

HASZARD'S GAZETTE

FARMERS' JOURNAL, AND COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

Established 1823.

Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, Saturday, May 6, 1854.

New Series No. 135.

Haszard's Gazette.
 GEORGE T. HASZARD, Proprietor and Publisher.
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 TERMS OF ADVERTISING.
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 Advertisements sent without limitation, will be continued until notified.

THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
 GOVERNOR—THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE EARL OF ELGIN and KINCARDINE, Governor General of Canada.
 HEAD OFFICE—23 St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh.
 Board of Management in Halifax for Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island—
 Hon. M. B. Almon, Banker.
 Hon. William A. Black, Banker.
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 John Bayley Hunt, Esq.
 Hon. Alexander Keith, Merchant.
 James Stewart, Esq., Solicitor.
 Medical Adviser—A. F. Chavers.
 Agent & Secretary—Matthew H. Richey, Solicitor.
 The following gentlemen have been appointed Officers of the Company in Prince Edward Island, and will be prepared to furnish information as to the principles and practice of the Company and the rates of Assurance.
 Charlottetown—Medical Adviser—H. A. Johnston, M. D. Agent—E. L. Lyndard, to the Secretary of the Company for Policies or Information.
 Georgetown—Medical Adviser—David Kaye, M. D. Agent—William Sanderson.
 St. Eleanor's—Medical Adviser—Joseph Bell, M. D. Agent—Thomas Hunt.
 MATTHEW H. RICHEY.

Charlottetown Mutual Insurance Company.
 Incorporated by Act of Parliament in 1848.
 THIS COMPANY offers the best guarantee in case of loss, and accepts Risks at a saving of fully 50 per cent. to the assured.
 The present reliable Capital exceeds £17000. Persons having property in Charlottetown, or vicinity, should lose no time in applying to the Secretary of this Company for Policies or Information.
 One of Philip's Fire Assurers has been purchased by the Company, for the benefit of persons insured in this Office. In case of Fire, the use of it can be obtained immediately, by applying at the Secretary's Office.
 W. HEARD, President.
 HENRY PALMER, Secy and Treasurer.
 Secretary's Office, Kent Street, August 5th, 1853.

The National Loan Fund Life Assurance Society of London.
 CAPITAL £500,000 Sterling. Empowered by Act of Parliament, 24 Victoria. A Saving Bank for the Widows and the Orphan.
 T. HEATH HAVILAND, Jr., Agent for Prince Edward Island.
 Office, Queen Square, Charlottetown, September 6, 1853. 1st

Equitable Fire Insurance Company of London.
 Incorporated by Act of Parliament.
 BOARD OF DIRECTORS for P. E. Island—
 Hon. T. H. Haviland, Hon. Charles Huntley, Francis Longworth, Esq., Robert Hutchinson, Esq., Thomas Desnoes, Esq.
 Attached Risks taken at low Premiums. A charge for Policies. Forms of Applications, and other information, may be obtained from the Sub-criber, at the Office of G. W. Dobbin Esq. Charlottetown.
 H. J. CUNDELL, Agent for P. E. I.
 April 7th, 1854.

ALLIANCE LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON.
 ESTABLISHED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT. Capital £5,000,000 Sterling.
 CHARLES YOUNG, Agent for P. E. Island.

SCHOOLMASTER WANTED.
 For the School at Little York. Enquire of the Rev. JOHN BISHOP, B.A. at St. John's.
 April 20th, 1854.

ENGLISH PAPER HANGINGS.—4000 pieces of the above, comprising an assortment of 100 different patterns, from 8d. to 7s. per piece, for sale at the store of the Subscriber.
 DANIEL DAVIES, 121-57 New York.
 Charlottetown, April 21, 1854.

MINIATURES & LIKENESSES.
 THE Subscriber has just received a handsome stock of Plates and Cases, gold and plated, Lockets and Branches for Likenesses, done by the side light.
 Also, a choice Camera, for sale, with instructions in the use thereof.
 W. C. HOBBS.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND ALMANACK FOR 1854.
 FOR SALE by GEO. T. HASZARD.

Ledgers, Account Books, &c.
 GEORGE T. HASZARD has received from the manufacturers a good stock of the above goods at a great variety of sizes and bindings.
 Large Post Ledgers bound in calf, Russia, Bucks, and various other styles.
 Posting and Post Ledgers and Day Books, a variety of sizes.
 Also, a variety of other useful articles.

WILLIAM SNEESTON, sail maker,
 DEGS to inform his friends and Ship builders generally, that he is about to recommence the business of SAIL MAKING in this Island, having spent twenty one years at the Trade in England, during which time he believes he gave full satisfaction to those who employed him.
 References—Henry Haszard, Esq. Charlottetown, Feb. 6, 1854. 6m

**THE Subscriber having, by Power of Attorney, bearing date the 16th of January last, been appointed Agent for the Misses Stewart, of Charlottetown, in this Island, to take the management of their property, on Township No. 15, hereby notifies all persons on the said Lot, included to the Misses Stewart, for Rent, Arrears of Rent, or otherwise, to pay the same forthwith.
 Any person or persons found Trespassing on the said Property, will be prosecuted to the utmost rigour of the Law.
 CHARLES S. HUNT.
 Miicouche, February 22, 1854.**

The famous Boat "Hotspur."
 THE Subscriber offers for Sale a first-rate clipper sailing Boat, of the very best build, fit for fishing or any other kind of work; long beam, about 24 feet keel, staid up with two masts, and 1000 lbs Deck, in three Sails of the very best American Jock. The Subscriber has taken great pains to fit her out, and warrants her to be the best of her kind in the Island.
 JOHN CAMPBELL.
 West River, March 14, 1854.

Hat and Clothes Cleaning ESTABLISHMENT.
 THE Subscriber, grateful for past favors, begs to remind his friends, and the public, that he still carries on the above business in all its branches. Gents' Beaver, Silk and Felt Hats, re-stiffened, redyed and cleaned; Old Clothes of every description, cleaned; all spots of paint, grease, &c., removed, and the garments restored to their original appearance.
 JOHN HOBBS, Hatter, &c.
 Orders left at Mr. J. Williams', Market Square, will be promptly executed, and returned semi-weekly.
 Charlottetown, Royalty, April 1st, 1854. 3m.

NOTICE.
 THE Subscriber having been duly empowered by GILBERT HENDERSON, of Hyde Park, Square, London, Esquire, and ARTHUR HENDERSON, of Liverpool, in England, Merchant, surviving Executors and Trustees named and appointed in and by the last Will and Testament of Gilbert Henderson, late of Liverpool, aforesaid. Merchant, deceased, to collect all Debts and Sums of Money due to the Estate of the said Gilbert Henderson, deceased, within this Island, and to disburse of all Lands and Hereditaments belonging to the Estate of the said Gilbert Henderson, deceased, are duly required with delay to pay into my hands the several amounts due by them; and those persons who may be in possession of any part of such Lands and Premises, are required to make an immediate and satisfactory arrangement with me, otherwise they will be treated as Trespassers.
 JOHN LONGWORTH.
 Charlottetown, April 9th, 1853.

LONDON HOUSE.
 New Fall Goods, for 1853.
 JUST RECEIVED at the LONDON HOUSE, 37 St. Alexander and Helen, from England, an extensive supply of BRITISH GOODS, suitable for the season, comprising in DEPT. GOOD CLOTHING, Silks, Satins, plain and figured; Meire Antique Dresses, Flashes in every shade, French Merinos, Silk Vests, black and colored; Orleans and Colbours, Dress materials of every kind, Cloakings in great variety; Ribbons in the latest fashion, Frills, good and cheap; Damasks and Moreens, Fringes and Lace for do. Gents' silk, felt and covered Hats, Fur and Cloth Caps, Umbrellas, cotton and silk; Ladies' and Children's Stays, De. cotton Dresses, Habit Shirts, Chemisettes, Blouses, Collars and Cuffs, Lace and other Caps, De. Cap Fringe very beautiful. Artificial Flowers, Gloves and Hosiery, Ladies' and Children's Boots and Shoes, Carpet Slippers, Leather Slippers, Berlin Woods and Patterns, Poodleo Canvas, Haberdashery, Millinery, large variety; Hollands and Linens, Lace and Cotton Bed Ticks, Ready made Clothing, Oil and Wax Candles, all well stored, and wanted Table Covers, Table Linen, Twilled Shirtings, Regatta and fancy do., Long Cloths, undressed, Domestic Cottons; Beaver, Felt, superfine and fancy Cloths, Deskings in variety, Worsted Cord, new articles; Ribbons, Cord, Melons, Black and colored, Cotton Yarns, Blankets, all prices; Domestic Sheet, Flannels and Serges; Corded, quilted and half Petticoats, Children's Dresses, Floor and stair Carpeting, Grains Cloths, Stair Damask, Rubber Costs, Boots, Shoes and Leggings, Stationery, Perfumery, Hair oils, Toilet Soaps, Glycerine Shins, Toilet Cream, Travelling Bags, Ladies' Fans, Linings, French Cambria Handkerchiefs, Hosiery, Silk Handkerchiefs, Fancy Neck Ties, Table Mats, Cotton and muslin Handkerchiefs, Bonnet Stays, Cap Stays and Corsets, Gents' Hosiery, Hosiery Bags, Socks and Stockings, &c.
 GROCERIES:—Soleing and Congou Tea, Coffee, Homoeopathic Choculats, Crushed and moist Sugar, Baking Powder, Table Salt, Ground and whole Rice, Split Peas, Mustard, Preserved Citrus, cheap; Pickling Spices, Spices of all kinds, Mustard, and Pickling Starch, Fig and button Blue, Washing Powder, Albert night lights, Soap, Candles.
 ALSO, a Large and General Assortment of Hardware, the whole having been selected by the Subscriber in person, and purchased direct from the manufacturers, at the lowest possible prices, and offered to the public at good and cheap, at the establishment of
 H. HASZARD.
 Opposite the Catholic Chapel, and near the Post Office, Great George Street, Charlottetown, New 14th, 1853.

The Laws of Prince Edward Island FROM 1778 to 1851, both years inclusive.—A volume Royal 8vo., with a copious Index, published under an Act of the Colonial Legislature, and carefully revised and consolidated, by Commissioners appointed for the purpose, may be had at the Bookstore of
 G. T. HASZARD.

THE WAR IN THE EAST.

DEPARTURE OF LORD RAGLAN.
 Lord Raglan and his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, left London on Monday night, by the half-past eight mail train for Dover, en route for the East. Although the exact time of their departure had not been made public, upwards of 300 persons, including many ladies, had assembled to see them off. The royal carriage had been prepared for their reception, and as the train moved away from the platform, they were loudly cheered. Lord Raglan was accompanied to the station by the members of his family, who there took an affectionate farewell. The aides-de-camp, both of his Lordship and of his Royal Highness, travel with them. The Vivid conveyed them across the Channel from Dover to Paris on Tuesday. Lord Raglan and the Duke of Cambridge paid their respects to her Majesty before leaving, and they also visited the Prime Minister in Downing-street.

THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE IN PARIS.
 The Duke of Cambridge arrived in Paris on the 11th, and was received with all the honours due to a Prince of the Blood. His Royal Highness, accompanied by Lord Raglan, alighted at the British Embassy, where three Court Carriages shortly arrived to convey him and his suite to the Tuileries. Lord Cowley then presented the Duke to the Emperor and the Empress.

The Emperor, accompanied by the Duke of Cambridge, reviewed on the 12th, in the Champ de Mars, the army of Paris, the effective force of which amounted to 25,000 men.

DEPARTURE OF PRINCE NAPOLEON.
 Prince Napoleon, accompanied by Vely Pasha, the Ottoman Minister, who will remain with him till his embarkation, took his departure from Paris on the 9th for the East by the Lyons Railway, attended by General Prim and a numerous suite.

SEIZURE OF RUSSIAN SHIPS.
 Two large steam-ships, all but complete, belonging to the Russian Government, have been seized this week by an officer of the Customs on the premises of a builder at Northfleet, who rejoices in the euphonious appellation of Pitcher. This gentleman, it seems, had commenced the undertakings long before there existed the most distant idea of a war with the Czar; but he appears to have been a shrewd fellow in his way, for he stipulated for cash remittances on the work as it advanced, so that, in reality, the loss will fall upon the Northern Bear, with whom we are now at war.

We cannot join in the strong misivies which some of the London editors have levelled at this Pitcher. He acted, we think, as most men under similar circumstances would have acted,—that is, he waited for the ripening of the pear, and opportunely chose his time for communicating the fact to the authorities. He did not probably betray the Czar, his customer, to her Majesty's officers, but he did not disguise the name of his employer, nor the purpose for which the vessels were wanted; and, having secured himself, he took means to have the war steamers secured before they went forth on their mission of destroying Mr. Pitcher's own countrymen. All that could reasonably be expected from any man Mr. Pitcher has done.

It appears, from the statements which have accompanied this transaction, that three Russian engineers superintended the building of these two war steamers, and that, when the vessels were sufficiently advanced, the Russian engineers left for the United States, in order to carry out the building of other war steamers in that country. This information is very valuable, and will no doubt command the attention of the British Ambassador at Washington, who will, of course, take care that the American Government is not unconsciously made the instrument of furnishing materials of war to be used against nations with which that country is at peace.

For years past the Russians have evidently been preparing for the crisis which has now arrived. Enormous sums of money have been spent at home and abroad in the building and equipment of vessels of war, not required by Russian commerce nor by Russian colonies, but solely for carrying out that war of aggression which has long been planned at St. Petersburg, and which the present condition of the "sick man" was deemed the fittest occasion for realising. Before this contest is over, it is more than probable that Sir Charles Napier in the Baltic, and Admiral Dundas in the Black Sea, will show that the most foolish policy on the part of the Russian Government was to invest its money in such hazardous property.

THE HUNGARIAN IN SERVICE.
 Varna, April 10.—It was known last night in the highest military circles that the Russians have violated the Servian

treaty. They crossed the Danube at Radojevatz, above Widdin. There is no doubt that Austria will immediately occupy Servia with a large force, and the Danubian Steam Company have received orders to hold all their vessels at Semlin and Orsova in readiness to transport troops for the Austrian Government. The *Oesterreichische Correspondenz* confirms the intelligence as to the signing of a protocol by the Four Powers, asserting the principles laid down by the Vienna Conference.

THE FLEETS IN THE BLACK SEA.
 Our dates from Varna, are to the 1st instant. On the 24th ult., the British squadron having landed the Turkish Troops, proceeded in the direction of Sabastopol.

Important news has reached Malta by her Majesty's steamer Cyclops, which arrived there on the 7th from the fleet. It is to the following effect:—The allied fleets reached Kavarna Bay on the 20th ult. Eight line-of-battle ships (French) are at anchor in line to the east of Varna, flanked by six steamers. Further east are ten line-of-battle ships (English), with six steamers on their flank. All the marines from the fleets are to be landed to protect Varna. The Fury, Apollo, Cyclops arrived at Kavarna on the 28th. Before the Cyclops left the fleet, Admiral Dundas is reported to have made a signal "to take burn, or destroy everything Russian."

BRITISH ARMY FOR THE EAST.
 The following analysis of the army despatched to the seat of war will be perused with interest:

Royal Horse Artillery.
 Two troops 366 Reserve forces of Artillery 300 Six companies of Artillery 1140—Royal Engineers, Sappers Total 2431 and Miners 325.
 A troop of horse artillery is 180 strong, 204 horses, four howitzers, (six pounders), and two twelve pounders.
 A field battery is 150 strong, 170 horses, four howitzers, (nine pounders), and two twenty-four pounders.

Three companies of battering trains.
 8th Hussars, 2 squadrons 250
 11th Hussars, 2 squadrons 250
 12th Light Dragoons 250
 13th Light Dragoons 250
 17th Lancers 250
 4th Dragoon Guards 250
 1st Dragoons 250
 6th Dragoons 250

Total Infantry 2000
 Grenadier Guards 850
 Coldstreams 850
 Scotch Fusilier Guards 300

1st, or Royal, 1st battalion 850
 4th Foot 850
 7th Foot 850
 19th Foot 850
 23rd Foot 850
 26th Foot 850
 30th Foot 850
 33rd Foot 850
 38th Foot 850
 41st Foot 850
 42nd Foot 850
 44th Foot 850
 47th Foot 850
 49th Foot 850
 50th Foot 850
 55th Foot 850
 77th Foot 850
 79th Foot 850
 88th Foot 850
 93rd Foot 850
 95th Foot 850
 Rifle Brigade 900

Total 18,760
 Recapitulation Total.
 Royal Artillery 2451
 Cavalry 2000
 Foot Guards 2550
 Infantry 18,750

Total 25,731
 Our fleet in the black Sea, though considerably less powerful than that in the Baltic, is, we believe, sufficiently powerful for the work it will have to do. According to an estimate of the *Portsmouth Guardian*, it consists of thirty-one vessels, including eight sailing line-of-battle ships, two screw line-of-battle ships, five sailing frigates and sloops, three screw frigates and sloops, and thirteen paddle-wheel steamers. These mount no fewer than twelve hundred and seventy four guns, and carry twelve thousand six hundred and forty-four men. The power of the steamers is equal to six thousand nine hundred and fifty horses, and the burthen of the whole is forty-nine thousand eight hundred and ninety-two tons.

Advices from Orsova of the 6th of April state that Orna Pasha has received instructions from Constantinople to undertake no important operation until the arrival of the allied forces.

The English and French declaration of war against Russia was read to the troops at Kalafat on the 6th, and was received with tremendous applause. Skirmishes took place daily.

Interest centres more in negotiations than in fighting, although important announcements are made that the Austrians have entered Servia on the 13th, in consequence of a violation of Servian territory by the Russians. Austria appears to be acting more in unison with the Western Powers, while Prussia leans more to Russia, although temporizing with both parties.

On the 9th, a protocol, re-defining the integrity of the Ottoman territory, was signed at Vienna by the four powers, including Prussia; but simultaneously therewith Prussia introduced into her mutual alliance treaty with Austria conditions and limitations which would render the treaty a dead letter, and which Austria consequently refused to accept.

THE BRAZILS.—Her Majesty's steamer Stromboli, arrived at Portsmouth, yesterday (Friday), bringing Rio dates of the 12th of March. The Russian frigate that refitted at Portsmouth, and was last heard of at Rio, was for sale there.

The Post has dates from Hamburg to the having received a report from Admiral Napier having received a report from Admiral Plumbridge that 16 Russian ships of war were endeavoring to gain the port of Revel, is making ready to attack them.

VIENNA, April 9.—The *Wanderer*, *Ost. Deutsche Post*, and *Presse* of to-day contain important advices from the seat of war, of which the following is a summary:—On the 29th and 30th of March the *fort de Serravalle* was continuously bombarded by the Russian guns, and the little redoubt which is on the road leading to Hirsova is said to be already in the hands of the Russians. Serravalle is known to be an untenable position, and, indeed, there is some reason to fear that General Luders has already broken through the Turkish line of defence at the wall of Trajan. Until now we have no particulars relative to the battle at Rasova on the 2nd, but if it really took place, it must have been the result of a combined movement, as both General Orloff and General Engelhardt are said to have shared in it. The former commands in Wallachia to the north of Kalarsch, and the latter, as has already been related, was the victor at Hirsova. At Bucharest it is considered very singular that no official mention has been made of the five days' battle at Tulitza, from the 23d to the 27th. On the 25th General Utschakoff almost despaired of being able to take the place without a regular siege, and this led to the report of his having been obliged to retire to the opposite bank of the river. The correspondent of the *Wanderer* writes, that after the Russians on the 23d had succeeded in getting possession of a battery "after a loss of more than 1500 men," the Turks, to the number of 2000 retired into the citadel, which they maintained until the afternoon of the 27th. During the five days the Turks made seven sallies and inflicted on the Russians a loss of 3000 men. The accounts relative to the fate of the citadel and its brave garrison vary much. There are three reports in circulation—1. The garrison surrendered; 2. The Turks set the place on fire, and endeavored to escape during the confusion; 3. The fort was blown up by the Turks. The Bucharest writer adds, "Something dreadful must have occurred, for the Russians are so silent on the subject as they are about their discomfitures on the 12th, 15th, 17th, and 23d, at Oltenita." On the 1st the Russians opened a heavy fire on the Turkish strand batteries between Rasova and Silitaria, and it is possible enough that the violent cannonade led to the prevalent report of a battle having been fought at Rasova, in which the Russians are defeated. The reports that General Schidler is preparing to pass the river at Kalarsch are fully confirmed. A siege train and two rocket batteries are already opposite Silitaria, the gates of which are already closed on a garrison of 10,000 men. The commander of the fortress is the General of Ordnance, Kuska; and the chief of the engineering department, Mehmet Bey. Before we take leave of the easterners and the line of operations, it may be well to state that the fleets cannot render any assistance at Kostendje, as there is only seven feet of water in the port. Proceeding up the river from Silitaria, we come to Turtukal, to which place the Turks were forced to retreat on the 19th, after having been continuously engaged with the Russians at Oltenita from the 24th. The battles were "murderous," and the Russians were obliged to call up all their reserves before they could get rid of their valorous assailants. It is now necessary to return to Kalarsch (opposite Silitaria), where the Russians attempted to cross the river. According to a letter received by the *Presse*, a pontoon bridge employed on that occasion was completely destroyed by the Turks. After the affair at Simitza, 800 severely wounded Russians were conveyed to the different hospitals.

On the 31st, according to correspondence from Bucharest, General Luders went with the right wing of his corps before Chisnawoada, his left before Karasov, in front of Trajan's Wall. At the same time a brigade of General Oster Soeben's corps was about to enter Kostendje, and so complete the line of occupation from the Danube to the Black Sea. It was said at Bucharest that the Turks at Kostendje could not reckon on the help of the allied fleets because the port was too shallow to admit of anything larger than a boat. The Russian gunboat *Strella* had moved up the Danube beyond Hirsova, and was near Chisnawoada on the 24th ult.

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efforts for the suppression of smuggling that they are at present. At present the Law recognises and indeed legalises the Traffic; but it was, he conceived, the duty of the Legislature, to make the traffic irreproachable; and the moment they did so, one of the greatest difficulties in the way of a prohibitory enactment would be removed, and the law could be successfully carried out. With these views, he would support any reasonable measure, having these objects in view. At the same time, he admitted that he did not think the proposed law was generally popular throughout the country. But if the House did not make a stand, at some time, against the Traffic, it never would be suppressed; and it was better, he thought, that some hon. members should, if need be, sacrifice their seats in that House, to secure the welfare and prosperity of the whole community, than that a matter of such vital importance should be any longer deferred. Were he (Mr. Clark) cast out of the Assembly for sanctioning the enactment of such a Law, he would be content to put up with it, satisfied that in supporting it he had done his duty.

The Hon. COLONIAL SECRETARY said there could be no diversity of opinion as to the evil of intemperance. But he was afraid that the time for such an enactment was not yet come as he did not think the public mind was prepared for it. Finding, however, that it was the wish of a large majority of his constituents that the experiment should be tried, it was his duty to comply with their wishes with respect to this matter. He was, however, of opinion that a larger time should be given to parties embarked in the business than was contemplated by the Resolution before them, to prepare for the proposed change—say two years. He thought also that these parties should be compensated for any losses they might sustain in consequence of the destruction by the Legislature of what had hitherto been considered a legitimate and proper business. Time should also be given to devise the necessary ways and means of meeting the deficiency that would necessarily be occasioned in the Revenue by the suppression of this Traffic. He thought, too, that immense quantities of spirits would, in all probability, be illicitly introduced into this Colony, and that parties would have to pay higher for them than now, as he much feared that legal enactment would not do the desired effect of arresting acquired tastes and appetites, and many would be found to indulge in the use of spirits at any cost and by every means. Still, he would go with the measure, if its operation were postponed until the year 1856.

THURSDAY, MAY 4.

The following Bills were severally read a third time and passed, viz: The Bill to amend the Law relating to Weights and Measures; The Bill (from Council) to enable the Minister, Church Warden and Vestry of the Episcopal Church at St. Eleanor's to Exchange Lands held by them for other Lands; The Bill for appropriating certain Moneys therein mentioned for the service of the year 1854; and The Bill (from Council) to Incorporate the Masonic Hall Company.

FRIDAY, MAY 5.

The following Resolution was, on motion of Mr. H. Haviland, unanimously adopted: Resolved, That no Private Bill, to be passed hereafter, shall be published in the Statute Book at the public expense.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 3.

The Hon. COLONIAL SECRETARY delivered the following Message from His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor: A. BANERMAN, Lieut. Governor. In reply to the Assembly's address of the 2d inst., in reference to an item of £21, charged in the Sheriff of Prince Edward's Accounts for 49 Candidates' Clerks, and which accounts are stated to have been audited by Messrs. Rice and Warburton, and said item of £21, reported to be correct, and consequently paid to the Sheriff. The Lieut. Governor further observes in the Address the following paragraph, which appears to him to require explanation from the two gentlemen who seem to be implicated in the transaction: "That in order to put a stop to such mal-practices in future, and to check the growing evil of making charges not authorised by law, as well as to remedy the delinquency complained of, an Address be presented, &c. &c., so that the above sum of £21 be returned to the Treasury."

THURSDAY, APRIL 1, 1854.

In answer to your Note of this day's date, as Chairman of the Committee appointed to examine and report on Public Accounts, in which you request me "forthwith to lay before the Committee the Vouchers attending the expenditure of the Public Money on the 15th Road District of Queen's County, including Charlestown Common and Royalty." I beg respectfully to refer you to a full and complete Return of my Receipts and Disbursements for Summer Roads, furnished by me to the Hon. James Warburton, late Correspondent—whom Return was laid before the Governor in Council, and by them submitted to the Public Auditors, who, after having examined and compared it with the Vouchers certified to its correctness, since which I have paid no attention to the Vouchers.

I am, Sir, Your obedient humble servant, JOHN WILLIAMS, Chairman of the Committee of Public Accounts.

The Bill to alter the Third and Fifth Polling Divisions in the Second Electoral District of Queen's County; and The Bill relating to Prisoners under sentence of Imprisonment with Hard Labour in Prince and King's Counties. The following Bills were severally read a second time, committed, and reported agreed to be engrossed, viz: The Bill to amend the Law relating to Weights and Measures, and The Appropriation Bill.

SAVINGS BANK.

The engrossed Bill from the Council to establish a Savings Bank in this Island, was committed to a Committee of the whole House—Mr. Macgowan in the Chair. After some time spent therein, the Committee rose, and the Chairman reported the following Resolution, which was agreed to by the House: Resolved, That the Bill intituled "An Act to establish a Savings Bank," &c., does not appear to this Committee to be objectionable in principle further than as it would impose on the Treasurer of this Island the duty of managing a Savings Bank without any additional remuneration to that Officer, and that it would be desirable to establish such an Institution in this Colony: Therefore Resolved, That it is expedient to defer the further consideration thereof until the next Session of the Legislature, with the view of their remedying the objection which the House of Assembly entertain to it in its present form.

CHARLOTTETOWN (INCORPORATION) BILL.

The Order of the Day for the Second reading of this Bill was discharged, and the further consideration thereof deferred until next Session. After some further routine business the House adjourned.

THURSDAY, MAY 4.

The following Bills were severally read a third time and passed, viz: The Bill to amend the Law relating to Weights and Measures; The Bill (from Council) to enable the Minister, Church Warden and Vestry of the Episcopal Church at St. Eleanor's to Exchange Lands held by them for other Lands; The Bill for appropriating certain Moneys therein mentioned for the service of the year 1854; and The Bill (from Council) to Incorporate the Masonic Hall Company.

ADDRESS.

The usual Address of Thanks to the Lieut. Governor, for his various Communications and Messages was, on motion of Mr. H. Haviland, agreed to by the House. Committee to deliver Messrs. H. Haviland, Macgowan and Clark.

MESSAGES.

Messages were received from the Council signifying their Honor's assent to the following Bills, without any amendment, viz: The Free Education (amendment) Bill; Hard Labor (King's and Prince Counties) Bill; and Polling Divisions (Queen's County) Bill.

PRIVATE BILLS.

The following Resolution was, on motion of Mr. H. Haviland, unanimously adopted: Resolved, That no Private Bill, to be passed hereafter, shall be published in the Statute Book at the public expense.

FRIDAY, MAY 5.

A Message was received from the Council with the following Bills, agreed to, viz: The Steam Communication Bill; and Weights and Measures (amendment) Bill.

STATUTE LABOR (AMENDMENT) BILL.

Mr. FRASER introduced a Bill to repeal that part of the Statute Labor Act which requires Road Commissioners to let the cutting down, levelling and repairing of the Pitches or Cradles within their Districts—the operation of which has been found to entail considerable expense without affording any corresponding benefits to the public.

THE BALLOT.

The Order of the Day, for the House in Committee on the Resolution submitted by the Hon. Mr. Warburton, on the 6th April last, being read, as follows: Resolved,—That it is expedient to alter and amend the Election Law, so as to establish, in lieu of the present system of Voting, the Vote by Ballot.

WARREN FARM.

Mr. MOONEY read in his place a petition of Daniel Kehoe, of York River, setting forth claims to the ownership of the Fort on Warren Farm, and praying justice to be awarded to him in the premises. And a motion being made, that the said Petition be read, and the motion was negatived—the remedy being elsewhere.

J. B. COOPER, Reporter.

ATTACK UPON ENGLISH VESSELS ON THE DANUBE.

Letters from Constantinople fully confirm the previous reports of four English vessels having been fired upon by the Russian batteries on the Danube. The Bedington first reported, received no less than seventeen shots, and sank in eight minutes; the Crescent received seven, and the Annie three shots. The two latter were boarded and the crews taken prisoners, but were, on the following day, released. The master and crew of the Annie then took possession of their vessel, and arrived safely at Constantinople. The Crescent, however, was so severely disabled that it was found impossible to bring her into port, and she was afterwards seen stranded within three miles of the batteries.

Her Majesty's steamer Cyclops, which arrived at Malta on the 6th from the Black Sea, brings the intelligence that the Russians have crossed the Danube at Galatz with 30,000 men, without opposition. The Cyclops also brings news that the Turks expressly left a free passage to Hirsova, and, having surrounded them, after a hard fight, one half of the Russians were cut to pieces, and the remainder took to flight and retreated across the Danube.

THE SPLENDID STEAMSHIP ARABIA.

The splendid steamship Arabia, Com. Judkins arrived Halifax on the 25th April, after a fine run of 9 1/2 days from Liverpool. The dates brought by this arrival reach to the 15th instant.

The Duke of Cambridge, Lord Raglan, and suite had arrived at Paris, where a grand review of 25,000 men was given in their honor by the Emperor. Their reception was of the most cordial and friendly nature.

All Greeks who would not place themselves under the protection of the Porte had been ordered to leave Constantinople before the 15th of April.

The Russians were beaten in another encounter at Simlinitz, losing 4,000 men.

HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

Saturday, May 6, 1854.

PRESENTATION OF THE PETITION FOR A DISSOLUTION OF THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

This event, so important in the eyes and imagination of those immediately concerned, took place on Wednesday last. Of the impressive manner in which the affair was conducted, and of the "pride, pomp and circumstance," which attended it, we leave to other pens. Our business is with the petition itself, and more especially with His Excellency's answer thereto.

The Petition (which we give verbatim in a former number) is said to have been signed by 5,074 Electors; and, as the magnitude of the number carried suspicion on the face of it, there is accordingly a correspondent degree of pains taken by those calling themselves the Executive Committee, to impress upon the mind of His Excellency, that all this long beaded roll of signatures are bona fide those of the persons whose names they purport to be. Unfortunately, there appears to be a feeling among a certain class of people that is war, love and politics every rule, every stratagem is allowable; that deception, lies and trickery in such cases, are but additional proofs of talent and cleverness, and are not to be measured by the same scale of morality which we apply to the common and ordinary business transactions of life.

That, in short, in politics everything which may tend to promote the designs of your own party, is praiseworthy and justifiable, though, under any other circumstances, it would be dishonest, sneaking, pitiful and mean. The framers of Election Laws, have been fully aware of all this, and have endeavored to guard against fraud, by every means that the wit and ingenuity of man, aided by the knowledge of centuries, could devise. That they have labored to a certain degree in vain, the experience of Great Britain and all her Colonies together, with that of the United States of America—even with recourse to the ballot-box—continues to attest. If it is difficult to guard against bribery, corruption, false swearing, want of qualification, and voting twice and thrice at the same Election, where the most stringent checks are made available to prevent such occurrences, what shall we say of the methods that are, and may be used to obtain signatures to petitions in a country where, alas! the majority are unable to write their own names, and a great proportion are ignorant of the language in which the petitions are couched, and for the truth of the assertions contained in them can only rely on the veracity of the person presenting them. Before what tribunal can the qualifications of the subscribers as electors be tested? Who is to certify that the subject matter of these petitions was duly explained to those whose names are appended thereto? Nay, more, who will dare to attest that misrepresentations the most gross were not made use of to induce the unwilling to lend the sanction of their names to the party purposes and machinations of a few handful of discontented, because discarded office holders? His Excellency, however, in his answer, judiciously intimates that the mere circumstance of the number of signatures accompanying a petition, would weigh but little with him in comparison of the more important question of the legality or propriety of granting the prayer of it. And he well remarks, that it is such to require his gravest consideration. It is, in the first place, one of a most unusual nature, inasmuch as it seeks from His Excellency his acquiescence in a principle which, if acceded to, would be in practice entirely subversive of that system of Responsible Government which the petitioners declare that it is their wish should be preserved in its purity. The end and aim of introducing the new system of Government in the Colonies was, as His Excellency states, to enable the popular branch of the Legislature to select, as its constitutional advisers of the Crown, those in whom it has confidence, and who are to originate those measures which they consider will be beneficial to the Colony;—and who, so long as they possess the confidence of the body from which they originated, have a right to the confidence of the Administrator of the Government, and their interposition in all cases—very rare, almost impossible contingencies alone excepted—will be a protection from the displeasure of his Sovereign and the Imperial Parliament, who will justly hold the responsibility transferred from his shoulders to those of his constitutional advisers. Self, or Responsible Government, as it is termed, imports that so long as the Administrator of the Government acts in conformity with the advice of his Council, he, like his Sovereign, cannot do wrong, for—and herein we differ from His Excellency—the members of that body are liable to impeachment as the members of the Cabinet in England. Their being merely colonial Ministers of the Crown would not, we take it, exempt them from any liabilities to which those of the empire were subjected. Colonial Judges have frequently been impeached. The case of Warren Hastings proves that no station, however elevated, will exempt those entrusted with power from liability to punishment, if deserved. His Excellency having been thus surrounded with a body of constitutional and responsible advisers, without whose advice or sanction he cannot constitutionally act, it is difficult to conceive how he can take the advice of a body who are irresponsible, absurd and unconstitutional, and who have placed themselves in an antagonistic position to those who are the reverse. Will not a compliance with the prayer of a petition like the one in question be setting a precedent that will tend to

destroy all confidence between the Representative of the Crown and the People, who can be only known to him through their representatives? Will it not be an admission that there is a power of advising superior to that appointed by the Constitution, and give to the Administrator of the Government the option of acting according to the suggestion of either?—and if so, what is this but the creation of imperium in imperio? What is this, but admitting that a part of the people is superior to the whole!—that an assumed majority of the people, testified by mere signatures, shall be of more avail than the declaration of the majority of the people in Parliament assembled? His Excellency has given a very proper response to those parts of the petition that treat of the discussions as to whether some part of the representatives have failed to redeem their pledges made at the canvass or on the hustings, and we shall therefore say nothing more on that subject. His Excellency's address concludes with the following paragraph:—"The latter part of the petition is of great importance; it prays that I shall 'dissolve the present House of Assembly,' and thus cause the gracious intentions of Her Majesty, with respect to the extension of the suffrage, to come into speedy effect. Without saying anything further at present, I shall, without delay, submit the important prayer of this petition to the serious consideration of the Executive Council."

In this, His Excellency has acted, and will, we doubt not, continue to act constitutionally, and consider himself bound to abide by the decision of that body which, whatever it may be, will be a protection to him against censure, come from which quarter it may. There are many reasons why the House of Assembly should not be dissolved at present. The late Administration—the first under the system of Responsible, or Self Government—at their appointed time, during which, the question, whether Departmental Government—which is merely subsidiary to Responsible, or Self Government—was, under all the circumstances, applicable to the situation of Prince Edward Island, was fully and fairly discussed. An appeal was made to the same constituency that had elected the previous House; and it has been decided by an overwhelming majority that the system of Departmental Government is inapplicable to the circumstances of the Island. And of this no one is better aware than His Excellency, for though it is a rule, and an indispensable one, of the system, that those officers who are heads of Departments should be at one and the same time members of the Executive Council and members of the Assembly; yet, from the very first, the rule was infringed in the cases of the Attorney General and the Keeper of Plans and Registrar of Deeds.

The first of these offices indisputably requisite in the popular branch of the Assembly, was held by a member of the Legislative Council, which had the Solicitor General been in the Lower House, might have been tolerated, but this last officer was a member of neither House, another gross violation of the system, and when the latter Gentlemen succeeded to the Attorney Generalship on the resignation of Mr. Young, and attempted to procure his return as a member of the Assembly, he was defeated, but still, in defiance of the principles of Departmental Government, continued in his office; and which was worse and more unpardonable, elevated (if it may be so called) to a Seat in the Legislative Council, thus, clearly proving it was impossible to carry out to their full extent, the requisites of the system that they now complain is for the first time, attempted to be infringed. These facts, concerning which, there is no dispute, when it is remembered also, that in consequence of the size and population of the Island, its Parliamentary Representatives, bear no comparison, numerically with those of either of the other Colonies, while the number of Departmental Officers that are or ought to be required are the same, the absurdity of insisting upon the same rule, as applicable to both, becomes more manifest.

In the late House of Assembly, there were six members holding offices, Pope, Warburton, Fraser, Whelan, Clark and Jardine, and if the Attorney General, Solicitor General, and Keeper of Plans and Registrar, had been added, there would have been nine, upwards of one-third of the whole House. Striking out Clark and Jardine, as not being strictly heads of Departments—though why they were not as much so as Fraser, we can't well see—there would be still seven out of twenty-four—upwards of a fourth, and subtracting the Speaker, nearly a third of Salaried Officers. What can be said of either of these other bodies? Would it be tolerated in either of the Colonies? What would be said of it in the Mother Country? We trust His Excellency will always remember, that it is the same Constituency that returned the first House under Responsible Government, that has returned the present, and that it is but fair that there should be a trial of Responsible without Departmental Government, as contemplated by the present Administration, or rather to speak more correctly, that it is better that Departmental Government be dispensed with altogether, than its rules openly violated. That there is no Law defining what are Responsible Offices, and who are Heads of Departments, or requiring that the latter should be members of either the Executive Council or Members of the Assembly, is an unquestionable fact; and though it might be desirable to fix it with certainty, that those who are accountable to the people, should not be their governors, and be accountable only to themselves; still, the want of the latter or negative Law will not compensate for the want of the positive. When His Excellency shall have discussed all these matters with his Executive Council, at his and their leisure, after the Session shall be over, and their minds have recovered their elasticity, by being for a little while, unburdened, we doubt not, he will see the matter in its proper lights and under all its bearings, and will give the assurance to those, among whom it is confidentially said, he is about to reside, that no facious advantages that may be anticipated will ever induce him to depart from the strict line of the Constitution, and above all, that no clamor, however loud, or emanating from numbers, however imposing, would prevail with him to establish a precedent of which the results may be in any way doubtful.

We give with much pleasure the following note of the amount of Produce exported from the port of Charlestown by one individual, Mr. Robert Bell, in the autumn of 1853 and the spring of 1854:—

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Items include Pork, Beef, Butter, Mutton, etc.

F. E. I. COMPANY. 40000 18 8

We understand that the Legislative Council have ordered the Bill for the prohibition of the Liquor traffic to be printed and to lie over until next Session. The Bill for the establishment of a Police force has been thrown out by the Council.

Married.

At Charlestown, on the 4th inst., by the Rev. J. R. Narraway, Mr. John Young, Stockmaker, to Miss Maria Wilcock. At Lunenburg Place, on Sunday the 23rd April, by the Rev. F. J. McDonald, P. P. M., Mr. Hugh McDonald, of Georgetown, to Miss Catherine, daughter of Mr. Archibald Campbell, of Belle Bay.

Died.

At New London, on the 23rd of April, Mr. William Mark, in the 84th year of his age. The deceased has resided for many years in New London, and was universally respected and beloved by his neighbours and acquaintances for his amiable and charitable disposition. At Charlestown, on Tuesday, the 2nd instant, Benjamin, infant daughter of Mr. James Stanley, aged 11 months.

Ship News.

ARRIVED. May 4—Schoer. Lady Smith, Petrol, and Shannon, from Arichat. 6—Mary Ellen, Forrester, Boston; goods, and 2 passengers. Betsy, Burdette, Pictou; coal—Passenger—Cape Greenwater and Farness, from England; Mr. Martin Butler, from Boston. SAILED. May 3—Schoer. Betsy, Burdette, Pictou; bal. 4—Elizabeth, Salmond, and Unity, McRae, St. John, N. B.; coal, pork, &c.—by K. Bell. Unicorn, (Gillies, Pictou); coal. 6—Johanna, Turnbull, St. John, N. B.; coal—by W. R. Dean.

AUCTIONS.

Important Sale by Auction, On Thursday, the 11th instant, AT UPTON, BY H. W. LOBBAN.

ON THURSDAY, the 11th May inst., commencing at 11 o'clock, punctually, at the residence of the Honorable CAPTAIN RICE, situated in Charlestown, the whole of that Gentleman's Stock of HORSES, COWS, SHEEP, PIGS, Farming Implements, &c., comprising—

4 HORSES, fit for heavy work; 1 Filly, 6 Cows in calf, 4 do. with calves, 1 Ayrshire Bull—through bred, 1 two-year old Heifer, 3 Heifer Calves, 6 Yearlings, 25 Sheep—Leicester breed; 1 Berkshire Sow with a litter of pigs; 1 Berkshire Boar; 3 Pigs, small; 3 Ploeghs, of various descriptions; 1 Yorkshire Rake, 2 sets Harrows (large), 1 set do. (small), 3 Carts, 6 sets Cart Harness, 1 set double Harness, Sleigh and Wagon Harness, 2 Wagons, 1 pair Carriage Lamps, 1 double Sleigh and Fria, Water Cart, &c. for liquid manure, 3 Turnip Drills, Patent Churn, lat Carpenter's Tools of all descriptions, Gents' Saddles and Bridles, Ladies' do., with various other articles not here enumerated. Terms.—Cash to £5, cash; from £5 to £10, two months; from £10 to £20, three months; from £20 and upwards, five months. Where credit is given, Joint Notes of Hand will be required to secure the payment thereof, to the satisfaction of the Auctioneer, and previous to any article being delivered. Further particulars made known at the time of sale. N. B.—The Stock can be inspected any day after the 8th instant. May 2.

BY JAMES N. HARRIS,

ON THURSDAY, the 18th of May instant, at 11 o'clock precisely, the Property of Mr. TAYLOR, Artist, consisting of—

OIL PAINTINGS, BOOKS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, STOVES, FIREWOOD, GUN, &c. &c. For further particulars, see Handbill. May 3.

MAILS.

THE MAILS for the neighbouring Provinces, and the United States, will be made up and forwarded via Pictou, on and after Tuesday the 9th instant, every TUESDAY and FRIDAY night, at eight o'clock, until further notice.

Mails for England, to be forwarded via Halifax, will be made up every alternate Tuesday night, at 8 o'clock, viz: Tuesday, the 9th May, Tuesday, the 16th August, Tuesday, the 23rd June, Tuesday, the 1st August, Tuesday, the 6th June, Tuesday, the 13th August, Tuesday, the 20th June, Tuesday, the 27th August, Tuesday, the 4th July.

THOMAS OWEN, Postmaster General, General Post Office, May 2, 1854.

COMMISSARIAT.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at the Commissariat at noon, on Monday next, the 8th instant, of British Coins, or Mexican Dollars, to the extent of £100 Sterling, in exchange for a Bill on the Lords' Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury at Thirty Days' sight. The Tenders of British Coins to state the premium per cent; and those of Dollars, the number of Shillings and Pence, Sterling, per Dollar, to be given in Exchange for the Bill. JAMES B. LUNDY, D. A. C. G. Commissariat, P. E. Island, May 8, 1854.

Wanted to Charter,

FOR THE FISHERY at Labrador, a Schooner of between 30 and 60 tons burthen, to be ready on the 1st of June, by the first of June; to sail from Charlestown. For further particulars, if by letter, post paid, enquire of JAMES FURDIE, Esq., Charlestown, or to JAMES NICKERSON. April 26th, 1854. 3a

Spring Park Distillery,

FOR Sale or to Let, the Premises occupied by Mr. Archibald White, near Spring Park, consisting of a House and Distillery. For further particulars apply to Mr. Thomas Brodyrick or to ARCHIBALD WHITE.

A Hooded Waggon for Sale.

A T. M. RICHARD HEARTZ'S will be found a very comfortable and easy HOODED WAGON for Sale. Price £40 at three months, on approved notes. Charlestown, April 26th, 1854.

£20 REWARD.

WHEREAS, on the night of Saturday last, the Mill of the Subscriber was forcibly entered by breaking the Window Casings, and wrenching the iron bars on the inside, and feloniously taking therefrom four bags Flour, 1 bag Corn Meal, (one of the bags being marked with a large D. in black Ink.) The Deponents also forced the door of the Mill and took therefrom 12 Hams, and two bags of Oats. Whoever will give any information as will lead to the conviction of the Offenders, or Offenders will be paid the said Reward. BENJAMIN WRIGHT, Belmont Mills, April 17, 1854.

NOTE—A rusty Hatchet left behind by the robbers, will be exhibited at the Market House on Market days with the view of affording a clue to the detection of the thieves.

VARIETIES.

IMITATIVE POWERS OF THE CHINESE.—It is generally supposed that the Chinese are more ready to learn if it is likely to be attended with advantage. They have lately been taught to make glass, and turn out bronze argand-lamps and globes, emblazoned with the London maker's name all complete, and actually export these lamps to Batavia. They like putting an English name on their commodities, and are as free with the word 'patent' as any manufacturer in Germany. They excel in the manufacture of locks, particularly padlocks. One of my friends gave an order to a tradesman to furnish a box, furnished with a Chubb's lock, of which he had two keys, and one of these he sent with the box, retaining the other himself. When the box came back, he found that his key would not turn the lock, though the one he had given to the tradesman acted very well. Thinking some trick had been played, he accused the man of having changed the lock; and after some evasion, he acknowledged the fact, stating that, on examination, he had found it such an excellent one, that he took it off and kept it, making another exactly like it with the maker's name, and everything complete, except that the original key would not open it. There mechanical contrivances generally have some defect of this kind. They have never made a watch that will keep time, through they greatly prize watches, and usually carry two. If you ask the reason of this fashion, their reply is: 'Spouse one makes sick, other can walk.'—(A Sketcher's Tour Round the World.)

The Representatives.—A rich youth in Rome was suffering from a dangerous illness; at length he recovered and regained his health. Then he went for the first time into the garden, feeling, as it were, born again! and praised God with a loud voice. He turned his face to heaven, and said: "O, thou all-sufficient Creator, could man recompense Thee, how willingly would I give Thee all my possessions!"

Hermas, who was called the herdman, heard this, and said to the rich youth: "All good gifts come from above; thither thou canst send nothing. Come, follow me." The youth followed the pious old man, who took him to a dark hut, where was nothing but misery and wretchedness. The father was stretched on a bed of sickness, the mother wept, the children were destitute of clothing, and crying for bread.

The youth was deeply touched. Hermas said: "See hear an altar for thy sacrifice. See hear the Lord's brethren and representatives." Then the rich youth assisted them bountifully, and provided for the sick man's wants. And the poor people blessed him, and called him an angel of God.

Hermas smiled, and said: "Thou turn always thy grateful countenance first to heaven, and then to earth."—[Krummacher.]

"Mother went me," said a little girl to a neighbor, "to ask you to come and take tea with her this evening." "Did she say at what time?" "No ma'ma; she said she would ask you, and the thing would be off her mind; and that was all she said."

A student of Latin, being confined to his room, was called upon by a friend. "What, John, sick?" "Yes, sic sur."

Our friend C. was travelling lately in the cars, when a man came up and asked him for his fare. "Who are you?" said C. "I? My name is Wood, and I'm the conductor."

"Oh," says C., "that can't be, for wood is a non-conductor." What NEXT.—A memorial, four hundred feet long, asking Congress to appoint a scientific commission for the investigation of spiritual manifestations, has been taken to Washington by Professor S. B. Brittan.

The Bible for Soldiers.—The Chaplain-General, Rev. C. R. Gleig, announces that the Naval and Military Bible Society has furnished a copy of the New Testament to every soldier in the army now proceeding to the East.

A GOOD REASON HE COULD NOT DO IT.—Bite had a bright little fellow on the stand to assist him in the "experiments." "Sir," said the Signor, "do you think I could put the twenty-five cent piece which that lady holds in your coat pocket?" "No," said the boy confidently.

"Think not?" "I know you couldn't," said the little fellow with great firmness. "Why not?" "Cause the pocket is all torn out!"

To be Sold.

BY PRIVATE SALE, the following VALUABLE REAL ESTATE of the late Hon. Colonel A. LANE, situated in Charlestown, and its vicinity, viz: TOWN LOTS Nos. 27, 28, 29, 30 and 31, in the Fourth Hundred of Lots in Charlestown, containing nearly two Acres of Land, fronting on Richmond Square, tastefully laid out with ornamental fruit trees, and Garden; it contains also the Family Residence, and house of the deceased, of the most commodious description. TOWN LOTS Nos. 3, 4, 5 and 6, in the Third Hundred of Lots in Charlestown aforesaid, and One-twentieth part of Town Lots Nos. 47, 48 and 49, in the Second Hundred of Lots in Charlestown, adjoining the property of Daniel Hudson, Esq., in lots to suit purchasers. TOWN LOTS Nos. 2, 3, 4, and 5, in the Fifth Hundred of Lots in Charlestown, aforesaid, in lots to suit purchasers. TOWN LOT No. 64, in the Fourth Hundred of Lots in Charlestown, adjoining the residence of the Chief Justice. COMMON LOTS Nos. 12 and 13, in the Common of and in close proximity to Charlestown, containing Twenty-four Acres, in lots to suit purchasers. Part of Common Lot No. 12, in the Common of Charlestown, and which forms the Western side of the approach from Town to Government House, in lots to suit purchasers. PASTURE LOT No. 554, in the Royalty of Charlestown, containing Twelve Acres. ALSO—FEW No. 21, in the South Aisle of St. Paul's Church, Charlestown. For further particulars, apply to W. FORGAN, Esq. Barrister at Law, Charlestown; at Pictou, to J. HAMILTON LANE, the Acting Executor and one of the Trustees named in the Will of the late Colonel A. Lane. Charlestown, 26th October, 1853.

FOR SALE.—THAT valuable plot of GROUND at the head of Prince Street, formerly the site of the Baptist Chapel, fronting 100 feet on Easton Street, and 104 on Upper Prince Street. It is one of the most desirable situations in the suburbs for a gentleman's residence, or is capable of being divided into three good building Lots. For Terms, &c. apply to W. H. POPE. June 5.

To be Let, Corner of Great George and King Streets, A NEW and commodious SHOP, suitable for a GROCERY or DRAPERY STORE, with CELLAR and Out-House room. Apply to W. C. HOBBS.

Farm for Sale or to Let. THE Subscriber offers for Sale or to Let, by Private Contract, that valuable Leasehold Farm known by the name of Red House, situated in the thriving Settlement of Bay Fertona, Township No. 56; it contains 257 1/2 acres of Land, about 60 acres of which are cleared; there is a good spring of water on it, about 50 yards from the road. Terms of Lease (consisting) 662 years; rent about 2 1/2 per acre, part of the purchase money may remain on Security on the Farm; immediate possession given. For further particulars, apply to GEORGE M. P. TELLIZZICK. Charlestown, March 15, 1854.

FOR SALE. 200 ACRES of land on Township No. 61 having a front of 20 Chains on Montague River. 200 Acres on Lot No. 5, embracing the West Point of the Island. 100 Acres on Township No. 60. Pasture Lot No. 188 in the Royalty of Georgetown and 100 Acres of Land, situated in the Township No. 95 in the 4th Hundred of Lots in Charlestown. Apply to WILLIAM FORGAN. Feb. 7th, 1854.

LAND FOR SALE. FIVE Hundred acres of LAND, with a Marsh attached, which cuts annually Forty tons of Hay, situated on Township No. 28, head of the Hillsborough River. For terms apply to SAMUEL NELSON. Charlestown, Nov. 24th, 1853.

Cottage to Let. TO LET, the Cottage immediately above Apothecaries' Hall, fronting on Queen Street. Immediate possession given. Also, the Store and Counting House adjoining Apothecaries' Hall, Cellar underneath, and Ware Room attached. Apply to THEOPHILUS DESBRISAY. October 12th, 1853.

FOR SALE.—GROVER ISLAND, situated in Richmond Bay, about one-fourth of a mile from Pictou. This Island contains about 80 acres, and as a fishing station is unequalled in this Island,—having a sufficient depth of water on one side for vessels of large burthen, and being entirely free from drift sand, or any other impediment to the fishery; and for further particulars, apply to WM. FORGAN, Esq., Charlestown. April 22, 1854. (list. 4)

FOR SALE. A desirable Farm on Lot 39. TO BE SOLD, on very reasonable terms, One Hundred Acres of Land on Township 39, formerly belonging to the late Mrs. Burns; it adjoins the property of the Messrs. McEwen, and has been sometimes described as 'Bentley's Land.' An undivided Title will be given; and for further particulars, apply to JOHN HAMILTON GRAY. Spring Park, March 15, 1854. 512120

Brick Yard and 18 Acres of Land. TO BE LET, and immediate possession given, the above premises, consisting of 18 Acres of Land in Charlestown, fronting 9 Chains on the Princeton Road, and adjoining the Red Lion Inn,—the Stream of water on which the Cloth Mill is situated, (the Three Creeks) runs nearly through the centre of it. About half the Land has been ploughed, a part ready to stamp, and the remainder is covered with trees, reserved for shelter and ornament. There is a small Dwelling House on it. It will be let altogether, or the Brick Yard will be reserved. For further particulars, apply to JAMES D. HASZARD. Recreation, April 10, 1854.

HOUSE AND LAND FOR SALE.—The Subscriber offers for Sale the House and Land opposite Heath Hill, Esq.'s. GEORGE HIX. May 5.

Freehold Farm for Sale. THE Subscriber offers for sale a Freehold Farm at Dog River, there is a new House and Barn on the premises, a front water spring running through the middle, and a Creek on the back side of the farm, the farm is about 2 miles below Dog River Bridge, and is half clear. DONALD LIVINGSTON. Lot 31, Dog River April 21st, 1854.

CARDING MACHINES. THE Subscribers have constantly on hand, and offer for sale NEW CARDING MACHINES complete, which can be put into immediate operation. All orders punctually attended to. Address JOHN MERRIS & SON, Beckwith, West-land, New Brunswick, or DAVID NEWBURY, Charlestown.

The Renowned Remedy!



HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

A MOST ASTONISHING CURE OF SCROFULOUS ULCERS—A CASE CERTIFIED BY THE MAYOR OF BOSTON. Copy of a Letter from J. Noble, Esq., Mayor of Boston, Lincolnshire.

To Professor HOLLOWAY, Dear Sir,—Mrs. Sarah Dixon, of Ligonwood street, Boston, last this day deplored before me for a considerable period she was severely afflicted with Scrofulous Sores and Ulcers in her arms, feet, legs, and other parts of her body; and although the first of medical advice was obtained, at the cost of a large sum of money, she obtained no alleviation of suffering, but gradually grew worse. Being recommended by a friend to try your Ointment, she procured a small pot, and a box of the Pills, and before that was all applied, symptoms of amendment appeared; by persevering with the medicine for a short time longer, according to the directions, and strictly adhering to your rules, as to diet, &c. she was perfectly cured, and now enjoys the best of health. I remain, Dear Sir, yours truly, (Signed) J. NOBLE. Dated August 12th, 1852.

AN EXTRAORDINARY AND RAPID CURE OF ERYSIPELAS IN THE LEG, AFTER MEDICAL AID HAD FAILED. Copy of a Letter from Mrs. Elizabeth Yeates, of the Post Office, Aldwick Road, near Bognor, Sussex, dated January 12th, 1853.

To Professor HOLLOWAY, Sir,—I suffered for a considerable period from a severe attack of Erysipelas, which at length settled in my leg, and resisted all medical treatment. My sufferings were very great, and I quite despaired of any permanent amendment, when I was advised to have recourse to your Ointment and Pills. I did so without delay, and am happy to say the result was eminently successful, for they effected a radical cure of my leg and restored me to the enjoyment of health. I shall ever speak with the utmost confidence of your medicines, and have recommended them to others in this neighbourhood similarly afflicted, who derived equal benefit. I am, Sir, your obliged and faithful Servant, (Signed) ELIZABETH YEATES.

A DREADFULLY DISEASED ANGLE CURED AFTER BEING GIVEN UP BY THE FACULTY, AT MALTA AND PORTSMOUTH HOSPITALS. The following important communication has been forwarded to Professor Holloway for publication, by Mr. B. Dixon, Chemist, King-st., Norwich. Copy of a Letter from Captain Smith, of Great Yarmouth, dated January 19th, 1853.

To Mr. DIXON, Dear Sir,—I send you the particulars of a cure effected by Professor Holloway's invaluable medicines.—Mr. John Walton, late in Her Majesty's Service, in the British Fleet at Malta, had a very bad ulcerated sore, and after having been in the Malta Hospital for six months, was sent to England as an invalid to Portsmouth Hospital, where he remained an inmate four months, there, as at Malta, refusing to have the limb amputated, he was turned out incurable, he then came to Yarmouth, and was under a medical gentleman for about three months, but his sore became so much worse that all hope was lost. At this period, by my advice, he tried Holloway's Ointment and Pills, which, by unremitting application, healed all the sores, and restored him to perfect health and strength. I remain, Dear Sir, yours very truly, (Signed) JOHN SMITH. Albert Hotel, Great Yarmouth.

SURPRISING CURE OF A BAD BREAST, NEUROUS DEBILITY, AND GENERAL ILL HEALTH. Copy of a Letter from Mr. T. F. Ker, Chemist, &c., Lower Moss-lane, Manchester, dated February 22nd, 1853.

To Professor HOLLOWAY, Dear Sir,—I have great pleasure in forwarding to you the particulars of a very extraordinary cure of a bad breast, effected solely by the use of your celebrated Ointment and Pills. Mr. Martin, of Pitt-street, in this town, had been for a considerable time laboring under nervous debility, loss of appetite, and general ill health, occasioned by ulcerated wounds in the breast. He had had much experience in the use of all the known remedies for the cure of sores, but without any beneficial result; in fact she had nearly lost all faith and hope of a cure being effected. In the distressing and painful condition of body and mind, she was persuaded to have recourse to your invaluable Ointment and Pills, which she immediately did, and in the course of a very short time the effect produced was most astonishing; her appetite was speedily improved, and the sores and ulcers in the breast gradually healed, and the nervous excitement of her system was wholly removed. I remain Dear Sir, yours faithfully, (Signed) T. FORSTER KER.

The Pills should be used conjointly with the Ointment in most of the following cases: Bad Legs, Contracted and Stiff Joints, Scrofulous Sores, Elephantiasis, Sore-heads, Sore-throats, Glands, Soft Corns, Fleshy Growths, Glandular swellings, Ulcers, Chilblains, Piles, Rheumatism, Yaws, Chapped hands, Scalds. 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 2s. 6d. and 5s. per pot. There is a considerable saving by taking the larger size. N.B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are sent to each pot. GEORGE T. HASZARD AGENT.

WAXWORK. This celebrated Wax-work, imported from England, by the Royal Agricultural Society in 1853, will serve for the Season at the following places, commencing on the 1st of April.—He will be at the following places, viz: Saturday, and every second Wednesday, at Mr. Jakeman's; and will travel as far as Crispud, at Mr. James Holpet's, and remain there from Tuesday evening, until Thursday morning, and a fortnight after that, at the above places; and the remainder of the time at the Subscriber's Stable, Old North River Road, 4 1/2 miles from Charlestown, and of a handsome grey color. Terms, 10s. per pair, and 5s. money to be paid the first time of serving. JOHN STOCKMAN. Old North River Road, May 5.

WILLIAM HEARD.

THANKFUL for past favors, begs to intimate the ARRIVAL of the Juggal, direct from ENGLAND, with the following GOODS: Cashmere, Mohair, Gloss Royal, Damask, French and English Merino, Orleans, Cologne, Veconin Cloth, Alpaca, Norwich and Gilt Fairs, and Spanish Crags, for Ladies' dresses, Vercosa, Junedown, plain Cloth, wool plaid and tweed CLOAKINGS. Wool Jackets, Hosiery, Alpa, Veconin and Plain Shirts and Stuffs. Plain, striped and fancy Silks; Glass Silks; Irish Poplins; DeCopen, satin Turin, Sails, Watered Gen. Pottians. Silk Pelouses for dresses, Bonnets, &c., in all colours. Ribbons in great variety. A large assortment of Millinery. Lace, Netts, Braids, Gimps, fancy Trimmings, Buttons, Linings. For Muffs, Bows, Victorians, caps, cuffs, mitts, gloves, Gaiters, &c., in real table linen, stone martin, aquinet, musquash, mink and seal. English and French CORSETS. CHILDREN'S DRESSES, CLOAKS, CAPS, HOODS AND HATS, in a great variety. Real Woad white serges; real Welsh, imitation Welsh, Lancashire, Salisbury and Saxony FLEECING-JELLS. Blankets; Travelling Rugs; Home Rugs; Carpets, Druggets, Hearth Rugs. Pilot, beaver, mohair, & broad Cloths; Doukline, Cassimere. Ready made Clothing. Seal Skin Coats. Silk Hats of a superior make; glazed and felt Hats; cloth and fur Caps. Silk vests, coats, suits and fancy Vestings. Mufflers; silk, Bandana and cotton Handkerchiefs. A large assortment of IRONWANGERY, NAILS, SPIRES, &c. IRON, STEEL, Ship Castings, Forge Bars. EARthenWARE, CHINA and GLASS. A choice selection of TEAS. FANCY GOODS.—Writing Desks, Work Boxes; Ladies' Rosewood Dressing Cases; Gents' Rosewood and coramandel Mufflers. Cloth, hair, tooth and nail Brushes. Shell, Ivory, German and Bone Combs. A great variety of Fancy Toilet Soaps. Plymouth pale and almond Soaps for family use. Dressing and shaving Brushes, in mahogany, rosewood and gilt frames. For Christmas presents, a splendid collection of Jewellery. The whole will be sold at the lowest figure for cash. Charlestown, December 9, 1853.

NEW PERFUMES, &c. JUBIN'S EXTRACTS Bally's Esq. Request, L'Ed's Eucalyptus, Deloria's Fashionable Parfums, Lave's Fragrant Perfume, and Genuine Eau de Cologne. HENDRIE'S MOELINE. For preserving the Beauty and Lustrousness of the Hair, an extract of Vegetable and Animal Oils, containing the most beneficial for promoting the beauty and luxuriance of the Hair, and of a very grateful perfume.

ROWLANDS KALYDOR. For improving and beautifying the Complexion, and eradicating all cutaneous eruptions. EMOLIENT CAMPHOR CREAM. Has been long approved of, as a certain and agreeable remedy for chapped hands, and the injuries of cold and piercing winds on the cheeks, which however rough or red, is rendered soft and delicate in a few days. This Cream contains no soap or alkaline matter whatever.

PEARL DENTIFRICE. Is a most innocent and efficient preparation for beautifying the Teeth, by its tonic and astringent properties, it braces and strengthens the Gums and Sockets, preserving them in a sound and healthy condition. ALL THE FAVOURITE TOILET SOAPS, Prepared in the most careful manner of a Toilet without any dangerous or irritating ingredients. Tooth, Nail, Hair and Cloth BRUSHES in great variety, all from LONDON. Wm. R. WATSON. Nov. 21st, 1853. Adv. & Id.

The Wonder of the World! Devine's Compound FITCH LOZENGES. THE Great Remedy in all Inflammations, in Coughs, COLIC, ASTHMA, COSTIVENESS AND CONSUMPTION have lost their terror, and vanish as if by magic before this Sovereign remedy. Was it ever before known that, Helpeless cases of Consumption were cured for less than 2s? Truly, if any individual is to be pitied, and needs sympathy, it is the consumptive,—always expecting to get well, and yet the painful evidence of agony almost makes the inner soul shrink with the outer. "Some bloom as roses bloom, And live as roses live, A single morning space." While others, in more mature life,—by some impudence and a slight odd neglected,—in the hectic heat, the painful cough, "The prints of their parting steps appear." All we ask in this case is—If you have got mucous membranes, or any other members of the body that are "heirs to ill,"—are you not interested in this great remedy, DEVINE'S COMPOUND FITCH LOZENGES. Sold by W. R. WATSON and T. DESBRISAY & Co. at APOTHECARIES' HALL.

APOTHECARIES' HALL. The Old Established HOUSE, 1810. CHARLESTOWN, JANUARY, 1853. T. DESBRISAY & Co. HAVE received, per late arrivals from London, Dublin, United States and Halifax, their Supplies for the Season, comprising, in the whole, an Extensive and Varied Assortment of DRUGS & CHEMICALS, PERFUMERY, Brushes, Combs, Soaps, and other Toilet requisites; Pills, Oils, Colours, and Dye Stuffs; Frisks, Spices, Confectionary, Medicines and other Lozenges; and all the Patent Medicines in repute, and every other article usually kept at similar Establishments in Great Britain (See Apothecaries' Hall Advertisement.) The whole of which they can with confidence recommend to the public, and, if quality be considered, at as low, if not lower prices, than they can be procured in the market.

The New London Horse "FEARNOT." WILL stand for the Season, commencing on the 1st May at Malpego, Barrett's Cross Roads, through Freetown, and South West Bay; at half Leagues, the Redoubt; Harry Tronbridge, Crispud; down the South Shore to Long Creek, at Michael McEne, on the West River, and at the North River, up Anderson's Road, at Mrs. Todd's; at Richard Bagin's on the Malpego Road, round by New Glasgow, Grand River, New London; and station at Duncan McIntyre's, South West River. The Horse will visit each Station once a fortnight, making six visits in the Season. April 24, 1854. on f. JAMES HELM.

Mountaineer. THE BEAUTIFUL thorough-bred STALLION Mountaineer, by Muley Motech out of Champagne, (the Carpenter and Lightning's dam) by Blocher (winner of the Derby in 1814); by Wazy out of Pantina by Buzzard, grand-dam by Treatham out of Cythana. Muley Motech by Muley out of Logynny's dam, by Dick Andrews out of Spiller. He is a Dark Bay with Black Legs, very powerful has fine action, and a good temper. His pedigree is excellent, combining the most fashionable and racing blood on the turf. Muley Motech being one of the celebrated Alice Hawthornes, and many other superior Racers. Mountaineer's stock, now four years old, are very powerful and promising, and selling at high prices. The performance and racing qualities of Muley Motech, Logynny, and other Racehorses, are so strongly improved on the minds of the racing public to require repetition, especially the latter, who having won about 25 Queen's Plates and Gold and silver Cups, besides many of the most valuable Stakes and Prizes in his country. He will stand in Town, at the Subscriber's stable, Free Twenty Shillings, paid in advance. April 24, 1854. NELL MINNIS.

Prince Edward Dispensary, KENT STREET, CHARLESTOWN. H & R. JOHNSON respectfully announce that they supply from their Establishment, DRUGS, CHEMICALS, and the various Official Preparations of the Medical College, and from a thorough practical knowledge, obtained in first class Establishments in England, they feel warranted in claiming the confidence of the public, which they will endeavor to retain by uniform personal attention and care. H. & R. J. prepare Medicines adapted to family requirements and the prevailing diseases of the climate, and especially suitable for families who live distant from Medical assistance. Physicians' Prescriptions and Family Receipts accurately dispensed, Medical Galvanism, Vaccination and the minor Surgical operations performed. Horse and Cattle Medicines of the best kind. January 3, 1854.

EXHIBITION. AN EXHIBITION AND SALE (for purposes connected with the Episcopal Church, Charlestown,) of fancy and useful Articles, will (D.V.) take place at the Temperance Hall, on Wednesday, the 12th day of July next. Contributions will be thankfully received by the following Ladies forming the Committee: Mrs. BAYFIELD, Mrs. D. HODGSON, " CUNDELL, " HOBBS, " T. DESBRISAY, " JARVIS, " FITZGERALD, " E. PALMER, " H. HENSLAY, " A. YATTS. " J. HENSLAY, Charlestown, 7th March, 1854.

WANTED, for the Fanning Grammar School, at Princeton, a TEACHER, of the Second, or highest Class. This School having lately been ably conducted, the inhabitants are the more desirous that it should not retrograde; consequently some need apply who are not fully competent, and who can produce satisfactory references as to their competency and general good conduct. Apply to the undersigned. THOS. MACRUTT, Chairman of Trustees. Princeton, March 28, 1854.

AYER'S PILLS. FOR ALL THE PURPOSES OF A FAMILY PHYSIC. There has long existed a public demand for an effective purgative pill which could be relied on as safe and perfectly suited to its purpose. This has been prepared to meet that demand, and a judicious trial of its virtues has conclusively shown that such success is accomplished by the following ingredients. It is easy to make a physical pill, but not so easy to make the best of all pills—one which should have every other effect, but all the advantages of every other. This has been attempted here, and with what success we would respectfully submit to the public decision. It has been unfortunate for the patient, however, that almost every purgative medicine is acrimonious and irritating to the bowels. This is not. Many of them produce so much griping pain and uneasiness, that the system is more than counterbalanced the good to be derived from them. These pills produce no irritation or pain, unless it arise from a previously existing obstruction or derangement in the bowels. Being purely vegetable, no harm can arise from their use in any quantity; but it is better that any medicine should be taken judiciously. Minute directions for their use in the several diseases to which they are applicable are given on the box. Among the complaints which have been speedily cured by them, we may mention Liver Complaint, in its various forms of Jaundice, Indigestion, Languor, Constipation, Headache, Irritability, Bilious Headache, Bilious Fever, Fever and Ague, Pain in the Side and Loins; in, in truth, all those cases in which the bowels are deranged, and the system is more than counterbalanced the good to be derived from them. These pills produce no irritation or pain, unless it arise from a previously existing obstruction or derangement in the bowels. 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