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iely, by applying at the

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other information, may be obtained from the Subacriber, at the Office of G. W. Deblois Eng. Charlottetown.

April 7th, 1854.

Notice of Co-partnership. THE undersigned having this day taken his Consin, Mr. Gronge DAVERS into Partnership,
the business hitherto carried on by him individually,
will in future he conducted under the style. or firm
of D. & G. DAVERS. All person indebted to him
will please make payment of their respective Accounts
to the new Firm; and all these to whom he is fadebted will please furnish their Accounts for liquida-

Queen's Square, Oct. 2. All papers 6w

mothy and Flax Beed. bet price will be paid for TIMOTHY AX SEED, during the present year, at manufal look hiers.

ASSURIAN RESEARCHES AND DISCOVERIES.—From an account of Assyrian researches and discoveries in the last Annual Report of the Royal Asiatic Society, made by Colonel Rawlinson, we learn, that the most recent, as well as the most important discovery, in an historical and geographical point of view, is that of another obelisk, in the south-east corner of the great mound of Nimrod, and erected by Shamasphul, the son of Shalambara, or Shalambara, who raised the similar and well-known obelisk in the British Museum. The date of the obelisk is about the beginning of the eighth century B. C. The Colonel states that he has been down the river to Bassorah, whence he has shipped off soveral cases to the British Museum and Crystal Palace, by the Acbar steam-frigate, which was sent up from Bombay for that purpose. The chronology of Assyria has received a valuable accession by the discovery of a record of one of the early kings, whose name is read Tiglath-Pileser, like that of the later king of Assyria known to the Hebrews. Tiglath-Pileser, like that of the later king of Assyria known to the Hebrews. Tiglath-Pileser I. is shown to have flourished 418 years before the reign of Scunacherib. From letters more recently received, we learn that Colonel Rawlinson has read the name of Semiramis on a statue of the god Nebo, dug up from the ruins of the palace of Nimrod. Semiramis appears, in a legend upon the statue, to have been really the wife of Pul, King, of Assyria, the same as is mentioned in the Book of Kings; the contemporary of Menahem, King of Israel. This would place Semiramis 150 years before Nebuchadnezzar, which will curiously confirm the tradition recorded by ASSYRIAN RESEARCHES AND DISCOVERcontemporary of Menahem, King of Israel. This would place Semiramis 150 years before Nebuchadnezzar, which will curiously confirm the tradition recorded by Herodotus—that this queen preceded Nitocris, the wife of Nebuchadnezzar, by five generations, equal to 150 years. A further very curious discovery, made by Colonel Rawlinson, is that the employment of the Babylonian cuneiform writing was continued down at least so low as the time of the Macedonian dominion in Asia, the commencement of the third century before Christ.

EXTRAORDINARY SUCCESS OF MISSIONARY OPERATIONS IN NEW ZEALAND.

The triumphs of the gospel in New Zea-ind are among the most remarkable of land are among the most remarkable of modern times. The following extract from

land are among the most remarkable of modera times. The following extract from one of our. London papers, contains a correct and very interesting narrative of the progress of the mission:

By the abounding grace and compassion of our God, the people of New Zealand have been almost entirely converted to Christianity. Of the entire population, the late Governor estimates that there may not be more than a thousand professedly heathen natives remaining. From being one of the most ferocious, warlike, and revengeful of the heathen tribes, they have been changed into a quiet, industrious, friendly, and even devout people.

devout people.

The useful arts of life—agriculture and commerce—have made considerable progress among them; and property, once valued by the measure of a few hatchets, has become as well understood, and ascapable of ready conversion, as in many countries, whose civilization dates from a

emote period.

And these marvellous changes in the haracter and condition of this nation have been wrought within the period of a single generation. The first convert to Christianity was baptized in the year 1825. The translation of the Holy Scriptures was commenced in 1828. A printing-press and water-mill were introduced in 1830. These

commenced in 1828. A printing-press and water-mill were introduced in 1830. These changes have been accomplished by agencies employed by England, under the guiding hand of its heavenly Father; and "first and foremost" among those agencies, according to the testimony of the late Governor of the Island, and of Bishop Selwyn, is that of the Church Missionary Society.

As a further result of this mighty work, the islands of New Zealand, which not foreigner could once approach in safety, have become, according to the remark of Sir George Grey, by the benign influence of Christian missionaries, without the aid of arms, or any other of the usual means by which barbarous countries have been acquired, a valuable dependency of Great Britais.

"Christianity," said Governor Hobson, in the year 1840, "has rendered New Zealand a safe residence for Europeans, which it was not formerly, and it will ere long be peopled by white mein."

That prediction has been verified. The European settlements are already divided into six distinct provinces, inhabited by a population of 35,000 souls, and comprising numerous detached farms and factories, for various purposes of commerce, where Europeans dwell in safety, without protection, surrounded by an athletic race, their competitors in the pursuit of wealth—once an iraccible, revengeful nation of cannibals.

The conversion of the natives to Christianity being now almost wholly accomplished, the time has arrived, when the transition fom a missionary to a permanent coolesian-tireal state must commence.

If we were to tell a number of our friends that they don't know what a "home" is, they would grow somewhat indignant—perhape use hard words. And yet it may be remarked, that the number of persons who know what a genuine home is, by experience, is surprisingly few. One man in good circumstances will tell us, that he has a fine house of his own, in which every comfort and convenience are provided. He has a wife and children there also, and they give life to the place. Very true. But does he prefer that home, thus furnished and thus enlivened, to every other place in the world? Does he sigh, when the hour for leaving comes, and smile when he is permitted to return? Does he love to sit by the cheerful fire and fondle the children, entering into all their little disputes with a curious interest? Does he take particular note of the bird in the cage, and the cat near the fire? If not, he has no home, in the dearest sense of that dearest of words. If his mind is altogether absorbed in the dusty ways of business—if he hurries from the house in the morning, and is loth to return at night—if, while he is at home, he continues to think of the journal and ledger, and repulses the advances of the pratiting children, he has no home; he only has a place where he lodges and takes his meals.

Ah! happy is he who knows and appreciates the full bliss of home; whose heart is warmed and humanized by its cheerful influences, and who feels how superior in

ciates the full bliss of home; whose heart is warmed and humanized by its cheerful influences, and who feels how superior in purity of pleasure are all its enjoyments to the turmoil delights of out-door life. Thrice happy is such a man. He has discovered the only Paradise this world can now afford. It is only such a man who can have a deep and sincere pity for the unfortunate creatures who are homeless. He regards them as being out off from the best influences of the earth, and exposed to the action of all the darker waves of life. He feels keenly for him who has no fireside—no dear ones to welcome him with smiles, and prattle for him who has no fireside—no dear ones to welcome him with smiles, and prattle over the little history of the day—no tongue to soothe, when heavy cares have troubled the mind and rendered the heart sore; and the sympathy of such a man is not slow to overflow in acts of benevolence. A good home is the source of the fountain of charity in the heart.

Our advice to those who have no homes such as we have described above, is, to get them as soon as possible. They can never be contented and substantial citizens, nor thoroughly happy-men, until they follow this counsel, Get homes! Fill them with the objects of love and endearment, and seek there for the pure delights which the world beside cannot afford.—North

THE MOON AND THE WEATHER.

It is a question of comparatively little con-It is a question of comparatively little con-sequence to a country farmer, whether in his opinion the sun goes around the earth or the earth around the sun; or whether ghosts prowl around at night and "raise Ned" in old rickety houses, so long as they do not trouble him; but it is sometimes an inconvenience to be compelled to postpone the time of sowing and harvesting till new or full moon, or till a fair day is predicted in the almanack; foolishly supposing that the moon is the arbiter of storms, or that the almanat-maker can tell better what the weather is going to be a year in advance than any other tolerable good guesser. than any This then, is the present point of enquiry-Does the moon exercise any influence upo the weather or upon vegetation?

and in sixty-two there was not, so that, under such circumstances, the odd moon in this division of one hundred and twenty-five would favor the popular opinion; but if in another random collection of one hundred and twenty-five full moons be taken, and similarly examined, it will probably be found that sixty-three are not attended by change of weather, while sixty-two are. With its characteristic caprice, the moon on this occasion opposes the popular opinion; in short, a full examination of the table shows that the condition of the weather as to change, or in any other respect, has, as a mere matter of fact, no correspondence whatever with the lunar phases."

It is very generally believed by uneducated farmers, that we have the severest frosts when the moon is shining brightly, and the moon is supposed to be the cause of it. The fact is, we have frosts only on clear nights, and none on cloudy nights. The reason is this. The earth and the leaves of plants are powerful radiators of heat; so are also the clouds. When the heavens are overcast, the radiation from the clouds, so that the earth is kept warm, and consequently there is no frost. But when the sky is clear, the radiation is only in one direction, upward, from the earth, and there being no clouds to throw the heat back again, the leaves of plants are cooled down to the freezing point, and the dew and moisture of the atmosphere is deposited apon them in the form of white frost. This also explains why it is that we never find frost under an open shed or under a tree: the radiation of heat from the covering of the shed, or from the branches of the tree, keeps the earth from cooling down to a tree: the radiation of heat from the covering of the shed, or from the branches of the tree, keeps the earth from cooling down to the freezing point. The immediate cause of frost, therefore, is the radiation of heat and not the moon. If a person would satisfy himself more fully on this point, let him carefully observe, and keep a record of all frosts occurring between the first quarter of the new and the last quarter of the full moon, and all frosts between the last quarter of the full and the first quarter of the new moon. Let him keep these observations through several successive years, and then compare the two results, and see which column shows the greatest number of frosts. This test will prove to him that the moon is entirely innocent of the charge laid to it.

Nor is it true that the moon exercises any sensibly influence upon vegetation, or upon animals. It is the popular opinion that timber felled during the decline of the moon is of a better and more durable quality than that felled during its increase; that vegetables, plants and trees which are expected to flourish and grow with vigour, should be planted, grafted and pruned during the increase of the moon; that grain alternately swells and shrinks as the moon increases and diminishes; that animals born when the moon is in certain "signs" are better, and more successfully reared than those born in other "tisigns;" that the moon when the moon is in certain "signs" are better, and more successfully reared than those born in other "signs;" that the moon exercises a deleterious influence upon human maladies. All these questions, and a thousand others of like nature, have been carrielly examined by scientific men in France, Germany and England, and the popular opinions respecting them are found to be wholly without foundation. The only well are the state of the second to be wholly without foundation. Ine only well established and acknowledged effects the moon produces on the earth, besides that of giving light, are the production of tides, the procession of the equinoxes, and tides, the precess recession of the equinoxes, and of the earth's axis. All these the nutation of the earth's axis. All these notions, that the moon, the stars, or the signs, exert any perceptible influence upon the weather, vegetation or upon human destiny, other than through the imagination of moon struck fanatics, are absurd and ridiculous, and show a mind more remarkable for credulity than good sense.

Does the moon exercise any influence upon the weather or upon vegetation?

We find this question most satisfactorily answered by the celebrated Dr. Lardner as follows: 2—"In many meteorological observations throughout Europe, a register of the weather in all respects, has been kept for a long period of time. Thus, the height of the barometer, the condition of the thermometer, the hydrometer, the condition of the thermometer, the hydrometer of the clouds, the time of the falling of rain, hail, and snow, and in short, every particular respecting the weather has been duly registered, from day to day, and often from hour hour. The period of the lunar phases, it is needless to any has also been registered, and it is therefore, possible to compare one set of changes with another.

"This, in fine, has been done. We can imagine placed in two parallel columns, in juxtuposition, the series of epochs of the new and the full moon and the quarters, and the corresponding conditions of the weather in juxtuposition, the series of epochs of the new and the full moon and the quarters, and the corresponding conditions of the weather these times, for fifty or one hundred years back; so that we are enabled to examine, has mere matter of fact, the condition of the weather for one thousand or twelve hundred full and new moons and quarters. The result of such an examination has been, that no correspondence whatever has been found to exist between the two phenomenu. Thus, let us suppose that one hundred and twenty-five full moons be taken at random from the table, if the condition of the weather at these asveral epochs he examined, it will be found, probably, that in sixty-time cases there was a change of weather, and juwling of the value of \$150,000.

CHINA.

A sad state of snarchy and disorder prevails not only at Canton, but throughout the entire Province of Guang-tung. Since the departure of the last mail, every day has brought the most ugly rumours of the condition of the besieged city—for such Canton must now be considered. Unable to drive the rebels from Fat-shan, the imperialists have centralized themselves in Canton City, and disaffection, plurder and rapine do their work all around. The insurgents were casting guns at Fat-shan for the purpose of attacking Canton in carnest; and when they commence, the end is already anticipated—the fall of the place. In this belief almost everything of value has been removed from the city to the interior, or conveyed to Macao. The city gates, except one, remain closed. Nothing of a serious nature is likely to happen to the foreign factories, which are well protected by British and American ships of war. Admiral Sir James Stirling and the French Admiral Daguerre, had proceeded to Sitka, (New-Archangel), and would co-operate with Admiral Price of the Pacific squadron, in giving a proper account of the Russian ships of war lately in those seas. Shanghai still continued in the hands of the rebels, but the imperialists were making preparations for a grand attack on the city.

The United States' store ship Supply arrived at Hong Kong on the 1st of August, from Formosa, whither she and the Macedonian had been dispatched by Commodore Perry to survey the coal-bed. They found the deposit of coal to be immense, and well situated for the supply of shipping, but it required digging, and they were only able to obtain a tew tons. No attempt was made to explore the interior of the island, but Mr. Jones, Naval Chaplain of the Mississippi, who had accompanied the expedition, penetrated inland for two or three miles on a mineralogical excursion. Insurercionary riots are said to have taken place on the island, but we have received no particulars.

THE KANE EXPEDITION IN SEARCH OF FRANKLIN.—The New York Herald publishes a letter from Dr. Hays, Surgeon of the brig Advance, commanded by the intrepid Kane, of the Grinnell Exploring Expedition, written in Baffin's Bay, in July, 1863. The health of the persons composing the expedition continued good, and an enthusiastic determination to persevere in endeavouring to ascertain the fate of the long lost Franklin animated each and all of the gallant party. According to the plan agreed upon before the Advance left New York, her arrival in the United States may be looked for during the present month, or early in November. Should she fail to reach port within that time, it will probably be, because Captain Kane had determined to continue his researches in the Arctic regions for another season.

Loss of STEAMSHIPS.—The Arctic is the sixth ocean steamer that has been lost during the present year. We enumerate-the San Francisco, the City of Glasgow, the Franklin, the Humboldt, the City of Philadelphia, and the Arctic.

GREAT FASTEN FAITHATION — Among the upward passengers on the Eastern Railroad yesterday was a patriarchal family, consisting of a father, mother; said thirteen children, who were journeying from their home and birth-place in Maine to cast their lot in the fruitful West. They were bound for Wiscousin. The eldeat of the family was a smart young man of amout twenty-five years of age. The youngest was a child in its mother's arms—Boston Courier.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Captain McClure and the crews of his Polar Expedition had arrived at Cork in the Phonix acrew steamer, one of the last expedition fitted out by the British Government for the North Sea. It will be remembered that in May 1850, an expedition was sent for the double purpose of ascertaining the fate of Sir John Franklin, and of continuing the exploration of the long sought north-west passage. The search is now abandoned by the British Government.

PROFOSED ECUMENICAL EVANGELICAL
CONVERENCE IN PARIS.—The Central Committee of the French Branch of the Evangelical Alliance have, in a letter to the British Branch, suggested that advantage should be taken of the Universal Exhibition to be held at Paris next year, by holding a General Conference of Evangelical Christians in that city; and the Committee of the British Branch of the Alliance, in reply, state that they cordially approve of the suggestion, and are prepared to lend their aid in carrying it out.

Vianors.—This is the same of a new contract the suggestion.

Vianora. —This is the name of a ne style of ladies' bonnets of Paris origin, is so constructed, that it can be folded an packed up into a small case of two-and-a-ha-inches deep, rendering it perfectly portable. The bonnet can be made in every style, and turned in the very height of fashion without mpairing its character.

BATTLE OF THE ALMA.

METER TO BANK

MATERIA a loaf of dark brown bread, of a sour taste a disagreeable odour in his knapsack, and a lit roll, containing a quantity of brown coarse s broken up into lumps and large grains, while a grained bleastic a beautiful or to be a sour taste.

ch troops THE MARCH TO BALAKLAVA. The following is an extract of a letter from an officer of the Brigade of Guarda:—

THE STEAM PLEET.

he moment he moment his laurels. Is volves on L level fully equivise. It is didress of twhich he relirection of the which breath more determine the Caar, and sia has been brother that has already to secounts of the Vient representative portunity of proposed as not now be of feation of the contemplated course, Prus not appear to curb effect of Russia mu ern Cabineta doing this so if necessary, Between Fratthe foul is caw that the marching in frontiers.

It is stated Charles Napi at the High 8 wefe class fi

Her Majest interesting THE ILL-P DISCOVERY

A despate Factory, Aug Sir George S Bay Territory mains of Sir companions, death in the

The Herald—In our extr the public the that the reum his crew and We immedia to the Hudson and through George Simp readers the received by h. Dr. Rae hat the first of returned to I gust last, fro expectation, a had to content the Esquimantion of the fat who had been their ships, while making Fish river of party of white sufferings on which had a unfortunate of the summer to the summer of the

the Equimathe whites, a from another view sece, may left of the tru had in their European mpossession of silver spoons ongraved "? while the oth them which belonged to to of some of the This fearful one are as the second of the second one are as the second of the seco long ago as t The foregoi

ADDITIONAL P. Late Montre details conce Franklin's page 25 minus. In the sprin amounting to southward or with thom, by were killing, William's Late "Keliktak" party could split, but by ice, and the where they From the appeacet and the supposed to be purchased a safe to the continuar it. Ab thirty-fire or a large stree Capt. Black's

rying sleep to the intenth the army, sek of Balathe crews of ed after the seart, seeing y and priseof the Alma, land, could ethe heroism
of the crews, tigue parties, lip in tamaleld of battle days ago, the memnon that fleet, was to be something a deputation, o forget the late to the trouble have some of have assured wer he went, This is not a goes about in Shattle ships
Sir Edmund

ra, Sept. 28. ansport steam-ntaining siege the direction came up to hen the Rifles 150 men who a few shells,

most curious shore of the d. until about f scarcely less ar chalk reck. it is scarcely off. Two ruined the entrance, into a space with water deep attle ship. At ce is the village uses, and at the illage, near to low encamped the label of the transcript their house, al of the transcript bean construction of the transcript of the transc

ose to the shore, provided with a a few yards to rymen put their achine is landed. I the sailore, and Schastopol. The transports into rrowness of the them in one by ided (12 o'clock.) so f. nearly every in the colossal itle vivandieres, lowing with his s, and horses of imate the scene the entrance of aw the gunboat the entrance of aw the gunboat meh and English She fired several sells falling, so I re successful or ore battery of any heavy guns, ed the water at d to touch her. tantine and the provoked to fire, of the diminutive Schastopol to the gle loophole and outworks.

EDUCATION.—The Committee have the President of y to an address a that body on the in Ireland. Lord i ..." My support chool Society has ber of that society.

Lord Derby, has y me as a Minister it. In supporting oured to promote was practicable. ple of England are in the authorised ersion as a true This is unhappily ence has arisen the l, which, since its I, has done great to blessing of God, it has hitherto h very imperfect,

toyonue returns for the 5th inst. have to the public, in a form—and afford ry progress of the axhibiting a net in50,188, and on the he quarter, the recise, Stamps, ProCrown Lands, abow i the aggregate to ase appears in the cous, Imprest, and syment of advances, For the year those rement are Excise, and Imprest and a increased to the tile in the Customis, and, Miscellaneous; s, there has been a king up the figures, a also show an inlest helf-year, when tous corresponding

(From Wilmer's Europess Times.)

The brave Marshal St. Arnaud, as we have said, is no more. A linguring disease, which has pursued him for years, has cut him off at the moment when he had added so largely to his laurels. The supreme command now devolves on Lord Ragian, who has proved himself fully equal to any emergency which may arise. It is quite touching to read the dying address of the distinguished Frenchman, in which he religns to General Cauroburt the direction of the French forces; it is a document which breathers a pure Spartan spirit, and will bring a tear to many an eye in both countries. These great events in the Crimes are already marrowing the struggle within limits which bedes service to mankind. Austria, now that she mass her way clear, is disposed to assist more determinately in lumbling the pride of the Caar, and the poor imbecile King of Prussia has been pressed so hard by his Austrian brother that something like a ministerial crisis has already taken place at Berlin. According to secounts from Vienna to the 11th, the Prussian Ambassador proposed the resumption of the Vienna Conference, which afforded the representatives of the Western Powers the opportunity of declaring that the four guarantees proposed as a settlement of the dispute would not now be deemed sufficient, and that a modification of the territorial state of the East was contemplated. This announcement took, of course, Prussia by surprise, but Austria did not appear to be in the least alarmed by it. To curb effectually in all future time the power of Russia must now be the policy of the Western Cabinets, and the moment is opportune for doing this so as to command the sanction, or, if necessary, to defy the hostility of Austria. Between Francis Joseph and Nicholas Romanoff the foud is complete, for we learn from Warsaw that the Russian troops in Poland are marching in three routes to the Austrian frontiers.

It is stated that not only were Admiral Sir Charles Napier and Admiral Dundas educated at the High School of Edinburgh, but that they were class fellows. They entered on the lat October, 1793, Admiral Dundas is entered in the class-book as "James Deans," Dundas having been subsequently assumed.

Her Majesty is said to be once more in an interesting situation."

THE ILL-PATED ARCTIC EXPEDITION

DISCOVERY OF THE REMAINS OF SIR JOHN FRANKLIN AND HIS CREW. THEIR DEATH FROM STARVATION.

MONTREAL, Oct. 20 1854

A despatch from Dr. Rae, dated at "York Factory, August 5, 1854," has been received by Sir George Simpson, Governor of the Hudson Bay Territory, narrating the discovery of the re-mains of Sir John Franklin and his unfortunate companions, who, it appears, were starved to death in the spring of 1850, to the northwest of Box-river. The foregoing intelligence is regard-ed here as within reliable.

The Herald of this morning has the following:

—In our extra of yesterday evening we informed the public that a rumour was current in town that the remains of Sir John Franklin, and of his crew and their ships, had been discovered. We immediatly despatched a special messenger to the Hudson Bay Company's house at Lachine, and through the kindness of the Governor Sir George Simpson, are enabled to lay before our readers the following outlines of a despatch received by him yesterday from Dr. Rae:

— Dr. Rae has been absent on the coast since the first of the month of June, 1853, and returned to York Factory on the 28th of August last, from whence he forwarded letters by express to Sir George Simpson, via the Red River settlement.

After briefly noticing the résult of his own expedition, and the difficulties with which they had to contend, he proceeds to state that from the Esquimaux he had obtained certain information of the fate of Sir John Franklin's expedition, who had been starved to death after the loss of their ships, which were crushed in the ice, and while making their way south to the Great Fish river of Buck, near the outlet of which a party of whites died, leaving accounts of their sufferings on the mutilated corpses of some which had evidently furnished food to their unfortunate companions.

This information, although not derived from the Esquimaux who had communicated with the whites, and who found their remains, but from another band, who obtained the details evise seer, may yet be relaied on. No doubt is left of the truth of the report, as the natives MONTREAL, Oct. 21, 1854.

from another band, who obtained the details eiss seec, may yet be relaied on. No doubt is left of the truth of the report, as the natives had in their possession various articles of European manufacture which had been in possession of the Whites. Among these are silver spoons, forks, &c., on one of which is engraved "Sir John Franklin, K. C. B.," while the others have crests and initials on them which identify the owners as having belonged to the ill-fated expedition. Drawings of some of these have been sent down.

This fearful tragedy must have occurred as long ago as the spring of 1850.

The foregoing embrace all the particulars as yet known in this city.

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS CONCERNING THE PATE OF SIR JOHN FRANKLIN AND HIS COMPANIONS. Boston, Oct. 23, 1854.

Boyros, Oct. 23, 1854.

Late Montreal papers contain some additional details concerning the discovery of Sir John Franklin's party, obtained by Dr. Rae from the Esquimaux. The report is as follows:—

In the spring of 1850 a party of white men, amounting to about forty, were seen travelling southward over the ice, and dragging boats with them, by some Esquimaux Indians, who were killing seals on the north shore of King William's Land, which is a large island, named "Keliktak" by the Esquimaux. None of the party could speak the native language intelligibly, but by signs the natives were made to understand that their ships had been crushed by ice, and that the whites were now going to where they expected to find deer to shoot. From the appearance of the men, all of whom, except one chief officer, looked thin; they were supposed to be getting short of provisions, and purchased a seal from the natives.

At a later date, during the same season, but previous to the disruption of the ice, the bodies of about thirty white persons were discovered on the continent, and five more on an island flear it. About a long day's journey—say thirty-five or forty miles—to the northwest of a large atream, which can be no other than Capt. Black's Great Fish river, as its descrip-

tion, and that of the low shore in the neighbourhood of Point Ogle and Montreal Island, agree exactly with that of Sir George Black's. Some of the bodies had been buried, some were in tents, others under a boat that had been-turned over to form a shelter, and soveral lay scattered about in different directions. Of those found on the island, one was supposed to have been an officer, as he had a telescope atrapped over his shoulder, and his double barrelled gun lay underneath him. From the mutilated state of many of the corpses, and the contents of the kettles, it is evident that the party had been driven to the last resource—"cannibalism"—as a means of prolonging life.

There appears to have been an abundant stock of amunition, as the powder was emptied in a heap on the ground by the natives, out of the cases containing it, and a quantity of ball and shot was found below high water mark, having been left on the ice close to the beach. There must have been a number of watches, telescopes, guns, &c., all of which appear to have been broken up, as Dr. Rae saw pieces of these different articles with the Esquimaux, together with some silver spoons and forks. As many of which as could be obtained were purchased, and a list of the most important relies found, with the drawings of others, were to be forwarded to London.

HASZARD'S GAZETTE

Wednesday, November 1, 1854.

RING'S COLLEGE, WINDSOR, N. S.

On Monday evening last a meeting of persons favourable to the welfare and prosperity of the above establishment took place pursuant to notice in the Infant School Room. Owing to the unfavourableness of the weather there was not'so large an attendance as was anticipated. The meeting was opened by singing the 100th Psalm and appropriate prayer by the Rev. Mr. Lloyd who presided, after which the Rev. Gentleman concisely stated the object of the meeting, and was followed at greater length by the Rev. Mr. Cochran. It is not—we regret—in our power to give more than a mere summary of the Rev. Gentleman's address. After stating that the first idea of the institution was started by four clergymen of the town of New York, of whom Dr. Inglis, the father of the late bishop, and himself the first bishop of Nova Scotia, was one he gave a succient history of the rise and progress of the institution to the present day. At an early period after the American Rovolution the attention of the British Government was called to the necessity of upholding the interests of religion and education in the Province of Nova Scotia—of which New Brunswick and P. E. I. then formed a part—and upon the Legislature of the Province passing an act giving a sum of money to purchase a site for the intended College, and a permanent grant of £400 sterling per annum, the Government of the Parent country contributed liberally towards the building, and gave an additional grant of £1,000 sterling, permanent also. Those grants for a length of time constituted the funds of the College, and were appropriated to the payment of the salarise of the professors and the endowment of scholarships, and the sustantion of the Academy of Windsor in connection with the College. Without any fault committed on the part of the Governors of the institution of its professors, the imperial grant was first withdrawn; this was supplied in part by the Society for the Propogation of the Gospol in foreign parts, by appropriating temporarily £500 per a KING'S COLLEGE, WINDSOR, N. S.

did and £10,000 being the smallest sum settimated to be sufficient for the purpose, it was on sonidered advisable to appeal to the members of the church in the different colonics, and it was for the purpose of calisting the sympathies of those in this Island in the cause of the Colonic of the colonic of the control of the colonic of t

neeived would be most applicable to his ture prospects in-life, and devote his whole scatton thereto. We are aware that the ore is but a very meagre outline of the Rev. atlemans address, but we write from memory.

the Hon, Joseph Hensley, as follows:

1. RESOLVED, That the Collegiate Institution at Windsor, N. S., has cofferred important benefits upon the autrounding Colonies, during the 65 years of its existence, and is justly entitled to general support, especially in the effort now being made to place it on a secure foundation.

This was passed unanimously.

The second Resolution was moved by Capt. Orlebar and seconded by the Rev. Mr. Fitagerald, and we sincerely regret that we have not the means of giving the addresses of both these gentlemen, it is to the following effect:

effect:

2. Resolved, That considering the importance of Kinh's College Windsor, N. S. for training up a native ministry, to supply the pulpits of this Diocese, it is the bounder dayl of every Churchmen, to contribute to the utmost of his power, to the endowment new being raised for its support.

A subscription was then entered into and at the suggestion of the Rev. Mr. Fitzgerald a sum of £100 is proposed to be raised for the purchase of a certificate to be entrusted to the Rector, Church wardens and Vestry of St. Paul's in Charlottetown who are to nominate the Pupil, and who is we believe to be educated for the ministry.

And we forest to add that the Park Mr.

Pupil, and who is we believe to be educated for the ministry.

And we forgot to add that the Rev. Mr. Cochran in the course of his address stated, that a gentleman of Nova Scotia had liberally made an offer of £1000, provided the other £9000 had been secured by a certain day, and that it was for the purpose of enabling the governors of the College to avail themselves of this noble offer, that they were anxious to complete the regular sum.

The doxology having been sung and the benediction pronounced by the Rev. Mr. Lloyd, the meeting seperated.

As soon as Mr. Cochran shall have completed his mission in this Island, we will publish the result of his application.

Bann Bunnt.—On Monday 23d instant, a Barn belonging to Mr. George Warren, of Kildare, was totally consumed by fire, together with 250 stooks of wheat, and a large quantity of eats, and upland hay. It is supposed the fire originated in the following manner. A son of Mr. Warren's was amusing himself by shooting squirrels that had come about the barn, and some of the wadding had ledged unseen amongst the combustible matter that the barn was full of, and in a short time made such headway, that all attempts to arrest the prothat the barn was full of, and in a short time made such headway, that all attempts to arrest the pro-gress of the fire when discovered was unavailing. Mr. Warren has a large family of small child-ren, and by this sad accident, nearly all his means of support is destroyed; it is hoped that a generous public will take his case into consideration.

TEMPERANCE HALL, October, 25, 1854. THE GRAND DIVISION of the Sons of Temperance of this Island met this day for the transaction of the business of the Annual Session. The on of the business of the Annual Session. The time having arrived for the election of Officers for the ensuing year, the following Brothers were duly elected:

Brother John T. Pidwell. G. W. P.

"William C. Trowan, G. W. A.

"Peter Desbrissy, G. S.

"Alex. M'Auslaud, G. T.

"Rev. John Murray, G. C.

"George P. Tanton, G. C.

"Donald M'Fadyen, G. S.

The following Brothers were elected as Réprentations.

"Donald M'Fadyen, G. S.
The following Brothers were elected as Repreentatives to the National Division:
Brother Hon. Charles Young, P. G. W. P.

"John Arbuckle, do

"David Fützgerald, do

"James B. Couper, du

"William Heard, do

"William Heard, do

"William Nauderson, P. G. W. A.

William Heard,
William Heard,
William Sanderson, P. G. W. A.

William Sanderson, P. G. W. A.

John W. Morrison,
William B. Dawson,
William C. Trowan,
William C. Trowan, G. W. A.

The Grand Division stands adjourned to Thursday next, the 2d November, to meet at Eight o'clock, p. m. It is respectfully requested that there will be a punctual attendance of the Members, 25 Justices of importance is to be brought before the Brethren.

PALL SUPPLY OF GOODS, FALL SUPPLY OF GOODS, which are just landing per Barque Sir Alexander, and Annie Hall, at an extraordinary cheap rate—considering the quality. While offering these GOODS to the public—which he knows will give them satisfaction—he can assure them that no pains have been spared by his Agents at Home to have them properly selected to suit this market.

Please to make an early call before they are all sold, and before it too late.

JAMES PURDIE.

Charlottetown, October 27, 1854.

WANTED,
TO attend in a DRY GOOD'S STORE, a young Man, one of some experience would be preferred, to whom liberal wages will be given. Apply at this office.
Charlottetown. On: 214

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons indebted to JONATHAN WEATHERSIE, Esq., either by Bond, Note, Book Account, or otherwise, that unless they come forward and pay their respective accounts on or before the TENTH day of NOVEMBER next, the most rigorous measures will be adopted to enforce payment, without distinction of persons or further notice.

payment, without distinction of persons of intensions.

For the convenience of those residing at a distance in the country, payment may be made to Mr. Paraick Power, Sammerside, Bedeque; or to Mr. Gronger Bern, Merchant, Charlottetown, who are duly authorized for that purpose, as well as to the Subscriber, at the Victoria Hotel.

ROBERT STEWART,

Attornee for Mr. Weutherbie.

Lumber; Lumber; Lumber: LUMDET; Lumber; Lumber;

LWAYS on hand, and for sale, a quantity of 1,

1½, 1½, and 2-inch Pine, Merchantable and
Refuse DEAL, and DEAI. ENDS, 3x4, 3x5, 3x6,
and 3x7 sawn SCANTLING, hewn Scanting and
Studding, Shingles and Birch Bark, all of which may
be had on application at the Lumber Yard of the
Subscriber, North-East end of the Wesleyan Chapal.

BERTRAM MOORE.

DAUGERREOTYPES. THE Subscriber has just received a new Supply of DAUGERREAN STOCK, and is

Also,
Portrait, Fancy, Sign, and Ornamental Paintings
neatly executed.

To Shipbuilders, On hand a FEW FIGURE and BILLET HEADS, Great George Street near the Catholic

Chappel. GEORGE MILLNER.

Stoves! Stoves! Stoves! THE Subscriber has JUST RECEIVED a general assortment of STOVES which he offers at most reasonable prices, at his Tin Shop, (old tand) Great George Street, near the Catholic Channel Chappel.

JAMES MILLNER.

NEW BRITISH GOODS.

"KING SQUARE HOUSE." "KING SQUARE HOUSE."

THE Subscriber has just received per "Stn
ALEXAPDER," his Fall Supply of BRITISH
GOODS, including a large lot of Winter CLOTHS,
viz:—Beavers. Whitneys: Petershams, Pilot and
Flushing Cloths, Dosskins, &c., which, with his
assortment of AMERICAN GOODS, lately received,
he offers for dals, and as it is his intention for the
future to give less credit than heretofore, he is determined to sell cheap for cash.

GEORGE BEER, Jun.
Charlattatawa. October 27, 1854. 3w.

Charlottetown, October 27, 1854. 3w.

WINTER SUPPLY. WILLIAM HEARD.

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

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

CLOTHS.

West of England and Yorkshire Superfine Bread Cloths, Doeskins, Cassimeres, Mohair, Pilot and Whitney.

CARPETS &c.

Brussels, Kidderminster and Felt Carpets, Printed Druggets, Hearth Rugs, Hassocks, Embossed Table Covers, Travelling Bags, Railway Rugs, Damasks, in all colours.

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

DRESSES.

Gala, Saxony, Engaged, German and Maccadorine Plaid Dresses, Silk, Mohair, Poplin, Twill Glace and Satins, Norwich Dresses, Silks, Satins, Satinstees, DuCapes, Silk & Cotton Velvets, French and British Merinose, Coburgits, Alpacas, Lustres, Orleans and Cotton for Dresses in great variety.

MILLINERY &c.

Ressets Comp. Flowers, Easther, Bibbons Frinces.

Bonnets , Cape, Flowers, Feathers, Ribbons, Fringer Braids, Girdles, French Stays, Mantles, Scarfs, Shawls, &c. HOSIERY AND GLOVES. FURS.

Mink, Stone Marten, Squirrel and Mock Neutria Muffs, Capes, Bous, Victorines, Cuffs and Mite, Saal, Astruchan and Mock Neutria, Winter Capes, Lastred Seal, Coats, Gloves and Guantlets

A splendid assortment of Elkington and Cos. Electroplated goods.

Pickles, Tea and Salt Spoons, Table and Desert Spoons and Forks, Segar Tongs and Siflers, Toast Racks, Sonp Ladles, Engraved and Chased Tea Pots, Sugar Baskets, Crubts &c.

GOLD AND PLATED GOODS.

Sugar Baskets, Crabts &C.

GOLD AND PLATED GOODS.

Gold and Silver watches, Chaims, Brooches, Bracelets, Pencils, Watch Keys & Seals, Rings, Stude & Pias: in gold and plated.

FANCY GOODS, &c.

Papier Machie, and other Inkstands, Card Baskets, Netting Boxes, Bottors, Lava Baskets and Busts; Writing Desks, Work Boxes, Dressing Cases, Cloth, Hair, Acoth, and Nail Brushes, Combs: German and Shell, Fancy Soaps, & parfumery, & Alabaster Figures, with Glass Shades,

LEATHER.

Waxed Calf, Striped Seals and Cape, Assorted Roans & Lambs, Patent Calf, Enamosiled Hide and Seals, White Kid, Chamois, Door Leather, Tanned Basils, Crust Goats, Pig Skins, Hog Skins, Leather Transs, Travelling Bags & Hat Bores.

IRONMONGERY, &c.

A great variety of Locks, Hinges, Bersws, Pit and Crescut Saws, Hand & Tenon Saws, Piles, Planes, Chizols; Pen Knives, Raives & Forts, Ersees and Bits, Augers, Gimlets, Squares, Steleyards, Shipe Compasses, Carled Hist.

Ten Ladigo, Plymouth pale Seep, Oils, Paints, Seda, &c.

Charlottetowa, 28th Oct., 1884,

di AUCTIONS di wideli

CATTLE, SHEEP. arley, Oats, Hay, &c.,

BY JAMES MORRIS. BY JAMES MORRIS.

O BE SOLD, by PUBLIC AUCTION, at IB o'clock, on Fairax, 3d November, at "Wytherang," Winslee Road, the residence of Mrs. lozaovr, the following STOCK, CROP, Ec., 6 Head of CATTLE, 14 very fine SHEEP, 1 excellent HORSE, (7 years old), 500 Bushels OATS, A quantity of BARLEY, HAY, and STRAW.

Also,

I new Cart, I Plough, Harrows and Rollers.

TENESS.—E5, and upwards, 5 Mouths' Credit, on pool and approved Notes of Hand.

Charlotterown, Oct. 24. (All the papers lin)

IMPORTANT SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.

BY H. W. LOBBAN.

A The Residence of the Hos. Captain Swansy,

A (who is moving into town), commencing on

MORDAY, the 6th November next, at Elevas

o'clock, comprising:

Piano, and Drawing Roem Furniture

Handsome Dinner Table, Sideboard, Lamps, &c.

Feather Beds, Bedstands, and Bedding

Chests of Drawers, &c., &c.

Handsome Dining, Dessert and Breakfast Sets

Lancheson Tray and Glassware, &c.

A portion of Plate, Table and House Linea

Carriages and Carriage Horse, Cows

Garden and Stable Utensits, Mangle

Soap stone Stoves, Kitchen and ether atensile, &c.

Carlogues will be propared, and the articles

may be viewed, on the premises, at any time pre
vious to the day of sale.

STOTUME—Sums to £10, cash; £10 and up
wards, a credit of 3 months, on approved joint Notes

of Hand.

The sale will be continued on the following day,

or days, until the whole is disposed of.

October 19.

Household Furniture, &c. &c. THE Subscriber is instructed to sell by Auction on THURSDAY, 9th November, at the residence of the Hon. GEO. R. GODMAR, Upper Prince Street, and near Hon. Charles Young's, the whole

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, China and Glassware, Carriages, Sleighs, Horses &c. For particulars, see Catalogue. JAMES MORRIS, Auctioneer. Charlottetown, Oct. 16, 1854.

Charlottetown, Oct. 16, 1854.

Dwelling-House and Premises
for Sale.

TO BE SOLD, by Public Auction of Tuesday the twenty-first day of November, ensuing, at the Sale Room of the undersigned, (near the premises) the Leasehold Interest in the Dwelling-House and Premises now occupied by Mrs. Yates, fronting on Water Street, and situate on part of Town Lot Number 12, in the First Hundred in Charlottetown. It is subject to a Ground Rent of Effication. Pounds, carreacy, per year, and twenty-three years and a half of the term of the lease are yet unexpired. The House is commedient, and nearly new, and focultura private residence or place of business, possesses many advantages. As it will be sold without reserve, a good bargain may be expected. Terms, and further particulars, may be ascertained at the undersigned.

JAMES MORRIS, Auctioneer.
October, 23, 1854. Isl

Elkington & Co's. Patent

Elkington & Co's. Patent

Electroplate.

I AS now been before the public since 1841, and
after the most sweers test of wear, in the vessels
of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, the Pasincider and Oriental Company, the General Scraw
Steam Ship Company, the Pacific Steam Navigation
Company, and nemerous Club Houses, Hotels, and
Private Houses, in every part of the world, continace to give the most unqualified estisfaction, supplying as it does all the advantages of cilver in utility
and beauty of effect; and it will be found that the
interest of money upon the cost of silver Goods for a
period of seven years, is alone sufficient to purchase
Electro Plate, and this, with the now established fact
of its extreme durability, makes it a matter of givat
importance to all purchasers of such articles. It
must be evident that the wear of all articles depends
on the thickness of the deposit, and the Patentices
refer with great antisfaction to the award made by
the Royal Commission of the Great Exhibition, 1881,
or THE FIRST CLASS OR COUNCIL MEDAL for
these productions.

A large assortment of the above Geode has just

of the rise these productions.

A large assortment of the above Goode has just arrived per Cicely, direct from the manufacturers, and is now ready for sale.

WILLIAM HEARD.

Auctioneer and Commission
Merchant.

THE Subscriber begs to announce to his friends
and the public, that he offers his services in the
above line of business. WILLIAM B. TUPLIN.

Margate, Lot 19, Oct. 25. 8in Commission Merchant and Auctioneer.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs to announce to his friends and the Public, that he offers his services in the above line of business.

Those who may favour by confiding to him their property for Sale, may rely on his acting under their astructions, as well as on his best efforts to serve

BENJAMIN DAVIES, Queen Street, P. S. Mr. DAVIES intimates advice of the ship-nent of a considerable consignment of BRITISH GOODS, TEA, &CC.

ow daily expected per the ships Peeping Tom, the ir Alexander from Liverpool, and by the Cicely on London; they are well worth the consideration country customers and will be held on Sale some of country customers time for their accomm

Wanted Immediately,
A MILLER of steady habits, capable of taking
A charge of a Wheat and Oat Mill, to whom
liberal wages will be given by the Subscriber,
GEORGE M. WRIGHT. Dunk River Mills, Oct. 26.

WANTED a quantity of good clean four-rowed; Barley, for which the highest price in CASH will be paid.

GEO, BEER, Jen. October 4th, 1854. APPLES, APPLES, APPLES.

JUST RECEIVED, or Schr. Myrth from

Annapolia
150 Barrels APPLES—Baldwins, Greenings,
Russeus, Golden Pippins, &c. &c., selected for
Family ess,
Apply to
WILLIAM T. PAW, GOOLS
Austioneer,

THREE GREAT REMEDIES.

The attention of the public in particularly directed the three quick and powerful remedies discovered Radway & So. OB quick, so powerful, so official, so office, all, so office, and fugile frame, worn out by discusse and any suffering, to sound health and long life, that shower uses these remedies, and becomes familiar whose uses these remedies, and becomes familiar with the R. R. Theory, will never need a physician, unless it is in some citical surgical case. The R. R. Remedies will never fail—they prove themselves the worst cases in less than twenty-four

they relieve the suffering, pain-stricken invalid from the most torturing pains in a few minutes.

They relieve the sick and diseased body to health and longestig.

To the low spirited and nervous they impart joy-falmes, vigor, and a happy flow of spirits.

To the low spirited and nervous they impart joy-falmes, vigor, and a happy flow of spirits.

Te the aged and infirm, whose constitutions are wern out by decrepited and limbs palaied and ensembled, they impart the clasticity and buoyancy of manhood in its prime.

To the young, who, between the period of youth and manhood, outgrow their natural strength, who are afflicted with languor, lassitude, loss of appetite, gloomy feelings, &c., they impart to the recuperative organs a bushiby regularity of action.

To the thoughtless seeker and victim of animal passions, who has scared away his strength in folly and revelry, they check the costs of manhood, and restore every organ to a sound and natural condition.

To all who suffer pain, to all afflicted with discuss, the R. R. R. REMEDIES will quickly and effects ally free the sufferer from miscry, and render the most wretched capable of enjoying sound health and

R. R. R. REMEDIES.

The R. R. R. Theory requires only three remedies for the cure of the sick, and the protection of the human system against sudden attacks of violent

No. 2.—RADWAY'S BENOVATING RESOLVENT.

—For the effectual cure of all Chronic and Scrofulous Diseases that have been lingering in the System, corrupting the Human Body, for Five, Ten, Twenty, or Forty Years.

No. 3.—RADWAY'S REGULATORS.—For restor-ing and regulating to a healthy and harmonious action all the Organs in the System. A mild and effectual carthartic.

and effectual carthartic.

R. R. R.—No. 1.—RADWAY'S READY RELIEF is for the instant relief of the sufferer from pain,
and to check and arrest the progress of diseases; to
disinfect animal, malarious, and infections poisons,
thus protecting whoever uses it against all poisonous
Infection, from Contagion, and from sudden attacks of
Cholera, Pacumonia, Ship Fever, Fever and Ague,
&c. Likewise for the effectual and radical removal
of all pains and diseases of the Joints, Limbs, Nerves,
&c., in from five to fifteen minutes.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF will stop the
most distressing and violent pains, either internal or
external—Nervous, Neuralgic, Bilious, or Rheumail.

maile.

A PENTURE IN THE FAMILY.—Every family should keep a supply of RADWAY'S READY RELEEF in their houses—it is useful in so many silments—it is always beneficial; his gurantees it is a care cure for Cholera, if taken in its first symptoms. If used when violent epidemics provail, it will save its.

sure cure for Cholora, if laken in its fars symptoms. If used when violent epidemics provail, it will cave its.

R. R. R.—No. 2.—RADWAY'S RENOVATING RESOLVENT.—We have said that for all chromic complaints, we recommend our RESOLVENT.—The RESOLVENT resolves away all diseased deposite that have been linguing in the system for TEN. TWENTY, or FORTY YEARS.

Every person, who has been troubled with any complaint for years, will require the RESOLVENT to ensure a perfect cure. The action of the RESOLVENT to ensure a perfect cure. The action of the RESOLVENT to ensure a perfect cure. The action of the RESOLVENT to ensure a perfect cure. The action of the RESOLVENT to ensure a perfect cure. The action of the RESOLVENT to ensure a perfect cure. The action of the RESOLVENT to ensure a perfect cure. The action of the RESOLVENT to ensure that nature has enablished for parifying the blood. The parifying the law of the parifying the parifying the law of the parifying the parifying the parifying the parifying the parifying the law of the parifying the law of the parifying the parifying the parif

RENOVATING RESOLVENT is not only an effectual, but quick care.

BRONGENEYS.—We know of no remedy, nor of any treatment that will so quickly and effectually care Breachitis as the RESOLVENT. It is in all old Chronic cases where RADWAY'S RENOVATING RESOLVENT will be most appreciated.

Re Procreative Power.—Married persons, who are not blessed with offspring, if the difficulty arises from imperfect organs and incompatency, will find the R. R. Resolvent of great benefit.

DYSPERSIA, WAYER BRASH.—This distressing disorder, is generally the result of a low grade of Chronic inflammation of the Stomach. The patient, who generally feels well enough when the stomach is empty, is afflicted with the most distressing symptoms on taking food. Water Brash emetations, with burning censation, heart burn, pain at pit-of etomach. Sc. This disease is generally accompanied with costive bowels.

TREATMENT.—Resolvent three times per day.

Costive bowels.

TRHATHERY.—Resolvent three times per day after meals, dessert spoonful. One Regulator on going to bed at night, to keep the bowels open and regular these the Heart. Burn is very distressing, a dose of the Relief taken in water will promptly relieve it.

The public may rely upon an effectual cure of the following diseases by using the Removating Resolvent:

ti:

ti: Rheumatiem,

dula,

dula,

Skin Diseases,

Hip Diseases,

Hip Diseases,

Gout,

Gout,

Hitie Complainte,

Higg of the Lungs,

Salt Rheum,

Pronchitis,

Consumption,

Liver Complaint.

One of RADWAY'S REGULATORS is superior in point of caellest exceept and effector, to air of the most popular and best approved Cathertic Pills.

All Perguive or Cathertic Pills are made from the crute insterials of their composition: the levet and active principles are combined together, and the pills are made and of their composition: the levet and active principles are combined together, and the pills are made and of the crude materials of the same would not make more dina two pills. Every chemist well knowe that out of the crude materials of drugs, roots, berbs, burks, plants, &c., there is only a yield of one tenth of medical virtue. We seriously believe that more deaths are caused by overleading the system with useless of the position of the combined by overleading the system with useless drugs is not only checking the netton of active virtues, but is inflicting cerious labour upon the already shattered constitution.

R. R. R. Remedies are based upon this principle—there is as much difference, in point of strength and efficacy, between Radway's Regulators and all other Cathartic Pills, as there is between quinine and common bark, or morphine and opium.

RADWAY'S REGULATORS, therefore, are the best pills for the sick to take, one being sufficient in all ordinary difficulties, and two passessing a greater and better gower than any six of the most approved pills known.

RADWAY'S REGULATORS, therefore, are the best pills for the sick to take, one being sufficient in all ordinary difficulties, and two passessing a greater and better gower than any six of the most approved pills known.

RADWAY'S REGULATORS are a certain cure for Contiveness, Indigestion, Liver Complaint, Kidney Complaint, Saundick, Head Achies, Nervousness, Melanchoty, Dissasses of the Bladder. FERSALE DISSALE, Blis due the Stomneh, Billous Colle, Enlargement of the Spleen, and all Chronic Affections of the Liver and Kidneys.

RADWAY'S REGULATORS are most carefully propared from extracts and gume of trees, plants, roots, and herbs. There are no

RADWAY'S REGULATORS are most carefully prepared from extracts and gume of trees, plants, roots, and herbs. There are up pills in use that will act upon the Liver, Paneress, Bowels, the Salivary Glands and Nerves, & pleasantly and so effectually as the R. R. REGULATORS. We pills can be taken for any length of time with the same safety to the constitution; for, instead of debilitating the system by powerful and drastic purging, they act pleasantly upon the bowels, and impart strength to every nerve and tissue of the body.

One of the REGULATORS, taken on going to bed, will insure a regular and healthy discharge from the bowels in the morning. In cases where eight or the of the common pills are used for free evacuations, two or three of the REGULATORS are sufficient.

NO CALOMEL
or other poisonous drag enters their composition—
they are entirely vegetable. They are pleasant to
take, elegantly coated with a medicinal gam, are
perfectly tasteless, and free from smell. No person
will feel any disagniceable symptoms from taking a
dose of REGULATORS.

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June 28. 6m

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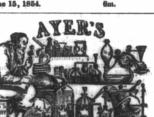
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Office of Transportation, Laurens R. R., S. C., Aug. 4, 1858.

J. C. Aver. Dear Sir,—My little son four years

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