

WANTED.

for a Grist Mill, who thoroughly understands his business, to whom liberal wages will be given. Apply to
JESSE WRIGHT,
No. 26, Queen Street, Charlottetown.

ALLIANCE

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

Princely Loan Fund Life Insurance Society of London.

£500,000 Sterling. Empowered by Act of Parliament, 24 Victoria. A Saving Bank for the Orphan.
T. HEATH HAVILAND, jr.,
Agent for Prince Edward Island.
Queen Square, Charlottetown.
5, 1863. 1st

MUSIC,

RECEIVED BY MAIL,
AND FOR SALE BY
HASZARD & OWEN.

- 4 Arm Chair, 3 0
- Back'd Car, 1 0
- Miss me at Home, 1 6
- News from Home, 1 6
- Gain, 1 6
- Starry Hours, 1 6
- of Pestal, 1 6
- will they say in England? 1 6
- lye, 1 6
- Jale, 1 6
- of my Youth, 1 6
- Jippy Jane, 1 6
- ells of Scotland, 1 6
- High the Flag, 1 6
- the Junonia, 1 6
- Sad Sea Waves, 1 6
- leigh Ride, 1 6
- Darling, 1 6
- a address to his Army, 0 6
- Queen's Letter, 3 6
- wiss in the West, 1 9
- sanna, 1 6
- find Girl's Request, 1 6
- a beautiful Lady, 1 6
- Quadrilles, 3 6
- ould I but recall the time, 1 0
- lay, 1 6
- ountain Daisy, 1 6
- cannot always joyful be, 1 6
- n Quick Step, 1 6
- ling Day Polka, 1 6
- ung Schubert, 2 6
- atic Polka, 1 6
- ie Walz, 1 6
- ie or Leonore Polka, 1 6

Notice to Tenants.

Subscriber requests all persons indebted to for Rent, or arrears of Rent, on his part of Township No. 37, to pay the same forthwith. He is also prepared to lease or sell any part of his property—his titles being now duly returned. He takes this opportunity of notifying that if any persons found trespassing on the above will be prosecuted to the utmost rigor of the law. Also, the Tenants on the Estates under the control of the subscriber, viz:—on Lot or Township No. 25—the property of Messrs Thomson; on Township No. 36—the property of the Rev. Donald; and on Lot or Township No. 49—the property of Messrs. Haythorne—as no arrears allowed to remain due after the first of January.
JOHN R. BOURKE,
1st, Nov. 15, 1855.

MES R. WATT,

Offers for sale a good assortment of
**ooking, Parlour, and other
STOVES.**
such lower than usual.

TAKE NOTICE.

persons indebted to the Subscriber are hereby notified, that unless their respective Accounts are paid in one month after this date, they will be prosecuted without further notice.
JOSEPH McLELLAN,
Charlottetown, Nov. 12.

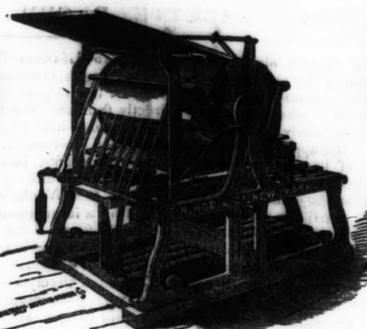
FOR SALE.

AT Pasture Lot in the Royalty of Charlottetown lying on the North side of unenclosed sloping to the Hon. G. Coles, and bounded East by the Mount Edward Road. The said land under cultivation and fenced round. Apply to
WILLIAM CRANSTON.

Bricks! Bricks!

For Sale at the 3 Mile Run, Malpeque Road, and at the Store of
HASZARD & OWEN.

**HASZARD'S
FARMERS'
COMMERCIAL
PUBLISHED ON EVERY**



**GAZETTE
JOURNAL &
ADVERTISER.
WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY.**

Established 1823. Charlottetown, P. E. Island, Wednesday, December 5, 1855. New Series. No. 297.

HASZARD'S GAZETTE,
Published by Haszard & Owen,
Queen Square,
Is issued twice a week, at 15s. per year.
AND CONTAINS
THE LATEST NEWS, AT HOME & ABROAD.

Coach and Sleigh Making.
ROBERT McINTYRE returns thanks for the patronage heretofore extended to him, and would inform the public, that he keeps on hand, and makes to order,
**Carriages, Wagons, Carts,
Sleighs, &c.**
Upper Queen Street,
October 13th, 1855.

Harness and Coach Hardware.
EDWARD DAN,
MANUFACTURER & IMPORTER
89 Kilby Street (near State), Boston.
OFFERS for Cash at low prices, Springs, Axles, Bolts, Spokes, Rims, Shafts, Enamel and Cloth, Patent and Fanned 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.

Steamer for Liverpool.
Lady Le Marchant.
The Steamer Lady Le Marchant will leave Charlottetown for Liverpool, England, early in December next, has good accommodations for a limited number of Passengers if early application be made.
THEOPHILUS DESBRISAY,
Charlottetown, Oct. 24, 1855.

**A good Assortment of
WILSON'S
Botanic Medicine
AND
Thomsonian Preparations,**
with full directions for
FAMILY USE
—ALSO—
B. O. & G. C. WILSON'S
Compound Sarsaparilla,
Neuropathic Drops,
Wild Cherry Balsam,
Dysentery and Cholera Syrup and
Wild Cherry Bitters.
For Sale by **Haszard & Owen,**
Sole wholesale Agents for Prince Edward Island.

New Books!
HASZARD & OWEN have JUST RECEIVED this day, per "Majestic," 1 case BOOKS, from Edinburgh, among which, are a new supply of **CHAMBERS' PUBLICATIONS,** viz:—Chambers' Information, English Literature, Journal of Popular Literature, new series, Jan. to July, 1855. Pictorial History of England, 1st volume.—A History of the People as well as of the Kingdom, illustrated with many hundred Wood Engravings, to be completed in 10 volumes. Chambers' Pocket Miscellany. Tales for the Road and Rail. Mathematics. Algebra. Geometry. Arithmetic. Book-keeping & Natural Philosophy and Science, in all its branches, &c.
Also, from Messrs. Oliver & Boyd,
Eton Latin Grammar; Edward's Latin Delectus; Dymock's Cmsar; Reid's English Dictionary; Fulton's Johnson's do.; Hutten's Book-keeping; Bridges' Algebra & Key; Key to Lennie's Grammar; Mangull's Questions; Markham's England; Mackham's France; Stewart's Modern Geography; Cumming's Signs of the Times, urgent questions; Protestant Discussion with D. French, Esq., &c.

NOTICE.
THE Subscriber having been appointed by Power of Attorney, from the Heirs of the Estate of the late DONALD McDONALD, of Glensadale, deceased, dated 3d September, and 10th October, is empowered to sell or lease all their Lands on the Island, and to collect all Debts, Rents, Arrears of Rents, Promissory Notes and Book Accounts, &c.
JOHN ARCH. McDONALD,
Glensadale, Oct. 13. Agent.

All persons desirous of purchasing or leasing Lands, will do well to call on the Agent as soon as possible, for the best Farms will be first taken. Two MILL ACRES to let.
Any person or persons found trespassing on the above Estate, either by cutting, hauling Timber, making Roads, harking or boxing Trees, or in any other way damaging or destroying the said Property, will be prosecuted to the utmost rigor of the Law.

Free hold Farm for Sale.
TO BE SOLD, by private contract, a valuable FREEHOLD FARM, 6 miles from Town, consisting of 60 acres of LAND, or thereabouts, 54 of which are cleared, and in an excellent state of cultivation. Nearly the whole has been cleared within the last 12 years. It is situated on the north side of, and adjoins the West River, and contiguous to Mr. John Hyde's Mill. The House is placed on a commanding situation, well sheltered from the north and north-west winds, and has a splendid view of the river. The farm buildings have been all erected by the present proprietor, and consists of a Barn 63 x 26 feet, including Stable and Cow-house, also, a Coach-house and Granary, Out-houses, Green-house and Pigery. Mussel Mud to any extent can be obtained from the river. For particulars apply to
NICHOLAS BROWN,
Kent Street,
Oct. 22.

TOWN LOTS FOR SALE.
FOR Sale TOWN LOTS Nos. 28, 29, 30, and 62 in the 1st Hundred of Town Lots in Charlottetown, fronting on Water Street and King Street or such parts thereof as may be agreed on. Part of the purchase money may remain unpaid for a limited period, by being secured on the premises.
F. BRECKEN,
Barrister-at-Law.
September, 18, 1855.

Cigars! Cigars!!
40,000 SUPERIOR GERMAN CIGARS received by the Subscriber on Consignment, and for sale at his Auction Mart, corner of Queen and Water Streets.
The above Cigars are for unreserved sale, and will be sold Wholesale and Retail, at very low prices.
BENJAMIN DAVIES,
Oct. 19.

AMERICAN GOODS.
FROM ALBANY DIRECT, and for SALE at DODD'S Brick Store, in Pownall Street:
200 Cooking, Parlour and Air Tight Stoves, which will be sold Twenty-five per cent. less than any ever imported into this City.
THOMAS W. DODD.

Lot 48, October 18th, 1855.
To Messrs. Beer & Son,
Gentlemen.—For your satisfaction, and general information, we beg to certify, that those Cooking Stoves we purchased from you a short time since, (being of a new description) give great satisfaction. The excellent baking qualities of the same, together with the spacious room for fuel, make it a very desirable Stove, and we can strongly recommend the same to any person purchasing.
Your Obed't Servants,
**JOHN FARQUHARSON,
WILLIAM BOYCE,
WILLIAM FARQUHARSON.**
A further supply of the above JUST RECEIVED at the "King Square House," together with a good assortment of other STOVES, and will be sold very cheap.
BEER & SON.

THE RUSSIAN MODE OF WARFARE.
Surely those Russians are the politest enemies that ever an army had to deal with. They are always on the alert to save our men trouble. If a demonstration is made against their ships, instantly the vessels are sunk by their own hands. If indications are given of a serious desire to take one of their forts, it is blown up forthwith. It would not in the least surprise us to learn that, after blowing up the fortifications on Otchakoff Point, the Russian commander had despatched a flag of truce to express a regret, that the laziness of his soldiers, or their uncertainty as to our wishes, had prevented their doing as much to the forts at Kinburn. These exploits of the Muscovites impart to their Emperor's visit to the southern parts of his dominions, a character unprecedented in his history. We read of many kings and kaisers who have repaired to the theatre of war, to go through the form of receiving the submission of towns, fortresses, or armies, that had previously been reduced to extremities by their generals. But Alexander II is the first sovereign on record who has travelled so far to witness, with his own eyes, the dexterity with which his soldiers can destroy and evacuate their own defences. The Roman Emperor who went from Rome to the Belgian coast to witness a sham embarkation for the conquest of Britain, has hitherto been thought the most sublime ninny on record: his laurels must fade in comparison with the Russian Emperor, who has travelled from St. Petersburg to Odessa to witness an unresisted irruption into his own dominions. How the news of his passive exploits may be received at St. Petersburg it is not easy to conjecture. When the inhabitants of that capital learned that their Black Sea fleet had been sunk by the orders of Prince Menschikoff, and that their forts around South Sebastopol had been blown up by the orders of Prince Gortschakoff, they could console themselves by the reflection that these misadventures could only happen in the absence of their Emperor—their God upon earth. But their Emperor has gone to the scene of action, and matters go on in his presence, exactly as they did in his absence. May not this shake their confidence in his miraculous power to protect them? And may not the consequent want of faith in him prepare an indifferent reception for his imperial majesty on his return? The reverence with which the Russians regard their sovereign borders on idolatry: but old chronicles, tell us, how the worshippers of idols have ere now, when tired with praying to their wooden gods without effect, tried whether they could not beat them into better behaviour. If the Russians have ever read the story of the man who, tired out with fruitless prayers to his idol threw it rudely down from its pedestal, and was rewarded by a stream of gold coin which having been deposited in a cavity of the image, flowed from it when broken, they may be tempted to repeat the experiment upon their own flesh and blood divinity. But possibly the politeness of the Russians, in saving the allies the trouble of destroying their ships and forts, is the result of some deep laid scheme. We may read in the next number of the Journal de St. Petersburg that comes to hand, an exposition of the Machiavelian policy of its Government.

Extract from the Circular of Cunard, Brett and Austin, of the 25th October, 1855.
In the year 1852 and '53, as well as the early part of 1854, the demand for ships of 1000 tons and upwards, became so great that vessels of this class advanced to unusually high prices, while vessels from 100 to 600 tons remained comparatively low. The result has been the production in excess of large ships when estimated by the supply of small, while the demand for the latter continues good.—The models, however, of the great bulk of small vessels now in the market are exceptional, and are not suited to the present requirements of trade. To make such more marketable, they should not in length be less than five times their width, sharp entrance, and clean run, with long flat floors; and in proportion to the increased length, they should have keels, keelsons, bilges, and waterways proportionately increased in strength so that they would combine with sailing, carrying, and light drafts, strength and fitness to take the ground, if required.
According to the Leeds Mercury, Colonel Rawlinson has just discovered among the ruins of ancient Babylon an extensive library—not indeed printed on paper, but impressed on baked bricks—containing many and voluminous treatises on astronomy, mathematics, ethnology, and several other most important branches of knowledge.—These treatises contain facts and arguments which, in his opinion, will have no small effect on the study of the sciences to which they relate, and, indeed, on almost every branch of learning, and which throw great light upon Biblical history, and criticism, and the history of our race.
A QUAKER'S LETTER TO HIS WATCH-MAKER.—I herewith send thee my pocket clock, which greatly standeth in need of thy friendly correction. The last time he was at thy friendly school, he was in no way reformed nor in the least benefited thereby; for I perceive by the index of his mind, that he is a liar, and the truth is not in him! that his motions are wavering and irregular; that his pulse is sometimes slow, which betokeneth not an even temper; and at other times, it waxeth sluggish, notwithstanding I frequently urge him; when he should be on his duty, as thou knowest his usual name denoteth, I find him slumbering, or, as the vanity of human reason phraseth, I catch him napping. Examine him, therefore and prove him, I beseech thee, thoroughly, that thou mayest, being well acquainted with his inward frame, and disposition turn him from the error of his way, and show him the way wherein he should go. It grieves me to think, and when I ponder thereon, I am verily of opinion, that his body is foul, and the whole mass is corrupt. Cleanse him, therefore, with thy charming physic, from all pollution, that he may vibrate and circulate according to the truth. I will place him a few days under thy care, and pay for his board as thou requirest. I entreat thee, friend John, to demean thyself on this occasion with judgment, according to the gift which is in thee, and prove thyself a workman. And when thou layest thy correcting hand upon him, let it be without passion, lest thou shouldst drive him to destruction. Do thou regulate his motion for a time to come, by the motion of the light that ruleth the day; and when thou findest him converted from the error of his way and more conformable to the above mentioned rules, then do thou send him home, with the just bill of charges drawn out in the spirit of moderation, and it shall be sent to thee, the root of all evil.

MARRYING COUSINS.—The New York "Day Book" has the following paragraph in regard to a very interesting question:—

Among other profound subjects discussed by the association for the advancement of science at Providence, Rhode Island, was the question whether a man may marry his cousin. Some fearful examples in the deformity of posterity were cited to prove that such near relations should not intermarry. Instances of blindness, clubfoot, etc., were mentioned. The Roman Catholic and Episcopal Churches both forbid such marriages; but in the face of scientific and ecclesiastical authority we ask, what will the objectors to the marriage of cousins do with those cases, where children, the result of such marriages, are more than usually beautiful and intelligent? We explain the matter in this way:—Children sometimes inherit their mental and physical organization from their mothers, and sometimes from their fathers. If two cousins, who both inherit their constitutions from the same side, unite in matrimony, the consequences will be most disastrous; but if cousins marry, who are entirely dissimilar—one having inherited a constitution from the father and the other from the mother, no such result will follow. It is the uniting of similar organizations, no matter whether first or second cousins, that causes the injury to offspring, and not the simple fact of legal relationship.

PRESERVING THE PUBLIC PEACE.—Giving a cross child jam.

SENTENCE OF STRAHAN, PAUL & BATES, THE FRAUDULENT BANKRUPTS.—On Friday and Saturday, the trial of the prisoners was conducted at the Central Criminal Court, before Mr. Justice Willis, Mr. Baron Alderson, and Mr. Baron Martin. At the close on Saturday Baron Alderson summed up. The jury retired at twenty-five minutes before one, and after an absence of half an hour, returned into court with a verdict of *Guilty* against all the prisoners. Baron Alderson (who laboured under deep emotion) sentenced the prisoners in the following terms:—Wm. Strahan, Sir John Dean Paul, and Robert Makin Bates—the jury have now found you guilty of the offence which is charged against you in the indictment, the offence of disposing of securities entrusted to you by others for safe keeping, but which you have appropriated under circumstances of temptation, to your own advantage. A more serious offence can hardly be imagined in a great commercial community like this, and the punishment for such an offence must be commensurate with its magnitude. All that I have to do is to say, that I cannot conceive any worse case of the sort under the Act of Parliament; and, as I cannot conceive a worse case, I must pass the extreme sentence which that act imposes. The sentence of the Court is, that you be transported for Fourteen Years.

There is no foundation for the statement which has been going the round of the papers, that Strahan, Paul, and Bates, the bankrupts were about to be sent to Gibraltar to suffer their sentence at the Criminal Court. Gibraltar is not by any means an easy station, but may be reckoned perhaps one of the most penal and hard-working, as well as being by far from the most healthy. The convicts are now in *Navgate*. They will, in the first instance, suffer the usual period of separate confinement, which is, we believe, a year. After that, they will probably be transported to a penal settlement for the remainder of their sentence; but no decision will be come to until after the customary probation in separate confinement.—*Observer*.

MILITARY PREPARATIONS.—The Government has entered into extensive contracts for the supply of Minie rifles, rifled and victoria carbines, revolvers, and cavalry (heavy and light) sabres. The number of firearms of all descriptions required is upwards of 100,000 stand, and 10,000 sabres. The contracts are divided amongst the gun manufacturers of London and Birmingham, Liege and Namur (Belgium), and Boston (United States). The sword cutlers of Sheffield have taken the contract for sabres. The departure of the German Legion for the Crimea has been marked by a romantic

circumstance. On Monday night, one of the privates was discovered to be a woman, handsome and young, French, the wife of a soldier of the regiment who is a Swiss. This gallant wife regularly enlisted and passed muster, it would appear, afterwards. On the discovery of her sex, the fact was reported to the colonel, who ordered her to be landed, but still she begged so hard and her appeal was so heartily and generally supported by the comrades of her husband, that she had been allowed to accompany him in her capacity as a soldier, *pro tem*. As she expressed her determination to fight and die in the same service as her husband, the enthusiasm of the regiment is universal at this unlooked-for episode in the outset of their martial career. So pleased were a number of visitors to the ship, officers and men, with her spirit and prepossessing appearance, that a subscription was speedily raised of upwards of £20 for her. She shouldered her rifle, and has performed her military evolutions admirably.

FAITHFUL LOVE.—The gallant Sir Thomas Trowbridge is about to lead to the altar Miss Louisa Gurney, daughter of Daniel Gurney, Esq., of Norwich, and sister of the Hon. Mrs. W. Cooper. Seldom has that proud meed of homage which beauty loves to pay to valor been conferred on a more worthy recipient. The descendant of one of England's greatest admirals, and among the brave at Alma, the heroic valor of Sir Thomas Trowbridge at Inkerman, has become one of the glorious facts of history. Those who record the great achievements of England's soldiers in the present war, will emblazon, in the brightest colors of military story, how, when his skill and courage in directing the fire of a battery had contributed to turn the tide of battle, and when a fatal cannon shot had carried away both his feet—the wounded hero refused to be conveyed to the rear, demanding of his fellow soldiers but to carry him to the front and raise him on a gun carriage, that, before bleeding to death, he might witness the successful issue of the conflict, and then, coolly, in that position, continuing to direct the fire of his battery until he shared in the final triumph and shouts of victory.

Preserved by almost a miracle to life—his services crowned by every applause that a nation's gratitude could bestow—his honors hallowed and enhanced by the tear of pity from his sovereign herself, while placing them upon his shattered frame, the noble soldier now reaps his final and greatest reward in this happy consummation of a long cherished attachment with the beautiful and amiable lady, who is about to share his titles and honors, while she consoles and repays his sufferings.—*English paper*.

This interesting marriage reminds us of the similar case of the gallant Capt. Barclay, who was married while in command of the British squadron in the battle of Lake Erie. It is said, that after the disaster, he wrote to his betrothed, desiring that she would consider herself released from the engagement, but his misfortune only increased her affection, and she insisted upon the marriage. It is also related of the great Duke of Wellington, that Miss Pakenham having been greatly disfigured by pittings of the small pox, with which disease she was attacked after her betrothal to him, she released him from his engagement, but from motives either of honor or affection, he refused to be disengaged, and married her.—*N. Y. Com. Advertiser*.

General Codrington, the new commander-in-chief of the army in the Crimea, is the only surviving son of Admiral Codrington, whose name is so intimately connected with the exploits of England upon the sea at the close of the last century, and whose crowning achievement was the victor of Navarino. General Codrington was born in 1805, entered the Guards in 1821, and retained the rank of colonel in 1846. His first active engagement was at the battle of Alma, and at the battle of Inkerman, it was he who first became aware of the approach of the Russians. He is said to be a man of energy, talent and accomplishments, and of his physical qualifications for the post he has reached; it is sufficient to say, that he has not been absent a day from his duties since the army landed in the Crimea.

"BREAD LEAGUES."—The people are now banding together in quite a number of towns for the purpose of getting their flour directly from the West at cheaper rates than they now have to pay in buying it from second and third hands, and paying two or three extra profits. In addition to the cases which we have already chronicled, we observe in the *Woodscock Patriot* a call signed by a large number of persons for a meeting to form a "Bread League" in that village. The object is to procure flour from the West at reasonable prices. The success of such attempts in several places has been very encouraging. The citizens of Haverhill (Mass) are taking measures to purchase their flour direct of the western producer to save the expense of the "middle men."—*Hartford Times*.

INTERESTING FROM THE ARCTIC OCEAN—DISCOVERY OF A NEW RACE OF INDIANS, &c.—The California papers contain some interesting facts respecting the recent cruise of the U. S. sloop-of-war *Vincennes*, Commodore Rodgers, as the flag-ship of the North Pacific survey. The *Vincennes* entered Behring's Straits in the month of August, 1855, and anchored in Senivane Bay, a part of the eastern coast of Asia. The principal object of visiting this point was to obtain astronomical observations, and a party of twelve was left for that purpose, whilst Com. Rodgers cruised Northward. He visited Herald Island, but sought in vain for the land said to have been discovered by Capt. Kellet, and thinks that officer must have been deceived by low clouds. *Wrangle's Land* was also sought for in vain, in the latitude set down for it. The *Vincennes* returned in a month, and found the party at Senivane in safety and good health.

Vegetation in this region is exceedingly sparse. Mr. Wright, the botanist, discovered some dwarf species of the willow, growing at an average height of one and a half inches. A considerable quantity of these "trees" were gathered and eaten as salad. Some other species of timber were found, none of which exceeded, when full grown, the height of two or three inches. Amongst the party was Mr. Kern, who was one of Col. Fremont's party in the overland expedition to California in 1845. The famous "Kern river" is named after him. The subject of most interest to the general reader, is the information gained respecting the Tchuechia Indians, a warlike race who inhabit this portion of Asia. They owe no allegiance to foreign power.

The manners and customs of these people are peculiarly their own. Unlike savages in other portions of the world, they are characteristically provident and anxious of accumulating property. Having no knowledge of the existence of a Supreme Being, and acknowledging no attribute superior to animal instinct, they are without superstition, and lead a life of happy ignorance of all things unconnected with the present. It is equally remarkable of this untutored race, that in their social relations, and in the intercourse between the sexes, they are governed to a certain extent by correct principles of morality. They depend almost entirely upon the hard-earned fruit of the chase for subsistence, seemingly having but little taste or desire for the luxuries that might be obtained from the Russians in exchange for valuable furs. At rare intervals, the fortunate captor of the blue otter exchanges his prize for knives and tobacco, but further than this they appear to have no desire to trade with the Russians. Their principal article of diet is whales, flesh, which they preserve for months by simply burying it in the frozen earth.

Lieutenant Brooke endeavored by many devices, to awaken in the mind of the old chief some ideas regarding the existence of a Supreme Being, and one day, when they had been sitting a long time in argument upon the subject, the savage exclaimed in a tone of voice which sufficiently indicated the birth of a new, though scarcely defined thought, "Good! Man cannot make whales."

One of the marines attached to Lieut. Brooke's party, was very desirous of being left among the Indians. He stated his desire to open a school at Senivane, and instruct the natives in such branches of education as could be made applicable to their understanding. His request, however, could not be granted. No greater opportunity, nor more favorable has ever been offered for missionary labour.

Nicolleiff possesses twelve dockyards, six for ships of the line and six for smaller vessels; also immense arsenals, and almost exhaustless materials for shipbuilding. It employs 600 workmen in ordinary times, and 21,000 on occasions of emergency. At present the number, according to the German accounts, is not less than 21,000.

MRS GORE AND SIR J. D. PAUL.—The *Cork Constitution* mentions the fact, that Mrs. Gore's novel, "The Banker's Wife," which the villainy of an unprincipled banker forms the groundwork, was dedicated to Sir John Paul, as an illustrious example of probity and good faith, and one in whom the office of banker was made honourable. Mrs. Gore is a creditor of Sir John D. Paul's bank, it is said, of £30,000, in which are included the gains by her voluminous writings.

WRECK.—A return, published by the *Shipping Gazette*, shows that the number of vessels wrecked in the month of October amounted to 179. Owing to the late violent gales, this number, with the exception of the losses in January, when they amounted to 238 vessels, is larger than has occurred in any one month during the present year. Thus, in September, the losses amounted to 106 vessels; in August, 109; July, 70; June, 83; May, 98; April, 109; March, 149; February, 164; and in January, 238.

The Indians on the Western borders of the United States are still very warlike and troublesome. In many cases they set the United States' troops at defiance, and carry off government property.

According to the *Courier des Etats Unis*, the Russian flag counted at Sebastopol, in the month of September, 1854, seventeen ships, five of 120 guns, the remainder of 84 guns, four corvettes or brigs; twelve steamships, and eighty-two of inferior rank; in all 108 ships, carrying 2,200 guns.—This colossal armament was destroyed by the Russians themselves, to prevent it from falling into the hands of their enemies.

The Montreal *Herald* is advocating a more extended system of reciprocity of trade between Canada and the United States. Our contemporary proposes to make the reciprocity measure more truly national in its character—to include a reciprocity in the coasting trade and the trade of ships, between the two countries. The arguments employed in support of the position are clear and strong; and we have no doubt the commercial men of the United States and Canada will bestir themselves, and by acting in concert induce their respective Governments to grant a general and liberal reciprocity in all things suitable to the enlightened spirit of the age.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Extraordinary Cure of a Bad Breast.—The wife of Mr. Arthur Barn, of St. John, N. B., was, after the birth of their last child, a constant sufferer with a bad breast; there were several holes in it, and despite of the various remedies tried, her husband could not get anything to cause it to heal. After every other remedy had failed to benefit the sufferer, she had recourse to Holloway's Ointment and Pills, which as a matter of course, quickly caused an improvement in the appearance of the affected parts, and by perseverance with these fine remedies for a few weeks, she was completely cured. This wonderful Ointment will also readily cure all diseases of the skin.

GOLD IN ANCIENT TIMES.—The contribution of the people in the time of David, for the sanctuary, exceeded £6,800,000. The immense treasury David is said to have collected for the sanctuary amounted to 869 millions of pounds sterling (Criso says 798 millions)—a sum greater than the British national debt. The gold with which Solomon overlaid the "most holy place," only a room thirty feet square, amounted to more than 38 millions sterling.

WHAT IS THE DIFFERENCE between an auction and an auctioneer?—One is the sale of effects; the other is the effects of a sale.

A FRIEND IN NEED.—A poor quaker. "A QUIVER FULL OF DAVONNERS."—Happy is he who—according to Lord Granville's new version—has a quiver full of daughters; and happier still if all that are in the quiver meet with the proper bow.

WHATEVER might be the case as to the people of Prince Edward Island population, and very dispersed throughout the island or Department in latitude; yet, who make the best of it. was absolutely necessary eventually come to the as well to adopt it a of different Adminis their own remedies, was anomalous would was inconvenient be introduced, whereas are not now about whether the island be ed by the new order to our purpose of giv tration fair-play, all their measures acc and if the result shou their fair credit it should be disposed t not attended with s executed with a vi that only, not to w But what is Resp verment? We ad would seem, that o contemporary, the differ from him as t the Lieut. Governo the improvement of change, was, that t power, that, though it, was ineffecti might not follow i act in opposition i resign, but the nex in their stead, and cil was responsible dy this, the membe are now taken fro ture, the majority body, and all hold ment, which are e either voluntarily in Council. Upo volved the actual Colony. The Gov Sovereign, and, li wholly by the adv not be, are respo The *Islander* seem the Lieut. Govern the short-coming verment. Now, the line is to be d of acts for which personally respon ted from himself Council ought not and what not? stood Responsible his adherents are entitled to all th due to the mes How far under t Colony is a Gove rated at all—in opposition to the cil! As this is Administration, be definitely an of the *Islander* than give his id; the premises u ment, we shall l tain whether l reverse. It is n it is our intenti Government, eu may, but, enjoy quantanouship it but a matt we firmly belie view, than the acts of the Gov we could wish, nator of them, such is done a would be the cu with the power viously to 1851

THE MAILS.—for the trans winter route i patched once i H. Ingram, a Packet sailing called yesterday until the arriv may look for

THANKSGIV being appoint Public Thank vine Service i —and a colle the Poor.

HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

Wednesday, December 5, 1855.

WHATSOEVER might have been our private opinion as to the propriety of introducing into Prince Edward Island with its small amount of population, and very moderate amount of talent dispersed throughout it, the system called Responsible or Departmental Government in all its latitude; yet, when it had become the constitution of the Colony, we were disposed to make the best of it. A change of some kind was absolutely necessary, and, as it would have eventually come to this at last, it was, perhaps, as well to adopt it at once, and let the errors of different Administrations bring with them their own remedies, so that in time, that which was anomalous would be reduced to order, which was inconvenient to be laid aside and amendments introduced, wherever found practicable. We are not now about to give our opinion as to whether the Island has or has not been benefited by the new order of things. We still hold to our purpose of giving the present Administration fair-play, allowing them to carry out their measures according to their own plans, and if the result should be favorable, to give them fair credit for their exertions; and we should be disposed to go further, even though not attended with success, yet, if conceived and executed with a view to the public good, and that only, not to withhold our meed of praise. But what is Responsible or Departmental Government? We ask this question, because it would seem, that either we misunderstand our contemporary, the *Islander*, or we materially differ from him as to the duties and powers of the Lieut. Governor. The great impediment to the improvement of the Colonies previous to the change, was, that their Governors had too much power, that, though they had an Executive Council, it was ineffective, the Governor might or might not follow its advice; nay, might even act in opposition to it,—the Councilors might resign, but the next day, he could appoint others in their stead, and neither Governor nor Council was responsible for acts or advice. To remedy this, the members of the Executive Council are now taken from the two houses of Legislature, the majority being of the representative body, and all holding offices of trust or emolument, which are to be resigned, as soon as they either voluntarily or otherwise quit their seats in Council. Upon these Councilors then, devolved the actual domestic government of the Colony. The Governor stands in place of the Sovereign, and, like her, must, we suppose, act wholly by the advice of his Council, who, and not he, are responsible for the consequences. The *Islander* seems to think otherwise, and holds the Lieut. Governor responsible for many of the short-comings—in his opinion—of the Government. Now, we should like to know where the line is to be drawn? what is the description of acts for which the Lieut. Governor is to be personally responsible, either as having emanated from himself or having been advised by his Council ought not to have met with his sanction? and what not? We confess, that as we understand the Lieut. Governor, Mr. Cole and his adherents are liable to all the censure or is entitled to all the credit that can attach or is due to the measures of the Administration. How far under the existing constitution of the Colony is a Governor warranted,—or is he warranted at all—in acting either without or in opposition to the advice of his Executive Council? As this is a question which will affect all Administration, it is important that it should be definitely answered, and the talented Editor of the *Islander* could not do better, we think, than give his idea of matter. Acquainted with the premises upon which he builds his argument, we shall be the better enabled to ascertain whether his conclusion be correct or the reverse. It is no part of our business, neither is it our intention to defend the actions of the Government, emanate from what source they may, but, enjoying, as we do, a respectful acquaintance with his Excellency, we deem it but a matter of justice to him to say, that we firmly believe, that he has no other object in view, than the welfare of the Colony. If the acts of the Government are not altogether what we could wish, Mr. Daly is the last person we should think of charging, with being the originator of them, and we can easily conceive, that such is done and more omitted to be done than would be the case were His Excellency invested with the power enjoyed by his predecessors previously to 1851.

THE MAIL.—An arrangement has been made for the transmission of the Mail, until the winter route is adopted. They will be dispatched once a week direct to Pictou, by the H. Ingram, and once via Georgetown, by the Packet sailing from thence. The H. Ingram sailed yesterday, and was to wait in Pictou until the arrival of the British Mail, which we may look for on Friday.

THANKSGIVING DAY.—Thursday the 6th inst. being appointed by Proclamation as a Day of Public Thanksgiving, there will (D. V.) be Divine Service at St. Paul's Church at 11 a. m.—and a collection will be taken up in behalf of the Poor.

THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE, 1855-6.—THE TRIBUNE is now in the middle of its fifteenth year; Vol. XV. of its weekly issue commenced on the 1st September last. The American public need not now be made acquainted with its character or claims to consideration. With that subordinate regard for precedence, policy or popularity, it has aimed to stand for Righteousness, for Truth, for Humanity, against Iniquity, Fraud and Oppression. There is not a slave-trader on this Continent, though he may never read anything but his bills of sale and notes payable, who does not know and hate THE TRIBUNE; there is not an extensive fabricator of drugged and poisonous Liquors who does not consider it a very dangerous and immoral paper and wonder why its publication is tolerated in a commercial, cotton-buying City like New-York. The NEWARK MERCURY once forcibly remarked, that it had never known a hard, gripping, screwing, avaricious employer, who was not hostile to THE TRIBUNE, nor one eminently generous and kindly who did not like it. Prompt and plain-spoken in its denunciations of iniquity and abuses of power, while claiming an exemption from human fallibility, it may have done temporary injustice to individuals, but it has never been unfaithful to Principle, nor deaf to the cries of the wronged and suffering. In its columns the advocates of novel and unpopular theories contemplating the melioration of human woe, especially those of the voiceless and down-trodden, have ever found audience and hospitality; while it has ardently resisted, and will persistently combat, every attempt to proscribe and degrade any class because of diversity of Nativity, Creed, or Color. In defiance of calumnies the most atrocious, and hostilities the most deadly and untrifling, THE TRIBUNE has grown steadily in public appreciation from the day of its origin. Its means of serving the public have been augmented in proportion. Instead of a single editor with one or two assistants, its organization now comprises a numerous body of writers, each fitted by special accomplishment and experience for the particular line of discussion to which his pen is devoted; the daily amount of reading matter given more than quadruples that of its earliest issues; a staff of valued correspondents encircles the globe, transmitting early and intelligent narrations of whatever is most worthy of attention; while Politics, Legislation, Literature, Art, History—in short whatever affects the social well-being of mankind, Political Theology alone excepted—finds here the freest and most searching discussion.

Attached by profound conviction to the beneficent policy of industrial development and Internal Inter-communication, whose most conspicuous champion through the last Half-Century was HENRY CLAY—imbued, moreover, with that spirit of forbearance towards our weaker neighbors and toward the much wronged Aborigines of this Continent and of Posses with All which will hallow the name of WIG, THE TRIBUNE, while surrendering no jot of its proper independence co-operated earnestly and ardently with the Whig party so long as its vitality was preserved. When in 1850-2 an attempt was made to interpolate slave-baiting into its creed, we sternly interposed; when, at the close of the last Presidential canvass, it was seen that a large portion of the Whigs preferred to defeat their own party rather than allow its Anti-Slavery wing to share its triumph, even under a conservative Chief on a Pro-Slavery platform, we knew and proclaimed that Whig party was no more. Subsequent events, including the rise and culmination of the Know-Nothing conspiracy, and the speedy absorption therein of a whole force of Pro-Slavery Whiggism, only confirmed our undoubting anticipations. With no sickly lamentations, therefore, for the inevitably bygone, but with hope, and joy, and sympathy, and words of cheer, have we hailed the beginning and watched the progress of that mighty REPUBLICAN movement which, impelled by the perfidious violation of the Missouri Compact, and stimulated by the astounding outrages whereof the rights of the Free Settlers of Kansas have been the victims—by the repeated and utter violation of their elections by an armed mob collected by conspiracy and hurried suddenly upon their legs from the border counties of the neighbouring Slave State, is destined to sweep away the landmarks of old party feuds, and write the true hearts and strong arms of the free-soiled in one mighty effort to confine the scourge and scandal of our country within the limits of the States, which unwisely uphold it. To the success of this effort, the energies of THE TRIBUNE will be sternly devoted; while the TEMPERANCE REFORM, including the entire suppression of the Traffic in intoxicating Beverages, will find in it, as hitherto, an earnest and unflinching champion.

Commencing as a daily folio sheet of moderate size, and with scarcely a shadow of patronage, THE TRIBUNE is now issued in quarto from DAILY (three distinct editions), SEMI-WEEKLY, on a sheet 44 by 74 inches, eight ample pages of six columns each. Its circulation has steadily grown from nothing to the following aggregates:

Daily issues (evening and morning) 25,500 copies
Semi-Weekly 14,175
Weekly 136,500
California edition 5,000
Total 186,175 copies.

We believe no other newspaper in the world has a subscription list over half so large as this; and no periodical of any sort can rival it. And while its extreme cheapness, rendering an increase of paying readers only an indirect pecuniary advantage to us, has doubtless largely swelled its subscription list, it would be absurdity not to perceive in this unprecedented patronage some evidence of public approval and esteem.

TERMS.—Daily, \$6 per annum.
Semi-weekly, \$3 " "
Weekly, \$2 " "
Postage—Daily, \$1 50 cents " "
Semi-weekly, \$3 " "
Weekly, 25 " "

HASZARD & OWEN, Agents for F. E. I.

POLICE COURT.

Dec. 3.—Arthur O'Neill, for assault on John Barrie; parties settled out of Court.
4th.—John Parsons, drunk and disorderly; convicted; fined 5s with costs or be imprisoned 48 hours.
John Grant, assault on Police Constable, White; convicted; fined 5s with costs or be imprisoned 48 hours.
Edward Haney, drunk and disorderly; convicted; ordered to pay Jail fees.
Neil McKay, assault on Police Constable, McQuillan; convicted, fined 10s with costs or be imprisoned 7 days.
Nov. 30.—John McAnlay, for trespassing on Government House Grounds; convicted, ordered to pay Jail fees.—Archibald McDoonall, drunk and disorderly; convicted, fined 5s, or be imprisoned 48 hours.
Dec. 1.—Allan Cameron, for assault on Patrick Berrigan; case dismissed, plaintiff to pay costs.—Patrick Berrigan, for assault on Allan Cameron; case dismissed, plaintiff to pay costs.
Dec. 2.—Councillor for this week—Donald McIsaac, Esq.

Died.

Suddenly, on Wednesday last, at Mr. Angus McDonald's, Scotch Fort, Mr. Frederick Davison, aged 24 years.
At Covehead, on the 25th November, after a long and painful illness, which he bore with Christian fortitude, Mr. Peter Higgins, aged 66, leaving a Widow and family to mourn their irreparable loss.
On 1st Dec. Isaac, seventh Son of Mr. Nathan Wright, aged 36.

Married.

At the residence of the bride's Father, on the 27th inst., by the Rev. Malcolm Ross, Mr. William Cunningham, to Margaret McKinlay, both of North River.

MOLASSES, FLOUR, AND Corn Meal.

JUST RECEIVED per Schooner JULIA, and for Sale by ROBERT BELL, Queen Square, 20 Pouchons Choice Porto Rico MOLASSES, 50 do CORN MEAL. Charlottetown, Dec. 4, 1855. 4i Ex.

Dry Birch Plank Wanted.

THE SUBSCRIBER will pay CASH for DRY BIRCH PLANK, from 1 1/2 to 3 inches in thickness.—Apply at HASZARD & OWEN'S BOOKSTORE.

HORSE POWER FOR SALE.

AN Excellent Horse Power suitable for either a Threshing Machine, Turner's Lath or Circular Saw. Apply to GEORGE SNELGROVE, Kent Street, Charlottetown, Dec. 4th, 1855.

COALS! COALS!

40 CHALDRON Pictou COAL, Just arrived and for Sale by JAMES PURDIE, Charlottetown, Dec. 5.

Robes! Robes! Robes!

EXTRA No. 1, BUFFALO ROBES Just received, at the KING SQUARE HOUSE, BEER & SON, Charlottetown, Dec. 5, 1855. Isl. Adv. Im.

NOTICE.

THE Sale of the Land on the St. Peter's Road, near Dr. Boswell's, is postponed until further notice.

TAKE NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Subscriber are hereby notified, that unless their respective Accounts are settled in one month after this date, they will be sued for without further notice.

Sky Light Glass For Sale.

HASZARD & OWEN have a good stock of the above (such as is used in the United States for Sky Lights in the Roofs of Houses), each sheet is 36 x 15 inches, and 1/4 inch thick.

NEW BOOK.

Just issued from the Press of Haszard & Owen, price 2s.

The Constitution of the Government of Newfoundland.

IN its Legislative and Executive Departments, with an Appendix containing the Rules and Orders of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly by JOHN LITTLE, Esq., Barrister at Law.

Bricks! Bricks!

FOR Sale at the 3 Mile Run, Malpeque Road, and at the Store of HASZARD & OWEN.

TO THE EDITOR OF HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

PERMIVE by the papers that I am published as having been fined Five Shillings, and the costs, for the offence of disorderly driving. A law me to state, that the contents passed on me at the time by the Court was for careless driving. Why the term careless should be interpreted disorderly, I am at a loss to understand. Allow me to give the public, through your paper a correct statement of the occurrence. Some time back, on my way home from town, driving two horses and a truck, on approaching Robertson's Mill, my reins broke, the horses feeling more at liberty on descending the hill, naturally increased their speed, which it was not in my power to check; and descending the hill referred to, we unfortunately came in contact with a cart, with some persons in it—the cart was drawn up in a very awkward manner, the hinder part being in the middle of the road; had it been judiciously managed by the driver, to all probability no collision would have taken place. There was a young man named Gillespie sitting as a passenger with me on the truck, when the accident took place; he stated on oath to the Court, when called on as witness for the complainant, that what I have described above was substantially correct.

Under these circumstances, I am at a loss to understand why I should be so harshly, I might add, unjustly, treated by the authorities who adjudicated on the subject? The sentence should have been *ad idem*. It is a matter of surprise, that the term *ad idem* was not substituted by the acute individual who drew up the Court report, in which reference is made to me. When it falls to their lot again to render a verdict, I would advise them to have a more careful regard for truth, which, in my opinion, has been manifestly outraged. The only witness has been allowed to testify as to the mode of driving, and Gillespie, who positively swore, that it was impossible for me to prevent the collision taking place.

Your obedient servant, OTTO CURTIS.

Charlottetown, Nov. 1855.

MUSIC, JUST RECEIVED THIS DAY.

AND FOR SALE BY HASZARD & OWEN.

- SONGS AND BALLADS. 1 6
In the Valley where I dwell, 1 6
The Sailor Boy's Prayer, 1 6
Son of Home, 1 6
Lilly Lee, 1 6
Sparkling, Sunday Night, 3 0
The Queen's Letter, 1 6
Graves of Long ago, 1 6
Phillis is my own Joy, 1 6
My Hum is on the Moor, 1 6
Pass, Pass away, 1 6
Marry, you're going to Marry, 1 6
Cheer Boys, Cheer, 1 6
Villikins and his Dinah, 1 6
Squire Jones's Daughter, 1 6
Little Ethel, 1 6
The Yankee Baby Show, 1 6
Pop goes the Weazel, 1 6
The Horn unbars the gates of Light, 1 6
The Dying Californian, 1 6
A way for the Country, 1 6
Eralie 1 6
Hattie Lee, 1 6

POLKAS.

- The Fanny Family, 1 6
Sebastopol, Militarie, 1 6
Day Dream, 1 6
Mush Polka, 1 6
Cuckoo, 1 6
Prize Babies by one of 'em, 1 6
Prairie Flower, 1 6
Rose Polka, to Miss Anne Howard, St. John N. B. 1 6
Minnie Polka, 1 6
Meyer Polka 1 6
Lily Dale 1 6

SCHOTTISCHES.

- Ladies choice Schottisch 1 6
Rachel 1 6
The Moldavian 1 6

WALTZES.

- Cajetans, 3 0
Farewell to Poland 0 9
Star Waltz 1 6
Linwood 1 6

MARCHES.

- Sebastopol March 2 3
Alma 1 0

MISCELLANEOUS.

- Fall of Sebastopol, 2 0
A Grand Medley, 1 6
The Premium Galopp, 1 6
Amalien galopp, 2 0
Cover's New Medley Song, 3 3
From My Dear Mountains, 1 6
The Queen Anne Redows, 1 6
Sonatina, 1 6
Rachel Redows, 1 6
Das Alpenhorn, 1 6
The Ocean Bural, Quartette, 1 6
Anvil, 1 6
Cathedral Voluntaries arranged for the Organ, 1 6
Home Sweet Home, 1 6
Oh, Susanna, 1 6

To Christian Ministers, &c.

HASZARD & OWEN, keep constantly on hand, a variety of Theological Works; and are prepared to sell them at their publishers price.

How to Keep Harness.—Observing the good condition and fine appearance of the harness of Mr. Baker, proprietor of the most extensive livery establishment in Rochester, New York, we requested him to impart to us, for publication, the mode by which so desirable an object was achieved.

In compliance therewith, he stated the course adopted as the best and most economical, after twenty years' experience in a business which required considerable attention to tacking apparatus. His process of oiling and washing harness is substantially as follows:—Take neat-foot oil and ivory or patent black—the latter well pulverized, or to be made so before using. Mix thoroughly, adding the black, until the oil is well coloured or quite black. In cool weather, the oil should be warmed somewhat before mixing. With a sponge apply a light coat of the mixture—only what the leather will readily absorb, unless the harness is very dry, in which case a heavier coating may be necessary.

After the harness is dry—which will be in from two hours to a half or whole day, depending upon the weather and previous condition of the leather—wash thoroughly with soap suds. In making the suds use good Castile soap and cold rain water. Warm water should never be used on harness leather. Apply the suds with a sponge. Rub off with buckskin. This will give your harness a nice glossy surface, and the leather will retain a good colour and continue pliable for months. If it becomes soiled with mud or sweat, an application of soap and water, as above directed, (without oiling) will be sufficient to give it a bright appearance. Two applications of this oil and black mixture a year (or once every six months), will be sufficient to keep the harness, as ordinarily used, in good order. It may be necessary for livery men, and others who use harness constantly, to apply the oil often—but, in most cases, two oilings a year, and washing with suds when soiled, will keep a harness in good trim for sight and service. This process will pay a large dividend in extra service and durability, to say nothing of improved appearance. Mr. Baker assures us, that the same, or a very similar application, is just the thing for carriage tops which are made of top-leather. The only difference in treatment is, that less oil should be used, or rather a lighter coating applied; and it should be washed off before drying in, top-leather being thin and much more penetrable than harness. Of course, this mixture would not answer for enameled leather, of which some carriage tops are constructed.—Exchange paper.

THE HISTORY OF BUTTER.—From the various statements in history, it may be safely concluded, that the discovery of butter is attributable neither to the Greeks nor Romans, but the former were made acquainted with it by the Scythians, Thracians, and Phrygians, and the latter by the people of Germany. It appears, says Beckmann, that when they had learned the art of making it, they employed it only as an ointment in their baths, and particularly as a medicine. It is never mentioned by Galen and others as food, though they have spoken of it as applicable to other purposes. No notice is taken of it by Apicius, nor is there anything said in that respect by the authors who treat on agriculture, though they have given accurate information regarding milk, cheese, and oil. This may be easily accounted for by the fact, that the ancients were entirely accustomed to the use of good oil. In like manner, butter is very little employed at the present day in Italy, Spain, Portugal, and the southern parts of France, but is sold in apothecaries' shops for medical purposes. During the ages of paganism, butter appears to have been very scarce in Norway; mention is made by historians of a present of butter so large, that a man could not carry it, and which was considered a very respectable gift.—Farmer's Magazine.

A Royal Commission, to inquire into the management of the National Board of Education, is about to sit in Dublin.

DR. KANE, of the Arctic Expedition, is a man of about 35 years of age. He is below the medium height, with a spare, delicate frame, but possessed of a most indomitable spirit.

Carding Machines, &c. THE Subscribers offer for Sale Carding Machines, Machine Cards, Crank Plate, Cleaners, Wool Pickers, Power Trossell Machinery on a new construction. Orders punctually attended to. Address, John Morrice & Son, Sackville, County of Westmorland New Brunswick, or David Stewart, Charlotte-town, July 18, 1855.

Under the Patronage of Mrs. Daly. A BAZAAR will be held, (D.V.) on the 27th of DECEMBER next, in the TEMPERANCE HALL, by a Committee of Ladies appointed from all denominations, on behalf of the poor of Charlottetown and its immediate vicinity.

Contributions will be gratefully received by the undermentioned Ladies:— MRS. BAYFIELD, MRS. LLOYD, BREWSTER, LYDIARD, COLES, Miss E. McDONALD, DEMPSEY, C. McDONALD, Mrs. S. DESBRISAY, Mrs. MACLEOD, Mrs. P. GAUL, C. PALMER, GRAY, PURDIE, H. HASZARD, RIGG, HEARD, SNODGRASS, J. HENSLEY, C. STEWART, D. HODGSON, TUCKER, JENKINS, WALKER.

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, dropsy of the chest, fullness of 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, yellowness 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 cases 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 organs, they are vital safe, certain, and pleasant. Testimony from Maine.

CAPT. DANIEL ABBOTT, Brooklyn, Maine, July 16, 1845, says: "I was taken sick one year ago, 1st April, upon my passage from Havana to Charleston, 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 'Hooiland'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, Charleston and the West India Islands ever since. I have now given up going to sea, and reside in this place, where you will find an agency, as you would sell large quantities of it."

JOSEPH 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. J. B. Hall & Co.—Gentlemen—In answer 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 of 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 cases performed by 'Hooiland's German Bitters' I was induced 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 taking 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 advantages 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, " J. J. FRANK, St. Elizabeth's, " GEORGE WASHINGTON, Capnad, " JAS. L. HOLMAN, do. " WM. DODD, Bedouque, " JAMES FIDGON, New Louisa.

Fall Consignments. Tea, Candles, Soap & Dry Goods. THE SUBSCRIBER has just received, on Consignment, per Ann Reddin and Sir Alexander, from London and Liverpool An Extensive Assortment of Goods, in part, viz: 134 Chests and half chests of superior TEA, 30 Boxes Sperm CANDLES, 30 do Mould do. 50 do very good SOAP, 20 Bales and Cases MERCHANDISE, consisting of Blue and fancy Prints, Orleans, Coburgs, &c. Grey and white Cottons, ready made CLOTHING, Cloths, Doostings, &c.

Also on Hand—A large Lot of Cooking, Franklin and Air Tight STOVES, Castles of Metallic Paints, Sofas, Bureaus, cane-seated and common Chairs, &c. &c. Oct. 26. JAMES MORRIS.

The Infallible Remedy! HOLLOWAY'S PILLS. ERYSIPELAS OF EIGHT YEARS' DURATION CURED. Copy of a Letter from Geo. Sinclair, Esq., of Paris, Canada, dated the 18th July, 1854.

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 repa ed 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) EDWARD TOMKINSON.

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