER POSTS and RAILS, HARD and SOFT CORDWOOD.

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

WESTMORLAND HOTEL, Shediac.

THE Subscriber, in returning thanks to the travelling public of P. E. Island generally, for past patronage, assures those who may still favour him with their support, that they will find superior entertainment, and every attention paid to the care of luggage by calling at his Hotel, situate on the Main Post Road, within a few minutes' walk of the Public Wharf, to which Steamers and Packets run regularly to and from P. E. Island. Conveyance to the Bend or any other place at any hour; Island produce of all kinds either for sale or to be forwarded to the Bend, shall receive my best attention; goods taken charge of and shipped for the Island. PETER SCHURMAN

Stray Cow.

A STRAY RED COW, about 7 years old, with a white tail, and a little white on her rump, with long horns, giving milk, has been on the Subscriber's Premises for the last fortnight. The owner is requested to come and take her away and pay expenses.

RICHARD NANKEVILLE. N.B.—She has been milked to prevent her from drying.

SECRETARY SIR WM. MOLESWORTH.

The monarchs of the English Colonies, who hold the seals, or, in other words, rule the Colonial empire of England, by means of agents called Governors, and by instructions sent them from Great Britain, succeed each other much faster than even the chief officers of State at Washington. We cannot do more than say who resigned last, and who now occupies the vacated chair. Lord John Russell abdicated in July, having held the same situation once before, fifteen years since, when Mr. Powlett Thomson represented the power of England here.

Sir William Molesworth, who takes Lord John's place, has been for some time a member of the Cabinet of twelve or fifteen persons who rule England as the representatives of its landed, more even than its moneyed, aristocracy; changing from one section of the nobility, and their connexions, but never admitting a plebeian unless in cases of great and urgent necessity, such as that of Mr. Macaulay, the great Historian.

The Molesworths got their rank and title of Baronet, not from Charles or James Stuart, but from the celebrated Prince of Orange, in 1689. This is a good sign. John Molesworth (same family), sat with Joseph Addison, the Spectator, 1715, as a member of the Board of Trade, having succeeded his brother Robert. The first baronet was governor of Jamaica about one hundred and seventy years since. Sir William is the eighth baronet, and was born in London, for the part of which called Southwark, he is now a member of the House of Commons. He has no children. His mother was a Scotchwoman, the daughter of Peter Brown, Esq., of Edinburgh, and he is understood to be a distant relative of the editor of the Toronto Globe. His family is ancient, of the West of England, and wealthy. Sir William represented Cornwall county five years, Leeds five, and Southwark ten years.

He was a candidate for Leeds in 1835; Sir J. Beckett beat him. He carried Leeds in 1837—Baines 2028 votes, Molesworth 1880, Beckett 1750. He is patron or chooser of rectors to five or six church livings, and his official income as first Commissioner of Palaces, &c., was \$10,000 a year. In the Colonial Office, he gets \$25,000.

In politics, judging him by his votes, speeches, and writings, he is the most liberal person who ever held the seals of the Colonies; but in his new position he must be estimated by his works. He was the friend of Lord Durham, and met that great man at Devonport, where he had a public reception.

Writing to the electors of Leeds, December 1, 1838, he spoke very highly of Lord Durham's conduct in Canada; and to his honor be it spoken, he has voted with Hume and Baines against Lords Howick, Morpeth, Castlereagh, Sydenham, John Russell, Eliot, Palmerston, and Sir R. Peel, against robbing the public chest of Lower Canada, and against subverting those checks upon despotism, which in every land distinguish the freeman from the serf.

We have learned, however, from a long and painful experience, to put little, very little trust in such changes as this. Sir William will probably leave nine-tenths of his cares to the underlings of his department; he has never been in North America; he has important duties to perform in the Cabinet, in Parliament, and in the management of his own estates. Those from Canada who will have occasional access to him, with whom he will transact business—whom he will believe as to public sentiment here—are almost wholly of the class that have enriched themselves by the betrayal of the people, whose want of patriotism, and whose vanity and apathy they will count upon as hitherto. Unless, therefore, our countrymen exhibit a more united and noble spirit than latterly, matters here may go on from bad to worse, until those who would have prevented evil, as in Ireland before 1798, shall shrink from the task, and leave doubt, dissension, difficulty, and distrust to complete the sad work which selfishness and avarice have begun.

After the above was in type, we read yesterday's Globe, and perceive its evident dissatisfaction, that the Lord Elgin, whose whole political conduct here its editor cheerfully endorsed by his vote at its close, remains shelved. Perhaps Sir William will not sleep so heavily nor so often as our friend imagines; but whether he does or not, let Canadians be thankful to Lord Palmerston for not inflicting on British America any more of the rule of the plausible, avaricious, treacherous, and experienced thane of Elgin.—Canadian Paper.

WHAT ONE PISTOL CAN DO.

HARFORD, August 4, 1855.—I am not about to describe the deadly 'arm' of Colt's invention, nor tell how often it may be discharged in a minute, nor how curious in its Mechanism and beautiful in its finished unity, though these would be worth attention; but to speak of its results in another direction, viz., on the growth of this city, all which must fall back on this little pistol.

Not more than two years since, Colonel Colt purchased of various properties, 3,000 acres of land on the southern border of the town without though now within, the limits of the city,

and lying on the stream which empties into the Connecticut opposite to Dutch Point, where the said Dutch first landed and began works, about the time the Puritan colony came from Water-town, between which parties there was a sharp altercation. All this tract is rich meadow and was regularly overflowed by freshets. He first constructed a dyke or embankment on three sides of the plat, so as effectually to bar out the Connecticut. This dyke is 120 feet wide at the base, and 50 feet at the top, with an average height of 15 feet. Its circuit is two miles, and furnishes a beautiful street for a pedestrian excursion, or drive for fashionable equipages. The amount of embankment is 305,000 cubic yards. An extensive system of drainage is under construction, the outlets of the sewers being so guarded by gates worked by screws and levers that in time of freshet no water from the river can enter. The design is, to lay out the whole enclosure into streets, and erect buildings on a level with the dyke according as his own wants or those of his purchasers may require.

Col. Colt has himself begun the work of building on a scale corresponding with the magnificence of the original plan. In one year, he has erected a building,—to which in a very few weeks he will remove all his machinery from its present location,—500 feet in length and 60 in breadth, built of Portland red sandstone. Also a beautiful brick edifice, and well appointed, for his business offices. Further on, southward, six buildings of brick, for operatives, which at a distance appear more like gentlemen's country seats, than seats, for operatives.

On the immediate banks of the Connecticut and its tributary, he has constructed wharfs, and on one part a wharfing so inclined and elevated as to be available at all seasons,—when all other wharfs of the city are submerged in the freshets, as they are annually, this will be clear.—These works, exclusive of the purchase of the land, involve large capital, not less than a quarter of a million already paid out, while the land itself cost fifty or sixty thousand dollars. He is also constructing, or will soon, a reservoir on the highest point of the western boundary, adequate to supply his entire city—the supply to be forced up by an engine from the Connecticut. The effect of these improvements is already seen in the rise of lands on the Wethersfield road, which passes on the west. I will not state the hundreds of per cent. advance, lest they seem incredible. If Col. Colt lives and has ability to carry out his plan, as thus far he gives fair promise, it will present an example of private enterprise rarely seen in our country. It illustrates already the suggestion above—What one pistol can do. For, demonstrably, when he realized his idea in the first pistol that would go, he was on the high road to the results now described.—Correspondence Boston Traveller.

A NEW KIND OF TEA.

The following notice of a new kind of tea, called *mate*, from South America, appears in an American newspaper; being apparently extracted from papers connected with the Agricultural division of the Patent Office:—There was lately procured by Lieutenant Page, of the United States ship *Water-witch*, which is now engaged in exploring the river Plate, in South America, for distribution, the celebrated *mate*, or Paraguay tea. The leaves of this plant are used, by infusion, in Paraguay, Uruguay, the Argentine Republic, Chili, Peru, and Ecuador, by all classes of persons, and at all hours of the day. The Creoles drink the infusion in a pot called *mate*, form the spout of which the tea is drunk, with or without a little burnt sugar, cinnamon, or lemon-juice. They drink it at every meal, and seldom eat, before they have taken some of it. The more wealthy and refined portion of the population, partake of the infusion from a *mate*, or teapot, formed of silver or other materials, by means of a tin or silver pipe, called *bombilla*, perforated with holes at one end, to prevent swallowing the pulverized herb which floats on the surface. The quantity of leaves used by a person who is fond of it, is an ounce. It is customary, in good society, to supply each of the party with a *mate* and pipe, with the infusion as near as possible to a boiling temperature, which those who are habituated to its use can swallow without inconvenience; but often the whole household and their visitors are supplied by handing the *mate* from one to another, filling it up with hot water as fast as it becomes exhausted. If the water is suffered to remain long on the leaves, the decoction becomes of an inky blackness. The taste of the leaves, when green, somewhat resembles that of mallows, or the inferior kinds of green tea from China. The people of South America attribute innumerable virtues to it; but most of the qualities ascribed to it are doubtful. It is certainly aperient and diuretic, and, like opium, produces some singular and contrary effects. It is said to give sleep to the restless, and spirit to the torpid; and, like that drug, when a habit is once contracted of using it, it is difficult to leave it off; its effects on the constitution being similar to that produced by an immoderate use of spirituous liquors. The tree is highly ornamental, and doubtless would flourish in any soil and situation where *Magnolia grandiflora* would thrive. Hence its introduction into the middle and southern sections of the Union is well worthy of the attention of all who have proper conveniences for cultivating it.

THE FRENCH IN THE TRENCHES.

The French have not advanced any further towards the encasite of the Malakhoff, but they have been busily occupied both in extending and deepening the approaches already made. The trenches are sufficiently wide now for the troops to stand four deep under cover from direct fire. The moon was full on the 29th instant, and the nights have been sufficiently clear for working parties in front to be immediately perceived by the enemy. A newly-placed gabion becomes at once the signal for a terrific discharge of grape and small shells. The same causes have acted in preventing the sap from being extended toward the Redan. No firing of the Russians, be it good or bad, slight or heavy, is able to impede the progress of the works. The surface of the ground in the neighbourhood of the Malakhoff works and the Redan is presenting every day a more checked appearance. It is one mass of trenches, traverses, rifle-pits, and batteries—a perfect maze, so that it requires a strongly developed organ of locality, or else many days of trench duties, to find one's way. The railway is perhaps the best test of the gigantic activity which is prevailing: numbers of mortars and large quantities of ammunition come up daily by it, and vanish again silently, to be replaced next day by others. It is as if the trenches were an unfathomable abyss, such an incredible mass of mortars, guns, shells, and shot do they seem to swallow up. When they will be satiated, and when the word "enough" will be said, seems as uncertain as Crimean weather. A French officer of artillery says, that Pelissier, being asked when offensive siege operations would be again resumed, said, "Well, I don't know; the Russians are losing every day 300 or 400 men by sickness. If we wait a week they will have lost a brigade, if we wait a month they will have lost a *corps d'armee*." But if the Russians lose many men by sickness, they seem to be careful to replace them again.

The great event of the week to the commercial and general reader is the destruction of the fortress of Sweaborg,—a place hitherto deemed almost impregnable, by the small mortar vessels and gun-boats of the English and French squadrons in the Baltic, and that without any loss of life to the allies. This severe blow to Russia has given much confidence at home, and the feeling prevails, that the success at Sweaborg will be shortly followed by attacks upon the other strongholds in the Baltic. It is believed that the effect produced upon Russia will be no less moral than physical, showing her clearly that she can place no great reliance upon granite walls when opposed to the giant powers of England and France.

ALL EYES UPON POLAND.—The future destiny of Poland begins once more to occupy the attention of political writers and speakers on both sides of the channel. The late words of Sir Archibald Alison are quoted that "in the very front rank of the great league of the Western Powers, which can alone preserve Europe from Russian subjugation, must be placed the restoration of Poland." Such a measure is not regarded any longer as revolutionary, but as conservative; as an act of restoration necessary for the preservation of Austria, and even Prussia, and therefore requisite in order to prevent Russia from absorbing Germany, and eventually all of Europe. With regard to the manner in which the restoration of Poland shall be effected, unanimity of opinion does not yet prevail; but the most practical plan seems to be to permit Austria, when her compelled neutrality shall come to an end, to make common cause with the Allies, and, defying Prussia, to elevate a Prince of the House of Hapsburg to the Polish throne. Such a step would cost her the abandonment of her share of the ill gotten spoils of last century; but the traditions of Maria Theresa, Francis, I., and his minister, Metternich, will easily reconcile the Court of Vienna to the abandonment of acquisitions which have hitherto proved a curse and not a blessing. Aided by England and France, Austria may succeed in excluding the Czar from a controlling influence in Europe, and confine his empire to Northern Asia, where it legitimately belongs. If Francis Joseph should hesitate in pursuing such a course, the result might be the speedy forfeiture of the whole of his Slavonic territories, and the eventual absorption into Russia of the entire Austrian Empire.—*New York Journal of Commerce*.

A School-mistress, in Punkinsville, and formerly of this Town, advertised lately for an assistant accustomed to confinement. She received an answer from the mother of twenty-one children.

WANTED,
A MILLER for a GRIND-MILL,—one who thoroughly understands his business. A single man would be preferred. Apply to JAMES DIXON, Malpeque Road, or to
ALEXANDER DIXON,
Rose Valley Mills, Lot 67.
Aug. 20, 1855 6wca

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

Notice to Millers.
Assayer's Office, Corner of Queen and Water Streets, City of Charlottetown.
August 20, 1855.

THE Subscriber notifies the owners of Mills in Queen's County, that he intends shortly to inspect their Weights, and that those who shall not be provided with such as the Mill Act requires them to have, may expect to be fined as that Act directs.
JOHN BOYER,
Assayer of Weights and Measures.

Valuable Farm & Business Stand.
FOR SALE, that very valuable BUSINESS STAND at WILMOT CREEK BRIDGE, BRUNSWICK, consisting of Fifty Acres of prime LAND, all under cultivation, with the STORE, DWELLING HOUSE and OUT-OFFICES thereon. The Lease is for 999 years, and only subject to One Pound Seven Shillings, Currency, per annum, rent. Part of the purchase money may remain some time on Interest, secured on the property if required. Enquire of HON. D. BURNHAM, Charlottetown, or to the Subscriber on the premises.

JOHANNA CONNORS.
Wilmot Creek, Bechoque, Aug. 15.
Also,—Fifty Acres of LAND on Lot 8. N.B.—If the above Property be not Sold before the First of October next, it will be then offered at Public Auction. 4w

Pure Corn Starch.
PALATABLE, Nourishing and Healthy, unequalled for rich PUDDINGS, nice Blanc, Mangel Pies, Custards, Cakes, Griddle Cakes, Porridges, Ice Creams, &c. A great Delicacy for all, and a choice Diet for Invalids and Children. For sale by
June 7 W. R. WATSON

Butter, Wool & Sheepskins.
THE Subscriber will pay Cash, for Butter, Wool and Sheep Skins.
ROBERT BELL,
Charlottetown, P. E. I. June 9th 1855. 6 m

For Sale.
THE Property in Sidney Street, owned by Mr. Stephen Boyer late of this Town; an indispensible 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.

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NOTICE.
MR. GEORGE R. BEER, of Charlottetown, and PHILIP BAKER, Esq., or either of them, are duly authorized by Power of Attorney, bearing even date with this, to collect and receive or sue for, all monies due, and owing to me, and to give discharges for the same, and all persons who are indebted to me will please attend to the payment of the same, and save unnecessary cost and trouble.
I. WEATHERBE.
Charlottetown, July 12th, 1855. 1m

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NEWS BY THE ENGLISH MAIL.

BALAKLAVA, Aug. 1.—The duties of the trenches are now performed by entire divisions, and not, as formerly, by regiments in proportion. The scarcity of water which once threatened us has now, I think, been remedied by the suggestions mainly of Lieut. Elphinstone, Royal Engineers, who a long time back recommended that regiments should sink wells in parts of their encampments, where the locality indicated that water might be found. This, together with the frequent showers of rain which fall, has eased the pressure upon the main springs, from which, some time back, the whole supply was drawn. The health of the troops in general, from what I can hear, is favorable; deaths from cholera are rare in comparison to what they were, fever being the principal cause of death. At least I may, perhaps, be allowed so to judge from the state of the first division. The hospital number, under the head of sick, may perhaps appear large, and the number of deaths is increased by casualties in the trenches, all of which are included. The healthy condition of the army, I think, may be attributed in a great measure to the unlimited supply of hospital comforts which are freely issued, upon the application of a medical officer, to the various regiments. In one regiment of the Guards, only five deaths have occurred during the last month.

The supply of fresh meat is now daily, or nearly so. Vegetables are in plenty; but all are preserved with the exception of onions. The Guards have now a general hospital of their own, which is to be permanent. The huts which they vacated near Balaklava, on going to the front, are allotted for that purpose. The Land Transport depot, near Balaklava, is about to remove to the front, the present site being very unhealthy.

ATTEMPTS TO DESTROY THE SHIPPING AND POWDER MAGAZINES IN SEBASTOPOL.

The Paris correspondent of the *Globe* says:—"I mentioned a few days ago that experiments were making at Vincennes with a view to destroy the shipping and powder magazines, &c., in Sebastopol, by means of projectiles and carcasses, to be dropped from a balloon; and also that, owing to the boisterous state of the weather, it had been as yet found impossible fairly to test the merits of the invention. Since then three more attempts have been made to carry the experiments to an issue, but fortune did not smile upon the subsequent essays any more than on the first. The balloon was filled each time at the gas works near the Barriere du Trone, and had to be taken down to the Plaine de St. Maur, about three miles off, but never succeeded in reaching it, the wind, the trees, and on another occasion a gate through which it had to pass, tearing it to ribbons. The inventor is, however, determined to go on; and the Emperor, determined to give him a fair trial, has ordered that pure hydrogen should be made on the field, to obviate the accidents which have taken place, so that a decisive result one way or another may be shortly expected. I was mistaken the other day, in stating the inventor to be an officer of Marine Artillery. He is only a non-commissioned officer in that corps—Sergeant Bourdonne—and the plan, whether feasible or not, does great credit to his ingenuity. The balloon, which is to be thrown up when the wind blows from the camp to the town, takes up several carcasses and 13-inch shells, which are to be fired and dropped by means of electricity. The plan is, as I have said, extremely ingenious, but it is so complicated, that among military men its success is much doubted. The Emperor will be present when the experiment takes place."

INTERNAL CONDITION OF RUSSIA.

A private letter from St. Petersburg mentions that great depression prevails among all classes in that city, owing to the duration of the war, which completely paralyzes all branches of commerce and industry. This depression has gained even the leading personage of the old Russian party, who were hitherto so warlike and so enthusiastic, but who are now beginning to despond. Nearly all labour is suspended in the manufactories, in consequence of the want of raw material, which no longer arrive from abroad, and also from the want of hands, all being employed in the defence of the empire. The produce of the soil has no longer a market abroad, and in the interior business is at a standstill. Articles of the most indispensable kind have attained an exorbitant price. Coffee, sugar, and salt, are luxuries which now are hardly to be seen, except on the tables of the great. The nobility support all the burden of the sacrifices in money imposed by the present circumstances, and the number of Boyards who will be utterly ruined by the war is beyond all idea. Add to this the grief of so many families, who have all to deplore the death of one or several relatives, and it will be easily imagined that the higher classes of the Russians are not over-disposed for amusements and fetes, and yet they are forced by superior orders to be gay. The summer season has not stopped the course of balls and soirées.

The Emperor having one day said, in presence of his courtiers, that the nobles ought to invent some plan for preventing the commerce of the capital from feeling too severely the present state of things, and particularly the blockade of the Baltic, they forthwith set about organizing a series of *tableaux vivans*, the performers in which are persons of the highest class of society. As these *tableaux* represent the different episodes of Russian history at all epochs, the actors and actresses in them are obliged to make purchases of the richest stuffs for the suitable costume. *Tableaux vivans* for the relief of the suffering tradesmen are at this moment the fashion on the banks of the Neva, and each noble feels obliged to give at least one of these patriotic pantomimes to avoid incurring the anger of his master, when no more generous motives exist. The tradespeople of St. Petersburg are relieved for the moment, but *tableaux vivans* on such a scale at length become onerous, and something else must be soon invented to alleviate the misery of the industrial classes.

THE CRIMEA.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* forwarded to that journal the following private letter from Vienna, dated the 7th instant:—"The telegraphic news from the Crimea received here is of the 4th from the allies, and of the 2d from the Russians. No important event had occurred up to that date before Sebastopol. The bombardment of the bastions 3 to 5 continues, with slight interruption, day and night. The Russians, who return it continually, are nevertheless unable to destroy the works of the sixth parallel, and it is even said, that it has become completely impossible for them to ascertain its position. This new bombardment is effected by the old redoubts, as the new batteries will not be unmasked, till the day of the general bombardment. On all the other points of the Crimea, considerable activity is observable. The Russians fortify Arabat and Genitohi on the land and sea side. These two places are the key for the ulterior operations of the allies in the Crimea and Upper Taurida. The light squadron from Marsouilles will be perfectly suited to the taking of it. There is no very recent news from Kars. General Muraviev is at Kony-Keul, a village to the south-east of Kars, and his encampments are in a healthy country, furnished abundantly with water, wood, and forage. Wafik Pacha, being determined to defend himself in Kars, and not meaning to capitulate, the Russians are preparing to open on the 12th July their first parallel near Kony-Keul. It is believed here that Count Buel received yesterday, a declaration on the part of England and France, that they did not wish, by new negotiations for peace, to interfere with or forestal the more decisive events of the war. The arrival of General Letang at Vienna is considered as being connected with arrangements relative to the opening of lines of march for the allied armies in the Principalities. It is rumoured here that one of the exiled French generals is expected at Frohsdorf."

The *Journal de St. Petersburg* states that on the 14th of July a gunboat, carrying the English flag, approached Otkahoff, and threw a number of shells into the Russian batteries. Otkahoff commands, together with Kilburn, the strait by which the lagoon of the Dnieper communicates with the Black Sea, and must be passed on the way to Nicolaieff and Kherson.

A telegraphic despatch from Konigsberg states, that advices from St. Petersburg announce that the Russian commanders at Sebastopol are preparing for an eventual retreat from the Karabelnaia suburb. A bridge has been ordered to be constructed between Fort Paul and Fort Nicholas, so as to secure the communications between the northern and southern shores of the harbour of Sebastopol.

Odesa, July 28.—The garrison of Odesa, now the head-quarters of General Lauder, was yesterday reviewed. It consists of 16,000 infantry, two regiments of light cavalry, and a few batteries of artillery. The telegraphic line from St. Petersburg to Sebastopol is now in operation throughout its entire extent.

We have advices from the Crimea, via Marsouilles. The greatest secrecy was maintained in the allied camps respecting the position of the works, and no one was permitted to approach the masked batteries. General Pelissier was constantly inspecting the allied works at Kamiesch. General Canrobert's command had been conferred upon General Espinas.

MARSOUILLES, Aug. 11.—The accounts by the Sinai state that an immense quantity of projectiles have been conveyed to the trenches. There still remain some works to be executed. The *Press of Orient* states that 56 batteries have been prepared for the general attack on the left at a distance of from 50 to 120 metres from the enemy. Omar Pacha has not yet left the capital. The Turks are fortifying the Danubo. The mouths of the Sulina are intercepted by brigands, and commerce calls for protection. Difficulties have arisen in the Principalities between the Turks and the Austrians. The latter pretend that they ought to have notice given them of any movement among the Turkish troops. Schamyl still remains in the mountains. Kars still holds out.

POLAND.

The meeting in favour of the organization of a Polish Legion and the restoration of Poland, was held on Wednesday, when the chair, as previously announced, was taken by the Earl of Harrington. The *Daily News*, which has taken the lead in this movement, says, in its impression of yesterday, "We are not ashamed to say that the result of the postponed Polish meeting has deeply mortified us. An opportunity was afforded to the inhabitants of the metropolis of doing real service to Poland and Europe, and nothing has come of it. The meeting was called upon solemnly to declare, that the claim of Poland to have its nationality re-established was indefensible; and that, as a first step to the re-establishment of its nationality, the enrolment of a Polish Legion ought to be urged upon Parliament and the Government. But instead of these resolutions, the meeting, after a tedious scene of gesticulation, inarticulate noise and anger, voted that nothing should or could be done, until Lord Palmerston was turned out of office. As if the task of promoting the resuscitation of Poland were not in itself sufficiently arduous, it was resolved, that it should be linked with the task of bringing about a ministerial crisis in England. The advocates of such a policy remind us of Charles Lamb's legend of the Chinese, who, in the infancy of the culinary art, burned down a house whenever they wished to roast a pig.

The truth is, that although Lord Palmerston is a favourite with the middle classes in London and throughout the country, he is essentially unpopular, and always has been with the class below them—the majority of which class composed this meeting. This gathering of the friends of Poland could not do otherwise than act as they did, and hence the failure of the meeting, and the ire of the most democratic of the London journals. The whole opposition was previously arranged on the model of the old Chartist meetings, and as the hatred of the nearest relations is notoriously the most bitter, it was in the nature of things that this meeting should commence in ill blood and end in all but an outbreak,—as the squabbling at one time threatened to do.

The Administrative Reformers fared better on the same day, at the London Tavern, in the city. Previous to the speaking, a long report was read relative to the mode in which the Executive Government should test the capabilities of candidates for official situations, accompanied by suggestions of various kinds for the extinction of patronage, and of officers, the utility of which is more than questionable. Mr. Rowland Hill is in favour with the Administrative Reformers, who are of opinion, that if the office of Postmaster-General be not abolished, it ought to be conferred on him, Sir William Molesworth is also in favour with these progressionists, because he has distinguished himself in the field of colonial improvement; and the new judge, Mr. Willis, was declared to be the "right man in the right place." This kind of criticism may appear invidious, but it cannot fail to make an impression on the popular mind, and, to some extent, press forward the executive. Just in proportion as the new Association marks its sense of discreet appointments, will it be able to effectually resist bad ones, by concentrating in given direction, an amount of opinion which was previously unheeded, because it had discovered no adequate mode of expression. The Association has now arrived at a critical stage of its career, and a short time will test whether it has the elements of enduring vitality or not. The political has been combined with the administrative reform movement; Parliament is to be reformed as well as the public officers. We saw from the first that it must come to this, but the stage has been reached sooner than we anticipated. At the same time, we miss in this new Association the presence of the earnest, able, and indefatigable men whose talents and energy have successfully worked out modern popular movements. In Ireland, O'Connell and Shiel, in England, Cobden and Bright, were the types of model demagogues with heads to scheme and hands to execute their conceptions, and there may possibly be equally favorable specimens in the new institution; but certain it is that so far they have not made their power or their presence

felt. The support, too, of the great morning organ, which was given so heartily to the Administrative Reform scheme in its incipient stage, is already wanting. In yesterday's *Times*, the "open competitive examination" principle put forward by the Association, is ridiculed in a half-bantering, half-serious spirit, for the purpose, it would appear, of bringing the whole thing into contempt, and the article on the subject concludes with this unmistakable sneer—"Indeed, we very much doubt whether the Administrative Reformers themselves, who have sanctioned this scheme, would like to have their banks, or their shops, or their warehouses filled by the possessors of the greatest number of marks [i.e. badges of merit.] The figure, the manner, the way of speaking, the connexions and all that makes the man, tell quite as much in mercantile establishments as in Government offices, and, of course, they would not be indicated by marks."

RUSSIAN NEWS FROM THE SEA OF AZOFF.

Loss of a Screw Gun boat in the Sea of Azoff. The *Journal de St. Petersburg* contains the following news from the Sea of Azoff:—"On the evening of July 23, a screw gun-boat, belonging to the enemy, approached Taganrog and fired upon the city. While vesper services were being chanted in the cathedral, a large-sized ball struck the wall, but occasioned no further damage than causing a piece of stucco in the interior to fall on and bruise the Archpriest Soboff. The Divine service was not interrupted, and not one of the faithful left the building. At nightfall the gun-boat went in the direction of the point called Krivaia-Kossa, and on approaching ran around within 40 saenes of the shore. On learning this, Major Afanassiëff went immediately to the spot with a sotnia of the regiment No. 70 of Don Cossacks, made his men dismount, and sheltering them by means of the ruggedness of the ground, opened a fusillade against the gun-boat, in order to prevent its crew from pushing it off. The enemy directed a cannonade against our Cossacks, but his fire was not of long duration. Owing to a violent east wind lowering the level of the water, the boat got more and more aground, and completely settled on its side. One of the enemy's large steamers then drew near to lend assistance, and approaching very near to the coast, opened a violent cannonade against the Cossacks, and made every possible effort to save the stranded boat. In the meantime Lieutenant-Colonel Demianoff, commander of the No. 70 Regiment of Cossacks, had brought two more of his sotnias to Krivaia-Kossa, and making them dismount, opened such a fire of musketry that the enemy could not keep at work on the deck of the gunboat. After a long fusillade, the crew, despairing of saving the boat, got into their small boats, without even being able to carry away their flags. Twenty Don Cossacks then threw themselves into the water, and, fighting against the billows, and in spite of a redoubled cannonade from the steamer, gained the boat, and after taking from it the flag and Union Jack, and two 24 pounder brass cannons, set it on fire, and it burnt to the water's edge. This gunboat had three masts, and was nearly 120 feet long. When the Cossacks reached it, the enemy's steamer left. The portion of the boat which escaped fire was soon covered with sand. The Cossacks tried to bring off the machinery, but there were great difficulties in the way. I have ordered that the two cannon be sent to Novotcherkask. Thanks to God we had only three Cossacks wounded during the affair. I send with the present report the flag and the Union Jack taken by our Cossacks."

FIFTY-FIVE BATTERIES READY TO OPEN ON SEBASTOPOL.

The latest official intelligence from the Crimea states that 55 batteries are in a condition to open fire on Sebastopol, some of which are within 50 metres of the enemy's works. Some portion of the work to be accomplished by the English was not yet complete. An immense quantity of *matériel* was being placed in temporary depot ready for action. The French have not pushed on their advanced work without some loss. The enemy has shown no disposition to economize ammunition. During the whole of the late operations, night and day, the firing has never ceased on the part of the Russians. There is every reason to calculate that when the allies open fire the effect will be terrible. We know from Russian accounts that the affair of the 17th and 18th caused the death of many of the inhabitants of Sebastopol. At the present moment the non-combatants are moving to the north side, and under the shelter of fort Nicolaieff. In this direction, too, the public offices have been removed, and all the trading population have left, it would appear, their homes also, for the north side of the town. The enemy, of course, is aware of the damage which the advanced artillery of the allies will create.

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MR. BROWN'S LAST ASCENT.

On a fine summer-morning, a few years since, there was wonderful excitement in the Irish village of Ballydooley. All the idle men, women, and children in the neighbourhood—comprehending about nine-tenths of the population—were assembled on the large level common which served as a racecourse and balling-green; and all thronged towards some object in the centre, which formed the nucleus of the crowd.

"Yes, then, what's the name of it at all, at all?" demanded one ragged gossoon.

"Is it tied to the tail of it he's going to go up?" asked another.

"Ah, don't be foolish!" exclaimed an old man, the 'sense-carrier' of the district: "don't ye see the long ropes he's going to hold on by?"

"Well, well!" groaned an old woman, taking her *duden*, or short black pipe, out of her mouth, and sticking it, lighted as it was, within the folds of her cross-barred cotton neckerchief; "them English are mighty quare people. I'm sure, when we heard that this Mr. Brown, with his sacks of goold, was coming to Ritalm, after buying out the rale ould stock of the Deasys, we thought he'd have carriages and horses galore, and maybe a fine yacht in the harbour; but it never entered the heads of any of us, that nothing less would serve him than going cooring through the air, like a wild-goose, at the tail of a ballone, or whatsoever they call it."

For some time past, the process of inflating the balloon had been going on; and now the great gaily-painted orb towered tremulously above the heads of the gaping spectators, and pressing against the cords by which it was held down, it seemed only to await the arrival of the bold aeronaut to dart upwards on its way.

"Here he is!" exclaimed the outward stragglers of the crowd; and presently a carriage drew up, and out stepped Mr. Brown the English millionaire, who had lately become an Irish landed proprietor. Mr. Brown, was a little dapper man, whom a very small amount of pugilistic force would have sufficed to lay level with the soil of his adoption. He was one of those unlucky individuals who meet an accident at every turn—who, entering a room, invariably slip, tumble, knock down some piece of furniture, or sit down beside their chair instead of upon it. He seldom escaped upsetting his ink-stand; sending his meat and drink the "wrong way," and then coughing and choking for half an hour; cutting his fingers, tearing his coat, or knocking his forehead against a door, so that he rarely appeared in society without scars, plasters, or bandages. In practising gymnastics, he had knocked out three teeth; in yachting at Cowes, he had been four times nearly drowned; in shooting on the moors in Scotland, he had left the grouse unharmed, but he had blown off two of his own fingers. A taste for pyrotechny had singed handsomely his eyebrows, hair, and whiskers; and as to railway travelling, his hairbreadth escapes and moving accidents, amid collisions, upsets, and explosions, would have served to fill two or three handsome orange-coloured volumes of the *English Railway Library*, or the French *Bibliothèque des Chemins de Fer*.

At length, having tried the three elements of earth, water, and fire, it occurred to Mr. Brown that the remaining one of air, as a medium of locomotion, might be more agreeable, and could not be more perilous, than the others. He accordingly, the year before, when residing on his estate in Devonshire, had purchased an excellent balloon, and, strange to say, had made several ascents, and had come down again in perfect safety. On this occasion, he meditated a flight over the Green Isle, and intended to come down at Belfast; but the best informed members of the crowd asserted that he was going 'every step of the way to Amerikay.'

A London friend, who had come to Ireland on a fishing-excursion, had promised to join Mr. Brown in his flight; but, as it would seem, his courage failed, and he came not. In no-wise discouraged, however, Mr. Brown was just about to step into his aerial car, when a tall strongly-built man suddenly stepped forward and politely saluting the aeronaut, said: "May I ask you a question, sir?"

"Certainly."

"Is it true that you are going to America?"

"No; merely to Belfast, wind and weather permitting."

"Belfast," repeated the stranger in a musing manner—the north of Ireland. Well, that is just the direction towards which I want to go, and I hate land-travelling. Will you, sir, accept me as a companion?"

Mr. Brown hesitated for a moment; but as he really wished for some one to accompany him, he saw no serious objection to the plan, and accordingly signified his acquiescence, merely remarking to the stranger, that his costume seemed too light for the regions of cold air which they would have to traverse.

"Bah!" was the reply. "I have passed through more changes of climate than that, and I am happily very robust."

"Well," said Mr. Brown, looking at the massive frame of the unknown, "my car is large

enough. Come, in the name of Providence! So they took their places, and the word was given: "Let go!"

The fifteen men whose hands were severely pressed by the straining cords, desired nothing better, and in a moment the freed balloon began to ascend majestically. The crowd shouted and clapped their hands.

"Ah!" cried Mr. Brown, "this is delightful! Don't you think so?" Not receiving any answer, he turned and looked at his travelling-companion. There he was, lying almost flat on his face and hands, with his head over the side of the car: his eyes were fixed, his hair bristling.

"Are you afraid?" asked Mr. Brown.

No answer. The balloon ascended rapidly, and ere long arrived at the region of the clouds. Turning once more to his immovable companion, Mr. Brown shook him slightly by the arm, and said: "Are you ill?" Still no reply, but a fixed and solid stare. They were now at a great elevation; clouds lay beneath their feet, above their heads a burning sun, and infinite space around them.

Suddenly the stranger stood upright, his face pallid as that of a corpse.

"Faster! faster!" he exclaimed in a tone of authority; and seizing in succession three of the bags of sand which served as ballast, he flung them out of the car, at the same time laughing in a strange wild manner. "Ha!" he cried, "that's the way to travel! We shall distance the swallow, we shall tower above the eagle. When I was in the Abruzzi with my rifle in my hand, watching for stray travellers, I never felt so excited as I do now. Then their lives were in danger, now it is my own."

Very pleasant! thought the owner of the balloon. I have picked up some rascally Italian brigand.

"Better to fight with the elements than with customhouse officers!" continued his companion. The balloon ascended at a terrific rate. In his turn, Mr. Brown stood up, and laying his hand on the stranger's arm, said:

"For Heaven's sake, don't stir! Our lives are at stake. I must allow some of the gas to escape, in order to repair your imprudence."

"How do you do it?"

"I have only to draw this string, which is connected with the valve."

"And if you had not that resource, what would be the consequence?"

"We should continue to ascend, until everything would burst from excessive dilatation." The man continued for a few moments in deep thought; then suddenly drawing out a knife, he cut the cord as high up as he could reach.

"Faster! faster!" he reiterated. The stranger was a giant compared with Mr. Brown, who, perceiving that he could obtain nothing by force, began to try conciliation.

"Sir," said he in a soothing tone, "you are a Christian, I make no doubt. Well, our religion forbids homicide!"

"Faster!" shouted the giant; and seizing the remaining sacks of sand, he scattered their contents to the clouds. Mr. Brown fell on his knees.

"Ah!" he exclaimed, "if you have no regard for your own life, at least have some pity on mine. I am young, rich, happy; I have a mother and a sister: in their name, I conjure you to stretch your hand up to the valve, and save us from a dreadful death, by allowing some gas to escape."

Shaking his wild locks, the stranger drew off his coat, and exclaiming: "We are not ascending!" flung it out.

"Your turn now!" he continued; and without the smallest ceremony, he despoiled the unfortunate Brown of his paletot, and threw it over.

The balloon pursued its wild career without stop or stay.

"Ha! ha!" said the stranger: "while we're thus climbing so pleasantly towards the sky, I'll tell you a story—shall I?" His unhappy companion did not stir. Already, from the extreme rarity of the air, the blood was gushing from his eyes and ears. "Listen! Three years ago, I lived in Madrid. I was a widower, with one little daughter, a gentle bright-eyed angel: her long curling hair is waving this moment before my eyes. One day, I went out early, and did not return until late; my child, my beautiful Emma, was gone; banditti had come and stolen her from me. But, my friend, have you a cannon here?" Mr. Brown made mechanically a sign in the negative. "What a pity!—I would have bombarded Spain! Ever since, I have searched for my child in every country of Europe, but in vain. Now I think she may be in the north of Ireland. Have you a lucifer-match here?" Mr. Brown made no reply, but shook his head. "You have not? Ah! if I could get one, I would set the balloon on fire; and then, when reduced to ashes, it would be much lighter! When you first saw me this morning, I was examining the stupid faces of you crowd, to see if the dark foreign one of my Emma's robber might be amongst them."

It was evident to poor Mr. Brown that his travelling-companion was a confirmed lunatic. A sudden idea struck him.

"What is your name?" he asked.

"Gerald Annesley."

"The very same!"

"What mean you?"

"I know where the wretch lives who stole your child; we are now just above the spot. Draw the valve, Mr. Annesley, and in a short time you will embrace your Emma!"

"No, no, you are deceiving me. My Emma is not on earth; she is in heaven. Last night, she appeared to me in a dream, and told me so. That's the reason I want to ascend higher and higher. Come, my friend, help me: let us both blow as hard as we can on the balloon. As we are beneath, our breath must help it to rise. Blow! blow!" Mr. Brown, moved by terror, tried to obey.

"It does not stir! Come, mount on my shoulders, and push the balloon!" And without consulting him any further, the giant caught him up, as if he had been a feather, and held him above his head, saying: "Now, push the balloon!" The unlucky victim tried to obey, but the blood blinded his eyes. There was a horrible buzzing in his ears, and lights flashed before him. For a moment, he thought of throwing himself over, in order to end his torments.

"Ha!" shouted the madman, "it does not go!"

At that moment the trembling hand of Mr. Brown touched accidentally the cord of the safety-valve. He made it play, and the collapsing orb began to descend rapidly. Through the clouds, it darted downwards, and the earth re-appeared.

"Ah!" cried Annesley, "instead of pushing the balloon, as I told you, you drew it downwards. Push upwards!—push, I say!"

"You see that I am pushing as hard as I can."

"No; for here is the earth!"

"It is only that the clouds are rising towards the upper regions."

"Well, let us do the same. Let us throw out all our ballast."

"We have no more." Gerald Annesley laid Mr. Brown gently in the bottom of the car.

"We have no more ballast, you say?" he asked, looking fixedly at him.

"No more."

"How much do you weigh?" This question fell on poor Brown like a stunning blow.

"How much do you weigh?" repeated his companion in a louder tone.

"Ah, very little—nothing that could make the slightest difference—a mere trifle."

"A mere trifle! Well, even that will make some difference." The imminence of the peril gave our aeronaut presence of mind.

"My friend," said he, "your child is not dead. I saw her last week near Belfast. She is living with a family who love her, and treat her as their own. In a very short time, if you will allow us to descend, you will meet her." The madman looked at him with a wild doubting gaze.

"Yes," continued Brown eagerly, anxious to confirm the impression he had made; "you will see her, your darling little Emma, running to meet you with outstretched arms, and her fair golden curls waving in the wind!"

"You lie! you lie! Emma's hair was as black as jet! Man! you never saw her! How much do you weigh?"

"Ah! a mere nothing—only a few pounds!" Gerald Annesley seized Mr. Brown with both hands, and held him suspended over the side of the car. In another moment, he would have dropped him into the abyss of space.

"Annesley!" exclaimed the poor man, "you want to mount higher!"

"Yes! yes!"

"Your only wish is to lighten the balloon?"

"Yes."

"Then, how much do you weigh yourself?"

"Two hundred pounds."

"Well, if you were to throw yourself over, the balloon, lightened of such a great weight, would dart upwards with inconceivable rapidity." The madman reflected for a moment.

"True!" he said; "you are right!" He laid Mr. Brown in the bottom of the car, and stared wildly around.

"My Maker!" he cried, "I go to meet Thee; I go to embrace my child, my Emma!" And flinging himself over, he disappeared.

The balloon and its owner reached the earth in safety: the latter, however, lay for many weeks raving in brain-fever. When he recovered, he gave orders to have his perilous plaything sold at any sacrifice, and soon afterwards provided himself with an excellent care-taker in the shape of a pretty young wife, under whose tutelage 'the master,' as his Irish valet remarks, 'is growing a dale more handy in himself.' So this was Mr. Brown's last ascent to the clouds.

Mr. Ward, of Thorold, U. C., has invented a very destructive shell. During its trial from an eight-inch Columbian gun, some of the shells took a ricochet on the sand in front of the target, and after the ricochet, hit the target and exploded, doing serious damage, cutting several 12-inch timbers in pieces, and destroying the target. Should this invention be brought to perfection, it will probably work quite a revolution in fort and naval warfare; for instance take a gun of 10 or 12-inch calibre, working upon the deck of a naval steamer; one shot of this calibre, taking effect, at wind and water, would sink the largest ship of the line.

HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

Wednesday, September 5, 1855.

The absence of a sea-coast on the European side of his, even then immense territory, struck the Czar Peter the Great, as a fatal obstacle to the intended grandeur of the Empire of which he was then meditating the foundation. Hence the millions expended in founding a second capital amid the morasses at the mouth of the Neva. Hence the fortifications at Cronstadt, Sweaborg &c., and the successors of Peter have ever since pursued the same line of policy, nor have they omitted a single opportunity of extending their dominions, so as to enlarge their facilities for foreign commerce. We look, therefore, upon the destruction of Sweaborg, accompanied as it has been with little or no loss of human life, as the greatest feat accomplished since the commencement of hostilities.

It is a blow in the most vital part. Who will now venture to assert that Cronstadt is impregnable? It would not in the least surprise us, to find on the arrival of the next mail that Cronstadt had surrendered. Men who put their faith in the security of fortifications are more easily appalled, when it is shown that that security is not so implicitly to be relied on as they had been led to imagine; at the same time, and in the same proportion as the faith of the defenders is beginning to be weakened, so does the confidence and ardor of the assailants continue to increase. The old saying that familiarity begets contempt is as true in war and of enemies, as in peace among acquaintances; we soon learn where to look for the weak points of each, and having found them, we are in a better condition either to defend ourselves or attack others. There is truth as well as poetry in the words of the song:—

"Britannia needs no bulwarks no towers along the deep,"

and he who first penned the line,

"Britannia's best bulwarks are her wooden walls,"

was the author of an axiom as sound and indisputable in politics as those of Euclid in mathematics. Should Sebastopol have fallen, as there is every probability, the commerce of Russia both in the Baltic and the Black Seas, may hereafter revive and increase, but her future ascendancy as a naval power is out of the question. Should either of these events—the fall of Sebastopol or that of Cronstadt—take place while the Queen is in France, what a brilliant page will be added to the history of both nations. The field of the cloth of gold will lose its lustre in the comparison. We can hardly conceive a spectacle more really grand, than the Sovereigns of the two greatest nations on the earth, for so many years rivals, now congratulating each other in the most renowned capital of Europe, on the step put to the career of that semi-barbarism that would have reduced civilization and refinement to its own level, and they may justly indulge in the pride that the nations of which they are the ostensible heads, have been selected as the means under Providence of restoring peace to the world, and enabling science and commerce to go hand in hand continuing to dispense the blessings the extension which have marked the progress of the last half century.

TO THE EDITOR OF HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

Sir; By your Paper of Saturday, 1st September, an Advertisement headed *Columbus! Columbus!* A *Chance for the three Counties*, appears declaring a Lottery to have been undertaken, set up for this celebrated Horse, to take place on 26th of September, at the Globe Hotel.

I did not suppose our Legislation on the subject of public morals was so much behind that of Nova Scotia. By the Volume of Revised Statutes of that Province published in 1851, Chap. 158, Sec. 1., p. 445, the following provision is made on the subject of Lotteries or Raffles.

"6. Whoever shall undertake or set up, or shall by writing or printing, publish the undertaking or setting up, of any lottery or raffle for money or goods, with intent to have such lottery or raffle drawn or thrown, or to induce persons to purchase tickets or to give money or other valuables for any such lottery or raffle, or shall play, throw or draw at such lottery or raffle, shall forfeit a sum not exceeding ten pounds, and in default of payment shall be committed to jail for a period not exceeding thirty days."

To Correspondents.

"A Teacher," Prince County, with name, was mislaid, it would have appeared in this issue but for its great length.

"J. H. F." will appear in its turn.

We must repeat, that no Communication will be inserted without the name of the author is made known to us as a guarantee to the correctness of his statements.

PRINCE

This enter notice, in the town Royalty. The object of aid of comp one o'clock from all directed nearby tants of Mal but numbers the distant nor's, &c., object in vie ments of th correct desc would occur within hour be asserted display of t occasion. beginning to be in right observe the ments had always seal highest cre executed th ly. The rit —of which and to wh down, and by any th witnessed l After tes tion on the arrangeme treat, the the Chair, Ladies friendly n improve admirably, comfort an of life; an still furth uniting w us some v ing is to Instituto o advanced the funds occasion a We are m come from prize, an different i ourselves, able, it whatever thing that excluded. We may origin, s American thereupo score. V and are no offence God.—th are not are to be and in th But th ly legitim ing is t improve vancome and all disease conduct any thi legitima example before p Patterec spoke which h ment, w The Re appreci ing no exceller larly, a some of young experie being i of white of eoon and ec youth, progrs educati instrun form is The l private eloque really taken which could blage. John as usu is made u lated

PRINCETOWN ROYALTY SOIREE.

This entertainment came off, pursuant to notice, in the new Mechanics' Institute, Princetown, on Wednesday, the 22d August. The object of which was for raising a sum in aid of completing the said building. About one o'clock p. m. the people began to pour in from all directions, until 3, where there collected nearly 500. Not only were the inhabitants of Malpeque and vicinity in attendance, but numbers of respectable people came from the distant settlements of Bedouque, St. Eleanor's, &c., &c., for the purpose of aiding the object in view, and taking a part in the amusements of the day. To give any thing like a correct description of the affair throughout would occupy too much space, but keeping within bounds and from exaggeration it may be asserted, that there never was a grander display of the kind in Princetown than on this occasion. The day was propitious, and from beginning to end, every one present seemed to be in right good humour. It was pleasing to observe the taste with which all the arrangements had been made and the ladies who are always zealous in every good work, deserve the highest credit for the manner in which they executed their department, and that gratuitously. The richness and variety of the provisions, of which the tables were literally covered, and to which the company, at 3 o'clock sat down, and did ample justice,—was unrivalled by any thing of the kind the writer had ever witnessed before.

After tea, and about half an hour's recreation on the green, in the vicinity of the building, arrangements were made for the intellectual treat, the Rev. Dr. Keir having been called to the Chair, said:—

Ladies and Gentlemen:—This is a social friendly meeting for the purpose of mutual improvement. The ladies have done their part admirably, in so far as administering to our comfort and refreshment with the good things of life; and I have no doubt, but that they will still further contribute our entertainment by uniting with some of the gentlemen in giving us some vocal music. The object of our meeting is to assist in finishing our Mechanics' Institute or Hall, which you will see is so far advanced in a very satisfactory manner; and the funds which may be realized upon the occasion are to be wholly devoted to this object. We are much obliged to our friends who have come from various parts to aid us in our enterprise, and as we may be in some respects different in sentiment on certain points among ourselves, which is perfectly right and allowable, it is to be hoped that no reference whatever will be made to these points, in any thing that may be said. All politics must be excluded and no reference made to the subject. We may also be of different countries and origin, some of English, Irish, Scotch, or American origin; and some aborigines, and thereupon no reference is to be made on this score. We are all brethren in the mean time and are to be social and friendly, giving no offence to Jew or Gentile, or to the church of God.—the things which I have now mentioned are not legitimate subjects of discussion, and are to be wholly excluded in our social meeting and in the speeches that may be made.

But there are other things which are perfectly legitimate, our object in erecting this building is the promotion of mutual and social improvement, education, therefore, the advancement of literature, science, agriculture, and all subjects of this kind may be fully discussed.—And as our entertainment has been conducted wholly on temperance principles, any thing bearing on this point is perfectly legitimate. We are affording a practical example of temperance, and example goes before precept.—He called upon the Rev. Mr. Patterson, of Bedouque, who came forward and spoke at considerable length. The subject which he had chosen was, Intellectual Improvement, which was well adapted for the occasion. The Rev. gentleman's address was highly appreciated by every one present, containing nothing but facts. He advanced some excellent hints on Popular Education particularly, as applicable to this Island, pointed out some of the common hindrances which prevent young people becoming more intelligent and experienced in matters pertaining to their well being and happiness. The most prominent of which were frivolous idleness, and the want of economizing the spare moments of life,—and concluded with an earnest appeal to youth, and others, on the necessity of keeping progress in view—observing, that a right education of the young is the most effectual instrument of a thorough and permanent reform in society.

The Rev. J. McLeod followed with an appropriate address on Friendship; he clearly and eloquently described what true friendship really was, and contrasted it with what is often taken as such. From the happy manner in which he handled the subject of his address, he could not but secure the applause of the assembly.

John Arbuckle, Esq., next spoke; his address as usual, abounded in wit and vivacity, and was well received by all present. He congratulated the inhabitants connected with the

Institute, upon the success which evidently crowned their efforts on this occasion, and hoped that, as every thing desirable favoured this undertaking it would not be the last soiree he would hear of, taking place in Princetown Royalty.

After suitable addresses from George Sinclair, Esq. and Dr. Crafer, Thomas M'Nutt, Esq., High Sheriff, was called to the Chair, and a vote of thanks unanimously passed to the Rev. Dr. Keir.

To the various Speakers the whole assembly listened with the most earnest attention, and from first to last the most perfect order reigned.

At dark the building was brilliantly lighted, and appropriate vocal music enlivened the scene. Hopefulness reigned in every heart and joy beamed in every eye, and reluctantly at last did the people depart for their homes, each no doubt, much gratified with the pleasant and happy manner, in which the day had been spent.

The sum of £35. 6s. was realized on the above occasion.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.

As Mr. Edward Lane of Dunstaffnage was coming to town with two of his daughters with him in the wagon, in company with a funeral procession, the horse took fright near Mrs. Croker's and ran furiously along the St. Peter's Road. One of the daughters had sufficient presence of mind to jump out, the other was thrown from the carriage and is severely cut in the forehead. The wagon having parted Mr. Lane was thrown between the axle-tree and horses feet. The tire came off the wheel, and the fellos being broken, the spokes came into contact with Mr. Lane's person. We understand that Mr. Lane has a rib broken and we are told that the Medical attendant—Dr. Johnson—fears much injured internally.

THE U.S. WHEAT CROP.—The papers are busy at figuring out the probable wheat crop of this year. Of course the statements are merely conjectural and not of much value. One estimate puts down the crop of all the States and Territories at 158,572,000 bushels, which is sixty-eight million bushels over that of 1849.—The value of the wheat crop in that year is put down in the census report at \$190,000,000. If we value the present crop at one dollar and a quarter a bushel, it will be worth an aggregate of more than two hundred and ten and a half millions of dollars.

RUSSIAN SPIES IN QUEBEC.—We would call the attention of the City Authorities and the Chief of Police to two unquestionably suspicious individuals, who have made Quebec their residence for some weeks past. They are father and son, who ape the peculiarities of Americans, but are Russians in tone and deportments. They have been feeding (and feeding hugely) not a hundred miles from the "cheques" near Lamb's hotel, but have suddenly shifted their quarters to another ancient establishment.

We understand they have made almost superhuman efforts—as yet unsuccessful—to penetrate the Citadel for information. They have both a decided taste for sketching, and have already made accurate drawings from different parts of the City.

The father is tall, gaunt, and heavy moustachioed—the Russian positive. The son a pretty boy rather, "all shaven and shorn," with the exception of a "hairy nothing" upon the upper lip.

We are not alarmists, but the public have been reading for themselves, any time these six months of the extraordinary success of the Russian spy system, and the extent to which it has been carried in both the French and the English Camps at the Crimea. We are informed that the Commandant of the garrison, ever watchful, has eyes on them, and we would strongly recommend the "strangers" to "muzzle" before he detects them.—Quebec Gazette.

WANTED,

BY the Trustees of the Brackley Road Point School, a PRIVATE TEACHER, who will be paid by the Trustees.

CHARLES STEWART, one of the Trustees.

September 5th, 1855. if

NOTICE.

THE Horticultural Society's Committee, are requested to meet at the President's Office, on Thursday the 6th inst., at 3 o'clock afternoon.

By order JOHN M. DALGLEISH, Sec'y.

President's Office, 24 Sept., 1855.

Port of Charlottetown.

ARRIVED.

Aug. 28, Schr. Hardscrable, Magdalen Islands; fish, oil, &c. Dove, Robinson, Pictou; coal. W. Nelson, Bay Verte; deal.

31st, Lady LeMarchant, Pictou. Favorite, Babin, Bay Verte; lumber. Aurora, Hume, Grand River; cordwood.

Sept. 1, Schr. Ploughboy, Robinson, Pictou; coal. Lively Lass, do; do.

3d, Brig Dido, McRae, Bay Verte. New Barque, Egmont Bay, to A. McMillan.

4th, H. M. Brig Espiegle, from a cruise.

SAILED.

Aug. 27, Joseph, Edward, St. John's, N. F.; cattle, &c. Orwell, McLeod, Buctouche; bal.

29th, Brig Fanny; Cardiff Brig. William, Newport; lumber & deal, by W. Welsh.

30th, Brig. Ellen, James, Liverpool; lumber, by Hon. D. Brennan. Lady LeMarchant, Pictou. Champion, Cape Breton.

31st, Lady LeMarchant, Pictou.

Sept. 4, Steamer Rosebud, Pictou; passengers. W. Nelson, Bay Verte; bal.

5th, Brig Dido, Liverpool, by D. McRae.

Married,

On the 30th ult., by the Rev. J. B. Strong, Mr. George Cooke, of this City, to Miss Dorcas Frances Faught, sixth daughter of Mr. Richard Faught, formerly of this City.

At Charlottetown, on Thursday, the 30th inst., by the Rev. W. Snodgrass, Mr. William Chandler, Lot 48, to Miss Christy Martin, Bell Creek.

At Hantley, on the 23d inst., by Robert Gordon Esq., J. P. W. Henry Hardy, of Kildare River, to Jane, second daughter of Mr. John Greaves, of Cascumpec.

Died,

On Saturday, the 1st inst., at his residence, Tracadie, much and deservedly regretted by all who knew him, Mr. Vincent Bell, aged 77 years. He was a native of Yorkshire, England, and emigrated to this Island nearly 35 years ago.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

PRINCE COUNTY BRANCH.

The Judges of the Wheat crop in this County, Report, that the crop is inferior to that of last year, in consequence of having been attacked by the Hessian fly in the early part of the season, and all that they observed double the quantity destroyed by the Wheat Midge they ever saw in the County before.

Prizes were awarded to the following Gentlemen, viz:

Mr. Francis T. M'Nutt, Darnley, 1st prize.

" Benjamin Bearisto, senr. P. Town, 2d do.

" Hugh Smith, Lot 17, 3d do.

" James Bearisto, Lot 18, 4th do.

" Benjamin Bearisto, P. Town, 5th do.

" Robert Glover, Summerside, 6th do.

JUDGES.—John Townsend, Esq., Travellers' Rest, Mr. John Walker, senr., New Annap. Mr. James Henderson, Baltic.

JAMES J. FRASER, Sec'y and Treasurer. all the papers.

Gas Works, Sept. 4, 1855

NOTICE is hereby given, that an extraordinary GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders in the Charlottetown Gaslight Company will be held at this office on MONDAY, the 17th instant, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of authorizing the Directors to raise—by loan or otherwise—the sum of Three Thousand Pounds.

By order, W. MURPHY, Manager and Sec'y.

FOUND!

A WATCH,

ON POWNAL STREET.

For further particulars, enquire of— WILLIAM McKAY, Dorchester St.

Valuable and desirable

Freehold Property for Sale.

TO BE SOLD, that valuable and highly cultivated Farm and Premises, eligibly and beautifully situated on the Princetown Road, about one mile from Charlottetown, known as Willow Farm, the property of the Subscriber. This Farm contains about Eighty-four (84) acres, all under cultivation, divided into eleven parts or fields, besides a Kitchen Garden, suitably laid out, and well fenced, with ponds of water in six fields; a large amount has recently been expended on this property, in the application of manure, to put it in the best state of improvement, and the present Crop bears testimony to its productiveness. There is on the premises a comfortable Dwelling House recently built, with a large and spacious Cellar, and an extensive range of Bars and Stables, all new, with room for a large Crop of Grain and Hay, with a Granary, Horse Stable, Cow House, Piggery, Fowl House, and Yard, and also, a convenient Greenhouse.

If the above property is not disposed of in one month from this date, it will be let for a term of years. The Subscriber also offers for sale, the whole or any part of his well known properties in Charlottetown and Georgetown. A large portion of the purchase money of which, (if required), may remain on security for such time as may be agreed upon.

Charlottetown, JAMES PEAKE. September 4th, 1855.

AUCTIONS.

Town Lot for Sale.

TO BE SOLD, BY AUCTION, on MONDAY, the 10th SEPTEMBER next, at the hour of 12 o'clock, on the premises, TOWN LOT No. 27f in the 4th Hundred in the City of Charlottetown, with four DWELLING HOUSES thereon, OUT-HOUSES, &c. This property is fronting on Kent Street 84 feet, and is eligibly situated for any public business. It runs back 160 feet, and is known as the property of Mr. JOHN BREEN, Blacksmith. A plan of the property may be seen and further information given, by applying to the Auctioneer.

TERMS.—Ten per cent. down, and one-half of the purchase money on delivery of the Deed: the remainder may remain secured by Mortgage on the property.

W. H. GARDINER, Auctioneer. August 10th, 1855.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, GLASSWARE, HORSES, CARRIAGES, COWS, &c.,

THE Subscriber has been instructed to sell by AUCTION, on Thursday and Friday 13th and 14th days of SEPTEMBER next, at the residence of JAMES WALKINSHAW, Esq., Falconwood, the whole of his valuable HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, GLASSWARE, CHINA-WARE, CARRIAGES, MILCH COWS, and 1½ acres of Barley and 4 acres of Potatoes, also by Auction 2 years cropping of 12 acres LAND, to be put up at 11 o'clock precisely with the privilege of occupying the Mansion, providing a suitable tenant offers. For particulars, vide Catalogues, to be had on application to the Auctioneer 10 days previous to the Sale.

JAMES MORRIS, Auctioneer. Ch. Town, Aug. 16th, 1855.

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

BY PUBLIC AUCTION, ON SATURDAY, the TWENTY-NINTH day of SEPTEMBER next, at the hour of Eleven o'clock, at the

Livery Stables of Mr. Jakeman, GRAPTON STREET, the whole of his STOCK, —CONSISTING OF—

- 5 HORSES
5 Single Sleighs
2 Box do
1 Double do
3 Wood Sleighs
4 Light Waggons
3 Gigs
1 Double Wagon
1 Covered Buggy
1 Covered Coach, (superior article, new), with Pole and Lamps, complete
9 Sets Single Harness
2 Sets Double Harness
12 Sets Sleigh Bells
3 Sets Cart Harness
3 Riding Saddles
3 do Bridles, 7 Head Stalls and Chains
6 pairs Chain Traces, 2 doz. Hay Forks
3 new Ploughs, 6 pairs new Harrows
1 Hay Rake, 1 Cart, iron axle
1 Truck, 2 Cooking Stoves
1 Close Stove
Also about 80 Cords Firewood.

TERMS.—All sums under £10 Cash; over £10 Three months, on approved Notes. WM. DODD, Auctioneer.

August 24th.

Freehold Estate for Sale.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION on Saturday, the 29th day of SEPTEMBER next, at 12 o'clock, if not previously sold by private Sale, the DWELLING HOUSE and PREMISES situate at the corner of Great George Street and Fitz Roy Street, also a Building Lot adjoining, fronting on Great George Street 20 feet and running back that breadth for fifty-four feet; from the pleasant and convenient situation of this property it is well worth the attention of persons wishing to invest in Freehold Property. A plan of the Lots and every information required, can be had at the office of Henry Palmer, Esq., Kent Street, or to the Subscriber.

SAMUEL COLLINGS, Proprietor. Charlottetown, Aug. 27th, 1855.

TO BE SOLD At Public Auction.

AT THE OLD COURT HOUSE, Charlottetown, on Tuesday the 30th October next, at twelve o'clock, if not previously disposed of by private Sale, all that tract of land situate on Township No. 19, known as the Douglas Estate comprising 1630 Acres. This property is fresh and under Lease to various Tenants at an annual rent of one shilling currency per acre. An indisputable title will be given. A plan of the property may be seen and other particulars made known on application to the undersigned.

ROBERT STEWART. Charlottetown, Aug. 25th, 1855.

FOR SALE.

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

August 21, 1855. 1m

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

ALL That Lot of Land, now in the possession of Mr. William H. Lane, having a breadth of fifty feet, and running back from the high Road to the Shore, with the two Buildings thereon erected; One of which is divided into three convenient tenements for business; and the other is at present occupied by Mr. Lane, as a Dwelling House, and Dry Goods Store—being one of the best stands for business.—The terms are, one half of the purchase money to be paid at time of Sale, when a Deed will be given if required; and the Balance, with interest, at six per cent, to be secured by Mortgage, payable in one year from date of Sale—

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

Equitable Fire Insurance Company of London

Incorporated by Act of Parliament.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS for P. E. Island.—
HON. T. H. HAVILAND, Hon. Charles Hensley, Francis Longworth, Esq., Robert Hutchinson, Esq., Thomas Dawson, Esq.
Detached Risks taken at low Premiums. No charge for Policies. Forms of Application, and any other information, may be obtained from the Subscriber, at the Office of G. W. Deblis Esq. Charlottetown.
H. J. CUNDALL.
April 7th, 1854. Agent for P. E.

Silent Sorrow. CERTAIN HELP.

Numerous Extraordinary, Anatomical, Explanatory Coloured Engravings. In Six Languages. Fifty-third Edition. Price 2s. 6d. in a sealed envelope through all Booksellers, or sent post free from the Author for 43 Postage Stamps.
THE MEDICAL ADVISER on the physical decay of the system produced by delusive excesses, infection, the effects of climate, &c.; with remarks on the treatment practiced by the Author with such unvarying success, since his settlement in this country. Rules for self-treatment, &c.
By **WALTER DE ROOS, M.D.**, 35, Ely Place, Holborn Hill, London, where he may be consulted on these matters daily, from 11 till 4. Sundays excepted.
Sold also by Gilbert, 49, Paternoster-row, London; Watt, 11, Elm Row, Edinburgh; Powell, 15, Westmoreland-street, Dublin; and through all others.
Dr. De Roos, from long practical experience in the most celebrated institutions of this country and the continent, has had, perhaps, unusual opportunities of observing the peculiarities relating to the physiology, pathology, and general treatment of the disorders referred to in the above work, and having devoted his studies almost exclusively to this class of diseases, he is enabled confidently to undertake their removal in as short a time as is consistent with safety.

PERSONS IN ANY PART OF THE WORLD, may be successfully treated by forwarding a correct detail of their case, with a remittance for Medicines, &c. which will be returned with the utmost despatch, and secure from observation.
THE CONCENTRATED GUTTE VIVE. or Vegetable Life Drops, are recommended to all those who have injured themselves by early excesses, and brought on Spentorrhea, Nervousness, Weakness, Languor, Low Spirits, Aversion to Society, Study or Business, Timidity, Trembling and shaking of the Hands and Limbs, Indigestion, Flatulency, Shortness of Breath, Cough, Asthma, Consumptive Habits, Dimness of Sight, Dizziness, Pains in the Head, &c.
Their almost marvelous power in removing contaminations, Secondary symptoms, Eruptions, Sore Throat, Pains in the Bones and Joints, Scarcy, Scrofula, and all other impurities, must be felt to be believed. 4s. 6d.; 11s.; and 35s. per bottle. The 25 Packages, by which £1 12s. are saved; and the £10 packages, by which a still greater saving is effected, will be sent from the Establishment only, on receipt of the amount per draft on a London house, or otherwise.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, Indigestion, Bile, Flatulency, Headache, Nervousness, Debility, Diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys, Stricture, &c.
THE COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, as their name Renal (or the Kidneys) indicates, are the most safe and efficacious remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges of any kind, and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally, which if neglected, frequently result in stone in the bladder, and a lingering, painful death. They agree with the most delicate stomach, strengthen the digestive organs, increase the appetite, improve the general health, and will effect a cure when other medicines have utterly failed. Price 4s. 6d., 11s., & 35s. per Box, through all Medicine Vendors.

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

Sold by **HASZARD & OWEN**, Queen Square, Charlottetown.

SLATE PENCILS,
196 BOXES received per Ann Reddin, and for sale by
HASZARD & OWEN.

NEW GOODS. Spring 1855.

THE Subscribers are now receiving, per ISABEL and SIR ALEXANDER, from Liverpool, 69 Packages DRY GOODS and IRONMONGERY, which have been purchased, and will be sold at unusually low prices, and to which they solicit the attention of their customers and the public. The assortment consists of
4 Cases HATS and CAPS,
5 Trunks BOOTS and SHOES,
3 cases Ready Made Clothing,
1 bale broad and summer CLOTHS,
1 do Gambroons, Drills, &c.
3 bales CARPETS, Flannels, &c.
1 case Gloves and Ribbons, 1 case Shawls,
1 do Straw and Silk Bonnets,
1 do Silks and Bareges,
3 do Haberdashery and Hosiery,
2 bales Grey, white and printed Calicoes,
2 do Cotton Warp,
2 cases Fancy Dress Muslins, Alpacas, Delaines and Orleans,
3 do Linnen Drapery,
18 Packages Hardware and Ironmongery,
18 bundles Cast, German and Spring Steel,
8 Tons Bar IRON.
D. & G. DAVIES.
Charlottetown, May 11. w

Charlottetown Mutual Insurance Company,

Incorporated by Act of Parliament in 1848. THIS COMPANY offers the best guarantee in case of loss, and accepts Risks at a saving of fully 50 per cent, to the assured.
The present reliable Capital exceeds £1700. Persons having property in Charlottetown, or vicinity, should lose no time in applying to the Secretary of this Company for Policies or Information.
One of Phillips' Fire Annihilators has been purchased by the Company, for the benefit of persons insured in this Office. In case of Fire, the use of it can be obtained immediately, by applying at the Secretary's Office.
W. HEARD, President
HENRY PALMER, Sec'y and Treasurer.
Secretary's Office, Kent Street, }
August 5th, 1855.

ALLIANCE LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON.

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

The National Loan Fund Life Assurance Society of London.

CAPITAL £500,000 Sterling. Empowered by Act of Parliament, 2d Victoria. A Saving Bank for the Widow and the Orphan.
T. HEATH HAVILAND, jr., Agent for Prince Edward Island.
Office, Queen Square, Charlottetown.
September 5, 1855. 1st

REDUCED FARES.

A CHANGE TO HEALTH & PLEASURE-SEEKERS. DURING the present Month, Passengers to and from Pictou will be carried at the reduced Fare of Five British Shillings; Deck and Fore Cabin, half-price.
August 7th, 1855.



NEW ARRANGEMENT.

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

Leaving Shediac every Tuesday morning, at six o'clock, for Charlottetown, and proceeding on to Pictou one hour after her arrival; returning, leaving Pictou at eight a. m., on Wednesday.

Thursday, will leave Charlottetown for Pictou, at ten o'clock, a. m., returning on Friday, leaving Pictou at six o'clock, a. m., for Charlottetown, and proceeding on to Bedouque and Shediac.

For Freight or passage, apply in Charlottetown to

THEO. DESBRISAY, Esq.
In Bedouque to JAMES C. POPE, Esq.
In Pictou, to Messrs. J. & J. YORSTON,
In Shediac, to EDWARD J. SMITH, Esq.,
Postmaster.
L. F. W. DESBRISAY.
Richibuctou, June, 1855.

THE ROSEBUD, Captain Matheson.

WILL SAIL twice a week between CHARLOTTETOWN and PICTOU during the present season, leaving Charlottetown on TUESDAY and THURSDAY, and Pictou on WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 9 o'clock, a. m.
Horses and Carriages, and heavy goods must be shipped one hour before starting.
Pleasure Parties will be accommodated at reduced rates, by previous application to the Owner, or to the Captain.
WILLIAM HEARD.
Charlottetown, June 1.

Chambers's Publications.

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

BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT. THE HYDROMAGEN, OR WATERPROOF ANTI-CONSUMPTIVE CORK SOLES,

Manufactured by HARCOURT BRADLEY & Co., 38, Ann Street, N. Y., and at London and Manchester, England.

THE HYDROMAGEN is a valuable discovery for protecting the feet from damp or cold, and therefore a preventive of many Lung diseases, without any doctoring whatever. The Hydromagen is in the form of a sole, and worn inside the boot or shoe. Its medicated character is a powerful antidote to disease.

For Gentlemen it will be found agreeable, warm and healthy, to wear in the coldest or rainiest weather, as the foot cannot become wet, if the Hydromagen is inserted.

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

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

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

Ask the Faculty their opinion of their value as a preventive for COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, and CONSUMPTION.

Men's size, per pair, 2s 3d.
Ladies' do, do, 2s.
Boys' and Misses' do, 1s 6d.

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

For terms, apply to HARCOURT, BRADLEY, & Co. 38 Ann Street, New York.

1855. LONDON HOUSE. New Spring Goods.

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

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF HARDWARE, &c., GROCERIES:

TEA, Loaf, crushed and moist Sugars; Coffee, ground and unground washing and baking Powders, washing Soda, Soap, Starch, Blue, Spices, &c. &c. The whole having been carefully selected and purchased on the most favourable terms, will be sold at the lowest Cash price at the Store of
H. HASZARD.
Great George Street, opposite the Catholic Chapel City of Charlottetown, May 18th.

APOTHECARIES' HALL.

The Old Established HOUSE, 1810. CHARLOTTETOWN, MAY, 1855. T. DESBRISAY & Co.

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

CLOTH MILL.

Fulling, Dying and Dressing Establishment, New Perth, Georgetown Road.

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

AGENTS:
Charlottetown, Mr. David Stewart, Kent Street; Georgetown, Daniel Gordon, Esq.; Belfast, Capt. Andrew Smith; Lot 49, Mr. Alex. McNeill, 10 mile House; Murray Harbor, James Dalziel, Esq.
The Subscriber has also three sets of Carding Machinery in operation, the cards having been imported this spring from the United States.
JAMES McLAREN.
New Perth, Lot 52. 3ms.

Lescher's Starch, &c.

10 BOXES Lescher's best London Starch, 5 do. Glenfield Patent do, 1 cwt. Thamb Blue, ex Anne Reddin.
W. R. WATSON

The Infallible Remedy!



HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

ERYSIPELAS OF EIGHT YEARS' DURATION CURED.

Copy of a Letter from Geo. Sinclair, Esq., of Paris, Canada, dated the 18th July, 1854.

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

ULCERS IN THE LEG.—REMARKABLE CURE.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Edward Tomkinson, of Cape Breton, Nova Scotia, dated the 4th May, 1854.

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

A BAD BREAST CURED WHEN AT DEATH'S DOOR!

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Henry Malden, of Three Rivers, Canada West, dated July 9th, 1854 To Professor Holloway.

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

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

Bad Legs	Cancers	Sore-throats
Bad Breasts	Contracted and Stiff Joints	Skindiseases
Burns	Elephantiasis	Scarcy
Bunions	Fistulas	Sore-heads
Bite of Mosquitoes and Sand Flies	Gout	Sore-nipples
Coco-bay	Glandular swellings	Soft Corns
Chigo-foot	Lumbago	Tumours
Chilblains	Piles	Ulcers
Chapped hands	Rheumatism	Wounds
	Scalds	Yaws

Sold at the establishment of Professor HOLLOWAY, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar), London, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the Civilized World, in Pots, at 1s 3d, 3s 3d, and 5s each.
There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.
N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder specified to each pot.
GEORGE T. HASZARD Agent

OUR TARS IN THE BALTIC.

The following extract from the letter of an officer on board one of her Majesty's ships in the Baltic presents an amusing picture of the recreations resorted to by the crews of an evening, and speaks volumes as to the cheerfulness and activity which pervade the fleet:—

"We are still lying with Admiral Baynes's squadron blockading Cronstadt. So we have rather an easy time of it, seldom or never having our anchor up. The sailors exercise a good deal with the sails every morning. Everything that the admiral's ship does, all the rest must do, so you may imagine the haste they make to bend and unbend, furl sails, &c. No sooner is the signal given, than the men rush up the rigging like monkeys, the first lieutenant or captain on the bridge giving his orders, each ship in the squadron trying as fast as possible to do it, for of course each ship tries to get through the evolutions quickest, and happy is the captain who has finished first in the fleet. At night, sometimes, they skylark, that is, the ship's company get up the battle of Bala Clava and other such scenes, some of them dressing up in the most outlandish costumes as Russian or English officers, and mounted on some of their comrades' shoulders, and amid the prancing of the horses and the dealing of blows (not very light ones, all being armed with sticks) form most amusing groups, that must be seen to be believed. See Lord Raglan in a fannel tail coat, with pieces of red (bunting) sewn on for buttons, and a gold-laced cocked hat, his breast covered with a profusion of tin medals, mounted, sword in hand, on another fellow's shoulder, while about fifty others are dressed and equipped in a somewhat similar manner; the rest, amounting to about one hundred, being infantry, are contented with their moustaches. After the battle, a flag of truce is brought out to pick up the dead, which operation is, perhaps, the most amusing part of it."

DEATH OF GENERAL BURKE, K. C. B.—General Sir Richard Burke, K. C. B., died rather suddenly at his residence, Thornfield, near Castle Connell, on Sunday last. He was at church, where he became ill. He immediately drove home, sat down on a sofa, and after about ten minutes breathed his last. The deceased general was, for some years, governor of New South Wales. He was in Limerick on Saturday, at the club-house, apparently in the enjoyment of excellent health. The disease which terminated his life was ossification of the heart.

SIR CHARLES NAPIER AND A KNIGHTHOOD.—Sir Charles Napier received a summons to attend at Court for the purpose of being installed as a G. C. B. He, however, declined the proffered boon. The reason assigned by the gallant admiral, if not officially given, is well known to his friends. "I have been," he says, "censured and degraded, and have been denied the opportunity of clearing my reputation. Yet am I now offered a G. C. B."—*United Service Gazette.*

MULES FOR THE CRIMEA.—More than seven hundred mules have been purchased in the Island of Cyprus for use in the Crimea.

OPEN AIR PREACHING.—*Interference of the Police.*—During several weeks, the Rev. Newman Hall of Surrey Chapel, has delivered open-air addresses to working-men, between eight and nine o'clock on Monday and Thursday evenings, at the Obelisk, in Blackfriars Road, London. On July 5, as he was beginning to preach to a crowd of not less than 800 persons, a police sergeant, supported by several of the force, requested him to desist. In reply to a question, the officer admitted that the thoroughfare was not stopped, but that there were other reasons. The crowd manifested marked indignation at this interruption; but Mr. Hall begged them to leave the place quietly, promising to appeal to the authorities, and then continue the service in an adjoining street. It was afterwards ascertained that no orders had been issued from the police station to stop the service; but that the keeper of a neighbouring tavern, whose benches had been cleared on several previous occasions by his customers going to hear the preacher, had sent for the police on his own responsibility, and had urged them to apprehend the offender.

CHINESE AMAZEMENT AT ENGLISH FASHIONS.—Europeans who go to China are apt to consider the inhabitants of the celestial empire very odd and supremely ridiculous, and the provincial Chinese at Canton and Macao pay back this sentiment with interest. It is very amusing to hear their sarcastic

remarks on the appearance of the Devils of the West, their utter astonishment at sight of their tight-fitting garments, their wonderful trousers, and prodigious round hats like chimney pots—the shirt-colours adapted to cut off the ears, and making a frame around such grotesque faces, with long noses and blue eyes; no beard or moustache, but a handful of curly hair on each cheek. The shape of the dress-coat puzzles them above everything. They try in vain to account for it, calling it a half garment, because it is impossible to make it meet over their breast, and because there is nothing in front to correspond with the tail behind. They admire the judgment and exquisite taste of putting buttons behind the back where they never have anything to button. How much handsomer they think themselves with their narrow oblique, black eyes, high cheek bones, and little round noses, their shaven crowns and magnificent pigtailed hanging almost to their heels. Add to all these natural graces a conical hat covered with red fringe, and ample tunic, with large sleeves, and black satin boots with a white sole of immense thickness; and it must be evident to all that a European cannot compare in appearance with a Chinese.—*The Chinese Empire.*

CANADA.

It must be cause of exultation to every Canadian, indeed to every one in any way connected with Canada, to see the Country making so great a display and taking so creditable a position at the Great Exhibition at Paris. Hitherto almost everything done in North America has been attributed in Europe without much discrimination or inquiry to the zeal, energy, and enterprise of the United States. And our Republican neighbours, who vaunt in no sparing manner their own achievements, and extol their own superiority in every department of industry, are always ready and willing to take credit for anything, even when it is hardly their due. In the Exhibition at Paris, as well as in that at London, they have been surpassed in almost all points by the Canadians; and the patriotic citizens of the Great Republic must have seen with sorrow, what a poor figure their country made in these collections of the industry of all nations, when compared with many monarchical countries. One of the most important things that Canada required has been done for it by these Exhibitions.—What it wanted was, that its great capabilities, its varied productions, its rich stores of mineral wealth should be made known to the world, and that many foolish and absurd prejudices concerning its climate, soil, &c., should be dispelled. This has in a great measure been done for it by the creditable display of its productions in the two great expositions; the result will in all probability be its rapid elevation to its proper position in the scale of nations, as a great producing country.—*Quebec Chron.*

SINGULAR PHENOMENON ON THE RIVER.—The officers and others of the Memphis packet *Tishomingo*, on her trip up the Ohio River Thursday evening, saw a singular, and we may add, frightful up heaving of the river or black water spout, just ahead of them near Alton and Wolf Creek. The river, which is very deep at that point, was in great commotion just about the middle of the river, and a dense mass rose from the surface, having the appearance at first of a couple of laden coal boats upended in the river and then sunk down again. This great black mass, as it appeared to be, rose from ten to twenty feet above the level of the river four or five times, and then sunk down again. In the mean time the boat was approaching near the scene, and the last time, covering a space of thirty or forty feet, it rose or belched forth a huge volume of black slime and froth, fully fifteen feet high, all of which was seen by the officer of the boat. As soon as it subsided the river was covered with great patches of black looking slime and filth, which spread widely over the water in some instances while other portions sunk immediately. The weather was clear and calm. No emotion, jar or shaking was felt on the boat, and nothing unusual perceived on the shore. The cause of this black water spout, or water quake, we leave to philosophers to explain.—*Louisville Courier, July 21.*

Newly Improved "MODEL MELODEONS,"

MANUFACTURED BY MASON & HAMLIN, BOSTON.

PRICE LIST:

4 1/2	Oct. Melodeon, Portable Style, Rose-wood Case, C to F,	\$60 00
5	" " " " " " " " " " " "	75 00
5	" " " " " " " " " " " "	100 00
5 1/2	" " " " " " " " " " " "	120 00
6	" " " " " " " " " " " "	135 00
6 1/2	" " " " " " " " " " " "	150 00
6 3/4	" " " " " " " " " " " "	175 00

To which will be added the Colonial duty only. This beautiful Musical Instrument, the Melodeon, is now so well known, that we deem it unnecessary to give a lengthy description of it. We will only state that it is played upon the same as the Piano Forte, the key-board, being precisely similar. Any one who plays upon the Piano, will be able to perform upon the Melodeon at once. It will be seen that there are two pedals attached; one of these, that to the right, is used to supply the bellows with wind, and the other governs the swell; by means of this latter, a most beautiful crescendo and diminuendo may be produced.

We respectfully invite attention to the newly improved "MODEL MELODEONS" as we think they will be found to be superior in many respects to any others. Please examine them carefully, and test them well, paying attention, among other things, to the following points, viz: 1st.—Their superior quality of tone. 2d.—Their great power of tone. 3d.—Their perfect equality of tone. 4th.—Their prompt and even action. 5th.—Their beautiful style of finish. 6th.—Their durability. 7th.—Their excellent tone. 8th.—Their cheapness. Mason & Hamlin have great facilities in the manufacture of these instruments. Mr. Hamlin himself has probably had more actual practical experience in the business, than any other man, having been constantly engaged in it from the time they were first introduced;—for more than six years he has had the entire superintendence of the tuning and mechanical departments of the most extensive Melodeon manufactory in the United States. They have engaged the very best of mechanics in the different departments of manufacture; those who have had long experience, many of them having worked at similar instruments from the time of their invention. From *Voicers* and *Tuners* are acknowledged to be the most expert in the country. The *voicing and tuning* of the Melodeon is the most difficult part in its manufacture. On this depends mainly, the *quality and quantity* of tone, and the *durability of the reed*. They make it their first great cardinal principle, that every instrument be as perfect in all respects as possible, and each one, before leaving the manufactory, undergoes a close examination from both of the partners; and none are allowed to go forth, in which the slightest defect, either in the case, or in the interior of the instrument, can be detected. By adhering strictly to this principle, they trust to secure the confidence and patronage of the public.

Every instrument is carefully packed in a neat and strong box, and fully warranted.

The following opinions in regard to the "Model Melodeons," from distinguished musicians, we select for publication.

[From Lowell Mason.]
"After having carefully examined the Melodeons of Messrs. Mason & Hamlin, I am enabled to say, that, in my opinion, they are decidedly superior to any others with which I am acquainted."
LOWELL MASON.
New York, July 1, 1854.

[From William B. Bradbury.]
MESSRS. MASON & HAMLIN,
Gents,—I heard with pleasure of your commencing the manufacture of Melodeons, feeling assured that you would be able from your practical skill, ample facilities, and peculiar advantages, to effect important improvements in the construction of these instruments. Having now had an opportunity of examining a number of your instruments, I am by no means disappointed in the result. You are certainly producing Melodeons, which, in all desirable characteristics are, so far as I can perceive, faultless. An instrument possessing so many beauties, is admirably adapted to the parlor and the church, and I am satisfied that so soon as the public become acquainted with the superior merits of your instruments, your only trouble will be to supply the demand."
WILLIAM B. BRADBURY.
New York, June 2, 1854.

[Extract from an Editorial Notice in the "New York Musical Review" of May 11th, 1854.]
"Considering the ample facilities of this firm, and the varied and extensive experience of the different partners, as well in the wants of the public and the points which constitute good instruments, as in their practical manufacture, we have every confidence that they will accomplish all they aim at."—We have had an opportunity of examining some of the instruments now finishing at their factory, and can certainly recommend them to all our friends, who may have occasion to purchase."
Instruments can be seen and examined at our Bookstore.
HASZARD and OWEN, Agents for Prince Edward Island.

School Books.
A SUPPLY of Lennie's Grammar, Gray's Arithmetic and Carpenter's Spelling, just received and for sale by
HASZARD & OWEN.
May 26th, 1855.

Dissolution of Co-partnership.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP existing under the Firm of CHARLES & JOHN BELL, was this day dissolved by mutual consent. All Debts due to the Firm, are requested to be paid to CHARLES BELL, who is duly empowered to receive the same, and liquidate all demands against said Firm.
CHARLES BELL,
JOHN BELL,
Charlottetown, Aug. 18. 1st Ex & Advd
The Business for the future will be conducted by the Subscriber at the old stand, Queen's Square.
CHARLES BELL.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS indebted by Note or Book Account to the late Firm of C. & J. Bell, are requested to make immediate payment of the same to the Subscribers. All accounts not settled on or before the first day of October next, being six months over due, will be placed in the hands of an Attorney for collection.
CHARLES BELL.
Charlottetown, Aug. 29th, 1855. All papers 4i

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber being about to close his present business, requests all person indebted to him, to settle their accounts on or before the 10th OCTOBER next. All accounts unsettled after that date, will be sued for without further notice.
D. R. STEWART.
Summerside, Aug. 30, 1855

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.

Valuable Freehold Property For Sale.

THE Proprietor offers for sale that valuable and well known Property GOWAN BRAE, 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 Galph. 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 30 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 72 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 50 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.

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 Pownall 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.

Columbus! Columbus!!

A Chance for the three Counties.

THE LOTTERY for this celebrated imported ENTIRE HORSE, will take place at the "GLOBE HOTEL," in the City of Charlottetown, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th September, at 6 p. m., being the day appointed for the Fair and Cattle Show.

60 Tickets will be drawn at 20s. each. The first 60 names on the list will be considered those entitled to draw.

£5 by the present owner, and £2 10s. by the winner will be expended for the benefit of the company.

The list for names lies at the Royal Agricultural Society's Store, at the Book Store of Haszard and Owen, and at the Globe Hotel.

Columbus is allowed to stand in all or any of the Counties on the Island, and can be seen at any time by applying at the Globe Hotel.

This noble Horse being so well known throughout the Island and the neighbouring Colonies, requires no further recommendation.
Charlottetown, August 30th, 1855.

Estab

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We learn circles of the corresponders glish camps information decidedly fu allies on th Gazette, w lengths in h now gives it "The Free now got so rabelnaia fo an line of d next assaul ble to hold allies had t General Os ger which a rine subart and his gi eventual er and a retru Chruoff di nania, and It is inferre while prepa to defend h The Ind of the Berli Petersburg for the coh extend fro Fort Nichol stead of Se' treat of the is some er ment, Fort of the new The Ode quoted Mill 30th ult. to pol:—By o it is univer push forwa hitherto do must in the rison's her death, del but slow p by day ga various re journals ab between th epidemics 15,000 sicl ons and a thing but i interior of sure us th and south i munition a the north sufficient The hospite ter, have men. P Prince Go to remove the north interior of 000 sick removal. ravages and among u time it is s rison on t tion 1 to roning B not long b sanguinary its abandon