

ROAD APPROPRIATIONS.

QUEEN'S COUNTY.

(Concluded.)

DISTRICT No. 11,
Comprising Lots 60 and 62.

Post Road and Bridges from Township 60 to County line, where most required,	£16 0 0
New Road connecting Post Road, Lot 62, with the Orwell and Georgetown Road near Robert Emery's,	8 0 0
Road to Duncan Munn's Mill, near James Munn's, Bridges and Road from Lot 58 to Belle Creek, Upper Bridge,	6 10 0
Swamp and Road from Angus Beaton's, Post Road, to Wood Islands and Culloden's,	10 0 0
To pay Murdoch McLean for labor on Belle Creek Bridge,	8 10 0
To pay Archibald McNeill for labor on the Post Road, Lot 62,	3 10 0
Improving the Murray Harbor Road,	5 0 0
Three River Road, from Murray Harbor Road to Wood Islands Settlement,	9 10 0
To raise Rona Bridge over the deep ravine, Road leading towards Pinette Wharf,	8 0 0
Repairing Post Road and Bridges, Lot 60,	40 0 0
Improving Main Road near Donald Stewart's, Culloden, and John McPherson's farm,	7 0 0
Road from shore, near Neil McMillan's,	8 0 0
Road towards Malcolm Stewart's, where most required,	5 0 0
In aid of improving the Hill near Rona, new Bridge,	4 0 0
Bridges and road from the Wood Islands Settlement towards the Rona Settlement,	10 0 0
Upper Wood Island Road, where most required,	10 0 0
From Belle Creek Bridge towards Upper Wood Island Road,	5 10 0
Road from line of Lot 58, Upper Wood Island Road, where most required,	10 0 0
For special purposes, to be expended by Commissioner, where most required,	5 13 0
	£198 13 0

DISTRICT No. 12,

Comprising Charlottetown Common and Royalty Roads, and Poplar Island Bridge.

Roads and Bridges throughout the Royalty of Charlottetown,	£400 0 0
Roads through the Common of Charlottetown, to be expended under the direction of the City authorities on the Roads through the Common,	100 0 0
	£500 0 0

Also, the stones now prepared for macadamizing purposes, to be applied by said authorities on the Roads through the Common.

KING'S COUNTY.

DISTRICT No. 1,

Comprising Townships Numbers 38, 39 and 40, west of Morell River.

Road from County line to Morell Bridge,	£30 0 0
" from Mount Stewart to Cardigan,	15 0 0
" from Berrigan's to St. Peter's Harbour,	3 0 0
Around the Head of Hillsborough River,	5 0 0
Across the Barrens from Douglas's to Main Road,	3 0 0
From Hayden's to Back Farms, St. Peter's, West side of Morell,	3 0 0
From Main Road towards M'Varish's,	2 10 0
Leading West from Dougald McLeod's to Main Road,	2 0 0
From McDonald's Lake to Main Road,	2 0 0
From Main Road towards Alex. McEachern's,	2 0 0
From P. Sinner's towards Penke's Road,	3 0 0
From Main Road towards James Clooney's Morell,	5 0 0
To Henry Mooney, for work done to a Swamp on the road leading from Pisquid towards Penke's road, if work is done to satisfaction of Commissioner,	10 0 0
To be expended on making a Road, when the Government will give a line of the same, from Jay's towards Wm. Douglas's Farm, running East and West,	15 0 0
For Winter Roads,	1 19 0
To be expended on the new Road laid out last Summer, on the West side of St. Peter's Mills, running from the Main Post Road, between Mr. Kenefick's on the West, and Henry Anderson's on the East,	7 10 0
	£112 19 0

Any of the foregoing sums, if not particularly required in the localities indicated, will be expended in such places as may be most in need of them.

DISTRICT No. 2,

Comprising Townships Nos. 41, 40 and 39, East of Morell River, and St. Peter's Harbour Mouth and Morell Bridge.

For Winter Roads,	£7 10 0
Morell Bridge,	30 0 0
Wharf at Dingwell's Shore,	15 0 0
Wharf North side of St. Peter's Bay,	20 0 0
To extend the wharf Head St. Peter's Bay, South side,	20 0 0
From Morell to Head St. Peter's Bay,	20 0 0

Road East side of Morell towards McDonald's Saw Mill,	10 0 0
Road from Main Road towards Dingwell's Wharf,	3 0 0
From Marie Mill Settlement to Kehoe's, Marsh Road to repair Swamp,	5 0 0
From Head of St. Peter's Bay towards Cardigan,	4 0 0
Road from Cardigan Road through Little Baltic, past Hayden's Mills, towards Grand River,	15 0 0
From Head St. Peter's Bay towards Bay Fortune,	10 0 0
From Head St. Peter's Bay to O'Hanley's, North side,	8 0 0
From Head St. Peter's Bay to Cable Head, past Leslie's Mills,	10 0 0
From the Cross Roads near the Chapel towards Greenwich,	5 0 0
Road from Portage Road to John McIntyre's, Cable Head,	5 0 0
Road from Portage road between Sutherland's and McDonald's to Cable Head,	3 0 0
To raise a hollow leading towards Thomas Pope's,	3 0 0
To William Dingwell and others for extra labour performed on the Wharf at Dingwell's Shore,	2 0 0
To Roderick McDonald, being in full of his claim for work done on Road from Morell past McDonald's Saw Mill towards Georgetown,	5 0 0
To be expended where most required,	7 10 0
To Theophilus Webster and others for repairing Morell Bridge,	6 0 0
To Philip McIsaac for repairing Swamp near Leslie's Mills,	4 0 0
To John McKenzie for clearing drift ice and timber off the Main Post Road, at the Head of St. Peter's Bay several times,	2 0 0
To Angus McKinnon for repairing the Baltic Road,	1 0 0
To Roderick McDonald for cutting down a hill on the road along the East side of Morell towards McDonald's Saw Mill,	0 15 0
	1 10 0
	£225 5 0

DISTRICT No. 3,

Comprising Townships Nos. 42 and 43, including the Division Line Road between Lots Nos. 43 and 44.

Line Road between Lots 43 and 44 and Dixon's Mill Bridge,	£40 0 0
From Cross Roads to the line of Lot 56,	8 0 0
Road North side of Bay Fortune,	3 0 0
Road South side of Bay Fortune,	6 0 0
Bay Fortune Wharf,	10 0 0
To repair Bridge and Drain at Norton's,	4 0 0
Road from Church to Red House,	2 0 0
Road from Red House to James O'Donnell's,	10 0 0
Road in Lot 42 by Five Houses,	7 0 0
Bridge from O'Hanley's North side to Macaskill's,	8 0 0
To repair Bridges and Swamp at Goose River,	3 0 0
Fox River Bridge and Hills,	3 0 0
Hollow River Bridge and Hills,	3 0 0
Road from Hollow River including Cow River Bridge,	10 0 0
Road leading North of Big Marsh to Big Cape, Lot 42,	12 0 0
Naufrage Bridge and Beach,	10 0 0
For repairs done to Dixon's Mill Bridge in October last,	7 0 0
To building a Wharf at Rollo Bay when £20 is secured to the Commissioner by Petitioners praying for such Wharf,	40 0 0
	£186 0 0

DISTRICT No. 4,

Comprising Townships Numbers 44 and 45.

To Conway for building Bridge near Leslie's Mills,	£3 0 0
Angus McPhee for repairing small Bridge on Lot 44,	0 15 0
John McIntyre, Big Bush, for repairing two small Bridges,	1 0 0
Peter McPhee for repairing small Bridge near Big Pond,	0 8 0
Allan McDonald for repairing small Bridge East of Big Pond,	1 10 0
Neil McPhee for repairing Big Pond Bridge,	1 15 0
John McIsaac for rebuilding a Bridge on Lot 45 road,	7 0 0
Fidelle Poquette for repairing a Road east side of Souris,	1 0 0
Luke Daigle for opening a drain to carry the water from the abutment of the new Bridge at Souris,	1 10 0
Winter Roads, keeping Post Roads open,	3 19 0
Donald McDonald for repairing Hay River Bridge,	2 0 0
To repair Roads and bridge from Bear River to the line of Lot 46,	20 0 0
To repair Roads and Bridges on the Postage through Lot 45 to Souris,	30 0 0

To repair Road and Bridges from John McAuley's, Lot 45, to Rich'd Keef's, Rollo Bay,	12 0 0
To rebuild the Bridge near Richard Keef's,	14 0 0
To Road and Bridges on the west side of Souris,	4 0 0
To repair the Road and build a breastwork on the front of Kickham's Farm, where washed away by the gale of December last,	20 0 0
To repair the Bridge near James Flanagan's, Souris East,	22 0 0
To repair the Bridge and cutting down hill near Paul Bauchay's,	4 0 0
Road from Souris to Little Harbour,	7 0 0
To bush Souris Beach and collect Sand,	8 0 0
Road from St. Catharine's to New Harmony,	10 0 0
Road from New Harmony to the line road,	4 0 0
Road from Little Harbour Bridge into the Settlement back of Donald McPhee's,	5 3 4

SPECIAL GRANTS.

In addition to last year's grant, to build a bridge at Black Pond when a right of way is surrendered,	60 0 0
To raise the road east end of Souris bridge, as prayed for, with alternate layers of brush and sand, gravel or stone, no sand to be taken for that purpose within twenty yards of the Road,	50 0 0
	£294 0 4

DISTRICT No. 5,

Comprising Townships Numbers 46 and 47.

Expended on Winter Roads,	£8 15 0
To bridge two Swamps on the Glencorrodale Road,	8 0 0
Bridge at Little River,	3 0 0
Road from Little River to Ball Creek,	3 0 0
Bridge at Joseph McDonald's, Priest Pond, Priest Pond bridge and hills,	2 10 0
Little Inlet bridge,	4 0 0
Road and bridges from Little Inlet to the Chapel,	2 0 0
Baltic Road and bridges,	4 0 0
Chapel bridge for repairing abutments,	25 0 0
From Chapel to North Lake,	2 10 0
Swamp at Philip Rose's,	2 10 0
Bridge at North Lake,	1 0 0
Bridge at Rose's Mill,	5 0 0
Swamp at Black Point,	3 0 0
To repair East Lake Bridge,	3 0 0
Road round the East Point to Portage,	6 0 0
Portage Road and bridges,	6 0 0
West abutment of North River Bridge and other repairs,	12 0 0
Road from Portage to North River,	12 0 0
To repair Munn's Road to Rose's Mill,	3 0 0
From Rose's Mill to North Lake Bridge,	8 0 0
Road from North River to the Bason bridge,	4 0 0
To reduce the Hill at Bason Bluff,	4 0 0
To repair the two Bason bridges,	4 0 0
Road between Bason bridge and East Black Pond,	2 10 0
Bridge at Donald McInnis's,	2 0 0
To reduce hill and repair abutment at East Black Pond,	2 0 0
Black Pond,	3 10 0
Bridge at Sutherland's,	2 0 0
West Black Pond Bridge and hills,	4 0 0
Green Vals road and to bridge the Stream over to Mill Grove,	4 10 0
From Black Pond bridge west to Donald McPhee's,	2 0 0
Compensation to James Baker, according to Commissioner's award,	5 0 0
Compensation to McInnis,	2 16 0
Compensation to Alexander McDonald, Black Point,	7 0 0
	£174 11 0

DISTRICT No. 6,

Comprising Townships Nos. 55 and 56, North of Grand River and Grand River Bridge.

For repairing Grand River Wharf,	£20 0 0
From Grand River Wharf to Little Pond School House,	25 0 0
From Little Pond School House to Red House,	18 0 0
St. Peter's road from eastern line of Lot 56 to Birch Hill,	18 0 0
From eastern line of Lot 56 on Main Post Road to Dingwell's Mills,	15 0 0
Groshaut Settlement road,	5 10 0
From Dingwell's Mills to Grand River bridge,	18 0 0
Grand River bridge,	11 0 0
From Grand River Mills to Head of Grand River, Big Run bridge included,	15 0 0
From McLeod's Ferry on Central Line road towards Church in Baltic, Lot 55,	12 0 0
Between Johnston's and McCormack's,	5 0 0
From Nicholson's Cross to West line of Lot 55, crossing the bridge to Turner's,	18 0 0
From Church, Lot 55, towards Cahil's,	15 0 0
From Little Pond School House to Little River,	7 0 0
From Cross roads at Joseph McDonald's to Robertson's,	5 0 0
From Cooper's Cross, North of Little River, to Eastern line of Lot 56, including bridge at Withers's brook,	7 0 0

81 0 0	repair new road from Duncan Stewart's to Montague River,	4 0 0
10 19 0	pay the persons who opened one mile of the road on the County line in 1852, on a certificate from Commissioner,	10 0 0
	repair road leading by Baldwin's to Henry Mooney's,	14 0 0
5 0 0	repair road from Pisquid to Morell, Rodk. M'Donald's,	8 0 0
6 0 0	To repair the western end of Peake's road through Lots 51 and 52,	4 0 0
2 0 0	repair the road from Alley's to Pisquid,	11 10 0
15 0 0	repair road south side of Cardigan to Joseph Wilson's,	4 10 0
	repair road from Alley's to St. Peter's, reduce the hill at Pool's mill,	2 3 7
	repair the new road from Finlay's to Pisquid,	2 0 0
	repair the union road towards J. Stewart's,	3 10 0
	raise the bridge and level the hill on the north end of the Union road,	7 10 0
	repair the road from Brudenell by Sergeant's, and to open from thence the new road by Peter Kehoe's to Georgetown road,	7 10 0
30 0 0	repair the county line to Douse's road,	2 10 0
£291 19 0	repair the road leading from Alleys to the head of Grand River,	10 0 0
	pay Lawrence Curran, for building bridge on union road,	5 10 0
Grand River, 54.	Brother's road, on the right of way being decided on, to make and repair,	5 0 0
£9 18 0	repair the new line of road between the Scotch settlement and Pisquid,	4 10 0
	the new line of road leading from the swamp road to Pisquid road,	5 0 0
	repair a new road on the back settlement of Lot 52 leading to St. Peter's road,	6 0 0
	new line of road from Ralwin's road to the Cardigan road by McKinnon's mill on conditions that the land for the road is given up,	8 0 0
	repair the south end of union road,	3 0 0
62 1 0	make and expend on the new line of road between Finlays and Montague Bridge,	11 0 0
		£218 7 3
	DISTRICT No. 9, Comprising Townships Nos. 59, and 61, and Montague Bridge.	
	Extra work Beer's mill, Pond Bridge, done by P. Beers	£7 0 0
	Cutting down the hills both ends of do. as allowed by the Government already drawn for	9 12 0
	Douse's road and hills at Beer's bridge	10 0 0
	To complete the north end of the Wood Island road by John Lennon,	5 0 0
	Wood Island road,	10 0 0
	Whim road and swamps, East end,	30 0 0
	Road from Aitkens towards Murray Harbour and St. Andrew's Point,	15 0 0
	St. Mary's Road,	8 11 7
	Mink River Road,	3 0 0
	St. Mary's Wharf Road,	15 0 0
	Sturgeon Bridge,	30 0 0
	Montague Bridge,	10 0 0
	Road from Campbell's mill to the county line,	10 0 0
	Road from Campbell's mills to Douse's road,	10 0 0
	Public Wharf, Peters shore and road,	10 0 0
	Painting and finishing Railing of the bridge Beer's Mill Pond,	5 0 0
		£188 3 7
	The unexpended moneys and Montague bridge dues as formerly.	
	DISTRICT No. 10, Comprising Townships Numbers 63 and 64.	
	Towards new Bridge Burnt Point, in addition to the amount voted in 1855,	£130 0 0
	To extend Wharf at Mink River Basin,	30 0 0
	Bridge at McLeod's Mills,	5 0 0
	Peter's Road and Road to Murray Mills,	10 0 0
	Road & Bridges from South River to County line,	8 0 0
	South River Bridge,	40 0 0
	Road from South River Bridge to Cape Farm,	2 0 0
	The new Road, from M'Leod's to the Little Sands,	15 0 0
	Road from Mink River East, by Treasurer's, to Gasperaux,	3 0 0
	Repairing old Wharf South River, and to be allowed £5 Gs. 5d. out of the contingent moneys,	5 0 7
		£288 3 7
	DISTRICT No. 11, Comprising Georgetown, Common and Royalty, Reserved Lands and Township Number 53, between the Cardigan and Brudenell Rivers.	
	John Westaway, for labour performed by him in opening Sewer in Main Street, Georgetown,	£29 14 0
	George Hessian, on Road from Georgetown to J. Smith's Lots,	5 0 0
	Rod's Campbell, for labour on Bridge at the Mill,	5 15 0
	J. Wilson, on the Road from Cardigan Ferry,	3 5 0
	Mat'w Young, balance on Ferry Wharf, Cardigan,	10 10 0
	Lauchlin Wilson, on Western Royalty Road,	0 15 0
	Road from Burnt Point to Kearney's Lots,	3 0 0
	Main Post Road, from Georgetown to Western line of Royalty,	21 0 0
	Main Post Road, from Western line of Royalty to Western line of Lot 53,	9 0 0

Road leading from Griffin's to Dr. Kay's	2 0 0
Road leading by J. M'Donald's Lots to Burnett's,	3 0 0
Road leading by Bourke's and Aitkens Lots,	3 10 0
Middle Royalty Road, passing Hessian's from McPhee's Cross Roads to Peter's Lots,	2 10 0
Northern Royalty Road, from Burnt Point to Alley's Mills,	7 0 0
Road from Main Post Road, by Western boundary of Royalty,	2 0 0
From Georgetown to Hugh McAuley's,	2 0 0
Road from Cogswell's lots towards L. C. Owen's lots,	3 0 0
Road from Main Post Road towards R. M'Auley's,	2 10 0
Road from Main Post Road to D. & P. M'Phee's,	1 0 0
Road leading from Court House in Georgetown, towards Burnt Point,	1 0 0
Road from Brudenell River Wharf towards Pen-dergast's,	7 0 0
Road leading from Ferry Wharf in Royalty to Georgetown,	6 10 0
To extend Ferry Wharf, South Side of Cardigan,	30 0 0
Opening Drain, from Post Road to Gidley's Lots,	4 10 0
To repair Georgetown Wharf,	28 0 0
Morrison's Cross Roads, from Brudenell to Cardigan,	1 0 0
Road past Hessian's to J. Smith's Lots,	2 0 0
Amount to be paid towards repairs of Road leading from Alley's Mill to Bridge at Head of Grand River, Road District No. 8.	12 0 0
Balance to be expended by Commissioner, where most required,	1 3 7
Winter Roads,	9 11 0
	£218 3 7

CANALS IN CALIFORNIA.—There are now in California 4503 miles of canal valued at \$6,341,700, showing an increase 3429 miles valued at \$4,047,700 during the last year. In addition to which 112 canals and ditches have been commenced, and will probably be completed within the next year. Amongst them is the Sierra Nevada Mountain Canal—an immense work—ten feet in the bottom, fourteen at the top, and designed, with branches, to extend over about 150 miles. There are 59 quartz mills in operation, crushing 222,060 tons per annum, and realizing \$1,082,100.

THE IMPORTANCE OF ONE LETTER.—The Rev. Sydney Smith, preaching a charity sermon, frequently repeated the assertion, that of nations, Englishmen were most distinguished for generosity and the love of their species. The collection happened to be inferior to his expectations, and he said that he had evidently made a great mistake, for his expression should have been that they were distinguished for their love of the specie.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE OF MARYLAND.—The bill to incorporate and endow an Agricultural College, appropriating \$50,000 annually from the State Treasury, has finally passed both branches of the Legislature, and is now a law. This annual appropriation is, however, not available to the college until subscriptions to its capital stock to the amount of 2000 shares at \$25 per share be actually secured and made good.

SUPPER EXTRAORDINARY—DEAF AND DUMB.—Recently a company of forty of the deaf and dumb sat down to supper in Mr. Searcy's large dining room, 179 Trongate, Glasgow, Scotland. This was a friendly meeting, composed of young people of both sexes, and one or two married men and their wives, but all deaf and dumb. It was not a little interesting to witness the manner in which the honors of the table were done, and done they were with spirit and propriety. Before commencing supper the Chairman, in asking a blessing, stood up, as did all the rest of the company, and made the appropriate signs with his fingers, which were duly understood, and no doubt, duly felt. The supper was despatched with extraordinary rapidity, knives and forks being plied with the utmost nimbleness, occasionally being thrown down till the parties would engage, in a little finger chat, and then as nimbly snatched up and applied in the proper manner.

VEGETABLES SHOULD BE COOKED IN SALT WATER.—It is well known that after potatoes are boiled and the water poured from them, if they are well shaken up, with the addition of a little salt, their flavor is much improved. Why, we know not. Professor Boeghter, a German chemist, speaking in reference to boiling vegetables in water to which a little salt is added, says:—“If one portion of vegetables be boiled in pure (distilled or rain) water; and another in water to which a little salt has been added, a decided difference is perceptible in the taste and odour, and especially in the tenderness of the two portions. Vegetables boiled in pure water are vastly inferior in flavor. This inferiority may go so far in case of onions, that they are almost entirely destitute of odour or taste, though when cooked in salted water, they possess in addition to the pleasant salt taste, a peculiar sweetness and a strong aroma. They also contain more soluble matter than when cooked in pure water. Water which contains 1-420th of its weight of common salt is far better for cooking vegetables than pure water, because the salt hinders the solution and evaporation of the soluble and flavoring principles of the vegetables. This explains the advantage of the general use of salt in cooking, and the impossibility of correcting, by subsequent additions of salt, the want of flavor in vegetables that have been boiled without it.”

and space, in addition to
River Beach Wharf,
To Angus Walker, for building a platform at the inner end of Grand River Beach Wharf,
To John McPherson, for labour performed on the Launching Place Pond Bridge,
To Thomas Stone, for covering four chains of a deep swamp on the road leading from the Launching road to McLellan's shore, Cardigan Bay,
To John Goff, for completing breast work on Milldam Bridge, Seal River,
To Michael Morrison, for collecting the timber which drifted from the Grand River Beach Wharf in the gale in December last,
To Alexander M'Donald, for collecting the timber which drifted from the Launching Place Wharf in the gale of December last,
Towards repairing Bridge on the head of Cardigan River,
Towards rounding and widening the road from the head of Cardigan towards St. Peter's Bay,
Towards repairing and widening road and building bridges on the road leading from Grand River Bridge to head of Cardigan,
For the Road from Launching place to Head of Cardigan, and a Bridge at William Sigater's,
For the Road from Cardigan Wharf to Grand River,
Mill Pond Bridge, Seal River,
Towards building two new Bridges, and cutting down a steep Hill, on the Road leading from Peter Morrison's to Grand River Bridge,
Towards rounding and widening the Main Road, leading past Hayden's Mill, Head of Grand River, towards St. Peter's Bay,
For building an additional Block to Launching Bay Wharf, and repairing same,
Towards repairing Grand River Beach Wharf,

DISTRICT No. 8,
Comprising Townships Nos. 53, south of Brudenell River, 52, 51 and 63.
To build a new bridge at Samphey's, £8 0 0
“ raise and rail the bridge at Johnson's, 6 0 0
“ build a new bridge at Charles Stewart's, 4 0 0
“ rounding and repairing the road from the County line to the 11th District, 15 0 0
“ repair the road from Finlay's to Montague bridge with stone, 10 0 0
“ repair road and bridge between Montague and Sparrow's road, 8 0 0
“ pay Malone Bruce for work done on the County line road south end, if the work is done satisfactorily, 6 0 0
“ rail the Bridge at Campbell's mill, on Sparrow's road, 6 0 0
“ repair and straighten Sparrow's road, 6 0 0
“ repair road south side of Montague River, 4 0 0
“ repair road from Neil Shaw's to Montague bridge, 2 0 0

THE EXILES OF SIBERIA.

Whilst Russia and the Russians are the prevailing topics in all circles, a few gathered remarks upon those victims of Russian policy, the poor exiles, may not be deemed inappropriate; and as the laws of the empire require that all those condemned, in whatever part of the country they may have received sentence, should pass through Moscow on their way to Siberia, the traveller who may have chanced to be there during the weekly gathering, will have little difficulty in recognising facts in the following account.

On reaching that city, they are all allowed a brief rest in the convict-prison, their daily journeys being so calculated that the separate bands all arrive there from divers directions each Saturday night. After resting throughout the ensuing week, during which term they are relieved of their chains, they are despatched in one common band on the second Monday after their arrival; but, ere their departure, government appoints a committee of prison authorities to control the jailers, and to see that they do not use unnecessary harshness. These members are also empowered to hear statements from the prisoners, and, in many cases, to grant redress. Such interferences do not, of course, extend to the quashing of legal proceedings, but merely to the prisoner's comfort, his health, or perhaps some last wishes respecting his family. The excellent Slazy, physician to the prisons, was, some years since, constantly present on these occasions, and was one of the warmest philanthropists ever known. His exertions on behalf of those unhappy convicts were incessant; his labours, evidently those of a love that made him deem no sacrifice of time or comfort too great. He was a German, from Cologne, and as keen a Roman Catholic as that zealous city ever sent forth; and it would be well for mankind, if half the world only possessed as much of the true Christian spirit as this worthy philanthropist.

Sparrow's Hill—for so is the place named from which the doomed band depart—is situated at some distance from the city, and is not a prison, as might be imagined, but consists of a number of log-huts, united by a strong wooden-wall, and in the interior divided into two or three courts, each strictly guarded by sentinels. In the first of these, both sexes are to be seen mingling indiscriminately, and all dressed alike in long loose greatcoats, made of a kind of grey cloth; the only distinguishing mark is, that the men have half their heads shaved, whilst the women retain their long hair—a privilege also granted to the men as regards their beards; which decoration is the pride and delight both of the merchant-class and the peasantry. They are led thence into a second court, where their names are registered; as also their crime and history. Here they make their petitions; some soliciting leave to travel by the side of a brother, a fellow-exile—a poor consolation that, of being together in disgrace; but the boon, if granted, is hailed with the greatest joy. A woman will also sometimes petition to accompany her husband; but only in rare cases is this permitted. According to the laws of Russia, she may marry again, for the banishment of the husband cancels the marriage-bond as completely as death; but if her prayer is granted, government pays her expenses, and she assumes the convict dress, though not the fetters.

The children of convicts, after five years of age, become parish property; a rule which the various proprietors in the territory are not disposed to relax, as the boys, at least, serve ultimately so far to furnish the conscription of the army.

The examination pass, the exiles are led to a third court, where fetters are placed upon the whole band. This is a most cruel and brutal affair. The fetters consist of a couple of iron rings, one for each ankle, united by a chain, not adapted to the size of the person and his length of stride, but of one unvarying length, about two feet. This is connected, by means of links from four to five inches long, with another chain fastened round the waist. The hoops round the ankles are not fastened by a padlock, so as to be removed at night, but are riveted by the executioner, who drives an iron bolt through the rings, and

by strong and careless hammering—for he often misses the mark, and strikes the flesh—flattens the bolt at both ends, in such a way that a removal is impossible, except by means of the file: and with these chains, the poor weary footsore wretches are to walk every step of a journey, which takes them only a few days short of six months. Meanwhile a sergeant stands by, who must answer for their security with his own life, as he takes charge of them during their pilgrimage; and he sees them properly secured and fastened together in fours by the wrists. At the head of the line stands a little table, covered with copper coins, from which every man receives in advance a certain part of his daily allowance; government giving each for his maintenance forty-eight kopecks—a fraction less than fivepence a day—and to each woman permitted to accompany her husband, half that sum. This ceremony over, the gates are thrown open, and the world ceases to exist for them. It is surprising to witness the calm bearing, the sad but resigned looks of that melancholy assemblage. Hope is now dead; and in its place a dim vague glimmer appears in the distance of life, to which they look, perhaps, more with a dreary curiosity than with any active feeling of terror or despair.

The gates thrown open, the exiles are handed over to a strong guard, employed exclusively on this duty, and each soldier loads his gun in their presence; there is also a mounted escort, with spears, the commander of which carries a long whip to lash the cavalcade into order; and thus they move on, the males first, then the carts, and, lastly, the females. Their day's journey is from 22 to 25 versts (from 14 1/2 to 16 1/2 miles English). Persons of rank are not treated otherwise than the lowest serf—noblemen being compelled to march the dreary journey on foot, and as heavily chained as the vilest felon. Political prisoners are undoubtedly treated more harshly than even the most ferocious criminals; and although, during the contest with Poland, there may have been exaggerated accounts published in England as to the numbers banished, there is not the slightest doubt as to the cruelty exercised on all who were so. During their short rest at Moscow, they were linked together like felons; treated by their jailers like brutes. The Times, many years ago, gave a touching account of facts which have been since confirmed. One hundred and fifty Lithuanian nobles were mentioned as having been met barefooted and chained, on their march to Siberia—their sentence being, that they should be put as common soldiers into the regiments of the Caucasus, Orenburg, and Siberia. The two young Counts Tyskiewicz, almost children, were so loaded with heavy chains, as at each step to sink into the ground; and they held out their little hands, imploring charity to buy lighter fetters, which their guards refused them. At Choraowicz was to be seen Mr. Warcynski, the marshal of Osmand, the same town where the Kirghiz murdered in a church 400 women and children. He was seated in an open wagon—a blessed privilege, too, this was considered—his hands and feet were chained and connected to his waist by other links; a collar of iron encircled his neck; his long gray beard flowed over his breast; and his head was shaved in the form of a cross—his coat being half-black and half-white. He was condemned to hard labour for life. Those destined for the mines are shut out even from the light of heaven; they not only lose rank and riches, but, by a refinement of cruelty, are deprived even of their names, and a number given them instead, by which the driver of each band calls when he has need to address them.

"A Sign of the Times."—The schooner Lucy Ann arrived at St. John N. B. from Portland (Me.) with the following cargo: 1000 bushels of potatoes, 200 bushels and 100 bags of oats, 200 bags of salt, &c. Potatoes must be plenty in the State of Maine this year.

The Northern Bee, published at St. Petersburg, says:—"If God grant us peace, we shall take advantage of it to provide Russia with railways."

HASZARD'S GAZETTE

Wednesday, March 26, 1856.

A most convincing proof of the ability of our farmers to supply the public with the very best of butchers' meat was afforded in the appearance of the Meat Market on Saturday. We doubt, if better beef was ever exposed for sale in any country. There may be, and we believe there is, larger, and perhaps fatter meat exhibited in the Markets of London, but we cannot conceive of its being possible to have wholesomer food, or in finer condition placed on the table, than that from the prize cattle of Wednesday last. We refer to the report of the Judges for the weight, age, &c. We could wish we were able to report as favorably of the Market House, as of the articles in market. It is at such times that the want of a proper place for the convenience of the public in buying and selling, is most felt. We had hoped to have heard of the Legislature appropriating a sum for the purchase of a site, for a building of this nature is as much wanted for the benefit of the country as the town, and the expense ought to be mutually borne. The splendid carcasses of fine beef were not the only pleasant objects that met our eye on Saturday. Opposite to Mr. William Dodd's Auction Room, was a most goodly row of finished ploughs—30 in number—accompanied by 16 pairs of Harrows, made by Mr. William Jakeman. This shows well, as affording a proof of increasing capital laid out to the best advantage. It is by means of the plough and harrow that the Island is destined at no very distant date, to become for its size, one of the most celebrated agricultural communities on this side the Atlantic. Its sons are just beginning to feel the importance, and we would fain hope, the dignity of their position, and it is with heartfelt pleasure, that we behold these exhibitions of their power and ability to excel. A most extensive market is now open to their productions, and they must take pains to avail themselves of it. We anticipate, that in the course of a few years, the commerce between this Island and the United States of America will have increased in a ratio that will astonish the farmers themselves, and that a variety of articles will have to be raised, that they little dream of now. Some of our most intelligent, best-educated young men must visit those parts on the Atlantic, and carefully note their wants, and calculate whether the farmers of the Island can minister to those wants in a manner that will be profitable to themselves and beneficial to the others, and by communicating the result of their observations encourage others to commence the culture of those articles which are most wanted, and for which there will be the most extensive demand. It is said by some upon whose judgment great reliance is placed, that we are likely to have an early spring, and we shall be pleased to find their prognostications correct; not that we attach so much importance to the earliness of the season as we do to the continuance of fine weather; after it has commenced, we have frequently known an early spring succeeded by sharp frosts which did more injury to the farmer and gardener, than the precocity of the season did good. An early season is however of great importance to the farmer in the saving of fodder, and in the enabling him to get his land in good order for sowing, as well as affording the ground the opportunity of getting warm before the seed is put in. There are many circumstances at the present time that are telling well for the farmer, and among these we are inclined to place the prosecution of the railroads in the neighbouring provinces in a very prominent rank. Let these roads be connected with the Island by well appointed steam boats and we are brought within a day or two of what will then be the best possible markets independently of this the concourse of strangers that will be by this means attracted to the Island, will be naturally great. It will be too much to hope that many will stay. In order to induce them, we must have an Alien Act passed; but that would tend to develop the resources of the Island and make cultivated land twice as valuable as it now is. The passing such an Act would be no proof of sound sense and good policy, and consequently it is not to be thought of.

Young Men's Christian Association.—The Rev. J. M. Lead will lecture on Thursday next, on "Infidelity and Christianity contrasted."

A rumour is current in the city, that there is to be an early dissolution of the House of Assembly. There has been some routine business transacted in the House since our last, but not affording any great interest to our readers. Mr. Clark presented on Saturday last a petition from the inhabitants of St. Eleanor's, praying for an Elective Legislative Council. The Speaker refused to receive it because it was a printed one, which is contrary to Parliamentary practice. A petition by Hon. Mr. Whelan relative to Mills and Mill streams referred to a special Committee. House on ways and means Gas Light Company, Bill passed.

TO THE EDITOR OF HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

Sir: I beg to send you the above list of prizes awarded at the E-ster Show of Fat Stock on Wednesday last, and I doubt not you did yourself the pleasure of attending the market on Saturday to view the carcasses of the prize animals. Finer Beef, I believe, was never exhibited in this City; and it is gratifying to think that the labors of the Royal Agricultural Society, in introducing pure-bred animals have been so far successful. It is now a fully established fact—even in P. E. Island—that stock of any kind coming to maturity at an early age, pay the breeder and feeder much better than a mongrel breed, which are extremely difficult to feed at any age.

The short-horns commenced to feed fat when calves; this property increases with their growth, and at a year old, they have all the resemblance of Cows. The breeders of short horns in England, instead of keeping them to three, four, or five years of age, fatten them and sell them off at from two to two and a half years; they can thus turn off one half more at least, if not a greater proportion of Beef from the farm or the stall, than could possibly be done with any other breed. Hence they have quick returns, and large amounts of beef for the food consumed. It is not denied that the short-horns require good keep and shelter and care. They also require nourishing food—but she pays for all, for she is a cow when another is a calf; the ox is fat, when the other is growing.

The short-horns will feed to an enormous size. The famous Durham ox weighed 2620 lbs. and the still more famous Yorkshire ox, 3700. Comet a well known Bull, bred by Mr. Charles Collings, sold for £1000 sterling, £500, £200 and even £700 are still given for first rate short-horn Bulls. Considering small things with great, we need not be at all ashamed of the recent exhibition, for notwithstanding the severity of our winter, which has hitherto been considered the great drawback to the successful introduction of breeds of improved stock—the absence of Oil Cake and other accessories available to feeders in Great Britain. The young stock shown by Messrs. Bear and Thorne, were in the highest degree creditable both to breeders and feeders, and may be looked upon as an earnest of what will by-and-by be done in both respects. In comparing the weight of the oxen exhibited by the above parties, it is but fair to state that the loose cotton which is usually pegged to the "loin" to make weight is not included in the weight given of Mr. Bear's Oxen; had this been done, the weight of that gentleman's Red Ox would have come very near to that of Mr. Thorne's.

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March

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FALL SUPPLIES BEGINNING TO ARRIVE AT THE CITY DRUG STORE No. 14, Queen Street.

100 TINS white, black, red, blue and yellow PAINTS, 2 casks Linseed Oil, 1 hhd. Sperma, do., 1 hhd. Olive do., 1 hhd. machinery do., 1 hhd. Copal Varnish, (sold at 2, 3, and 4s. a pint), paint and varnish Brushes, Dye-woods, Indigo, Madder, Cudbear, Bluestone, Copperas, Alum, Starch, Blue, Soda, Potash, Baking Soda, Baking Powder, Chocolate, Cocoa, Farina, Sage and Corn Starch.

FALL IMPORTATIONS. BEER & SON

DEG to intimate to their friends and the Public in general that they have lately received from London, Liverpool, Boston and Halifax— 400 Packages of British, West India and American Goods.

Comprising an excellent assortment, suitable for the season, which will be sold at a small advance from cost for prompt payment, among which will be found— Black, blue, brown and invisible Broad CLOTHS, Fur, Beaver, Meltons, Pilot and Whitney Cloths, Dress Materials comprising Pelissier and Alma Checks, Gala Plaids, Lustres, Coburgs and Orleans, Seal Skin Coats, Beaver, Whitney and Pilot OVERCOATS, Cloth Mantles and scarf Shawls, Velvets, Plushes, Ribbons and Trimmings, Veils, Collars, Habit shirts, &c., Tickings, striped Shirting, white and grey Cottons, Ladies' Winter boots, Furs Fur Caps, Winter Gloves, Mufflers, Blankets, Counterpane, Oil Cloths, Worsted shirts, Childrens' Felt Hats and Hoods, Reversible Waterproof Coats, Rubber Overcoats, 6 Tons NAILS, assorted, American Mortice Locks, with fancy knobs, An assortment of HARDWARE, Kaga White Lead, Whiting and Washing Soda, Sets White and Gold China, with coffees and extra plates, SOLE LEATHER, SOAP, CANDLES Burning FLUID, Gorn Starch, Crackers, Pilot Bread, CONFECTIONARY, Digby Herrings, APPLES, Onions, Ladies' Rubber Boots and Overshoes, Gentlemen's Rubbers, Sleigh Bells, &c. &c. King Square House, Nov. 1, 1855.

JAMES R. WATT, Offers for sale a good assortment of Cooking, Parlour, and other STOVES. Prices much lower than usual.

WESTMORELAND BANK! Moncton, Jan. 5, 1856. A DIVIDEND of 4 per cent, on the Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared for the half-year ending 30th November last, payable to the Stockholders at this Bank in 30 days from this date. By order of the Board of Directors. J. M'ALLISTER, Cashier. Feb 28.

TEACHER WANTED FOR THE SEA COW POOND District School. A liberal subscription will be made in addition to the Government allowance, apply to— CHARLES McCARTH, Sea Cow Poond, Lot 1, March 18th.

Schoolmaster Wanted, FOR the West River District, Lot 65. Apply to the Trustees,— DONALD SHAW HUGH McLAUGHLAN, CHARLES CAMPBELL, DUGALD McEACHERN, HECTOR McFADYEN.

Below Bonshaw, South Side West River, Feb. 5.

NOTICE. THE Subscriber has on hand, which he wishes to dispose of at a very low figure: 100 Barrels No. 1 Labrador HERRINGS, 100 Quintals CODFISH, 500 M. Pine and Cedar SHINGLES. JAMES PURDIE. February 6, 1856.

NOTICE. PERSONS wanting the services of children as Apprentices or otherwise, from 10 years old and upwards, can be assisted in procuring such, if early application is made at the office of Mr. T. STEWART, in DesBrisay's Buildings. Dec. 15th, 1855.

TO MILLERS. Camel Hair Bolting Cloth. HASZARD & OWEN have much pleasure in announcing to their customers that they have received this day, a new supply of the above, Nos 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7, which they offer for sale at 10 per cent below former prices.

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 43 Postage Stamps. THE MEDICAL ADVISER on the physical decay of the system produced by delusive excesses, infection, the effects of climate, &c.; with remarks on the treatment practiced by the Author with such unvarying success, since his settlement in this country. Rules for self-treatment, &c. By WALTER DE ROOS, M.D., 35, Ely Place, Holborn Hill, London, where he may be consulted on these matters daily, from 11 till 4. Sundays excepted.

Sold also by Gilbert, 49, Paternoster-row, London; Watt, 11, Elm Row, Edinburgh; Powell, 15, Westmoreland-street, Dublin; and through all others. Dr. De Roos, from long practical experience in the most celebrated institutions of this country and the continent, has had, perhaps, unusual opportunities of observing the peculiarities relating to the physiology, pathology, and general treatment of the disorders referred to in the above work, and having devoted his studies almost exclusively to this class of diseases, he is enabled confidently to undertake their removal in as short a time as is consistent with safety.

PERSONS IN ANY PART OF THE WORLD, may be successfully treated by forwarding a correct detail of their case, with a remittance for Medicines, &c. which will be returned with the utmost despatch, and secure from observation. THE CONCENTRATED GUTTE FIVE, or Vegetable Life Drops, are recommended to all those who have injured themselves by early excesses, and brought on Spasmodic, Nervousness, Weakness, Lassitude, Low Spirits, Aversion to Society, Study or Business, Timidity, Trembling and shaking of the Hands and Limbs, Indigestion, Flatulency, Shortness of Breath, Cough, Asthma, Consumptive Habits, Dimness of Sight, Dizziness, Pains in the Head, &c. Their almost marvelous power in removing contaminations, Secondary symptoms, Eruptions, Sore Throat, Pains in the Bones and Joints, Scabby, 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, LUMBER-GO, 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 felony. Sold by HASZARD & O EN, Queen Square Charlottetown.

For Sale or to Let, SEVERAL BUILDING LOTS, fronting on the East side of the Malpeque, or Princetown Road, about a quarter of a mile from Charlottetown, and opposite to Spring Park. Apply to WILLIAM FORGAN. March 21st, 1855.

Furs for Sale. TWO very superior BEAR SKINS, mounted complete, for Sale at HASZARD & OWEN'S BOOK-STORE.



Friend of the Prince Edward Islander. HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT. EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF ASTHMA!! OF AN OLD LADY SEVENTY FIVE YEARS OF AGE.

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

REMARKABLE CURE OF DROPSY. AFTER BEING TAPPED THREE TIMES. Copy of a Letter from Anthony Smith. Esq. Halifax, Nova Scotia, dated the 25th August, 1854. To Professor Holloway. Sir,—I desire to add my testimony to the value of your Pills, in cases of dropsy. For nine months I suffered the greatest torture with this distressing complaint; was tapped three times, and finally given up by the doctors; having become in appearance as a skeleton, and with no more strength in me than a child just born. It was then, that I thought of trying your Pills, and immediately sent for a quantity and commenced using them. The result I can scarcely credit even now, although true it is. After using them for four weeks, I felt much better, and by persevering with them, at the expiration of two months, I was completely cured. I have since enjoyed the best of health. I am, Sir, Yours sincerely (Signed) ANTHONY SMITH.

ASTONISHING CURE OF GENERAL DEBILITY AND LIVER COMPLAINT!! Copy of a Letter from William Reeves, of Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, dated 17th Nov. 1854.

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

These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints. The Pills should be used conjointly with the Ointment in most of the following cases: Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Burns, Blisters, Bite of Mosquitoes and Sand Flies, Cooch-bay, Chicago-foot, Chilblains, Chapped hands, Cancors, Contracted and Stiff Joints, Elephantiasis, Gout, Fistulas, Glandular swellings, Lambago, Piles, Rheumatism, Scalds, Sore-throats, Skin-diseases, Scurvy, Sore-heads, Sore-nipples, Soft Corns, Tumours, Ulcers, Wounds, Yaws.

Sold at the establishment of Professor HOLLOWAY, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar,) London, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the Civilized World, in Pots, at 1s 3d, 2s 3d, and 5s each. There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes. N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each pot. GEORGE T. HASZARD Agent

AMERICAN EDITIONS OF ALL Dr. Cumming's Works JUST RECEIVED BY Haszard & Owen.

New Importations. BRUSHES in great variety, Spirit levels assorted sizes, do. with plumb and sub light, Bench screws, (Birch and Walnut) 2s 6d to 4s 6d each. IRON, Axes, Hatchets and Hammers assorted, Superior Mortice Locks, at prices from 1s 9d to 20s each. Mortice Latches, low priced, Rim Locks and Latch Locks, Store Door Locks with 2 keys, a good article, Glass, Porcelain, Mineral and Argyle door knobs, Electro Plated Drop Escutcheons, Screws, a large lot, Excelsior Screw Aeger Bits, sizes from 3-16 to 1 inch. Chisels, all sizes, Screw Wrenches, Hand and Bench Vices, Oil Stones, Turkey and Hindostan, &c., lately received from the United States, and for sale by HASZARD & OWEN. Oct. 24, 1855.

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 eructations, sinking, or fluttering at the pit of the stomach, swimming of the head, hurried and difficult breathing, fluttering at the heart, choking or suffocating sensations when in a lying posture, dimness of vision, dots or webs before 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.

Their power over the above diseases is not excelled, if equalled, by any other preparation in the United States, as the cures attest, 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 lesser glands, exercising the most searching power in weakness and affections of the digestive organs, they are a vital safe, certain, and pleasant.

Testimony from Maine. CAPT. DANIEL ABBOTT, Brookline, Maine, July 16, 1843, says: "I was taken sick one year ago, last April, upon my passage from Havana to Charlestown, 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 'Hooiland'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, Charlestown 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." Jos. B. HALL & Co., Proceque Isle, Annotock 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 inquiries, 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 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 "Hooiland'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 in any part of her body, and attributes her cure entirely to the German Bitters. WILLIAM CLARK, Salmon Brook, Annotock 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 stores generally.

T. DESBRISAY & Co., General Agency And by Mr. LEMUEL OWEN, Georgetown, " EDWARD GOFF, Grand River, " EDWARD NEEDHAM, St. Peter's Bay, " J. J. FRASER, St. Eleanors, " GEORGE WIGGINTON, Crispin, " JAS. L. HOLMAN, do, " WM. DODD, Bedouque, " JAMES FIDGON, New London.

FARM. THIS Subscriber has on Lot 52 Georgetown Road, ending to St. Peter's above Farm contain acres of which are unoccupied, and the heavy Timber, Fire also a comfortable Dwelling 34x26 feet, and a Barn the lot of May next.

FARM. TO BE SOLD by THURSDAY, the 6th of March, noon, on the miles from Charlottetown, the House and Out-buildings thereto belonging, and ninety years term, with an excellent Stock said Farm. TERMS OF SALE, to be paid on the transfer may remain on interest. SALE ON MONDAY, March 14, 1856.

Superior Scotch JUST RECEIVED A quantity of Close Stoves, (all signs) Down Scrapers, Umbrella and Gig Boxes, Pot Castings. The superior these Castings are well had at the Store of Ch. Town, Great G. Oct. 23d, 1855.

Chambers' HASZARD & OWEN's Publications. An eminent firm can be had by Schools, public and private libraries in a cheap and the day.

JUST RECEIVED THE Inaugural Address of the Christian Association GRASS, with appendix of the Association. Price Sold by Haszard & Owen, apply to the Secretary Feb. 29.

The Great Am Bogle's celebrated Hair Oil and preservation of the hair, out a rival on this continent have started into an introduction of this article their own been sealed Hair Fluid, with a popular article, goes on "There is no malady, which can be cured by this includes it is invaluable; in the foundation of a good tronzized by Her Majesty and commands an extensive Bogle's Electric Hair Oil is applied, literally dyed the skin and leaves the over all other Hair dyes Bogle's Amole have usually unpleasant appearance. Bogle's Hebeonina restores the face in the shortest period, and is acknowledged to be the very best complexion. To be had, wholesale Washington Street, Boston And by all Druggists in Canada, United States: WATSON, Agent for P.

GILMAN'S The best article ever in this city and surrounds MAN'S LIQUID HAIR OIL, which is perm any way injure the skin, and which will cooperate all who have grey hairs Boston Post Z. D. GILMAN, Chemist and Sole Proprietor For sale by Druggists, in Fancy Articles, through W. B. WATSON.

A SHROUD OF GOLD.—Hon. Thomas Ewbank of Washington, District of Columbia, late Commissioner of Patents, communicates to the National Intelligencer some interesting information in regard to recent discoveries in the excavation of Peruvian tumuli. The information was received by Mr. Ewbank from W. W. Evans, Esq., engineer of the Arica and Tacua railroad in Peru. Mr. Evans states, that in making excavations for the railroad in Arica, hundreds of graves are demolished, in which are numerous Indian relics. The excavations are seventy feet deep, and as the soil is loose sand, as the work proceeds every thing from the top comes sliding down—dead Indians, pots, kettles, arrow-heads, &c. Among other interesting mortuary relics, an Indian was started out of his resting-place, rolled up in a shroud of gold. Before Mr. Evans had knowledge of the incident, the workmen had cut up this magnificent winding-sheet and divided it among themselves. With some difficulty, Mr. Evans obtained a fragment, and despatched it to Mr. Ewbank. Mr. Evans notices as a remarkable fact, that in hundreds of Indian skulls which he has examined, not one has contained a decayed tooth. Mr. Ewbank thinks the weight of the entire shroud must have been eight or nine pounds, and had it been preserved, would have been the finest specimen of sheet gold that we have since the time of the Spanish Conquest. In subsequent remarks upon the preservation of souvenirs departed, and the futility of attempting to secure the great dead from contact with their native earth, Mr. Ewbank says, it is their form of features, and not the body or substance of the dead, that should be preserved, and adds:

"The mummies of Egypt are quarried for fuel, and whether those of the Pharaohs, their wives, their priests, or their slaves, are split open and chopped up with the same indifference as so many pine logs. The gums and balsams used in embalming them have made them a good substitute for bituminous coal; and thus the very means employed to preserve them have been the active agents of their dissipation. So it is when the materials of coffins have a high marked value; they are then seized as hidden treasure, and their contents cast out as rubbish. Like heroes in the Eastern hemisphere, the descendants of Manco Capac were sometimes, if not always, entombed in such, and with considerable treasure besides, in vessels of gold and silver; hence we learn, how the Spanish conquerors sought for, often found, and as often plundered rich Indian sepulchres."

FOOD OF THE PEOPLE OF ENGLAND.—In the days of Queen Elizabeth substantial diet was confined chiefly to persons of rank and wealth. A plowman was often compelled to dine on "water gruel." The food of the laborers was coarse and deficient; their clothing was incomparably more so, and their lodgings were rude, dirty and uncomfortable. The houses even of the wealthy were destitute of glass windows and chimneys. The floors of the peasants' houses were of clay, and filled with the accumulated filth of many years. The luxury of linen was confined to the rich and high-born. Their woollen cloth was all of domestic manufacture. Tea and coffee, and to a great extent, sugar, were unknown. Beer was the universal beverage. The higher classes of society lived chiefly on salted meats. The common people seldom ate meat in any form. The ordinary fare of working men then, would produce a riot in a workhouse now. Potatoes and turnips appeared about this time. In earlier ages, the people fed entirely on bread and meat. As late as 1750, out of a population of 6,000,000, in England and Wales, nearly one half were sustained by rye, barley and oats. Now, the same class of persons are consumers of wheat. The use of the potato as the principal article of food has been confined to a few districts.

The process of making the famous submarine telegraph cable, recently lost off the coasts of Newfoundland, was as follows:—Copper wire of a small size, of the requisite length is taken, and completely insulated by means of gutta percha. Three copper wires thus enveloped are placed side by side, in as compact a space as possible, all the interstices between them being filled with rope yarn. These three insulated wires are then twisted around each other by means of machinery, as in the strands of a rope and the whole is completely surrounded by another envelope of gutta percha. A traverse section of this cable now gives the appearance of a solid gutta rope, in which appears three copper wires, running through its whole length. This is enveloped by twelve distinct large iron wires, running through its whole length, running parallel to it, which are strongly twisted around the gutta percha rope, as before, by machinery, at an angle of 45 deg. This is then smeared with tar, and is ready for use.

PATENT LEATHER BOOTS.—While standing in the office of one of the first-class hotels, the other day, we noticed a gentleman who came with his baggage, entered his name on the book, and secured a room. As soon as he had written his name, the clerk looked at it with astonishment. He called all the other clerks to look, and then he called one of the proprietors, who, on seeing it, appeared amazed.

We thought from the fuss that was being made over the name, that the man must be some celebrated person. The idea struck us, that it might be Prince Albert, or some of England's noblemen; but, as his features were truly American, we concluded it must be some great man, whom we did not know, belonging to our own country. While thus contemplating the man and his position, the head clerk leaned forward, and called—

"Mr. Johnson, one moment, if you please?"

The gentleman stepped up to the desk.

"Will you," continued the clerk, "please explain one thing? We have all tried to decipher it, but cannot make it out."

"What is it?" asked the gentleman, with a quiet smile playing on his face.

"Why, sir, at the end of your name on the book, you have placed three letters, P. L. B., and were anxious to know the meaning of them, having never before met them in that position."

"I said the gentleman, "simply means—Patent Leather Boots. The last time I was here, I wore none other, but was charged in my bill, at leaving, two dollars for blacking boots, and as I have no time to dispute at leaving, I concluded this time to make you understand, that I wore such boots as needed no blacking."

"I don't believe it's any use to vaccinate, for small pox," said a backwoods Kentuckian, "for I had a child vaccinated, and in less than a week after, he fell out of a window and was killed."

The man who "kept his word," gave serious offence to Webster, who wanted it for his dictionary.

If our Maker thought it wrong for Adam to live single when there was not a woman on earth, how criminally guilty are old bachelors, with the world full of pretty girls.

Virtue is a rock, from which rebound all the arrows shot against it.

The moment a man begins to rise above his fellows, he becomes a mark for their missiles.—W. G. Simms.

A FEELING REPLY.—"Would you like to subscribe for Dickens' Household Words?" asked a magazine agent. "Household words have played the dickens with me long enough" was the feeling reply.

Are the minutes relating to an affair of honor always drawn up by the seconds?"

Can a watch fitted with a second-hand, be called a second-hand watch?"

A popular writer, speaking of the ocean telegraph, wonders whether the news transmitted through the salt water will be fresh.

BEAUTIFUL AND TRUE.—In an article in a recent number of Fraser's Magazine this brief but beautiful passage occurs:—"Education does not commence with the alphabet. It begins with a mother's look; with a father's smile of approbation or sign of reproof; with a sister's gentle pressure of the hand or a brother's noble act of forbearance; with handfuls of flowers in a green and daisy meadow; with birds nests' admired, but not touched; with creeping ants and almost imperceptible emmets; with humming-bees and glass bee-hives; with pleasant walks in shady lanes, with thoughts directed in sweet and kindly tones and words, to nature, acts of benevolence, deeds of virtue, and to the source of all good—to God himself."

SURPRISE PARTIES.—The Boston Times relates the following interesting accident of a surprise party:—"Every one knows that a 'surprise party' is, where a company of gentlemen and ladies agree to visit, carrying their own provisions, some one of their acquaintances, without any sign or notice of their coming being given. A few nights since, in New Bedford, a party was formed for the purpose of giving a surprise to a married couple, but upon proceeding to the house, it was found, that another visitor had anticipated them only a few hours. It was a girl, 'a little darling, and looked just like its mother, bless its heart!' All parties were, of course, slightly 'surprised.' The 'surprise' weighed six and three-quarter pounds."

MEDDLESOME TELEGRAPH.—Some Turkish ladies at Scutari left their homes on account of the telegraphic wires having been carried over the roofs of the houses. They imagined that the wire could tell all their secrets!

COMFORT FOR A GENERAL.—One story which I heard of General Shirley I will add. During one of the assaults, the General's eyes became choked up with the dust which the terrible bombardment brought in clouds from Sebastopol. He sat down in a hole where a shell had burst to rub this dust out. Some Irishmen, hurrying past him to the attack, took it into their heads that he was weeping, and bawled out, "Don't cry, General dear, but stop there—sure we're going to take the place for ye!"—London Correspondent of Inverness Courier.

"SANDY," FROM THE CRIMEA, THE DOG OF THE SAPPERS AND MINERS.—This Dog, who has obtained such notoriety from his adventures in the Crimea, and being decorated with a medal, is the property of Lieutenant George R. Lempiere, R. E., the Adjutant of the corps, who bred him—the sire being a thorough-bred Scotch terrier, the mother a thorough-bred English Bulldog. Sandy is now seven years old, and has traveled almost everywhere with his master. In 1850, he went to Gibraltar, whence he took constant trips into Spain. He then came home again; and, after going to several English stations where Lieutenant Lempiere was quartered, embarked with him and the men, at the commencement of the war, for the East, and was constantly with them at Malta, Gallipoli, Constantinople, and Varna,—at the latter place being found useful in foraging expeditions, and a great guard to his master's tent against the natives, whose honesty is not proverbial. From Varna, Sandy went to Sinope, Trebizond, Redout Kaleb, Charaksee, and many other ports along that coast where the adjutant was astonished with the Turkish army from time to time. From his being a most excellent water dog, he made (which is quite an uncommon thing) great friends with the Turks and Bashibazouks; he also distinguished himself on two or three occasions, when in going off to different vessels, the boat was swamped and capsized, by rushing into the most fearful seas and rescuing coats, oars, &c. Thence he went to the Crimea; was present at the battle of Inkerman; received a bayonet wound, which caused him to go on three legs for some time; from the effects of this wound, although now nearly recovered, he is unable to take long-continued or violent exercise; and, as will be seen from his portrait, it slightly affects the gracefulness of his seat in repose. His master being compelled from ill health to leave the army, Sandy was taken care of by some of the officers, and returning home some months on "urgent private affairs," to the great delight of his master, who never expected to see him again. At one place in particular, where the corps were short of supplies, poor Sandy had a narrow escape; serious thoughts were entertained of devouring him—although nearly starved himself.

Sandy always marches out at the head of the men, to whom he has become so attached that he will not follow those of any other regiment. He is well up to all the bugle-calls, especially those of dinner, breakfast, and supper, at which hours he generally makes off to one of the barrack-rooms.

Some few months since, before leaving Woolwich for Brompton Barracks, Chatham, he marched into his master's room with a medal round his neck, put on by some one who knew of his having seen active service; but who did so was never found out. This medal being stolen from him, his master procured another for him to appear on parade when Sir John Burgoyne went down to present the men with their medals. From that time he has always worn the medal, on drill parades, attached by a piece of blue ribbon. This second medal was stolen a short time since, but was recovered by some of the men, and the delinquent handed over to the police. The medal is not a real Crimean one, as dogs are not so decorated, however distinguished in the service.—Illustrated London News.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERIES EXPECTED.—Professor Faraday is of the opinion that we are on the verge of important discoveries concerning the nature of physical forces and their relations in life and physiology. He says that all forces have a similar dual property, and that even gravitation will be ultimately determined to possess it. One force cannot be called into action by electricity without the other, and they are always equal. When the north poles of four magnets are placed together at right angles, so as to form a deep square cell, in the centre of that cell there is no magnetic attraction at all. "The northness" and "southness" of a magnet, Professor Faraday says, take in curved lines outside, not inside, a magnet.

CRITICISM.—When Paradise Lost was published, the celebrated Waller wrote this passage:—"The old blind school-master, John Milton, has published a tedious poem on the fall of man; if its length be not considered as merit, it hath no other."

Pepys, in his Memoirs, thus speaks of Hudibras:—"When I came to read it, it is so silly an abuse of the presbyter knight going to the wars that I am ashamed of it; and by and by meeting at Mr. Townsend's at dinner, I sold it to Mr Battersby for eighteen pence."