

HASZARD'S GAZETTE

FARMERS' JOURNAL, AND COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

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GEORGE T. HASZARD, Proprietor and Publisher.
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TERMS—Annual Subscription, 12s. Discount for cash in 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, 3s. 6d.—16 lines, 4s.—20 lines, 4s. 6d.—25 lines, 5s.—30 lines, 5s. 6d.—35 lines, 6s.—40 lines, 6s. 6d.—For each additional line, one fourth of the above for each continuation.
Advertisements without limitation, will be continued until further notice.

THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Governor—THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE EARL OF ELGIN and KINCARDINE, Governor General of Canada.
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The following gentlemen have been appointed Officers of the Company in Prince Edward Island, and will be prepared to furnish information as to the principles and practice of the Company and the rates of Assurance.
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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 insured.
The present reliable Capital exceeds £1700. Persons having property in Charlottetown, or vicinity, should lose no time in applying to the Secretary of this Company for Policies or Information.
One of Philip's Fire Ammunition has been purchased by 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, Secretary and Treasurer.
Secretary's Office, Kent Street,
August 25, 1853.

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 HAVILLAND, Jr.
Agent for Prince Edward Island.
September 5, 1853. 1st

Equitable Fire Insurance Company of London.
Incorporated by Act of Parliament.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS for P. E. Island—
Messrs. T. H. Haszard, Hon. Charles Henley, Francis Longworth, Esq., Robert Hutchinson, Esq., Thomas Dawson, Esq.
Detached Risks taken at low Premiums. No charge for Policies. Forms of Application, and other information, may be obtained from the Subscriber, at the Office of G. W. Debois Esq. Charlotte town.
H. J. CUNDALL,
Agent for P. E. I.
April 7th, 1854.

ALLIANCE LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.
Capital £2,000,000 Sterling.
CHARLES YOUNG,
Agent for P. E. Island.

EXHIBITION.
AN EXHIBITION AND SALE (for purposes connected with the Episcopal Church, Charlottetown) of fancy and useful Articles, will (D.V.) take place at the Temperance Hall, on Wednesday, the 12th day of July next. Contributions will be thankfully received by the following Ladies forming the Committee:

Mrs. BAYFIELD, Mrs. D. HOBSON,
" CUNDALL, " HOBBIK,
" T. DERRIBBY, " JENKINS,
" FREDERICK, " E. PALMER,
" H. HASZARD, " A. YATES,
" J. HENSLEY,
Charlottetown, 7th March, 1854.

HOUSE AND LAND FOR SALE.—The Subscriber offers for Sale the House and Land opposite South West Corner, Esq.'s.
GEORGE HIX.
May 8.

LONDON HOUSE,
Great George Street.

Spring Importations for 1854.

RECEIVED at this Establishment, a large proportion of the general STOCK of BRITISH MERCHANDISE for the present Season—Consisting of—
Ladies' Velvets, Mantles, Parasols, Silks, Satins, French Delaines, and Printed Barges, Muslin ticked Dresses; Ribbons, a choice assortment; Silk and Fancy Bonnets; Dress Caps in great variety; a large assortment of Dress Goods, Gloves, Hosiery, Haberdashery; Prints; Cottons; Muslin and Lace Window Curtains, &c. Also, Broad Cloths; Cassimeres; Doekings, Vestings, and other materials of Gent's wear; Carpets, Hearth Rugs, Stair Carpeting, Oil floor Cloth; Curtain Damasks, Gent's Paris Hats; Ladies' & Children's Boots and Shoes; together with a large Stock of staple GOODS, all of which will be disposed of on the most moderate terms, by
HENRY HASZARD.
N. B.—A further supply hourly expected per "JOHN," from London.

NOTICE.
To the Tenants and Settlers on that part of Township No. 22 formerly belonging to the Subscriber.

WHEREAS by Indenture of Release, bearing date the 8th day of May, 1854, I have conveyed and assured in fee to Daniel Hodgson, of Charlottetown, Esquire, all my right, title and freehold interest in and to the said tract of Land, together with all Rents and Arrears of Rent due thereon: I do, therefore, hereby give notice to the said Tenants and Settlers, that all Rents now due, or hereafter to become due, are to be paid to the said Daniel Hodgson, he being fully empowered to grant acquittances for the same.

ROBERT RENNIE.

NOTICE.—The Tenants and Settlers in arrears for Rent on that portion of Township No. 22 formerly owned by Robert Rennie, Esq., are requested to pay the same forthwith to the Subscriber; and also all sums of money hereafter to become due, in respect of rent or otherwise.

DANIEL HODGSON.
Charlottetown, 9th May, 1854.

Spring Park Distillery,
FOR Sale or to be Let, the Premises occupied by Mr. Archibald White, near Spring Park, consisting of a House and Distillery. For further particulars apply to Mr. Thomas Brodyrick or to
ARCHIBALD WHITE.

MILLER WANTED.
WANTED by the Subscriber a steady man to take charge of a Grist Mill, to whom liberal wages will be given.

Also.
A Woman who is capable of taking charge of a Carding Mill.
WILLIAM G. BAGNALL.
Clyde Mills, New Glasgow, May 9, 1854.

ENGLISH PAPER HANGINGS.—4000 pieces of the above, comprising an assortment of 100 different patterns, from 9d. to 7s. per piece—for sale at the store of the Subscriber.
DANIEL DAVIES.
Charlottetown, April 24. 1st—6w 1st w

Schoolmaster Wanted,
FOR the School at Little York, Esq.'s.
BENJAMIN BALDERSOHN.
April 20th. 6th 123.

CLOCKS! CLOCKS!
A GOOD variety for Sale, from Sixteen to Fifty Shillings.
GEORGE BEER, Junr.
February 24, 1854.

IRON WARE.
JUST RECEIVED by the Subscriber, Ex St. Angelo from Glasgow, via Pictou.
2 Kegs of Cast Iron Pots, from 1 pint to 18 gallons, Bakepans, Fryng do.,
Tea Kettles, tinned and untinned,
Saucepans, do. do.,
Fish Kettles, with drainers,
Setts Wilkie's Plough Mounting,
Spiral Mould Boards, Side Plates, and Scales.
DANIEL DAVIES.
Queen Square, May 23, 1854. 6w 1st

WINNOWNING MACHINES.
HAVING now permanently located myself one mile from New Glasgow, on the New Glasgow Road, the farmers in the surrounding country may depend upon being supplied with anything in my line, got up in the very best and most substantial manner. I do not profess to sell—as cheap as some others do, or offer to do. No first-rate article can be bought as low as good common ones can. But I do profess to make the best the very decidedly best, FANNING MILLS made on the Island.
JOHN SMITH.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND ALMANACK FOR 1854.
FOR SALE by
GEO. T. HASZARD.

THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC:
Ought it to be protected, or to be prohibited by Law?
THE ADDRESS, recently delivered at the Temperance Hall, Charlottetown, before the Members of both Houses of Legislature, and others, by the Rev. J. R. NARRAY, just Published and for sale by M. H. T. Haszard and Mr. Stumper. Price 2s.; considerable reduction if sold by the dozen.

WELLINGTON'S TREE.

The last few years have witnessed the introduction, from various parts of the world, of trees superior as objects of beauty, as well as for their timber, to those indigenous in Britain, and to the few earlier exotics, David Douglas, the zealous botanical collector, was one of the first botanists who made the timber trees principal object of attention, and he was instrumental in introducing into Britain many species that now for attractive ornaments to our arboreta and pleasure-grounds. His researches were chiefly carried on in the primeval forests of North America; while other collectors have borne home the treasures of the Himalayas and of the southern hemisphere. But numerous and valuable as were Douglas's American discoveries, it was not in the power of a solitary wanderer to exhaust the rich harvest of so extensive a region. Ever since his time, therefore, the hopeful eyes of the arboriculturist have been directed to the west; and the efforts of many enthusiastic and danger-defying travellers have ministered, from time to time, to the conifer mania that now, happily for our country, excites the landed proprietors over the length and breadth of Britain, as did the less profitable tulip-mania of a former time the merchant-princes of Holland.

Besides introducing many important plants to Britain, Douglas indicated the existence of others hidden in the primeval forests that were worthy of the attention, and that eventually aroused the curiosity of European travellers. One of these is a tree, a native of California, which, in its magnificent aspect, and its almost incredible proportions, seems to outstrip every other kind in the great forests of the far west. Particulars of its re-discovery have just come to hand, and have been published in the *Gardener's Chronicle* by Professor Lindley, who sees in it one of the most valuable additions ever made to our arboreta. Believing that no one would differ from him as to the appropriateness of the name proposed for the most gigantic tree revealed to us by modern discovery, he has conferred upon it the title of *Wellingtonia gigantea*. "Wellington," said he, stands as high in the estimation of the Californian tree above all the surrounding forest-trees. . . . Emperors, and kings, and princes have their plants, and we must not forget to place in the highest rank among them our own great tree.

The tree in question, or rather its seeds, and a young sapling, have been brought home to Mr. Veitch by his collector, Mr. Lobb, along with many other novelties of interest and importance to the horticultural world. Mr. Lobb gives the following account of it:—This magnificent evergreen tree, from its extraordinary height and large dimensions, may be termed the monarch of the Californian forest. It inhabits a solitary district on the elevated slopes of the Sierra Nevada, near the head-waters of the Stanislaus and San Antonio rivers, in latitude 38° north, longitude 120° west, at an elevation of 5000 feet from the level of the sea. From eighty to ninety trees exist, all within the circuit of a mile, and these vary in height from 250 to 320 feet, and from 10 to 20 feet in diameter. Their trunks of growth is much like *Sargassum* (*Taxodium sempervirens*); some are solitary some are in pairs, while some not unfrequently stand three and four together. A tree recently felled measured about 200 feet in length, with a diameter, including bark, 29 feet 2 inches, at 5 feet from the ground; at 18 feet from the ground, it was 14 feet 6 inches through; at 100 feet from the ground, 11 feet; and at 200 feet from the ground, 5 feet 5 inches. The bark of a pale cinnamon brown, and from 12 to 15 inches in thickness. The branches are round, somewhat pendent, and resembling the cypress or juniper. The leaves are pale green; those of the young trees are spreading, with a sharp acuminate point. The cones are about 2 1/2 inches long, and 3 inches across at the thickest part. The trunk of the tree in question was perfectly solid, from the sap-wood to the centre; and judging from the number of concentric rings, its age has been estimated at 3000 years. The wood is light, soft, and of a reddish colour, like redwood or *Taxodium sempervirens*. Of this vegetable monster, 21 feet of the bark from the lower part of the trunk have been put in the natural form in San Francisco for exhibition; it there forms a spacious carpeted room, and contains a piano, with seats for forty persons. On one occasion, 140 children were admitted without inconvenience.

In commenting upon this account of the most wonderful of California's natural productions, Professor Lindley offers a few apt reflections:—What a tree is this!—of what portentous aspect and almost fabulous antiquity! They say that the specimen felled at the junction of the Stanislaus and San Antonio was above 3000 years old; that in its day, it must have been a little plant when Samson was slaying the Philistines, or Paris running away with Helen, or Aneas carrying off good *Pater Anchises* upon his filial shoulders!

With regard to the age of the tree, we need hardly remind our readers that all such calculations, founded upon the number of concentric circles of wood, are more or less fallacious. A tree may produce one circle of wood in one season, and no more; but as interruptions of growth often occur—resulting from severe changes in the temperature—it is by no means uncommon for several layers to be produced during one variable summer. Calculations founded upon the thick-

ness of the stem, probably lead nearer to the truth, although increase in absolute size is likewise subject to variation, not only in different seasons, but especially at different periods of the tree's age; in youth, it grows rapidly! but as old age comes on, it often forms very thin additions of woody matter. That the *Wellingtonia* is of immense age, there can be no doubt, although even at 3000 years it does not surpass the calculations that have been made of the ages of other trees. Dr. Casselle reported some satisfactory cases as follows:—Elm, 335 years; cypress, 250; ivy, 450; larch 578; orange, 630; olive, 700; the Oriental plane, 730; the cedar, 800; the lime, 1150; oak, 1500; year, 2820; taxodium, 4000; and the baobab of Africa, 5000 years!

While by some individuals the supposed age of the Californian *Wellingtonia* is doubted, there are others who likewise enter their protest against its reported dimensions. To one heretical reader of the *Gardener's Chronicle*, Dr. Lindley retorts:—"That the tree was over 30 feet in diameter is pretty clear from the number of persons who can be seated in it. We understand that a mounted horseman rode into the interior of a hollow tree that had been blown over, and after proceeding some distance in the interior, turned the horse and rode out again."

Additional testimony is afforded by a recent number of *Hovey's Magazine of Horticulture* (American), in which there is published a letter from a correspondent at San Jose, mentioning amongst other things: "If you were to see the big *arbor vite* now on exhibition at San Francisco, 30 feet in diameter, you would be perfectly amazed. When I went to see it, there were twenty people dancing in the hollow part, with chairs and sofas all round."
We have followed Dr. Lindley in treating his tree as an original discovery of Douglas, now introduced to Britain for the first time by Mr. Lobb; it remains for us, therefore, before closing this brief notice, to point out the foundation upon which the statement rests.
During Douglas's last visit to California, the ill-fated naturalist thus wrote to Sir William Hooker concerning a coniferous tree inhabiting that country, of which no further information, nor specimens ever reached Europe:—"But the great beauty of Californian vegetation is a species of *Taxodium*, which grows the mountains a most peculiar, I was almost going to say awful appearance—something which plainly tells us we are not in Europe. I have repeatedly measured specimens of this tree 270 feet long and 22 feet round, at 3 feet above the ground. Some few I saw upwards of 300 feet high, but none in which the thickness was greater than those I have instanced." Should the tree here alluded to by Douglas not be of the same species as that now introduced by Lobb, then there still remains in California an arboreous wonder to reward the diligence of some other traveller. The discoverer of new plants, in most cases, only extends the boundaries of systematic botany, but the discoverer of a useful timber tree offers a substantial contribution to our national wealth.

CLEANINGS FROM LATE PAPERS.

THE THREE GREAT MINTS OF THE WORLD.—Official statements of the operations of the Mints of London, Paris, and the United States during the year 1853, show the following results:
Gold. Silver. Copper.
London £11,952,391 £701,544 £9,073
Paris 13,218,536 803,588 78,996
United States 10,377,776 1,570,514 13,412
£25,548,703 £3,075,646 £101,481
The total amount of coins, of all kinds, coined in these three mints, was as follows:
Gold £35,548,703
Silver 3,075,646
Copper 101,481
Total £38,725,830

THE POPE AND THE ENGLISH CATHOLICS.—In a private audience with which I was honoured by the Pope, not very long since, his Holiness expressed himself on the subject of the Roman Catholic hierarchy in the following terms:—"It was wrong to suppose that I had intended to insult Her Majesty the Queen of England, or the British nation, by establishing a catholic hierarchy in that country. I look upon England as one of the greatest nations in the world; and therefore I wished that in her relations with the Holy See, England should be on the same footing as the other great powers. Until lately there were no catholic bishops in England, and head of the catholic church in that country was simply a vicar apostolic. Thus, England was in the same position in her relations with the Vatican as the coast of Guinea, or any barbarous or infidel country. A vicar apostolic is an officer entirely dependent on my will; and when Dr. Wiseman filled that post in London, I might, without any previous notice, have ordered him away to Guiana, or to the interior of South America. The catholic church in England was therefore at that time completely under my control. At present the matter is quite otherwise. In establishing a hierarchy in England, I wished that the catholics of England should have their own church, governed and directed by their

own countrymen; and that it should be no longer a simple mission dependent on the Holy See. In establishing a hierarchy in England, the power which I formerly held over the catholic clergy in that country I then resigned. The catholic bishops of England are no longer entirely dependent on my will; I can neither displace them from their present posts, nor send them upon missions to other countries. Thus, the catholic church in England now belongs to England, and is no longer in its former dependent position upon the Holy See." [The French and English in Rome, by P. O'Brien.]

THE GREEK INSURRECTION.

The following letter from Athens is dated the 2d instant:—"You are probably already informed by the telegraph that the Greeks, beaten by the Turks in Epirus as in Thessaly, have returned to their own country in great disorder. This intelligence has produced at Athens a most painful impression, and these defeats are regarded as a fatal blow inflicted on the projects of the insurgents. However grave the check be, the game is not considered by the party as completely lost. General Spiro Milio, Viscoperles, and Gardi-kotes Givas have been named to proceed to the frontier. If the object of their mission be to employ the funds entrusted to them to dissolve the undisciplined bands which are at this moment in the north of Greece, and to send each man to his home, we must approve the measure, and Greece, by thus repudiating her position among the nations. But there is every reason to fear that the real object of the mission of those general officers is, on the contrary, to reorganise, in a more regular manner, the forces which have been expelled from Epirus, and to prepare, in the event of any success attending the Russian arms against the allied troops in the East, a fresh attack against Turkey, better combined and conducted than the first, which has so signally failed."

LORD NELSON'S PRAYER OF GOING INTO BATTLE AT TRAFALGAR.—"May the Great God whom I worship grant to my country, and for the benefit of Europe in general, a great and glorious victory; and may no misconduct in any one tarnish it; and may humanity after victory be the predominant feature in the British fleet. For myself, individually, I commit my life to Him who made me; and may His blessing light upon my endeavours for serving my country faithfully. To Him I resign myself and to defend. Amen Amen Amen."

ATMOSPHERIC TELEGRAPH.—The inventor of the atmospheric telegraph has petitioned the United States Congress, asking an appropriation of \$5000 to construct his telegraph for ten miles. The inventor asserts that he can transmit packages, weighing 5 pounds, 500 an miles an hour.

THE LIQUOR SELLER.—WHAT HIS TRADE MAKES HIM.—I would not wantonly say a word against a liquor-dealer as a man. I am sorry to say that I have some good friends who are yet engaged in this dreadful business. I know that such men are frequently benevolent, free, open-hearted, noblemen naturally; but behind their counters, engaged in their traffic, they are necessarily monsters; and all the harm I wish to do them is to be permitted to assist in lifting them away from their present position, and placing them in front of their counters, where their moral faculties may have full play, and they may become the men which the God of nature intended them to be.

At this late day everybody knows and acknowledges that the liquor-selling is necessarily deleterious to society; therefore every liquor-vender "sins against light and knowledge;" he knows that the legitimate fruits of his traffic are moral and physical disease and death. He knows that his traffic cannot exist without taking from all its supporters their money, and from at least a portion of them their strength, health, happiness and life. What then is really the difference between the rascal and the highwayman? The latter with his pistol at the breast of his victim, exclaims, "Your money or your life," while the farmer with his seductive bottle and tumbler says, "Your money and your life," and he gets both! Everybody knows this is so, and yet, strange to say, there are men—rotters—in our land, who, having the power to destroy this unjust and unwholesome monopoly, will twist and dodge, and whine, and cogitate, and wonder if it is not rather "arbitrary" to make a law which shall prevent this murder of one's neighbors and friends for the sake of the rum profit! What a commentary is this upon the common sense of American citizens! —P. T. BARANUS.

THE WAR WITH RUSSIA.

AUTHENTIC PARTICULARS.

Of the attack upon the Fortifications of Odessa by the combined fleets.

RUSSIAN PRESS, OF ODESSA, APRIL 25.—The English official declaration of war reached the Russian press, on the 21st of April, at 10 o'clock, on the 21st of April, upon which the Russian press was sent to Odessa, to bring away the English Consul. With a flag of truce flying at her mast-head she bore to, and sent in a boat, also carrying a flag of truce, to demand the Consul. There was some delay in returning an answer, and the Lieutenant in command of the boat, thought it right to return to the Russian, upon which the Russians opened a fire upon the boat, and in the direction of the steamer. Six or seven shots were fired, but without effect. On the 17th, (the French official declaration of war having arrived), both fleets sailed for Odessa, before which place they anchored in the afternoon of the 21st. An explanation was demanded of the General Odesa-Sockol, the Military Governor here, as to his reason for outraging a flag of truce always sacred by all nations, pretending to civilization. This demand was also sent in under a flag of truce, but the boat was backed by the fleets, and the Russian General returned an unsatisfactory and untrue answer, declaring that he did not fire upon the boat, but upon the Furious, which, not heeding customary signals, was steaming up the bay for the purpose of attacking it, whereas she was motionless. Upon this the Admiral sent in a demand for the delivery of all the shipping in the port, and in the event of no answer arriving before sunset on the 21st, declared that they would open fire on the bay, and on the morning of the 22d, the combined fleets attacked the Imperial Mole at Odessa, and during the day completely destroyed it, and most of the (Russian) shipping within it.

Here it is necessary to endeavour to give the reader some idea of Odessa. It has often been compared in general aspect to Brighton, but the line of cliffs on which the town stands has a slight curve inwards, forming a shallow bay, with a radius of some three miles. These cliffs face the north-east, and towards the north, they sink into low sandy mounds and flat endless steppes. Stretching out from below them, at the lower or south-easterly end of the town, runs a long fortified mole, at the end of which is a lighthouse. This is called the Quarantine Mole, and shelters a great crowd of ships of all nations. Their crews are never permitted to go into the town, but are strictly imprisoned within a small walled-in and strictly-guarded quarantine district at the foot of the cliffs, even if they should happen to be detained there for six months at a time. Under the pretence of preserving themselves from disease, the Russians have made the quarantine a infernal political prison. At the time of our visit, this mercantile prison of all nations, was very crowded, and on the morning of the 22d, each vessel had her colours at the mast-head, as if appealing for succour and protesting against cannon-balls intended for the Russians. The attacking force had orders to give this mole as wide a berth as possible, in order to be out of reach of its fire, and so to avoid the necessity of retreating the fire and injuring any of the neutral vessels. The following was the attacking force:—(French), *Mogador, Vauhan, Decarier, Catois*; (English), *Sampson, Terrible, Tiger, Retribution, Furious*, and a detachment of rocket-boats, under Commander Dixon. The batteries and Highways acted as a reserve. This force proceeded to another similar mole, at the northern extremity of the cliffs, called the Imperial Mole, enclosing a mass of Russian ships of all sorts, and some large stores or barracks. Both moles had a formidable array of embrasures, and there was a battery between them at the foot of the cliffs, but, as far as we could learn, they were badly off for guns. We counted over 70 embrasures. The steamers had orders to go as far as possible inshore, so as to rake and destroy the Imperial Mole and shipping, but to avoid firing upon any part of the town or upon the shipping in the Quarantine Mole. About 20 minutes to 7 they began, the Sampson leading, in most gallantly. From the large ships, about 24 miles off, it was a most curious sight. When within about 2,000 yards each steamer delivered the fire of her enormous guns, then wheeled round in a circle of about a half a mile in diameter, each taking up the fire in succession. Thus they kept wheeling and twisting about like so many water-wheels, without ever touching or getting into scrapes. The guns in the mole answered steadily, and in the course of an hour the Vauban came towards the ships with shot and shell, and they were on fire and sinking throughout the mole, when suddenly, from behind some sheds on the low sandy shore near them, a battery of six howitzer guns opened out upon the rocket-boats, which were at the moment within musket shot. Happily, no one was hurt, though a perfect shower of balls fell around them, knowing the cars about, and plunging the water up all around them. Upon this the rocket-boats and steamers opened upon them, and soon sent them scampering. A few minutes, the sheds behind which they sheltered themselves, burst out into a furious fire. The steamers kept up their fire till about 5 o'clock. In the early part of the day, while they were engaged, Her Majesty's steam frigate *Arctus* was ordered to attack the southern side of the Quarantine Mole battery, as a diversion, for his guns had frequently been troublesome. Nothing could be prevented than the way in which she

stood in, bore to, and delivered her fire, filled, and again delivered her broadside. Shortly after the British Government, she deliberately reeled her topsails, though under fire, and was then recalled by the Admiral. During the fire, several English merchantmen slipped out of the Quarantine Mole. The poor fellows were very thankful to have escaped. Altogether the punishment was severe, but appropriate. Russian property was destroyed, and much of it must have belonged to Government. The town and neutral ships were spared, though completely in our power, and it cannot be over-estimated that place with so many batteries on the sea-board was defenceless. Some of the steamers are a little damaged, but nothing of any consequence. But one Englishman was killed, and eight or nine wounded, of them severely. No officer has been laid up.

LETTER FROM AN OFFICER ON BOARD THE "TERRIBLE".

CONSTANTINOPLE, APRIL 27.—The terrible has just arrived with startling news. Odessa has been attacked, the Imperial Mole and Magazine blown up, and a number of Russian ships of war destroyed. The following is a detailed account, derived from an officer on board the "Terrible." At five o'clock on the morning of the 22d of April, the signal was made for the steamers to commence an attack on the Imperial Mole, and the fortifications in its neighbourhood. Orders were given not to fire at the Parique Mole, where the British shipping were anchored, as much as possible, to abstain from wanton destruction of private property. The action continued about two hours without cessation, but without any decided success. The Russian embrasures were totally destroyed, and the Imperial Mole silenced. At 7 a. m. the second division received the signal to stand in. It consisted of the Terrible, Tiger, Retribution, and three French steamers. The Retribution led the way, closely followed by the other steamers. The Russians had laid down a "lump" that is, an old vessel was anchored to mark the distance their guns would carry. The allied division went within this mark, and therefore exposed themselves to loss from the shot of the enemy. At first however, their shot did not reach our ships, although they suffered severely under our fire. The Terrible stood further in than the rest, and commenced firing red-hot shot. After a time a loud explosion was heard. The Imperial Magazine had been blown up by a shot from the Terrible, and a great part of the mole on which it stood was rent in pieces by the violence of the explosion. This relieved the Anglo-French squadron from their most formidable opponent, the battery on the Imperial Mole. The Terrible continued to fire red-hot shot. A Russian frigate in the harbor took fire, burnt to the water's edge, and blew up. Two new frigates on the stocks were soon in flames, and from twenty to thirty merchantmen, and it is believed some smaller vessels of war, were soon sunk or burnt. Each of the vessels which remained out of action had sent a rocket boat, firing 24-pound rockets, and these caused terrible destruction. The dockyard was the chief object of these rockets, and it was soon in flames. The men of the Terrible, which remained on the spot till the following Tuesday, declare that it burnt for two days and two nights, and this vast collection of naval stores must have been totally destroyed. When the Imperial Mole blew up, the fleet gave three cheers—the French commencing. Signals were then made to stand in further, and continue the attack. At this moment the batteries on the Upper or Parique Mole, near which the English ships were anchored, opened fire; and according to the accounts I received, the English sailors could not be prevented from returning the fire. The batteries suffered severely, but were not silenced. In the meantime the rocket boats had set on fire the lower part of the town. This is the most melancholy part of the transaction. The whole of this part of the city is destroyed. In fact, less than half of what was once Odessa now remains. Factories, warehouses, and shops were involved in the conflagration. At half past five p. m., when the action had lasted 12 hours, the signal of recall was made. The action ceased; the Terrible having lost two men killed and five wounded, the Retribution three, and the Sampson five wounded. These were all the casualties that I was able to ascertain. Unless the Russians escaped from their burning frigate before its explosion, their loss must have been terrific in this one spot. All attempts, however, to estimate the number of their killed and wounded must be mere guesswork. As the Terrible was the most distinguished in this action she was received with all honours on passing the fleet. Each ship cheered her as she steamed past on her way to the Bosphorus. She has secured much in personal appearance. Her paddle-boxes are a good deal knocked about, and she has 12 shot in her hull. Capt. McClevery remained on the paddlebox all the time, and narrowly escaped a fall. The fleets were to leave for Sebastopol immediately. The Admirals, before the action at Odessa, had sent in a small French steamer with a flag of truce, but the Russians sent out a boat to forbid its entrance.

THE TROOPS AT GALLIPOLI.

GALLIPOLI, APRIL 24.—The wind, which for the last fortnight has been blowing from the north, has at last veered about, and now comes from the south, which enables a considerable number of vessels of every description, which were stopped at the entrance of the Dardanelles, to pass the Strait, and advance towards Constantinople. Every hour brings in vessels laden with men, horses, stores, provisions, and ammunition. This port is quite encumbered, and it is almost impossible for the two armies to suffice for all the labour of landing. Coal, which had begun to be exceedingly scarce, is now abundant enough for the steamers to take in their supply. Water, however, is not very plentiful; and the want of it was severely felt a few days back on a very important occasion, which might have been attended with disastrous consequences. On Easter

Sunday, whilst the Greek population was occupied with celebrating Divine service, a fire broke out in a house close to the English hospital. The intensity of the combustibles on the occasion was extraordinary, and I have not the slightest doubt that the fire would have been permitted to burn on, or go out of itself, as the case might have been, had not the soldiers of the British hospital been so near, and undertaken to put the flames under. But what difficulty there was to get the necessary supply of water! Two chains of men were established from the public fountains, to pass the buckets on to the burning house, for the fire soon spread to others, and it was not until after four or five hours exertions that the flames could be got under. The indifference of the population during the whole time, although the wind was blowing strongly towards the town, suffices to give an idea of the general extent of the conflagration which takes place in the East. In consequence of the danger with which this disaster menaced the town, General Canrobent the next day gave orders to have the hospitals and storehouses removed outside the town, and the engineering department is at present occupied in preparing the new buildings for their reception. The health of the troops continues to be excellent, although several of the regiments suffer a little from the passage. The cold was last week so severe that several soldiers, and in particular the Turcos of Africa, had their feet frost-bitten. The name of Turcos has been adopted as the term applicable to the native soldiers of every shade of colour coming from Algeria. A regiment has been formed from two battalions of these men, whose uniform, like that of the Zouaves, is a light blue. The arrival of these men produced a great effect; and, in fact, it was impossible to behold this corps, composed of every shade of complexion, from the sable of the negro of Shara to the dead white of the Kabyle, without being struck with surprise, for all appeared alike picturesque and barbarous. Still, this corps marked its entrance into the port of Gallipoli by a little act which betokened real politeness. When their vessels approached near enough for them to distinguish the English soldiery, their band struck up "God save the Queen," in first-rate style, and the men on shore responded to the call with three hearty cheers. The greatest fraternity continues to prevail amongst the men, whether French or English; and sometimes an exchange of politeness may be witnessed at the wine shop or the cafe. But no excesses take place. The most I ever saw in the way of eccentricity was an exchange of hats by the English sailors for the turbans of the Zouaves, and the caps of the English soldiers for the fez of the Arabs. The great works for fortifying the heights of Bonihats are advancing with rapidity. Not less than 6,000 men are at work every day, from six in the morning to five in the evening. We had the other day a concert of Italian music. The Italian pianists that I witnessed were of the highest order, and anything more out of tune I never heard. However, the concert went bravely on, and the adventurous artists made a very excellent receipt.

INTENDED RUSSIAN MERCIES TO THEIR PRISONERS.

A letter from St. Petersburg in the *Colony Gazette*, shows how the Russian are "reckoning" into requisition the occasion, and anything more out of tune I never heard. However, the concert went bravely on, and the adventurous artists made a very excellent receipt.

THE CONDITION OF THE STOMACH IS OF VITAL IMPORTANCE.

No man, woman, or child can be healthy unless the work of digestion is regularly, thoroughly, and vigorously performed. With three-fourths of civilized society, this is not the case. And yet the remedy is within the reach of all. Hoodland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, Philadelphia, will as surely create a regular and healthy action of the stomach as oil will lessen the friction of machinery. Let the victims of dyspepsia or indigestion in any of its forms, try it, and we guarantee a good appetite, physical vigor, firm nerves, sound sleep by night, and increased cheerfulness by day.

HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

Wednesday, May 31, 1854.

The blow that would put an end to Responsible or Self Government in Prince Edward Island, has been struck. The Lt. Governor has issued on his own, in opposition to constitutional responsibility, the Writ for a new Election. We will devote a little time to the enquiry, as to whether we have a remedy for this infraction of the Constitution, and where it is to be sought.

WHENEVER THERE ARE JUST GROUNDS OF COMPLAINT AGAINST ANY OF THE OFFICERS OF THE CROWN, IN THE COLONIES, NOT COGNIZABLE BY THE LAWS OF SUCH COLONIES, THE ONLY PROPER AND REGULAR MODE OF OBTAINING REDRESS, IS, BY PETITIONING HER MAJESTY IN COUNCIL.

The parties are not, however, heard there; but the whole matter is referred to the *Judicial Committee of the Privy Council*, who, after having been attended by Counsel on both sides, make up their minds as to how they should advise Her Majesty to act in the matter. This decision, though in the form of an advice, is final, being adopted by the Queen in Council, as a matter of course. This Court is the highest for learning, talent and integrity in the realm; being composed of not only the first Judges in Law and Equity then in office, but of retired Chancellors, Judges, Lord Keepers, &c., being Privy Counsellors, so that it is almost impossible to conceive a more sagacious and impartial tribunal. And it is before this body that we conceive the people of Prince Edward Island have a right to question the conduct of Sir Alexander Bannerman, and counsel him to come into Court, and show by what right he has, under pretence of the exercise of the Queen's Prerogative, upon his own responsibility, departed from the plain letter of the Queen's Instructions. Nor is this Court

government could not enter upon them at present, since they had not received the official dispatches from the Captain General of Cuba on the subject. Mr. Soule replied in a note couched in a stronger language than the first one. He insisted, I am told—and quoted the Madrid Gazette, in which the receipt of dispatches from the Captain General of Cuba was acknowledged—that the Spanish Government must be in receipt of the dispatches referred to; and complained strongly that subterfuges of this kind were always resorted to at Madrid, while at Cuba the settlement of questions was always delayed on the pretext that the Captain-General was without instructions. Mr. Soule gave the Spanish Government forty-eight hours to reply, as he should dispatch his special messenger, Mr. Winslow, at the expiration of that term. Sr. Calderon de la Barca replied in a very strong note, which was adopted at a Council of Ministers held on the subject. It adhered to the former note, and stated that the Government considered the course pursued by Mr. Soule as insulting, and that they would not submit to insult from any foreign Minister. To this Mr. Soule replied that it had been far from his intention to offer any insult, but merely to state the facts of the case as he believed them to have occurred. In this state the matter stands here; and it remains to be seen what will be done at Washington when the special messenger arrives there. I believe that hopes are entertained that Mr. Crampton, the British Envoy at Washington, may be able to act the part of friendly mediator in the matter.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

The freshet in the River St. John has been unusually high this season, and great losses have been experienced in consequence. Several bridges are reported to have been carried away. The water is now subsiding.—Two houses in Fredericton, in Westmoreland street, were destroyed by fire on Sunday night. One was occupied by Mr. Sanderson, baker, and the other by Mr. Thomas Bradley. The last *Royal Gazette* contains a Proclamation from His Excellency, dissolving the late House of Assembly. Writs for a General Election have been issued, returnable on the 3d July next. The nomination of members for this City and County will take place on the 3d June; the polling; for the County Election will be on the 7th, and for the City the 8th June. The Sons of Temperance are making extensive preparations for a grand public demonstration on the 15th June, to celebrate the annual session of the National Division of the Sons.

In Nova Scotia, the elections have resulted in favor of the Government. In Windsor, Mr. Johns, the new Provincial Secretary, has been returned by a majority of 124 over Mr. McLatchey. Mr. Henry, Solicitor General, by a majority of 412 over Mr. McDonald. Mr. Young has been returned for Inverness county, &c.—*Observer.*

THE NEWFOUNDLAND SEAL FISHERY.

The subjoined Memo. will show the condition of this important branch of industry.—"St. John's, May 4.—The result of the Seal Fishery for this spring is pretty well ascertained,—it will be below an average,—enhanced prices will, to some extent, compensate for the deficiency." \$5 are being offered in St. John's vessels to proceed to Sydney or Pictou to load seals for Boston.

The condition of the stomach is of vital importance. No man, woman, or child can be healthy unless the work of digestion is regularly, thoroughly, and vigorously performed. With three-fourths of civilized society, this is not the case. And yet the remedy is within the reach of all. Hoodland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, Philadelphia, will as surely create a regular and healthy action of the stomach as oil will lessen the friction of machinery. Let the victims of dyspepsia or indigestion in any of its forms, try it, and we guarantee a good appetite, physical vigor, firm nerves, sound sleep by night, and increased cheerfulness by day.

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bound up and fettered by rules of such stringency as operate frequently in other Courts, almost to the denial of justice. Should he neglect to appear, the Court will proceed *ex parte*, and give their decision. It was before this jurisdiction, that the people of Cape Breton were heard against the association to Nova Scotia. There is a case before us on a petition from Goreau, presented by the Bailiffs and Justices of the Royal Court of Goreau, complaining of certain acts of the Lieutenant Governor of the Island (Major William Napier) as "being inconsistent with the rights and privileges of the Royal Court, and contrary to, and incompatible with, the constitution of the Island." We merely, for the present, mention this case as illustrative of the jurisdiction of the Court of the judicial committee of the Privy Council, and to show that it is the fitting tribunal for the wish of an act so thoroughly inconsistent with the rights and privileges of not only the Executive Council, but of the representatives, and consequently of the whole body of the people of Prince Edward Island, as the dissolution of its Assembly, contrary to the express advice and consent of the first mentioned body the Executive Council. The case of Killaly and Carson, to which we heretofore alluded, is in point, for there the whole question turned upon the construction of the "Commission under the Great Seal, with accompanying instructions from the Secretary of State for the Colonial Department." But we will let the Court—through the medium of Mr. Baron Parke—speak for itself.

IN ORDER TO DETERMINE THE QUESTION, AND AS APPROPRIATE TO THE LEGAL POWERS OF THE ASSEMBLY WERE, IT IS PROPER TO CONSIDER FIRST, UNDER WHAT CIRCUMSTANCES IT WAS CONSTITUTED, AND WHAT WAS THE LEGAL ORIGIN OF ITS POWERS.

"Newfoundland is a settled, not a conquered colony, and to such colony there is no doubt that the settlers from the mother-country carried with them such portion of its Common and Statute Law as was applicable to their new situation, and also the rights and immunities of British subjects. Their descendants have, on the one hand, the same laws, and the same rights (unless they have been altered by Parliament); and on the other hand, the Crown possesses the same prerogative and the same powers of Government that it does over its other subjects; nor has it been disputed in the argument before us, and, therefore, we consider it as conceded, that the Sovereign had not merely the right of appointing such magistrates and establishing such Corporations and Courts of Justice as he might do by the Common Law at home, but also that of creating a local Legislative Assembly, with authority, subordinate indeed to that of Parliament, but supreme within the limits of the colony, for the government of its inhabitants. This latter power was exercised by the Crown in favour of the inhabitants of Newfoundland in the year 1832, by a Commission under the Great Seal, with accompanying instructions from the Secretary of State for the Colonial Department; and the whole question resolves itself into this,—whether this power of adjudication upon, and committing for a contempt, was by virtue of the Commission and the instructions legally given to the new Legislative Assembly of Newfoundland. For under these circumstances, there being no usage or custom to support the exercise of any power whatever.

In order to determine that question, we must first consider whether the Crown did in this case invest the local Legislature with such a privilege. If it did, a further question would arise, whether it had a power to do so by law."

THIS WILL SERVE TO SHOW, NOT ONLY THE EXTENT OF THE POWER, BUT THE IMPARTIALITY AND FAIRNESS WITH WHICH IT IS EXERCISED.

So, in this case we take it, the whole question resolves itself into this,—Whether the power of dissolving and calling General Assemblies at his will and pleasure was by virtue of the Commission and Instructions legally given to the Lieut. Governor of Prince Edward Island. No other question could arise, for from the very first moment of its existence as a British Colony, the Island has been governed by virtue of a Commission and Instructions which have been from time to time altered and modified, and in later times considerably augmented in favor of the people with a surrender of several of the rights of the Crown.

THE CIRCUMSTANCE THAT RESPONSIBLE OR SELF GOVERNMENT HAS, SINCE THE DATE OF THE COMMISSIONS AND INSTRUCTIONS, BEEN GRANTED TO THE ISLAND, WILL UNDOUBTEDLY HAVE MUCH WEIGHT WITH A COURT CONSTITUTED AS THIS, IN SO MUCH THAT IF THERE WERE ANY DOUBT AS TO WHICH SIDE THE SCALE OUGHT TO PREponderate, IT WOULD IMMEDIATELY THROW THE WEIGHT OF ITS INFLUENCE INTO THAT WHICH REPRESENTED THE RIGHTS AND LIBERTIES OF THE PEOPLE.—THE VERY CIRCUMSTANCE OF GRANTING SELF GOVERNMENT TO THE PEOPLE NECESSARILY CARRYING WITH IT THE MOST EXTENSION OF THEIR PRIVILEGES THAT THEY WERE CAPABLE OF BEARING. WE HAVE POINTED OUT THE MODE BY WHICH WE ARE TO LOOK FOR REDRESS. IT WILL BE FOR THE PEOPLE, OR FOR SUCH OF THEM POSSESSING KNOWLEDGE, INTELLIGENCE AND SPIRIT, WHO CAN FORESEE THE INJURIES THAT MAY ARISE TO THEMSELVES AND THEIR DESCENDANTS, TO ASK WHETHER THEY WILL SUFFER BY THEIR TAME acquiescence an usurpation of the Royal Authority to become a precedent, and thereby surrender the best and most valued advantage which Responsible Government presents—the limitation of the power of the Governor within known limits, beyond which he has no right to step, and to which if he presumes to attempt to transgress, there will always be a power of compelling him to return. Until this done, we may call ourselves Britons, and may congratulate one another upon being descendants of a race from which sprang Hampden, Sydney and Russell, but we shall be in reality the vilest slaves that ever crouched beneath the tyranny of the meanest despot. We shall become a by-word and mockery, and "as low minded, subservient and base, as the people of Prince Edward Island" will deservedly grow into a proverb.

THE ROYAL GAZETTE CONTAINS TWO—AT THIS PARTICULAR CONJECTURE—VERY IMPORTANT DOCUMENTS, THE ONE THE ANSWER OF THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR TO MR. MONTGOMERY'S NOTE ON TENDERING HIS RESIGNATION OF HIS SEAT IN THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL, THE OTHER SIR ALEXANDER BANNERMAN'S DEFENCE OF HIMSELF AND HIS POLICY, WITH

RESPECT TO THE DISMISSAL.

Both these documents exhibit abilities, totally worthy of even a peer the highest attempt the rights, privileges, Prince Edward Island owes from their own to their consideration.

SIR ALEXANDER NOW IN PROCEEDING THAT THOUGH FROM THE ISSUE OF 1851 HIS WILL STILL REMAINS UNCHANGED, THAT HE HAS ENDEAVORED TO STATE UPON HIS DEFENSE, OR 1 OF HIS RIGHT TO ACT AS I CASES, HE IS IN THE CLAIMS OF SETTING ON 1 WE WILL CONTINUE TO TR USE THAT ITS IMPORTANCE WE LOOK UPON AS A ENDOWMENT AS SUCH A FAIR TRIAL. WE CAN ASSESS," FOR THESE REASONS, OF THESE PRINCIPLES BY WHICH HE HAS HOPED HAD DISAPPEARED SINCE GOVERNMENT. G OURSELVES TO HAVE HIM MORE MAY TAKE WARMER OF SUCH MORE CONCISE LEGAL DEFINITION OF SELF GOVERNMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE GAZETTE.

There was a large petition, which Mr. Wemyss, the Lieut. G. of persons residing Murray Harbour, House of Assembly for public information (whose conduct I proper quarter) of these names, with knowledge of the p directed by most of duct, as well as I entire disapproval to state that they a pryor, or will the promoters, at the I

CHARLOTTETOWN, 1

We have been following letter, fr and His Excellency do as an

ADD C

Your Excellency I House of Assembly, continue a Member ment, and I beg leave acceptances of the only tive Council. Having House of Assembly f ing that time, having actively, I trust it i in me, to state to you which has impelled made to Her Majesty this Colony in the 8 jesty was pleased to to its inhabitants R. and your Excellency of this Colony, in th appropriate time for and in the month of permanent civil list and other pertains completed, Respon introduced, and a ne in accordance therof who in 1850 voted f of Responsible or se was by no means a the House of Assent led to expect, that a tration, Responsible carried out in good 1 your Excellency fr intention to do so, i produced in the p the Representatives your duty, to unite c ter the Government ration towards them any other party w your Government. House of Assembly, Excellency's admini is a few days afte vote, a want of co voters. A new Ges which I had the hon out the Session, w present government measure, by a stron highly respectable a ssembly; and I belie to office, the Memb have in all their co courtesy and resp well as their readi fully, in all matt property of the co try regret, however, to state to your E

VARIETIES.

FEMALE SOCIETY.—You know my opinion of female society. Without it we should degenerate into brutes. This observation applies with tenfold force to young men and those who are in the prime of manhood. For, after a certain time of life, the literary man may make a shift (a poor one I grant,) to do without the society of ladies. To a young man nothing is so important as a spirit of devotion (next to his Creator,) to some amiable woman, whose image may occupy his heart, and guard it from pollution, which besets it on all sides. A man ought to choose his wife, as Mrs. Primrose did her wedding gown, for qualities that "wear well." One thing, at least, is true, that if matrimony has its curse, celibacy has no pleasure. A Newton, or a more scholar may find employment in study; a man of literary taste can receive in books a powerful auxiliary; but a man must have a bosom friend, and children round him, to cherish and support the dearer ties of old age.—John Daydolph.

—PASTOR BY IT.—"I am rich enough," said Pope to Swift, "and can afford to give away a hundred pounds a year. I would not crawl upon the earth without doing a little good. I will enjoy the pleasure of giving what I give, by giving it alive, and seeing another enjoy it." "When I die," he added, "I should be ashamed to leave enough for a monument, if there was a friend above ground."

A REMARKABLE CHARACTER.—New-York possesses many remarkable characters,—remarkable for every diverse reason, but generally for their eccentricity. We have one in mind, a Madame De L., who is now probably sixty years old, and lives apparently in extreme destitution, in the garret of the house she owns. She pays taxes on \$15,000 of real estate, and \$1,100 personal property, and owns banking and railroad stock to the amount of something like \$50,000. In the street, her appearance is well calculated to excite commiseration. Indeed, some kind-hearted individual, a few days ago, benevolently offered her one cent, as a gratuity. The insult, however, was resented, as became her insulated honor. Diminutive in stature and decrepit, her head is covered with a hood, slouched and almost perennial. The cloak is well matched, and appears to have done good service, as the folds in the cloth are mostly worn to the warp. Her daily food consists of a shilling loaf of bread, which is left her at door regularly, and there is added to this a small portion of meat, or such other food as she sees fit to obtain at the market. Even these small comforts are shared in solitude, in her quiet retreat. The human face divine has no charms for her. Her property naturally descends to a nephew living in Cincinnati, and the old lady's greatest fear is, that he may get it.—J. of Cos.

A young lady being asked whether she would wear a wig when her hair turned gray, replied with great earnestness: "No, I'll dye first."

It does not frequently happens that those persons who, in society, carry all before them by their spirits and acquirements are, at home, the most restless and uncomfortable beings upon the face of the earth because they cannot there find the very excitement which is almost necessary to their existence.

FOR MOR.—A lady of rank complaining that her husband was dead to fashionable amusements, he replied, "But faith, my dear, you make me alive to the expense."

A philosopher asserts that the reason why ladies' teeth decay sooner than gentlemen's is because of the friction of the tongue and sweetness of the lips.

A CHAPTER OF CURIOUS FACTS. The surface of the earth is 196,868, 258 square miles; and its solidity is 950, 926, 935,515 cubic miles.

Gun metal is 12 lbs. of tin and 100 lbs of copper.

The emerald is ranked among the gems, but is now found only in Peru. It is green, harder than quartz, and always in crystal. Oriental emerald is a green sapphire.

The waters of the Red Sea appear to be thirty-two feet higher than the Mediterranean, and the Gulf of Mexico is twenty-two feet higher than the Pacific.

The Mediterranean makes a tide of only one or two feet.

Fourteen earthquakes, in different parts of the globe were recorded in 1827, and perhaps this is an average number.

The Sandwich islands are volcanic.

LIVER COMPLAINT.

DYSPEPSIA, JAUNDICE, CHRONIC OR NEURALGIC DEBILITY, DIZZINESS, THE KIDNEYS, AND ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM A DISORDERED LIVER OR STOMACH.

Such as Constipation, Head Pains, Paleness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Digestion for food, Paleness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Flustering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swelling of the Head, Harried and Difficult Breathing, Flustering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the sight, Fever and Infl. Pain in the Head, Dizziness of Perception, Yellowness of the Skin & Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flashes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginations of evil, and Great Depression of Spirits, can be effectually cured by

DR. HOOPLAND'S CELEBRATED GERMAN BITTERS. Prepared by Dr. C. M. JACKSON, No. 120 Arch street, Philadelphia. 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. Biting great vitals in the rectification of diseases of the Liver and lesser glands, exercising the most searching powers in weakness and affections of the digestive organs, they are, vital, safe, certain and pleasant. Read and be convinced. The "Philadelphia Saturday Gazette," says of Dr. Hoopland's German Bitters. "It is seldom that we find so complete and so permanent a cure of our readers; and therefore when we recommend Dr. Hoopland's German Bitters, we wish it to be distinctly understood that we are not speaking of the symptoms of the day, that are seized about for a brief period, and then forgotten after they have done their guilty race of mischief, but of a medicine long established, universally prized, and which has met the hearty approval of the faculty here."

Scott's Weekly said, Aug. 25— "Dr. Hoopland's German Bitters, manufactured by Dr. Jackson, are now recommended by some of the most prominent members of the faculty as an article of much efficacy in cases of female weakness. Persons of debilitated constitutions will find these Bitters advantageous to their health, as we know from experience the salutary effect they have upon a weak system."

J. G. Moore, Esq., of the Daily News said, October 31st— "Dr. Hoopland's German Bitters.—We are trying this renowned medicine for a stubborn disease of the bowels, and can with truth testify to its efficacy. We have taken the contents of two bottles, and we have derived more benefit from the experiment than we derived previously from years of allopathic treatment at the hands of our first physician."

Hon. C. D. Hinckley, Mayor of our City of Camden, N. J., says: "HOOPLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.—We have seen many striking cures of this medicine, and the source from which they came induced us to make inquiry respecting its merits. From inquiry we were persuaded to use it, and most say we found it specific in its action upon diseases of the liver and digestive organs, and the powerful influence it exerts upon nervous prostration, is really surprising. It calms and strengthens the nerves, bringing them into a state of repose, making sleep refreshing. It is a healthy tonic, and you can bid defiance to epidemics generally. This extraordinary medicine we would advise our friends who are at all indisposed, to give a trial—it will recommend itself. It should, not, be in every family. No other medicine can produce evidence of the same merit."

For sale wholesale and retail at THE GERMAN MEDICINE STORE, No. 120 Arch street, next door below Sixth Philadelphia, and by respectable dealers generally throughout the country. In this numerous-warshipping Age, it is rare to find a man who is unobscured to the public, before his interest. During a late visit to the "City of Spindlers," we were presented by a professional friend, to the celebrated Chemist, Dr. J. C. AYER, whose name is now perhaps more familiar than any other, at the bedside of sickness, in this country. Knowing the unprecedented popularity of his medicines, and the immense sale of them, we had expected to find him a millionaire, and rolling in wealth. But so, we found him in his laboratory, busy with his labors, among his crucibles, alembics, and retorts—giving his personal care to the compounds, on the virtues of which, thousands hang for health. We learned, that notwithstanding his vast business, and its prompt returns in cash, the Doctor is not rich. The reason assigned is, that the material is costly, and he persists in making his preparations so expensively, that the net profit is small.—American Farmer, Phil.

For Sale by T. DESBRISAY & Co., General Agency. MR. LEMUEL OWEN, Georgetown, " EDWARD GOFF, Grand River, " EDWARD NEEDHAM, St. Peter's Bay, " J. J. FRASER, St. Elizabeth's, " GEORGE WRIGHTSON, Crooked, " JAS. L. HOLMAN, do, " WM. DODD, Bedouque, " JAMES FIDGON, New London.

'Twelves Brothers' Useful and Economical Preparations. THEIR British Furniture Cream, at 6d. Their Ineffable Furniture Polish, at 2d. Their Unrivalled Metal Paste, at 2d. Their Incomparable India Rubber Blacking, 1d. packets. Their Elegant Bell-shaped Glass Inks, filled, at 2d. Their Superior Glass Square Inks—Black, Blue, and Red, at 2d. each. Their Deliciously Scented Hair Oil, and Pomade Regenerator. Their Unrivalled Garment and Carpet Renovator, at 2d. and 3d. each. Sold Wholesale and Retail, by G. E. T. HASZARD, Queen Square

The Renowned Remedy!



HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

A MOST ASTONISHING CURE OF SCROFULOUS ULCERS—A CASE CERTIFIED BY THE MAYOR OF BOSTON. Copy of a Letter from J. Noble, Esq., Mayor of Boston, Lincolnshire.

To Professor Holloway, Dear Sir,—Mrs. Sarah Dixon, of Linqpond street, Boston, has this day deposited before me that for a considerable period she was severely afflicted with Scrofulous Sores and Ulcers in her arms, feet, legs, and other parts of her body; and although the first of medical advice was obtained, at the cost of a large sum of money, she obtained no abatement of suffering, but gradually grew worse. Being recommended by a friend to try your Ointment, she procured a small pot, and a box of the Pills, and before that was all used, symptoms of amendment appeared. By persevering with the medicine, and strictly adhering to your rules, as to diet, &c., she was perfectly cured, and now enjoys the best of health. I remain, Dear Sir, yours truly, (Signed) J. NOBLE. Dated August 12th, 1852.

AN EXTRAORDINARY AND RAPID CURE OF ERYSIPELAS IN THE LEG, AFTER MEDICAL AID HAD FAILED. Copy of a Letter from Mrs. Elizabeth Yeates, of the Post Office, Aldwick Road, near Bognor, Sussex, dated January 12th, 1853.

To Professor Holloway, Dear Sir,—I suffered for a considerable period from a severe attack of Erysipelas, which at length settled in my leg, and resisted all medical treatment. My sufferings were very great, and I quite despaired of any permanent amendment, when I was advised to have recourse to your Ointment and Pills. I did so without delay, and am happy to say the result was eminently successful, for they effected a radical cure of my leg and restored me to the enjoyment of health. I shall ever speak with the utmost confidence of your medicine, and have recommended them to others in this neighborhood similarly afflicted, who derived equal benefit. I am, Sir, your obliged and faithful Servant, (Signed) ELIZABETH YEATES.

A DREADFULLY DISEASED ANGLE CURED AFTER BEING GIVEN UP BY THE FACULTY, AT MALTA AND PORTSMOUTH HOSPITALS. The following important communication has been forwarded to Professor Holloway for publication, by Mr. B. Dixon, Chemist, King-st., Norwich.

Copy of a Letter from Captain Smith, of Great Yarmouth, dated January 19th, 1853. To Mr. Dixon, Dear Sir,—I send you the particulars of a cure effected by Professor Holloway's invaluable medicine.—Mr. John Walton, late in Her Majesty's Service, in the British Fleet at Malta, had a very bad abscess in his leg, which, by neglected application of Hospital for six months, was sent to England as an invalid to Portsmouth Hospital, where he remained an inmate four months, there, as at Malta, refusing to have the limb amputated, when I was directed to attend him. He then came to Yarmouth, and was under a medical gentleman for about three months, but his case became so much worse that all hope was lost. At this period, by my advice, he tried Holloway's Ointment and Pills, which, by unremitted application, healed all the ulcers, and restored him to perfect health and strength. I remain, Dear Sir, yours very truly, (Signed) JOHN SMITH. Albert Hotel, Great Yarmouth.

SURPRISING CURE OF A BAD BREAST, NEURALGIC DEBILITY, AND GENERAL ILL HEALTH. Copy of a Letter from Mr. T. F. Ker, Chemist, &c., Lower Mass-lane, Manchester, dated February 12th, 1853.

To Professor Holloway, Dear Sir,—I have great pleasure in forwarding to you the particulars of a very extraordinary cure of a bad breast, effected solely by the use of your celebrated Ointment and Pills. Mr. Martha Bell, of Pin-street, in this town, had been for a considerable time laboring under nervous debility, loss of appetite, and general ill health, occasioned by ulcerated wounds in the breast. She had had much experience in the use of all the known remedies for the cure of ulcers, but without any beneficial result; in fact she had nearly lost all faith and hope of a cure being effected. In this distressing and painful condition of body and mind, she was persuaded to have recourse to your invaluable Ointment and Pills, which she immediately procured, and in the course of a very short time the effect produced was most astonishing; her appetite was speedily improved, and the sores and ulcers in the breast gradually healed, and the nervous excitement of her system was wholly removed. I remain Dear Sir, yours faithfully, (Signed) T. FORSTER KER.

The Pills should be used conjointly with the Ointment in most of the following cases:—Bad Legs, Cancers, Bad Breasts, Ulcers, Burns, Contracted and Stiff Skin Diseases, Scrovy, Elephantiasis, Sore-heads, Piles, Strangury, Hemorrhoids, Soft Corns, Gout, Glandular swellings, Tumours, Piles, Lambeago, Ulcers, Ching-fop Piles, Wounds, Chilblains, Rheumatism, Yaws, Chapped hands, Scalds. Sold at the establishment of Professor HOLLOWAY, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar,) London, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the Civilized World, in Pots, at 1s 2d, 2s 6d, and 5s each. There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes. R. E.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each pot. GEORGE T. HASZARD, Agent.

MRS. WINSLOW.

An experienced Nurse and Female Physician, presents to the attention of Mothers, her SMOOTHING SYRUP, For Children Teething.

For the Nervous Affections, Convulsions, Fever, Irritability of the Bowels, &c. that attend this period of children, she recommends it as a sure to produce the desired effect, giving Rest to the Mother, and Relief and Health to the Infant. A child in Convulsions-Slight was cured by the Smoothing Syrup, of Infantile Dysentery or Diarrhoea after being given over by the attending Physician.

Mr. Blackman, of Edlington says, it has never failed to cure the Dysentery or Diarrhoea in children wherever used the village. Lots of it is sold, after being given over by the attending Physician. One parent informs me his child has suffered to an alarming extent, with Flatulence or Wind Cholice. Lastly they have used the Smoothing Syrup, and it always effects a speedy cure. Hundreds of like instances might be enumerated. PROOF POSITIVE. Messrs. CURTIS & PERKINS.—Please send us a further supply of Smoothing Syrup. We are selling large quantities of it, and from what we can learn, it is used with a successful success by children and adults, in all cases of Dysentery or Diarrhoea. Yours respectfully, W. D. CURRIER, & H. WALL. New-York, July 10th, 1853, 318 Bowery. Hear the Brooklyn Daily Advertiser, of June 12th 1853.

We cheerfully comply with the request of a friend to insert the following letter which we are assured is from a lady of the first respectability, residing in Lowell, Mass., believing that a vast amount of suffering may be prevented, and many valuable lives saved, by calling the attention of mothers to this valuable prescription of an old and experienced nurse:

Dear Sir—I am happy to be able to certify to the efficacy of Mrs. Winslow's Smoothing Syrup, and to the truth of what it is represented to accomplish. Having a little boy suffering greatly from teething, who could not rest, and at night by his cries would not permit any of the family to do so, I purchased a bottle of Smoothing Syrup, in order to test the remedy, and when given to the boy according to the directions, its effect upon him was like magic, he soon went to sleep, and all pain and nervousness disappeared. We have had no trouble with him since; and the little fellow will pass through with comfort, the excruciating process of teething, by the use of Mrs. Winslow's Smoothing Syrup. Every mother who regards the health and life of her children, should possess it. H. A. ALGER. Lowell, Mass., May 20, 1853. Price only 25 cts. a bottle.

NEUROLOGY, or SCIATIC RHEUMATISM CURED. This may certify, that for about four years I was seriously afflicted with a disease in the hip, which Physicians termed Neurology, or Sciatic Rheumatism, and resorted to various remedies without any permanent relief; have been under the care of a regular Physician for six months at a time. Last spring, had a very violent attack, which laid me up, when I made use of the Cramp and Pain Killer, prepared by Messrs. Curtis & Perkins, of Bangor. It gave me relief, and I do not hesitate to say that it is the best article I ever used. I cheerfully recommend it to all who may be afflicted with similar complaints. HENRY HUNT. Dec. 2, 1847.

Deacon Hunt, the signer of the foregoing certificate, is a man of undoubted veracity and high standing in the community.

N. B.—Be sure and call for Curtis & Perkins' Cramp and Pain Killer. As all others bearing this name are base imitations. Price 12c, 25c, 37c, etc. per bottle according to size.

Also for sale these pure WILD CHERRY BITTERS. For the cure of Bilious and Jaundice complaints, and general debility. They quicken the blood and give new life and energy to the whole system. Price only 37c. each in Pint Bottles.

Like any other kind of blood, merit, healed all the ulcers, and restored him to perfect health and strength. I remain, Dear Sir, yours very truly, (Signed) JOHN SMITH.

ALGER'S PULMONARY BALM. Hear what the Daily Mercury of Bangor says of Doct. Pomroy's Hunter's Balm. It is not often that we can say anything deserving of patient medicines, on the testimony of those with whom we are acquainted, two have used and tested their merits. But in regard to Hunter's Balm, put up by our fellow citizen, Jeremiah Curtis, Esq. we have the testimony of many of our own citizens and those of neighbouring towns, unanimous in its praise. The testimony of one individual with whom the public are acquainted, Jeremiah Curtis, Esq. we have the testimony of certificates from strangers, whose faces we never saw, and whose certificates, for aught we know, may have been procured by fraud. See Dr. Benjamin L. Pomroy's testimony, in agent's hands, or Hear the People's Press, Shepley-st., Mr. Hunter's Pulmonary Balm.—To those afflicted with Coughs, Colds, Consumptions, Asthma, Spitting of Blood, and all affections of the Lungs, we recommend Hunter's Pulmonary Balm. It is believed to be the best article ever yet invented for these complaints. Price 50 cts. a bottle.

INDIAN DYSPEPSIA PILLS. For cure of Costiveness, Acidity of the Stomach, Bilious Habits, Headache, Dizziness, Heart Burning, Pain in the Side, Lung and Liver Complaints.

DYSPEPSIA AND DIGESTION. With Costiveness, Acidity of the Stomach, Heart Burning, Bilious Complaints,—producing Headache, Pain in the Side, Loss of Appetite, and general Debility,—can be remedied, removed, and entirely cured, by the use of the Indian Dyspepsia Pills. These Pills have effected the most astonishing cures in hundreds of cases of the above complaints, and are an invaluable remedy, in an especial manner, for Diarrhoea. They are a mild and gentle Cathartic, operating mostly upon the blood, cleansing and purifying the same, and causing the digestive organs to perform their appropriate duties, with regularity.

Habitual Costiveness, if not removed in time, a cause of more than half of the disorders and pains to which humanity is subject. The medicines too generally had recourse to, do more harm than good, as they weaken the peristaltic action of the bowels, and they aggravate instead of removing the complaint. Also, in all Bilious Diseases, attended with Pain in the Side and Right Shoulder Blade, with a dull, aching countenance. In all Diarrhoeas, Ague and Fever, Bilious Fever and sick headache, they are an invaluable Remedy.

They will be found the best Family Physic in the world, purifying the blood, restoring the appetite, and leaving the stomach and bowels in a healthy state. Price 25 cents per box.

For purifying the Blood, we do not believe there is any other equal in the world. Sold by BOTT & PATR, No. 46, Cortland Street, New York.

And by W. R. WATSON, T. DESBRISAY & Co. H. & R. JOHNSON, M. W. SMITH, and J. R. WATT, Charleston, S. C. JOHN E. W. ALLEN, Head of Hillsborough, WILLIAM HOOPER, Morell, JOHN STEPHENSON & JOHN A. MACLAINE, Head of St. Peter's Bay, MICHAEL MACWADD, East Point. JOHN KEENE & ROBERT BOWELL, South, WILLIAM SANDERSON, EDWARD GOFF, DANIEL GORDON, LEMUEL OWEN, and Mrs. STIGGERS, Georgetown. PATRICK STEPHENS & EDWARD ROBERTSON, Edinburg. ROBERT BARKER, Vernon River Bridge. JOHN GAVIN, Bowdoin, GEORGE WRIGHTSON, Crooked, WILLIAM D. CLARK, Cape Traverse. JOHN TODD and WILLIAM DODD, Bedouque. WILLIAM B. LOWWORTH, Russia. RICHARD BAGWELL, Malpague Head, WILLIAM GLOVER, Barrett's Cove Road. JAMES MACKEY, Dursley. WILLIAM COVINGS, Port Cover George. SIR ISAAC PHIPPS, CHARLES A. CHERRY and JAMES FIDGON, French River, JAMES WRIGHTMAN, JOHN PARKER, Thovler's Rest. JAMES C. POPE & PATRICK POWER, Summerside. JAMES J. FRASER, JAMES CAMPBELL, JAMES L. HOLMAN, and ANDREW CAMPBELL, Saint Elizabeth's. CHARLES C. HUNT, Nissequoy. JAMES YEO, Fort Hill. HERBERT BELL & ADAM C. FIFE, Castine. WILLIAM HUBBARD, ALEX. LARKIN and FRANCIS ARSENAULT, W. R. WATSON, General Agent for P. E. Island.

Feb. 7th, 1854.

AYER'S PILLS.

FOR ALL THE PURPOSES OF A FAMILY PHYSIC.

There has long existed a public demand for an effective purgative pill which would be safe and perfectly reliable in its operation. This has been prepared to meet that demand, and an extensive trial of its virtues has conclusively shown that what success it accomplishes the purpose designed. It is easy to make a physical pill, but not easy to make the best of all pills—one which should have none of the objections, but all the advantages of every other. This has been attempted here, and with what success will be respectively related to the public decision. It has been unfortunate for the patient hitherto that almost every purgative medicine is either unwholesome and irritating to the bowels. This is not. Many of them produce so much griping pain and revulsion in the system as to excite a counteraction which has been especially observed when success it accomplishes the purpose designed. 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