

NEWS BY THE ENGLISH MAIL.

PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

THE REASON WHY THE BRITISH FAILED AT THE REDAN.—The Malakhoff Tower is, as is well known, the highest point of the fortifications which defended Sebastopol. It is flanked on either side by the Grand Redan, the object of the English attack, and the Redan of Caroening Bay. Now, behind these forts, the Russians had constructed a formidable second line of earthworks, heavily armed, which commanded all the works in front, with the exception of the Malakhoff Tower, and this exception was due to the over care of the Russians, who, in their anxiety to strengthen the Malakhoff, had built its works in three tiers, the lone rising above the other, whereas the Redans were constructed with only one tier of guns. The consequence of this was, that when the French swarmed on to the first tier of the Malakhoff, the second tier saved them from being hurt by the fire of the works in the rear of the Tower; and, in like manner, when they attained the second tier, the third saved them in its turn. Consequently thousands of men thronged its ramparts, protected from the Russian fire. The combat raged on the flanks, where the enemy could only attack them with his musketry, and their own rifles and brilliant impetuosity were two much for him. Under the protection of a galling fire from the French, their sappers slipped round the work, threw up an entrenchment and thus, effectually covered on all points, the whole work was theirs. Here, then, to brave men, success was as natural as their own enthusiastic courage, but alas! upon other points courage availed not. The gallant assailants of the Redan and of the Central Bastion no sooner had carried these works, as they did triumphantly, than they found themselves exposed to a terrific close fire of grape, which rendered life impossible. The forts, built in one exposed tier, were open to the full range of the second line of earthworks, and in vain our chivalrous Allies, tried to hold their position. They would not retreat, but were swept away by the pitiless storm of grape. The tenacity of our struggle may be easily conceived when it is known that in carrying, and in endeavouring to hold, that one Redan, our loss amounted to two thousand men. Our Allies, and we ourselves had, therefore, to retire from these points; but the Malakhoff was in the hands of the French, and that was everything. The proof of that is in the result. The Russians set to work, at once, to burn and destroy.

PRINCE GORTSCHAKOFF'S DESPATCH.

10 AT NIGHT.—The garrison of Sebastopol, after sustaining an infernal fire (*feu d'enfer*), repulsed six assaults, but could not drive the enemy from the Korniloff Bastion (the Malakhoff Tower). Our brave troops, who resisted to the last extremity, are now crossing over to the Northern part of Sebastopol. The enemy found nothing in the Southern part, but blood-stained ruins. On the 9th of September, the passage of the garrison from the Southern to the Northern part was accomplished with extraordinary success, our loss on that occasion being but 100 men. We left, I regret to say, nearly 500 men grievously wounded on the Southern side.

There is a cool, self-complacent effrontery in the bulletins and despatches of Prince Gortschakoff that has never been surpassed. He can make a defeat a theme of congratulation; and, when he has nothing else to brag of, will boast of the alacrity and prudence he has displayed in running away. He appears to think, that his Imperial master will be reconciled to his recent loss, by being told that "The enemy found nothing on the southern side but blood-stained ruins." He announces that "the passage of the garrison from the southern to the northern part was accomplished with extraordinary success," with as jaunty an air, as if he were talking of an advance, and not of a retreat. A man of this character—who is equally proud of drubbing and being drubbed—does not take much pains to conceal his losses. It is true Prince Gortschakoff—or the officials at St. Petersburg who published as much of his reports as is deemed expedient—does not go the length of telling explicitly, how many of his men have been put *hors de combat*, but he gives a tolerable inkling of it. He acknowledges the loss of a hundred men while crossing the bridge; and adds that he was obliged to leave "five hundred men grievously wounded on the southern side." If the wounded, whom it was

found impossible to carry along with the retreating army, amounted to so many, those who were able to accompany it, or who were sent away before the retreat commenced, must have been much more numerous; and if 100 men were killed in crossing the bridge, the number of those who fell during the bombardment and in the assault must have been much greater. The epithet, too, which the Prince applies to the fire of the Allies (*feu d'enfer*—infernal fire) would seem to indicate that his nerves had been a little shaken by it. It is equivalent to what decorous Englishmen would call an admission, that the Allies had made the place too hot to hold him.]

FIFTEEN THOUSAND KILLED AND WOUNDED.

The total loss of the allies is said to be no less than 15,000 killed and wounded. It is scarcely possible to hear so terrible an announcement without asking, as if one had never asked before,—Is it possible that anything can justify so terrible a sacrifice? We are fortified against the misgivings that weak nature may suggest at the thought of these lamentable losses and sufferings. No price is to great for honour. This is felt not merely as a public consideration, but still more deeply and tenderly as the precious baln of private sorrow. We will venture to say, that there is not one parent, one brother, one child of an age to appreciate honour—we could almost add, one wife who would wish her husband had not been there, or that Engand had not bearded the aggressor in his stronghold. If anybody doubts this, let him read over the names, most of them already honourable, some of them noble, and he will find, one by one, that he cannot doubt, how such and such a family will bear to have paid its dear tribute to the cause of our country, of liberty, and of honour. But, apart from reflections that would have occurred, even if the assault of September 8 had failed as much as that of June 18, it must be a comfort to everybody to know, that the price has been paid for a substantial advantage. Instead of that horrible struggle in the trenches, all but hand to hand, in which latterly the British army had been losing fifty a day killed and wounded, besides the victims of disease, and in which it is said our allies lost several hundreds daily, we have now gained the prize of a twelve-month's contention, and put the harbour between us and our foe, so that we can now rest awhile. This advantage we have obtained at a cost which, terrible as it may seem, is little more than a month's consumption of men. Sebastopol is now ours, though so many who have won it for us, and have fought their way to its walls step by step, from Kalatima Bay to the bloody rampart of the Redan, have not survived to enjoy, or even to know, what they have given us. Nor is Sebastopol so entirely destroyed, as the Russians intended. It has now been traversed by his conquerors, and found to be something more than a heap of blood-stained ruins. The establishments and magazines, the cannon, the stores of projectiles, and other provisions of war, while they swell the value and honour of the prize, prove also, that it was not mere exhaustion that drove the Russians across the harbour. They prove also how long the would-be conqueror of the East had been preparing for the execution of his long-cherished scheme, and how correctly he appreciated its difficulties. What, however, places beyond a doubt the importance of this achievement is the vastness, the ingenuity, and the completeness of the inner lines of works, on which the Russians expected to dispute our advance step by step, even when we had gained the Malakhoff and external fortifications. The dogged Russian must have been thoroughly beaten to give up without a struggle the result of so much labour and skill.

HAMBURG, Sept. 11.—The glorious news of the fall of Sebastopol was received here with great enthusiasm and general rejoicing.

The quotations of all descriptions of funds, shares, and other securities, with the exception of the Russian stock, have advanced, and large purchases have been made.

AUSTRIA.—The Philo-Russian party at Vienna have been taken quite aback by the late news from the Crimea; and the partisans of the Western Powers more than ever lament that Austria, after having expended immense sums in preparation for war, did not set up to her engagements.

MEN AND MORALS IN RUSSIA.

The glorious intelligence which has come from the Crimea during the week has necessarily concentrated attention on the state of things in the interior of Russia, and opportunely enough, a communication has recently appeared in a Manchester contemporary which throws considerable light on this interesting subject. The Manchester journalist has recently had an opportunity of conversing with an Englishman, who for more than sixteen years was the manager of the spinning department in a cotton factory in St. Petersburg. He has only left the Russian capital during the last few weeks, and the insight which he gives into the condition of the people of that country at the present moment ought to induce the Allied Powers to follow up the success which they have just achieved, with the view of "crumpling up" the most odious despotism in Europe.

The social condition of the Russian empire, as revealed by this authority, although bearing more immediately on the production of cotton, is a melancholy record of the enslaved and debased habits of the people, and it proves that all hopes of ameliorating this state of things cannot be looked for while the Czars pursue the policy which they have done for so many generations. The hands employed in the cotton mills are for the most part "free serfs,"—men who pay a considerable portion of their earnings to their owners, and who live on the remainder more like cattle than human beings. These "free serfs" are liable to be called away at any moment by their masters or the Government, and the drain of men caused by the war has subjected the manufacturers to every conceivable inconvenience. "In this way," says the returned Englishman, "the supply of mill hands has of late been short of the demand; and though some relief has been obtained by small manufacturers, the evil is increasing, and may ere long almost extinguish the cotton manufacture in Russia, at least for the remainder of the war." But in point of fact the same results are seen in every other branch of trade and production; the nobles are impoverished and discontented; the serfs are hard-worked and helpless; and the very framework of society appears to be on the point of collapsing. The mighty fraud called the Russian empire, the huge Colossus which threatened the liberties of Europe and the extinction of nationalities, is thus brought to the very verge of dissolution in the second year of the war. The time is favourable for imposing fetters on the foe which will bind him to keep the peace for many years to come, and the slightest reflection will demonstrate, that while the Western Powers have suffered comparatively little injury by the war—while the arts of peace and the productive powers of England and France have gone on with little or no interruption,—Russia at the present time is in the agonies of despair, and cannot even provide the material of war for her armies. However painful it may be to contemplate human suffering as it now exists in the dominions of the Northern Autocrat, yet it is pleasant to reflect that his insatiable ambition has brought down upon him this retributive justice, and human rights are vindicated by the perils of his position. If barbarity is weakness, civilization is certainly power, and Russia, notwithstanding her enormous territory and her sixty millions of inhabitants, is the weakest as well as the worst-governed country in Europe.

The inner life of the "free serfs" who labour in the cotton factories of Russia is well brought out in the article which we have quoted. We know previously, that the Russian serfs as a body were addicted to theft and drunkenness; but our belief previously was, that the labourers in these establishments stood higher, morally and physically, than the great majority of the same class. It is not so. The blighting influences of slavery and degradation contaminate all within their reach. "Perhaps falsehood and theft are nowhere more universal under the sun than amongst the serf workmen of Russia. When detected carrying off property, the usual punishment is not through any legal tribunal or authority; the employers take the law into their own hands, and as they have usually from three to five or seven weeks' wages reserved in their hands, they confiscate this amount, and discharge the thief forthwith. There is not a native workman in a large establishment, whether of manufactures or mechanics, that would not pilfer, if opportunity served. They are usually docile and easily managed, but they are ever ready to lie and to swear anything. If discovered in any petty theft or falsehood, they at once cast themselves on their knees, make the most abject

submission and knock their heads on the floor in begging forgiveness. The only workmen in a cotton factory who take breakfast are the mechanics; no spinner, weaver, loom-tenter, or card-room hand has any time allowed for breakfast. The usual working hours are from 5.30 a.m. till noon, when they go to dinner. If they bring any food with them, it is usually a piece of black coarse rye, which they break in pieces, put it into a wooden bowl, take it to a water tap, and when duly soaked it is in a condition to furnish them with an intermediate meal. Or if they have a little salt to rub over the surface of this black, heavy sour unleavened bread, they appear to eat it with great gusto. They have some rye-bread of rather better quality, for which they have a name which, literally rendered, is bitter-sweet bread."

This is a horrid picture of human wretchedness, and if we compare the state of the slaves in the Southern portions of the United States with those of Russia, the comparison is decidedly in favour of the former. The American planter feeds his cable property on good and wholesome food, and the labour which he exacts from the African is luxury itself compared with that which the Russian is compelled to perform from five in the morning until eight at night. Living a life so intensely miserable, the unhappy creatures find consolation in the constant use of ardent spirits, and while the Russian population are amongst the poorest and most degraded in the world, they are at the same time the most intemperate. "Their favourite liquor, when they can get it, is a fiery raw spirit made from grain, and resembling stuff sometimes retailed in England as illicit whiskey. They live in lodging-houses like barracks. All dine in common, and as they eat chiefly with wooden spoons and their fingers, no plates, knives, and forks, or other little equipage are needed. At night, as many persons as a room will hold, all squat down on the floor, wrapped in their sheepskins, and so take their rest."

The success in arms of an empire whose sons exist in this barbaric manner, where all moral development is extinct, where liberty is unknown, and brute force is the only power recognised by the state, would be the curse of mankind,—the annihilation of everything for which men desire to live; and the triumph before Sebastopol is the greater because it will have the effect of paring the claws of the monster that would subjugate neighboring nations to this degraded standard, and demoralise God's creatures to the level of the brute creation. There are amongst us those who sympathise with Russia, who think that the war is unjust, that we were not justified in entering into it, and that England's policy ought to restrain her from taking part in other people's quarrels. But the aggressions of Russia are in the ratio of her barbarism. The growth of her power overshadows the freedom of Europe, and if she had not been arrested in her attempts at conquest and annexation, the time would assuredly come when resistance would be vain. The dissolution of the Russian empire would be the enfranchisement of Northern Europe.

PHYSICAL EFFECTS OF A BOMBARDMENT.

A private letter giving an account of the recent bombardment of Sveaborg, says that the men employed on the gun boats had, as is usual, their ears padded with cotton, and a few cases of deafness are reported, but all employed experienced great pain in the chest, and in two days some of the men had not recovered their voices. The mortar boats threw 1,000 tons of shells!

THE NORTH FORT.

We have nothing to fear from the North Fort. It will soon be ours. We command its fate with certainty. It cannot hold a large garrison, and the troops encamped near it or in its neighbourhood are in a most precarious condition. The army of General Lipradi, on Mackenzie's Heights, is in great want of water, and provisions are scarce. In the southern side of Sebastopol great quantities of provisions must have been destroyed, and on the north side there are no sufficient places of depot for any sufficient amount of stores. The road to the North Fort is commanded by our position at Eupatoria, to which we are now free to transport large and adequate forces to cut of the communications of the fort, to take the armies in the rear, and menace the safety of every Russian in the Crimea. Of two things one, either we shall menace their positions, and force them to battle or capitulation; or they will play the desperate game, and at once attack us with a view to a final struggle. We are ready for them, and doubt not the result.

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THE MAN WITH THE CARPET-BAG.

It was only a mistake, an awkward mistake, too, for a bachelor, to get hold of the wrong carpet-bag on a steamboat just at bed-time. And just fancy how you would have felt if it had been you, and if you had got all ready for your night-cap and robe de nuit, and then found that instead of your own carpet-bag you had laid violent hands upon one full of—full of baby-clothes. That would be bad. Changing baggage with a man going south, while your route lay exactly north, is bad enough, but nothing compared to such a change as we have hinted at, when the poor fellow was left without a change unless he went back to first principles.

We were travelling lately with a crowd on a steamboat, and had a room in partnership with a publisher of a Magazine that is printed not a thousand miles from *The Knickerbocker* office, and a very good fellow he is too, and very fond of printing jokes—upon other folks.

There was, as usual when there is a crowd of folks, a "right smart chance of baggage," in the care of which it was every one for himself, and some other power for the rest of them.

"I've taken care," said our friend, "to secure my carpet-bag," as he deposited one of those smooth black leather sacks that by some misnomer are called *carpet-bags*, in our stateroom, before any general scramble took place among the baggage. "I'm all right now for sleeping."

"Till bed time he rested easy—and then well, and then—being a modest man he put out the light before he made the last change, and took up his carpet-bag to get his night clothes. For a long time we could see by dim light from the cabin that he was trying to penetrate the interior, but the lock resisted his efforts more than all the safes in the Crystal Palace did the great lock-picking Hobbs. He held up the bag and looked at it all over and soliloquized: "It looks like mine—it is just the size and shape and color, and I took it from the very spot where I put mine, but it ain't mine, that is certain. What a wretched mistake. What shall I do?"

"Call the waiter," we suggested.

"I can't, I'm undressed; confound it."

"It seems already confounded. You can sleep in your shirt and perhaps you'll be all right in the morning."

"No I shan't—I haven't a clean shirt in the world and no possible chance to get one—no razor—"

"Glad of it; wish every man was just so—can lend you a shirt if you don't find yours, and—"

"Yes, yes, but I believe this bag belongs to some woman, and there'll be the deuce to pay."

"Then you must keep dark."

"So I will. Good idea that."

To carry out that good idea he dressed himself and went down, looking for what was not to be found. Of course not. If he had got somebody's carpet-bag that looked exactly like somebody else's, of course somebody else had got his. And then, what if somebody else's key fitted his lock: there would be an exposition of masculine traps in a lady's cabin; and the worst of it was, they would know who owned them. Painful predicament. No help for it though, the deed was done.

So he called the steward; the steward called the head waiter; the head waiter called the waiter at the other end of the body corporate of cabin attendants; but the only information obtained was that he had heard some woman in one of the state-rooms—couldn't tell which—"going on like fun about her carpet-bag."

Ah, that was it—some woman. Our bachelor friend would sooner encounter some bear than that woman—the woman whom he had robbed of her night gown. Without a shirt, was nothing—with a shirt, was something. And then to think that he couldn't go ashore. No, he had got to wait, and face the foe by daylight. Heaven knows if he slept, though he said he did, and dreamed of being locked up in a carpet-bag which contained more linen ready for the wash than poor Falstaff's basket. Then he dreamed that he was trying to dress for breakfast, in a clean shirt without a collar, very long, and wide at the bottom. It was a dreary night, that night upon

the sea; and morning brought no hope. What could the dreamer do? Why he could get up early, and dress as he was dressed before—why should he change? the world changes, why should we?—and get the stray carpet-bag back to the baggage-room, and wait coming events. All day he waited, but none came. There stood the carpet-bag without an owner. Finally every room was looked into by the chambermaid, and nowhere was the counterpart of that bag to be found. Its like was not on the boat. Terrible idea, that it had gone ashore; and here was our bachelor friend on a three day's trip without a chance of a clean shirt, unless such a one as he had seen in his vision of a dream.

To help the matter on, an accident detained the boat another day. It was a very dark day. But our friend's case was darker; it was a black case—a case of black leather; but it contained a white shirt. But where was it? that was the question, not what was in it.

Finally the baggage-man was called to see if he could tell where the lost carpet-bag had gone ashore.

"What sort of one?"

"Just like that—exactly."

"Exactly?"—"Yes, precisely."

"Precisely? Then that is precisely it; for there has not been another like it on the boat since we left Quebec."

"Impossible. I have tried and tried to unlock it. My key don't fit the lock at all."

"Let me see. Same size—same shape—that little crook in key hole, and here a crook to fit."

"Yes, but it won't go in; it is no use to try."

"It is no use ever to say "it is no use to try." Keep trying. Never give up. The man took a little nail out of his pocket—screwed it into the hole in the key and wad out a wad of lint and dust—clapped the key to the lock, and presto—the lost carpet-bag was found, and the owner was confounded. He was the man with the carpet-bag—his own carpet-bag, that he had disowned. His night of dreams had past.—His visions of shirts without collars had vanished to the spirit land. His trouble was over, and he had a clean shirt for tomorrow. He had, what he always had, a carpet-bag, his own, and he was decidedly the man the world has been looking for, "the man with the carpet-bag." Long may it wave!

AN INGENIOUS SEAMAN.—There is a story that a sailor volunteered to start from Carreening Bay on the first favourable opportunity, and to destroy each ship successively. He asserts that he is in possession of a secret method by which he can move along beneath the surface of the water and breathe as easily as if he were in a diving apparatus supplied with air by a pump, and can carry with him an explosive machine of sufficient power to dirve a hole through the bottom of the largest ship. The sailor gave a proof on the night of the 19th ult. that at any rate he was clever enough to approach a ship undetected, notwithstanding a very careful guard being established to mark his coming. As a proof of still further ability he announced to the officers of her Majesty's ship London that he would course in the cove of that night and chalk up the name of the ship on her side just above the water-mark, do what they might to prevent him. The challenge was accepted, double sentries were posted and some volunteers among the officers kept a look out, but no one was observed to come near, and all on board were convinced that no one had come near the vessel. Daylight however showed the letters conspicuously chalked on the ship's side, as the sailor had said they would be. It has been suggested that the means by which his feat was accomplished was an atmospheric boat, capable of being guided when sunk, beneath the surface of the water, and supplied with a reserve of air enough to last a given time for the support of its adventurous owner. It is stated that he could not have swam alongside without being observed.

CONSTRUING GENEREALLY.—A lady recently, in speaking of her husband, who had failed in the poultry business, said that "he had been heavily engaged in mercantile speculations in Turkey, and had been unfortunate."

Some Yankee, writing in the New York *Courier & Enquirer*, points out the great importance of Newfoundland to the power possessing it. The writer says, it is the greatest nursery for seamen in the world, and that, moreover, American ships in going to Europe must run the gauntlet of Newfoundland, and in case of a war with England, are therefore exposed to capture, as was the case in 1812, when over 100 United States' vessels were made prizes of in that vicinity. This wiseacre concludes by urging the Yankee "Fillibusters" to "strike for the prize" while Great Britain is now employed in other quarters. But it will be wise of them to bear in mind, that although she is at present engaged in a great war, she will, nevertheless, find not the slightest difficulty in protecting her possessions all over the world, from the cowardly attacks of bucanneers.

MORE FOOTPRINTS OF THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC.—The Lock-up delivery, on many mornings, presents very melancholy features, which the public ought to take much more into consideration than it does. A few of the wretched drunken stragglers of the streets, those who may happen to come under the cognizance of the Watchmen and other officers of Police, who are thrust into the lock-up during the night, are brought up at eleven o'clock in the light of day, and confronted by the authorities. A wretched spectacle they sometimes make; some of them, the poor wrecks of society, the lowest links in the chain of a most sad series.

They suggest many painful thoughts;—and among the rest, they remind of the other end of the chain. What a curious exhibition would be in his Worship's Court, if those, who had grown rich and sleek on the folly of such miseries, stood also before the bench of justice; the law of the land might not hold them accountable for the wretched results,—but the law of Conscience and of the Gospel, would not be silent; and if ever traders were ashamed of their manufactures, they would be. How would, Mr. So-and-so,—and Squire So-and-so,—responsible and comfortable citizens, steady and church-going men! importers, distillers and retailers,—how would these look standing in proximity with those reduced by their wares to the kennel and the dungeon? This question is becoming of force, and will more and more urge itself on public consideration, with strange association of ideas, until the hideous anomaly (to call it by a mild name) will be shamed out of vogue, and into the list of other obsolete evils.—*Halifax Athenaeum*.

LIEUT. MAURY AND THE FARMERS.—We see by the *Chicago Democrat*, that Lieut. Maury has issued through the *American Farmer* a circular, suggesting to farmers a plan, whereby they may become more familiar with the influences that surround them in the atmosphere, and from which they may derive benefits to their profession, "equally important as are those which have been secured to the mariner by the system of observations so extensively carried out at sea under his auspices." Lieut. M. asks merely such co-operation in his plan on the land, as he has received on the sea. As an exemplification of some of the first fruits of the system of meteorological observations which he proposes for determining the course of storms, and predicting when they will be in certain localities, he says that "certain of the observers scattered over all parts of the country would probably be required to make daily reports to the central office in Washington, as to the weather, each for his own station—say at 9 A. M. This would soon enable us to determine the laws of progress as well as the march of the various states of weather, such as gales, rains, snow storms and the like; so that by knowing in what part of the country a storm had arisen, we should—learning through the telegraph the direction it might take—be enabled to calculate its rate of travel, and to predict within a few hours the time it would arrive at different places on its line of march; and knowing these, the telegraphic agency which the newspaper press of the country has established here, would, without more ado or further cost, make the announcement the

next morning in all the papers of the land." He proposes that there shall be one formed in each county to make observations daily, and that these shall be transmitted to the central office in Washington, which has charge of the meteorological observations may not strike every one, for they belong to that class of scientific researches, which those not conversant with the subject would put down as the speculative. But that they are useful, in an important degree, there can be no doubt.

ACADIAN GEOLOGY AND ITS AUTHOR.

The following notice of the author of *Acadian Geology* we clip from the *Pictou Eastern Chronicle*:

J. W. Dawson, Esq., of this place, has accepted the situation of Principal of Mac-Gill College, Montreal. This is the most extensive and best endowed institution of learning in British America, and it is a pleasing evidence of the estimation in which Mr. Dawson's talents are held abroad, that he has, without his own seeking, been chosen to fill this high and honorable trust. While the citizens of Pictou all rejoice at his preferment to a position where he will have enlarged opportunities of usefulness, they deeply regret the removal, from their midst of an individual endeared to them by virtues, and still more, that his native Province could offer him no situation suited to his abilities and worthy of his acceptance. Mr. Dawson is at present in Scotland, where he will attend the meeting of the British Association, which meets this year in Glasgow, but expects to come out to Halifax by the steamer of the first November, when he will immediately proceed to Montreal, to enter upon the duties of his office. The following notice of his appointment is from the *Montreal Transcript*:

"THE NEW PRINCIPAL OF M'GILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.—We understand that John William Dawson, Esq., of Pictou, Nova Scotia, has been elected by the Governors, Principal of this Institution. In the world of science, this gentleman is well known. He is a F. G. S.; a corresponding member of the Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia; author of a handbook of the Geography and Natural History of Nova Scotia; and of various scientific contributions towards the improvement of Literature. His latest work is one upon *Acadian Geology*; giving an account of the Geological structure and Mineral resources of Nova Scotia, and portions of the neighbouring Provinces of British America. These honors, high in themselves, are accompanied with testimonials just as distinguished. He is warmly recommended by Sir C. Lyell, one of the most distinguished geologists who ever visited this continent. His chief forte is Natural History, and Agricultural Chemistry—branches of natural science, both of them highly necessary in a new country, and probably more likely to be productive of benefit than over-doses of Latin and Greek."

GOING A FISHING.—A clergyman of a country village desired his clerk to give notice "that there would be no service in the afternoon, as he was going to officiate for another clergyman." The clerk, as soon as the sermon was ended, rose up with all due solemnity, and called out—"I am desired to give notice, that there will be no service this afternoon, as Mr. L. is going a fishing with another clergyman."

"Thomas, there is too much bustle here."
"Where, Pa?"
"I mean there is too much noise—you must stop it."
"Is a noise, a bustle, Pa?"
"Yes, child."
"Golly gracious!—then sister Sally does wear the biggest noise you ever saw, Pa."

A cross-grained, antiquated maiden vixen went to a Physician for advice.
"Madam" said the doctor, "seems to me; it would do you good, to have a little sun and air."
"Oh!—you abominable, nasty cretser!—a sun and air!—Oh, dear!—oh, dear!—somebody fan me!—I shall go off-handle!—the outrageous bruto!—a sun and air!!"
The old maid vomited, and has not been seen since.

SEBASTOPOL, AT LAST, HAS FALLEN. The rumour which produced so much excitement and diffused such universal joy about eleven months ago, has been finally realized. The bombardment was renewed, for the fourth time since the commencement of the siege, on Thursday se'night, when the tremendous effect of the heavy guns, which with so much pains and labour have been conveyed to the front, was speedily apparent. The besieging force was now able to command positions which formerly were quite out of their range, was proved as by the conflagration of a line-of-battle ship in the harbour the same evening. On Friday the bombardment was still continued—another ship was observed to be in flames—a portion of the town was set on fire, and a magazine on the north side of the harbour was exploded. The superiority of the allied fire was now conclusively established, and the batteries of the Malakhoff were silenced. The time had evidently come for using the bayonet to complete the work. The period chosen was midday on Saturday, thus deviating from the ordinary course of commencing the assault at dawn, though it was that followed with so much success in storming the Mamelon. The object probably was to allow daylight sufficient for the storming parties to secure themselves within the entrenchments, should they succeed in the assault, while the continuance of the bombardment during the whole of the morning would leave the enemy no time to repair the damage thus effected. The assault was made accordingly on three different points—on the Malakhoff and on the Little Redan covering Careening Bay, by the French; and on the Great Redan by the British troops. On all three points the assaults were successful. The fortifications were carried with their accustomed bravery by the allied troops, and the enemy was driven from his positions. But though all three fortifications were carried, and the bravery of the allied army was so far equal, yet only one of them, the Malakhoff, could be permanently held. Fortunately that one was the most important, and secured the ultimate fall of all the rest. For the Malakhoff was so constructed as to afford protection to its holders, whoever they might be; while the crenellated walls of the Redan faced only to the assailants, and left them, after they had mastered the defences, exposed to a murderous fire from the batteries of the interior defences, of the ships in the harbour, and of the powerful reserves of the enemy. Against this combination of attack, which the soldiers could neither reach nor shelter themselves against, no troops could hold their ground; and it is no disgrace to the columns of either army that they were obliged to abandon the position they had so dearly won. Nor is it matter of surprise, though of deep regret, that in such a contest the casualties, as we learn from the latest despatch, have been very heavy. It appears further, that so soon as the French eagles were seen to float on the Malakhoff Tower, the French General de Salles gallantly assaulted the Central Bastion; but though the attack was renewed a second time, the attempt did not succeed, and the assailants were obliged to be withdrawn. These chequered fortunes of the fight were, however, summed up in the capture of the Malakhoff. Success on that point involved success everywhere else. From that time all further resistance was at an end, and the garrison thought only of retreat. Accordingly, on the night of Saturday the Garrison evacuated the south side of Sebastopol, breaking down the bridge behind them; having first sunk or burnt every vessel of war then in the harbour, with the exception of three small steamers, and having set fire to the town in several places, so as to render its possession of as little use to the Allies as possible. Intense excitement and enthusiasm pervaded the metropolis as the glorious news was diffused through the different districts. Groups were congregated in every corner greedily quaffing the intelligence and discussing its importance, joy beamed on every countenance. The aspect of the City was such as forcibly to remind us of the lines of Dryden on a somewhat different event:

Men met each other with exalted look,
Their steps were higher than they took;
Friends to congratulate their friends made haste,
And long-remembered foes saluted as they passed.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Vienna Cabinet has already replied to the last circular of Count Nesselrode, the existence of which is now out of doubt. The communications which have taken place between Austria and Prussia give reason to believe that the German powers will end by agreeing upon a political programme which they will be able to oppose to the belligerent parties, who may be tempted to extend the war, beyond the object for which it was ostensibly undertaken.

The Prussian paper *Le Nord* of Brussels, says, if we may interpret in a pacific sense the returning activity of diplomatists, all hopes of arrangements of peace are not lost. M. De Boarquenny and Prince Gortschakoff spent the whole morning of the 13th in conference with Count Buol at Vienna.

The Vulture arrived at Dantzic on Friday night, says she is not so seriously injured as was at first supposed. There is no news of importance.

The weather is very bad. The fleets are healthy.

The captain of a French brig, who was wrecked near Odessa, and remained in that city until exchanged, has returned to Marseilles. He gives lamentable accounts of the general distress which prevails among the inhabitants of Odessa, and many hitherto opulent families, he says, are literally starving. The inhabitants are in constant apprehension of being bombarded. The town is mined.

Great Britain intends to call Naples to account, and will make a recent insult of the Neapolitan police to an attaché of the British Embassy the ground work of a quarrel.

The Queen and family are at Balmoral. General Sir George Brown has retired from the army.

Mr. Naysmith's wrought iron monster gun had proved a complete failure. The experiment of wrought iron ordnance is therefore abandoned.

Mr. Hincks, of the Canadian Legislature, is appointed Governor of Barbados. There are those who conceive that this appointment is in reward for his recruiting services in the United States.

Cholera is prevalent in many parts of Italy. So violent is the disease, especially at Cantaneo, in Sicily, that there is a regular panic. Every one is escaping into the open country or woods, and trade is completely stagnant.

WAR HORRORS.—The *Cornwall* (English) *Gazette*, relates the following affecting incident:—

"A seaman of the fleet before Sebastopol, whose family lives at Polporro, in this county, was ordered on shore for the purpose of assisting in burying the slain who fell in a late attack of the Russians on the British batteries; and almost the first person he met with on landing, was one of his brothers, of whose presence in the fleet he was not before informed, and who had been severely wounded in the late engagement. From him he learned, that his two other brothers were also serving in the naval brigade on shore: he remained with the wounded brother, till he saw him expire, and then proceeded on the duty for which he had landed and soon discovered the bodies of his brothers, who had been killed in the battle. His feelings may be imagined, as he assisted in laying these three brothers of his own, side by side in one grave."

THE ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION OF THE EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH.—Our readers will have heard, with mingled feelings of horror and disgust, that a renewed attempt has been made upon the life of our august ally, the Emperor of the French. The fell intent happily failed; and, if anything can diminish the mixed sentiment of alarm and scorn which such an act must necessarily create in the mind of every Englishman, it will be found in the fact that the would-be assassin proves to be a pure lunatic, or, as our French neighbours phrase it, "a dangerous maniac, impelled by a monomania for crime with a decided tendency to homicide in general, and a fixed idea that the Emperor was a victim specially destined to fall beneath his hand."

THE STORY OF THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

The name of the ship Sally will always be remembered as intimately associated with the invention of the electric telegraph. In the year 1832, during the passage of that vessel from Havre to New York, a company of American gentlemen were assembled on her deck, conversing upon various scientific subjects. Among them was Professor Morse, who was then pursuing the profession of an artist, and who was comparatively unknown, except to a large circle of friends to whom he had endeared himself by his frank, generous nature, and his simple, unaffected manners. There was also Mr. Reeves, United States Minister to the Court of France, and Dr. Jackson, a distinguished geologist. The conversation happened to turn on the then recent discovery of electricity produced from the magnet. Its importance aroused the attention of men of science in the Old and New Worlds, among whom it was the all absorbing subject of discussion. In the course of the conversation, Dr. Jackson stated that he had seen the experiment successfully performed, and described the coil of wire round the magnet; when one of the company observed that it must take a considerable length of time for a current of electricity to pass through it—"No," said the Doctor, in reply, "I have known the electric current to pass through several hundred feet of wire in an instant." "Don't you," he added, "remember the experiment of Franklin, to exhibit its velocity, and which resulted in proving that the rapidity of its flight could not even be calculated by time? Professor Morse, who was an eager listener to this part of the conversation, remarked that he remembered an experiment of the kind, and he immediately after suggested that if electricity was so rapid, there could be little or no difficulty of devising a plan by which, through its aid, information can be transmitted to a great distance.

The remark was received with a sort of general assent, but did not turn the conversation from the experiment which Dr. Jackson had been describing, and which was the subject of general interest. The active mind of our Professor, however, was busy; and that night, the idea which he had conceived was worked out into a practical form. His leisure hours on board the Sally were devoted to the invention of an instrument, which was to prove the possibility of transmitting intelligence by means of electricity between distant points. The result was the construction of a machine similar to that now used, with the exception that instead of the spring, there was originally a simple permanent magnet.

It is sufficient to say, here, that he was satisfied with his success; but this was not all—it was merely the beginning of his labors—he had to contend against the scepticism of an unbelieving world, which had persecuted and tortured, even to death, some of the noblest sons of science for the faith that was in them.

After his arrival in New York he succeeded in making a perfect model of his machine. He accomplished this in his studio, in the University, where his time was divided between his great work and the instruction of some pupils in the art of painting. This was in the fall of 1835, when the University was in process of completion. Among his pupils were the distinguished historical painter, Daniel Huntington, and Mr. Loomis, another artist of much merit. Both these gentlemen acted as witnesses in the long and obstinately contested suit between Professor Morse and Mr. O'Reilly.

In 1837 a public exhibition of the invention was made in the University, the scene of his unremitting labors, before a large audience. A considerable number were attracted by more curiosity—certainly not from their faith in the practicability of the invention. Little did they or the world imagine that one day, through its magic agency, the most distant parts of the earth would be brought together, and that the great ocean itself would present no obstacle to the establishment of immediate communication between the Old and New Worlds. A large number of persons we have said, were present, and witnessed the success of the experiment: it was conclusively proved, that intelligence could be transmitted as quick as thought through a wire ten miles long. A few months after this Professor Morse went to Washington, and in February of 1838 exhibited his machine to the President, his Cabinet, and a large assembly of the members of both houses. The subject was soon after brought before Congress, and an appropriation asked for to construct a telegraph line between Washington and Baltimore. Thirty thousand dollars, it was stated, would be sufficient for the purpose, and as the amount was so small, it was supposed it would be granted at once; but, like many other measures of public utility, it was nearly killed by delay. Large bodies, it is said, move slowly, and never was the axiom more forcibly illustrated than in this case. The Committee on Commerce, to which the subject had been referred, reported promptly and favorably, recommended that an appropriation of thirty thousand dollars, the required amount, be granted for the construction of the proposed line. Week after week passed without any notice being taken of the report, months succeeded

month, and still Congress took no action on it. Professor Morse, however, was not easily discouraged—he worked with untiring energy, in his studio at the University, for the means to support himself in Washington during the sessions of Congress, and in the midst of the greatest difficulties, the false promises of politicians, the indifference of pretended friends, and the delays and vexations of tedious legislation, labored with the most determined perseverance to secure the passage of the bill reported by the committee.

The first year passed, the second was near its close, and still there appeared to be no prospect that it would be acted upon. Professor Morse, during the interval between the sessions, went to England, having his invention here, and endeavored to obtain a patent from the British government. This application, however, was met and opposed by Wheatstone and Davy, and was defeated in consequence of their alleging that the invention had already been published, and that, according to English patent law, it was public property. Failing in England, he went to France where he succeeded in obtaining a patent, and where his invention was exhibited by the great French astronomer, Arago, before the Academy of Sciences. But although he was successful in securing the patent, when he attempted to construct a line from Paris to St. Germain, the government interposed, and claimed the exclusive right to the use of the invention, on the ground that it was a government monopoly, and that according to the laws of France, could not be possessed by an individual. Thus while there was one law requiring him to carry his invention into practical operation within two years, there was another which prohibited him from using it; and both being in conflict, he was compelled to abandon the design of using his patent in that country. He now returned to his native land, and proceeded immediately to Washington, where he renewed his endeavors to procure the passage of the bill granting the appropriation of thirty thousand dollars. Towards the close of the session of 1844, the House of Representatives took it up and passed it by a large majority, and it only remained for the action of the Senate. Its progress through this house, as might be supposed, was watched with the most intense anxiety by Professor Morse. There were only two days before the close of the session, and it was found on examination of the calendar, no less than one hundred and forty-three bills had precedence of it. Professor Morse had nearly reached the bottom of his purse, his hard earned savings were almost spent, and although he had struggled on with undying hope for many years, it is hardly to be wondered at, if he felt disheartened now. On the last night of the session he remained till nine o'clock, and then left without the slightest hope that the bill would be passed. He returned to his hotel, counted his money, and found that after paying his expenses to New York he would have seventy-five cents left. That night he went to bed sad, but not without hope for the future, for through all his difficulties and trials that never forsook him. The next morning as he was going to breakfast, one of the waiters informed him, that a young lady was in the parlor waiting to see him. He went in immediately, and found that the young lady was Miss Ellsworth, daughter of the Commissioner of Patents, who had been his most steadfast friend while in Washington.

"I come," said she, "to congratulate you."
"For what?" said Professor Morse.
"On the passage of your bill," she replied.
"Oh, no—you must be mistaken," said he. "I remained in the Senate till a late hour last night, and there was no prospect of its being reached."
"Am I the first then," she exclaimed joyfully, "to tell you?"
"Yes, if it is really so."
"Well," she continued, "father remained till the adjournment, and heard it passed, and I asked him, if I might not run over and tell you."
"Annie," said the Professor, his emotion almost choking his utterance, "Annie, the first message that is sent from Washington to Baltimore shall be sent from you."
"Well," she replied, "I will keep you to your word."

While the line was in process of completion Professor Morse was in New York, and upon receiving intelligence, that it was in working order, he wrote to those in charge, telling them not to transmit any messages over it till his arrival. He then set out immediately for Washington, and on reaching that city sent a note to Miss Ellsworth, informing her that he was now ready to fulfill his promise, and asked her what message he should send.
"To this he received the following reply, 'What hath God wrought!'"—words that ought to be written in characters of living light. The message was twice repeated, and each time with the greatest success. As soon as the result of the experiment was made known, Governor Seymour of Connecticut, who is at present U. S. Minister to St. Petersburg, called upon Professor Morse and claimed the first message for his State, on the ground that Miss Ellsworth was a native of Hartford. We need scarcely add that his claim was admitted, and now engraved in letters of gold, it is displayed

HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

Saturday, September 29, 1855.

SEBASTOPOL HAS FALLEN!

The Steamer Lady Le Marchant arrived yesterday morning with the British Mails. She came up the Harbor decorated with flags and firing guns, which put the whole town on the qui vive. The news so cheering to the heart of every Briton was soon announced that SEBASTOPOL HAD FALLEN. The public offices were closed for the day by order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor. Flags at once became in demand, and the City wore a lively appearance, a salute was fired from the Battery and the Mayor issued a proclamation for a general illumination in the evening, which was cordially and generally responded to, bonfires and fireworks were exhibited on the squares which also added to the enlightenment of the evening, and we are glad to say that all passed off without any serious accident.

QUEEN'S COUNTY CATTLE SHOW.

We have been obliged to postpone the Editorial notice respecting the Exhibition of the Royal Agricultural Society on Wednesday last, to make room for the glorious and absorbing news received by the mail.

- The following are the LIST OF PRIZES.
- Entire Blood Colts, foaled in 1853.
 - 1st prize, Thomas Parsons, Charlottetown, £2 0
 - 2d do William Lockerby, Cavendish, 1 10
 - 3d do Ronald Matheson, Brackley Point, 1 0
 - Blood Fillies, foaled in 1853.
 - 1st prize, Donald McLeod, Douce's Road, £1 10
 - 2d do William Large, sen., Little York, 1 0
 - 3d do James Burns, 0 10
 - Entire Colt, for Agricultural purposes, foaled in 1853.
 - 1st prize, William Howat, Tryon, £2 0
 - 2d do Noah Whitty, DeSable, 1 0
 - 3d do John Harrington, do, 0 10
 - Fillies, for Agricultural purposes, foaled in 1853.
 - 1st prize, Cornelius Howat, Tryon, £1 10
 - 2d do G. Smith, Charlottetown Royalty, 1 0
 - 3d do James Cahill, Charlottetown, 0 10

Bulls, dropped since 1st January, 1853.

- 1st prize, W. Swaby, jr. Esq., Ch. Royalty, £2 0
- 2d do Hector McLean, North River, 1 10
- 3d do L. Wright, Ch. T. Royalty, 1 0

[Mr. Swaby's was a beautiful animal, only 14 months old, yet competing with, and taking first prize in a class open to animals two years old. Although a number of this class were exhibited, the Judges were of opinion, that none of the others were entitled to a prize.]

- Bulls of any age.
- 1st prize, Josiah Ayres, £1 10
 - 2d do William Frowse, 1 0
 - 3d do Charles Ellis, 0 10

- Cows, giving milk, of any age.
- 1st prize, Col. Gray, Spring Park, £1 10
 - 2d do H. Haviland, Esq., Charlottetown, 1 0
 - 3d do Hon. Daniel Brennan, do, 0 10

- Heifers, dropped since 1st Jan., 1853.
- 1st prize, G. DeBlois, Esq., Charlottetown, £1 10
 - 2d do Hon. George Coles, do, 1 0
 - 3d do W. W. Irving, Esq., Bonshaw, 0 10

- Pen of 3 Ewe Tegs, of Leicester breed.
- 1st prize, George Tweedy, £2 0
 - 2d do George Tweedy, 1 0
 - 3d do Charles Hazard, Bella Vue, 0 10

- Pen of 3 Ewes, of any age.
- 1st prize, William Longworth, Esq., £1 10
 - 2d do Charles Hazard, Esq., 1 0
 - 3d do Judge Peters, 0 10

- Pen of 3 Ewe Lambs.
- 1st prize, Benjamin Wright, Esq., £1 0
 - 2d do Henry Longworth, Esq., 0 10
 - 3d do George Tweedy, 0 10

- Rams, under 3 years, Lambs excluded.
- 1st prize, G. Smith, Charlottetown Royalty, £2 0
 - 2d do Judge Peters, 1 0
 - 3d do Isaac Thompson, Sydney Mills, 0 10

- Ram Lambs.
- 1st prize, H. Longworth, Esq., £1 10
 - 2d do H. Longworth, Esq., 1 0
 - 3d do Benjamin Wright, Esq., 0 10

- Rams of any age, (over 2 years old)
- 1st prize, John Thorne, £1 0

- Pigs.
- 1st prize, John Thorne, £1 0

- Sow, having reared a litter this season.
- 1st prize, James Rattray, £1 10
 - 2d do George Lewis, 1 0
 - 3d do Josiah Ayres, 0 10
 - Best Boar, Col. Gray, Spring Park, £1 10
 - 2d do Richard Ackland, 1 0

A third prize was offered, but no competitors.

Passengers.

In the Lady LeMarchant, from Picton, Sept. 26.—Capt. Bayfield, R. N., and servant, Benj. Wright, Mrs. Wright and Miss Wright, Mr. Chas. Pope, Miss Hawkins, Messrs. H. G. Pince, Solomon, Mutch, J. R. McKenzie, and 2 in the steerage.

In the Rosebud from Picton, Sept. 26.—Messrs. D. Hockin, W. Gordon, B. O'Neill, H. R. Narraway, David Blackwood, Mrs. Lowe, Miss Ross, Captain Hobbs, and 6 in the steerage.

In the Steamer Enterprise, from Richibucto on the 23d.—Messrs. McLeod, Cameron, John Campbell, White, Walker, McDonald, Mr. and Mrs. Sinnott, 5 children and servant, Mrs. Sutherland, Miss Irving, Mrs. McDermott, and 3 in the steerage.

We publish one-half of our paper this morning, to put our readers in early possession of the news; the other part will be printed at five o'clock, and will contain further extracts from the papers.

Ship News.

Mr. McCraith's new Barque *Montijo*, timber laden, hence for Liverpool, G. B., was abandoned at sea, waterlogged on the Banks of Newfoundland, on the 6th inst.; crew taken off by a ship bound for Charleston, S. C., but were after transferred on board a vessel for Quebec. The Captain and part of the crew arrived here on Thursday morning, per Packet H. Ingram.

The Great American Hair Tonic.

Bogle's celebrated Hyperion Fluid, for the growth and preservation of the Hair is well known to be without a rival on this continent. Hundreds of imitations have started into an ephemeral existence since the introduction of this unrivalled Hair restorative, and their doom been sealed, whilst Bogle's Hyperion Hair Fluid, with a popularity never attained by any other article, goes on "conquering and to conquer." There is no malady, which can affect the Hair but can be cured by this incomparable preparation. To ladies it is invaluable; and on children's heads it lays the foundation of a good head of Hair. It is now patronized by Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain, and commands an extensive sale throughout Europe. Bogle's Electric Hair Dye converts red or grey hair into a beautiful black or brown, the moment it is applied, literally dyeing the hair without staining the skin and leaving the Hair soft and glossy without injuring its texture in the least; a decided superiority over all other Hair dyes.

Bogle's Amole Shaving compound renders that usually unpleasant operation (shaving) a decided luxury. Bogle's Hebenone removes Freckles and tan from the face in the shortest possible time, and is acknowledged to be the very best article for beautifying the complexion. To be had, wholesale or retail, of W. Bogle, 227 Washington street, Boston, U. S. And by all Druggists and perfumers throughout the Canadas, United States and Great Britain. W. R. WATSON, Agent for P. E. I. June 19th. 1 yw

GILMAN'S HAIR DYE.

The best article ever used, as hundreds can testify in this city and surrounding country. Read! GILMAN'S LIQUID HAIR DYE instantaneously changes the hair to a brilliant jet Black or glossy Brown, which is permanent—does not stain or in any way injure the skin. No article ever yet invented which will compare with it. We would advise all who have grey hairs to buy it, for it never fails. —Boston Post Z. D. GILMAN, Chemist, Washington city, Inventor and Sole Proprietor. For sale by Druggists, Hair Dressers, and Dealers in Fancy Articles, throughout the United States. General Agent for P. E. Island, W. R. WATSON. Nov. 24.

Charlottetown Markets, Sept. 26.

Beef, (small) lb.	4d a 6d	Pearl Barley,	3d
Do, by quarter,	3d a 5d	Oatmeal,	2d a 2d
Pork,	5d a 5d	Turkeys each,	5s a 7s.
Do, (small),	6d a 8d	Fowls,	1s a 1s 6d
Ham,	8d a 10d	Partridges,	7d a 9d
Mutton,	3d a 6d	Chickens per pair	16d a 2s
Lamb, per lb.	3d a 6d	Eggs dozen,	7d a 9d
Veal,	3d a 6d	Oats,	2s 6d a 3. 6d
Butter (fresh),	14d a 16d	Potatoes,	1s 6d
do, by tub	1s	Turkeys per bunch,	3d
Tallow,	11d a 1s	Carrots, do,	1d a 2d
Wool,	11d a 1s	Homespun yd.,	3s 6d a 5s
Flour,	4d a 4d	Hay, ton,	50s a 60d

WANTED.

A MILLER, for a Grist Mill, who thoroughly understands his business, to whom liberal wages will be given.—Apply to JESSE WRIGHT, Bedouque Mills, Sept. 26. N. B.—A single Man preferred.

Reading Room Notice.

THE Subscriber begs to return thanks to his numerous Patrons and Friends, for the liberal support and assistance afforded him since the opening of the Room, and trusts, that for the future, by strict care and attention, to give satisfaction, and elicits a continuance of public patronage. TERMS.—Twenty shillings per annum; one-half in advance. The privileges of the Reading Room are freely afforded to the Clergy of the several denominations. F. W. HUGHES, Great George Street, Opposite Messrs. Thomas & Dawson. September 22.

Harness and Coach Hardware.

EDWARD DANA, MANUFACTURER & IMPORTER 29 Kilby Street, (near State), Boston. OFFERS for Cash at low prices, Springs, Axles, Bolts, Spokes, Rims, Shafts, Enamelled Cloth, Patent and Enamelled Leather; all of first quality. Superior malleable Iron on hand, and furnished to order and pattern. Full assortment American Harness, Hardware. PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO ORDERS.

SALE OF HORSES, Carriages, Sleighs, Harness, Agricultural Implements, &c.

BY PUBLIC AUCTION, ON SATURDAY, the TWENTY-NINTH day of SEPTEMBER next, at the hour of Eleven o'clock, at the

Livery Stables of Mr. Jakeman, GRAFTON STREET, the whole of his STOCK, —CONSISTING OF—

- 6 HORSES
 - 5 Single Sleighs } All furred complete
 - 2 Box do }
 - 1 Double do }
 - 3 Wood Sleighs }
 - 4 Light Waggon } With Steel Springs
 - 3 Gigs }
 - 1 Double Wagon }
 - 1 Covered Buggy }
 - 1 Covered Coach, (superior article, new,) with Pole and Lamps, complete
 - 9 Sets Single Harness
 - 2 Sets Double Harness
 - 12 Sets Sleigh Bells
 - 3 Sets Cart Harness
 - 3 Riding Saddles
 - 3 do Bridles, 7 Head Stalls and Chains
 - 6 pairs Chain Traces, 2 doz. Hay Forks
 - 3 new Ploughs, 6 pairs new Harrows
 - 1 Hay Rake, 1 Cart, iron axle
 - 1 Truck, 2 Cooking Stoves
 - 1 Close Stove
 - Also about 80 Cords Firewood.
- TERMS.—All sums under £10 Cash; over £10 Three months, on approved Notes. WM. DODD, Auctioneer. August 24th.

Freehold Estate for Sale.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION on Saturday, the 29th day of SEPTEMBER next, at 12 o'clock, if not previously sold by private sale. THE DWELLING HOUSE and PREMISES situate at the corner of Great George Street and Fitz Roy Street, also a Building Lot adjoining, fronting on Great George Street 20 feet and running back that breadth for fifty-four feet; from the pleasant and convenient situation of this property it is well worth the attention of persons wishing to invest in Freehold Property. A plan of the Lots and every information required, can be had at the office of Henry Palmer, Esq., Kent Street, or to the Subscriber. SAMUEL COLLINGS, Proprietor. Charlottetown, Aug. 27th, 1855.

Great and Extensive sale of Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, SHIP CHANDLERY, &c.

BY JAMES MORRIS. TO BE sold by AUCTION, at the Store of DENNIS T. REDDIN, Esq., on Monday, 1st of October, at 11 o'clock—the whole of his extensive assortment of Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, Ironmongery, Crockeryware, Glassware, &c. &c. For particulars vide Handbill. The Sale will be continued from day to day until the whole are disposed of. Country Merchants and Dealers would do well to attend this sale, as the Stock is one of the largest ever offered at auction in this City.

TERMS OF SALE.—£10 and up to £20, three months; £20 and up to £50, six months; £50 and upwards, nine months—credit will be given on good and approved joint notes of hand; all sums under £10 cash on delivery. September 13.

TO BE SOLD At Public Auction.

AT THE OLD COURT HOUSE, Charlottetown, on Tuesday the 30th October next, at twelve o'clock, if not previously disposed of by private Sale, all that tract of land situate on Township No. 19, known as the Douglas Estate comprising 1690 Acres. This property is freehold and under Lease to various Tenants at an annual rent of one shilling currency per acre. An indisputable title will be given. A plan of the property may be seen and other particulars made known on application to the undersigned ROBERT STEWART, Charlottetown, Aug 28th, 1855.

FAIRBANKS' CELEBRATED SCALES,

OF ALL VARIETIES. Warehouse, 34 Kilby Street. BOSTON. GREENLEAF & BROWN, AGENTS.

Railroad, Hay, Coal, and Farmers' SCALES set in any part of the Provinces by experienced workmen. Sep. 8th, 1855.

Boot and Shoe Making.

THE Subscriber has on hand, English calf skin very superior, French calf skin boot fronts, English and American sole leather, and can furnish first rate articles in the above line. GEORGE BRADY, Sydney Street, July 23d.

tion on it, easily disengaged, in means to the great-olisticans, and the legislation, reverence by the as near its prospect or Morse, ions, went e, and en- the British ever, was Davy, and r alleging published, stent law, England, ded in ob- nation was tronomer, ices. But ng the pa- aut a line ment in- ight to the hat it was ording to sessed by is one law into prac- there was using it; apelled to mt in that tive land, shington, recure the ropriation s the close Represent- large ma- action of his house, with the re. There of the ses- ion of the and forty- Professor om of his re almost dly to be now. On signed till e slightest e return- and found York he flat night t hope for ulties and ext morn- ine of the dy was in went in ung lady Commis- out stead- you. eplid. said he. hour last its being joyfully. ined till rd, and I tell you.' notation al- the first n to Bal- u to your ompletion and upon working ling them it till his for Wash- mat a note it he was asked her ag reply, ords that ing light, and each s soon as s known, who is at rg, called the first that Miss We need listed, and displayed

conspicuously in the archives of the Historical Society of Connecticut.

Numerous claimants have arisen since then to contest the right of Professor Morse to the invention of the electric telegraph; but the whole scientific world now recognizes our distinguished countryman as the first to prove the practicability of transmitting intelligence between distant points through the agency of the electric current. The English have at last, after a long and obstinate struggle, given in, and admitted the justice of his claims. The February number of the *North British Review*, for the present year, has the following:—

"The merit of inventing the modern telegraph and applying it on a grand scale for the public use is, beyond all controversy, due to Professor Morse, of the United States."

With what pride must he look back on the past, and how his heart must expand with joyful emotions, as he contemplates the grand results which have been produced by his invention. Yet, withal, Professor Morse is one of the most modest of men, and his countrymen need not fear that any honor which they may bestow upon him will ever change the unaffected simplicity of his character.—*American Paper*.

How WILL THE WAR END!—One of the most instructive letters we have read upon French affairs, is that which appeared in Monday's *Leader*, from its senior Editor, now in Paris. He tells us, that Louis Napoleon's civil list was \$2,500,000, the elder Bonaparte's \$2,000,000 including Italy, but that Louis Bonaparte, who waded to the throne, up to the knees in the blood of his countrymen, exacts \$8,000,000, probably preparing for the same tumble down that so many of his predecessors got. Living is twice as dear as it usually has been—it was perhaps never before costly. There is no demand for many kinds of labor. The best 4lb. loaf costs 1s. sterling, and within two years, rent, wine, and butcher's meat have almost doubled in price—beef and mutton in Paris range, according to quality, between 20 and 30 cents per pound. The best authorities declare, (August 8), that the wheat crops will be below an average, and heavy rains fall daily.

Of the loan, he says, the pretended great demand for it was all a sham. The lenders receive interest, as if they had paid in the whole at once, though it is only required in monthly instalments, and the large capitalists get it. Fould, Minister of State, is a Jew, a money dealer, partner in the firm of Fould & Co., bankers, and enables the concern to earn immense sums by imparting early intelligence. Fountoul, Minister of Religion and Education, is a Jesuit; the Foreign office is held by Count Walewski, a natural son of the elder Bonaparte; and Barouche, President of the Council of State, an ultra Republican, like Carrier, Lafontaine, or Chabot, turned to despotism for the sake of gain and title. Barouche's salary is \$50,000 a year. The legislature meet for form's sake, receiving \$3,600 a year for a session of 11 weeks, their duty being to nod assent to whatever Bonaparte proposes. There is the same liberty of discussion in France, as in Russia.

"If hostile subordinates in the departments; if declining trade and languishing manufactures; if starvation prices and diminished employment, with the prospect of a deficient harvest; if war taxes and small glory; the conscription rendered more offensive than ever by the government taking out of the hands of private companies the power of providing substitutes, which has raised the cost of substitutes to 2,000 francs each; if these form a permanent foundation, then is the government of Louis Napoleon likely to be lasting."

So much for England's partner in the war. Her own statesmen abate not one iota of the profligate extravagance which marked the era of the wars of the French revolution. Taxes are increased, and hundreds of millions borrowed, and much of the proceeds wasted.

As to Russia, the blockade of her ports is terribly effective. She is shut out from the rest of the world; her expenses are doubled; her income is lessened; those of her manufactures which depend upon imported raw materials are standing still; her agricultural produce, (except when carried by land, at a ruinous cost), is without a purchaser; the best workmen are wanted for the army; salt, iron, coal, coffee, sugar, &c., fetch enormous prices; money is remarkably scarce; and the stock of coal for the Russian navy will, it is asserted, scarcely serve through the long winter.

Who will first give in! Who can stand such a purchase longest! Where will the independence of Turkey be at the close of the struggle! What will be its effects upon human rights and liberty! We doubt whether any of the parties who direct these gigantic operations care for the millions, except to make tools of them. Nothing in the career of either the Russian or French despots, or of Lord Palmerston, will show the contrary.—*Toronto Examiner*, August 29.

EXCELLENT COUNSEL.—Two things to be kept—your word, and your temper. The former when dealing with a printer, and the latter when disputing with a woman.

TO BE SOLD,
At Private Sale, and if not disposed of previously, then at Public Auction on the first day of May next, at Summerside on the Premises.

All That Lot of Land, now in the possession of Mr. William H. Lane, having a breadth of fifty feet, and running back from the high Road to the Shore, with the two Buildings thereon erected; One of which is divided into three convenient tenements for business; and the other is at present occupied by Mr. Lane, as a Dwelling House, and Dry Goods Store—being one of the best stands for business.—The terms are, one half of the purchase money to be paid at time of Sale, when a Deed will be given if required; and the Balance, with interest, at six per cent, to be secured by Mortgage, payable in one year from date of Sale.—For title, &c., please apply, at the office of CHARLES YOUNG, Charlottetown July 5th, 1855. Ex.

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 Lowndes, Esq., Robert Hutchinson, Esq., Thomas Dawson, Esq.
Detached Risks taken at low Premiums, and 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. April 7th, 1854.

Silent Sorrow.
CERTAIN HELP.
Numerous Extraordinary, Anatomical, Explanatory Coloured, Engravings. In Six Languages. Fifty-third Edition. Price 2s. 6d. in a sealed envelope through all Booksellers, or sent post free from the Author, for 42 Postage Stamps.
THE MEDICAL ADVISER on the physical decay of the system produced by delusive excesses, infection, the effects of climate, &c.; with remarks on the treatment practiced by the Author with such unvarying success, since his settlement in this country. Rules for self-treatment, &c.
By WALTER DE ROOS, M.D., 35, Ely Place, Holborn Hill, London, where he may be consulted on these matters daily, from 11 till 4. Sundays excepted.
Sold also by Gilbert, 49, Paternoster-row, London; Watt, 11, Elm Row, Edinburgh; Powell, 15, Westmoreland-street, Dublin; and through all others.
Dr. De Roos, from long practical experience in the most celebrated institutions of this country and the continent, has had, perhaps, unusual opportunities of observing the peculiarities relating to the physiology, pathology, and general treatment of the disorders referred to in the above work, and having devoted his studies almost exclusively to this class of diseases, he is enabled confidently to undertake their removal in as short a time as is consistent with safety.
PERSONS IN ANY PART OF THE WORLD, may be successfully treated by forwarding a correct detail of their case, with a remittance for Medicines, &c. which will be returned with the utmost despatch, and secure from observation.
THE CONCENTRATED GUTTE VIVE, or **Vegetable Life Drops,** are recommended to all those who have injured themselves by early excesses, and brought on Spasmodic, Nervousness, Weakness, Languor, Low Spirits, Aversion to Society, Sturdy or Business, Timidity, Trembling and shaking of the Hands and Limbs, Indigestion, Flatulency, Shortness of Breath, Cough, Asthma, Consumptive Habits, Dimness of Sight, Dizziness, Pains in the Head, &c.
Their almost marvelous power in removing contaminations, Secondary symptoms, Eruptions, Sore Throat, Pains in the Bones and Joints, Scabby, Scrofula, and all other impurities, must be felt to be believed, 4s. 6d.; 11s.; and 23s. per bottle. The 25 Packages, by which £1 12s. are saved; and the £10 packages, by which a still greater saving is effected, will be sent from the Establishment only, on receipt of the amount per draft on a London house, or otherwise.
PAINS in the BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, Indigestion, Bile, Flatulency, Headache, Nervousness, Debility, Diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys, Stricture, &c.
THE COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, as their name Renal (or the Kidneys) indicates, are the most safe and efficacious remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges of any kind, and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally, which if neglected, frequently result in stone in the bladder, and a lingering, painful death. They agree with the most delicate stomach, strengthen the digestive organs, increase the appetite, improve the general health, and will effect a cure when other medicines have utterly failed. Price 4s. 6d., 11s., & 23s. per Box, through all Medicine Vendors.
GUARD AGAINST the recommendation of spurious or other articles by unprincipled Vendors who thereby obtain a large profit. To protect the PUBLIC against FRAUD, Her Majesty's Hon. Commissioners have directed the words "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," to be printed in white letters on the Stamp affixed to the above, to imitate which, is felony.
Sold by HASZARD & OWEN, Queen Square, Charlottetown.

SLATE PENCILS,
196 BOXES received per Ann Reddin, and for sale by HASZARD & OWEN

NEW GOODS.
Spring 1855.

THE Subscribers are now receiving, per ISABEL and Sin ALEXANDER, from Liverpool, 60 Packages DRY GOODS and IRONWANGERY, which have been purchased, and will be sold at unusually low prices, and to which they solicit the attention of their customers and the public. The assortment consists of
4 Cases HATS and CAPS,
5 Trunks BOOTS and SHOES,
3 cases Ready Made Clothing,
1 bale broad and summer CLOTHS,
1 do Gambroons, Drills, &c.
3 bales CARPETS, Flannels, &c.
1 case Gloves and Ribbons, 1 case Shawls,
1 do Straw and Silk Bonnets,
1 do Silks and Bareges,
3 do Haberdashery and Hosiery,
2 bales Grey, white and printed Calicoes,
2 do Cotton Warp,
2 cases Fancy Dress Muslins, Alpacaes, Delaines and Orleans,
3 do Linnen Drapery,
18 Packages Hardware and Ironmongery,
18 bundles Cast, German and Spring Steel,
8 Tons Bar IRON.
D. & G. DAVIES.
Charlottetown, May 11. w

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. 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 Phillips' Fire Annihilators 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, 1855.

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

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 5, 1855. 1a1



NEW ARRANGEMENT.

THE STEAMER *Lady Le Marchant*, PHILIPPS F. IRVING, Commander, under Contract with the Provincial Government, carrying Her Majesty's Mails, will for the remainder of the season, or until further notice, unless prevented by unforeseen circumstances, run as follows:—
Leaving Shediac every Tuesday morning, at six o'clock, for Charlottetown, and proceeding on to Pictou one hour after her arrival; returning, leaving Pictou at eight a. m., on Wednesday.
Thursday, will leave Charlottetown for Pictou, at ten o'clock, a. m., returning on Friday, leaving Pictou at six o'clock, a. m., for Charlottetown, and proceeding on to Bedouque and Shediac.
For Freight or passage, apply in Charlottetown to

THEO. DESBRISAY, Esq.
In Bedouque to JAMES C. POPE, Esq.
In Pictou, to Messrs. J. & J. YONSTON,
In Shediac, to EDWARD J. SMITH, Esq., Postmaster.
L. F. W. DESBRISAY.
Richibuctou, June, 1855.

PAPER HANGINGS!

—JUST RECEIVED—
3,300 PIECES FROM BOSTON,
And for Sale by HASZARD & OWEN.
Aug. 16, 1855.

CUTLERY, &c.,
From the Manufacturers in Sheffield.

HASZARD & OWEN, have just received a Case of Cutlery from the Sheffield manufacturers, which they are enabled to sell at low prices. Pocket, Pen, Warrnell's Jack and Hunters' Knives, Scissors of various kinds.
Dinner and Dessert Knives, Carvers, Paring Knives and Scissors.
Putty and Palette Knives.
Chisels from three eighths to two inches.
Cross cut and saw files.

Chambers's Publications.

HASZARD & OWEN are Agents for Prince Edward Island for the sale of Messrs. Chambers's Publications. A catalogue of the Books of this eminent firm can be had on application; among the Books published, will be found such as are suited for Schools, public and private, Libraries, &c., and embracing in a cheap and popular form, the literature of the day

BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.
THE HYDROMAGEN,
OR WATERPROOF ANTI-CONSUMPTIVE CORK SOLES,

Manufactured by HARCOURT BRADLEY & Co., 28, Ann Street, N. Y., and at London and Manchester, England.

THE HYDROMAGEN is a valuable discovery for protecting the feet from damp or cold, and therefore a preventive of many Lung diseases, without any doctoring whatever. The Hydromagen is in the form of a sole, and worn inside the boot or shoe. Its medicated character is a powerful antidote to disease.
For Gentlemen it will be found agreeable, warm and healthy, to wear in the coldest or rainiest weather, as the foot cannot become wet, if the Hydromagen is inserted.
Ladies may wear the lightest soled boots or shoes in the most inclement weather with impunity; while consumption, so prevalent among the young of our country, may be thwarted by general adoption. They entirely supersede over-shoes, as the latter cause the feet to perspire in a very unhealthy manner; and, besides, are not dangerous wear to pedestrians in icy weather, like India rubbers. While the latter cause the feet to appear extremely large, the Hydromagen, being merely a thin slice of cork prepared, peculiarly placed inside, does not increase the size of the boot, or cause the feet to appear untidy.
To Children they are extremely valuable, as they may engage in exercise, with comfort and healthy effects. Their expense is so slight as to scarce need mention; besides those who patronise them will find their yearly doctor's bill much diminished thereby.
As the Hydromagen is becoming more known, its sale is increasing to an almost incredible extent. Last year in London, Manchester, Birmingham, Liverpool, Glasgow, Leeds, Dublin, Paris, Antwerp, Hamburg, and Berlin, our sales reached the almost incredible number of 1,732,459 pairs of cork soles. This year the number will far surpass that.
Ask the Faculty their opinion of their value as a preventive for COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, and CONSUMPTION.
Men's size, per pair, 2s 3d.
Ladies' do, do, 2s.
Boys' and Misses' do, 1s 6d.
NOTICE.—From the Retail Prices we make a very liberal allowance to Jobbers and Wholesalers, so that any storekeeper can make a fine profit on their sale, while they are an article, that may be kept in any store, among any class of goods.
For terms, apply to HARCOURT, BRADLEY, & Co. 28 Ann Street, New York.

1855.
LONDON HOUSE.
New Spring Goods.
PER "ISABEL," from England, the Subscriber begins to announce the arrival of a large and general Assortment of SPRING and SUMMER GOODS, comprising a varied assortment in the newest styles of Dress Goods, Shawls, Bonnets, Children's Hats, Ribbons, Neck-ties, Millinery, Hosiery, Gloves, Mantles, Boots and Shoes, white and black satin and morocco Slippers, Broad Cloths, Doeskins, summer cloths, gambroons, drills, ready made Clothing, India rubber Coats, Tapestry, Brussels, kidder, stair and crumb Carpetings, Hearth Rugs, stair Diaper, worsted and union Damask, long cloths, cheap Prints, cotton warps, Ladies' Work Boxes, Writing Desks and Dressing Cases, together with a variety of other Goods.
Also,
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF HARDWARE, &c., GROCERIES:
TEA, Leaf, crushed and moist Sugars; Coffee, ground and unground washing and baking Powders, washing Soda, Soap, Starch, Blue, Spices, &c. &c.
The whole having been carefully selected and purchased on the most favourable terms, will be sold at the lowest Cash price at the Store of
H. HASZARD.
Great George Street, opposite the Catholic Chapel City of Charlottetown May 18th.

APOTHECARIES' HALL.
The Old Established HOUSE, 1810. CHARLOTTETOWN, MAY, 1855. T. DESBRISAY & Co.
HAVE just 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; Paints, Oils, Colours, and Dye Stuffs; Fruits, Spices, Confectionary, Medicated and other Lozenges; with all the Patent Medicines in repute, and every other article usually kept at similar Establishments in Great Britain (See Apothecaries' Hall Advertiser.) 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.
Charlottetown, May 12, 1855.

CLOTH MILL.

Fulling, Dying and Dressing Establishment, New Perth, Georgetown Road.

THOSE MILLS are now in full operation, and Cloth will be received by the Subscriber and his Agents; and manufactured in a superior manner

AGENTS:
Charlottetown, Mr. David Stewart, Kent Street; Georgetown, Daniel Gordon, Esq.; Belfast, Capt. Andrew Smith; Lot 49, Mr. Alex. McNeill, 10 mile House; Murray Harbor, James Dalziel, Esq.
The Subscriber has also three sets of Carding Machinery in operation, the cards having been imported this spring from the United States.
JAMES McLAREN.
New Perth, Lot 52. Sms.

Lescher's Starch, &c.
10 BOXES Lescher's best London Starch, 5 do. Glenfield Patent do, 1 cwt. Thumb Blue, ex Anne Reddin.
W. R. WATSON

The Infallible Remedy!



HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

ERYSIPELAS OF EIGHT YEARS' DURATION CURED.

Copy of a Letter from Geo. Sinclair, Esq., Paris, Canada, dated the 18th July, 1854. To Professor Holloway.

Sir,—I feel a pleasure and a pride in bearing witness to the wonderful benefit I have derived by the use of your inestimable Ointment and Pills. For eight years I suffered unceasingly from attacks of erysipelas; large purple blotches came all over my body; in addition to the unpleasant feeling of itching and burning, which affected me both night and day, rendering life a misery to me, as well as to all around,—so severe was the attack. I used several repud remedies without deriving the least cessation to my misery. At last, I determined to try your Ointment and Pills; after taking them for a few weeks, a visible improvement took place, and I feel considerably better;—in three months, by continuing with your medicines, I was completely cured, and now enjoy the best of health. The truth of this statement is well known here, hence there is no necessity for me to request secrecy.
I am, Sir, yours respectfully,
(Signed) GEO. SINCLAIR.

ULCERS IN THE LEG.—REMARKABLE CURE.
Copy of a Letter from Mr. Edward Tomkinson, of Cape Breton, Nova Scotia, dated the 4th May, 1854.

To Professor Holloway.

Sir,—My sister, Miss Jane Tomkinson, suffered for a great number of years from a bad leg; in which there were several deeply seated and old wounds, defying the skill of some of the most eminent of the medical faculty, a variety of remedies were also used unsuccessfully; and it seemed to me that there was not any thing capable of mitigating the agonies she endured. At length, she had recourse to your Ointment and Pills, and after using them for about five weeks, she was completely cured, after all other means had failed to afford her the slightest relief. I have no objection to these facts being published, if you feel disposed to make them known.
I remain, Sir, your most obedient servant.
(Signed) EDWD. TOMKINSON.

A BAD BREAST CURED WHEN AT DEATH'S DOOR!
Copy of a Letter from Mr. Henry Malden, of Three Rivers, Canada West, dated July 9th, 1854 To Professor Holloway.

Sir,—My wife suffered most severely after the birth of our last child with a bad breast. There were several holes in it one as large as a hand; all the devices and stratagems I tried would not heal them, but it assumed an aspect more frightful than before (and horrible to behold). As a last resource I tried your Ointment and Pills, which she persevered with for seven weeks, at the expiration of that time her breast was almost well; by continuing with your remedies for two more weeks, she was entirely cured, and we offer you our united thanks for the cure effected.
I am, Sir, yours truly,
(Signed) HENRY MALDEN.

The Pills should be used conjointly with the Ointment in most of the following cases:—

- | | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------|
| Bad Legs | Cancers | Sore-throats |
| Bad Breasts | Contracted and Stiff Joints | Skindiseases |
| Burns | Elephantiasis | Scurvy |
| Bunions | Fistulas | Sore-heads |
| Bite of Mosquitoes and Sand Flies | Gout | Sore-nipples |
| Coco-bay | Glandular swellings | Soft Corns |
| Chiego-foot | Lumbago | Tumours |
| Chilblains | Piles | Ulcers |
| Chapped hands | Rheumatism | Wounds |
| | Scalds | Yaws. |

Sold at the establishment of Professor HOLLOWAY, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar,) London, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the Civilized World, in Pots, at 1s 3d, 2s 3d, and 6s each.

There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.
N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each pot.
GEORGE T. HASZARD Agent

HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

Saturday, September 29, 1855.

LETTER FROM SEBASTOPOL.

The following Letter from the camp before Sebastopol, has been kindly handed to us for publication.

Camp before Sebastopol, August 9th, 1855.

Beloved Father and Mother;

It is with feelings of heartfelt gratitude to the Almighty for the preservation of my life amidst innumerable perils since my arrival in these regions of death or inevitable ruin, as you have either to encounter sickness or wounds, or in all probability a total change of everything, from your arrival in the Crimea until fate may destine you for some other mode of life, than that of abject misery, not to mention the many dangers and hardships that a British soldier is exposed to; still his manly spirit supports him in his hours of pain, of which I dare not pretend to relate as I am confident, it would be worse than useless for me to attempt giving you a detail. In a word, our hardships are great, they far exceed the seven labours of Hercules at present; should they end at this point we shall consider ourselves happy, as I am led to believe, that the grand crisis has now arrived, the hour is at hand when we shall behold that proud City in ruins, with its ramparts, towers and battlements which have proudly bidden defiance to us during a long siege. I am sorry to say it is not in my power to give you that news which I would wish, however what I may fall short in this you may very soon expect to hear of cheering news from the vigilant besiegers. I am confident you have heretofore heard of our attack on the Mamelon Fort on the 7th of June, and of our complete annihilation of the Russians on that night; also of their night attack on our advanced works, from which they are always driven with a severe loss; you have also heard of the unfortunate affair on the 18th of June, when our Army lost about 2000 in killed and wounded; the 38th regiment lost on that day about 163 men in killed and wounded. Our force was very weak on that day as our Brigade consisted only of five Regiments, namely: 9th, 18th, 28th, 38th and 44th; the 18th, 38th and 44th advanced to attack the Russian rifle-pits on our right and left, from which we soon dislodged them, but very few of them returned to their beloved Sebastopol to relate their morning adventure. We advanced through the Cemetery under the deadliest fire ever experienced by the British Army. As five Russian batteries together with the Russian shipping played a deadly game on us, we had nothing to repay their cannon shot, shell, grape, canister, rockets and grenades, but true heroic valour, added to an unerring rifle and practised eye; after 18 hours' hard fighting exposed to the many privations attendant on warfare, we had to retire, still we did not leave, until we set fire to a large portion of the suburbs of Sebastopol, this was the only yard of ground gained that day either by English or French, and we know the utility of this hard fought piece of land (the property of deceased Russians.) I assure you we were sorry to disturb those peaceful slumbers of the tomb, but sorry to say long ere many of my brave brothers in arms beheld that brilliant morning sun, which rose in such splendour, to set, they were lying mingling their blood with the native occupants, of that sacred spot. On the next day, we performed the last sad rites to those sons of Britain who fell without a murmur. We have had a few night attacks from the Russians, they were repelled as usual; they are now shelling our camp, as they see we disregard them in our trenches, they commenced this cowardly work yesterday; they shall rue it, as we have assured their city this long time, but in a few days' time we shall salute them on all sides with deadly missiles, as we are to spare nothing Russian. We expect siege operations will commence on the 18th or 20th instant if not previous to that date. I now conclude for the present. I remain your affectionate and devoted son until death,

WILLIAM HORNESLY.

POLICE COURT.

Sept. 27.—John Melanis and James Hughes, drunk and disorderly; convicted; fined 5s. each, or to be imprisoned 48 hours each—committed. William Valentine and Thomas Wilson, drunk and disorderly; convicted; fined 5s. each, or be imprisoned 48 hours—each fine paid in Court. Peter McGuire, for using threatening language to the Police while taking a prisoner to jail; convicted; ordered to find security to keep the peace for 12 months—committed. Edward Prught, of Lot 48, for alleged assault on one McGrath; ordered to find security for his appearance at the Court on Thursday next. John Robinson and Donald Robinson, for assault on John Trensmap, Esquire, in the discharge of his duty as a County Magistrate; convicted and fined £5 each, with costs, 10s. each, or be imprisoned 2 months each. Nicholas Jenkins, for assault on William Welch; convicted; fined 25s., with 10s. costs, or be imprisoned 1 month—paid in Court.

To our present and intending Subscribers!

PLAN OF SEBASTOPOL.

We have procured at considerable expense, a Plan of Sebastopol, which will be given to all our subscribers, and those subscribing during the year. It will be ready for delivery with our issue of this day week, at furthest.

Port of Charlottetown.

ARRIVED.

Sept. 26, Schr Trinidad, Sutherland; fishery. Flora, McDonald, Richibucto; deal. Unicorn, McAlister. Annandale, Bearto, de. Amelia, LeBlanc, Arichat; bal.

28th, Lively Lass, Pictou; coal. Ploughboy, do. Orwell, McLeod, Bay Verte; deal. Mary Ann, Anderson, Star, LeBlanc, Arichat; bal. Lady LeMarchant, Pictou; mails.

SAILED.

Sept. 26, Orwell, McLeod, Newfoundland; lumber. Sovereign, Wallace; bal. 27th, Virginia, Heare, Wallace. Rosebud, Pictou. 28th, Lady LeMarchant, Shediac.

Arrivals in Europe from hence.

Queenston, Sept. 11—Islander. Gravesend, Sept. 10—Schamyl. Liverpool, Sept. 15—Loading—Ann Reddin and Majestic. Sailed, 6th, Isabel.

Freehold Farm FOR SALE AT AUCTION,

ON TUESDAY, the 16th October, at 11 o'clock a.m., on the premises, formerly the residence of Mr. SIMON KNOWLAN, on the Town Road, two miles from Mrs. Barrett's, 50 acres FREEHOLD LAND, thirty acres are under cultivation, the remainder is covered with Hard and Soft Wood, with a comfortable DWELLING HOUSE, and a Well of Water at the door. Also, a BARN, 35 x 30 feet, and a Blacksmith's Shop.

TERMS.—One-half of the purchase money to be paid on delivery of the Deed, and the remainder will be allowed to remain 12 months security if required. A bargain may be expected, as the above property will be sold without reserve.

GEORGE ANDERSON, Auctioneer.

Sept. 28th, 1855.

Freehold Estate for Sale.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION ON Saturday, the 29th day of SEPTEMBER next, at 12 o'clock, if not previously sold by private sale, The DWELLING HOUSE and PREMISES situate at the corner of Great George Street and Fitz Roy Street, also a Building Lot adjoining, fronting on Great George Street 20 feet and running back that breadth for fifty-four feet; from the pleasant and convenient situation of this property it is well worth the attention of persons wishing to invest in Freehold Property. A plan of the Lots and every information required, can be had at the office of Henry Palmer, Esq., Kent Street, or to the Subscriber.

SAMUEL COLLINGS, Proprietor.

POSTPONEMENT.

The Sale of the above Property is postponed until Saturday the 12th day of October next, then to take place at the Market Square, at 1 o'clock noon, unless previously sold at private Sale.

HENRY LOBBAN, Auctioneer.

Charlottetown, 29th Sept. 1855.

Church of England Prayer Books.

HASZARD & OWEN have received a large supply of the above and are prepared to sell them at the following low prices, viz. Ruby 32mo. Cloth, Gilt Edged, 1s 6d. Cape Morocco, Embossed richly Gilt, 3s. Morocco, 4s 6d. Minion 32mo. Roan, Embossed, Gilt Edged, 3s. Nonpareil 32mo. 3s. Pica 24mo. 5s 6d. 8vo 9s. Calc. 12s 6d.

37,000 Prime Cigars

JUST received, and will be sold wholesale, very cheap, at the CITY DRAW STORE. Sept. 20, 1855. W. R. WATSON.

By the Mayor

of the City of Charlottetown.

THE Mayor of the City of Charlottetown, in pursuance of a Resolution of the City Council to that effect, hereby cautions all persons from dealing or trafficking in the sale or purchase of any part of the Common of Charlottetown, and from erecting or placing any kind of buildings upon the same, it being the intention of the Corporation to take all legal measures that may be necessary for putting the City in possession of its rights and privileges in respect to the said Common.

ROBERT HUTCHINSON, Mayor. City of Charlottetown, Sept. 13, 1855.

NOTICE

THE Subscriber being about to close his present business, requests all persons indebted to him, to settle their accounts on or before the 10th October next. All accounts unsettled after that date, will be sued for without further notice.

D. R. STEWART. Summerside, Aug. 30, 1855

Dyeing and Cloth Dressing Establishment.

JOHN McP. FRASER of Pictou, N. S. begs to intimate to his numerous friends in Prince Edward Island, that from recent improvements in his Dyeing establishment he is enabled to give those favouring him with their custom a decided improvement, in the appearance of his work particularly as regards his colours. From using only the best material as well as from personally superintending his establishment and charging moderate prices, he solicits a continuance of their favour.

AGENTS.

Georgetown, Finlay McNeil, Esq. White Sands, Mr. David Johnston, Charlottetown, Peter McGowan Esq., Queen St. Summerside, Mr. Wm. M'Ever, March. Pictou Town, Mr. Alex. M'Phail.

TO BE LET,

THE DWELLING HOUSE and Premises near Government House, at present occupied by Captain Beazley, consisting of a Dwelling House which contains a spacious Dining-room and Drawing-room, Breakfast-room, 7 Bed-rooms, large Kitchen, Servant's Hall, 3 Servant's Bed-rooms, Pantry, Larder, Front-porch, large Entrance Hall, large Inner Hall, Back-porch, 2 Back Entrances, Back and Front stair-case, Scullery, Pump and Wash-house, Lumber-room, and a splendid 6 roomed cellar.

A large and commodious Coach-house, 3 stalled Stable, Harness-room, Cow-house, large Hay-loft and Grain-room, Manure-yard, large Kitchen garden with Fruit trees, &c. Flower garden, elegant front entrance and carriage drive, a large Lawn running down to the Harbour with convenience for keeping boats, &c. Extensive plantation of young trees of all kinds, large Root-house, Wood and chopping house, and a spacious and commodious yard.

There are front and back gates facing on different Streets, and a never failing well of water on the premises.

This splendid Mansion from its situation commands the finest view of any house in Charlottetown, and from its proximity to Government House and other advantages the Subscriber confidently offers it as the most elegant, comfortable and desirable residence for a gentleman's family in or near Town. For further particulars apply to DAVID WILSON, Richmond Street. Sept. 6th, 1854.

REAL ESTATE.

TO be sold by Auction,

ON THURSDAY, the 11th day of October next, at noon, in front of the Colonial Building, Queen Square.

Mr. Lobban has been instructed to offer for Sale, at Public Auction, the following Lots of Land, with the valuable Buildings thereon:—

LOT No. 1.—Those premises situate in Water Street, and known as the "Terrace House," with the Stables attached thereto, measuring 84 by 120 feet. The buildings could easily be turned into three shops, leaving plenty of yard room for warehouses.

LOT No. 2.—That Lot of Land situate in Sidney Street, immediately adjoining the Hon. D. Brennan's Brick Building, measuring 40 by 80 feet. The building consists of two shops and a Dwelling house.

LOT No. 3.—That Lot of Land, with the Dwelling House thereon, situate in King Street, measuring 33 by 60 feet, having the privilege of the Birnie Mews, formerly in the occupation of W. C. Hobs, and now occupied by Mrs. Pina.

LOT No. 4.—One-fourth part of Town Lot No. 49, in the 1st Hundred of Town Lots, nearly opposite the last Lot, with the Dwelling House thereon, now in the occupation of Mr. John Matheson.

LOT No. 5.—Half Town Lot No. 54, in the first Hundred of Town Lots, with the commodious Dwelling House and Stable thereon, measuring on Dorchester street 84 feet and now in the occupation of W. M. Howe, Esq.

LOT No. 6.—The other half of the above Lot, in one or two Lots, to suit purchasers, fronting on King street.

LOT No. 7.—The convenient premises, situate in Kent street, nearly opposite to the Hon. G. Coles' brewery, and now in the occupation of Dr. Plimpton and Mr. Long, measuring on Kent street 49 feet, including a right of way of 9 feet, and running back to Clark's Lane, and measuring thereon 59 feet.

LOT No. 8.—The Lot of Land and Dwelling House, situate in Grafton street, opposite to the Temperance Hall, making 32 by 40 feet, and now in the occupation of Mr. Bearisto, adjoining the property of the late Mr. Dennis, Timman.

LOT No. 9.—Pasture Lot No. 344, fronting on the Malpeque Road, with the Dwelling House and Barns thereon—containing 12 acres of Land, beautifully wooded.

LOT No. 10.—Pasture Lot No. 343, fronting on the Malpeque Road, and the cross Road leading therefrom to the York Road, consisting of 12 acres all cleared.

LOT No. 11.—Pasture Lot No. 364, fronting on the said Malpeque Road, and containing 12 acres, all cleared.

The above Buildings are all in good repair, and can be viewed prior to the sale.

For title &c. please apply at the Office of the Hon. CHARLES YOUNG.

Terms of sale.—A deposit of 25 per cent the day of sale, a further payment of 25 per cent. within two months, when the Deed will be delivered, and the balance may remain on Mortgage on interest, for such term of years as may be agreed on, should the purchaser require the same.

H. W. LOBBAN, Auctioneer. Charlottetown, Sept. 1855.

COLT'S REVOLVER.

FOR Sale a few sets of the above complete in Cases, at Haszard and Owen's.

Royal Agricultural Society's Industrial Exhibition!!

AN EXHIBITION of Domestic Manufactures and Agricultural Productions, will be held in Charlottetown, on WEDNESDAY, the 31st of OCTOBER, when the following Premiums will be distributed:

For the best 10 yards of Cloth of Island wool, spun and woven on the Island, but which may have been dyed and finished either in this Island, or in the Provinces of Nova Scotia or New Brunswick. £1 10 0

For the best 10 yards wool grey Homespun, milled and pressed, 1 0 0

10 do dyed, milled & finished, 1 0 0

10 do fancy mixture, do 1 0 0

10 do Shepherd's Plaid, do 1 0 0

10 do twilled Flannel, do 1 0 0

10 do plaid do 1 0 0

10 do women's wear, do 1 0 0

10 do wool and cotton, do 1 0 0

Best pair of Horse Rugs, milled, not less than two yards square, 1 0 0

do Hearth Rug, made of woollen yarn, 1 0 0

do do made of rag, 1 0 0

do Woolen fancy plaid Shawl, 1 0 0

do do shepherd's plaid do., 1 0 0

do do net Shawl, 1 0 0

do do long Shawl or Scarf, 1 0 0

do pair of thick knit woollen Stockings, for Overalls, 0 5 0

do three pairs woollen Socks, 0 3 0

do do woollen Gloves, 0 3 0

do do woollen Mittens, 0 3 0

do linen Table Cloth, 0 10 0

do 6 yards linen Toweling, 0 10 0

do 3 linen Sacks, capable of holding four bushels each, 0 10 0

do Bonnet, made of grass plait 0 10 0

do Hat, do do 0 5 0

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

Best tub of Butter, not less than thirty pounds weight, 0 10 0

do do do 0 5 0

do Cheese, not less than twenty pounds, 0 10 0

do do do 0 5 0

do Half-dozen Swede Turnips, 0 5 0

do do Carrots for the table, 0 5 0

do do Root Blood Beet, 0 5 0

do do Roots of Mangold Wortzel, 0 5 0

do do Roots of Parsnips, 0 5 0

do do Ears of Indian Corn, 0 5 0

do do Onions, 0 5 0

do do Apples, 0 5 0

POULTRY.

Best pair, (male and female,) Dorking Fowls, not more than one year old, (alive,) 0 5 0

do do Cochon China, do 0 5 0

do do Turkeys, do 0 5 0

do do Geese, do 0 5 0

do do Ducks, do 0 5 0

Discretionary Premiums will be awarded for such articles as may be considered worthy by the Committee, although not enumerated in the list.

All articles exhibited, must be strictly the manufacture of persons residing on the Island, with the exception of the first mentioned in the list. And all articles for competition, excepting live Stock, must be sent in to the Secretary on or before 12 o'clock on Tuesday, the 30th of October, otherwise they will be excluded.

The Exhibition will be open to the public at 12 o'clock, By order, W. W. IRVING, Sec'y. Com. Room, Sept. 5. (All papers)

J. S. DEALEY,

SHIP BROKER AND COMMISSION

AND SHIPPING AGENT,

No 7, Coentie's Ship, New York.

Particular attention given to Freights and Vessels for the British Provinces and West Indies. Also, the sale of Coal, Fish, Lumber, and other Colonial Produce.

Carding Machines, &c.

THE Subscribers offer for Sale Carding Machines, Machine Cards, Crank Plate, Cleaners, Wool Pickers, Powers Freenail Machinery on a new construction. Orders punctually attended to. Address John Morrice & Son, Sackville, County of Westmorland New Brunswick, or David Stewart, Charlottetown, July 18, 1855. 1yxtf

For Sale or to Let,

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

WILLIAM C. HOBBS,

Brass Founder and Machinist.

Shop—Corner of Great George and King Street, Charlottetown.

KEEPS constantly Manufacturing all kinds of Brass and Composition Castings, such as, Ships' Rudder Braces, Spikes, Bolts, Hinges, ornamental Fastenings for Ships' Wheels and Capstons and Bells. Composition Mill Bushes and Threshing Machine Brasses, &c. &c. All of which are warranted of the best material. P. S. The highest price will be given for old Copper, Brass and Composition.

Hardware and Cutlery.
HASZARD & OWEN have JUST OPENED
 a new stock of goods, as extensive stock of
HARDWARE, among which are the following:
LOCKS—Rim and Mortise of various descriptions,
 for Parters, Front doors, Shops, Warehouses,
 Cupboards, Closets, Ship's Cabins, Wardrobes.
LATCHES—Patent Stop, Gate, and night.
 Carriages and Tire bolts, Patent Axle Hubs with
 20 Instruments.
HAMMERS—Claw, Riveting, Carpet and Shoe.
AXES & HATCHETS—For cutting hard and
 soft wood, Shingling, Road.
AUGER BITS—From three sixteenths to inch.
 Socket Chisels.
 Metal and Wood head gimblots.
 Hickory Mallets, with screwed handles.
 Walnut Bench Saws.
 Chisel handles.
 Mortise Gauges of various kinds.
 Trying Squares and Bevels.
 Spring Callipers and Dividers.
 Levels, Plumb and levels, and level Glasses.
 Knives and Forks, Carvers.
 Putty Knives.
 Wrenches of various kinds.
 Curry Combs, Rein Snaps.
 Trunk rivets.
 Dinner Bells.
 Cow Bells.
 Spring Balances, weighing from 1/4 to 24 lbs. Very
 cheap.
 Bed Keys,
 Well Wheels.
 Grindstone fixtures.
 Molasses Sacks.
 Iron squares.
 Handled Auger Bits.
 Hand and Bench Vices.
 Pliers, flat and round nose.
 Wood and Iron Braces, Geared Wheel do.
 Turkey and other Oilstones and Slips.
 Thick Glass for Skylights.
 Ladies' Garden Hoos.
 Turnip Hoos.
 Assortment of Hay and Manure Forks.
 Iron pumps.
 Door Scrapers.
 Cast Iron Sink.
 Strainers for Sinks.
 Coffee Mills.
 Fog horns, useful for calling on a Farm.
 Mouss traps.
 Lamp and useful Lanterns, with various other
 articles too numerous to mention.

Steam Power to let.
 THE Subscribers offer to let part of the power of
 their Steam Engine, (about 5 horse power) to-
 gether with two large ROOMS, suitable for any
 business that would require such power.
 HASZARD & OWEN.
 July 28th.

REMOVAL.
 THE Subscriber takes this opportunity of thanking
 the Gentlemen of Charlotetown, and the
 public generally, for their liberal patronage, and begs
 leave to inform them that he has lately MOVED to
 the house recently occupied by Dr. Potts, in
 Queen-street, and is now ready to receive all kinds
 of orders in his line of business, which will be promptly
 attended to, and punctually executed in style
 which cannot be exceeded in Charlotetown.
 N. B.—WANTED, three or four Journeymen,
 to whom the highest wages will be given, and who
 must be able to finish their work in first rate style.
 JAMES McLEOD, Tailor.
 June 15, 1855.

SUPERIOR STOVES.
 NOW LANDING, and for Sale at "KING'S
 SQUARE HOUSE," Cooking, Parlor and
 other STOVES, of superior quality, and at extremely
 low prices for cash.
 BEER & SON.
 Charlotetown, Aug. 17, 1855.

TURNIPS.
 THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY
 offer the following Premiums, to be competed
 for in QUEEN'S COUNTY this season, viz.
 For the best acres of Swede Turnips, £3 0 0
 " 2d do do 2 10 0
 " 3d do do 2 0 0
 " 4th do do 1 10 0
 " 5th do do 1 0 0
 " 6th do do 0 10 0
 Former successful competitors will not be allowed
 to compete for any of the above Premiums.
 By order,
 WM. W. IRVING, Sec'y.
 Committee Room, Aug. 16.

Wanted
 AT the Tannery of Mr. John Vickerson, a good
 Journeyman Currier; Also, two or three good
 Book and Shoemakers. Call at this establishment,
 St. Peter's Road, 6 1/2 miles from Charlotetown.
 J. L. VICKERSON.
 Charlotetown, July 27, 1855.

FOR SALE.
 A valuable Leasehold Property for 999 years, at
 one shilling per acre, formerly the property of
 JAMES BAGNELL, deceased, situated at Bedouque,
 Lot 26, near Mr. William Strong's; the farm con-
 tains one hundred Acres good land, one half under
 a state of cultivation, with a house and barn thereon,
 and a good spring of water near the door and abun-
 dence of fine wood and firing on the same. If it be
 an accommodation to the purchaser, one half of the
 purchase money may remain on interest for a time.
 For further particulars apply to John R. Gardiner,
 Bedouque, or William Dodd, Charlotetown.

LIVER COMPLAINT.
JAUNDICE, DYSPEPSIA, Chronic or Nervous
 Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and all diseases
 arising from a disordered liver or stomach, such as
 Constipation, inward Piles, fullness, or blood to the
 head, acidity of the stomach, Nausea, Heartburn,
 disgust for food, fullness or weight in the stomach,
 sour eructations, sinking, or fluttering at the pit of the
 stomach, swimming of the head, hurried and difficult
 breathing; fluttering at the heart, choking or suffocating
 sensations when in a lying posture, dimness of
 vision, dots or webs before the sight, fever and dull
 pain in the head, deficiency of perspiration, yellow-
 ness of the skin and eyes, pain in the side, back,
 chest, Limbs, &c., sudden flushes of heat, burning in
 the flesh, constant imaginings of evil, and great
 depression of spirits, can be effectually cured by
DOCTOR HOOFLAND'S CELEBRATED
GERMAN BITTERS,
 prepared by Dr. C. M. JACKSON,
 German Medicine Store,
 No. 120 Arch St., one door below Sixth Philada.
 Their power over the above diseases is not excelled,
 if equalled, by any other preparation in the United
 States, as the cures attest, in many cases after skillful
 physicians had failed.
 These Bitters are worthy the attention of Invalids.
 Possessing great virtues in the rectification of the
 liver and lesser glands, exercising the most searching
 power in weakness and affections of the digestive or-
 gans, they are withal safe, certain, and pleasant.
Testimony from Maine.
 CAPT. DANIEL ABBOTT, Brooklyn, Maine, July
 16, 1843, says: "I was taken sick one year ago,
 last April, upon my passage from Havana to Char-
 loteston, S. C. At the latter place I took medicine
 and procured a physician, but for ten days could obtain
 no relief, no sleep or appetite. At last taking up a
 newspaper having your advertisement of 'Hoofland's
 German Bitters' in it, I sent for some immediately,
 this was about 10 o'clock, at 11 o'clock I took
 the first dose, and another at 6 o'clock. The effect was
 so rapid on me, that I had a good appetite for supper,
 and rested well that night, and the next day found me
 a well man. I have not been without your medicine
 since, having been sailing between Baltimore, Char-
 loteston and the West India Islands ever since. I
 have now given up going to sea, and reside in this
 place, where you should have an agency, as you
 could sell large quantities of it."
 Jos. B. HALL & Co., Presque Isle, Aroostook
 Co., Maine, April 24, 1854, say: "We herewith
 send you a certificate of a cure performed by the use
 of only one bottle of the German Bitters, we think
 Mr. Clark to be a man of veracity, and have no doubt
 of the truth of his story."
 Messrs. Jos. B. Hall & Co.—Gentlemen—In an-
 swer to your inquiries, I will state that my daughter,
 aged about 16 years, had been complaining of a pain
 in her side, for six or seven years, and about the first
 January last, was taken down and confined to her
 bed. The pain in her side was very severe, besides
 being troubled with pains between her shoulders and
 in her breast. From reading a number of cures per-
 formed by "Hoofland's German Bitters" I was in-
 duced to try it in her case, and sent to your store and
 purchased one bottle. She had taken it but a few
 days when she began to improve, and now, after tak-
 ing only one bottle, she is enjoying better health than
 she has for years. She feels no pain in her side or in
 any part of her body, and attributes her cure entirely
 to the German Bitters. WILLIAM CLARK,
 Salmon Brook, Aroostook Co., Me.
 You should bear in mind that these Bitters are
 ENTIRELY VEGETABLE, thereby possessing advan-
 tages over most of the preparations recommended for
 similar diseases.
 For sale by respectable dealers and storekeepers
 generally.
 T. DESBRISAY & Co.,
 General Agency
 And by
 Mr. LEMUEL OWEN, Georgetown,
 " EDWARD GOFF, Grand River,
 " EDWARD NEEDHAM, St. Peter's Bay,
 " J. J. FRAZER, St. Eleanor's,
 " GEORGE WIGGINTON, Crapaud,
 " JAS. L. HOLMAN, do.
 " WM. DODD, Bedouque,
 " JAMES PIDGON, New London.

REMOVAL.
Auction and Commission Mart.
 THE Subscriber begs to return his sincere thanks
 to his friends and the Public for the liberal
 patronage he has received since his commencement
 in business. He now begs to inform them that he
 has REMOVED to the premises lately occupied by
 Mrs. FORSYTHE, next door to Hon. P. WALKER's,
 where he has ample Storage and Cellarage, and
 trusts by continued assiduity and attention still to
 receive further favors.
 June 1. WM. DODD.

Dalziel's Cloth Mill.
 CLOTH delivered at this Mill at this season of the
 year, will be furnished without delay. Agent
 in Charlotetown, Mr. Neil Rankin.
 JOHN DALZIEL.
 May 20th, 1855.

Dixon's Cloth Mills.
 CLOTH will be taken in at the above Mills or at
 any of the Agencies, and finished in a superior
 manner and with as little delay as possible.
 Agents.—Hon. Joseph Wightman, Georgetown,
 Messrs. Haszard & Owen, Booksellers, Charlotte-
 town. James L. Hayden, Esq. Vernon River, Robert
 Finlay, Esq. Head of Orwell, Alexander Dixon, Esq.
 Pinette Mills, Kemble Coffin, Esq. Mount Stewart
 Bridge, William Storns, Esq. St. Peter's.
 Charlotetown July 14th, 1845.

Great English Remedy!
 The most valuable Spring and Summer Medicine
 in the World:
Dr. Halsey's
FOREST WINE!
Patronized by the Nobility and Medical Faculty
of England, and esteemed the most extra-
ordinary Medicine in the World.
 Medicine containing molasses or liquorice, like the
 boasted Sarsaparilla, require many large bottles to
 produce the slightest change in health. The Forest
 Wine is altogether a different article. It contains no
 syrup to give it consistency, but acquires its excellent
 flavor and powerful medicinal properties from the
 vegetable plants of which it is composed. The For-
 est Wine combines the virtues of the
WILD CHERRY, DANDELION, YELLOW DOCK,
AND SARSAPARILLA,
 with other valuable plants whose properties are all
 most effective.
 Its high concentration renders it one of the most
 efficient medicines now in use. Sometimes less than
 a single bottle restores the lingering patient from
 weakness, debility, and sickness, to strong and vigor-
 ous health. Every dose shows its good effects on
 the constitution, and improves the state of the health.
 The Forest Wine is recommended, in the strongest
 terms, for all complaints of the Stomach, Liver, Kid-
 neys, Nervous Disorders, Bilious Affections, Dropsy,
 Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, Jaundice, Female Com-
 plaints, Scrofula, and all Disorders arising from BAD
 BLOOD and impure habit of the system.

SAVED FROM DEATH.
 Testimony of Mr. Nathan Mathews, a highly re-
 spectable and wealthy citizen of Newark, N. J.
 Dr. G. W. Halsey:—I believe your Forest Wine
 and Pills have been the means of saving my life.
 When I commenced taking them I laid at the point
 of death with dropsy, piles and asthma. My Physi-
 cian had given me up as past cure, and my family
 had lost all hopes of my recovery. While in this
 dreadful situation, your Forest Wine and Pills were
 procured for me, and before I had finished the first
 bottle of the Wine and box of Pills, I experienced
 great relief; my body and limbs, which were greatly
 swollen, became sensibly reduced. Hopes of my
 recovery began now to revive, and after continuing
 the use of your medicines for about a month, the
 Dropsy, through which my life was placed in such
 great danger, was also nearly gone. I have con-
 tinued the use of your medicines until the present time,
 and I now enjoy as perfect health as ever I did in
 my life, although I am more than sixty years of age.
 Yours, respectfully,
 N. MATHEWS.
 Newark, N. J., Dec. 19, 1847.

GREAT CURE OF LIVER COMPLAINT OF TEN
YEARS' STANDING.
 New York, January 9th, 1848.
 Dr. Halsey—Dear Sir,—Having taken your Forest
 Wine and Pills to remove a disease of the Liver from
 which I have suffered severely for upwards of ten
 years; and having adhered closely to the directions
 which accompany the medicines, I have recovered
 my health, notwithstanding all who knew me
 thought my case incurable. Previous to taking the
 Wine and Pills, I had recourse to the best medical
 treatment, but continued to grow worse to an alarm-
 ing degree. Some of my friends spoke desparingly
 of my case, and tried to persuade me from making
 use of any advertised remedies; and I doubt not, that
 there are hundreds who are dissuaded from taking
 your excellent medicines in consequence of the de-
 ception and inefficiency of many advertised remedies
 put forth by unprincipled men in flaming advertise-
 ments. But, what a pity it is, that the deception
 used by others should be the means of dissuading
 many labouring under disease from making trial and
 being cured by your excellent remedies. Humanely
 speaking, they have saved my life; when I com-
 menced making use of them, I was in a wretched
 condition, but began to experience their good effects
 in less than three days; and in six weeks from the
 time I purchased the medicines, to the great surprise
 of all my friends, I was entirely cured, and had in-
 creased fifteen pounds in weight, having taken one
 box of the Pills, and two bottles of the Wine. Would
 to God that every poor sufferer would avail himself
 of the same remedies,
 Yours, &c.,
 JAMES WILTON.

NERVOUS DISORDERS.
 Are diseases of the mind as well as of the body,
 usually brought on by troubles and affliction, and are
 most common to persons of delicate constitutions
 and sensitive minds. Low spirits, melancholy, fright-
 ful dreams, and fearful anticipations of evil from the
 slightest causes, generally accompany nervous disor-
 der. The Forest Wine and Pills are an energetic
 remedy in these complaints.
 Extract of a letter from Mr. Joseph C. Paulding,
 dated
 PHILADELPHIA, September 7th, 1848.
 Mr. G. W. Halsey—Dear Sir:—Your Forest Wine
 and Pills have cured my wife of a dreadful nervous
 disorder with which she has been afflicted for many
 years. Her body was almost wasted away. She
 was frequently disturbed in her sleep by frightful
 dreams, awakening quite exhausted and covered with
 perspiration, and at times laboring under the delusion
 that something dreadful was about to happen to her.
 By the use of four bottles of the Wine, and a box of
 the Pills, she is now in perfect health. She has re-
 gained her flesh and color, and enjoys society as well
 as ever.
 J. C. PAULDING.
 Dr. David Marcia, a celebrated practitioner of
 New York, declared publicly that one bottle of Hal-
 sey's Forest Wine contained more virtue than fifty of
 the large bottles of Sarsaparilla. Messrs. S. S. Lamp
 mean Co., one of the largest and most respectable
 druggists in Syracuse, in a letter, say: "From what
 they have heard and seen of Halsey's Forest Wine

It is an excellent and good medicine, and will un-
 doubtedly become the leading medicine of the day."
 The Forest Wine is put up in large square bottles,
 with Dr. Halsey's name blown in the glass, \$1 per
 bottle, or six bottles for \$5. Gum-coated Pills, 25
 cents per box. Agents are authorized to retail, as
 well as wholesale, on as favorable conditions as the
 proprietor, No. 161 Duane St. corner of Hudson, N.
 York.
 W. R. WATSON, General Agent.



NATURE OUTWITTED!!
Dr. Antrobus's
Persian Hair Restorative,
AND HAIR DYE

Under the immediate Patronage of the Princes of
 Persia and India.
 These articles are without doubt the most extraordi-
 nary in their powers ever submitted to the Public,
 and require but to be tried, to be appreciated, ad-
 mired, and continued.
 The RESTORATIVE strengthens the hair and
 prevents it falling off after every other means have
 been resorted to unsuccessfully; it cures baldness
 and creates a natural curl, and by its use, myriads of
 persons of both sexes are indebted to having a good
 head of hair at the present moment. Its efficacy if
 therefore undoubted, and the whole world is chal-
 lenged to produce an article to equal it, either for
 beautifying the human hair or preserving it to the
 latest period of life. For the production of Whiskers
 or Moustache, it is infallible.
 The qualities of the HAIR DYE are decidedly
 superior to any thing of the kind ever attempted and
 the whole surface of the head can be changed into
 a most natural black or brown, within five minutes
 after using it, so as to defy detection from the great-
 est connoisseur. Advice by post gratis on receipt of
 Postage Stamps.

Certificate from one of the greatest Medical Men
of the day.—Read it!!!
 Copy of a Letter from Dr. McGrath, M. R. C. S.,
 dated Duke Street, Adelphi, London, the 17th
 January, 1854.

To Dr. ANTROBUS,
 Sir,—I feel great pleasure in attesting the virtues
 of your Persian Hair Restorative. Several parties
 who have been patients of mine having derived the
 most inconceivable benefit from using it; and in fact
 it is owing to this article alone, that many of them are
 not at the present moment completely bald; one party
 I may mention in particular, who had been laid up
 with typhus fever: (a most beautiful young lady,) the
 attack however left her although as beautiful as
 ever in the face, still with scarcely any hair on her
 head. She tried every thing unsuccessfully, until I
 recommended her to use your Persian Hair Restora-
 tive, and in three months, she again possessed the
 same dark curling locks, as before her illness, although
 if possible, still more jet like, and attractive. I must
 admit, although I have recommended it to hundreds
 of persons of both sexes, I have never found it fail
 and consider, that where the hair is not past human
 aid, your wonderful preparation will restore it to its
 pristine state.
 Your Hair Dye is the best I have ever seen or
 heard of, and has been used among my private ac-
 quaintances, with the most unbounded satisfaction.
 I am, Sir, yours most truly,
 (Signed) DENNIS MAGRATH.
 Letter from Henry Vinson, Court Hair Dresser
 and Wig Maker, of 124, Leadenhall Street,
 London.

To Dr. ANTROBUS,
 Sir,—Your Hair Restorative is one of the great-
 est blessings ever invented. Several of my customers
 are quite enraptured with it, and consider it beyond
 all praise. I cannot deny, that it has appeared to
 me quite wonderful, the alteration it causes after
 using it for a few weeks, it excels any thing of the
 kind I ever used, causing a complete metamorphosis;
 giving the hair a natural curl, and even entirely
 hiding grey locks, setting nature at defiance.
 You may depend upon it, that it surpasses any
 thing of the kind ever brought before the public, and
 as to your Hair Dye, I can sell all you can send me,
 it is so unquestionably good.
 I am, Sir, yours faithfully,
 (Signed) HENRY VINSON.

The Restorative is sold at 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., and 4s.
 per Bottle, Sterling. The Hair Dye 3s. 6d. and 7s.
 per case. The larger sizes go at a great saving.
 Directions for use accompany each Bottle and Case.
 Be particular to ask for Dr. Antrobus's, or
 you may be imposed upon.

Sold by all respectable Chemists and Perfumers
 throughout the world, and at Dr. Antrobus's Estab-
 lishment, 2, Brydges Street, Strand. If any diffi-
 culty arise in obtaining it, send postage stamps to
 Dr. Antrobus's address, and it will be forwarded by
 return of post.

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STEWART & MACLEAN,
SHIP BROKERS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
 For the Sale and Purchase of American & Pro-
 vincial Produce, and Dealers in Provisions,
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 April 13, 1855.