

HASZARD'S GAZETTE

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Importers and Dealers in every description of Foreign and Domestic Hardware,
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Goods from England or the United States may be forwarded to any part of this Province, Nova Scotia or P. E. Island by consigning the same to G. & M., enclosing Invoice, to prevent delay.
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MONEY TO LEND
ON FREEHOLD ESTATE.
T. HEATH HAVILAND,
Barrister at Law,
Queen Square, Charlottetown.
November, 11th, 1854.

Auctioneer and Commission Merchant.
The Subscriber begs to announce to his friends and the public, that he offers his services in the above line of business.
WILLIAM B. TUPLIN,
Margate, Lot 19, Oct. 25. 6in

WILLIAM M. HOWE,
ATTORNEY AND BARRISTER.
Office in Grafton Street, in the building formerly occupied by the Hon. E. Edwards, Palmer.
All Island papers 1m

BRASS FOUNDRY,
AND MACHINE SHOP.
BY W. C. ROSS.
Now open in Great George Street, on the old Stand. Old Copper and Brass bought. An Apparatus wanted.
May 19, 1854.

The National Loan Fund Life Assurance Society of London.
CAPITAL £500,000 Sterling. Empowered by Act of Parliament, 2d Victoria. A Saving Bank for the Widow and the Orphan.
T. HEATH HAVILAND, Jr.
Agent for Prince Edward Island.
Office, Queen Square, Charlottetown.
September 8, 1854. 1d

THE PALMIST,
JUST RECEIVED, at GEORGE T. HASZARD'S, 7 Bookstore, in various bindings. The above is the Edition of Watts's Hymns used in the Baptist Chapel Charlottetown.

Timothy and Flax Seed.
THE highest price will be paid for TIMOTHY and FLAX SEED, during the present year, at George T. Hazard's Book Store.

FOR THE CURE OF LIVER
Complaints, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Indigestion, Gout, Dropsy, Diarrhoea, Disorders of the Kidneys and Bladder, Erysipelas, and all Diseases of the Skin. Erup-tions, Typhoid and Inflammatory Fevers, Sick Headache, Constipation, Pains in the Head, Breast, Side, Back and Limbs, Palpitation of the Heart, Female Complaints, and all Diseases arising from an impure state of the blood.
These invaluable Pills have been used with unparalleled success in private practice for more than thirty years, and are now offered to the public, with the fullest conviction that they will prove themselves a public blessing.
They possess the power of stimulating the degenerate organs throughout the body to a healthy action, thus assisting nature to subvert disease after her own manner. Prepared only by D. TAYLOR, Jn. & Co., No. 25, Hanover Street, Boston.
W. E. WATSON, Charlottetown, General Agent for P. E. Island.
Sold also by W. W. SWANSON, and T. DEARBORN.

WANTED TO CHARTER.
SEVERAL SCHOONERS to carry COAL from St. Peter or Sydney to Halifax, for which liberal Freight will be given. Apply to
G. W. DEBLOIS, Charlottetown or
E. CUNARD & Co., Halifax.
August 4th, 1854.

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 £1700. For any having property in Charlottetown, or vicinity, should insure in time in applying to the Secretary of this Company for Policies or Information.
One of Philip's Fire Annullators 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, Sec'y and Treasurer.
Secretary's Office, Kent Street,
August 5th, 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.

Equitable Fire Insurance Company of London
Incorporated by Act of Parliament.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS for P. E. Island.—
Hon. T. H. HAVILAND, Hon. Charles Hensley, Francis Longworth, Esq., Robert Hutchinson, Esq., Thomas Dawson, Esq.
Detached Risks taken at low Premiums. No charge for Policies. Forms of Application, and any other information, may be obtained from the Subscriber, at the Office of G. W. Deblois Esq., Charlottetown.
H. J. CUNDALL,
Agent for P. E. I.
April 7th, 1854.

Dixon's Felling, Dyeing and Dressing Establishment,
ST. PETER'S BAY.
THESE MILLS are now in full operation, and I finish the Cloth in a superior manner. Specimens of the work can be seen of the following
AGENTS:—
Charlottetown.—Geo. T. HASZARD'S Book Store.
Georgetown.—Hon. JOSEPH WIGHTMAN.
Mount Stewart.—Mr. KENZIE COFFIN.
Pinette Mills.—Mr. ALEX. DIXON.
Yvesport River.—Mr. JAMES HAYDEN, Alexander's son.
IF Two Prizes were awarded to pieces of cloth full dressed at the above Establishment.
Mr. Jacob Lippincott, of the firm of Lippincott & Co., Nova Scotia, is the Superintendent of the above Establishment.
JOHN DIXON.

Notice to Travellers.
It has become an established fact that accidents will happen notwithstanding the care and attention which may be paid to the safety and convenience of travellers. Explosives will take place, bridges will be left open, and cars run off the track as usual. It is well enough for the public and legislature to caution companies to "beware," and "take heed," yet these cautions will occur, which result in severe contusions, broken limbs, burns, bruises, &c.
The Mexican Mustang Liniment,
Upon such occasions, is invaluable! The wonderful effects of its soothing and healing properties have induced many, who have tried it, to always carry a bottle of it with them when they are travelling.
Frequent tests have proven it to be efficacious in curing Rheumatism, Piles, Scrophulous diseases, Cancers, Ulcers, Old Sores, Neuralgia, Toothache, Earache, &c. Also Sprain, Ring-bone, Scalds, Crotch Hoels, Chafes, Galls, &c., on Horses and other animals. It is external in its application, and we GUARANTEE it to cure PERMANENTLY in every case for which we recommend it.
Many Physicians use it because they can depend upon it—so can their patients.
Farmers and Livestock Keepers.
Say they will have it, and will not be satisfied without it, after giving it a fair trial. Therefore we say to travellers upon highways and by-ways use the Mustang Liniment! It has become so thoroughly introduced throughout the United States, British Possessions, and West Indies, that it is almost impossible to stop off the cars at any Station without beholding the gay banner of the "Mustang."
The price of the 50 cent bottle, 50 cents, and \$1 per bottle; the 50 cent being three times as large as the 25 cent size, and the \$1 size nearly three times as large as the 50 cent size, so that the large bottles are cheapest.
D. TAYLOR, Jun. & Co., 25 Hanover Street, Boston, General Agents.
Agent for P. E. Island, M. W. SWANSON, and sold by dealers generally. 6m

CHAMPAGNE.
THIRTY CASES of prime CHAMPAGNE, just received at "Peeping Tom," from Liverpool.
Also, a quantity of OAKUM,
Pitch and Coal Tar,
Kags of White and coloured paints,
Raw and Refined Lined Oil.
For sale by
CHARLES STEWART.
June 7, 1854. 4

THOMAS MANN, TAYLOR (Late of Upper Queen Street) begs to inform his numerous friends that he has just REMOVED his Business to the House lately occupied by Mrs. WOOD, in Ferry-Back Street, next door to Mr. DODD'S Book Store.
June 2.

ARRIVAL 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 25th, 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 ruins (*decombres sur decombres*). Almost all the town was on fire, and the besieged had desisted from their efforts to extinguish the flames.
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 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. 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 from sickness and wounds amounting, in the British force, to about 80 a-day.
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 side of Sebastopol.
From accounts received in Paris, it appears that the loss sustained in the cavalry attack 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 officers are mentioned.
Up to the 2nd of November, no general attack had been made upon Sebastopol.

operations were, of course, obviously suggested by the advantages of numerical superiority, and the plain requirements of the defence; but we hardly think they could have undertaken them with troops in that state of demoralization which succeeded the defeat on the Alma. The probability is, that the bulk of the Russian army now before us was not engaged with the allies on those fatal heights, and that our present antagonists have yet to feel their inferiority to the soldiers of the west. The strength of their force in the field is computed at something less than 30,000 men, whereas fully that number were thought to have been brought against us on the 25th; but, as Sebastopol is open on the northern side, it is evident that the garrison and the relieving army may combine or distribute their battalions exactly as operations may seem to require. Nothing has been accomplished by the enemy to materially disturb the progress of the siege. The course of events has told steadily in our favour. The French, whose misfortunes at the opening of the attack deprived us of such desirable assistance, repaired their batteries so energetically that they were ready for action sooner than was thought possible, and have since advanced most successfully in the operations of the siege. The approaches are now within musket shot of the defences, and the Minie rifle will soon do its deadly work. Sebastopol could only be saved by decisive success on the part of the enemy—by such a sortie from the town as would destroy our batteries, or such an attack upon our position as might compel us to raise the siege.

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, 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 precise. 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.
Oct. 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 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 saps 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 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 very little damage.
Oct. 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 artillerymen, 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 tranquilly. At six a. m. the General-in-Chief visits the battery of the Genoese fort (No. 6. marine), and orders it to be suppressed. The French artillery recomposes 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.
Oct. 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 another in construction; the latter is meant to bear

especially against the English. The artillery commences the erection of the battery No. 9 and its powder magazines. 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 64 men—wounded, 14 officers and 451 non-commissioned and rank and file.

From *Wilmers' European Times*, Nov. 11.
Still nothing decisive from the Crimea. The siege of Sebastopol continues, the carriage is described in all the accounts as being dreadful, and the sufferings of the people in that devoted city show the horrors of war in their most revolting form. The Banahes is represented as having brought intelligence to Constantinople to the 30th, to the effect that the campaign was violent on both sides, but without decisive effect, although the damage done was great—contradictions 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 scraps 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 today scraps of news collected from various sources respecting the struggle in the Crimea, but in the shape of a continuous narrative in any of the question, for some of Lord Raglan's despatches respecting the commencement of the siege are still wanting, and the letters of the representatives of the press in the Crimea have been equally unhelpful 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 given, irrespective of the higher moral and national interests which are at stake. It has been proved that in eight, or at the most, in ten days, we could have the most copious accounts from the Crimea, *vis Marseille*, and it is because the thing is practicable and is not done, that dissatisfaction is universally felt. The result is, that the accounts of the last four or five days of the siege rest entirely on Russian authority, and national interests which are at stake. 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Progress of the War.

From Wilmer's European Times, Nov. 11.

Certainly, not the least gratifying feature in the records of this campaign is the excellent feeling which exists between the French and English troops...

SIEGE OF SEBASTOPOL.

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.

THE SEA ATTACK.

RIVER KATCHA, Oct. 18.—The following is a copy of a few details of yesterday's cannonading of the Sebastopol forts by the fleet, which may be interesting.

Yesterday, the 17th, about half-past noon, the French fleet commenced the cannonade, leading in from the south along the south forts, exposed at the same time to a severe fire from the north as well as the south forts, which was not returned until their position was taken up.

The detached steamers on the left were decidedly the heroes of the day. To them was assigned the position north of the shoal running out from the Cape Fort.

darkness. She was closely supported by the Sanspareil astern, and later in the day by the Bellerophon on her bow.

"The Albion and the London were engaged with Fort Constantine before the Agamemnon came up. They got a good deal cut up, and withdrew.

"Having expended the number of rounds 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 most tragic was certainly the fate of the Albion and the Arctura—the first forming part of the central, the second a part of the left division.

If these two vessels have been the most unfortunate, the Rodney may certainly be said to have been the luckiest vessel of the fleet, except perhaps in the shot by which she carried away the mainmast of the Retribution.

Like the Albion and Arctura, the Trafalgar could not long keep her place, or, rather, she never took it up properly, for the Rodney sent a Moonson shell into the mainmast of the Retribution, to which the Trafalgar was lashed; it burst in it, the mast went down, and both vessels were unfit for action.

The Bellerophon may likewise be numbered among the ill-used, together with the Sanspareil; the great, although not without loss, escaped comparatively unhurt.

The detached steamers on the left were decidedly the heroes of the day. To them was assigned the position north of the shoal running out from the Cape Fort.

steamed straight down inside, near the shore. The first were the Sampson, Terrible, and Tribune, who advanced like & leivars before the Agamemnon and the Sanspareil, which formed the main strength of this division.

Both the Agamemnon and Sanspareil were obliged to leave buoys for their anchors, but they left also some heavy marks of their presence on the face of the forts.

The loss of the fleet in men amounts to 46 killed and 208 wounded. Now, you will wish to know what was gained by the bombardment.

Both the Agamemnon and Sanspareil were obliged to leave buoys for their anchors, but they left also some heavy marks of their presence on the face of the forts.

Subsequent Siege Operations.

October 24.—It is now the eighth day since the beginning of the great conflict. No steamer has made its appearance from Sebastopol for the last two days.

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place for some weeks to come. The troops fired at by an English steamer when crossing the Dniester did not appear to be more than 20,000 strong, and they can hardly arrive in the south of the Crimea for another month.

Oct. 28.—The British army mail, which left yesterday by the French boat for Marcellis, will be 14 days on its passage. It may be as well to give some account of events up to the last arrival from Sebastopol.

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.

There is good reason for believing that Austria and Bavaria have come to a satisfactory understanding.

It is said that at the Council of War held by the commanders and admirals of the allies on the 27th October, it was resolved that the allied fleets should not be allowed again to participate in the bombardment of Sebastopol from the sea side, it having been found that the ships are thereby exposed to severe injury.

THE POPULATION OF SEBASTOPOL.—From what is heard from deserters it seems that the whole of the aristocracy, and indeed all the Russian population of South Crimea, have sought refuge in Sebastopol.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

A part of the neighbouring Province was visited with a severe rain storm, during last week. The St. John New Brunswick says:—"The rain came down incessantly for upwards of fifty hours, and the rivers and streams have overflowed their banks and deluged the low lands in every direction.

More Steam in the Gulf.—The new steamer Rosobud, built and owned by Mr. Heard of Charlottetown, made her first appearance on our waters on Wednesday evening, 15th inst., and returned next day to Charlottetown.

The Election in Massachusetts.—The Know Nothings have drawn everything into their great political funnel.

The Representatives elected to the Legislature are: Leav Nothing 221; Whigs 6; Democrats 1; Republicans (the last vestige of the Free Soil party) 1.

The Circulation of the Blood is justly esteemed the greatest indication of Divine Providence; by that being system, the heart, it is driven to all parts of the system, giving vigor and strength to the complicated machinery of man.

HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

Wednesday, November 29, 1854.

It gives us sincere pleasure to be able to inform our readers that directions have been sent on from the competent authority at New York to have the Electric Telegraph between Charlottetown and that City, put into proper working order.

THE TELEGRAPH.

We take a great interest in every exertion of our inhabitants to render themselves independent of foreign aid. Enterprise, however humble, provided it tends to utility, will always be held up by us for public patronage and encouragement.

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the passage. We lie thus early to the point routes, in the who will be not of our correct inform from by to avail our from between, in of a complete a de advantage—and any—attending a methods of avail overcoming the of

Since the above received the full concerning the H. Palmer, Esq. Company, has re done this Fall, is limited. The pr almost half a do est citizens in N extract from a l subject of the line the Company, d Nov. instant.

The New York Telegraph Commission of standing Island. On the co have completed it to have laid the ca and connect the this autumn; in w Traverser to Cape repaired. The shing the work is, fr great reduction i the cable in sea de the consummating quantity, I did no necessary repair in our telegraph to you, line put in order, p limit. I shall have the plow, within a fr great reduction i respecting the gran

Mr. Palmer is to accomplish it no late in the a Equino, the owr Le Marchant, has offered the use of to tow a vessel so Palmer can be honored a vessel fo hope the weath a sufficient time t be a great advan winter season, a feel an interest war, &c.

We have on ou for October, the Vestries and C King Joseph. 3 Desert. 4, Rail cy. 5, Burton's a to 1748. 6, Mac of the War depa and Disposal of

We are happy zerrall, the Mac chant, who was s of the gun fond the Mail, in join of the leg with th Mr. John Jenkin of Surgeons, Le reduce the trac a very ingenious, patient is able t and to sit up in that in a few we

CONVICTION.—Socr. Mary Ann on the 28th Nov. Bransy, Robert H. Regre., on the Health, and fine costs, for violat Health, in suffer the said vessel officers.

WOMEN.—The origin of the question is still question. Of c and in which influence they ex of the year, the quest as well a great pleasure in the Vermifuge the most extrac to the public, and tried.

PORT OF CHARLOTTETOWN.—Nov. 15.—Compt de Nancy, F Providence, R Solon, Pictou; 16th.—W. Nelson 20th.—Mayflower 22d.—Rife, Hal Sweden. 23d.—Elizabeth, M bal. Rosobud, 24th.—Lady Le goods.

Nov. 17.—Lively Newfoundland P do. Brig Larr White, Jan. 18th.—Lady Grey 20th.—Pictou, Ar 23d.—Rife, Hal Sweden. 24th.—Lady Le goods.

Schooner Mary ranted with a Crick on Sunday week.

VARIETIES.

GOING TO CUBA.—Large numbers of machinists and other mechanics, are said to be going from Boston to Cuba.

COAL AND POTATOES.—According to the New York Courier, that city has a very full supply of coal, and the price is falling, much to the annoyance of speculators.

HOW TO SECURE A LONG LIFE.—Rabbi Sera was asked by his disciples how he attained such a long life.

PUGILISTIC PUNCTUATION.—At a dinner-table a dandy was seated at the top, and an honest plain-dealing farmer at the bottom.

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.

BREVITY.—Sidney Smith tenderly implored every writing man before he put pen to paper to think of the Deluge.

GOING THE WHOLE HOORHEAD.—What beverage did the officers of the 46th Regiment manufacture, and how much of it?

An Anxious Student wishes to know if a man's head is anything clearer for having a pain (pains) in it.

A very honest chap in Boston, who wished to sell his horse, advertised it as follows:—“For sale, a brown horse, with a Roman nose, in condition, and very fond of travelling—having run away four times within a week!”

The sensitive actor who couldn't sit in the same room with a tea-urn on account of its hissing, has just been killed with a burst of applause.

The celebrated artist, who crowded so naturally that the sun rose three hours before its time, has recently finished a picture of the moon, that's painted with such wonderful fidelity to nature that it can't be seen in the daytime.

R. R. R. Highly Important to the Public.

THE GREAT REMEDIES. The attention of the public is particularly directed to the three quick and powerful remedies discovered by Radway & Co.

THEY RESTORE THE SICK AND DISEASED BODY TO HEALTH AND LONGEVITY. They restore the sick and diseased body to health and longevity.

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Elkington & Co's Patent Electroplate.

HAS been before the public since 1841, and after the most severe test of wear, in the vessels of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, the Peninsular and Oriental Company, the General Steam Ship Company, the Pacific Steam Navigation Company, and numerous other Steam, Mails, and Private Liners, every part of the world, continues to give the most unqualified satisfaction.

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