

Haszard's



Gazette,

FARMERS' JOURNAL, AND COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

Established 1823.

Charlottetown, P. E. Island, Saturday, June 2, 1855.

New Series. No. 245

Haszard's Gazette.
GEORGE T. HASZARD, Proprietor and Publisher
Published every Tuesday evening and Saturday morning
Office, South side Queen Square, P. E. Island.
TERMS—Annual Subscription, 15s. Discount for cash
advance.
TERMS OF ADVERTISING.
For the first insertion, occupying the space of 4 lines
including head, 2s.—6 lines, 2s. 6d.—8 lines, 3s.—12 lines,
4s.—16 lines, 4s.—20 lines, 4s. 6d.—25 lines, 5s.—
30 lines, 5s. 6d.—36 lines, 6s.—and 2d. for each additional
line. One fourth of the above for each continuance.
Advertisements sent without imitation, will be continued
until forbid.

**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. Per-
sons having property in Charlottetown, or vicinity,
should lose no time in applying to the Secretary of
this Company for Policies or Information.
One of Philips' 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, Secy and Treasurer.
Secretary's Office, Kent Street,
August 6th, 1853.

**Equitable Fire Insurance Compa-
ny of London**
Incorporated by Act of Parliament.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS for P. E. Island.—
Hon. T. H. Haszard, Hon. Charles Hens-
ley, Francis Longworth, Esq., Robert Hutchinson,
Esq., Thomas Dawson, Esq.
Detached Risks taken at low Premiums. No
charge for Policies Forms of Application, and any
other information, may be obtained from the Sub-
scriber, at the Office of G. W. Deblois Esq., Charlot-
tewtown.
H. J. CUNDALL,
April 7th, 1854. Agent for P. E. I

**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, 1853. 1s1

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

**The Laws of Prince Edward Island
FROM 1773 to 1851, both years inclusive—2 vol
Royal 8 vo., with a copious Index; published
under an Act of the Colonial Legislature, and care-
fully revised and consolidated, by Commissioners
appointed for the purpose, may be had at the Book-
store of
G. T. HASZARD.**

To be let,
FOR such a term of years as may be agreed upon,
the Farm, known as SHERWOOD, situate about
seven miles from Charlottetown, at Dog River,
Township No. 31, containing 130 acres of excellent
LAND, 50 acres of which are in a high state of
cultivation; upon which are erected a STONE
COTTAGE, suitable for a genteel family, and com-
modious Out-houses. Possession can be given im-
mediately. Apply to J. HAMILTON LAKE, Esq.,
Pilot, or in Charlottetown, to Wm. FORGAN, Esq.
February 28th, 1855. 1saw 1s1

NOTICE.
THE Subscriber hereby notifies all persons in-
debted to him, either by Note or Book Account,
that unless they make immediate payment, their
Accounts will be placed in the hands of an Attorney
for collection.
C. CROSS.
March 15.

CARD.
STEWART & MACLEAN,
SHIP BROKERS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
For the Sale and Purchase of American & Pro-
vincial Produce, and Dealers in Provisions,
Fish, Oil, &c.
FERRY LANDING, Water-Street, St. JOHN, N. B.
REFERENCE
Charlottetown, P. E. I., JAS. PURDIE, Esq.,
St. John, N. B., Messrs. R. RANKIN & Co.
April 13, 1855.

**MR. HOWE'S OFFICE
IN MR. BOYVER'S BUILDINGS,
WATER STREET.
Charlottetown, April 20, 1855.**

**MONEY TO LEND
ON FREEHOLD ESTATE.
T. HEATH HAVILAND.
Barrister at Law,
Queen Square, Charlottetown.
November 11th, 1854.**

**C. & J. BELL,
MERCHANT TAILORS, and Manufac-
turers of Ready Made Clothing, Queen Square,
opposite the Market, Charlottetown.
IMPORTERS OF
Cloths, Whiteness, Doekins, Tweeds, Vestings and
Tailors' Trimmings, and keep in their employ-
ment the largest number of the best Journey-
men Tailors on the Island.
All Orders attended to with punctuality and des-
patch.
Jan. 11.**

**J. S. DEALEY,
SHIP BROKER AND COMMISSION
AND
SHIPPING AGENT,
No 7, Coentle's Slip, 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.

**S. L. TILLEY,
Wholesale and Retail Druggist
15, KING STREET, SAINT JOHN, N. B.
DEALER IN
BRITISH AND FOREIGN DRUGS,
CHEMICALS,
Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Soaps, Spices, Paints,
Oils, Glass, Putty, Varnish, &c., Confections
in great variety. 6mz**

**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 Cop-
per, Brass and Composition.**

**Hat and Clothes Cleaning
Establishment.**
JOHN HOBBS, grateful to his friends for the lib-
eral support received, informs them and the pub-
lic, that he continues to execute all orders in the above
business satisfactorily, or receives no pay.
Agent.—Mr. J. WILLIAMS, Market Square.
Charlottetown Royalty.
May 1st, 1855. 4w.

**WILLIAM STRAIGHT,
Hatter and Dyer.**
GENTLEMEN'S Clothes cleaned, Spots and
Stains extracted, and restored to their original
colour. Beaver and Silk Hats cleaned and stiffened.
Also, Kossuth and Felt Hats of all descriptions.
Orders taken at the Queen's Arms, 3 Mile-
Run, and at JAMES REID'S, Queen Street, Char-
lottetown.

AUCTIONS.
**House and part of Town Lot
TO BE SOLD, at PUBLIC AUCTION, on
TUESDAY, the 5th day of June next, at 10
o'clock, on the Premises, if not previously disposed
of at private sale, a part of a Lot of LAND, with the
DWELLING HOUSE thereon, situated in Queen's
Street, and measuring 27 feet thereon, and running
back 64 feet—part of the Estate of the late THOMAS
TEMLIZICK. For particulars, apply to JOHN
HARPER, or to
WILLIAM DODD, Auctioneer.
Charlottetown, May 2, 1855. 1m**

**Important Auction of
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.,
BY H. W. LOBBAN.
THE Hon. CHARLES HENSLEY'S HOUSE-
HOLD FURNITURE, Horses, Cows,
Heifers, Wagon, Gig, Pony Carriage, Sleighs, Farm-
ing Implements, &c., will be sold by Auction, on
TUESDAY, the 10th July next, at his residence,
situate on the Malpeque Road, about 1 mile from
Town, commencing at 11 o'clock. Further particu-
lars see Handbills.
TERMS.—Sums to £10 Cash,—from £10 to £20
three months,—from £20 upwards, four months.
Where credit is given approved Joint Notes will be
required.
May 14th, 1855.—A. I. E.**

**Sale of British Merchandize
Tobacco! Tea! Cast Steel, &c.,
BY JAMES MORRIS.
BY AUCTION, at his SALE ROOM, Queen Street,
on Tuesday 12th June at 11 o'clock—a large
assortment of
BRITISH MERCHANDIZE.
Also,
15 Chests and Half Chests Tea,
20 Kegs Island made Tobacco, 15 Boxes Caven-
dish Tobacco,
25 Bars Cast Steel, Lot of Cart Boxes,
10 Boxes Boots, &c., &c., &c.
Charlottetown, May 29th, 1855. Ex. 1s1.**

**Civic Elections.
SHERIFF'S NOTICE**
IN pursuance of an Act of the General Assembly of
this Island, made and passed in the Eighteenth
year of the reign of Her present Majesty, intituled
"An Act to incorporate the Town of Charlottetown,"
I do hereby give public notice, that the first Elections
of Mayor and Councillors for the City of Charlottetown
will be held on the FIRST TUESDAY in AUGUST
next at the several places following, that is to say:
In Ward No. One—at the residence of Mr Bagnall,
in Pownal Street.
In Ward No. Two—at the Fire Engine House,
fronting on Great George Street.
In Ward No. Three—at the Old Court House.
In Ward No. Four—at the Fire Engine House
fronting on King Square.
In Ward No. Five—at Mr. Tierney's, at the
corner of the Princetown Road.
And at the said Elections the Poll will be opened
at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, and shall continue open
till 5 o'clock in the afternoon of the same day.
WILLIAM BAGNALL Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office,

TO FARMERS.
FOR SALE or Exchange for a good travelling
Horse a fine breeding Mare, enquire at
J. H. GATES'
May 30th, 1855. Livery Stable.

CARRIAGES.
FOR SALE, by the Subscriber, Double and
Single Seated CARRIAGES, built in a neat and
substantial manner.
Also, one STAGE COACH, in course of building,
which will be completed by 15th June next.
An APPRENTICE WANTED to the Car-
riage making business.
Summerside, 23d April, 1855. J. TODD.

**PHILIP J. COZANS,
PUBLISHER & WHOLESALE DEALER in
Books, Stationery, Paper, Blank Books, Blank
and Playing Cards, Pocket Books and Fancy Goods.
107 Nassau St., Cor. Ann St. NEW YORK. 6m**

ALL Persons having any legal demands against
the Estate of W. SCHURMAN, Esquire, late
of Saint Eleanor's, deceased, are requested to furnish
their accounts, duly attested, for settlement; and all
persons indebted to the said Estate are hereby re-
quired to pay the same within twelve calendar
months, from this date.
JAMES CAMPBELL, } Executors.
DANIEL GREEN, }
CALEB SCHURMAN. }
St. Eleanor's, 18th April 1855.

ALL persons having any legal demands against
the Estate of DANIEL GREEN, the Elder,
late of Summerside, deceased, are hereby requested
to furnish their accounts, duly attested, within six
calendar months; and all persons indebted to the
said Estate, are required to settle the same forth-
with.
JAMES CAMPBELL, } Executors.
WM. SUTTON WILLIAMS, }
St. Eleanor's, 18th April, 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 im-
ported this spring from the United States.
JAMES McLAREN.
New Perth, Lot 52. 3ms.

TO BE LET,
THE DWELLING HOUSE and Premises now
Government House, at present occupied by
Captain Beazley, consisting of a Dwelling House
which contains a spacious Dining-room and Draw-
ing-room, Breakfast-room, 7 Bed-rooms, large Kit-
chen, 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-cases, Scullery, Pump and Wash-house, Lum-
ber-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 conveniences 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 com-
mands 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 res-
idence for a gentleman's family in or near Town
For further particulars apply to
DAVID WILSON, Richmond Street.
Sept. 6th, 1854.

NOTICE.
THE undersigned having by power of Attorney of
this date, been appointed by the Misses Stewart
of Charlottetown, to act as their Agent and Attorney
in the management of their Estate, situate on Lot or
Township No. Eighteen, hereby notifies the Tenants
and Settlers on the said property, to pay all sums of
money due for rent or otherwise to him, or to James
Bovan, Charlottetown, who is duly authorized for
that purpose, without delay. Parties neglecting this
warning, will be proceeded against without further
notice.
ROBERT STEWART.
Charlottetown, 14th May, 1855.

Valuable Farm for Sale.
An excellent Farm, consisting of 75 acres of Free-
hold Land on the Emy Vale Road, Lot 66,
twelve miles from Charlottetown, (forty acres of
which are clear), with a large DWELLING HOUSE
newly erected and completely finished, is now offered
for Sale, with immediate possession. For particulars,
apply to,
JOHN KENNY, Central Academy.
May 23, 1855. 1s1. Ex.

ACROSS THE Isthmus.

From Chambers' Journal.

After an agreeable voyage of fourteen days in the steamer *California* from San Francisco, in the early part of March last, we entered the large bay which leads to the city of Panama. It was necessary to pass up between islands of various sizes, yet all possessing the same character—steep hills covered with a thin brownish vegetation, fringed round their basis with cocoa-nut palms, these beautiful trees extending from high-water mark up some precipitous ravine, till the line was broken or terminated by some intervening ridge. One of these islands at the entrance of the bay is notorious for its water-snakes; indeed, we saw two or three in the water as we steamed by. The *California* came to anchor about two miles from Panama, the water being too shallow to admit large vessels nearer. It was stated that the railway company had purchased a small island near our anchorage for a very large sum, and intended running out their road over piles to it, in order to make it their Pacific terminus.

Having engaged one of a swarm of boats which came off for the passengers, we had to strive hard against a head-wind and rough water for more than an hour. Instead of our difficulties, however, being over when we stepped ashore, we discovered many more lying in wait for us that we had not at all anticipated. As soon as the boat struck the beach, twenty black fellows surrounded us, every one seizing and carrying off portions of our luggage amidst a din of yells: it was a scene that would serve for a finish to Milton's Pandemonium. An Irish lady who accompanied us, after trying broken Spanish, beginning with 'Valgame Dios,' and ending with 'Carambo!' found the only means of relieving her mind was by scolding lustily in English; and if the niggers did not understand her language, they soon did her looks. With the greatest exertion, we collected our scattered baggage into a heap, on which I left my wife armed with a revolver, sitting back to back with our Irish friend, whilst I ran up town to see what next could be done. It had been a busy day for Panama. Two steamers had landed their passengers from San Francisco, and two had arrived on the Atlantic side from New York with many passengers; the streets were full of travellers, and I began to despair of getting mules, or other means of conveyance, at any price. Succeeding at last, I hastened with a bevy of Indian porters to relieve the sentinels on the beach, who, I found, had valiantly maintained their position.

The next source of anxiety was our lodgings for the night. Every hotel was full to overflowing: the floors, the tables, and even the passages, were all taken. We wandered about for two hours, homeless and friendless; night was drawing his dusky mantle over the town, and the only accommodation we could hear of was at a roadside house two miles out. As we stood, undecided and hungry, at a corner of the street, whom should we meet but our Prussian friend Jacobi; he had been equally unsuccessful in obtaining a place to lay his head in; and proposed, as a last resource, that we should try to find out a German acquaintance of his, who had attended him as his physician some twelve years before in New Orleans. Little as there was in this for hope to cling to, we set out on the search. A German chemist gave us the doctor's address: he was really in existence, then, and actually in Panama. We entered the court of a large house, ascended a broad old-fashioned staircase, and were shewn into a large but comfortable room. Our situation was soon understood; and in less time than I can write it, we were rescued from our homeless and almost alarming position by the disinterested kindness of the doctor, whose name I much regret having forgotten, and his lady. Mrs.—was about setting out for a ball; but before doing so, she saw that every arrangement was made for our comfort. It appeared that Madame Pfeiffer had, a short time before, partaken of their hospitality. We had to rise at four, to be in readiness to start by daylight; and notwithstanding Mrs.—had been in bed but two hours, she was up and had breakfast ready for us. I appreciate such attentions more highly than any other;

they are the very essence of kindness. They are to be compared neither with the empty phrases of society, with which so many cloak their cold-heartedness, nor with what is little better—a welcome given only, when you make no calls on the personal attentions of your friends, and put them to no domestic inconvenience.

As we hastened before daylight to the mule-*rendezvous*, gangs of these animals clattered past us over the pavement, having just returned from a journey to Gorgona. They were to be again packed off on a similar journey, some fed and some fasting: no matter, two journeys repaid the first cost of the mule, and if he broke down or died on the road, the traveller had to get on as well as he could without him. The shabby creatures I had selected for myself and wife are the best of a group of forty or fifty; cost 26 dollars each for the ride; and, in addition to this, I had to pay 15 cents (8d.) a pound for the transmission of our luggage. It was daylight when we emerged from the walled town through one of its gates, mounted on high-peaked saddles, the riders much more anxious to get on than the ridden. Panama has a singularly antique appearance for a city in the New World, being made up of tall houses and narrow streets, the balconies of the upper stories approaching so close from the two sides of the way as almost to shut out the sky. Here you may see the women lounging over the railing, and enjoying a little chat with their neighbours. Those I saw were decidedly remarkable for the absence of anything like good looks. There is an antiquated air about many of the Spanish-American towns, the result not only of the absence of modern improvements, but of the ruinous condition of many of the buildings; and the inhabitants appeared to have caught the ancient look, as some insects take their color from the spot they live in. The suburbs of Panama consist of thatched cottages, and extend along the road for a mile, with pine-apple or agave-hedges, and gardens of oranges and cocoa-nuts or other palms. As we rode on, we saw women at almost every door lustily pounding their breakfast in large wooden mortars, the material being 'guessed' by a fellow traveller to be 'mighty hard.' Most of these people were very dark, and many evidently a cross between the Indian and negro. Escaping at last from human habitations, we exchanged a wide and level road for one tortuous and hilly, and often contracting so much that only one mule could pass at once; the tall trees frequently arched across the way, and beautiful tropical plants clothed the banks in endless variety. As we trotted on in single-file, a rider would often, from a sudden turn in the road, become completely isolated from the rest, and might have been knocked down and dragged aside by robbers without being seen by his companions. The large stones with which the road had in many places been originally paved had worked out, and it presented even now, in the dry season, a surface as little easy to describe as it was to travel. Many of the steep ravines passing between clefts in the rocks, had been worn by mule's feet into a sort of winding staircase with hollow steps.

We now first met the van of those emigrants on their way to California, who had arrived at Aspinwall a day or two before from New York; the majority of those were females, almost all sitting astride on the saddle—a far easier mode of travelling for indifferent riders than on the common side-saddle. All kinds of 'fixings' were worn by these temporary Amazons; but the most fashionable kind of head-dress was a broad brimmed straw-hat, with the front tied down over the nose with a string. For three or four hours we were meeting a continuous stream of people, with the invariable inquiry; 'How far is it to Panama?' Many were obliged by poverty to walk, and we more than once passed a lone woman with a heavy child in her arms, and with probably all her worldly goods tied up in a handkerchief. At one place we found a woman, with four children, lying on a bank: she had missed her husband, and for fear of being too late for the steamer, had managed to walk with these young creatures—having set out on the previous morning—more than seventy-five miles, with no more food or shelter than what had been chari-

tably afforded her by travellers at the roadside-huts. These houses of entertainment—merely thatched roofs stuck upon poles—are met with every five or six miles; and the airy style of their architecture is probably suggested by the warmth of the climate. A huge calico sign, however, informed you that they were nothing less than 'hotels'; and I must say, that the best glass of London stout I ever relished, was drunk at the Union. Excepting these places, there are no vestiges of human habitation or of cultivation to be seen. Seldom do you obtain from the road a peep at the country at all; and then all that is visible consists of mountains thickly covered with forests. We by this time began to experience the greatest nuisance on the whole journey—baggage-trains of mules, driven from behind, trotting on with large and heavy boxes overhanging their saddles, and in narrow parts of the road dashing against everything before them. I was twice knocked over by these packages; and a lady we met, carried in a palanquin, had just had her leg broken by them. A very pretty accident was shortly afterwards avoided, through the trappings of my mule chancing to be worn out. I had just entered a ravine, so narrow that it was necessary to keep one's legs well under the mule's belly, to prevent their hitching in the rocks, when I was suddenly confronted by a well-mounted lady. We both pulled back lustily; but the mules, having no mouths, probably thought it meant *go on*; and on they did go, till legs and saddles came into collision, and things became thoroughly desperate—when snap went my girth, and I quietly slid, saddle and all, over the mule's tail. I looked round for the fair champion who had thus overthrown me, and had the gratification to see her make me a smiling adieu, as she disappeared behind a mass of rock.

At last we caught sight of some smoke in a distant valley, and soon the note of the steam-whistle cheered our drooping spirits. After several ups and downs over a track just cleared through the woods, and some plunges through stagnant water in the valleys, we reached the railway terminus near Gorgona, Forget, ladies and gentlemen, for one moment, all such places as the Great Western, North Western, or any other terminus, and picture to yourselves the following items:—A large open space, covered with tired travellers and worn-out mules; a long train of carriages or cars, extending along the single rail, partly filled with passengers, and a long wooden shed, the hotel, into which we were delighted to have the privilege of entering. The gratification we experienced on at last reaching an advanced post of civilization was intense. It was past three o'clock, and having eaten nothing since the morning, we were anticipating a hearty dinner—when already, before accomplishing the demolition of some vermicelli-soup, the railway-bell called us away. The train started well; and we were told that two hours would take us to Aspinwall, where the steamer *George Law* awaited us. We soon had a view of the Chagres river, up which deadly stream all passengers had to boat it, till the railway was thus far completed. There lay the wreck of a small steamer and a broken barge; and a little further on, some railway-cars bottom upwards. The accident indicated by the latter was a very trivial one, we were told: it occurred yesterday, and only a few persons were killed. We now ran over a piled roadway, with the swamp some twenty feet below us on each side. It is said that the number of labourers, principally Irish, who have perished in making this part of the road, is so great that the ears might, like that of Juggernaut, pass the whole distance over their bodies. But the course of American railways seldom does run smooth; and with us, after a series of bumps, which knocked the passengers together, the train came to a standstill. We had run off the line; but had fortunately pulled up in time, to avoid a repetition of yesterday's little accident. It grew dark, yet we had to sit, hour after hour, waiting for relief from Aspinwall, with nothing to quench our thirst but the swamp water below, which we dared not touch. One passenger wished himself home with his poor old mother, with only a corn-cake to eat; and another amused us with a

relation of his smart dealings in crossing the Isthmus. It appears, that instead of giving up his hired mule at the end of his journey, he had relet her to a passenger proceeding back to Panama, and had not only paid his expenses, but gained a few dollars by the smart transaction. As soon as it was dark, the wild beasts began to entertain us with their cries: one big fellow, probably a puma, occasionally roared so as to make the car-sashes rattle; and this was kept up within a few feet of us, until the relief-engine came up with its joyful note. Our roaring acquaintance, on hearing the steam-whistle, evidently thought this second lion a bore, for we heard him rush away through the jungle, with doubtless his tail between his legs. After sundry delays, we were glad to reach Aspinwall at midnight, and to recruit our weariness in a large and handsome hotel.

In concluding this rough account of a rough day's journey, when it is remembered, that we had, as travellers, everything in our favor—the healthy dry season, fine cool weather, and more than half the distance across (some fifty-five miles) in railway-cars—how pitiable must have been the condition of those who crossed the Isthmus in the wet and sickly season, when the passage took three days! How many have I seen in California laid low by the Panama fever, who were shovelled out of the crowded ships to die, with the implied, if not expressed remark, the sooner the better! Unfortunately, almost all who arrived at San Francisco were penniless, and most of those who had any strength attempted, therefore, to push on to the Diggings and it was wonderful to look on the determination and indomitable energy of men—haggard and shaking with fever and ague—who had nothing to trust to but the charitable kindness of the doctor and the generosity of the hotel-keeper. The Panama Railway is a great undertaking; and although thousands of lives have already been sacrificed to it, the results of the enterprise, when completed, will be greater, when contrasted with the previous mode of travelling, than those of any other railway in the world.

We reached New York after a delightful voyage of nine days—touching at Jamaica in the *George Law*. Both the ship and its captain deserve the highest commendation.

A VISIT TO HUMBOLDT

An American gentleman, writing from Berlin furnishes the following account of his visit to the world-renowned Humboldt:

"We rang, showed the servants our cards, who, after looking at them, showed us through the entry into a little room filled with stuffed birds and minerals:—Here we left our great coats, passed through another room filled, museum-like as the other, and from that into the room where Mr. Humboldt was sitting. He came immediately forward, took our hands, and expressed his pleasure at seeing us, had insisted on seating us on the sofa, while he took an easy chair himself and sat by the end of it. He began at first to speak in French, but after having got half way through a sentence turned into English, which he speaks better than he understands it when spoken. He talked rapidly and fluently, and with but a slight accent.

"M. Humboldt's personal appearance is very remarkable. He is very small and but for a man of his age, (he is eighty-five,) he looked uncommonly well. He wore a large white neck cloth, a curiously colored and figured velvet waistcoat, and a dress coat. Old as he is, he still keeps up the habits of his earlier years, sleeps but little, works incessantly, and is fond of society. He is now engaged upon the fourth volume of his *Cosmos*."

AN AFFECTING INCIDENT.—A seaman of the fleet before Sebastopol, whose family lives at Polperro, 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 learnt that his two other brothers were all serving in the Naval Brigade on shore; and with him he remained, till he saw him expire. He then proceeded on the duty for which he had landed, and soon discovered the bodies of his other 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.—*Cornwall Royal Gazette*.

Colour of America knows: few are seen. The more nation so danger, involved little of the owing to Congress without existing introduced with apprehension over the Pacific enforce recently defeating ing neut assistance vagrant from rec of confin genial restrictive ground, away wixing at illustrati

A Fox not long volving question volunter legally master. fallen in Ohio, th About a from No bringing years of proper upon al some of girl wa by her p could no to slaver William that the that if himself and his Orleans with h school. A Br the New nating: are tre longing curiosi a favor ture of to the Beyou the has see at whom: 170 v been b year. soon a the ide of the and th others not b togeth slaves plants day's: it is b grindi on Su periw of lab the ch ing m The e very c mothe ten ye gother that r a plat statu chure "If they said when came, slaver every I will gose God; No the h

AMERICAN JOTTINGS.

A FEW ITEMS ABOUT COLOUR.

Colour is the plague-spot in the constitution of America. How to get rid of it, nobody knows: what is to be the upshot, no one can foretell. So far as an outsider is able to judge, few are satisfied with the present state of things. The more intelligent and reflective part of the nation seem to be getting more alive to the danger, or at least to the social degradation involved in the permanence of slavery. Not a little of this increasing sensibility is, doubtless, owing to the recent and unexpected acts of Congress establishing Kansas and Nebraska, without guaranteeing, in accordance with an existing statute, that slavery shall not be introduced into these western territories. Offended with this loose legislation, and possibly apprehensive of the spread of the institution over the broad continent, even to the shores of the Pacific, many persons hitherto inclined to enforce the Fugitive Slave Law are now apparently disposed to adopt every means of defeating its operation; or, at all events, remaining neutral in moody discontent, they lend no assistance to slave-owners in reclaiming their vagrant property. In short, it may be inferred, from recent demonstrations, that the question of confining slavery to its older and more congenial region, and of modifying other social restrictions in regard to colour, is gaining ground, and that next Congress will not pass away without something being done on this vexing subject. The following are a few items illustrative of matters as they stand:—

A FORTUNATE 'COW-HIDING.'—A case was tried not long since in the courts of New York, involving an important question in law. The question was, whether slaves who had been involuntarily brought into the state, could be legally carried back into servitude by their master. The result of this litigation has not fallen under my notice; but I observe that in Ohio, the law on the point has been established. About a year ago, a Mr. and Mrs. Williams, from New Orleans, visited Circleville, in Ohio, bringing with them a female slave, twelve years of age. One day Mrs. Williams thought proper to give the girl a 'cow-hiding,' whereupon she decamped, and took refuge among some of the coloured population. By them the girl was informed, that having been brought by her proprietor into the free state of Ohio, she could not be legally reclaimed or taken back to slavery. Not aware of this state of the law, Williams tried to recover the girl, but found that the authorities could not assist him, and that if he attempted violence, he would subject himself to a prosecution for kidnapping. He and his wife, accordingly, returned to New Orleans without their slave, who remained with her coloured friends, and was put to school.

A BISHOP SLAVEHOLDER.—A correspondent of the *New York Express*, lately furnished a fascinating account of the manner in which slaves are treated on a plantation in Louisiana belonging to Bishop Polk. We give it as a curiosity in its way. 'The plantation presents a favorable, but by no means a peculiar picture of southern homes and hearts. I allude to the sugar-estate of Bishop Polk, on the Bayou Lafourche, and in possession of one of the happiest and most intelligent families one sees anywhere. There are 340 slaves, 90 of whom are children under ten years of age, and 170 working-hands. Eighteen children had been born upon the plantation in less than a year. The children are trained religiously as soon as their minds can be made to comprehend the idea of God and of religious duty. Many of the grown slaves can both read and write; and those who can do so, are not slow to teach others. Probably, the world over, there could not be found three or four hundred beings together happier or better cared for, than the slaves on this plantation. Though a sugar-plantation, the slaves are not worked on Sunday's and Bishop Polk has demonstrated, that it is both practical and economical, even in the grinding-season, to suspend all sorts of labor on Sunday. A planter, who had tried the experiment, concluded to recommend the stopping of labour on the Sabbath; acknowledged that the change worked well; and that he was making more and better sugar than ever before. The children have their nurseries, where the very old take care of the very young, while the mothers and fathers are at work. Those from ten years to ten months old, live and play together; and it is not until they reach fourteen, that regular day-service is put upon them. On a plantation like this, the majority of those of mature years are regular members of the church; and here are ninety communicants. "If northern divines, however anti-slavery they may be, will come here to save souls," said Bishop Polk, "I will welcome them when they come. I will not ask whence they came, or what their faith. They shall see slavery precisely as it is. They shall visit every plantation in the Louisiana diocese, and I will only exact of them, that they preach the gospel, as it is proclaimed in the Word of God;"

Negro Docs.—Without calling in question the kindly treatment of slaves by such pious

worthies as Bishop Polk, it is certain that negroes—ungrateful wretches!—are continually making their escape from the pleasures of servitude. Unfortunately, good masters do not live for ever; neither are they always exempted from pecuniary misfortunes, or from a wish to change their professional pursuits; and, consequently, their servants, along with other chattels, run a continual risk—there lies the pinch—of being suddenly brought to the hammer. When negroes take flight, the best plan for securing them, we are told, is at once to employ a professional slave-catcher, who goes to work in a methodical way, with dogs trained for the purpose of scenting fugitives. During last year, a runaway slave was thus traced to Washington, and there scented by a dog in a place of hiding, not half a mile from the Capitol, where Congress was at the time in session. The *New York Tribune* contains the following advertisement of a professional slave-catcher, quoted from a newspaper in a western slave-state:—**Negro Docs.**—I would inform the citizens of Holmes County, that I still have my Negro Dogs, and that they are in good training, and ready to attend to all calls of hunting and catching RUNAWAY NEGROES, at the following rates; For hunting per day, five dollars; or if I have to travel any distance, every day will be charged for, in going and returning, as for hunting, and at the same rates. Not less than five dollars will be charged in any case, where the Negroes come in, before I reach the place. From fifteen to twenty-five dollars will be charged for catching, according to the trouble; if the Negro has weapons, the charge will be made according to the difficulty had in taking him, or in case he kills some of the dogs, the charge will not be governed by the above rates, I am explicit, to prevent any misunderstanding. The owner of the slave to pay all expenses in all cases. I venture to suggest to any person having a slave-runaway, that the better plan is to send for the dogs forthwith, when the Negro goes off, if they intend sending at all, and let no other person go in the direction, if they know which way the runaway went; as many persons having other Negroes to hunt over the track, and falling of success, send for the dogs, and perhaps fail in consequence to catch their Negro, and thus causelessly fault the dogs. Terms, cash. If the money is not paid at the time the Negro hunted for is caught, he will be held bound for the money. I can be found at home at all times, five and a half miles east of Lexington, except when hunting with the dogs.—*John Long, Feb. 14th, 1855.*

A COOL PROPOSAL.—The troublesome foible that runaway slaves have of getting into Canada has given considerable annoyance to persons who make a profession of catching them. In some instances, they have tried to follow them across the Boundary, but not with good results; as, according to British law, all human beings are free, and the forcible seizure of anybody, no matter what be his colour, is kidnapping, and subject to punishment. In circumstances so disagreeable to slave-catchers, a member of this respectable fraternity—to wit, Mr. John H. Pope—hailing from the town of Frederick, in Maryland, and during the last of January, sends a letter to the 'chief of police, Montreal, Canada,' in which he makes what the newspapers describe as a 'cool proposal.' In justice to Mr. Pope, we copy his letter entire:—**DEAR SIR.**—Though the laws of your province preclude slavery, and you may deem it improper that I should address you relative to that question, which has created so great sectional animosity at home, and elicited such disapproval abroad—still, believing that a sense of justice influences every right-thinking man in the formation of his judgment and the mode of his conduct, I have taken the liberty, which, if it meets not with views alike to mine, will be pardoned. Vast numbers of slaves, escaping from their masters or owners, succeed in reaching your province, and are, therefore, without the pale of the Fugitive Slave Law, and can only be restored by cunning, together with skill. Large rewards are offered, and will be paid for their return; and could I find an efficient person to act with me, a great deal of money could be made, as I would equally divide. Many are willing to come, after writing to that effect. The only apprehension we have in approaching too far into Canada, is the fear of being arrested; and had I a good assistant in your city, who would induce the negroes to the frontier, I would be there to pay the cash. On your answer, I can furnish names and descriptions of negroes, which will fully reward the trouble. Answer either to accept or decline. Yours, JOHN H. POPE, *Police Officer and Constable.*—On this letter, the *Montreal Gazette* of January 13th offers some pointed remarks, and concludes in a strain to which our readers may possibly respond:—'We have no desire to counsel violence towards any man, but such a proposition as that we have just read in this negro-hunter's letter, rouses a spirit of indignation, which prevents all half reflection. If ever the taking of the law into one's own hands were justifiable, it would be in such a case as this. We will not trust ourselves to write more about it to-day, but can only cry shame on the man who would so degrade himself as to make such a proposition!

Triple shame on the people whose laws sanction his conduct! And we may thank God once more, and rejoice, that their country is not ours—that we have no share or participation in their sin.'

Miss Gibson.—In the *New York Tribune* of January 30, there appears an account of a runaway affair. It begins with a quotation from the *Detroit Tribune* of the 15th of the same month, to the effect, that a Miss Gibson, from Maysville, in Kentucky, has just crossed the river St. Clair to the Canadian shore, having arrived in safety by the underground railway from Toledo. 'What makes this case of unusual interest,' proceeds the *Detroit paper*, 'is the fact that Miss Gibson is as white as any of our lady-readers who will con this paragraph. Unless informed of the fact, no one would have the remotest suspicion, that she had a drop of negro blood running in her veins. Her eyes are blue, her hair brown, her complexion fair and clear. She is very intelligent, and her appearance really prepossessing.' Now for Greeley's characteristic commentary:—'The superb chivalry which would keep such a fair chattel should be known, but in default of such knowledge, let us imagine a public dinner, and the company, with that chivalrous man present, and the proceedings at Toast No. 13: *Woman!* [Nine cheers.]

O women! in our hours of ease,
Uncertain, coy, and hard to please, &c.

[Immense applause, the whole company rising and using their glasses, some breaking them.] The gallant Colonel Fitz Specimen, of Kentucky, being called upon to respond to this toast, rises and speaks as follows:—'Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen.—It is time-honoured custom to toast women at public dinners; and, what is more, to reserve the toast till the close of the feast, when our hearts are warmest, and under the inspiration of jolly Bacchus, our feelings mellowest. [Cheers and laughter.] *Woman!* what shall not be said in her favor? When too young to know love or gratitude, we are nurtured at her breast, and her tenderness glows in the ratio of our helplessness and infant sorrows. When a little older, the first beam of divine feeling comes from the rainbow of undefined passion which overarches our existence, even in the dawn of youth. [Applause and disorder.] Then in our days of ripened passion, what makes the stars shine, the flowers perfume, the grove vocal—what makes life worth the toil of existence, but the love of woman! Oh, how poor, how mean is our boasted ambition, our public honour, our private labours, without her smile! [Applause considerable.] But how doubly, triply, quadruply blest, are we in this land of liberty, where alone women are respected by the law? Look at Europe, and you find her ever and everywhere doomed to the coarsest toils. War's greatest martyrs, and the shame of peace! She ploughs, digs, delves, carries loads, plays scavenger, descends into coal-pits, is habitually prostituted—the centre of civilization, Paris even, showing one lost daughter to every three that are born [Shame! shame! and groans.] But in our own country, the land of the free and the home of the brave, women first find a place due her honour, nobility, and tenderness. Here she is respected. Free as virtue can render her—respected, beloved, venerated—this is her paradise. [Extravagant cheering.] Go where you will in the thirty-one states, and a halo of idolatry encircles her fair brow! [A gentleman mutters: "All except niggers."] The gentleman need not correct me—I said *fair* brow. [Great cheering and laughter.] *Woman, Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen, now and for ever—God bless her!* Need we add that, beyond a doubt, the gallant colonel sat down amid loud applause, long continued, and that—in spite of his speech, Miss Gibson found it necessary to run away from his proprietorship.

THE WORLD'S PROGRESS.

It is curious and deeply interesting to observe how much of the advance which mankind has made in some of the most essential branches of internal improvement has been effected within the last quarter of a century; and on the other hand, in how many departments human intelligence reached its culminating point ages ago. In the fine arts and in speculative thought, our remotest ancestors are still masters. In silence and its applications, the order of precedence is reversed, and our own age has been more prolific and amazing than the aggregate of the ages which have gone before us.

Again: it is probable, that Abraham sent messages to Lot as rapidly as Frederick the Great or George III. transmitted orders to their Generals and Admirals. In 1774, the wooden telegraph was invented, and made a certain, though a partial and a slight advance. But, with this exception, the rate at which intelligence could be conveyed, had remained stationary at that of ordinary locomotion on horseback up to 1840. In 1840 we communicated over vast distances in appreciably infinitesimal subdivisions of time. The experiment was made, and a message was transmitted from Belgrade to Liverpool *instantaneously*. A spark given at Dundee could fire the cannon of the

Invalides at Paris. Here too at a single leap we seem to have reached the *neplus ultra* of earthly possibility. In ten years—nay, in five—we have cleared the vast space between the speed of lightning.—*North British Review.*

BURIAL OF THE DEAD AT SCUTARI.

On the edge of the bank of the Sea of Marmora, a few hundred yards to the left of the mouth of the Bosphorus, is a level space of greensward, used by the English, from the time of their arrival in Turkey, as a burying ground. The placid sea, the distant isles, the Cape of Broussa on the left, and the Seraglio Point on the right, make up a lovely view of the melancholy spot. At the southern extremity, are single graves neatly defined and turfed, where those, who died while the army halted here in the spring, are laid. But the press of mortality no longer admitted of such decent burial. To those accustomed to see the departed treated with reverence, and attended solemnly to their last habitation, there was something horribly repulsive in a wholesale interment. Where the dead far outnumbered those who stood round the grave. A pit about ten feet deep and fourteen square, received every afternoon those who died during the last twenty-four hours. A rickety araba, or country cart, drawn by two oxen, was the hearse which conveyed them from the neighboring hospital to the place of sepulchre. In the yard of the hospital is a small dismal house, without windows; for its tenants no longer need the light. Thither those who have died in this and the neighbouring hospitals, are brought on stretchers, and packed like sacks in a granary till the araba comes for them. Sewed, each in a blanket, with sufficient tightness to leave a caricature, mummy like resemblance of humanity, a score of bodies are laid on the vehicle, travel slowly, dangling and jostling as they go to the mouth of the yawning pit, where the party who dug it await the coming of the cart. There is no time for ceremony; each poor corpse is hastily lifted off, and and, doubled up limply in cases of recent death, or stiff and stake-like where it has been longer cold, is handed down, nameless, unknown, and void of all the dignity of death, to its appointed station in the crowd. One row being laid, the next covers it, and the feet of those who deposit them necessarily trample on the forms below, leaving muddy foot-prints on the blanket shrouds. Sixty-one (about the daily average number at the time) were buried together on the day I visited the spot. Noticing one corpse on which the lower part of the outline was unusually thin, I remarked to the corporal in charge, that the deceased must have been long ill, to be so wasted; but he pointed out to me that one limb had been amputated. A clergyman waited till all were deposited, to read the funeral service; close by, another pit was being dug for the requirements of next day, and we had seen in the hospital many of those unmistakably destined to fill it. The scene reminded me of Defoe's accounts of the burial about London at the time of the Great Plague. I have mentioned elsewhere the trenches dug on the battle-field to contain rows of dead. But there they lie like soldiers, with an awe and glory on their blood-stained uniforms and upturned faces no pall, nor coffin could bestow. In the pits of Scutari, Death is deprived of its sanctity, majesty, and mystery, and retains only those elements which constitute the grotesque. Officers are buried singly in graves close to the edge of the bank where cross headed slips of wood, like those which mark plants in a greenhouse, and not much larger, are labelled, sometimes with the name of the occupant below, sometimes less specifically—as a "woman," "a Russian officer."

NOON DAY TRUSS.—Love, the toothache, smoke, a cough, and a tight boot, are things which cannot possibly be kept secret very long. Every woman is in the wrong until she cries—and then she is in the right instantly. A tragedy is often the safety-valve of insanity. The man who lends an umbrella is a real philanthropist sacrificing himself for the benefit of his species. There is a craving in almost every man's breast for a latch-key. Every woman's mother has been beautiful.—*Punch.*

The incense burning in Chinese idol temples is said to cost £90,000,000 annually, or more than a dollar for every man, woman and child, in the whole Empire.

GLANINGS FROM LATE PAPERS.

THE BALTIC.

The Independence Belge publishes the following:-

HAMBURG, May 3.—The number of English ships of war in the bay of Kiel is daily increasing. Yesterday the gunboats Snapper, Pincher, Snap, Gleaner, and Cuckoo passed up the Belt, towed by two new steam corvettes. These gunboats, mostly armed with two Lancaster guns of the largest calibre, navigate by means of eight sails, adapted to very strong masts, and advance, when the wind is favourable, with prodigious rapidity. Our last accounts from Finland are of the 23d of April. The coast along the Gulf of Bothnia is still lined with ice from two to four feet in thickness. A deputation, chosen by the four Estates of the country, had just left for St. Petersburg, to congratulate the new Emperor on his accession to the throne. The Finnish population, but particularly the classes engaged in maritime commerce, inhabiting the towns on the coast, are still greatly excited against the English, whom they stigmatize as incendiaries. The General-in-Chief, de Berg, is actively inspecting the fortifications. The staff of the new army now being organized in Finland is still at Helsingfors, where the division of grenadiers and a regiment of the guard have kept garrison since the beginning of the last campaign. Helsingfors and Sweaborg are considered in that part of the empire to be impregnable. In order to carry them by force, it would certainly require a long and fatiguing siege on the land side, where the Russian military engineers erected, after the departure of the fleets in 1854, additional fortifications, which must be captured before a regular and methodical siege could be laid to the two fortresses. A French colonel of the staff lately passed through Hamburg on his way to Stockholm, via Copenhagen. The object of his mission is to obtain leave from Sweden to land troops and establish a camp on some point of her territory. Should this demand not be granted, as is very probable, Bomarsund and some of the adjoining islands will be again occupied by the allies, and entrenchments thrown up to protect the troops and depots of provisions against the attacks of the Russians.

May 4.—You have learnt by telegraph the departure of the entire English fleet from the bay of Kiel. On the 1st inst. the Admiral had received despatches from London, ordering him to remain there eight days longer, and on the 3d another despatch enjoined him to penetrate immediately into the Baltic. The departure accordingly took place with a certain degree of precipitation. It was believed at Kiel that the fleet would first proceed to the Swedish island of Gothland. According to the last accounts, the ice still firmly adhered to the coast of the Gulf of Bothnia, and of Finland, at Abo, Sweaborg, and Helsingfors. Letters from this last town of the 26th ult., state that the 20 battalions of Finnish troops, the levy of which had been ordered by the Emperor Nicholas, were then nearly organized, having received their equipment and arms in the month of March. These troops were stationed at Waas, Abo, and in other localities along the Gulf of Bothnia. All the old retired officers had re-entered the service, and a number of civil employes had likewise obtained commissions in those battalions. The advanced guard of the English fleet has already advanced a considerable distance into the Baltic. On the 19th ult., two large steamers arrived at Fohroo Sound, the most northern port of the island of Gothland, where during the summer of last year a number of vessels belonging to the fleet of Admiral Napier remained stationed. A Russian vessel, which had wintered there, and was preparing to continue her voyage, was obliged to desist on the appearance of the two steamers, and will, no doubt, remain blockaded in the sound until the close of the year. The English have already made several prizes.

BERLIN, Tuesday, May 8.—Our Minister at Copenhagen has given notice to the Danish Government, that from the 28th of April the entrance to the Gulf of Finland is blockaded from Hango Udde to Dagerot.

ADMINISTRATIVE REFORM.—PUBLIC MEETING IN LONDON.

On Saturday, the 5th instant, a meeting, convened by gentlemen connected with the trade and commerce of the city, and holding different political opinions, was held at the London Tavern for the purpose of organizing an association to promote a thorough reform in the various departments of the State; and a supplemental meeting, consisting of persons for whom there was not accommodation at the London Tavern, was held in the Guildhall, for the same object. Mr. Samuel Morley presided over the assemblage in the London Tavern, which included a number of members of Parliament. Among the speakers were Mr. W. S. Lindsay, M.P., Mr. J. I. Traverser, Mr. J. P. Gassiot, Mr. J. D. Powles, Mr. S. Baker, Mr. F. Bennoch, Mr. Johnstone Neale, Mr. W. Tite, and Mr. J. Hutchinson for the Stock Exchange. Resolutions were adopted declaring that the disasters to which the country has been subjected in the conduct of the present war are

attributable to the inefficient and practically irresponsible management of the various departments of the State, and urgently demand a thorough change in the administrative system; that the true remedy for the mal-administration which has caused so lamentable a sacrifice of labour, money, and human life is to be sought in the introduction of enlarged experience and practical ability into the public service; that the exclusion from office of those who possess in a high degree the qualities necessary for the direction of affairs in a great commercial country is a reflection upon its intelligence and a betrayal of its interests; and that, while disclaiming any desire of excluding the aristocracy from participating in the councils of the Crown, the meeting felt it to be a duty to protest against the pretensions of any section of the community to monopolize the functions of administration. It was also resolved that an association should be formed, to be called "The Administrative Reform Association;" and a committee was appointed to collect funds, to prepare an address to the constituencies of the United Kingdom, and generally to carry out the objects of the association. Twenty-five gentlemen in the room at once put down their names for a subscription of £100 each towards promoting the movement. Mr. Oliviera, M.P., was the chairman at the meeting in the Guildhall, where resolutions were passed like those adopted at the London Tavern, with the exception, that a rider was added to one of them declaring that in order to effect administrative reform, it was necessary to have an enlarged constituency.

The committee of management assembled for the first time on Wednesday, when the following appointments were made:—Mr. Samuel Morley, to be chairman of the committee; Mr. Tite and Mr. Bennoch, to be deputy-chairmen; and Mr. Ingram Traverser to be treasurer. The following gentlemen were nominated the Finance Committee, viz., Messrs. Gassiot, Traverser and Bishop; and Messrs. Raikes and Co. were appointed the bankers to the association. It was further settled that Mr. W. S. Lindsay, M.P., and Mr. Torrens M'Cullagh, ex-member for Duudalk, should attend the approaching meeting at Norwich, as a deputation from the parent society.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARCTIC DISCOVERY SHIP ENTERPRISE.—Her Majesty's ship Enterprise, Captain Collinson, arrived at Spithead on Sunday, the 6th inst., from the Arctic Regions, China, and the Cape of Good Hope. She sailed from the latter station (Cable Bay) on the 18th of February, and St. Helena on the 2d of March. The only news the Enterprise has brought confirms the reports which have preceded her arrival as to the hostile relations between her captain and his officers. It is quite true that all the executive officers of the ship (Commander Phayre, Lieutenants Jago and Parks, and Mr. Shead, the master) are under arrest, and have been so for terms varying from three years to lesser periods. Mr. Shead has been under arrest over three years, and Mr. Parks more than two years and a half. All the chief executive officers being thus debarred from doing duty, an acting mate (Mr. Wise, of the Comus sloop) was sent to assist in navigating the ship home by Rear-Admiral Sir James Stirling, the Commander-in-Chief of the China Squadron, who refused to hold a series of courts-martial on that station. It now rests with the Lords of the Admiralty to try these officers by court-martial at the instance of Captain Collinson, and also to try that officer at the instance and demand of those who have been so long under confinement by his orders. The Enterprise was commissioned by Captain Collinson to go in search of Sir John Franklin on the 20th of December, 1849, in concert with the Investigator, Capt. McClure, but has achieved nothing in the way of discovery of the lost expedition.

The military correspondent of the Augsburg Gazette writes from the Polish frontier, that the reinforcements received by the Russian commanders in the west of the Crimea since the battle of Inkerman, bear no proportion to those which have joined the Allies. He says, "Numerically, Omar Pasha's corps alone is almost equal to the entire reinforcements of the Russians. The new Russian troops which have entered the Crimea since the battle just mentioned are the following: The 3d brigade of the 13th reserve infantry division, and the two brigades of the 14th reserve infantry division, forming together 12 battalions.

It is understood that her Majesty will give a second State Ball on Friday, the 1st of June next, and a second State Concert on Wednesday, the 29th of June.

At the late sale of the celebrated stock of short-horned cattle, the property of the late John Bolden, Esq., of Hynning, in this country, Mr. Torr bought the highest priced animals, namely, Lady Hopetown, for 220 gu., and Gertrude for 100 gu.

The number of petitions presented to Parliament in the present session against the sale of intoxicating liquors on Sundays is 213, signed by 50,248 persons; and 81 petitions have been presented for a repeal of the Sale of Beer Act of last year, signed by 154,716 persons.

THE SHIPPING OF THE WORLD.—THE MARITIME POPULATION.—The London News of the 12th of April has an elaborate article on the Shipping of the World, which shows that the floating tonnage of the civilized world, excluding only China and the East, consists of 136,000 vessels, of 15,500,000 tons. The number of seamen it sets down at 800,000, and including the Eastern and other States, of the maritime population of which we have no accounts, there must be at least a million of persons engaged at sea and generally on the ocean.

A NATION OF METHODISTS.—The mission to the Friendly Islands had been so successful, that the whole population, from the king down to his lowest subjects, attend the Wesleyan ministry.—These islands sometimes go by the name of Tonga. They consist of upward of one hundred and fifty, and lie in the Pacific Ocean between latitude 23 and 25 deg. south, and longitude 172 deg west and 177 deg. east. They were discovered by the navigator Tasman, in 1643, but received their collective name of "Friendly Islands" from Capt. James Cook. These facts are derived from the National Magazine.

There appears to be considerable excitement among the Roman Catholic Clergy in Europe, on account of the Rev. Mr. Boyle, a Roman Priest, having prosecuted Cardinal Wiseman for libel, and recovered damages of £1,000.

CANADA—DECIMAL CURRENCY.

The Third Report of the Standing Committee on Public Accounts relates to the propriety of establishing a Decimal Currency in Canada, and the expediency of keeping the Provincial Accounts on the Decimal principle. The determination to which the Committee came may be seen by the following Resolution, which, at the conclusion of their Report, they submitted to the consideration of the Legislative Assembly. "Resolved, That after the 31st of January, 1856, there shall be but one Currency of Account and payment, of which the Dollar shall be the unit and standard of value; the public Accounts shall be kept in dollars, cents and mills; and the coinage be equal in intrinsic value to that of the United States." There is a second Resolution with regard to weights and measures, but it is of too limited and partial a nature to engage our attention at present, and we think it was a pity to mix up the two subjects together. The establishment of the Decimal principle in the currency and monetary transactions of the Colony is a topic sufficiently important of itself to be considered and settled per se. Our system of weights and measures also demands more ample and enlarged treatment than to be appended to the flag-end of the other in a very imperfect degree. Slight and incomplete changes in the system would only increase the confusion and inconsistencies which already prevail in the incongruous medley of weights and measures from one end of the Province to the other. Settle the money first, and then turn full attention to other branches to which the application of the Decimal principle may be desirable. There is a deal of useful, curious and interesting information in the Report, especially in the notes explanatory and historical, which run along the bottom of the pages. The usual reasons are enumerated for the introduction of a Decimal Currency: It would lead to greater accuracy in calculations, and diminish the labour to the extent of one half and in some cases of four-fifths.

A glance at the voluminous accounts and returns at the Custom House (it is justly stated) will show at once the labor which could be saved by the change.—It would tend also greatly to the convenience of travellers and persons engaged in exchange operations, more especially now that the reciprocity treaty comes into operation. It would facilitate the education of the people (says the Report) by introducing into schools arithmetic made easy to the humblest capacity. Some persons are said to cling to the prejudice of continuing to acknowledge the Halifax Currency. This is absurd; the Currency differs as much in reality from the British as the American does; its retention of the same names with different values attached to them serves only to cause the greater confusion. The Committee, therefore, are right in boldly declaring, that it is inexpedient to recognize and encourage two distinct currencies as legal, that of Halifax and that of the United States,—and that the United States currency of dollars and cents should be adopted as the only money of account. Notwithstanding the greatness of the change and benefit, we do not think there can be much confusion occasioned on its introduction. British shillings and pence constitute at present almost entirely the silver currency of Canada, and until substitutes are supplied (as Mr. Ross of Kingston thinks) they may be allowed to remain current at their present values. A copious supply of the proposed Florin or Victorine would be highly serviceable. This lately introduced coin (which however is said to be called in again) is equal to the tenth part of the Pound Sterling, and therefore very nearly equal in value to a half-dollar.—The Report is to be followed by an Appendix containing copies of about sixty answers from gentlemen

in different parts of the Province to whom the Committee had forwarded a Circular of queries. Altogether the Report is an interesting document, and gives ample proof of the industry and research of the Committee, reflecting no small credit on the activity of the Chairman (W. L. McKenzie) who though he makes the country pay dearly for a superabundance of extraneous oratory, has shown in the present instance that he can act as well as talk. Bankers, Merchants, Business-men generally, and all concerned will doubtless prepare themselves for the expected change, earnestly desired by the country, and which cannot fail to prove very beneficial.—Quebec Chronicle May 7.

UNITED STATES.

THE CROPS.—We conversed yesterday with a gentleman who, during the last three weeks, has passed over large portions of this State, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Indiana and New York. He informs us that in an experience of many years, he never has seen the wheat crops of these States present as fine an appearance and so flattering a prospect as they do now.—The crop is large, very luxuriant, and remarkably forward. It is difficult to estimate the amount of wealth which will be realized by the farmers of these and other States by the harvest of these golden crops.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

A sad calamity occurred at Ship Cove, near Trinity, last month. During the absence from home of a Mrs. Day, the house took fire in the evening, and was entirely destroyed before assistance could reach the spot. Painful to relate, all the inmates, being three girls and three boys, between the ages of eight and sixteen, perished in the flames; their bones were gathered, and buried in one box.—Post.

NOVA SCOTIA

By next steamer from England, Rev. Dr. Beecham, a Wesleyan of note, is to come to this Province. He is to organize into an independent self-sustaining "Conference" the "Districts" of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, P. E. Island, and Newfoundland. It is expected that under this new regime the Wesleyans of these Provinces will be independent of all further pecuniary aid from their brethren at home, who will then be in a position to carry on still more effectively their undertakings in China and India.

Dr. Beecham expects to be in Halifax on or before the 22d inst.—four days before which the Wesleyan ministers of this Province are to open their Conference.—Pres. Witness.

TEMPERANCE.

Another significant token of the way towards which public opinion is now rapidly tending, we find in the Stamford Mercury of the 9th ult., which says,—It is stated, that the Lord Chancellor, in answer to the memorial of the (Lincoln) town council, has appointed to the Commission of the Peace for the city, Messrs. Seely, Wetherell, Hill, and Ward; and that his lordship declined to appoint Mr. Marshall because he is a brewer.

In a recent letter to the Freeman's Journal, Mr. James Haughton, of Dublin, says,—I believe the working-classes desire such Maine-law legislation for the protection of themselves and their families, and that, so far from thinking it would deprive them of happiness, they would hail it as the greatest blessing which parliament could confer upon them. When examined before the parliamentary committee on public-houses in July last, I was asked if I thought the prohibitory law would ever be popular in Ireland. My reply was,—'Give us universal suffrage, and we'll carry it in a year.' I am not afraid to go before the working men with the question. Whenever it has been fairly put before them, they have responded to it with acclamation.

DESTRUCTION OF FOOD.—In addition to the legion of evils consequent upon our drinking system, that arising from the destruction of such an immense amount of food, is at the present time deeply to be deplored. Whilst thousands of our population have been famishing for want, during the bitter cold of last winter, our drinking system has demolished enough to supply the wants for a whole year of six millions of human beings, or nearly one fourth part of our entire population. We have not at present, time or space to follow up this subject as it deserves, but would entreat our readers to proclaim it as from the house-tops throughout the land. Whilst complaints loud and deep are made by our hungry poor at the high price of the staff of life, let them be told that this to a large extent, is attributable to the enormous quantity destroyed in making worse than useless beverages.

SELLING LIQUORS ON SUNDAY.—On Tuesday last on information of the Tavern Inspectors, Mr. Fisher was summoned before the Mayor, charged with having kept open his bar, and sold liquor on the Sabbath day. He was convicted and fined £2 10s, and costs. We are really glad to find, that our Inspectors have moral courage enough to do their duty, and determined to make their very important office

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WHAT IT COSTS TO BOMBARD A CITY.

That war is an expensive occupation, the British Government and People are beginning to understand by means of augmented taxes, and the opening of the fire of the Allies suggests a calculation as to the cost of the iron balls which have been thrown into Sebastopol by the five hundred cannon which have vomited them into what Gortschakoff called "an infernal fire." The accounts by the *Asia* represent, that each of those guns fired one hundred and twenty rounds a day, which gives a total for the five hundred of sixty thousand rounds. This fire had been continued for thirteen days, making an aggregate of seven hundred and eighty thousand missiles rained upon the city.

The weight of the shot fired from the guns of the Allies varies probably from nineteen to one hundred and forty pounds, and of the shells from fifteen to one hundred and ten pounds—and forty-five pounds would probably be a low estimate for an average. This would give a daily delivery of iron to the Russians, amounting to two million seven hundred thousand pounds, and a total for the thirteen days of thirty-five million one hundred thousand pounds—the prime cost of which, in the rough, at the average price of pig iron in England for the last year, was not less than three hundred and thirteen thousand three hundred and eighty dollars. This is, of course, without any regard to the enormous cost of transportation to the Crimea.

If the cannon balls fired from the Allied lines, during the thirteen days, were rolled into rail bars, weighing sixty pounds to the yard, the bars would extend three hundred and thirty-two miles; or if laid as a railroad, would suffice for a single track road from New York to Albany, with all the necessary turn-outs.

The charge of powder for each gun would probably average about six pounds, which would show an expenditure for the thirteen days of four millions six hundred and eighty thousand pounds of powder. Such powder is worth here eighteen cents, at which price the powder cost seven hundred and two thousand dollars.

RING ON THE FOURTH FINGER.—The idea of wearing rings on the fourth finger of the left hand, because of a supposed artery there which went to the heart, was carried so far that, according to Levinus Lemnius, this finger was called *Medicus*; and the old physicians would stir up their medicaments and potions with it, because no venom could stick upon the very outmost part of it but it will offend a man and communicate itself to the heart. It is said by Swinburn and others that, therefore, it became the wedding-finger. The priesthood kept up this idea by still keeping it as the wedding-finger; but it was got at, through the use of the "Trinity," for in the ancient ritual of English marriages, the ring was placed by the husband on the top of the thumb of the left hand, with the words, "In the name of the father;" he then removed it to the forefinger saying, "In the name of the Son;" then to the middle finger, adding "And of the Holy Ghost;" finally, he left it as now, on the fourth finger, with the closing word "Amen."

A QUESTION WELL PUT.—A valuable friend and a valuable farmer, about the time that the temperance reform was beginning to exert a healthful influence in the country, said to his hired man:—

"Jonathan, I did not think to mention to you, that I think of trying to do my work this year without rum. How much more must I give you?"

"Oh!" said Jonathan, "I don't care much about it; you may give me what you please."

"Well," said the farmer, "I will give you a sheep in the fall, if you will do without."

"Agreed," said Jonathan.

The oldest son then said, "Father, will you give me a sheep in the fall, if I will do without?"

"Yes, Marshall, you shall have a sheep, if you will do without."

The youngest son then said, "Father, will you give me a sheep, if I will do without drinking rum?"

"Yes, Chandler, you shall have a sheep, if you will do without."

Presently Chandler spoke again—

"Father, hadn't you better take a sheep too?"

This was a poser, he hardly thought that he could give up; but the result was, the evil was henceforth banished from the premises, to the great joy and ultimate happiness of all concerned.

NEW GOODS.
JUST LANDED, from Liverpool, and opened by the Subscriber, a general assortment, suited for town and country purchasers, cheap for cash. A liberal discount will be allowed to country merchants.
JAMES PURDIE.
Charlottetown, May 24. 4i

WANTED,
A PLOUGHMAN AND TEAM OF HORSES.
For a few days. Apply at Haszard & Owen's Book-store.
May 23, 1855.

FOUND.
A PURSE containing one 20s note, and a few papers. Application to
KEMBLE COFFIN.
Mount Stewart Bridge.

SPRING 1855,
Queen Street Clothing House,
(In McDonald's Brick Building.)
Ex Barque "Isabel," from England.

THE Subscribers beg to call the attention of their friends and the public generally, to their **SPRING IMPORTATIONS**, comprising a beautiful Assortment of the Newest Goods, (which have been carefully selected by one of the Firm, in the various markets in Britain, and respectfully solicit an early inspection, as they will dispose of them at the lowest possible prices for cash.

Dress Stuffs in Alpaca, Lustre, Orleans, Cobourg, Cashmere, Circassian Cloth, Crimean Lustre, Silk Checks and Stripes, Plain and coloured Balzarine, Plain and Chene Barege, Barthea and fancy Muslins; Vandike, Check, Brocaded and fancy Poplin Robes; Plain, Broche, and Chintz Barege, Do. Alpaca, Delaine, Circassian, Muslin and Poplin Bayaderes and Derry Robes.

Rich fancy long Shawls, quite new patterns, in Barege, Tissue, Cashmere and Damask Silk, Paisley filled do., Mourning and Delaine Shawls and Printed Squares, Newest designs in Mantles, Sydenham and other fancy Trimmings; Military, Britannia, and other Braids and Bindings, a splendid variety of French and Coventry Ribbons, Waist do., Straw and Tuscan Trimming, Fesians, Plain and fancy Gros-grain, Satins; Silk and Satin Vestings; Fancy Bracelets, Neckties, Collars, Habit Shirts, Sleeves, Fronts, Caps, Dress Caps; Flowers, Feathers, Lace and Gosamer Veils, Silk and Cotton Laces, Edgings, Insertions and Muslins, Lace and Muslin Curtains and Blinds; Gents' Cravats, Neckties, Silk Handkerchiefs, and Neckkerchiefs, Shirts and Collars.

A choice assortment of Gloves and Parasols, Hosiery & Umbrellas; Plain and fancy Tassans; Coloured Straw, Black fancy, and Glace Silk Bonnets; Gipsy Hats, Gents' and Youths' Hats and Caps; Broad Cloths, Fancy Casimires, Doekings and Elastic Twists; Fancy Vestings and Summer Coatings of all kinds; Linings of different materials, Victoria Skirting and Quiltings, Printed, White, Grey and Furniture Cottons; White and Coloured Cotton Warps; Hollands, Linens, Lawns, Sheatings, Shirtings and Tickings, Carpets and Hearth Rugs, Counterpanes, Carpet Bags, Leather Belts, Table Covers and Oil Cloths.

Reversible Waterproof Coats, and every description of Ready-made Clothing; a large quantity of Room Papering, very cheap; Ladies' Boots and Shoes, and a great variety of Fancy and other Goods. Also, Soap, Tea, Moist and Crushed Sugar and Tobacco.

M'NUTT & BROWN.
Charlottetown, May 11, 1855.

NEW GOODS.
Spring 1855.
THE Subscribers are now receiving, per ISABEL and SIR ALEXANDER, from Liverpool, 60 Packages DRY GOODS and IRONMONGERY, 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, Alpacas, Delaines and Orleans,
3 do Linen Drapery,
18 Packages Hardware and Ironmongery,
18 bundles Cast, German and Spring Steel,
8 Tons Bar IRON.

D. & G. DAVIES.
Charlottetown, May 11. w

SUMMER GOODS.
King's Square House.
NOW landing from Barque Sir Alexander, a large assortment of BRITISH GOODS: Dry Goods, Dress Stuffs, &c., in great variety and newest style.
Ladies' Summer Boots and Shoes, Plain and Fancy Straw and Tuscan Bonnets,
A choice lot of Ironmongery, 110 Bags Nails Earthenware, 20 China Breakfast and Tea sets Fresh Currants, Crushed Sugar, Kegs White Lead, Boxes Soap.
Hourly expected, a large lot of AMERICAN & WEST INDIA GOODS, will be sold cheap for cash, or the usual credit to customers that make punctual payments.
BEER & SON.
Charlottetown, May 11, 1855.

Mail Arrangement by Steamer "Lady Le Marchant."

A CONTRACT having been entered into with the owner of the Steamer Lady Le Marchant, for the conveyance of the Mails of the Island twice a week, between Charlottetown and Pictou and Charlottetown and Shediac: Notice is hereby given, that the Mails for Nova Scotia will be made up until further notice every Tuesday and Thursday, at one o'clock, p. m., and forwarded to Pictou; and those for Shediac, (by which route the correspondence for the United States, Canada and New Brunswick, will be transmitted) every Wednesday and Friday, at 12 o'clock; and Mails for England will be made up at one o'clock, p. m., on Tuesday, the 22d instant, and the 5th and 19th June, the 3d, 17th and 31st July, the 14th and 28th August, and the 11th and 25th September.

Letters to be registered and Newspapers will require to be posted half an hour before the time of closing.
THOMAS OWEN,
Postmaster General.
General Post Office, 19th May, 1855.

Canvas, Twine and Bolt Rope.
ON SALE, by Consignment, 200 BOLTS CANVAS, in assorted numbers, TWINE and BOLT ROPE, which will be sold as low as it can be imported, by
H. HASZARD.
Great George Street, March 9.

JUNIPER POSTS and RAILS, HARD and SOFT CORDWOOD.
Also,
50,000 SHINGLES,
For sale by
BENJAMIN CHAPPELL.

Hides! Hides!! Hides!!!
FOUR pence per lb. in CASH will be given for any quantity of GREEN HIDES, delivered at the Tannery of the Subscriber.
W. B. DAWSON.
Oct. 21. (All the papers.)

WANTED, for the New Glasgow School, a TEACHER, of the First or Second Class.
JAMES SAMPLE,
one of the Trustees.
New Glasgow, May 18, 1855. 4i

Building Lots for Sale and Lease.
FIVE BUILDING LOTS only will be sold at the Ferry opposite Charlottetown, Lot 48; the remaining lots will be let on renewable leases, also two desirable farms from 60 to 90 acres—within a mile of the aforesaid property. For further particulars, apply to Mr. JOHN BALL, or the proprietor,
J. P. BEETE.
May 17. 2mw

NEW YORK.
Commission Merchants & General Agents
COWLEY AND HASKILL.
No. 6. Hamilton Avenue, Brooklyn.

THE UNDERSIGNED having entered into Co-Partnership under the Firm of COWLEY and HASKILL, as Commission Merchants and General Agents, beg to offer their services to shippers of Produce from Prince Edward Island for the disposal of the same, their facilities for business are equal to any House in the City and they offer the advantage of an Agency in New York and Brooklyn.

COWLEY & HASKILL.
HENRY COWLEY, C. H. HASKILL.
References to
Messrs. J. R. GILMAN & Co. } New York.
" McAULIFF & Co }
" W. ELLIOT, & Co. British Consulate, } Boston.
" T. TRUNLETT, FAY & Co. }
" HON. D. BRENNAN, } Charlottetown,
" THEOPHILUS DESBRISAY Esq. } P. E. Island.

Wanted a few vessels to carry Coals from Pictou to New York. Apply in Charlottetown, to Theophilus DesBrisay, Esq.

DOYLE'S Pocket READY RECKONER for Timber, Plank, Boards, Saw-Logs, WAGES, BOARD and 6 and 7 per cent. INTEREST TABLES.
For Sale by HASZARD & OWEN.

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

BOOKS, STATIONARY, &c.
HASZARD & OWEN beg to inform their friends and the public in general that by recent arrival from LIVERPOOL, BOSTON and HALIFAX, they have received part of their SPRING IMPORTATIONS, including 700 Reams Paper, in every variety, 150 Doz. Slates, 300 Gross Steel Pens, &c., Ledgers, Day Books, Memorandum Books of every size, Metallic Books, Portfolios, Pocket Books, Pocket Escritoires, Portmonnoies Dressing Cases, Letter Scales, Pen Racks, Thermometers, Gold and Silver Pencil Cases, Paper Machie Ink Stands, Taper Stands, Papeteries, Bridal Envelopes and Note Paper, Pearl and Tortoise Shell Card Cases, &c., and a beautiful collection of Scottish Views.
Also,
2 Cases of Books from Edinburgh and London, a catalogue of which will appear next week.
May 18th, 1855.

Friend of the Prince Edward Islander.



HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF ASTHMA !!
OF AN OLD LADY SEVENTY FIVE YEARS OF AGE.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Thomas Weston, (Book Store,) Toronto, dated the 9th October, 1854.

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

(Signed)
REMARKABLE CURE OF DROPSY.
AFTER BEING TAPPED THREE TIMES.

Copy of a Letter from Anthony Smith, Esq Halifax, Nova Scotia, dated the 25th August, 1854 To Professor Holloway.

Sir,—I desire to add my testimony to the value of your Pills, in cases of dropsy. For nine months I suffered the greatest torture with this distressing complaint; was tapped three times, and finally given up by the doctors; having become in appearance as a skeleton, and with no more strength in me than a child just born. It was then, that I thought of trying your Pills, and immediately sent for a quantity, and commenced using them. The result I can scarcely credit even now, although true it is. After using them for four weeks, I felt much better, and by persevering with them, at the expiration of two months, I was completely cured. I have since enjoyed the best of health. I am, Sir,
Yours sincerely
ANTHONY SMITH.

(Signed)
ASTONISHING CURE OF GENERAL DEBILITY AND LIVER COMPLAINT !!

Copy of a Letter from William Reeves, of Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, dated 17th Nov. 1854.

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

These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints.

Ague	Dropsy	Inflammation
Asthma	Dysentery	Jaundice
Bilious Complaints	Erysipelas	Liver Complaints
Blotches on the skin	Female Irregularities	Lumbago
Bowel Complaints	Fever of all kinds	Piles
Cholera	Fits	Rheumatism
Constipation of the Bowels	Gout	Retention of Urine
Consumption	Head-ache	Sciatica, or King's Evil
Debility	Indigestion	Tumours
Sore Throats	Stomach and Gravel	Various Affections of the Urine
Secondary Symptoms	Tic Douloureux	Weakness, from whatever cause, &c.
Ulcers	Various Affections of the Urine	

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, at the following prices:—
2s. 6s. 8s. and 30s. Currency each Box.

There is a considerable saving by taking the larger size.
N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder affixed to each Box.
GEORGE T. HASZARD,
Sole Wholesale Agent for P. E. Island.

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.