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STON.

Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, Wednesday, November 29, 1854.

New Series. No. 192.

Baszard's Gazette.

3EORGE T. HASZARD, Proprietor and Published every Tanaday evening and Saturday at Office, South eich Gazen Square, P. E. Island.

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April 7th, 1854.

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The Mexican Mustang Liniment,
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CHARLES STEW

June 7, 1854. tf

PHOMAS MANN, TAILOR, (Late of Upper Queen Street,) begs to inform his numerous siends that he has just REMOVED his Business to to House lately occupied by Man. Woom, in Four-tion of the Comment of the Comment of the Prick

Deserters had announced that there were in the town 6,000 dead, and double that number of wounded.

Women and children are said to be lying unburied in the streets; everything is neglected in order to keep up the defence; all the guns of the Round Fort were said to be silenced except one.

The soldiers are said to be kept at their guns by the swords of their officers and

guns by the swords of their officers, and many have been shot for attempting to

desert.

During the confusion a large body of Poles quitted the town. The Russian fleet sought shelter of the buildings alongside the quays. Batteries in new positions were to fire on the ships on the 25th with red hot balls. The losses of the allies, at that date (the 24th) were not very considerable.

The Rifles have been engaged in picking off the Russian gunners, who are shot down in considerable numbers. There are several volunteers also armed with rifles, who have joined in this part of the warfare. The Russians are constructing another line of works behind their present ones, they have plenty of guns and ammunition.

line of works behind their present ones; they have plenty of guns and ammunition. The British effective infantry is now about 15,000, the French 36,000, the Turks, 11,000. The artillerymen are being much worn out by incessant toil. They are 12 hours out of the 24 in trenches, instead of the usual 8. The loss of effective strength

the usual 8. The loss of effective strength from sickness and wounds amounts, in the British force, to about 80 a-dsy.

The following despatch is from Vienna:—
The Press learns from an authentic source that the siege works were so far advanced, that on the 1st of November the third parallel had been opened. It would be completed in eight or ten days, when the further decisive operations would begin. It is not the intention of the allies to undertake anything against the northern

undertake anything against the northern side of Sebastopol. From accounts received in Paris, it ap-ears that the loss sustained in the cavalry ction before Bala Clava was less severe than was at first reported. Instead of 500 men, it is said that only 124 were killed

and wounded, and the names of no officer are mentioned.

Up to the 2nd of November, no general attack had been made upon Sebastopol.

From the News of the World, Nov. 12.

From the News of the World, Nov. 12.

Up to the present minute we can form no accurate conception either of the actual force of the Russians, or of the spirit with which they are animated. On these points our information is contradictory in the extreme. Deserters are said to represent the town as panic-stricken, the garrison as mutinous, the carnage frightful, and the defences half ruined. Other accounts depict the Russians as inspired by the most energetic resolution, as repairing the damage caused by our batteries with incredible celerity, and as maintaining an equality of fire with a perseverance not to have been anticipated from a defeated and demoralized army. An eye-witness says, that he noticed the artillerymen in one of the Russian batteries standing as boldly and as coolly to their guns as on the first day of the siege, and that, though the fire of the place was thought to have rather slackened during the 21st and 25d, the result might have been attributable either to the want of amunition or the occupation of the garrison on some interior line of defences. It appears to us, moreover, that the bold attack upon the Bala Clava forts on the 25th, and the renewal of the attempt in another quarter on the day following, must needs be taken as evidence of considerable believes as the part of the betieged. Such

ABBIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL.

SIEGE OF SEBASTOPOL.

Slackening of the Fire of the besieged,—Sebastopol a mass of Ruins.

A despatch from Therapia states that the captain of a ship, which left the Crimea on the 28th, brings intelligence of the slackening of fire of the besieged. Their aim was uncertain, and artillerymen were failing.

The trenches had been carried to within 300 yards of the place.

A Russian despatch announces that reinforcements, under the command of General Dannenberg, are approaching Sebastopol.

The Russian corps in Poland are leaving the Austrian frontier.

The Ganges brings letters of the 24th from the Crimea.

The assault by land and sea was, it was expected, to take place on the 1st or 2d of November.

The Chasseurs of Vincennes killed all artillerymen that showed themselves at the embrasures.

Shells were poured in all night, leaving the enemy no possibility of repairing his disasters.

The interior of Sebastopol was a mass of ruips (decombres sur decombres). Almost all the town was on fire, and the besieged had desisted from their efforts to extinguish the falmes.

Deserters had announced that there were in the town 6,000 dead, and double than number of wounded.

Women and children are said to be lying unburied in the streets; everything in neglected in order to keep up the defence; all the guns of the Round Fort were said in neglected in order to keep up the defence; all the guns of the Round Fort were said in neglected in order to keep up the defence; all the guns of the Round Fort were said in neglected in order to keep up the defence; all the guns of the Round Fort were said in neglected in order to keep up the defence; all the guns of the Round Fort were said in neglected in order to keep up the defence; all the guns of the Round Fort were said in neglected in order to keep up the defence; all the guns of the Round Fort were said in neglected in order to keep up the defence; all the guns of the Round Fort were said in neglected in order to keep up the defence; all the guns of the

Journal of the Siege of Sebastopol.

Oct. 19.—In the night between the 18th and 19th the works were not disturbed. At about half-past ten, however, an alerte was made in Sebastopol. A clamour was audible, and a brisk cannonade in all directions, ble, and a brisk cannonade in all directions, with platoon firing and cheering. In half an hour silence was restored, and the works were resumed. At half-past six in the morning the French artillery opens fire; the English does the same; the place replies. The firing is tremendous, notwithstanding a dense fog which clears about eight a. m. The firing then becomes more steady and procise. On our side it is kept up with equal chances, and towards the end of the day it has evidently an advantage over that of the place. By two o'clock, the tower of the central bastion was a heap of ruins. The embrasures of the Mast bastion (right hand) had suffered considerably. About three p. m, the firing on all sides slackened. Our batteries suffered little, and were easily repaired during the night.

Our batteries suffered little, and were easily repaired during the night.

Ocr. 20.—The embrasures of the Mast bastion could not be completely repaired during the night; at dawn, when the firing recommenced, only two guns were serviceable. A portion of this result is to be attributed to the smart firing of our sharpshooters, which did not allow the artillerymen to serve their guns. The engineers push on their works to the right, before the Mast bastion, to the ravine which descends into Sebastopol, and senarates us from the into Sebastopol, and separates us from the English. The proximity of the town and the nature of the ground, which is rocky, render their labours difficult and slow. They work a la sape volante. From ten a.m. to one p.m., and from two p.m. to three p.m., the enemy directs a brisk fire upon these works; two or three breaches are made by works; two or three breaches are made by the artillery of the town on some of the weak points of the parallel. The artillery reopened its fire, and continued it during the day. The firing of battery No. 2, however (marines), was interrupted in the morning by the explosion of a powder magazine, which wounded no one, and did near little damage.

morning by the explosion of a powder magazine, which wounded no one, and did very little damage.

Ocr. 21.—In the night between the 20th and 21st, the besieged made a sortie about two in the morning, with the intention of spiking the guns of the French batteries. They penetrated between batteries 3 and 4, and had already approached some of the guns, when the artiflerymen, seizing their arms, and seconded by the guard in the trenches, and especially by the first company of the Voltigeurs of the 74th, drove back the enemy with loss. Six Russians remained dead in the trenches, and four wounded—one an officer, since dead—were made prisoners. The rest of the night passed over tranquillity. At six a.m. the General in-Chief visits the battery of the Geneese fort (No. 6. marine), and orders it to be suppressed. The French artillery recompence its fire at six; the place replies, but not so vigorously. Our batteries acquire a more marked superiority. Batteries No. 7 and 8 obtain good results. The engineers continue their works before the Mast bastion.

Ocr. 22.—The night is calm. The firing recommences at daybreak. The armament of the outworks of the enemy is much reduced, and the works much cut up and damaged. Recently constructed batteries are discovered on the back of the ravine descending to the south port, and unother in construction; the latter is meant to bear

commences the erection of the battery No. 9 and its powder magazine. Since two days, the enemy, who had displayed some battalions, a battery of artillery, and some Cossacks on the Chernaya, is no longer visible there. The general return of our losses since the commencement to this day is.—Killed 4 officers and 54 men wounded, 14 officers and 451 non-commissioned and 14 officers and 451 non-co

From Wilmer's European Times, Nov. 11. Still nothing decisive from the Crimea. The siege of Sebastopol continues, the carnage in described in all the accounts as being dreasful, and the sufferings of the people in that devoted city show the horrors of war in their most revolting form. The Banshee is represented as having brought intelligence to Constantinople to the 30th, to the effect that the canonade was violent on both sides, but without decisive effect, although the damage done was great—coutradictions which, in the absence of more detailed and explicit information, we are left to reconcile as best we may. In the meantime it may be stated generally that our postal arrangements are execrable, and we are thrown almost exclusively on the Russian despatches for such soraps of intelligence as convey any idea of the progress of events before Sebastopol. The contrast in this respect between the activity of the Russians and the tardiness of our own Government is very marked. From Sebastopol to Odessa, the Russian versions of the progress of the siege are sent with regularity and precision, and transmitted thence to St. Petersburg with all imaginable celerity, ramifying from the Russian capital all over Europe, and indeed over the world, before our own more reliable accounts come to hand. We publish in our impression to-day scrape of news collected from various acurees respecting the struggle in the Crimea, but, anything in the shape of a continuous narrative is out of the question, for some of Lord Raglan's despatches respecting the commencement of the siege are atill wanting, and the letters of the representatives of the press in the Crimea have been equally unlucky in their whereabouts. Ungenerous criticism on the conduct of the Government at this moment is certainly not desirable, although in some quarters it is freely indulged in; but these repeated failures respecting the transmission of news afford a handle for assailing the coalition ministry which ought not to have been gued, irrespective of the higher moral and national interests which are at

the Russians obtained over the Turks and the Highlanders on the 25th, stationed at the pass which commands this point, was only temporary —a surprise which produced a momentary panic

Highlanders on the 25th, stationed at the pass which commands this point, was only temporary—a surprise which produced a momentary panic on the part of the Turks; for the fight was renewed on the following day, when the enemy was finally repulsed with great slaughter.

The fighting in this affair was desperate, and the French and English cavalry were engaged hand-to-hand with the enemy, but our loss only amounted to 124 men, instead of the three regiments which Menschikoff's despatch represented as having been destroyed. When the particulars of this brilliant action are published, they will wear a very different version to that which the Czar and his General have given to the world. But the failure of this attempt to raise the siege, in the only position where it could be made, is tolerably conclusive that the means to relieve Sebastopol are at an end, for the Russian accounts, which extend to the 2d of the present month, are very subdued in their colouring. The sortie against the lines of the English before Sebastopol, so gallantly repulsed by the troops under General Evans, when 1000 Russians were left on the field, affords no proof of higher success, on the part of the enemy, in the first them is the serve of our army.

Letters from the Crimes to the 25th ult.
mention that the garrison of Sebastopol were
reduced to the greatest extremity, and were
weakened by sickness and fatigue, and disheartsned by defeat. The allied fleets were pragaring to return to Sepastopol. An attack by sea
is most likely intended, by way of diversion,
during the assault. It is said that the dead in
the city number several thousands, and the
wounded are calculated at more than 12,000.
Under pretence of protecting an hospital; the

Progress of the War.

imer's European Times, Nov. 11.

French, baving established balos-bouses and overs of their own, had presented of the company and oversy English officer and private angaged before Schustopel with a loaf of the bread that, had the other ships been able to close to be made—one of these soldierly acts which expresses so much, because it was voluntary, and arces entirely from a feeling of mutual respect. Allies have fought together in other times who could with difficulty be kept from cutting each other's throats, so strong was the hatred, so bitter the contempt, by which they were respectively moved, but the cordial feeling amongs the allied troops in the Crimes has been reciprocated this week at the Mansion-house, in the city of London, where the representatives of each country vied in compliments to the cordinity of the alliance, and to the moral effects which it must have on the future destiny of mankind. Indeed, the peeches on this occasion, and the forthcoming visit of the French Sovereign, will do much, in comercion with this Russian war, to compensate for the blood and treasure which have been spent in pusishing the aggressions of one insolent dictator.

Austria is again said to be cooling in her feeling towards the Western powers, and inclined, until matters in the Crimes at the amove decisive ture, to wait upon fortunes. She is accused of temporising, but the time for doing so is past. No course which she amove decisive ture, to wait upon fortunes from reaching, which which speche so find the service of the complete of which the whole of the German Courts have pursued since the commencement of this war is a melancholy commentary on the smallness of rulers who keep in check so great a people. It is amazing how the spirit of patriotism has sunk in the German mind of recent years under the military code to which they have been subjected, for the Prussians, as well as the Austrians, are known to be most invetorate in their hostility to the Czar and his system.

The siege of Sebastopol is the engrossing event of the day. We therefore make no apology for giving at the utmost length which our limits will permit the details connected with that important operation. Some of the incidents recorded in the following despatches might at other times seem trifling; but, in the present state of public feeling, we believe that the minutest particulars will be perused with interest. The following details complete the narrative of the siege since our last publication:—

des, when may be interesting to the carried wavy the mainmant of this Retri"Yesterday, the 17th, about half-past mote, the French first commenced the carmouth forts, exposed at the mine time to a
covere first from the north as well as the
nouth forts, exposed at the mine time to
account forts, exposed at the mine time to
account forts, which was not returned until
their position, was taken up. Admiral
Dundas followed with most of his feet,
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darkness. She was closely supported by the Sanspareil astern, and later in the day by the Bellerophon on her bow. Latterly the fort (Constantine, I think) which they were engaged with was almost silenced, and the guns es barbelle wholly so. The general impression is that very little damage has been inflicted on the enemy; but, though all did their best, there can be little doubt that, had the other ships been able to close with a distinct object, and hammer at it as the Agamemnon did at hers, the result would have been very different. She lay close to her work, and would have breached it, but the fire at times had to be withdrawn to silence the small forts on the hill, which were hulling her meantime. On resuming the fire on the larger forts, of course the line of fire was altered, and more distributed.

"The Albion and the London were en-

of powder, which was limited to 50 each gun, at one time, the Sanspareil withdrew, and the forts on the hill directed their full efforts at the Agamemnon—The Agamemnon fired 70 rounds, and her broadside is quite scorched the whole length. Sir Edmund Lyons, at the time occupied with the big fort, sent his flag lieutenant through a galling fire to bring in the Bellerophou and to get the Sanspareil back. He said 'Tell them to come in; these forts will sink me, and I'm—if I leave this;" and this is quite the case. He is of the truest stuff, fixes his mark, and then sticks to it.

"The Britannia remained till after dark steady also at her work, but she and the French were all too far off."

The most tragic was certainly the fate of the Albion and the Arethuss—the first forming part of the central, the second a part of the left division. Bold and undaunted, they entered close to the northernmost, or so-called "Wasp" battery, and had scarcely time to open their fire when the cables with which they were lashed to the steamers were severed by shot, and they became unmanageable just at the moment when they were most exposed to the fire of the enemy. The Albion was set on fire in three places, and would certainly have gone on shore, as she was only in five fathoms of water, had not the Cambria, one of the steamers expressly kept ready for such an emergency, come up in time to rescue her from destruction, unfortunately not before she had lost 12 men killed and 70 wounded. To-day the Orinoco is going to tow her down to Constantinople. She is fearfully damaged, her mainmast much injured, and the mizen is tottéring and bare. The Arethusa, although she suffered less in men, laving only 4 killed and 14 wounded, suffered even more in her hull. It is, besides, asserted that the dry-rot is in her wood. She went away yesterday evening, towed by the Emeu. Both these vessels, owing to this accident, quitted the scene of action after a short time.

If these two vessels have been the most unfortunate, the Rodney may certainly be

steamed straight down inside, near the shore. The first were the Sampare, Terrible, and Tribune, who advanced like decircures before the Agamemunon used the Sampareli, which formed the main structure in the south of the Crimea for the distribution. These two, after having tried the range of their long pivot-guns at the Wasp Battery, steamed right down to the fort on Cape Constantine—the formine dable casemated battery at the left of the entrance into Sebastopol, and engaged it. It There you could see them anchored, the Agamemon at 800 yards, and the Sanspareli at little behind, enduring with unshaken firmness the heaviest fire of the ensury, and the sampareli at little behind, enduring with unshaken firmness the heaviest fire of the ensury, and them, making the most of their independent position. The situation of two acrew line-of-battle thips was the most critical possible, exposed as they were to a heavy cross of fire; on one side from the northermont batteries running along the above, from the Sar Fort side, and from the whole suit batteries running along the above, from the Sar Fort side, and from the whole suit batteries running along the above, from the Sar Fort side, and from the whole suit batteries running along the above, from the Sar Fort side, and from the whole suit batteries running along the above, from the Sar Fort side, and from the whole suit batteries running along the above, from the Sar Fort side, and from the whole suit batteries running along the above, from the Sar Fort side, and from the whole suit batteries running along the above, from the Sar Fort side, and from the sorthermont that the sun sun and the sun

several feet, and all travelling was consequently suspended. The Paper Mill of Messrs. Philips, near the Reservoir, has been partly carried away, and the Reservoir itself has been so much damaged that a supply of water cannot be obtained for the city. Messrs. Reed's Flour Mills at Little River have also been considerably damaged. The Colbrook Mills of Messrs. Estabrooks & Ring have been completely carried away, and the dam at the Nail Factory of Messrs. Scovil also damaged. The new Sew Mill at Musquash has also been much injured, and the road over the Musquash Bridge is rendered completely impassable. Messrs. Hawkes & Power, at Black River, had several thousand logs swept out of their dam by the rush of water, which were carried down to the shore. The Bridge over Hampton River is swept away; and the Saw Mills of Mr. Wm. Davidson, at Salmon River; have also shared the same fate. Mr. D. has also lost a large quantity of logs.

Bridges have been carried away in every direction, and the travelling both east and west is suspended except by water; consequently the mails are all behind-hand.

HASZARD'S GAZETTE

. Wednesday, November 29, 1854.

wednesday, November 29, 1884.

Wednesday, November 29, 1884.

Wednesday, November 29, 1884.

It is appears that they are much injured by the Russian free, and the work of cannonading goes on slowly in their part of the line. A spectator on the 20th compared it to child's play, and said that the fire did not exceed a shot every five minutes from each battery. This, however, seems to be an exaggration. The town has been on fire several times; it is much cut about, and the loss of the enemy must be very great. A deserter who came out on the 21st said that no less than \$1000 had been killed and wounded. Nachimoff, the admiral who commanded at Sinope, was said to be at most complete the several times; it is much cut along the dead.

The accounts we receive are of the most meagre kind, as they are mainly furnished by persons who write a few hurried lines to their friends, or by naval officers who have been kept at a distance from the scene of action. It is, however, stated as positive, that the British have advanced their works within 300 yards of the Russians, and are making a Considerable impression. The Rifles have been engaged in picking off the Russians gunners, who are shot down in considerable numbers. There are several volunteers also armed with rifles and the results of the working of the Russians gunners, who are shot distanced the state of the Ir gives us sincere pleasure to be able to inform our readers that directions have been

an confer to generate Hansina reinforcements in any terminal part of Personals, and the force on the Mill directed their field in the control of the Care. Whatever the motive may be great the Care. Whatever the motive may be great the control of the property of the control of the control of the property of the control of the control of the property of the Care and his operate.

The office of the control of the property of the property of the control of the property of the control of the property of the control of the property of the prop requisite to obtain the greatest results. It is expected that when her engines are in complete working order, she will make the passage to Pictou in less than 5 hours. We trust that in the future regulations for carrying the Mail, the claims of Mr. Heard—for we consider he has great claims on this community,—will not be overlooked, and that party feeling will be laid aside, and a generous disposition to encourage merit be displayed.—We would now turn our attention and that of the public, as to whether the time has not arrived when we should look out for a shorter and more convenient route for the conveyance of our mails, and the accommodation of passengers. On the 2d day of December, in the year 1828, the writer left Charlottetown in company with the late Chief Justice Archibald, for Nova Scotia. The latter was anxious to get to Truro with the utmost celerity, and the vessel made as direct a course for the opposite shore as it was possifor her to steer. Mr. Archibald was landed some where between River John and Tatmagouche, and we have ever since been puzzled to ascertain the exact spot. Our attention has however, been called to the subject of a nearer postal line than that now used, and upon an inspection of Capt. Bayfield's Charts, we think we have hit upon the place we visited in December 1829, and one which is in every respect the proper route for mail communication, and for a more extended accommodation for travel-

Since the above received the folloconcerning the tel.
H. Palmer, E. Company, has redone this Fall, illimited. The prealmost half a-done est citizens in Ne extract from a length of the line the Company, de Nov. instant.

"The New Yor Telegraph Compaigns of abandoning Island. On the company of the company o

the cable in due see the consummation quently, I did not necessary repair in commedate our got telegraphed to you, line put in order, primit.

I shall have the ple town, within a few great entifaction trespecting the great Mr. Palmer is to accomplish to late in the exception of the complimation of the complete of the

Wz have on ou for Ogtober, the Vestries and C King Joseph. 3. Desert. 4, Railt ey. 5, Burton's to 1748. 6, Mac of the War depai and Disposal of c

We are happ zerall, the Mate : chant, who was a of the gun fired the Mail, is doin of the leg with the Mr. John Jenkin of Surgeons, Lo reduced the frace a very incensious. a very ingenious, patient is able and to sit up in that in a few we

Conviction.—I Schr. Mary Ann, on the 28th Nove Brisay, Robert H Eaqrs., on the Health, and fined costs, for violati Health, in suffer the said vessel officers.

WOR IIPVarious the to the origin of question is still authorities. Of ed and in which a es and in which influence they exof the year, the is quest as well is great pleasure in to the Vermifuge the most extraord to the public, and tried.

olse. All other worthless. Dr. also his Celebra at all respectable and Canada.

Nov. 18, —Compa-do. Nancy, P. Providence, R. Solon, Pictor; 12th, —W. Nelson bith, —Mayflower touche; deal. 72d, —Riffe, Hali-Shedise. Id, Elizabeth, Mi-bal. - Rosebad, thth. —Lady La

"EING SQUARE HOUSE."

"ALEXAPDER," in Full Supply of SKITISE
GOODS, including a large to of Water CLOTHS
Training Croths, Desiries, &c., which, with assertment of AMERICAN GOODS, healy received to sell cheep for each, and as it is his intention for the future to give less could than headedee, he is determined to sell cheep for each.
Charlottetown, October 27, 1894. Sw.

Sale of Stock, Oropy &core

A Rancouver House, the Residence of
A CAPT. MANES, 21 miles from Charlothnews,
on the St. Feder's Read. The Subscriber will sell
by AUCTION. on THURSDAY this day of Decemfor next, at 11 evident on the Fremises, the fellowing Stock, &c., viz.—

S Working Horses.—
S Hilch Com.

1 Denkay
1 Waggen with Fole and Shales.
2 Carts, (Irea Anke)
2 Carts, (Irea Anke)
3 Lenning Sidgh, (double Seated)
4 Word Sheight,
4 Prough and Swingletrees,
1 Horse Rake,
1 Pough and Swingletrees,
1 Sett Vaggen Harness, 1 Sett Cart do.
1 Gent. Stedde,
1 Gent. Stedde,
1 Lating do,
1 Gent. Stedde,
1 Gent. Stedde,
1 Horse Rake,
1 Sett Wagen Harness, 1 Sett Cart do.
1 Gent. Stedde,
2 Wood Sheight,
3 Horse Rake,
4 Horse Rake,
5 Horse R The CARGO, and DEALS, maining of 6,000 places of DEALS, Evaluating of 6,000 places of DEALS, Broker West Point, Nov. 27, 1884.

A quantity of HAY, STEAW, POTATOES, TURNIPS, &c. &c.
Terms, all sums under £5 cash, over £5, 3 meath approved Notes.

A Title Terremance Harry of Terreday part.
A the State have, at 12 o'ched, the HOUNE, AND PURAVITURE, SILVERE PLATE, &c., of the Hounehot Capt. SWANEY, For further particular, &c. & Handblid.
204 Nov. 1984. E. 1st. & Ad.

(For the beineth of all omercessed.)

(For the beineth of all omercessed.)

(For the theoretic of all offices, at the State Pourse, where she now has demanded, the HOUL and MATTERLIES of the Banc Roser.

100 persons. William it. Becomment, Marier, 200 persons.

Apply to WILLIAM T. PAW, Auctions

JUST RECEIVED, es Schr. Myrds from
Annapolis
150 Barrels APPLES—Baldwins, Greenings
150 Barrels APPLES—Baldwins, Greenings
151 Russets, Golden Pippins, &c. &c., selected for Family use.
Apple 10

TWENDERS will be received until Monday (12 o'clock node) the first day of January 1885, at the office of the Secretary of the Charlettenown Gas at Light Company, for Building a Cottage at the Gas Works. Plan and Specification may be seen at Mr. of Henry Smith's. BORREDT HYNDRAM Co.

ROBERT HYND, 14th Nov., 1854

THE HOUSE, Outhouses and Premises, situate on Kent Street, next the residence of Liant. Forbus, lately occupied by the hise Capt. Mayne, deceased. Possession gives at soos. For further particulars apply to the Office of Charles. Charlottetown, Nev. 7, 1854. 3w

Collegiate School, Windsor, N. S.

R. E O P E N E D.

The Principal of this Institution is prepared to receive Pupils either as Boarders or Day scholars, on terms recently easiblished by the Governors of King's College, Windsor, as follows:

Boarders, at £35 per ansum.

Payments in both cases, to be made quiercerly, and in advance. Parents intending to send their

N. B.—Two annual exhibitions of £10 and £5 have been founded by the Alumni of King's College, and will to open for competition & the Engenia, A.-D. 1955.

A LL person induced to the interest when to be accounted to the interest when to be a second to the second to the fill of the part of the second to make interesting payment.

These when observed are large conditions in the part for their persons.

If formal that if no part for their peopsy.

WARTETIES.

GOING TO CULL—Large numbers of machinists and other mechanics, are said to be going from Roston to Other. The stating of the control of the R. E. E. Thery.

THESE GREAT RESIDES.

To statistics of the pashin is particularly directed through the control of the contr pany whether they would take the cheese, and whether they preferred the pure or impure. On asking the farmer, the old man replied, "Hang your pure or impure, give me the musty." "Sir," said the dandy, "I must beg leave to tell you that you have made many insolent speeches during dinner; and sir, if I have any repetition of your insolence, I shall place my thumb and finger on each side of your nose, and make a parenthesis of it." "A parenthesis! shall you," says the old man, "then I shall put my fist on your face, and make a full stop!"

THE VALUE OF WHAT IS COMM THE VALUE OF WHAT IS COMMON.—
Through the vulgar error of undervaluing what is common, we are apt, indeed, to pass these by as of but little worth. But as in the outward creation, so in the soul, the common is the most precious. Science and art may invent splendid modes of illuminating the apartments of the opulent; but these are all poor and worthless compared with the light which the sun sends into our windows, which he pours freely, impartially, over hill and valley, which kindles daily the castern and western sky; and so the comeastern and western sky; and so the com-mon lights of reason, and conscience, and love, are of more worth and dignity than the rare endowments which give celebrity

Barviry.—Sidney Smith tenderly im-plored every writing man before he put pen to paper to think of the Deluge!—to gaze on Noah and be brief. Mankind, he said, cannot now lounge over a pumphlet for ten years, as they did before their submerton years, as mey did neter their submersion, when an average life extended to eight hundred years. In the ark moreover, a great deal of matter was crowded into a very little space. Therefore, on all accouts, gaze on Noah, and be brief.

The English lady of fashion, who sent to the fishmonger's for a pair of gutta-percha soles, has been taking her children to Madame Tussaud's to have them properly

The young lady who functed cucumbers grew in slices has recently been married to the young gentleman who seat over to St. Petersburg a large carge of hearthstones for cleaning the steppes of Russia.

The old maid who fainted away, because he heard there was a "Bath chap" in the onse, has since gone raving mad upon eing asked by a gentleman at supper whether she would put her lips to a sherry obbler."

A lemonless Irishman was observed one wening alicing a potato into his hot whisky oddy. "What are you about?" inquired. "harley. "It's punch I am making, dear," oplied Pat. "But what are you slicing at in for?" "To give it flavour." "What, potato flavour!" Sure and isn't a flavour flavour, whether it's lemon or potato?"

No. 2.—RADWAY'S REMOVATING RESOLVENT.

—For the effectual cure of all Chronic and Scrofulous Diseases that have been lingering in the System, corrupting the Human Body, for Five, Test, Twenty, or Forty Years. No. 3.—RADWAY'S REGULATORS.—For restor-ing and regulating to a healthy and harmonious action all the Organs in the System. A mild and effectual carthartic.

R. R. R.-No. 1-RADWAY'S READY RE-

R. R.—No. 1.—RADWAY'S READY RE-LIEF is for the instant relief of the sufferer from pain, and to check and arrest the progress of diseases; to disinfect animal, malarious, and infectious poisons, thus protecting whoever tuss it against all poisonous infection, from Contagion, and from endden attacks of Cholera, Pneumonia, Ship Fewer, Fewer and Aguo, &c. Likewise for the effectual and radical removal of all pains and diseases of the Joints, Limbs, Nervee, &c., in from five to fifteen minutes. RADWAY'S READY RELIEF will stop the most distreasing and violent pains, either internal or most distressing and violent pains, either internal o external—Nervous, Neuralgie, Bilious, or Rheu

matic.

A. FIXTURE IN THE FAMILY.—Every family should keep a supply of RADWAY'S READY RELEF in their beases—it is useful in so many ailments—it is always beneficial; he gurantees it is a sure cure for Cholera, if taken in its first symptoms. If used when violent epidemics prevail, it will save ife.

on Noha and we were a phumphlet for ten years, as they did before their submerts on, when an average life extended to eight hundred years. In the ark moreover, a great deal of matter was crowded into a very little space. Therefore, on all accounts, gaze on Noah, and be brief.

Gento The William and the vicinity of the state of t

Costive Sowels.

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

The public may rely upon an effectual cure of the following diseases by using the Renovating Re-

the Relief taken in water will.
The public may rally upon as
following diseases by maing
solvent:—
Chronic Rheumatiem,
Scrofula,
Glandular Swellings,
Hacking dry Cough,
Cancerous Affections,
Syphilitic Compleints,
Syphilitic Compleints,
Syphilitic Compleints,
Dyspepsia, Water Brank.
Tic Dolorous,
White Swellings, Tumors, Ulcers, Skin Diseases, Hip Diseases, Female Complaints, Gout, Richets, Salt Rheum, Bronchitis, Communican

R. R. No. 3.—RADWAY'S REGULATORS
THE THIRD GREAT MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF RADWAY & CO.—Oss Regulate
is sufficient to regulate the Bowels, Liver, ass

Pancreas to a healthy and harmonious discharge their functions.

Two will insure a pleasant discharge from the bewels at a regular period of time every day.

Four to six will purge thoroughly all corrupt and the state of the s

or three of the REMULATURE are sufficient.

NO CALOMEL

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

CAUTION.

CAUTION.

There is a counterfeit Ready Relief in the market; the labels are very similiar to the labels on the genuine. Purchase only of authorized agents, and inquire of the person you purchase from if they know it to be genuine. If you do not find relief from pain in fifteen minutes, send us the label of the bottle you purchase, and inform us from whom you purchased.

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This Island contains about 80 acres, and as a fish-This island contains about 30 acres, and as a usu-ing 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 and. An indisputable Title will be given; and for further particulars, apply to Wm. Forgan, Esq., Char-April 22, 1854. (liew. tf)

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All orders panetually attended to.
Address John Morris & Son, Sackville, County of Westmoreland, New Brunswick, or Mr. David Stewart, Charlottetown.

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14, 14, and 2-inch Pine, Merchantable and Refuse DEAL, and DEAL ENDS, 2x4, 2x5, 2x6, and 2x7 exws BCANTLING, hews Scantling and Studding, Shingles and Birch Başk, all of which may be had on application at the Lumber Yard of the Subscriber, North-East end of the Wesleyan Chapel.

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THAT valuable plot of GROUND at the head of Prince Street, formatly the size of the Baptist Chapel, fronting 100 feet on Euron Street, and 104 on Upper Prince Street. It is one of the most desirable situations in the suburbs for a gentleman's readonne, or is capable of being divided into three good mpe, or is ca w. H. POPE.

June 8.

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A BEAUTIFULLY situated HOUSE and LOT, on the North side of Hillsborough Square. For further particulars, apply on the Premises to RICHARD SMITH. October 4. entf

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FOR Sale.

A FREEHOLD PROPERTY of 50 Acres of Land, situate on the Princetown Road, 11 miles from Charlottetown; 15 to 20 acres are cleared and ready for the plough; there is a Dwelling House and Barn on the Premises. It is a central place for business, asveral Roade converging from it. There is also on the Premises, a Saw Mill, with an abundance of Wood around it. Further particulars can be made known to

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WANTED TO FURCHASE the HULL and HYMN BOOKS.

SPARS of a Vessel from 180 to 200 Tone Register—ministric for the Coasting Trade.

Apply to H. W., Post Office, Charlettetews.

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G. T. HASZARD,

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THE subscriber offers for Sala, or to be let, the never establishment, situated at Vernon River, sour Hayden's Mills, and midway between Charlotte town and Georgetown, in the centre of an excessive and populous portion of the Island. It is a very desirable situation for any tradesanan, and as a mercantile establishment cannot be surpassed in any part of the offentry. For further particulars apply to the owner,

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

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To Shipbuilders,
On hand a FEW FIGURE and BILLET
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Sheep Skins, Butter, Wool, &c. Sheep SEIIIS, Dutter,
THE Subscriber will pay the highest market price
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WOOL, SHEEP and LAMB SKINS.
ROBERT BELL. Charlottetown, June 6th, 1854. 9m

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THE HIGHEST PREMIUM
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Mechanio's Fair, Boston;
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Cytherian Cream of Soap,

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Highly perfumed Brown Windsor.
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Mrs. Partington's Toilet Soap. This beautiful TOILET SOAP, possessing in its composition the combined virtues of the vegetable kingdom to cleanee, parify and perfume, is by permission dedicated to Mrs Partington by her obd't servi's.
Boston, January, 1854.,

Mrs. Partington to the Proprietors.

Mrs Partington to the Proprietors.

Gentlemen:— The education of your beautiful and flagram soap to me, as a mark of a steam, is very pleasant. From my experience in roots and herbs, in forty years that I have made soap, I must say that I never made any half as good and I will recommend it to my young freinds all over the world for their twilight tables.

her

RUTH H PARTINGTON. 14. mark.

Boston, Jan., 1864.

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Bark.

Also,

Extract Perfumes for the Handkerchief—which, for delicacy of fragrance and lasting color, are pronumed by Chemists and those who have tested them to be superior to the best imported article.

Purified Os-Marrow with Ex. of Rosemary,—for preserving and dressing the Hair. This article is so prepared as not to become rancid, and is free after being put on the hair friem all disagrable odor. For preserving the Hair, restoring it where bald places appear, and causing it to retain beauty and lustre to old age—

Dr. Adam's Colcastin Ambra,—An article that has gained a reputation by the really excellent qualities it possesses for the purposes intended.

Particular care is taken in PREPARATIONS

Particular care is taken in PREPARATIONS FOR THE TEETH. Experience has proved that the most efficacious to remove the animalcula from the Teeth is a paste chemically prepared in coap—and to meet the wants of those who prefer clean teeth and firm Gume, is their Saponary Tooth Paste an arjicle that has achived the highest enconiums from ccientific Dentists and Physicans.

Also Cooking Extracts, for flavoring Pastrys, Jellys, etc, etc, which will be found pure in their compound, and such as will suit the taste of the most delicate. Also—Boston Chemical Weshing Powder—admired because it makes washing easy and

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June 28. 6m

PROCLAMATION

Good People of P. E I.

PROBABLY there is not a family in your Province but what some members of it are more or less afflicted by Hamours or Chronic Affections. As a remedy for these various complaints, there are numerous preparations brought into the market, but all of them of fittle or no good. But there is a discovery which has recently been made in chemical analysis that is wonderful in its operation. It has been long easing tried and we have proof sufficient to satisfy—all from men holding the highest offices the people of the United States can give—that the medicine will do just what it is recommended. It is non-conficient is compounded from the Vegetable Eingdom and may be used by any person without injurious consequences. By a wise choice and combination of some of the best of each class of co-operative, simple remedies, it fully reaches all the essential organs of the human system and there it has proved itself so effectually curative of the Wealth Round of the flouic affections.

Over two million holdles have been sold in the north and vest during the least five years.

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Over two million bottles have been sold in the north and cost during the last five years.

Three to five bottles is warranted to cure the worst case of Rheumatiem.

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