

Haszard's



Gazette,

FARMERS' JOURNAL, AND COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

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Haszard's Gazette.

GEORGE T. HASZARD, Proprietor and Publisher. Published every Tuesday evening and Saturday morning. Office, South side Queen Square, P. E. Island.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

For the first insertion, occupying the space of 4 lines including head, &c.—6 lines, 2s. 6d.—9 lines, 3s.—12 lines, 4s.—18 lines, 6s.—24 lines, 8s.—30 lines, 10s.—36 lines, 12s.—and 2s. for each additional line. One fourth of the above for each continuance. Advertisements without insertion, will be continued until forbid.

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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 the Company for Policies or Information.

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

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FROM 1773 to 1851, both years inclusive—2 vo 1 Royal 8 vo., with a copious Index; published under an Act of the Colonial Legislature, and carefully revised and consolidated, by Commissioner-appointed for the purpose, may be had at the Bookstore of G. T. HASZARD.

To be let, the Farm, known as SHERWOOD, situate about seven miles from Charlottetown, at Dog River, Township No. 31, containing 130 acres of excellent LAND, 50 acres of which are in a high state of cultivation; upon which are erected a STONE COTTAGE, suitable for a genteel family, and commodious Out-houses. Possession can be given immediately. Apply to J. HAMILTON LANE, Esq., Pictou, or in Charlottetown, to WM. FORGAN, Esq. February 28th, 1855. H. W. W.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber hereby notifies all persons indebted to him, either by Note or Book Account, that unless they make immediate payment, their Accounts will be placed in the hands of an Attorney for collection.

C. CROSS. March 15.

CARD.

STEWART & MACLEAN, SHIP BROKERS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS, For the Sale and Purchase of American & Provincial Produce, and Dealers in Provisions, Fish, Oil, &c. FERRY LANDING, Water-Street, St. JOHN, N. B. REFERENCE: Charlottetown, P. E. I. JAS. PURDIE, Esq., St. John, N. B., Messrs. R. RANKIN & Co. April 13, 1855.

MR. HOWE'S OFFICE IN MR. BOYER'S BUILDINGS, WATER STREET. Charlottetown, April 20, 1855.

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

C. & J. BELL, MERCHANT TAILORS, and Manufacturers of Ready Made Clothing, Queen Square, opposite the Market, Charlottetown. IMPORTERS OF: Cloths, Whitejeans, Duckings, Tweeds, Vestings and Tailors' Trimmings, and keep in their employment the largest number of the best Journeymen Tailors on the Island.

J. S. DEALEY, SHIP BROKER AND COMMISSION AND SHIPPING AGENT, No 7, Coentle's Slip, New York.

PHILIP J. COZANS, PUBLISHER & WHOLESALE DEALER in Books, Stationery, Paper, Blank Books, Blank and Playing Cards, Pocket Books and Fancy Goods. 107 Nassau St., Cor. Ann St. NEW YORK. 6m

CLOTH MILL. Fulling, Dyeing 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.

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.

APOTHECARIES' HALL.

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

CHARLOTTETOWN, MAY 21, 1855.

AUCTIONS.

Important Auction of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.

BY H. W. LOBBAN. THE Hon. CHARLES HENSLEY'S HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Horses, Cows, Heifers, Wagon, Gig, Pony Carriage, Sleighs, Farming Implements, &c., will be sold by Auction, on TUESDAY, the 10th July next, at his residence, situate on the Malpique Road, about 1 mile from Town, commencing at 11 o'clock. Further particulars see Handbills. TERMS.—Same to £10 Cash,—from £10 to £20 three months,—from £20 upwards, four months. Where credit is given approved Joint Notes will be required. May 14th, 1855.—A. L. E.

Sale of British Merchandize Tobacco! Tea! Cast Steel, &c.

BY AUCTION, at his SALE ROOM, Queen Street, on Tuesday 12th June at 11 o'clock—a large assortment of BRITISH MERCHANDIZE. Also, 15 Chests and Half Chests Tea, 30 Kegs Island made Tobacco, 15 Boxes Cavendish Tobacco, 25 Bars Cast Steel, Lot of Cart Boxes, 10 Boxes Boots, &c., &c., &c. Charlottetown, May 29th, 1855. Ex. Is.

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

MR. B. DAVIES is instructed by the Misses Stewart to offer at public Sale on Thursday, 21st June next, at 12 o'clock upon the premises, SEVEN VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS, not to be equalled as business Sites in Charlottetown, being part of their Real Estate, facing on Queen Square, immediately opposite the Market House. Terms, 20 per cent deposit to be paid immediately after Sale and the remainder secured by Mortgage, payable in five years in annual instalments with interest, when an indisputable title will be given. Further particulars made known on application at the Auctioneer's Room, opposite Mr. Peake's Buildings, Queen's Wharf. April 7th, 1855. Ex. Is.

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.

Pure Corn Starch.

PALATABLE, Nourishing and Healthy, unequalled for rich PUDDINGS, nice Blanc Mange 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.

TEN CWT. POTASH, for making Soap, ex Friends from Boston. W. R. WATSON.

WILLIAM C. HOBBS, Brass Founder and Machinist.

Shop—Corner of Great George and King Street, Charlottetown. KEEPS constantly Manufacturing all kinds of Brass and Composition Castings, such as Ships' Rudder Biscuits, Splices, Bolts, Hinges, ornamental Fastenings for Ships' Wheels and Capstons and Bells, Composition Mill Bushes and Threshing Machine Brasses, &c. &c. All of which are warranted of the best material. P. S. The highest price will be given for old Copper, Brass and Composition.

CATALOGUE OF BOOKS.

RECEIVED per Barque Isabel, and offered for Sale by HASZARD and OWEN, Queen Square. ABBOTT'S Corner Stone 2s. Way of Salvation 1s 4d. Hoary Head and the Valleys Below 1s 4d. Young Christian 1s 4d. Way to do Good 1s 4d. Teacher 1s 4d. Fireside Piety 1s 4d. China and the English 1s 4d. Child at Home 1s 4d. Little Philosopher 1s 4d. Mother at Home 1s 4d. Path of Peace 1s 4d. Every-day duty 1s 4d. Caleb in Town 1s 4d. Caleb in the Country 1s 4d. ABERNETHY'S Family Physician, 12mo, 3s. Adams' Flowers, their Moral Language and Poetry, Imperial 32mo, gilt leaves 1s 9d. Affections Gift, a choice collection of Sacred Poetry, new edition, royal 32mo, 9d. A full Christ for Empty Sinners, demy 32mo, 1d 3d. Annals of the Poor, by Legh Richmond, gilt leaves 2s 6d. Anecdotes of the Chinese 1s 6d. Anecdotes of Christian Martyrs, gilt leaves 1s 9d. Anecdotes of Napoleon Buonaparte 3s. A String of Pearls, royal 32mo, gilt leaves 1s 9d. AWFUL DISCLOSURES OF MARIA MONK, of the Hotel Dieu Nunnery, Montreal, neat cloth gilt 1s 9d. Baron Munchausen 1s 6d. Baron Trenck (Adventures of) 3s. BAXTER'S Saint's Everlasting Rest, gilt leaves 2s 6d. Beauties of Wesley, 18mo, canvas 2s 9d. Berquin's Children's Friend, gilt leaves 2s 6d. BLAIR'S Grave, GRAY'S Elegy, PORTEUS on Death, and DODD'S Prison Thoughts (Scott and Webster) 2s 6d. BLOOMFIELD'S Farmer's Boy, Rural Tales, and Wild Flowers 1s 6d. BOGATZKY'S Evening Treasury 2s 6d. Book of Family Worship, gilt leaves 2s 6d. BOURBONNE'S Life of Napoleon Buonaparte, with Essay by Dr. Channing, 4 wood engravings 3s. Boy's Own Story Book, by T. S. Arthur, cuts, gilt leaves 2s 6d. BRITISH MINSTREL, a Choice Collection of Songs, royal 32mo, 1s 9d. BROWN'S Concordance 2s 6d. BUFFON'S Natural History, 200 engravings 3s. BUNYAN'S Choice Works, viz. Grace Abounding, Heart's Ease, World to Come, Barren Fig Tree, and Water of Life 4s 6d. BUDDER'S (Rev. G.) Fifty-two Village Sermons, new edition 4s 6d. Burns' Poems, plates 2s 9d. Chappone's Letters, &c (Scott and Webster's) gilt leaves 3s. Chesterfield's Advice to his Son 1s 6d. Children of the Abbey complete, 1 vol 3s. Choice Portions from Whitfield 3s. Christian's Every Day Book, royal 32mo, gilt edges 3s. Clarke's Scripture Promises, (Scott and Webster's edition) 1s 9d. Claver's (Mrs.) The Settler's New Home, gilt leaves 2s 6d. Companion to the Alter 18mo, black sheep 2s 6d. Cook's Voyages Round the World 2s 8d. Cowper's Poems, new edition, frontispiece, &c 2s 6d. Crabbe's Poems, royal 32mo, gilt leaves 2s 8d. Domestic Cookery, by a Lady (Mrs. Rundell,) containing every word of the large edition, 12 plates 2s 6d. Dancombe's Irish Song Book, red cloth, gilt edges 2s 6d. Drawing Room Song Book red cloth, gilt edges 2s 6d. Ethiopian Song Book, red cloth, gilt edges 2s 6d. Edmond's Cremorne Comic Song Book First Series 1s 9d. Falconer's Shipwreck, 24mo, vign 10d. Finney's Lectures on Revivals of Religion, royal 32mo, 3s 3d. Great Secret (The), or how to be happy, (illuminated title,) gilt leaves 2s 6d. Hawker's Morning Portion, new edition, royal 18mo, lettered 2s 6d. Heber's Poems, gilt leaves 2s. Hervey's Meditations, portrait and vignette (Scott and Webster's beautiful edition) 2s 6d. Hill's Village Dialogues, the four vols. complete in one, 12mo 4s 6d. Hoppus's Measurer, oblong 12mo, 1s 6d. Hoyle's Games, roy. 32mo, gilt 1s 9d. Joyce's Scientific Dialogues, numerous cuts (Scott and Webster's beautiful edition) 3s 9d. Junius's Letters (Daly's) royal 32mo, gilt leaves 3s.

AMERICAN ENTERPRISE.

From the Melbourne Weekly Age.

From which side soever we look on the American people,—from the literary, the mechanical or the commercial, we must acknowledge that there is a freshness and vigour connected with the intellect they develop which in many cases bids fair to outstrip their fathers in the race. Even here in Australia we are bound to admit the fact that our American brethren are among our most energetic and enterprising citizens, and in more than one instance have taken a most decided step in advance. We were gratified beyond description, yesterday, in availing ourselves of a kind invitation from Mr. G. F. Train, the Agent for the White Star line of Packet Ships, to take a quiet survey of the elegant and commodious suite of offices and stores recently built by him in Flinders-street; and we have no hesitation in saying that, whether for convenience of arrangement, general adaptability to the purposes of an immense mercantile trade; for strength of build, for elegance of design, or sumptuousness of finish, these premises stand unrivalled in the city of Melbourne, or in the Colony, if not in Australia. Every one who has passed through Flinders-street will recollect a stylish-looking building, of lofty and commanding structure, and of most substantial build, close to the eastern corner of Elizabeth-street, and opposite the Melbourne and Hobson's Bay Railway Terminus, in close proximity to *The Age* office. It was erected in the year, 1854, is built throughout of colonial blue granite, and as the majority of Melbourne foundations are disposed to settle on any considerable pressure of a superincumbent mass, has throughout a number of dwarf walls, extending three feet deep, and of a breadth of two feet, upon which rests the lower floor of the structure. The front has a most massive appearance, and the building is entered by means of three large circular-headed doorways, the centre being considerably the largest, over which, along the whole breadth of the front, is engraven in prominent lettering "G. F. Train and Co., Commission Merchants. White Star Line of Liverpool Packets." This takes the height of the first floor: above are five large square-headed windows which light the upper floor, and surmounting these, an imposing stone cornice, raised on at either end by square corniced stone towers, and in the middle by one of broader dimensions, relieved on either side by gracefully disposed ornamental scrolls, also in stone, and which lend a most graceful appearance to what would otherwise be a leaden, heavy mass of stone. Crowning the whole is the star-bespangled banner of America, which flaunts cheerfully over the building.

On entering the ground-floor we are at once in a capacious store-room, extending the whole length of the building, and 125 feet in length, most completely filled with huge piles, to the ceiling, of every conceivable kind of imported merchandise, and of an incredible weight; a narrow passage only is left on one side of this immense stock of goods for the ordinary traffic of the store. The width is only about 40 feet, which gives considerable facility to the warehouseman, in the compactness and comparative ease with which the *locals* of all the multifarious articles can be at once known. On the right hand, as we enter, are two commodious offices, fitted up in colonial cedar, one devoted to the uses, exclusively, of passengers by the ships of this favorite line, who are accommodated with locked closets for the safe keeping of any articles for the passage; and the other to the warehouseman, where samples and other adaptations to the duties of this department are most ingeniously placed. This gentleman is also accommodated with a gutta-percha communication to the floors above, and without the necessity of becoming ubiquitous, can literally be in two places at once. Throughout the lower floor, at easy distances, are disposed massive teak columns, nearly a foot square, which act as supports to the floor over; the beams are placed on edge in very close proximity, and to ensure extra strength, are what is technically called "herring-boned," a contrivance which adds considerably to the amount of the weight a floor can sustain. Under the

back flight of stairs is disposed the wood and coal bin, a contrivance by means of which, the coals being placed on a platform, their own weight causes them to make their delivery into any vessel which may be placed for their reception. There was one feature in the ground floor which particularly struck us. The day on which we paid our visit was one of those perfectly dissolving, hot-wind days, when the whole atmosphere out of doors and indoors seemed as if impregnated with flame, and yet a most delicious coolness pervaded the store, making it perfectly refreshing and especially desirable for the storage of some descriptions of merchandise. At the back of the building is a neatly laid out yard so graded as to drain into a sewer which carries off the entire waste matter of the building. Here also is an immense sunken tank constructed to hold 10,000 gallons of water, in which the waste of the roof is conducted, and the overflow of which flushes the sewers. Stables and a hay loft most compactly constructed, complete the arrangements of the yard, from which an opening conducts into Flinders lane. Arrangements are made in the back wall, also of stone, for the erection of hoisting apparatus, which is in course of being supplied. An American weighing machine, capable of weighing 8 tons, and other simple looking but most ingenious and powerful contrivances, seem to exist in any quantity and adapted to every conceivable purpose. On ascending a back flight of stairs, we reached a second floor of the same dimensions as the lower one, and supported by similar elaborate and sufficient contrivances. The weight on this floor must be immense, packed as it is to the ceiling with articles of almost fabulous capacity and weight. Once more we mounted a narrow flight of stairs, and reached an attic, in which the peaceful slumbers of the storeman are carried on, in an apartment which partakes of the sumptuous character of the other arrangements of the building, and which must render the fortunate individual who occupies it a perfect prince among storemen. Descending from this elevated region; we next entered a suit of offices, which are perfectly unapproachable, both for beauty, compactness, and convenience, by anything of the kind in the Colony, and which would compare very favourably with older mercantile establishments in the old country. At the top of the front flight of stairs—the main staircase—protected by a magnificent cedar hand-rail, on the left lies the warehouse, and on the right hand are a "captain and salesman's" room, Mr. Train's office, which opens again into his private office, and the long room in which sit the clerks. These rooms are all fitted in polished colonial cedar, and the arrangements carried out with a minuteness of detail which looks more like the suggestions of long experience, than the merely anticipated requirements of the business. We were particularly struck with a pile of cedar boxes, for the convenience of Captains of vessels, which contained an opening for the introduction of letters, the fronts of which opened on the application of the key of the particular captain whose name was posted on the outside. In these offices is built, enclosed in a wall of thickly laid brick, an immense fireproof iron "Salamander" chest, which has already endured the test of three days' envelopment in fire, without even singeing a paper contained in it. The sides of this chest are not composed of solid iron, but of two rather thick sides of casing, between which is introduced a quantity of non-conducting material of about four inches in thickness: this contrivance prevents the metal from arriving to a condition of red heat. There is another of these chests disposed below stairs, and both are warranted perfectly fireproof. The length of the entire building we have already stated to be 125 feet; its breadth 40 feet; in height it is 31 feet; the walls up to the height of the second floor are 2 feet in thickness; and above this to the roof, 1 foot 6 inches. Its capacity is equal to 2700 tons of measurement goods, and fully 1600 tons of stone were used in its erection. The architects are Messrs. Knight, Kemp, and Kerr; and the builders Messrs. Sinclair and Sons. The original contract of the entire building was £6500, and the total cost with offices, extras, stables, &c., was about £8000. A most skillfully executed

engraving of the building has been lithographed by Messrs. Quarrell and Sharp, in a style which reflects credit both on them and on the Colony. On the walls of the shipping office we noticed finely-executed engravings of the far-famed Red Jacket (which Vessel must be now close at hand), as well as representations of other vessels of this celebrated line. When speaking of the position of the store it may be well to mention that, being directly opposite the Railway Terminus,—as vessels of small tonnage can now discharge at the pier at Sandridge—goods, by being brought by rail to the foot of the warehouse, can be safely secured in it in a few hours after their arrival, thus avoiding the delay caused by lighterage on the river. We understand, also, that iron shutters and doors are now on their way from England, which will make the building perfectly fireproof. Although this notice has extended beyond the limits we had anticipated, still we must not neglect to say that the perfection of the arrangements of this celebrated White Star Line is not confined to their business premises in Melbourne; the same sumptuousness and perfection of detail prevail in their arrangements on the other side of the ocean, and is carried throughout the whole of the proceedings of the Company. It has been reported that, in consequence of all the available steamers of the General Screw Company having been taken up by the Government, the clipper ship Red Jacket would most probably bring the English mail of December 4th. We are in a position to say that the owners of that celebrated vessel offered the Government to convey the mail from England to Australia in the same time as that occupied by steamers, and in the event of failure, to forfeit. The offer was refused by the Government, on the ground that the conveyance of the mail belonged to the G. S. S. Co., although it is notorious that company is not in a position to furnish the means. The Pacific was advertised to sail about ten days prior to the date of making up the mail, and in the event of that vessel keeping her appointed time, it is expected the Red Jacket will bring the mail. A growing conviction seems to exist among those connected with Australian shipping in England, that the Home Government is most careless about the interests of her sons at the Antipodes. There can be no doubt but that blunders of the most serious character have been committed with respect to the postal arrangements which prevail with this Colony, and although we scarcely think the superiority of sailing, over steamships has been manifested in a sufficient number of instances to entitle the Sail to claim the preference in Ocean transit, still enough has recently been achieved to make the Post Office authorities hesitate no longer in giving a contract to those ships which have performed such marvellous passages, and which in some trips have successfully competed with the steamers of the G. S. S. line. The Red Jacket performed the voyage out in 7 or 8 days less than the Queen of the South, and beat her on the return trip about the same time. With a few more of these successes, we think they will establish such a preference as will justify the colony in desiring that they may be adopted for the future as the medium of postal communication. We will conclude this article with the remark, that Mr. Train seems to have gone the right way to work, to construct, in all its departments, a building suited to his extensive business; and if we can judge from so short an observation, he has reduced the matter to such system as to have a place for everything and everything in its place. An extensive commercial library, containing valuable works of reference, and other details which space alone forbids our mentioning, are among the embellishments of these perfectly unique business premises.

COLOUR OF THE EYES.—That the colour of the eyes should affect their strength may seem strange; yet that such is the case needs not at this time of day to be proved; but those whose eyes are brown or dark coloured should be informed that they are weaker and more susceptible of injury, from various causes, than gray or blue eyes. Light blue eyes are *caeteris paribus*, generally the most powerful, and next to those are gray. The lighter the pupil the greater and longer-continued is the degree of tension the eye can sustain.—*Hall's Journal.*

BEAUTIFUL OLD AGE.

Mrs. Sigourney, in her book "Past Meridian," just published, gives the following charming picture of contented and virtuous old age:

I once knew an aged couple, who for more than sixty years dwelt in one home, and with one heart. Wealth was not theirs, nor the appliance of luxury, yet the plain house in which they had so long lived was their own. Humble in every appointment, that they might keep free from debt, they were respected by people in the highest positions, for it was felt that they set a right example in all things. Every gift or token of remembrance from friends, awakened the fresh warmth of gratitude. Though their portion of this world's goods was small, benevolence, being inherent in their nature, found frequent expression. Always they had by them some book of slight expense but of intrinsic value, to be given as a guide to the young, the ignorant, and the tempted. Cordials, also, and simple medicines for debility, or incipient disease, they distributed to the poor; for they were skilled in extracting the spirit of health from herbs, and a part of the garden, cultivated by their own hands, was a dispensary. Kind, loving, words had they for all—the fullness of their heart's content brimming over in bright drops, to refresh those around.

That venerable old man, and vigorous—his temples slightly silvered, when more than fourscore years had visited them, how freely flowed forth the melody of his leading voice, amid the sacred strains of public worship! His favourite tunes of *Mear and Old Hundred*, wedded to these simple sublime words,

"While shepherds watched their flocks by night," and—

"Praise God, from whom all blessings flow,"

seem even now to fall sweetly, as they did upon my childish ear. These, and similar ancient harmonies, mingled with the devout prayers that morning and evening hallowed his home and his comforts; she, the loved partner of his days, being often sole auditor. Thus, in one censer, rose the praise, which every day seemed to deepen. God's goodness pallied not their spirits, because it had been long continued. They rejoiced that it was "new every morning, and fresh every evening."

By the clear wood-fire in winter, sat the aged wife, with serene brow, skilfully busy in preparations or repair of garments, as perfect neatness and economy dictated; while, by the evening lamp, her bright knitting-needles moved with quickened speed, as she remembered the poor child, or wasted invalid, in some cold apartment, for which they were to furnish a substantial covering.

In the latter years of life, their childless abode was cheered by the presence of a young orphan relative. She grew under their shadow with great delight, conforming her pliant heart to their wishes, and to the pattern of godly simplicity. When they were seated together, she read to them such books as they chose, and treasured their Christian counsel. Her voice in the morning was to them as the carol of the lark, and they seemed to live again a new life in her young life. She was to them "like the rose of Sharon and the lily of the valley."

Love for the sweet helplessness of unfolding years, seemed to increase with their own advancing age. Little children, who know by instinct where love is, would draw near them, and stand lamb-like at their side. Thus they passed on, till more than ninety years had been numbered to them. They were not weary of themselves, or of each other, or of this beautiful world. Neither was time weary of bringing them, letter by letter the full alphabet of a serene happiness, and when extreme age added the Omega, they were well-educated to begin the bliss of eternity.

PASTURAGE.

ONE hundred and fifty acres of excellent PASTURE, well shaded and watered, at Winsloe Barton, Winsloe Road. Apply to JOHN T. RODD, on the premises, or to

THOMAS RODD, 41x
Brackley Point Road, June, 4th 1855.

LOSS OF LIFE.

Thinking that there exists a despondency in the public bosom sustained by our art believing that this is attributed to an ignorance of a foregone conclusion by European with each other in previous years, the casualties that were the principal battles that were the French revolutionary war these casualties may tend to anxious friends.

For the sake of brevity at the dates of the various battles, with giving the name of the killed, wounded, or taken prisoner.

The Battle of Lodi.—The French lost was also 2,000; the Austrians lost 18,000; French loss, 15,000.

The Nile (see fight).—The killed and wounded, beside ships out of 17 engaged in a

The Bay of Aboukir.—The French 8,000 man of the 9,000 in killed,

Trobia.—During the continued, the French lost wounded, and the allies each had only 26,000 engaged.

Regarding this sanguinary remembrance—"If shows how sanguinary the war was the iron hands of Russia field."

Regarding the campaign observes—"In little more French and allied armies of their offensive forces, crably mutilated by the 000 men.

Novi.—The allies lost wounded, and 12,000 lost 7,000 killed and wounded.

Engers.—Loss in killed (the French and the Austrians) and wounded, and 4,000 lost 7,000 in killed and prisoners.

Hohenlinden.—The killed and wounded, and Austrians.—The allies 30,000 in killed and wounded, and French lost only (1) 19,000.

Maida.—One of the most on record. The French had 700 killed, wounded, and 1,000 only 44 killed and 294

The astonishing result to awaken Napoleon of invincibility than any sustained.

Jena and Auerstadt.—10,000 killed and wounded prisoners.—The French wounded.

Eylau.—In this terrible loss 25,000 in the French 30,000.

Friedland.—Russia wounded; France 8,000

Wagram.—The Austrians lost 20,000 men; the French 22,000

Talavera.—22,000 French. After two remained victors, and lost 8,794 men killed and

Albuera.—The French the allies nearly 7,000 lost 4,300 out of 7,000 master of the Buffs with fifteen privates and one names.

Salamanca.—The French 14,000.

Smolensko.—The French of the Russians 10,000

Borodino.—"The stinately disputed battle lost, killed, wounded, Russians losing the

The survivors of the Russian campaign were men out of an army of

Lutzen.—The French 15,000 men.

Dresden. (continued) allies lost in killed, 9,000. The French lost 9,000.

Leipsic.—Napoleon 720 pieces of cannon 190,000 men and 750 lasted three days. Generals, and about 60 and prisoners. The and about 50,000 men

Vitoria.—The French wounded, and 1,000 5,180 killed and wounded.

Craon.—The Russian gaged the French

LOSS OF LIFE IN BATTLE

Thinking that there exists an undue amount of dependency in the public mind in regard to the losses sustained by our army in the Crimea, and believing that this is attributable, to a large extent, to an ignorance or a forgetfulness of the losses sustained by European armies when conflicting with each other in previous wars, I have drawn up, from notes taken some years ago from Alliance's Europe, the casualties that occurred in some of the principal battles that were fought during the time of the French revolutionary wars. A consideration of these casualties may tend to calm the minds of our anxious friends.

For the sake of brevity and clearness I will omit the dates of the various battles mentioned, as well as the number of troops engaged, and content myself with giving the names of the battle and the numbers killed, wounded, or taken prisoners on each side.

The Bridge of Lodi.—The Austrians lost 2,000 killed and wounded out of 12,000 men engaged. The French loss was also 2,000 men.

Arcole.—The Austrians lost in killed and wounded, 18,000; French loss, 15,000.

The Nile (sea fight).—Nelson lost 895 men in killed and wounded. The French lost 5,325 men killed and wounded, besides 3,005 prisoners, and 13 ships out of 17 engaged in action.

The Bay of Aboukir.—The Turks had 9,000 engaged—the French 8,000. The Turks lost every man of the 9,000 in killed, wounded or prisoners.

Traffi.—During the three days that this battle continued, the French lost 12,000 in killed and wounded, and the allies the same number, though each had only 38,000 engaged.

Regarding this sanguinary contest, Allison remarks:—“It shows how much more fierce and sanguinary the war was destined to become when the iron hands of Russia were brought into the field.”

Regarding the campaign of 1799, the writer observes:—“In little more than four months the French and allied armies had lost nearly a half of their effective forces, those cut off or irretrievably mutilated by the sword being about 116,000 men.

Novi.—The allies lost 7,000 in killed and wounded, and 12,000 prisoners. The French lost 7,000 killed and wounded, and 3,000 prisoners.

Engers.—Loss in killed and wounded on each side (the French and the allies) 7,000 men.

Miraflores.—The Austrians lost 7,000 in killed and wounded, and 4,000 prisoners; the French lost 7,000 in killed and wounded, and 1,000 prisoners.

Eben-Ezer.—The Austrians lost 14,000 in killed and wounded, and the French 9,000.

Austerlitz.—The allies out of 80,000 men lost 30,000 in killed and wounded or prisoners; the French lost only 11,000.

Maida.—One of the most extraordinary battles on record. The French, out of 7,500 men engaged, had 700 killed, between 3,000 and 4,000 wounded, and 1,000 prisoners; the British had only 44 killed and 294 wounded.

The astonishing result of this battle was more to awaken Napoleon out of his dream of his own invincibility than any previous loss he had sustained.

Jena and Auerstadt.—The Prussians lost about 10,000 killed and wounded, and nearly as many prisoners. The French lost 14,000 in killed and wounded.

Eylau.—In this terrific engagement the Russians lost 25,000 in killed and wounded, and the French 30,000.

Friedland.—Russia lost 17,000 in killed and wounded; France 8,000.

Wagram.—The Austrians and the French each lost 20,000 men in killed and wounded.

Talavera.—23,000 British opposed by 45,000 French. After two days' fighting the British remained victors, and lost 6,368. The French lost 8,794 men killed and wounded.

Albuera.—The French loss was 8,000, that of the allies nearly 7,000, the British alone having lost 4,300 out of 7,500 engaged! When the master of the Buffs was called after the battle, three privates and one drummer answered their names.

Salamanca.—The allies lost 5,300 men, the French 14,000.

Smolensko.—The French loss was 17,000; that of the Russians 10,000 men.

Borodino.—“The most murderous and obstinately disputed battle on record.” The French lost, killed, wounded and prisoners, 50,000, the Russians losing the same number.

The survivors of the French army from the Russian campaign were not more than 25,000 men out of an army of about 500,000.

Lutzen.—The French lost 18,000 and the allies 15,000 men.

Dresden. (continued during two days).—The allies lost in killed, wounded and prisoners, 25,000. The French lost between 10,000 and 12,000.

Leipsic.—Napoleon had about 180,000 men and 720 pieces of cannon. The allies had about 190,000 men and 750 pieces of cannon. The battle lasted three days. Napoleon lost 2 marshals, 20 generals, and about 60,000 men in killed, wounded and prisoners. The allies lost 1,600 officers, and about 50,000 men.

Vitoria.—The French lost 6,000 in killed and wounded, and 1,000 prisoners; and the allies 5,180 killed and wounded.

Craon.—The Russians with 20,000 men engaged the French with 40,000. The former's

loss was 6,000 in killed and wounded; the latter's was 6,000. Of this battle Allison remarks:—“The Russians, under Woronzow, fought with the utmost bravery and with amazing steadiness. The retreat (of the Russians) that followed the battle was almost unequalled.”

Toulouse.—The French lost 4,700 in killed, wounded and prisoners; the allies 4,580 men.

Paris.—The allies lost 9,003 men, and the French 4,500 men.

Ligny.—The Prussians lost 15,000 men in killed, wounded and prisoners, and the French 6,800.

Quatre Bras.—The allies lost 5,300 men, and the French 4,140.

Waterloo.—The total loss of the allies was 16,636 men; Napoleon's was about 40,000 men, and almost all his guns, ammunition, &c.

Let any of your readers compare the losses incurred by our army in the present Crimean campaign with those detailed in the preceding table, and then let them say if we have any cause for dismay at our present position. Our army has been more than two months in the enemy's country; it has fought and won three pitched battles; it has taken two of the enemy's towns, and it has bombarded, with little intermission, for two months, one of the most extensive and fortified towns in the world, doing enormous injury to the enemy, and all this at a cost in killed, wounded and prisoners, of about 6,000 men.

In most campaigns on the field, as in battles in the “ring,” the victor has many a fall to lament before victory finally declares on his side. But such obnoxious fortune has not been ours in the present contest. We have come off victors in every engagement. Our losses, compared to those of our enemy, have been inconsiderable.

With any army inspired by the spirit that animates our noble troops, with our commanding position and our superiority in fire arms, we have nothing to fear, but everything to hope.—*Cor. North British Daily.*

TRUE SUCCESS IN LIFE.

It is said, that amongst the middle-class of this country, the life of a man who leaves no property or family provision of his own acquiring, at his death, is felt to have been a failure. There are many modes in which the life of an industrious, provident, and able man may have been far other than a failure, even in a commercial point of view, when he leaves his family with no greater money inheritance than that with which he began the world himself. He may have preserved his family, during the years in which he has lived amongst them, in the highest point of efficiency for future production. He may have consumed to the full extent of his income, producing but accumulating no money-capital for reproductive consumption; and indirectly, but not less certainly, he may have accumulated, whilst he has consumed, so as to enable others to consume profitably. If he have had sons, whom he has trained to manhood, bestowing upon them a liberal education, and causing them to be diligently instructed in some calling which requires skill and experience, he is an accumulator. If he have had daughters, whom he has brought up in habits of order and frugality, apt for all domestic employments, instructed themselves, and capable of carrying forward the duties of instruction, he has reared those who, in the honorable capacity of wife, mother, and mistress of a family, influence the industrial powers of the more direct labourers in no small degree; and being the promoters of all social dignity and happiness, create a noble and virtuous nation. By the capital thus spent in enabling his children to be valuable members of society, he has accumulated a fund out of his consumption, which may be productive at a future day. He has postponed his money-contribution to the general stock, but he has not withheld it altogether. He has not been the wicked and slothful servant. On the other hand, many a man, whose life, according to the mere capitalist doctrine, has not been a failure, and who is taught his family to attach only a money-value to every object of creation, bequeaths to the world successors whose rapacity, ignorance, unskillfulness, and improvidence, will be so many charges upon the capital of the nation. He that has been weak enough, according to this middle-class doctrine, not to believe that the whole business of man is to make a ‘muck-hill,’ may have spent existence in labours, public or private, for the benefit of his fellow-creatures; but his life is a failure! The greater part of the clergy, of the bar, of the medical profession, of the men of science and literature, of the defenders of their country, of the resident gentry, of the aristocracy, devote their minds to high duties, and some to heroic exertions, without being inordinately anxious to guard themselves against such a failure. It would, perhaps, be well, if some of those who believe that all virtue is to be solved into pounds sterling, were to consider that society demands from the money-making classes a more than ordinary contribution, not to indiscriminate benevolence, but to those public instruments of production—educational institutions, improved sanitary arrangements—which are best calculated to diminish the interval between the very rich and the very poor.—*Charles Knight's Knowledge is Power.*

A NOVEL MARRIAGE SETTLEMENT.—A marriage was solemnized at a farm-house in West Bloomfield, in Massachusetts, on the first of this month, which presented some features without a precedent, we believe, in this or any other country.

The bride was Miss Lucy Stone, a distinguished champion of the disputed rights of negroes and women. The groom was Henry B. Blackwell, Esq., who is likewise an active apostle of the sect. Sympathy of opinions begat sympathy of sentiment, and finally, from being twain, they would become one flesh. But how to do this without betraying the great principles of freedom to which both stood pledged before the public, was the question. To get the laws altered so as to equalize their rights and duties in the married relation was difficult, if not impossible, and would involve a delay, to which the fervency of their passion could not be reconciled. They finally hit upon an expedient which they concluded would secure their rights and their anticipated matrimonial bliss at the same time. What that expedient was is thus described by the Rev. T. W. Higginson, of Worcester, Mass., who officiated on the occasion, in a communication to the Worcester Spy:—[We omit the reverend gentleman's remarks, which have only one smartly turned point. He says that by the present marriage system “man and wife are one, and that one is the husband.” We omit also a long protest against sundry marriage-grievances signed by the loving couple and read on the solemn occasion. The Evening Post from which we have quoted, thus speaks of it:]—“The unusual precautions taken by the subscribers to this protest, not to be cheated in the bargain they have just made, doubtless have their origin in an acquaintance with each other's character and propensities, which the public generally does not possess. It is not safe, therefore, for a stranger to venture a criticism upon them. But there is one omission to which we may venture to allude, and which we can hardly account for except upon the supposition that their expectations from the future are more limited than young persons commonly entertain when entering into the marriage relation. There is no provision that Mr. Blackwell shall make his share of the baby clothes.”

EATING MEAT.

The Americans are the greatest eaters of animal food. The pork consumed in the United States is three times the quantity consumed by the same number in Europe, if statistical accounts are to be believed.—Animal food is generally set on the table three times a day in the Western Country. An Irishman, writing home, and extolling the luxuries of his condition in the new world, added, by way of a clincher, that he commonly took meat twice a day, upon which his employer asked him why he did not state the whole truth. He replied that if he had said “three times,” all his friends would have believed that he lied.—This was going a little too far for common credulity. But after all, the Americans are a spare, hungry-looking people, not appearing, as if well nourished. The inhabitants of Northern Europe and Asia are physically and morally weak, though living mostly on fish and flesh. The Scottish and Irish who eat but little meat, are strong, capable of great labour and fatigue, and more able-bodied men than the English, who are addicted to animal food. The strongest men in the world, of whom we have any account, are the porters of Smyrna, who never taste flesh. The South Sea Islanders are very powerful men upon a diet mostly of vegetables and fruit. It is said that the soldiers of Greece and Rome seldom tasted meat, though qualified by physical power and endurance for the conquest of the world. The suspicion is quite strong that Jonathan would gain flesh and improve his general appearance by the substitution of bread and vegetables for a part of his dinner instead of animal food.

POKE ROOT, MILK WEED AND DANDELION.—From long and repeated use of the above named vegetables as culinary articles both myself and family consider one of them as equalling in value the asparagus or the pie plant. The first two named may be cooked and dressed in the same manner as

asparagus, and will be found to equal, if not surpass it in delicacy and richness. The last named may be rendered equal to endive or lettuce, as a salad, by means of bleaching. All these are among the tenderest of our early spring greens. Experience has demonstrated satisfactorily, that the dandelion in particular, exerts at that period of the year, a mild but favourable influence over the secretion of bile, improving, perhaps, both its quality and quantity. Several individuals have been enabled to dispense with the use of aperient medicines, by employing as food a suitable amount of this vegetable. In localities in which they do not abound, they will pay for the trouble of introducing and cultivating them in the garden. Neither would require more room or attention than asparagus.—*Cor. Ohio Farmer.*

HOW TO PREVENT WORMS ON TREES.—A resident of Albany, New York, gives the following receipt for preventing the nuisance of worms on trees.—“Bore a hole into the tree the size of roll brimstone, six inches in depth, say four feet from the ground; fill the cavity four inches with the roll brimstone, plug two inches, and seal over with pitch. The sap absorbs the sulphur, and imparts a healthy hue to the leaves; beside being very offensive to the worms, it causes them to leave for parts unknown.”

CLEANINGS FROM LATE PAPERS.

TIMBER TRADE.

We are very sorry to observe that there are no signs of improvement in the demand for our principal article of export in the English market. The prices of Timber have remained almost stationary for a long time, at a figure so low, that little or no profit can be made upon its manufacture. The causes are undoubtedly an excessive supply during one or two previous years, and the stringency of the money market at home. Upon looking over our files we find that the markets of 1854 and 1855 present the following disagreeable comparison. The prices given by the Liverpool Times, of the dates 23d April, last year, and April 23d, in the present year, are as follows, taking the highest quotations:—

	April 22, 1854.		April 23, 1855.	
	£	s d	£	s d
White Pine, Quebec	0	2 2	0	1 3
“ St. John	0	2 5	0	1 10
Quebec Red	0	2 6	0	1 10
Oak	0	3 3	0	2 9
Elm	0	2 9	0	1 9
Ash	0	1 6	0	1 3
Deals, Quebec W.P.	17	0 0	14	10 0
Masts, Yellow Pine	3	3 6	0	3 6
“ Red Pine	0	4 0	0	4 0
Staves, 1st quality	60	0 0	65	0 0

This statement shows that in the principal articles of White and Red Pine, the falling off amounts nearly to one half of the whole price, while in such articles as Masts and Staves, which do not constitute the bulk of our Timber trade, the figures remain either the same or a little better than last year. The total value which will be received by this Province for Timber, must therefore, be much less this year than last, unless a great, and at present little expected revulsion take place. It is satisfactory to know that the leading firms engaged in the business, seeing breakers ahead of them, largely curtailed their operations during the winter.

THE RESTORATION OF POLAND.—The N. Y. Courier and Enquirer thinks that the cry “Strike at the heart of Russia through Poland” is gathering strength in Europe, and unless Sebastopol or Cronstadt soon falls, must speedily challenge general attention. The great difficulty, however, it says, in the way of restoring the nationality of Poland, is the want of popular confidence in the exiled nobles. The aristocracy will not sacrifice the vassalage of those who fill their soil, and the peasantry will not fight to reinstate the Polish nobility into their ancient homes and privileges. The experience of the past has done much to open the eyes of the Polish nobility to their mistake; and since then the Polish democratic societies of London and Paris have thoroughly discussed and firmly agreed upon a programme emancipating the serf, ceding the land to him free from all feudal charges and without indemnification to the proprietor. If England and France aid in restoring Poland, it will not be done without a condition, and those powers would far prefer the erection of a liberal, constitutional monarchy to a republic in that quarter of Europe.

SEEDS FROM CHINA, &c.—Dr. D. McGowan, missionary at Ningpo, China, has been authorized to purchase and send to the United States Patent Office, seeds, stones of fruit, &c., from North China. An arrangement has just been perfected with the authorities of Sweden and Norway, whereby we are to receive seeds in exchange for

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book “Past lives the following-entertained and vir-

uple, who for in one home, was not theirs, yet the plain long lived was y appointment, om debt, they in the highest they set a right y gift or token ds, awakened tude. Though l's goods was herent in their sion. Always k of slight ex- to be given as norant, and the nd simple medi- disense, they they were skill- of health from rden, cultivated a dispensary. ey for all—the ntent brimming refresh those

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res of excellent PAS- d watered, at Winsloe ly to JOHN T. ROND.

THOMAS RODD. 4th 1855.

those of our forest trees and of the varieties of Indian corn likely to succeed in the latitudes of those countries. Among those sent to Sweden and Norway from the American Patent Office, are the seeds of the orange, the magnolia glauca, and the honey locust, all of which are deemed likely to flourish in that far-off quarter as in the United States.

CHINA. DEFEAT OF THE REBELS AT CANTON.—SHANGHAI RETAKEN BY THE IMPERIALISTS, AND FRIGHTFUL SLAUGHTER.

HONG KONG, March 15. The events of the month elapsed since the date of the departure of the last mail steamer are more marked by stirring events than for many months previously. Indeed our news, foreign and domestic, is unusually interesting; not merely as affecting the interests of Europeans here, but intimately connected with the politics of Europe.

Strictly local, we have not much to communicate. The subscriptions to the Patriotic Fund continue to augment; here (at Hong Kong) the Fund aggregates £1,800, whilst at Shanghai and Woo-Sung no less than £2,500 have been contributed, to which must be added £200 from Amoy, and £75 from Swatow—the total being already £4,500. In addition to the money raised, it has been resolved to present an address to her Majesty on the subject of the war, expressive of the confidence reposed in the measures of the throne. On the 12th inst. Sir John Bowring took his departure on a diplomatic visit to Siam, in her Majesty's steamer Rattler, accompanied by the sloop of war Grecian. It is said that his Excellency will go to Singapore from Siam, and return to this port by one of the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamers, the Rattler sailing for England. In China there is generally a strong feeling against Sir J. Bowring—all classes express disappointment and hostility to the measures of the literary diplomatist, and desire his recall. Indeed, the busy tongue of rumour asserts that Sir John's recall is in his pocket, and that he will proceed from Siam to Singapore, and from the latter place to Europe. Of such elements are the community here composed, that there is probably no man in England, however popular, that would prove a favorite in China with the mercantile community, unless he was disposed to be led by the commercial advantages of those resident in China, to the prejudice of any and every other interest. Every Plenipotentiary, from Elliot to Bowring, has split upon the same rock, and even an angel would fail to please or realize the unreasonable expectations of every class of the foreign residents.

The missing mails of December 25 have arrived, the Shanghai having been compelled to put into Manila for coals, and thereby delaying the mails, until they were nearly ninety days from England. On the Shanghai's voyage from Manila to this port she looked in at the Pratas Shoal, and there learned of the loss of the Living Age and Tom Bowline, both vessels with valuable cargoes, destined for Europe and the United States.

Affairs at Canton look more settled; for the time, at all events, the rebels have been driven away from the city. The blockade has been put a stop to; and by a combined movement of the Imperial soldiers and the people, Canton and the forts in its neighbourhood have been freed from the terror-spreading horrors of the insurgents. On the 6th inst. the rebels at Clenbein Beach were taken by surprise, fled precipitately in boats down the river, and for the most part escaped, the Imperialists being but too well pleased to regain possession of the forts. The other strongholds of the insurgents also fell into the hands of the Imperialists, who are reported to have effected their object by buying up the ringleaders.

The Imperialists have made a shocking use of their triumph. The place of execution has been a vast carnage field, where hundreds have daily been put to death, in the hope of striking terror into the minds of the population.

At Shanghai, also, the Imperialists have succeeded in recapturing the city, followed by frightful atrocities in revenge for opposing the Imperial rule. Beyond the mere fact of the capture of the city, little more is known certainly, the accounts conflicting. All with accounts agree in representing the foul atrocities committed by the Mandarins. Nearly 500 prisoners were put to death, and some were tortured in the most frightful manner, before being put out of the way. Some of the rebel chiefs have succeeded in escaping, but by far the greater number of the ringleaders have found themselves in the hands of their unrelenting enemy.

PORTLAND, CANADA, &c.

I had not been an hour in Portland, the principal commercial city in the State of Maine, and perhaps one of the best specimens upon the coast of a go-ahead seaport, before I observed a paragraph in one of the three papers daily published there, to the effect that the fleet of magnificent ships now lying in our bay or at our wharfs, is the most attractive object to a stranger which our city affords. As a stranger, then, with a taste for shipping, I may be per-

mitted to observe that there were forty ships built at Portland last year, registering 22,573 tons. Its exports consist at present chiefly of lumber, ice, fish, &c.; but the future mercantile prosperity of Portland depends not on the produce of the state in which it is situated, but upon the transit trade which must pass through it, now that it is connected with Canada and the Fair West by railways, and with Liverpool by steamers. It is situated upon a narrow but hilly promontory about three miles long, which juts into a deep and capacious bay studded with green islets;—these, while they are a most charming feature of the scenery, form an admirable breakwater, and are so numerous as to shut out a view of the sea from the town. From the highest point of the promontory, however, an enchanting prospect is obtained. On the one side a richly-diversified country, watered by fine rivers, and where lakes glisten amid dark pine-woods, extending to the base of the White Mountains, which rising to a height of six thousand feet forms a noble back-ground; on the other lies the bay set with its green gems, and with the broad Atlantic beyond.

This trade has assumed an important character, since permission to pass goods in bond through to Canada has been granted. Some idea of its increased extent during the last five years, at Boston, may be formed from the following figures, which show its value, in 1850 to have amounted to £27,240, and in 1855, to £1,356,055. If, as is anticipated, the proximity of Portland to Canada, and the excellence of its harbor, which never freezes, attracts the larger share of this traffic, it is evident that in this respect alone it will prove a formidable rival to Boston, from which it is distant about a hundred miles. In addition to the Canadian trade, it is quite possible that the rapidly developing provinces of Wisconsin, Illinois, Michigan, Indiana, and Minnesota, may choose it as the outlet for their products; but it is impossible now to form an estimate of the probable value of these.

A considerable coasting trade is also developing itself between Portland and St. John, N. B. and powerful steam vessels now run four times a week between these ports. But while Portland offers so many advantages in a commercial point of view to the merchant, it is by no means devoid of attractions to the tourist. The town is remarkably clean and well laid out; there are avenues of trees in most of the streets; these are composed of handsome and comfortable houses, which if the place continues to increase as it has hitherto done, will soon cover the peninsula. Portland has nearly doubled its population within the last fifteen years, and now contains about twenty-five thousand inhabitants.

It takes about fourteen hours to get to Quebec by the railway, which has just been opened. At first the road runs through a well-populated district, past fields of Indian corn, oats, potatoes, hay, &c.; then it follows the course of the Androscoggin into the White Mountains, winding up romantic glens, pendulous forests, as though a mountain six thousand feet were not an obstacle to a locomotive in search of the picturesque. Of course the traveller does not at first fully appreciate the beauties of mountain scenery which he traverses so rapidly, and sees through a pane of glass; but in America he learns to be as smart at this as at other things, and before he leaves the country he can enjoy a landscape which he glides past at the rate of thirty miles an hour.

The woods consist chiefly of pine, oak, beech, and birch, and it is evident that the vast forest opened up by means of this railway must prove a source of great wealth to the inhabitants; while the line itself must benefit extensively, by affording so ready a mode of conveyance to the sea, of timber from the interior.—Blackwood's Magazine.

AMERICAN JOTTINGS.

DARING ACT OF A COLOURED WOMAN.—Along certain thoroughfares in New York there run railway cars, drawn by horses, and plying as street-omnibuses for miscellaneous passengers. One Sunday, a coloured lady, named Elizabeth Jennings, who is a teacher in a public school and acts as organist in one of the city churches, presumed to get upon the outer platform of one of these cars for the purpose of riding to church. The conductor very much astonished at her presumption, tried, says the account of the affair in the Tribune, to get her off, first alleging the car was full; and when that was shown to be false, he pretended the other passengers were displeased at her presence; but as she saw nothing of that, and insisted on her rights, he took hold of her by force to compel her. She resisted; they got her down on the platform, jammed her bonnet, soiled her dress, injured her person. Quite a crowd gathered around, but she effectually resisted, and they were not able to get her off. Finally, after the car had gone on further, they got the aid of a policeman, and succeeded in expelling her from the car. She instructed her attorneys to prosecute the company, also the driver and conductor. The two latter interposed no defence; the company took issue; and the cause was brought to trial. Judge Rockwell gave a very clear and able charge, instructing the jury that the company were liable for the acts of their agents, whether committed carelessly and

negligently, or wilfully and maliciously; that they were common carriers, and as such bound to carry all respectable persons, and that coloured persons, if sober, well-behaved, and free from disease, had the same rights as others, and could neither be excluded by any rule of the company, nor by force or violence; and in case of such expulsion or exclusion, the company was liable. The plaintiff claimed 500 dollars in her complaint, and a majority of the jury were for giving her the full amount; but others maintained some peculiar notions, as to coloured people's rights, and they finally agreed on 225 dollars, on which the court added ten per cent., besides the costs. Railways, steam-boats, omnibuses, and ferry-boats, observes our authority in conclusion, will be admonished from this as to the rights of this class of citizens now ascertained, and that it should be known whether they are to be thrust from our public conveyances, while German or Irish women, with a quarter of mutton or a load of cod-fish, can be admitted.

A DIFFICULTY.—On the 7th of February, in the present year, a female teacher in one of the district schools of Cincinnati, wrote a note to the Board of Trustees, intimating that certain members of the Board had introduced into her school-room a coloured boy with directions to instruct him as a pupil among the children of white citizens—a proceeding, she remarks, 'wholly illegal,' and she therefore begs that, he may be immediately removed to the school for coloured children. This appeal led to a meeting of the trustees, at which, amidst a warm discussion, various resolutions and amendments were put on the subject. There was a difficulty in the case. The boy was more white than black, and under this favorable feature, it was argued by some of the members present, that he was eligible as a pupil in a white school. Accordingly, one of the party moved the admission of the boy, on the ground that 'the supreme court of Ohio had decided, that a person nearer white than a mulatto or half-blood, is entitled to the privileges of white,' and 'that children of more than half-white blood, are entitled to the benefit of the school fund.' This, like other resolutions favorable to the boy, was lost; and, finally, his expulsion from the school was carried by fifteen to ten. Two of the trustees forthwith resigned. One wonders with what face the people of the northern states can reproach the south, on the subject of slavery, while they themselves are chargeable with subjecting the coloured population to such indignities. How southern planters must laugh at incidents like that just related! W. C.

NEW BUILDING MATERIAL.—The New Hampshire Statesman says:—Arrangements are making for the manufacture of a new description of brick. It is composed of sand and lime, the proportion being about eleven parts sand to one part lime, and they can be manufactured at less cost than our common clay brick. They are manufactured with a large orifice through the centre; the advantages of which are the facility with which they are laid; lathing and plastering become unnecessary, and the outside and inside of the wall are made at the same time. The chemical change which takes place in the manufacture of the bricks, hardens them so that they are not more affected by the atmosphere than stone.

Here is a truth for the people of Canada to think of. "We have able men enough," says an American writer, "but they shrink from the turmoil and disgusting scenes of public life and employ their talents and energies in private pursuits. This condition of things leaves the political field open to the low and vulgar-minded, to the ambitious without brains, and the demagogues without principle." That tells the whole story.

M'LANE'S VERMIFUGE.

No remedy ever invented has been so successful as the great worm medicine of Dr. M'Lane. All who have used it have been equally astonished and delighted at its wonderful energy and efficacy. To publish all the testimonials in its favor would fill volumes; we must therefore content ourselves with a brief abstract of a few of them. Japhet C. Allen, of Amboy, gave a dose to a child 6 years old, and it brought away 83 worms. He soon after gave another dose to the same child, which brought away 50 more, making 133 worms on about 12 hours.

Andrew Downing, of Cranbury township, Venango county, gave his child one tea-spoonful, and she passed 177 worms. Next morning, on repetition of the dose, she passed 133 more.

Jonathan Houghman, of West Union, Park county, Ia. writes that he is unable to supply the demand, as the people in his neighborhood say, after a trial of the others, that none is equal to Dr. M'Lane's Vermifuge.

Messrs D. & J. W. Colton, of Winchester, Ind. happened last spring to get some of this Vermifuge. After selling a few bottles, the demand became so great for it, that their stock was soon exhausted. They state that it has produced the best effect wherever used; and is very popular among the people.

Purchasers will be careful to ask for Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Vermifuge, and take none

else. All other Vermifuges, in comparison, are worthless. Dr. M'Lane's Vermifuge, also his Celebrated Liver Pills, can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores in the United States and Canada. W. E. WATSON, Agent for P. E. Island.

Holloway's Pills, invaluable to persons afflicted with diseases of the Liver and Stomach.—The virtues of these Pills, having been tested in all parts of the civilized world, particularly by the Canadians, renders it needless to expatiate upon their merits; the thousands who have derived benefit from them in Canada being sufficient to convince the most incredulous. All those who are afflicted with liver and bowel complaints; indigestion, sick head-aches, and dizziness, cannot make use of a remedy so certain in its results as Holloway's Pills; for determination of blood to the head their effect is equally positive. They are also an unfailing remedy for asthma, if used in conjunction with Holloway's Ointment, which must be well rubbed into the chest night and morning.

HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

Saturday, June 9, 1855.

Since our last issue we have had an American Mail, via Shediac, on Thursday, and an English Mail via Pictou, on Friday. The principal items of news by these arrivals will be found in our columns.

The proprietor's letters with a continuation of "Jottings by the way" miscarried. Mr. Haszard has now returned, and will continue their publication in our next number.

THE ENGLISH NEWS.

The Halifax Morning Journal says: "The Royal Mail Steamer Africa arrived Tuesday, at four o'clock, in nine days from Liverpool, bringing dates to the 26th May, inclusive.

The detailed accounts of the progress of siege continue to refer to hand-to-hand encounters between the enemy and the Allies, in which the most determined bravery has been exhibited by the opposing parties—deadly struggles for supremacy in which the French and English have more than maintained their ground. But as to any prospect of a speedy subjugation of Sebastopol it appears to be as remote as ever.

The whole of the French reserve has left the Bosphorus for Kamiesch—an additional army of 30,000 men, including 1,000 cavalry, and this will raise the French force to 125,000 men. The British force in the Crimea is 30,000 strong the Turkish army at Eupatoria 50,000, and the Sardinian contingent 15,000—in all, 220,000 as fine troops as are to be found in the world. Omar Pacha is said to have declared that with the force under his command, supported by the new French army of reserve, he would not hesitate to march upon and occupy Simpheropol, and this force would leave in undiminished strength the army which is now before Sebastopol, carrying on the siege. With the means now at their command the Allies ought to be a match for Liprandi's army or any Russian force in the Crimea.

Seven regiments of English militia are told off for service in Ireland. The officers and men of the Sligo militia have unanimously volunteered to serve wherever the Queen may call for their services.

It is reported that Admiral Lyons has written home for as many screw ships of the line as can be spared, in order that he may carry on certain important operations in the Black Sea.

A plan is spoken of in Paris to effect the destruction of the garrison of Sebastopol by famine. An expedition of some 40,000 or 50,000 men is preparing, it is said for that object.

One of the numerous suggestions made to the Duke of Newcastle was "hydraulic warfare," the plan being 20,000-horse steam power to force water from the sea or Crimean rivers with 10,000 horse or spouts, to deluge the trenches, pits, and men; there guns, fuses, rifles, gunpowder, &c., and to keep the men dripping wet.

The Athenæum believes that the scientific commission appointed to consider the feasibility of Lord Dundonald's plan for destroying the arsenals and fortresses of the Russians have reported in favor of the project, subject to certain conditions, which will have to be decided by military engineers.

The Gazette of Police, of St. Petersburg again publishes the order prohibiting any person from going to Cronstadt, unless on business.

Cronstadt has been declared in a state of siege. No person can hereafter enter the place without a special permission from the Governor. Advances from Russia are very gloomy as regards money matters? The Government is forcing large sums out of all classes of people.

The English cruisers are said to have already visited the Aland Isles several times, and to have sold to the inhabitants salt at a much reduced price.

The bulk of the English fleet was at Nargen. The crews were healthy. No new cases of smallpox had occurred on board the Duke of Wellington or Arrogant.

GENERAL FELLS

The new plan of General Fells's coat of arms is in it will be something approaching what is more than any we have as yet manifested to many, to its nature must be surmised that his intent attempt to cut off the top, drive it into the and establishing himself occupied by them, attempted to effect at over be the new plan of that important event at the seat of war; G surely not remain to from one day to another decisive having taken

A French private of the Patrie of last night nights of the 22d and carried by an assault camp near Quarantini funded by the whole The same despatch against Kerch had a

Paris, Saturday, following effect has Pelissier:— Senastorol, May 3 directed against our lasted all night. success. The enemy ours sensible.

The Vulture, with day night at Danzoe There were some lying at Swenborg. The Riga channel rocks.

BRESLAU, Thursday St. Petersburg to fortified harbours is been declared in a taken by the English 22d.

The Geyser and number of prizes; have already been with valuable cargo &c., most of which home.

Official informant Consul at Elnaoument had given order war at Cronstadt.

DESPATCHES

My Lord.—Since the 1st instant, the enemy troops upon the side of the Tchern Sebastopol, and moving in that place upon us but notwithstanding report to you, as return; and I have promising young of the Royal Engine White of the 62d the 1st inst. the counter-guard, which in front of operation was qu were driven out v them nine small remained in the heavy fire to which have established the efforts made ess them of iton rous sortie was were again grea the French troop I ha

THE ARMY

The recent enables us to plac more authentic an prospect of affairs bastopol than it the broken, imp intelligence from the instant at which the army at the the expedition to statement. The "literally burning feel that they we and it seems to be the officers to pre breaking out into engagements in was very severe ved to restore th the army, and in the field inspi not with absolute

GENERAL PELISSIER'S PLANS.

The new plan of campaign is said to be of General Pelissier's conception; and from his known character it is not too much to expect it will be something very daring, and more approaching what is termed the grande guerre than any we have as yet witnessed in the Crimea. It is not probable, that his plan has been communicated to many, consequently any idea as to its nature must be vague. It is however surmised that his intention is to make a bold attempt to cut off the Russian army from Sebastopol, drive it into the interior of the country, and establishing himself on the ground now occupied by them, to do what the Russian attempted to effect at Inkermann. But whatever be the new plan of operations, it is certain that important events are considered imminent at the seat of war; General Pelissier will assuredly not remain idle, and we may expect, from one day to another, to hear of something decisive having taken place.

A French private despatch, published in the Patrie of last night, announces that, on the nights of the 22d and 23d of May, the French carried by an assault the entrenched Russian camp near Quarantine Bastion, which was defended by the whole garrison of Sebastopol. The same despatch states that the expedition against Kerch had again sailed.

PARIS, Saturday, May 26.—A despatch to the following effect has been received from Gen. Pelissier:—

SEBASTOPOL, May 24.—A very lively combat, directed against our important position, has lasted all night. We obtained a complete success. The enemy's loss was enormous, and ours sensible.

The Vulture, with mails, arrived on Thursday night at Danzig.

There were some large Russian men-of-war lying at Swenborg. They were dismantled. The Riga channel was blocked up by a sunken rock.

THE BALTIC.

BELIN, Thursday, May 24.—Advices from St. Petersburg to the 19th state that all the fortified harbours in the Bay of Finland had been declared in a state of siege. Seven prizes taken by the English arrived at Elnear on the 23d.

The Geyser and Archer have taken a large number of prizes; twenty-four to twenty-five have already been captured by them, all laden with valuable cargoes of tallow, hemp, bristles, &c., most of which are now on their passage home.

Official information had reached the British Consul at Elnear that the Russian Government had given orders to sink all their men-of-war at Cronstadt, except eight sail of the line.

DESPATCHES FROM LORD RAGLAN.

Before Sebastopol, May 5.

MY LORD,—Since I wrote to your lordship on the 1st instant, nothing of importance has arisen; the enemy still appear to be collecting troops upon the high ground on the opposite side of the Tchernaya, in the neighbourhood of Sebastopol, and convoys are constantly seen moving in that direction. The fire from the place upon our trenches has not been heavy; but notwithstanding, I have some casualties to report to you, as shown in the accompanying return; and I have to lament the death of three promising young officers, Lieutenants Carter of the Royal Engineers, Curtis of the 46th and White of the 62d Regiments. On the night of the 1st inst. the French attacked a kind of counter-guard, which the Russians had established in front of the central bastion. The operation was quite successful, and the enemy were driven out with great loss, leaving behind them nine small mortars. Our allies have remained in the work, notwithstanding the heavy fire to which they have been exposed, and have established themselves therein, frustrating the efforts made by their adversaries to dispossess them of it on the following day, when a vigorous sortie was repulsed, and the Russians were again great sufferers. The conduct of the French troops was very brilliant.

I have, &c., RAGLAN.

THE ARMY BEFORE SEBASTOPOL.

The recent receipt of despatches from the East enables us to place before our readers a better and more authentic statement of the actual state and prospect of affairs in the allied camp before Sebastopol than it has been possible to collect from the broken, imperfect, and most unsatisfactory messages of the electric telegraph. Our direct intelligence from the camp comes down to the 12th instant, at which date the discontent and disgust of the army at the sudden and inexplicable recall of the expedition to Kerch remained almost without abatement. The men who are described as "literally burning to engage the Russians again," feel that they were fooled upon that occasion; and it seems to have required all the influence of the officers to prevent some of the regiments from breaking out into open mutiny. Several sharp engagements in the trenches, in which the enemy was very severely handled, have, however, served to restore the good humour of a portion of the army, and the prospect of an early movement in the field inspires the remainder with hope, if not with absolute content.

The strength of the allied army in front of Sebastopol is now so great, as to render a continued inactivity dangerous to its discipline as well as infinitely injurious to its morale. The men burn for action, and when they look around them and view their daily increasing numbers, they become every hour more disgusted with the idleness to which they are doomed.

Great preparations continue to be in progress for a third bombardment. "Fresh guns," says our correspondent, "are still coming up daily, with immense supplies of powder, shot, and shell. Our advanced works are also being slowly completed; but," our correspondent adds, "there is not a single officer or a private out here who is deceived by these preparations. Every man in the whole allied army knows full well, that no mere bombardment will ever drive the Russians from the south side, or advance the capture of Sebastopol by a single day." Nevertheless, the commanders persevere in their preparations with apparently unshaken faith. Sixty new guns have been planted in the advanced works of the British line of assault, and an immense number of 13 and 10-inch mortars have also been mounted. The French, at the same time, have nearly completed a most powerful battery of heavy guns and mortars within 50 feet of the Flag-staff battery; whilst from the lodgment which they still maintain in front of that work, they are enabled to annoy the enemy with incessant musketry. "Every one," says our correspondent, "looks upon the Flagstaff as entirely hors de combat. It will not stand four hours after the French re-open fire. The Russians are in the meantime endeavouring to ward off the effect of this misfortune by constructing another work, still stronger, close in the rear of the Flagstaff, but more towards the sea. It is not, however, expected that this will be able to offer any long resistance, with the Flagstaff in possession of the French."

All this is well, as far as it goes. It is right that the scientific labours of the siege should proceed, and be urged, however slowly, to completion; but we concur in that strong instinct which tells us that Sebastopol will never fall by any force of mere bombardment. Our readers will do us the justice to bear in mind that the capture of Sebastopol could never be effected, until the covering army of the Russians at Bakhli-Serai and Simpheropol had been encountered and defeated in the open field. That opinion now universally prevails throughout the army, and has at last extended to the commanders. Little doubt exists that a movement upon a grand scale will shortly be made in the field.

THE NEW MOVEMENT.

A letter from Constantinople, in the French journals, says, our Generals in the Crimea are about, by a bold stroke, to complete the long siege. It is generally believed that a battle will be fought on the Tchernaya, which may terminate in the Russians being cut off from Sebastopol on that side. The Turks will advance from Eupatoria.

RENEWAL OF THE VIENNA CONFERENCE.

VIENNA, Friday Morning, May 25.—A conference will be held to-morrow without the Russian Plenipotentiaries, and another on Monday at which those Plenipotentiaries will probably be present.

There is a movement in Dublin to abolish Donnybrook Fair. It seems that the fair may now be bought up from the patentees for the sum of £3,000.

COMPARATIVE INCREASE OF REVENUE IN NOVA SCOTIA AND P. E. ISLAND.

Our cotemporary, in an article in that paper of the 16th ult., exultingly states that on "the 31st December, 1850, the revenues of Nova Scotia were under £100,000—says £99,815 10s. 8d.—an increase of 50 per cent. in four years. Let Killam," continues our cotemporary, "point out another country if he can where such unexampled prosperity exists." Now, we do not approve of Mr. Killam's conduct in the House of Assembly of the sister Province, but for the information of the editor of the Nova Scotian, we will just show him that the next door neighbour of Nova Scotia has more than doubled her in prosperity in the four years alluded to by our cotemporary:—Receipts at the Treasury of P. E. Island, 31st January, 1850, £18,115 1s. 6d.—on the 31st January, 1851, receipts at the Treasury £46,000.—an increase of revenue for which there is no parallel in any colony: So much for Responsible Government. But Responsible Government has done more for this Island—it has given it a system of free education—placing it far ahead of all the colonies in this respect—a system by which a poor man, though he may have a dozen children, can get them educated at the public expense—by paying a trifling land or house tax of perhaps two or three shillings in the year. Let all the Killams of Nova Scotia ponder upon that, and endeavour to bring their country to the same advanced position.

TO THE EDITOR OF HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

Sir,—May I request you to give place to the accompanying article, which appeared in the Examiner of the 4th inst., and to add my remarks on it, if they are worthy of room in your columns. I do not intend to write in any

length, but merely to mention commonly received opinions of the true cause of our financial prosperity, instead of tracing it to that will-o'-the-wisp called Responsible Government.

The Editor of the Examiner has arrived at a happy conclusion. Responsible Government has done it all—has made us rich, happy, prosperous. I would like to learn his process of reasoning. It is so summary and satisfactory—is self-evident to every one. But, sir, I think many of our people are more inquiring than our friend would like to have them, and would seek other premises for these deductions. They may have credit for more intelligence, and many of them are not so easily imposed upon. This source of every good to the Island! Is it that our old officers in the Government have been superseded by others who are more notorious for their inefficiency to fill them, than for any thing else, and who harp the word "tory," as they stumble along their duty to keep the people quiet; or what is it? At all events, whatever it has done, or may do for us, it has not added one penny to the price of our produce, or a like amount to the value of our shipping, which the Editor of the Examiner would surmise; and what increased value of late has been the true source of our internal wealth.

What effect had our Responsible Government on the Bread Stuffs Markets in New Brunswick and the United States, and on the value of Colonial Ships in the Markets of Great Britain during the early part of last Summer and the previous Autumn, a value which induced many to import largely and embark their capital in that precarious business; and if it affected prices then, why not now? These are the chief sources of our financial prosperity; the former has brought Cash into our farmers' pockets and with the latter filled the Coffers of our Treasury and these are the sources unimpaired by our Island Government.

But, Sir, I think these were influenced by causes the Editor of the Examiner has omitted to mention. The cause of that mighty spring which during the last six years has so affected English and American Commerce and whose influence has been felt in every part of the British Empire and of the American Republic, an influence that affected the Farmer on the Western Prairie—the Mechanic in his Workshop—the operator at the Factory—the Workman in the Forest and the Merchant in his Counting House, an influence all classes felt when that onward move was given, and little Prince Edward Island, retired and almost hid in the Gulf of St. Lawrence had to feel; the cause of that spring in Trade is well known, and also what little effect Responsible Government in this Island had to do with it.

Yours, A.

Royal Agricultural Society, Committee Meeting, 6th June, 1855.

PRESENT: Jeremiah Simpson, Esq., President, Hon. Judge Peters, Hon. S. Rice, J. Walkinshaw, Esq., C. Hazard, Esq., John Lyall, Esq., Thos. Pethick, Esq., G. W. Deblois, Esq.

Ordered,—That the same Prizes be given this year for Turnips as those given last year, but that no person who has previously received a prize shall be allowed to compete.

Ordered,—That the balloting for the Secretary be deferred to the next semi-monthly Meeting, and that the Secretary be directed to notify the several Members of Committee thereof by notice in the Papers immediately.

By order, C. STEWART, Sec'y. Committee Room, 6 June, 1855.

Agricultural Produce, Prices Current.

At a Parish meeting convened on Whit Tuesday, in the Infant Schoolhouse, Georgetown, the following persons were unanimously chosen as Wardens and Vestry of Trinity Church for the ensuing year. Church Wardens.—David Kaye, Esq., M. D. William B. Aitkin, Esq., J. P. Vestrymen.—Captain Richards, Dr. McKeown, Fado Goff, Esquires, Messrs Richard, M. Gedley, J. Lovers, J. Cliff; Mr. James Easton, Vestry Clerk.

And, at the same time and place, were unanimously elected.—David Kaye, Esq., M. D., Fado Goff, Esq., as Delegates to the Church Synod to be held in Halifax, in October next. The Reverend R. T. Roach, in the Chair. JAMES EASTON, Vestry Clerk. Georgetown, May 29th, 1855.

Halifax, 4th June, 1855.

Oatmeal, £24 10s. to £25 per ton—Oats, 3s. 2d. to 3s. 6d. per bushel—Barley 4s. 6d. do. Potatoes, 4s. 3d. to 4s. 6d. do.—Hulled Barley, (none) 20s. to 25s. per 100—Butter, 1s. to 1s. 2d.

Markets, steadily. Oatmeal, Oats, Potatoes and Barley, unlikely to advance.

Cod Liver Oil.

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

Passengers,

In the Steamer Lady Le Marchant, from Pictou; on the 6th—Messrs. Henry Howatt, Robt. Orr, R. S. Robinson, J. H. Moore, Capt. Grosard, Wm. LeMay, Chas. Morrison, S. Mr. Hollis; Miss Crawford, and 4 in the steerage.

In do. on the 7th, from Shediac—Oliver Jones, Esq., W. H. Pope, Esq., Messrs. John Gahan, William Gallaway, John Frost, and George T. Hazard.

In do. from Pictou, June 1st.—Mr. James Anderson, Rev. Mr. McMurray.

In the Lady Le Marchant, June 6.—Mrs. D. Hodgson, Miss Brecken, Mrs. Stewart Tremain, Alfred Hill, Esq., John Brecken, Esq., F. Brecken, Esq., W. H. Ellis, and 10 for Shediac and Bedeque.

Port of Charlottetown.

ARRIVED. June 4, Aappy Return, Belfountain, Arichat; bal. Joseph Smith, Babin, Arichat; Missions. Carlew, River John; lumber; Eliza, Landres, Arichat; ballast. Lady LeMarchant, Pictou; mails, &c. Mary, Boston; goods. 5th, Reward, McDonald, Shediac; deal. Olive Branch, Pugwash; bal. Amelia, Adelaide, Arichat. Catharine, do.; bal. 8th, Lady LeMarchant, Pictou; passengers and mails. 7th, Belgrade, LeBlang, Miramichi; lumber.

SAILED.

June 5, Reward, McDonald; fishing. Lady LeMarchant, Pictou; mails. Olive Branch, Pugwash; bal. Medway, Sidney, do. Mayflower, Giron, Pinnette; to load. Lady Smith, Bedeque, do. Carlew, River John; mail, &c. 6th, Lady LeMarchant, Pictou; mails. Happy Return, Belfountain, Bedeque; goods. 9th, Barque Werby, Quebec; to load. Brig. Glover, Hogan, Plymouth; timber and deal, by Mr. Peake. Lady LeMarchant, Shediac.

Charlottetown Markets, June 6.

Beef, (small) lb. 8d a 9d Pearl Barley, 3d Do by quarter, 6d a 8d Clover Seed, 1s 4d a 1s 6d Pork, 4d a 5d Oatmeal, 23d a 24d Do. (small), 6jd a 8d Turkeys each, 5s a 7s Ham, 8d a 10d Fowls, 1s 6d a 2sutton, 7d a 9d Eggs dozen, 8d a 9d Lamb, by qr., 3s a 4s Barley bush., 6s a 7d Veal, 3d a 6d Oats, 4s a 4s 6d Butter (fresh), 1s 6 a 20d Potatoes, 4s a 4s 6d Lard, 9d a 10d Turnips, 1s a 1s 2d Tallow, 11d a 1s Timothy Seed, 18s a 24s Wool, 1s a 1s 3d Homespun yd., 3s 6d a 5s Flour, 4d a 4jd Hay, ton, 80s a 100s

BOOKS & STATIONARY.

HASZARD & OWEN are NOW RECEIVING an extensive stock of Books and Stationary, which have been imported from the best markets in Great Britain and the United States. Their Supply of BRITISH BOOKS & STATIONARY, has been received and is now on Sale. The Stock selected by Mr. Hazard in the United States is daily expected, among which will be found a selection of Piano Forte Music, and one of Mason & Hamlin's celebrated MELODEONS.

Royal Agricultural Society.

A MEETING of the Committee of the above Society, will be held on Wednesday the 20th day of June instant, for the Purpose of balloting for a Secretary. By order C. STEWART, Sec'y. Committee Room, 6th June, 1855.

New Dry Goods Store.

(DAWSON'S NEW BUILDINGS.) CORNER OF GREAT GEORGE & KENT STS. THE above Establishment will open in a few days, with a large and varied stock of DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING, which will be sold Wholesale and Retail, cheaper than any ever offered in the City. GAHAN & Co.

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

To Let for Term of Years.

THE Business Stand occupied by the Subscriber, with Patent Scale, Ware House, &c., in rear. THOMAS B. TREMAIN. 5th June, 1855. 4ins

Fruit, Fresh Fruit.

JUST RECEIVED ex Friends from Boston. J Boxes ORANGES and LEMONS, Cases Prunes in bottles, bags assorted Nuts, drums Turkey Figs, bbles. Zante Currants, boxes Muscatel Raisins, for sale by W. R. WATSON.

Pale Ale and Stout Porter.

SIX CASES Barclay & Co's. Brown Stout. 6 do. Pale Ale. W. R. WATSON.

1854-55.

The Art Union of Glasgow.

Licensed by Act of Her Majesty's Privy Council, 1848.—Instituted 1841.—Secretary's Office, 20 St. Vincent Place.

Patron, His Royal Highness the Prince Albert. President, His Grace the Duke of Hamilton, Brandon, and Chatsworth.

Vice Presidents.—His Grace the Duke of Montrose, His Grace the Duke of Argyll, Right Hon. the Earl of Eglington & Winton, Right Hon. Lord Belhaven & Stenton, Sir Archd. Campbell, Bart. of Succoth M.P., Sir James Campbell, of Stracathro, Sir Archd. Alison, Bart. Sheriff of Lanarkshire, Wm. Lockhart, of Milton Lockhart, Esq. M.P. Colonel Mure, of Caldwell, M.P.; Alexander Hastie, Esq. M.P.; John Gordon, Esq., of Aikenhead; A. Campbell, Esq., of Elythwood; William Stirling, Esq., of Kier, M.P.; Alex. Dennistoun, Esq., of Giffhill; James Lumsden, Esq., of York; D. Carrick Buchanan, Esq., of Drumplough.

Committee of Management.—The Hon. Robert Stewart, of Omeas, Lord Provost of Glasgow, Chairman. Wm. James Davison, Esq., of Ruchil, Vice-Chairman. Thomas Dawson, Esq., C. C. Mackirdy, Esq., Colonel Campbell, A. G. Macdonald, Esq., D. C. Rait, Esq., Alex. Harvey, Esq., J. Houldsworth, Esq., Edward D. James, Esq., Jas. Wyllie Guild Esq., Sir Jas. Anderson, M.P., Robert Craig, Esq., J. G. Kinnear, Esq., Charles M. Graham, Esq., A. Roxburgh, Esq., Paisley, A. P. Paton, Esq., Greenock; C. Hamilton, Esq., and C. W. Brown, Esq. Honorary Secretaries, Mr. Robert Alexander Kidston, Acting Secretary.

THE OBJECT OF THE ART UNION OF GLASGOW

It, briefly, to aid in extending amongst the community a knowledge of the Fine Arts, by the purchase and dissemination amongst the Members of Meritorious Works.

A Subscription of one guinea constitutes Membership for One Year. The whole Subscriptions, after deducting the necessary Expenses, are devoted to the purchase of Pictures, Drawings, Sculptures, Engravings, and other Works of Art. Each Member for the present year, for every Guinea subscribed, is entitled to the following privileges:—

I.—To a Copy of the very beautiful Line Engraving on Steel of "Coming of Age in the Olden Time," after the Painting by W. P. Frith, Esq., R.A., now Engraving by F. Holl, Esq., for the Society.—Size of Engraved Surface, 36 inches by 22 inches.

II.—To the chance of obtaining, at the Annual General Meeting, in July, 1855, for every Guinea subscribed, a Painting, Statuette, or Group, in Bronze or Parian; Fac-simile Copy in Chromo-Lithography of a Painting by J. Gilbert of "Spanish Peasants going to Market," same size as original; or some other Work of Art, purchased for distribution among the Members of the Society.

NOTE.—Subscribers for more than one Share have the following privileges:—

If for Two Shares, Two Chances for the Prizes, and a Proof on India paper of the Engraving of the Year, or Two Prints.—If for Five Shares, Five Chances for Prizes, a Proof before Letters on India paper, or Five Prints as he may prefer.—If for Ten Shares, Ten Chances for Prizes, an Artist Proof, or, in lieu thereof, Ten Prints.

Subscribers for this year can take a Print of a former year in place of this year's; but of former Engravings, there are no Proofs to be had. The following is the list of former Prints, issued by the Society:—viz., The Hermit—Italian Shepherd—Prince Charles Edward—Harvest—May Morning—Whittington—Hagar and Ishmael—Heather Belles—the Keeper's Daughter—and the Return from Deer-Stalking.

The Committee of the Art Union of Glasgow have great pleasure in drawing attention to the very beautiful and high-class Line Engraving for this year, the Largest and most Valuable ever issued by any Art Union. The Committee following the rule they have laid down, to keep up the high quality of the Engravings issued by them, have given a very large price for this Engraving, which if published in the usual way, would have been charged Three Guineas; so that Subscribers to the Art Union of Glasgow, for every Guinea subscribed, will be certain of obtaining an Engraving three times the value of their Subscription, and also have the chance of obtaining, at the Annual Meeting, a Painting or other Work of Art, purchased for distribution among the Members of the Society.

Of Artist Proofs, and Proofs before Letters, a very few will be thrown off, and these will be delivered strictly in the order that Subscribers' names are received, a few of each being retained for Subscribers abroad. The Engraving being on Steel and Line, good impressions of the Plate can be depended on.

The Committee feel assured that the Fac-Similes in Chromo-Lithography, of Gilbert's Painting of "Spanish Peasants going to Market," of the same size as the Painting, will prove a very popular and valuable addition to the Prize List.

The Committee most respectfully yet earnestly solicit those Gentlemen who are already Members of the Society to increase the number of the Subscribers, and thus put the Society in a situation to advance still more than they have yet been able to do the cause of Art in the United Kingdom.

Subscriptions will be received at the Office of the Society, 20, St. Vincent Place, Glasgow; by any of the Members of the Committee of Management; and by the Honorary Secretaries appointed throughout the Country.

ROBERT ALEXANDER KIDSTON Acting Secretary, A. U. of G.

Mr. G. T. HASZARD, Honorary Secretary for Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island.

A Copy of the beautiful Line Engraving on Steel, of "Coming of Age in the olden time"—size of

Legend, Surface 36 inches by 22 inches—may be seen at HASZARD & OWEN'S Book Store.

The Honorary Secretary would remark, that as the prizes will be drawn for in July next, it will be necessary for Subscribers for this year to send in their names before the Mail leaves on England on the 9th June.

Silent Sorrow. CERTAIN HELP.

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

THE MEDICAL ADVISER on the physical decay of the system produced by delusive excesses, intemperance, 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.

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

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

THE CONCENTRATED GUTTE VIVE, or Vegetable Life Drops, are recommended to all those who have injured themselves by early excesses, and brought on Spasmodic, Nervousness, Weakness, Languor, Low Spirits, Aversion to Society, Sturdy or Business, Trembling, and shaking of the Hands and Limbs, Indigestion, Flatulency, Shortness of Breath, Cough, Asthma, Consumption, 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 32s. 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, LUMBARGO, 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., & 32s. per Box, through all Medicine Vendors.

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

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.

Just Try WEE JAMIE DUNCAN'S New Establishment of Tin, Copper, Iron, and Plumber Work.

Next door to the residence of the Hon. Geo. Colles.

From his late experience in the Old Country, and by strict attention to the execution of orders, he hopes to merit a share of public patronage.

P.S.—Jobbing punctually attended to.

To Daguerreian Artists.

RARE CHANCE. Two first-rate CAMERAS for sale, with instruction in the art. One of Harrison's best quality Bellows Camera, new.

Jan. 7th, 1855. W. C. HOBBS.

NAVY AND ARMY LISTS for April, received by Mail for sale at Haszard and Owen's Book-store.

LIVER COMPLAINT.

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

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

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

These Bitters are worthy the attention of Invalids. Possessing great virtues in the rectification of the liver and lower glands, exercising the most searching power in weakness and affections of the digestive organs, they are withal safe, certain, and pleasant.

Testimony from Maine.

CAPT. DANIEL ABBOTT, Brooklyn, Maine, July 18, 1843, says: "I was taken sick one year ago, last April, upon my passage from Havana to Charleston, S. C. At the latter place I took medicine and procured a physician, but for ten days could obtain no relief, no sleep or appetite. At last taking up a newspaper having your advertisement of 'Hoofland's German Bitters' in it, I sent for some immediately. This was about 10 o'clock, at 11 o'clock I took the first dose, and another at 6 o'clock. The effect was so rapid on me, that I had a good appetite for supper, and rested well that night, and the next day found me a well man. I have not been without your medicine since, having been sailing between Baltimore, Charleston and the West India Islands ever since. I have now given up going to sea, and reside in this place, where you should have an agency, as you could sell large quantities of it."

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

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

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

For sale by respectable dealers and storekeepers generally.

T. DESBRISAY & Co., General Agency

And by

- Mr. LEMUEL OWEN, Georgetown, " EDWARD GOFF, Grand River, " EDWARD HENSHAW, St. Peter's Bay, " J. J. FAULKNER, St. Eleanora's, " GEORGE WIGGINTON, Crapaud, " JAS. L. HOLMAN, do, " WM. DODD, Bedouque, " JAMES PIGEON, New London.

TO BE LET,

THE DWELLING HOUSE and Premises near Government House, at present occupied by Captain Beazley, consisting of a Dwelling House which contains a spacious Dining-room and Drawing-room, Breakfast-room, 7 Bed-rooms, large Kitchen, Servant's Hall, 3 Servant's Bed-rooms, Pantry, Larder, Front-porch, large Entrance Hall, large Inner Hall, Back-porch, 2 Back entrances, Back and Front stair-cases, 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.

Just Published, THE ODICUM, OR, VOCALISTS' GUIDE.

CONSISTING of a complete course of instruction in the elements of Vocal Music. Founded on the Ptolemaic System; designed for the use of Schools and private pupils. For sale by the Subscriber, and also at the Book-stores of HASZARD & OWEN, and H. STAMMER, Queen's Square. JOHN ROSS, Teacher of Vocal Music.

For Sale, or to Let,

FOR a term of years, with power to purchase, the following properties, owned by the subscriber: Three Pasture Lots situate on the Malpeque Road, within two and a half miles of Charlottetown, containing thirty-six acres of land, having a snug cottage and outhouses. Possession may be given forthwith.

The Town Lot and Premises at present occupied by the Hon. Stephen Rice. Possession may be given on the 1st of May next.

The Premises fronting on Queen Square, now occupied by Mrs. Forsyth. Possession may be given on the 10th of May next.

The Terrace House and Premises now in the occupation of Mr. Mawley. The subscriber will let all or any of the above for a term of years, with or without power to purchase, for any period not exceeding ten years, with interest annually at six per cent.

Application to be made at the office of CHARLES YOUNG, Charlottetown, April 2.

YORKSHIRE HOUSE.

THE Subscriber begs to inform the Inhabitants of Charlottetown and the public in general, that he has opened a STORE in the premises lately occupied by Mr. THOMAS GREEN, Kent-street, and that he has received per Isabel, from Liverpool, his SPRING GOODS, consisting amongst others CLOTHS—Olives, blues, blacks, black Coats, Greys, Flannels, Moleskins, Cordis, fancy Cotton Velvets and Velveteens.

A large variety of Cottons, Cotton Prints, Canvas, Brown Holland, black do., Diapers, Damask Table Covers, green and blue Baize, Bed-ticking; Wide-awake, Alpaca and Lawn Hats, Boys' belts, braces, Beaufort Ties, neck and pocket silk Handkerchiefs, Ladies' Reticule Bags and Baskets, Farnsels; Dustable, Rice, Straw, Tuscan and fancy Bonnets, parasols, silks, satins, Peraines, Lining-cotton; Buttons in variety for coats, vests and pants; white and printed fancy Shirts; black silk Velvet; a variety of Ribbons and artificial Flowers; Fancy Vesting, Merinoes, Orleans, Alma and Raglan Dresses and Cinnamon Robes, white and colored Muslins, Organ-die Dresses, Black silk Capes, black Aprons, a large assortment of Berlin Wools all colors and shades, Ladies' Boots and Slippers, Ladies' and Gents' Gloves, plain and embroidered Velvets, muslin collars, Habit-shirts, Hair-nets and Mohair caps, every description of Tailor's Trimmings.

HARDWARE CUTLERY AND JOINERS' TOOLS

of first rate quality, consisting of Table knives and forks, and carvers and steels, all sorts and sizes; Pocket and Penknives, Razors, Scissors, Table, Tea and Dessert Spoons, Metal and Nickel, Silver Bread, Butcher, Oyster, Palette and shoe Knives, Gentlemen's Dressing Cases, Raps, Files, screw and pad Augurs, Planes, Hammers, Horses, shingle and other Nails, Saws, and a variety of other articles, including an English Cooking RANGE.

Also—Shortly expected from Halifax, an assortment of WEST INDIA and AMERICAN GOODS, all which will be sold cheap for Cash.

NICHOLAS BROWN. May 17, 1855. 3i

1855. LONDON HOUSE.

New Spring Goods.

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

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

TEA, 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.

NEW GOODS.

JUST landed from Liverpool, and opened by the Subscriber, a general assortment, suitable for Town and Country purchasers cheap for cash.

A liberal discount will be allowed to Country Merchants.

JAMES PURDIE, Charlottetown, May 22, 1855. Island papers 4i

WANTED to borrow, THREE HUNDRED POUNDS on property worth double the amount. Apply Haszard & Owen's Book Store. May 18. u

Great English Remedy! The most valuable Spring and Summer Medicine in the World: Dr. Halsey's FOREST WINE!

Medicine containing molasses or liquorice, like the honest Sarsaparilla, requires many large bottles to produce the slightest change in health. The Forest Wine is altogether a different article. It contains no syrup to give it consistency, but acquires its excellent flavor and powerful medicinal properties from the vegetable plants of which it is composed.

Testimony of Mr. Nathan Mathews, a highly respectable and wealthy citizen of Newark, N. J. Dr. G. W. Halsey—I believe your Forest Wine and Pills have been the means of saving my life.

Dr. Halsey—Dear Sir,—Having taken your Forest Wine and Pills to remove a disease of the Liver from which I have suffered severely for upwards of ten years; and having adhered closely to the directions which accompany the medicine, I have recovered my health, notwithstanding all who knew me thought my case incurable.

PHILADELPHIA, September 7th. 1848. Mr. G. W. Halsey—Dear Sir,—Your Forest Wine and Pills have cured my wife of a dreadful nervous disorder with which she has been affected for many years. Her body was almost wasted away.

It is an excellent and good medicine, and will undoubtedly become the leading medicine of the day. The Forest Wine is put up in large square bottles with Dr. Halsey's name blown in the glass, \$1 per bottle, or six bottles for \$5.



NATURE OUTWITTED!! Dr. Antrobus's Persian Hair Restorative, AND HAIR DYE.

Under the immediate Patronage of the Princes of Persia and India. These articles are without doubt the most extraordinary in their powers ever submitted to the Public, and require but to be tried, to be appreciated, admired, and continued.

Certificate from one of the greatest Medical Men of the day.—Read it!! Copy of a Letter from Dr. Magrath, M. R. C. S., dated Duke Street, Adelphi, London, the 17th January, 1864.

To Dr. ANTROBUS, Sir,—I feel great pleasure in attesting the virtues of your Persian Hair Restorative. Several parties who have been patients of mine having derived the most inconvertible benefit from using it; and in fact it is owing to this article alone, that many of them are not at the present moment completely bald; one party I may mention in particular, who had been laid up with typhus fever: (a most beautiful young lady.)

Your Hair Dye is the best I have ever seen or heard of, and has been used among my private acquaintances, with the most unbounded satisfaction. I am, Sir, yours most truly, (Signed) DENNIS MAGRATH.

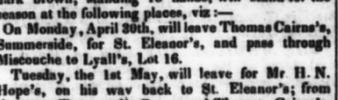
To Dr. ANTROBUS, Sir,—Your Hair Restorative is one of the greatest blessings ever invented. Several of my customers are quite enraptured with it, and consider it beyond all praise. I cannot deny, but that it has appeared to me quite wonderful, the alteration it causes after using it for a few weeks, it excels any thing of the kind I ever used, causing a complete metamorphosis; giving the hair a natural curl, and even entirely hiding grey locks, setting nature at defiance.

Stallion Horse "Prince Edward," WILL stand for the season at Cynbrin Lodge, Rustico. Attendance at the Stables from 6 to 8 in the morning; from 12 to 2 at noon; and from 6 to 8 in the evening.

Prize Horse "VULCAN," The Property of J. W. Cairns. THE celebrated half-bred Five year old STALLION, sired by the imported thorough bred Blood SALADIN, from a Columbus dam.

Mathematical Instruments. HASZARD & OWEN have received this day and offer for Sale in lots at prices varying from 7s 6d to 24, each, and also separately a large assortment of JAMES PARKES & SON'S, Patent MATHEMATICAL DRAWING INSTRUMENTS, which are distinguished by the following improvements and advantages.

Prize Horse "VULCAN," The Property of J. W. Cairns. THE celebrated half-bred Five year old STALLION, sired by the imported thorough bred Blood SALADIN, from a Columbus dam.



On Monday, April 29th, will leave Thomas Cairns's, Summeride, for St. Eleanor's, and pass through Miscoche Lyall's, Lot 16. Tuesday, the 1st May, will leave for Mr. H. N. Hope's, on his way back to St. Eleanor's; from thence to Townsend's Corner and Thomas Cairns's.

Blood Horse "SALADIN." THE above Horse, imported by the Royal Agricultural Society, will travel during the ensuing season, once a fortnight. Will leave North River on Monday, the 20th April, and remain at McQuillan's, Tryon Road, from 12 to 5; will then go to Bonshaw and remain for the night.

WAX WORK. THIS handsome and well-known Horse "WAXWORK," imported from England by the Royal Agricultural Society in 1853, will serve for the season at the following places, commencing on the 10th April.—He will on Monday, the 30th of April, go on the New Glasgow Road, as far as Mr. Win. Ling's, and stand there from 12 until 3; thence go on to Rustico, and stand at Mr. Christopher Balmann's until Tuesday morning; thence go on to New Glasgow, and stand at Mr. Dickerson's from 11 until 2; thence go on to New London, and stand at Mr. Fyfe's from Tuesday evening until Thursday morning; thence return to Mr. Haslam's, and stand from 12 until 3; thence go on to Mr. R. Bagnall's, and stand from Thursday evening until Friday morning; thence return home on Friday evening, and alternately once a fortnight to the above named places for the season.

THE undersigned having by power of Attorney of this date, been appointed by the Misses Stewart of Charlottetown, to act as their Agent and Attorney in the management of their Estate, situate on Lot or Township No. Eighteen, hereby notifies the Tenants and Stickers on the said property, to pay all sums of money due for rent or otherwise to him, or to James Boyan, Charlottetown, who is duly authorized for that purpose, without delay. Parties neglecting this warning, will be proceeded against without further notice.

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.

Mathematical Instruments. HASZARD & OWEN have received this day and offer for Sale in lots at prices varying from 7s 6d to 24, each, and also separately a large assortment of JAMES PARKES & 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 to the required shape. These joints are stronger, more accurate and work more smoothly than the old cast joints.

THE HYDROMAGEN, OR WATERPROOF ANTI-CONSUMPTIVE CORK SOLES, Manufactured by HARCOURT BRADLEY & Co., 38, Ann Street, N. Y., and at London and Manchester, England.

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.

SUMMER GOODS. King's Square House. NOW landing from Barque Sir Alexander, a large assortment of BRITISH GOODS: Dry Goods, Dress Stuffs, &c. in great variety and newest style.

NEW GOODS. JUST LANDED, from Liverpool, and opened by the Subscriber, a general assortment, suited for town and country purchasers, cheap for cash. A liberal discount will be allowed to country merchants.

CARRIAGES. FOR SALE, by the Subscriber, Double and Single SEATED CARRIAGES, built in a neat and substantial manner. Also, one STAGE COACH, in course of building, which will be completed by 15th June next.

Established

To the Honor Sir: We the undersigned leave our shores with sincere regret at your Eighteen years having first become a resident part of which private life of your private life devoted to the several capacities of a Council, Member of the Justice of the Peace, and honorable at all times, discharged possible offices until upon our gratitude.

- H. W. Bayfield, Cap John Barrow, A. J. David Fitzgerald, A. J. Hamilton Gray, J. James Walkinshaw, Edward Palmer, B. Thomas B. Tremain, W. H. Hobkirk, Francis Longworth, Edward C. Haythorn, T. Heath Haviland, Daniel Hodgson, C. Robert P. Haythorn, John Ings, William Mousie, M. P. J. H. Conroy, J. P. Charles Lloyd, Reob Thomas DesBrisay, L. C. Jenkins, R. Percival, Nicholas Brown, Nathaniel McDonald, R. Thompson, Benj. DesBrisay, B. George Mawley, N. LePage, James DesBrisay, P. Gaffney, P. DesBrisay, R. Weeks, Thomas Dawson, H. D. Morpeth, Owen Curtis, William Finney, John Hudson, William Seaman, Robert Hooper, Henry Hooper, William Leggett, John Saunders, George Hooper.