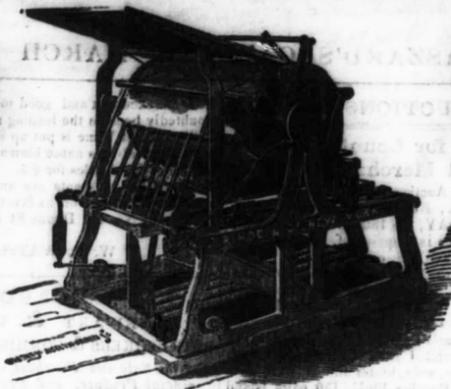


HASZARD'S

FARMERS' COMMERCIAL PUBLISHED ON EVERY



GAZETTE

JOURNAL & ADVERTISER. WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY.

Established 1823. Charlottetown, P. E. Island, Wednesday, March 12, 1856. New Series. No. 324.

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 18th, 1855.

Harness and Coach Hardware.

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

A good Assortment of WILSON'S

CELEBRATED
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 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 Appendix containing the Rules and Orders of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly by JOHN LITTLE, Esq., Barrister at Law.

New Books!

HASZARD & OWEN have JUST RECEIVED this day, per "Majestic," 1 case BOOKS, from Edinburgh, among which, are a new supply of "HARRIS'S" PUBLICATIONS, viz.—Chambers' Information, English Literature, Journal of Popular Literature, new series, Jan. to July, 1855. Historical 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. Bookkeeping & Natural Philosophy and Science, in all its branches, &c.

Also, from Messrs. Oliver & Boyd, 10s. 6d. Grammar, Latin and Latin Delicacies; French's Course, Reid's English Dictionary; Walker's Johnson's do.; Hutton's Bookkeeping; Briggs' Algebra & Key; Key to Lennie's Grammar; Wall's Questions; Markham's England; Johnson's France; Stewart's Modern Geography; and the Signs of the Times, urgent questions, constant Discussion with D. French, Esq., &c.

JUST PUBLISHED, THE PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND CALENDAR FOR 1856:

The Almanack of this year is embellished with a number of neat and appropriate WOOD ENGRAVINGS, and besides the usual information, contains, by request of several friends, the day's length for every day in the year.

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

Dwelling House and Land FOR SALE.

THE DWELLING HOUSE belonging to Mr. Thomas Keoughan, and now occupied by Mr. Edward Poor, Penioner, adjacent to the Government Pond and adjoining the premises of Mr. John Cavanagh, Penioner. The above Freehold Property having a substantial HOUSE, 15 x 21 feet, and recently built, will be found well worthy of attention. For further particulars inquire of the owner, next door.

Jan. 25, 1856.

FAIRBANKS' CELEBRATED SCALES,
OF ALL VARIETIES
Warehouse, 34 Kilby Street, BOSTON.
GREENLEAF & BROWN,
AGENTS.

A full assortment of all kinds of weighing apparatus and store furniture for sale at low rates. Railroad, Hay, and Coal Scales set in any part of the Province.
February 9, 1856.

JUST RECEIVED, per Schr. "SUPERB" from J. Halifax, and for Sale at DODD'S BRICK STORE, a splendid
LOT OF TEA, SUGAR AND MOLASSES,
which will be Sold Wholesale and Retail.
THOMAS W. DODD.
Oct. 5.

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.

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, 6 x 15 inches, and 3/4 inch thick.

BOARDING.

A FEW LADIES or a Married Gentleman and his wife, can be accommodated by next door Mrs. H. B. DOUGLAS, Pownal Street, next door above Mr. Pardin.
Dec. 14, 1855.

COPAL VARNISH.

A FEW Tins of superior COPAL VARNISH, for sale by
H. HASZARD.
Charlottetown, July 21, 1855.



NATURE OUTWITTED!!

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

Under the immediate Patronage of the Princes of Persia and India.

These articles are without doubt the most extraordinary in their powers ever submitted to the Public, and require but to be tried, to be appreciated, admired, and continued.

The RESTORATIVE strengthens the hair and prevents it falling off after every other means have been resorted to unsuccessfully; it cures baldness and creates a natural curl, and by its use, myriads of persons of both sexes are indebted to having a good head of hair at the present moment. Its efficacy if therefore undoubted, and the whole world is challenged to produce an article to equal it, either for beautifying the human hair or preserving it to the latest period of life. For the production of Whiskers or Moustache, it is infallible.

The qualities of the HAIR DYE are decidedly superior to any thing of the kind ever attempted and the whole surface of the head can be changed into a most natural black or brown, within five minutes after using it, so as to defy detection from the greatest connoisseur. Advice by post gratis on receipt of Postage Stamps.

Certificate from one of the greatest Medical Men of the day.—Read it!!!

Copy of a Letter from Dr. Magrath, M. R. C. S., dated Duke Street, Adelphi, London, the 17th January, 1854.

To Dr. ANTROBUS,

Sir,—I feel great pleasure in attesting the virtues of your Persian Hair Restorative. Several parties who have been patients of mine having derived the most inconceivable benefit from using it; and in fact it is owing to this article alone, that many of them are not at the present moment completely bald; one party I may mention in particular, who had been laid up with typhus fever: (a most beautiful young lady,) the attack however left her although as beautiful as ever in the face, still with scarcely any hair on her head. She tried every thing unsuccessfully, until I recommended her to use your Persian Hair Restorative, and in three months, she again possessed the same dark curling locks, as before her illness, although if possible, still more jet like, and attractive. I must admit, although I have recommended it to hundreds of persons of both sexes, I have never found it fails and consider, that where the hair is not past human aid, your wonderful preparation will restore it to its pristine state.

Your Hair Dye is the best I have ever seen or heard of, and has been used among my private acquaintances, with the most unbounded satisfaction.

I am, Sir, yours most truly,

(Signed) DENNIS MAGRATH.

Letter from Henry Vinson, Court Hair Dresser and Wig Maker, of 124, Leadenhall Street, London.

To Dr. ANTROBUS,

Sir,—Your Hair Restorative is one of the greatest blessings ever invented. Several of my customers are quite enraptured with it, and consider it beyond all praise. I cannot deny, but that it has appeared to me quite wonderful, the alteration it causes after using it for a few weeks, it excels any thing of the kind I ever used, causing a complete metamorphosis; giving the hair a natural curl, and even entirely hiding grey locks, setting nature at defiance.

You may depend upon it, that it surpasses any thing of the kind ever brought before the public, and as to your Hair Dye, I can sell all you can send me, it is so unquestionably good.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,

(Signed) HENRY VINSON.

The Restorative is sold at 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., and 4s. per Bottle, Sterling. The Hair Dye 3s. 6d. and 7s. per case. The larger sizes are a great saving Directions for use accompany each Bottle and Case.

Be particular to ask for Dr. Antrobus's, or you may be imposed upon.

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

Cod Liver Oil.
WARRANTED Pure and Fresh, sold by the Bottle, or in any quantity wished.
W. R. WATON.

City Tannery, No. 12, Grafton Street.

FOR SALE at the above establishment—
800 sides Neat's Leather,
300 sides Harness Leather,
200 sides light Sole Leather,
500 Calf-skins.

October 20.

WM. B. DAWSON.

The British Periodicals

AND THE
FARMER'S GUIDE.
GREAT REDUCTION IN THE PRICE
OF THE LATTER PUBLICATION.

1. Scott & Co., New York, continue to publish the following leading British Periodicals, viz.:

1. THE LONDON QUARTERLY (Conservative).
2. THE EDINBURGH REVIEW (Whig).
3. THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW (Free Church).
4. THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW (Liberal).
5. BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE (Tory).

The great and important events—Religious, Political, and Military—now agitating the nations of the Old World, give to these Publications an interest and value they never before possessed. They occupy a middle ground between the hastily written news-items, crude speculations, and flying rumours of the newspaper, and the ponderous tome of the historian, written long after the living interest in the facts he records shall have passed away. The progress of the War in the East occupies a large space in their pages. Every movement is closely criticised, whether of friend or of foe, and all short-comings fearlessly pointed out. The letters from the CAUCASIA and from the BALTIC in Blackwood's Magazine, from two of its most popular contributors, give a more intelligible and reliable account of the movements of the great belligerents than can elsewhere be found.

These Periodicals ably represent the three great political parties of Great Britain—Whig, Tory, and Radical,—but politics forms only one feature of their character. As Organs of the most profound writers on Science, Literature, Morality, and Religion, they stand, as they ever have stood, unrivalled in the world of letters, being considered indispensable to the scholar and the professional man, while to the intelligent reader of every class they furnish a more correct and satisfactory record of the current literature of the day, throughout the world, than can be possibly obtained from any other source.

EARLY COPIES.

The receipt of ADVANCE SHEETS from the British publishers gives additional value to these Reprints, especially during the present exciting state of European affairs, inasmuch as they can now be placed in the hands of subscribers about as soon as the original editions.

TERMS.

For any one of the four Reviews \$3 00
For any two of the four Reviews 5 00
For any three of the four Reviews 7 00
For all four of the Reviews 9 00
For Blackwood's Magazine 3 00
For Blackwood and three Reviews 5 00
For Blackwood and the four Reviews 10 00
Payments to be made in all cases in advance.

The Farmer's Guide

To Scientific and Practical Agriculture.
By HENRY STEPHENS, F. R. S., of Edinburgh, and the late J. P. NORRIS, Professor of Scientific Agriculture in Yale College, New Haven. 2 vols. Royal Octavo. 1600 pages, and numerous Wood and Steel Engravings.
This is, confessedly, the most complete work on Agriculture ever published, and in order to give it a wider circulation the publishers have resolved to reduce the price to

FIVE DOLLARS FOR THE TWO VOLUMES!!
LEONARD SCOTT & CO.,
No. 54, Gold Street, New York.

HASZARD & OWEN, Charlottetown, P. E.

TEMPERANCE MEETING.

ON WEDNESDAY evening, the 12th inst., a Public Meeting is intended to be held in the Temperance Hall. Clergymen favourable to the Temperance movement are engaged to deliver Addresses on that momentous question—"The suppression of the Liquor Traffic by Legislative Enactment." Doors open at half past 7.

BANK MEETING.

A Meeting of those persons favorable to the formation of a Bank, will take place on Monday, the 17th of March next, at the hour of 12 o'clock, noon, at the Court House, in the City of Charlottetown, March 7.

TENDERS FOR

St. James's Church Manse,

TENDERS, either separately or as a whole, will be received at the Store of the Subscriber until WEDNESDAY the Nineteenth instant, for the erection and completion of a two-story Building, 38 x 34 feet. Plan and specification to be seen on application to J. W. MORRISON, Queen-St., March 4, 1856.—Adv Isl & Ex N.B.—The Contractor or Contractors will be required to give good and sufficient security.

Valuable Freehold Property For Sale.

THE Proprietor offers for sale that valuable and well known Property GOWAN BRACK, delightfully and eligibly situated at the head of Souris River, in King's County, Prince Edward Island, commanding a view of Colville Bay and the Gulf. The property consists of One Thousand Acres of superior Land; the Homestead, on which the owner resides, contains Two Hundred Acres; of which between 40 and 50 Acres are in a high state of cultivation, and divided into five-acre fields, substantially fenced. The Dwelling House is 45 feet long by 30 wide, and most conveniently planned, the lower floor contains Drawing Room, Dining Room, two Bedrooms, Nursery, large and small Hall, and commodious Kitchen and Pantry. The upper Floor contains a Hall, two Bedrooms, Servant's room, and large Store room. Cellar, the full size of the House, walled with stone, and partitioned off in three apartments. A FLOWER GARDEN in front of the House, enclosed with black thorn hedge and planted with ornamental Trees.

The Barn is 75 feet long by 26 feet, double boarded and barked, and conveniently laid off as a Horse Stable, with five stalls; a spacious Cow Stable with cellar under both, for collecting Manure, a large Coach House and room as Workshop or Granary; a spacious loft the full length of the Barn, and threshing Mill attached. A Well of the purest water at the door, which, with the Dairy, are under one roof. A Building 45 feet long used as Sheep, Pig and Sleigh House, a large and productive Kitchen Garden, enclosed with them fence and planted with Fruit Trees. The whole of the back Land is of excellent quality, well wooded and watered, and laid off in 50 acre Lots, a part of which is let at One shilling, currency per acre.

The property is situated in the immediate neighbourhood of Grist and Saw Mills, fronting on the high road to East Point, distant from Charlottetown about 50 Miles. Part of the purchase money may remain on security on the property. For further particulars apply to the owner, on the premises, JOHN MACGOWAN, Souris, July 24, 1855.

Easter Show

OF FAT CATTLE, SHEEP, &c., will be held on the Market Square, Charlottetown, on Wednesday the 19th March, 1856.

PREMIUMS:

First Class, Fat Ox of any age:	
For the best Fat Ox of any age,	£3 0
" do do do do do	2 0
Second Class, Fat Ox, calved since Jan. 1, '53:	
1st prize,	£3 0
2d do	2 0
Third Class, best fat Cow or Heifer:	
1st prize,	£2 0
2d do	1 0
Pen of 3 fat WETHERS:	
1st prize,	£1 10
2d do	1 0
Pen of 3 fat EWES:	
1st prize,	£1 10
2d do	1 0
Best Carcass of PORK:	
1st prize,	£1 0
2d do	0 10

By Order,
W. W. IRVING, Sec'y.
Com. Room, Jan. 2, 1856.

Fall 1855. Duncan, Mason & Co.

SUCCESSORS TO A. & J. DUNCAN & CO. GENERAL Importers wholesale and retail have JUST RECEIVED, ex Barque Isabel, a large assortment of—

GOODS

SUITABLE FOR THE PRESENT AND APPROACHING SEASON. Brick Building, corner of Queen and Dorchester Streets. City of Charlottetown, Oct. 8, 1855.

School Books. HASZARD & OWEN, have now on hand the various Books used in the District Schools.

AUCTIONS.

Good chance for Country Dealers and Merchants!

TO BE SOLD at Auction at the Store of Mr. W. B. DAWSON, No. 3, Grafton-street, commencing on TUESDAY, the 19th March, and continuing until the whole is disposed of, the remainder of his STOCK OF GOODS, consisting of— 8 puncheons Molasses, 1 hhd Sugar, 25 chests Tea, 15 boxes Candles, 40 boxes Confectionary, 4 bags Nuts, 20 dozen cane and wood-seated Chairs, 70 sides New York Sole Leather, 100 sides Island Neat's Leather, 1 case Indigo, 12 barrels Pilot Bread, 1 case Matches, 15 barrels Crackers, (wine, soda, butter and water,) 1 case Sago, 2 casks Burning Fluid, 150 pairs Island manufactured Boots; barrels Olive, Pale Seal, Lard and Whale Oil, boxes Corn Starch, boxes ground Coffee, boxes Window Glass and Putty, Meritico Locks and Latches, Door Handles, wire and block tin Dish Covers, Beef Steak & Oyster Dishes, Soup Tureens, Tea, and Coffee Pots, Nursery Lamps; Cash, Deed, Cake, Sugar and Spice Boxes; Nests of Teas, Tea Canisters, Slop Pails, Coal Hods, sets Scales, Sweeping Carpet, Scrubbing and Black Lead Brushes; every variety of Fluid Lamps and Lanterns; Lamp Wick, Pails, Brooms, Pepper, Soap, Soda, Salaratus, Ginger, Rice, Blacking, Cheese; variety of Bedsteads, Mattresses, Children's Cots, Sofas, Easings, Tables, Clocks, and Looking Glasses, &c. &c.

Also—100 pairs Brogans (assorted), 100 pairs women's Shoes, 4 cases men's Boots, 1 case India Rubber Boots, 12 pairs ladies' Rubbers Boots, 1 case children's Boots and Shoes, 10 doz. Blacking, 40 pieces satinett, (assorted), 20 pieces grey Cotton, 10 pieces striped Shirting, 5 pieces Ticking, 20 pieces printed Cotton, 2 dozen Silk Hats, 2 dozen Fur Caps, 4 dozen Cloth Caps, 4 dozen Kossuth Hats, 3 dozen Travelling Bags, 1 Bale Cotton Warp, 1 dozen Buffalo Bags.

TERMS OF SALE.—All sums under £10 Cash on delivery; under £25, three months' credit; under £50, four months' credit. For £100 and upwards, eight months credit on approved Joint Notes. Terms liberal. A. H. YATES, Auctioneer. March 3.

To Farmers in want of Ploughs, Harrows, & Cart Wheels.

THE Subscriber will offer by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 22d of March, at 12 o'clock, in front of his Room, Queen Square, 1 Superior Light WAGON, 30 PLOUGHS, 16 pair HARROWS, 4 pair CART WHEELS. The above articles are all new and made of the best material. Workmanship warranted.

ALSO, 2 Sets second hand HARROWS, 1 Handsome Roan MARE, rising 5 years old, 1 SLEIGH and FURS and Sett HARNESS. WILLIAM DODD, Auctioneer.

To COUNTRY MERCHANTS & DEALERS To Close Consignments.

EXTENSIVE Sale of British Merchandize, Tea, Tobacco, Molasses, &c. &c.

BY JAMES MORRIS, BY AUCTION, at his SALE ROOM, Queen Street, on THURSDAY, the 20th of MARCH, at Eleven o'clock, the remainder of his STOCK on hand, comprising in part, viz:— A large assortment of Grey and white COTTONS, Printed Cottons, striped Shirtings, Bed-ticks, fancy Shirtings, Orleans, Coburgs & Delaines, Druggets, Green Baize, Satinets, Table Covers, Cloth Caps, Kossuth Hats, Shawls, Handkerchiefs, &c. &c.

ALSO— 75 chests and half chests Congou TEA (warranted) 5 Puncheons MOLASSES, 10 Boxes Tobacco, 50 boxes splendid Raisins, 20 Cases Boots, 6 boxes Salaratus, 20 boxes Souchong Tea, (in 14lbs boxes), 5 Winning Machines, Dozens Buckets & Brooms, Casks Copperas, 1 Coil 3/4 inch Rope, 1 Case Beaver Hats, 1 case Oil skin Caps, &c. &c. TERMS OF SALE.—£10 three months; £50 four months; £60 and upwards 6 months; on good and approved Joint Notes of Hand. Charlottetown, Feb. 26, 1856.

TO BE LET BY AUCTION to the highest bidder, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th March next at 3 o'clock, p. m., at the Market House, 1 Stall in said Market House, agreeably to the Provisions of a Law of the City Council entitled, "A Law respecting Markets." GEORGE LEWIS, Market Clerk. City of Charlottetown, March 7, 1856.

Schoolmaster Wanted,

FOR the West River District, Lot 65. Apply to the Trustees— DONALD SHAW, HUGH McLAUGHLAN, CHARLES CAMPBELL, DUGALD McEACHERN, HECTOR McFADYEN. Below Bonshaw, South Side West River, Feb. 5.

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

CARD.

STEWART & MACLEAN, SHIP BROKERS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS, For the Sale and Purchase of American & Provincial Produce, and Dealers in Provisions, Fish, Oil, &c. FERRY LANDING, Water-Street, St. JOHN, N. B. REFERENCE: Charlottetown, P. E. I., JAS. PURDIE, Esq., St. John, N. B., Messrs. R. RANKIN & Co. April 13, 1856.

EDUCATION.

THE Trustees of the Kent District School are happy to announce to the inhabitants of Kent District, as well as to the citizens of Charlottetown generally, that they have engaged Mr. ALFRED A. MACKENZIE as a Teacher, and that the School will accordingly be opened on MONDAY morning next, 18th inst., in the lower part of the TEMPERANCE HALL.

The Fee will be 3s. per Quarter, and, according to the 20th Sec. of the Amendment to the School Act, it is required, that the Quarterly Fee be in all cases paid in advance.

From Mr. M.K.'s long experience and reputed skill and energy as a Teacher, and the high success which has always attended his labors both in P. E. Island and Nova Scotia, the Trustees can confidently recommend him to all who may have pupils to place under his tuition.

The School-Room is very spacious and well furnished, and will comfortably seat 250 pupils, a fact which must commend itself to all parents who wish to enter their children. And, according to Mr. M.K.'s system of teaching, the larger the attendance (up to the number of 250,) the better will he be able successfully to carry out his system, and the greater amount of practical knowledge will be able to communicate to each pupil.

For further particulars, apply to Mr. M.K., at the School-Room, or to Mr. WM. TROWAN, Secretary for the Trustees.

W. HEARD, F. LONGWORTH, H. D. MORPETH, R. RYNDMAN, W. C. TROWAN, Trustees. February 13th, 1856.

N. B.—Mr. M.K. will also open an Evening Class for YOUNG MEN in the Hall on Monday evening next, at 8 o'clock, p. m.

VALUABLE PROPERTY.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on WEDNESDAY, the ninth day of April next, (1856,) at the hour of twelve o'clock, noon, at the Colonial Building in Charlottetown, pursuant to License, duly granted for that purpose by his Honor the Surrogate and Judge of Probate of this Island, bearing date the Twelfth day of February, A. D. 1856. All the Right, Title and Interest of the late Honorable DONALD McDONALD, of Glenaladale, Township Number Thirty-six, (36) deceased in and to the following Land and Real Estate,

Namely—All that Tract, Piece or Parcel of Land, situate, lying and being on Division No. Four, (4) on the Plan of the Estate of Castle Tiarum, from actual survey in July 1825, and filed in the Plan Office, made by the late William Curtis, bounded as follows, that is to say—Commencing at a square stake fixed on the north edge of the East Post Road, or so-called St. Peter's Road, in the east boundary of a tract of Land in possession of Robert Cairns, thence (according to the magnetic north of the year 1764) north for the distance of One hundred and nine (109) chains, or until it meets the south boundary of Division No. Five, (5) thence east for the distance of Twenty-nine (29) chains to the north-west angle of Division number Three, (3) thence south for the distance of Thirty-four, (34) chains to the north boundary of the old Globe and School Land, thence west Twelve (12) chains and Fifty (50) links, thence south Sixty-one (61) chains to said Road, thence following the various courses of the said Road South-westwardly to the place of commencement, containing Two hundred and twelve (212) acres of Land, a little more or less, and is part of Lot or Township Number Thirty-five, (35) in Prince Edward Island.

The above Land will be sold in several Plots or Divisions. For further particulars, and conditions of Sale, apply to the Subscriber at Glenaladale, or at the Office of the Honorable Joseph Hensley, in Charlottetown.

JOHN ARCH. McDONALD, Administrator of the Estate of the said late Honorable Donald Mc'Donald. Charlottetown, 1st March, 1856.

News for the People!

THE GOOD SCHR. 'SHANNON,' has arrived from BOSTON, and brought for DODD'S BRICK STORE, a Choice Lot of all sorts of AMERICAN GOODS, which will be sold by the Subscriber Cheap, and on good terms. THOMAS W. DODD. Oct. 5.

Great English Remedy!

The most valuable Spring and Summer Medicine in the World:

Dr. Halsey's FOREST WINE!

Patronized by the Nobility and Medical Faculty of England, and esteemed the most extraordinary Medicine in the World.

Medicine containing molasses or liquorice, like the boasted Sarsaparilla, require many large bottles to produce the slightest change in health. The Forest Wine is altogether a different article. It contains no syrup to give it consistency, but acquires its excellent flavor and powerful medicinal properties from the vegetable plants of which it is composed. The Forest Wine combines the virtues of the WILD CHERRY, DANDELION, YELLOW DOCK, and SARSAPARILLA, with other valuable plants whose properties are all most effective.

Its high concentration renders it one of the most efficient medicines now in use. Sometimes less than a single bottle restores the lingering patient from weakness, debility, and sickness, to strong and vigorous health. Every dose shows its good effects on the constitution, and improves the state of the health. The Forest Wine is recommended, in the strongest terms, for all complaints of the Stomach, Liver, Kidneys, Nervous Disorders, Bilious Affections, Dropsy, Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, Jaundice, Female Complaints, Scrofula, and all Disorders arising from BAD BLOOD and impure habit of the system.

SAVED FROM DEATH.

Testimony of Mr. Nathan Mathews, a highly respectable and wealthy citizen of Newark, N. J.

Dr. G. W. Halsey—I believe your Forest Wine and Pills have been the means of saving my life. When I commenced taking them I laid at the point of death with dropsy, piles and asthma. My Physician had given me up as past cure, and my family had lost all hopes of my recovery. While in this dreadful situation, your Forest Wine and Pills were procured for me, and before I had finished the first bottle of the Wine and box of Pills, I experienced great relief; my body and limbs, which were greatly swollen, became sensibly reduced. Hopes of my recovery began now to revive, and after continuing the use of your medicines for about a month, the Piles and Asthma were completely cured. The Dropsy, through which my life was placed in such great danger, was also nearly gone. I have continued the use of your medicines until the present time, and I now enjoy as perfect health as ever I did in my life, although I am more than sixty years of age. Yours, respectfully, N. MATHEWS.

Newark, N. J., Dec. 19, 1847.

GREAT CURE OF LIVER COMPLAINT OF TEN YEARS' STANDING.

New York, January 9th, 1848.

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

NERVOUS DISORDERS

Are diseases of the mind as well as of the body, usually brought on by troubles and affliction, and are most common to persons of delicate constitutions and sensitive minds. Low spirits, melancholy, frightful dreams, and fearful anticipations of evil from the slightest causes, generally accompany nervous disorder. The Forest Wine and Pills are an energetic remedy in these complaints.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Joseph C. Paulding, dated

PHILADELPHIA, September 7th 1848.

Mr. G. W. Halsey—Dear Sir,—Your Forest Wine and Pills have cured my wife of a dreadful nervous disorder with which she has been affected for many years. Her body was almost wasted away. She was frequently disturbed in her sleep by frightful dreams, awakening quite exhausted and covered with perspiration, and at times laboring under the delusion that something dreadful was about to happen to her. By the use of four bottles of the Wine, and a box of the Pills, she is now in perfect health. She has regained her flesh and color, and enjoys society as well as ever. J. C. PAULDING.

Dr. David Marois, a celebrated practitioner of New York, declared publicly that one bottle of Halsey's Forest Wine contained more virtue than fifty of the large bottles of Sarsaparilla. Messrs. S. S. Lampman & Co., one of the largest and most respectable druggists in Syracuse, in a letter, say: "From what they have heard and seen of Halsey's Forest Wine

NEW! The T have th capable works a certainly great de guidance engineer have com shown as Paul is no necessity fall back defy the disfogger On the Cossr ed in lar within fe The alarm man was the battu respective Yenikale jesty's gu hard and action, be Yenikale great youd tl Should th been rec Lieutenan to place General's if require were on t ammuniti the Comu Tartar la prevent sto ment sto with prov the ice. Our ca under th the Cossr returned about siu Continge pies of tingent h Holmes, his able means v condition has beer which mi gence in naturally THE I EMEROS rative is press, she tried har Napoleon how the l true and Friendly vate nat commenc bers of tl the Prin Emperor of her v Septembe this chan man Stat separate sia. Ru concessio which sui circular i and in s advantag tions, he though opened ti and love rial acqu the resul and most it involv engagem have the career at den. Th overture and Vic capital v

NEWS BY THE ENGLISH MAIL.

THE ALLIES AT KERTCH.

The Turkish soldiers, as you are aware, have the reputation of being the most capable in the world at throwing up earthworks and digging entrenchments; and certainly in this instance they deserve a great deal of praise, for, under the able guidance of Major Stokes, the commanding engineer officer of the Contingent, they have completed works which might well be shown as examples to other nations. Fort Paul is now a second Malakoff, and should necessity oblige us to evacuate Kertch and fall back upon that place, we could well defy the whole Russian army to effect a dislodgement.

On the 6th inst. (the Russian Christmas) the Cossacks paid us a visit, and approached in large numbers (supposed 5,000) to within four or five miles of this place. The alarm guns having been fired, every man was at his post with wonderful alacrity, the batteries of artillery taking up their respective positions in the town and on the Yenikale and Fort Paul roads. Her Majesty's gunboat Weser, although frozen in hard and fast in the ice, was prepared for action, being in a position to command the Yenikale-road, and by the elevation of her great guns to throw shot and shell far beyond the town in the direction of Arabat. Should the services of this vessel not have been required in either of these points, Lieutenant Ross had already volunteered to place himself and his crew under the General's orders, and work the batteries, if required. The Land Transport Corps were on the alert, and prepared to convey ammunition to the different magazines, and the Commissariat turned out a large force of Tartar labourers, armed with axes, &c., to prevent the firing of any of the Government stores, which had been well filled with provisions previous to the setting in of the ice.

Our cavalry having been ordered out, under the command of Major M'Donald, the Cossacks fell back, but in the evening returned and burnt the Spanish farm, about six miles distant, from which the Contingent had been receiving large supplies of forage. The health of the Contingent has been excellent, and Brigadier Holmes, the commandant at Kertch, with his able assistant, Dr. Gunn, leaves no means untried in regulating the sanitary condition of the town; in fact, everything has been done to guard against disease which might be brought on through negligence in not removing the filth which naturally collects in a place of this kind.

THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA AND THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON.—The following narrative is about to go the rounds of the press, showing how the Emperor Alexander tried hard to lure away the Emperor Louis Napoleon from the English alliance, and how the Emperor Louis Napoleon remained true and firm to his engagements:—Friendly courtesies, but of a strictly private nature, had been kept up since the commencement of the war, between members of the Imperial family of Russia and the Princess Mathilde, the cousin of the Emperor of the French, a natural result of her union with Prince Demidoff. In September last, a political turn was given to this channel, and one of the smaller German States undertook to bring about a separate peace between France and Russia. Russia communicated to France the concessions she was willing to make (and which subsequently were published in the circular despatch of the 22d of December,) and in addition offered to France special advantages for herself. These temptations, however, the Emperor resisted, although the alliance offered by Russia opened the widest field to French ambition and love of conquest; considerable territorial acquisitions were to be the price and the result of this union of the two greatest and most aggressive military powers; but it involved a breach of the Emperor's engagement with England, which would have thrown him into the same path and career as his uncle had unfortunately trodden. The Emperor, on refusing these overtures, communicated them to London and Vienna. The result in this latter capital was, that Austria became suddenly

alive to the danger to which she had been exposed, and quickly resolved upon putting herself on an unequivocal footing towards all parties; the proposals she drew up for the conclusion of a peace, after being revised and somewhat sharpened in London and Paris, were forwarded to St. Petersburg, and accepted there. While these negotiations were going on, Russia got wind of them, and endeavoured to anticipate them, by ordering Prince Gortschakoff to communicate in Vienna the conclusion that had been already mentioned to France, and which formed the contents of the despatch of the 22d of December. The Prince accordingly called upon Count Buol, and addressing him with "Well, my dear count, I bring you peace," opened his budget of communications, but met with the objection that Russia's offer came to late; Austria had already drawn up her own propositions, and submitted them to France and England. All the rest is known.

THE INTRODUCTION OF MECHANICAL IMPROVEMENT INTO RUSSIA.—It is understood that the personnel of the Russian embassy in Berlin is soon to be increased by the addition of a member well versed in the mechanical arts, whose office it shall be to make himself acquainted with every improvement in mechanism and the useful arts, as fast as it appears, and report upon it to his government. For some time past, the endeavours of the Russian government to improve the manufacturing arts at home have been made very evident here by the numerous purchases of models that have been made from Prussian mechanics; and one hears the very confident expectation expressed on many sides, that as soon as a peace is concluded Berlin will be very richly favoured with Russian orders for engines and machinery; the mere signing of preliminaries has given rise to a great number of preparatory inquiries, which are looked on as the sure forerunner of orders. Berlin Correspondent of the Times.

FRENCH LOVE OF SCANDAL.—A French provincial paper contains the following:—"A trial took place at our assizes. It promised rich food for scandal. All the ladies of the town bedecked themselves in their smartest toilets, and crowded the court-house. On seeing this, the presiding judge rose and said, 'Persons here assembled as spectators are not aware of the nature of the trial.' A pause took place without a single female moving from her seat. Seeing this, the president again rose and exclaimed, 'Officers of the court, now that all decent women have retired, turn out the remainder.'"

The London Times says, the 80th Regiment and a Battalion of Rifles are under orders for Canada. It is also rumoured that nearly every Regiment attached for home service has received intimation that their services may shortly be required in that quarter.

Latest News!

ARRIVAL OF THE "BAL TIC." By Telegraph to St. John, New Brunswick, New York, March 4th. The Baltic has arrived with Liverpool dates to the 20th ult. No tidings of the "Pacific." The peace conference opens on the 23d. All the Envoys had arrived at Paris. Confidence in the re-establishment of peace continues. Excitement in England regarding difficulties with America decreasing. It is said, a large force of British ships of war is to be concentrated in Canadian waters. Money more stringent. Consols, 90½. New loan has been fixed—£5,000,000. White wheat declined 1s.; other Breadstuffs slightly advanced. Western Canal Flour, 34s. a 36s.; Ohio, 39s. Other markets generally unchanged.

HASZARD'S GAZETTE

Wednesday, March 12, 1856.

There is nothing of importance by the English Mail. The attention of all parties is drawn to the proposed Armistice and the Peace Conference. If the Allies suffer themselves to be deluded by the wiles of Russia, into letting the Spring and Summer be wasted in fruitless negotiation until the time for operations in the Baltic be passed, they will have no one but themselves to blame. Everything has been said and done to put them on their guard. We hardly think that such will be the case, and trust, that even now, the preliminaries of a just and honorable treaty of peace are concluded upon, and that the next Mail or the succeeding one, will announce either, that peace has been concluded, or, that the war is to be prosecuted vigorously. The Czar must be aware, that the policy of the House of Romanoff for the aggrandizement of Russia, is clearly seen through, and that there is a determination on the part of the European Powers to put a limit to it. We are thankful that we are out of the way of this turmoil, and trust, that it will be long the case. There is evidently a desire on the parts of some of our Republican neighbors, to intermeddle in strife, and involve their country in a war with Britain. We hope, however, that there is a fund of good feeling, as well as good sense, in the great majority of the people of the Union, to prevent any collision between the two Powers, which could not fail to be attended with much loss of life and property, and consequently, individual misery and distress, without a single correspondent national advantage. We trust, that peace with Russia will bring in its train peace with the whole world. One thing is clear, that should that event take place, our mother-country is in the most favorable position to listen to the claims of America, and will have it in her power to secure peace by being fully prepared for war. May not this apparent anxiety for war on the part of the Cabinet at Washington be the result of Russian intrigue, for the purpose of inducing Great Britain to lower her demands at the conference? There are many reasons for thinking that the Czar is at the bottom of it.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.—We do not think any business will be done in the House until the return of members who were obliged to attend Georgetown Court. We have availed ourselves of the latest Reports we could obtain, which are those issued from the Examiner office, but are now printed for the first time in a newspaper.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

On Thursday the 28th ult., the Rev. J. M. Murray lectured before the above institution to a large and attentive audience. Captain Orlebar R. N., in the chair. The following is a brief synopsis of the lecture. "Bible Christianity, a religion for the world," embracing a view of the state of the world at the commencement of the christian era, as illustrating the necessity of the christian religion, and exhibiting the Divine wisdom in the selection of that period for its introduction—the holiness and spirituality of christianity, and its high and exclusive claims as a Divine religion—its distinctive features as evincing its superiority to other systems, and especially to those forms of anti-christian error which bear the christian name—its elevating tendencies—its perfect adaptation to man in every age, and of every clime and condition, and which the highest intellectual and social advancement cannot outgrow—the grounds for the expectation of its ultimate triumph, and universal diffusion—concluding with an appeal to christians on their obligations, and especially to christian young men not to be ashamed of the testimony of Christ. Capt Orlebar will lecture on Thursday evening next, subject—"The two records or the harmony of the book of nature with the word of God."

The Presbytery of P. E. Island, in connection with the Presbyterian Church of Nova Scotia, will meet in the Temperance Hall, this day, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of taking into consideration the Temperance Question, and cordially invite the presence and co-operation of the City Clergy, and officers of the Grand Division.

ROBERT S. PATTERSON, Clerk of Presbytery. Charlottetown, March 12th, 1856.

The couriers brought only a portion of the mails on Saturday night. They crossed over and back again on Monday, bringing the remaining bags, and also the latest Colonial and American Mails, which got to town on Tuesday morning; by this latter arrival we have four days later than the British Mail.

POLICE COURT. March 8. A. G. Sims, one unstamped measure, submitted, fined 10s with costs. Paid in court. 10. Councillor for this week B. Davies, Esq.

Married,

At New London on Thursday the 28th Feb., by the Rev. Isaac Murray, Mr. John Morrison, to Helen, eldest daughter of Mr. Donald M'Kay of Southwest River. At Charlottetown, on Thursday the 6th inst., by Rev. W. Snodgrass, Mr. John M'Dougall, Lot 65, to Miss Ann M'Neill, West River.

Ship News.

Brigantine Obi, M'Kay, which sailed hence for Barbadoes 13th December last, arrived there on the 22d January under jury mainmast, having lost mainmast in a gale about 20th December.

THE JEWS.

THE TENTH anniversary of the Prince Edward Island Association, in connexion with the London Society for Promoting Christianity amongst the Jews, will be held in the Temperance Hall, on Monday evening next. Chair to be taken at half past seven o'clock. Tuesday, March 11th, 1856.

FOR SALE

THAT valuable FREEHOLD PROPERTY situated on the Wheatly River, about 14 miles from Charlottetown, known as Grigor's Point, lately in the occupation of the Subscriber, containing 105 acres of LAND, 35 of which are in a good state of cultivation, and the remainder covered with a mixed growth of Hard and Soft Wood—is well watered, and is in the vicinity of a mussel bed, from which may be obtained any quantity of manure. There is a new and commodious DWELLING HOUSE on the Premises, also a good BARN, OUT-HOUSES, &c. For terms and further particulars, apply at the Office of BENJAMIN DESBRISAY, Attorney-at-Law, Charlottetown, where a plan of the above may be seen or to— JOHN M. HOLL, jun. March 12, 1856. Kenwith.

FOR SALE!

OR TO BE LET, for a term of years, in whole or in Building Lots, Town Lot No. 73, in the Fifth Hundred, at the East Corner of Easton and Hillsborough Streets. There are on it two small DWELLING HOUSES. It is a pleasant site for a private Residence. Apply to Mrs. CRISP on the premises, or to— H. J. CUNDALL. March 12th, 1856.—Ex

Coke! Coke! Coke!

FOR SALE at the Gas Works, a quantity of very superior Coke, at 12s. 6d per chaldron. WM. MURPHY, Manager. March 10, 1856.

Tar! Tar! Tar!

FOR SALE at the Gas Works, a quantity of very fine Gas Tar, at 15s. per barrel of 36 gallons. WM. MURPHY, Manager. March 10, 1856.

Cottage to Let.

TO BE LET by the year, and possession given the First of May next, that elegant and commodious Cottage situated at the Corner of Weymouth and Dorchester Streets, and near to Hillsborough Square. There are on the first floor 4 rooms, viz., 2 parlors, a kitchen and bed-room; and five bedrooms up stairs; a good yard and Stable, with a spacious garden, well stocked with fruit trees. The situation is at once healthy and agreeable, commanding a view of the Harbor. For Rent and other particulars, apply to the Subscriber on the premises. LAVINA FOGERTY. N. B. Two Franklin stoves will be left if required. Ch. Town, 5th March, 1856.

Selling off at Cost Prices.

A QUANTITY of FALL STOCK, consisting of Yorkshire Cloths, Blankets, Flannels, Room and Stair Carpeting, &c., &c. Excellent TEA, at 2s. 4d. per lb. Superior do. at 2s. 10d. do. MOLASSES; at 2s. 10d. per gal. NICHOLAS BROWN. Kent-Street, March 10, 1856.

FARM, STOCK, OROP,

Household Furniture, &c., TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, at the Premises, on TUESDAY, the 18th MARCH inst., at 11 o'clock, the Leasehold Interest of a Farm, situate at Lot 16, fronting on Richmond Bay, consisting of 155 acres of Land, 100 acres of which are in good cultivation, and the remainder covered with Fencing and Firewood; together with a Frame HOUSE and suitable OUT-BUILDINGS thereon erected. There are two Wells and a Pump on the premises. As a wheat-growing Farm, this cannot be surpassed by any on the Island. It possesses the advantage of abundance of Manure, in Sea Weed, Mud, Shells, &c. ALSO, 2 Horses, Colt, 1 imported Ayrshire Bull, 5 Cows, (1 imported Ayrshire) 9 Sheep, 2 Heifers, Threshing Machine, Gig, Jaunting Sleigh and Harness, Cart, Truck, Cart Harness, Ploughs, Harrows, Winnowing Machine; a variety of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., &c. Also,—A quantity of superior Wheat, Oats, Potatoes, Hay, Straw, &c. Terms.—Cash on delivery, as the Subscriber has gone into business which renders necessary his immediate removal from this section of the country. JOHN ADAMS. Lot 16, 1st March, 1856.

HASZARD'S GAZETTE

Wednesday, March 12, 1856.

THE ENGLISH MAIL arrived on Saturday night a little after eleven o'clock. We have gleaned the most important news, which we lay before our readers in a double sheet, instead of an Extra, as was promised.

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL.

THE CONFERENCES.

The following is extracted from the letter of the Times Paris correspondent, dated Feb. 13, six p. m.:

"Baron Brunow arrived here last night, at half-past ten o'clock, by the express train from Strasburg, and took up his quarters in the hotel of the Russian embassy, in the Faubourg St. Honore. M. de Bonquency has already arrived, but has left for Blois to bring up his family. It is to be hoped that Lord Cowley will, on his return to Paris, bring Lord Clarendon with him. The English plenipotentiaries are expected at the end of the week, the sooner they come the better. Count Buol will be here on Friday or Saturday, so at least it is given out. M. Cavour leaves Turin to-day, and will probably arrive on Friday, but the Sardinian minister, the Marquis de Villa Marina, is on the spot, and keeps a good look-out. Ali Pacha, the Ottoman plenipotentiary, will not arrive before the 18th or 19th. Turks do not travel by the electric telegraph like Russians. It is still doubted whether it be possible for the conferences to begin on the 20th.

"A very handsome table has been fitted up at the Foreign office for the plenipotentiaries to sit at during the conferences. It is covered with rich crimson velvet, and, together with the chairs, forms a handsome piece of furniture. It was at first only large enough to accommodate eight persons; but then Sardinia and Turkey had only one plenipotentiary each. Since the decision in favor of two it has had to be lengthened, and now is large enough for twelve. The two additional places are, no doubt, meant for Prussia, if Prussia behave herself as she ought. I have already mentioned that Count Walewski, as minister for foreign affairs of the sovereign in whose capital the conferences are held, will preside.

"It is said that one of the first acts of the Emperor of Russia, after the signature of the treaty of peace, should be so happy as to see it, will be the formal notification to France and England of his accession to the throne. In diplomatic fiction, these powers, it seems, are supposed to believe that the Emperor Nicholas is still living."

PARIS, Feb. 14.—Count Buol ought to have reached Strasburg to-day. He is expected at Paris this evening or to-morrow morning. Count Cavour arrived at Lyons to-day, which place he was to leave immediately for Paris. Aali Pacha left Constantinople the day before yesterday; it is thought he cannot arrive at Paris before the 22nd inst. It is supposed that the conferences will not open before Thursday next.

According to the Paris correspondent of the *Oesterreichische Zeitung* the three Powers have already agreed on the most important points to be adjusted at Paris, and one of them is, that Nicholas, not being on the coast of the Black Sea, is not to share the fate of Sebastopol.

PRUSSIA AND THE CONFERENCES.

A diplomatic despatch has been published, dated the 7th inst., and signed by the Prime Minister, which represents the views entertained by the Court of Prussia. Prussia accepts the five propositions, and is ready to take part in the Paris Conference if invited. Prussia engages to procure the acceptance of the Germanic Confederation, provided she is specially represented at the Conferences, so as to permit her to follow and appreciate the divers views which may be entertained by the different Powers. This is thought to refer to the fifth point, though that it is not stated. It is believed at Berlin that Austria proposes a middle course, and will be satisfied if the German Diet accepts the propositions with the omission of the fifth point; but there is no official confirmation of this.

TURKEY.

The following intelligence has been received under date of Constantinople, Feb. 4th:—"There are hardly any foreign troops here. There are 1000 French in camp at Malask, and two English battalions, with a small cavalry detachment, at Pera and Scutari. Mehemet Kiprieli Pacha acts for Ali Pacha, who will soon leave for Marseilles in the Ajaccio. Advices from Trebizond of the 28th January state, that the Russians have evacuated part of Turkish Armenia and retired to Erivan."

On the 2nd instant, the propositions of the Ambassadors for the amelioration of the condition of the Christians were submitted to the Great Council and accepted. In a few days the official acceptance is expected.

The Fourth Point may be thus regarded as settled in principle. The next point, relating to the organization of the Principalities, will be the object of the next conferences. It is intended to settle this point before the negotiation in Paris begins, in order to have the project ready for discussion there.

THE RUSSIANS IN ASIA MINOR.

Baron Rosemadesque, a Frenchman who has lived a long time in Mingrelia, being attached to the household of the Princess Dadian, has arrived at Constantinople. The news which he brings is very re-assuring. Having been, until lately, with the Russians, his information about them may be trusted. He says, that the troops on that side, even if favored by the finest weather, could undertake nothing against Omar Pasha's army which is in undisputed possession of the country up to Koloni, and has its communication open with Suchum Kaleh. The inhabitants seem to be, on the other hand, better disposed than they were before. They are beginning to bring in provisions, chiefly Indian corn, for sale.—*Times Correspondent.*

The Grain trade throughout the kingdom has been quiet, and the different provincial markets millers and dealers have practised the same caution which has characterized their operations for some time past, and the transactions generally have only been to meet the requirements of buyers. Holders of Wheat and Flour have ceased to press sales, and prices have been pretty well maintained, in fact, in some of the country markets, an advance of 1s to 2s per quarter on Wheat has been obtained. At Liverpool, there has been only a limited inquiry for Wheat, without much change in quotations. Flour moves off slowly at previous rates. Indian Corn has been comparatively neglected, and all descriptions must be quoted 1s per quarter cheaper. Oats and Oatmeal are each the turn cheaper, but Egyptian Beans are a shade firmer.

Mr. Gisborne is now in Egypt to make arrangements for the laying of the submarine electric telegraph from Constantinople to Alexandria to cross Egypt, and be hereafter extended from Suez to India.

The Dutch Government have concluded an important treaty of commerce with the Emperor of Japan, which gives them privileges from his Japanese Majesty denied to the Governments of England and the United States. By this treaty Djicma is ceded to the Dutch, whereon to form an entrepot for their trade with the people of Japan, allowing them to land their goods and stores without paying any duty, or being subject to the inspection of the authorities, excepting when they trade with the city of Hangasaki, when a duty will be levied upon all kinds of merchandise.

DR. SANDWITH'S NARRATIVE OF THE SIEGE AND CAPITULATION OF KARS.

Dr. H. Sandwith, the only gentleman in the garrison of Kars, who has had the good fortune to regain his liberty, and return to

England, related, the other evening, to a number of his fellow-townsmen at Hull, the story of the siege and capitulation of that fortress. The following is a summary of his narrative:—

"The details which Dr. Sandwith has given show how nobly the Turks maintained their position under adverse circumstances; how ably the English Commissioner acted the part of general; how vain were the repeated attempts of the Russians to storm the place; and how impossible it would have been to plant the Russian standard upon its batteries, had not their cause been powerfully aided by the peculation of rascally pachas, and indifference, trickery, or incapability on the part of the Turkish Government."

After showing how successful were the efforts of Gen. Williams, seconded by the co-operation of Col. Lake, Capt. Thomson, and Major Teesdale, in restoring the Turkish army to discipline and order, and in making Kars, once defenceless, impregnable to all but famine, the writer in the *Post* proceeds:—

"Then came the 29th September, the Feast of St. Michael, a favourite saint with the Russians. The whole force of the enemy bore down upon the city. The assault raged on all sides. Occasionally the Russians got within the batteries, but were as often driven out at the point of the bayonet. For seven hours, the roar and clash of battle went on; but the end came at length, and, with their infantry broken and destroyed, the foe beat a swift retreat, and Kars was safe. The want of cavalry alone prevented the Turks from annihilating the enemy's forces. The gallantry of that defence has not been exceeded by any event in the war on either side. It rivals Silistria and Sebastopol, and places General Williams in the foremost rank of English commanders.

"But dark days followed this brilliant triumph. The enemy's cavalry were ten thousand strong, and in perfect order and condition. These surrounded Kars, and all hope of communication with Erzeroum was cut off. A rascally pacha in the latter city kept holding out promises of immediate succour that never arrived. Then the work of death began. Gaunt hunger stalked in the streets. Women and children lay down by the roadside to die. Some reproached the troops—others besought them to take the children. The end was not long in coming. Three days' biscuit was all that remained—the army was faint and famishing. Against such an enemy there was no resistance. General Williams proceeded to the besieging lines with a flag of truce, and, after a brief interview with General Mouravieff, the Russians received the submission of their conquerors."

The narrative of Dr. Sandwith abounds with thrilling episodes. Here is one:—

"We rode for five or six miles to our outposts, consisting of about three hundred miserable cavalry. While observing the Russians, my eyes were attracted to a dark body looking through the gloom, and bearing down upon us. We watched them carefully, but they appeared to disperse. Nevertheless Colonel Lake commenced a quiet retreat, and the word was given, 'trot,' 'canter.' We had not proceeded far, before three whole regiments of Russian Dragoons swept like a whirlwind down upon us. There was the crash of carabines and the clash of swords, and they cut our little force to pieces, though, thank God! I am here to tell the story, but very few escaped."

This picture deserves a place beside Lord Cardigan's brilliant description of the Light Cavalry Charge at Balaklava.

The brave zeal of the Karsian populace is affectingly illustrated:—

"In the great assault on the 29th of September, every shopkeeper, tailor, shoemaker, and saddler in the place issued out armed with muskets and guns, and fired into the retreating soldiery. The very women brought us ammunition in their aprons, and assisted us in every way, crying out, 'We pray for you; 'We will help you; 'May God sharpen your swords.' Some of these devoted women, I regret to say, fell, but they fell gloriously, like true heroines, as they were!"

The sufferings of the Turkish soldiers from starvation were dreadful. Many dropped down at their posts from sheer hunger and exhaustion; but their public spirit was beyond all praise. In those terrible days of death, when scanty provisions for only three days were laid up in the fort, there was not a single instance of even a biscuit being stolen.

It was a cold snowy morning when General Williams left his hungry, yet staunch and mortified army to offer terms of capitulation to General Mouravieff. The English General insisted upon certain terms of capitulation, the concession of which, on the part of General Mouravieff, was absolutely essential to the surrender of the place in its entirety. Had these been refused, he was prepared to destroy every gun and trophy, and leave the place a heap of ruins. According to Dr. Sandwith, the reply of the Russian Commander was most chivalrous.

"General Williams," he is reported to have said, "you have won for yourself a name in history; posterity will stand amazed at the courage, at the endurance, and at the lofty qualities exhibited by you in this siege. Yourself and your troops are covered with glory. I have no wish to outrage humanity by anything unbecoming me as a general, and the terms you ask I accede to."

Nothing then remained but for the wretched, hungry Turks to lay down their arms, and to defile before the magnificent array of Russian soldiers, the deepest grief bowing down the stern endurance of the famished defenders of the place, the women weeping from the house-tops, and the Englishman's heart burning with mortification at the gross mismanagement that had brought a devoted army to that woeful plight.

THE ALLIES AT KERTCH.

KERTCH, Jan. 21.—The ice having at length broken, on account of the prevalent strong southerly winds, we are now enabled to continue our landing of stores, and the transport fleet in the bay are obliged (much to their dissatisfaction) to have recourse to their boats and lighters once more, after having amused themselves for the past month in discharging their cargoes daily on the ice. We all hail with delight this change in the weather, for between the various daily reports of an expected attack from the Russians in our rear and the channel frozen over to the Taman side in our front (almost sufficient to allow the crossing of an immense army), our situation has been anything but comfortable, and, with the exception of our transport skippers, who rejoice in anything like demurrage, especially in Government employ, everybody seems in high glee.

We have received almost daily for the past month accounts from Tartar spies that a large body of the Russian army are entrenching themselves at Argin—the place where the 10th Hussars and Chasseurs d'Afrique had a skirmish with the Cossacks in September last. From this we can draw two inferences—either that an attack is meditated on this place, or that, the navigation of the Sea of Azoff being now rendered impracticable by our gunboats, the Russians are availing themselves of the "tongue of Arabat" in forwarding their supplies into the Crimea. The latter suggestion is thought the most probable, for since the Kinburn affair the enemy will prepare themselves for the loss of Perekop, and, having determined to "make hay while the sun shines," are thus taking advantage of the inclemency of the season. In the meantime, should their object be an attack upon us, they will find, that General Vivian has not been idle, and with the limited means at his disposal has rendered this place, in a military point of view, perfectly capable of resisting an attack of an army of 30,000 men. The only obstacle heretofore has been a want of siege guns to put into position, which deficiency has been in a measure attended to by the Commander-in-Chief before Sebastopol and the Seraskier at Constantinople, the latter having sent us some beautiful 33-pounder brass pieces from the foundry at Tophane.

GREAT FIRE AT CONSTANTINOPLE.—On the night of Friday or Saturday a fire broke out in one of the kiosks of the palace of Haidar Pacha, inhabited by a detachment of the 13th Light Dragoons. It originated in the room of a married soldier, and, in spite of all exertions which were made, consumed that wing of the building and most of the clothes and arms of the men. The whole rambling palace of Haidar Pacha is a succession of wooden houses, most of them old and as easily ignited as tinder. Every precaution had been taken to prevent accidents, in the evening all fires had to be put out and patrols went round to see that this was done. But it requires only a neglected spark to ignite this seasoned wood, which, moreover, as all Turkish buildings have a coating of oil paint. The firemen sent out from England were on the spot and in the very beginning, and, so little apprehensions did the fire excite at first that they tried to put it out by throwing buckets of water on it, and the men, instead of removing their things, helped only to put out the fire. They did not know what the wooden houses of Constantinople are, and thus lost their baggage. Fortunately there was not a breath of wind, and so by great exertions the fire was confined to the kiosk where it originated. Even the nearest building, separated only by a few yards from the kiosk and intended for a regimental hospital, was saved. This was chiefly done by the zeal of a soldier of the 13th, who is by profession a fireman. He stood upon the frail balcony of the threatened building and directed the hose of the fire engine. How great the danger was you may imagine, as the whole side of the building facing the fire is charred. The rest of the soldiers were not behind in their exertions and behaved well. Gen. Storks proceeded to the spot as soon as he was informed of what had occurred, and superintended personally the extinguishing of the fire. While there he had an accident. A piece of wall near which he was standing crumbled down and frightened his horse, which wheeled suddenly around and fell with him, without, however, hurting him seriously. Strangely enough the wind got up just after the fire was subdued, else it would have been impossible to have saved the rest of the palace and the newly erected stables, which are only separated by the road from the kiosk. The men who have been deprived of their quarters by the fire have been divided among the other regiment. An inquiry has been ordered to find out the cause of the fire, and punish those who were guilty of neglect. At the same time all stoves have been removed.—Times Correspondent.

COMMERCIAL.

The approaching conferences at Paris for the discussion of the propositions for the re-establishment of peace, and the arrival of better accounts from the other side of the Atlantic with regard to the pacific solution of our differences with the Government of the United States, have been the leading features in the commercial history of the week; and as regards both points, everything progresses satisfactorily. The belief in the result of the conference leading to an honourable and permanent peace appears more fixed on the public mind, while the advices brought by the Baltic from the United States convey assurances that the unpleasant causes at issue with America will be explained to the mutual satisfaction of both countries. All doubts respecting the intention of Government to resort to another loan are set at rest by the publication on the London Stock Exchange to-day of a communication from the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

THE SULTAN AT AN ENGLISH BALL.

On Thursday, the 31st of January, the rumour spread all at once that the Sultan would attend the *bal costume* at the English Embassy. It seemed scarcely credible that the successor of the Caliph, the spiritual and temporal head of the Mahomedan religion, would go to see polkas and waltzes performed—yet so it was. Early in the afternoon, the narrow main street of Pera bore an unusually excited aspect; numbers of people had taken up their positions in the neighbourhood of the Embassy to witness the Sultan's passage. The Turkish dignitaries, who were all to be present at his arrival, were encumbering the streets with their horses and carriages. An English gurd of honour, composed of detachments of Guards and Highlanders, with the band of the 1st Regiment of the German Legion at their head; marched up to the sound of military music, and lined the approaches of the palace.

At 8 o'clock a fire lighted on the heights above the Imperial Palace of Teheragan, followed by a salvo of artillery from Galata Serai, was the signal that the Sultan had left his palace. A little before nine he arrived at the gate of the Embassy, escorted by a detachment of the 12th Lancers, and a guard of honour composed of British officers of all arms. At his approach the troops who lined the outer courtyard presented arms, and the band struck up the "Sultan's march," and "God save the Queen." The court itself was illuminated with numerous lamps and adorned with transparencies, which, however, owing to the blasts of wind, were only partially successful.

At the great staircase, which was crowded with officers of the allied armies and Turkish dignitaries, the Sultan was received by the Ambassador and his whole *personnel*. Accompanied by them he passed amid the crowd of guests who were already assembled into the ballroom. There an armchair on a raised dais, covered with carpets, was prepared for him, to which he was conducted. Having sat down, with the representatives of the foreign Powers on one side, and the Turkish dignitaries in attendance on the other, he had several of the ladies presented to him. Then the dancing began, which seemed to excite his interest considerably, and he stood up in order to have a better view of the proceedings. After looking on for about an hour, he expressed his desire to be shewn into the refreshment-room, where he partook of slight refreshment. He intended to return once more to the ballroom, but he found the heat too intense, so, after remaining in the refreshment-room for some time, his Imperial Majesty took his departure. Taking the ambassador by the hand, he descended the staircase accompanied in the same manner as on his arrival, and soon the guns of Galata Serai announced that he was on his way back. He did not return to his palace, but passed the night in a kiosk belonging to his brother-in-law, Ahmed Fethi Pasha.

One must remember the religious prejudices of the Mahomedans against all trivial amusements, and the strict rules of etiquette which were always kept up in all relations of the Sultan with the representatives of foreign Powers, in order to appreciate this act of the Sultan to its full extent. What in other countries would be a polite but insignificant ceremony receives here a certain political importance. It is the first time that a Sultan of the Ottoman empire has honoured the house of the representative of a foreign Power with his presence. As the successor of the Prophet and Shahin Shah, or King of Kings, the Sultan in the eyes of his Mahomedan subjects cannot deal on a footing of equality with any other Sovereign. In spite of the lessons of modern history, and the doubts of the more enlightened among the Mahomedans, this idea is still the prevalent one among the masses, who remember only the time when the Sultan was the undisputed Lord of the Mahomedan East, and representatives of foreign Powers were only tolerated at Constantinople. The fact of the Sultan's visiting the house of a foreign Ambassador is more calculated to open their eyes to the real state of the case as it is at present, than any other, and it required a certain amount of moral courage in the Sultan to make this first step to break down these false but cherished ideas by his own free will. The way in which this was done shows, however, that he entered fully into the spirit of this new position. His taking refreshments, however trivial it may seem to Europeans, is full of meaning in this respect. Every act of the Sultan's private life is so jealously concealed from every eye that nobody except his chief eunuch is allowed to attend at his meals. This rule, originally intended as a safeguard against poisoning, forms in the eyes of his people a time-honoured usage religiously observed. Every contact with his person is likewise strictly forbidden by usage to all strangers, the only exception being made at the Bairam, when the highest dignitaries, and only these, are allowed to kiss his feet; and at the ball on Thursday he took the Ambassador by the hand and walked down with him the whole length of the staircase to his carriage, in the presence of a crowd of attendants and foreigners.

But this act gains the greatest importance from the time at which it happens. It is a

kind of sanction to the concessions which are to be made to the non-Mahomedan subjects of the Porte. With the abolition of the privileges of the Mahomedan ruling race, their head, the Sultan descends, by his own free will, from the exceptional position which he has hitherto observed with regard to the representatives of Christian Powers. Old Turkey is dead and gone; the ball on Thursday last was the burial ceremony, and the lively strain of polkas and waltzes its funeral march.—Times Correspondent.

THE CONFERENCE.

Lord Clarendon leaves London this morning for Paris to attend the approaching Conference, and will arrive in the French capital the same evening. Several of his *attaches* have already preceded him. The representatives of the several Powers are also on their way to the same place; but it is said, that the Conference will not open before the 23rd inst., and the Turkish Minister cannot be in Paris before the 23rd. Count Orloff, the Russian Plenipotentiary, was at Berlin on the 14th, and left yesterday for the scene of his new duties, where he will be assisted by Baron Brunow, so long the Russian minister at the English Court. If we may judge from the tone of the St. Petersburg papers, the Czar is sincerely desirous of peace, and his organ in Brussels breathes the most pacific intentions. This is well, but a new difficulty has arisen in a quarter where it was least expected. The intelligence from the Crimea is to the effect, that the prospect of a peace is extremely unpopular with the French army there, and as Louis Napoleon cannot afford to be independent of the army, this feeling may have an important effect on the forthcoming negotiations. We hope that this statement, if not untrue, is exaggerated; but we fear that our allies in the Crimea do not share the views of the head of the French people. But whatever may be the feeling of the soldiers of France, it is pleasant to know, that the French nation is decidedly favourable to a termination of hostilities, and this fact cannot fail to strengthen the moral firmness of the Emperor.

With regard to our own Parliament, it must be admitted, that great discretion has been shown on this delicate subject since the commencement of the session. All parties have carefully avoided saying a word which could complicate the difficulties which it is the object of the conference to settle, and this wise course will no doubt be pursued until the matter has been brought to a satisfactory close, or hostilities have been renewed. The war fever, too, on the part of the people of this country has been considerably cooled down during the last few weeks, now that the press has almost unanimously avoided discussing the question; and if the war be renewed, which we sincerely hope may not be the case, a feeling of regret will be general that more lives must be sacrificed and more money expended in a cause which is likely to be so barren of results. The disclosures which have recently transpired respecting the fall of Kars, show the utter worthlessness of the people in whose cause we have been fighting, and these distressing revelations will not be without their effect in the event of the contest recommencing.

The chances are greatly in favour of a lasting peace; but the preparations for the next campaign are pushed forward with an energy which knows no abatement. The gun and mortar boats, which ought to have been ready twelve months back, are now fully equipped, and this determined attitude will aid materially in inducing Russia to listen to the terms which the Western Powers will dictate. In the organ which is supposed to reflect Mr. Disraeli's views, a strong stand is made in favour of admitting Prussia to the approaching Conference in Paris; but the feeling is almost entirely confined to the journal in question. Every one knows that the conduct of Prussia from the commencement of the struggle has been utterly contemptible, and it would be beneath the dignity of the Allies to admit her, except on conditions which would compel her, if the war should be renewed, to abandon the pleasant neutrality which she has so conveniently assumed. The policy of Austria has been sufficiently dubious throughout; but that Power has displayed some sympathy in our successes, while from Prussia we have met with nothing better than ill-disguised hostility.

Accounts from Tiflis state, that General Williams was unwell. 100 brass guns taken from Kars have been mounted in one of the squares of Tiflis.

RESUMPTION OF STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH CANADA.—The first of six new screw steamers to run between Canada and Liverpool will commence operations on the 23rd of April, when the North America will leave Montreal for Liverpool returning from this port on the 24th of May. When all the steamers of the line are built the communication by them will be semi-monthly.

IMPORTANT SALE OF Household Furniture, Stock, Crop, Farming Implements, &c.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION at "DUNHATTAN", the residence of Captain McIntosh, about two miles from the City, on the Princeton Road, on THURSDAY, the 27th MARCH, the whole of his valuable

Household Furniture, Stock, Crop, Farming Utensils, &c., &c.

For Terms of Sale, &c., vide Catalogue, to be had on application to the Auctioneer.

ALSO,

TO LET OR FOR SALE "DUNHATTAN," the Freehold Property of Captain McIntosh. The Farm consists of 36 acres of cleared Land, in a good state of cultivation, well enclosed, and subdivided with posts and rails. The House is nearly new, well finished, and commodious, and will be let with 5 acres, 10 acres or the whole of the land, as may be required.

For further particulars, apply to Captain McIntosh, on the premises, or to the subscriber, JAMES MORRIS, Auctioneer, Charlottetown, Feb. 7.

TO LET.

THE PREMISES in KING STREET, now in the occupation of Mr. Nicholas O'Brien—possession given 1st day of May next. For further particulars apply to

JOHN BRECKEN. Feb. 20, 1856.

Pine Timber, Shingles, &c.

The Subscriber offers for sale 100 tons of Mirmichi PINE TIMBER, from one to two feet square long lengths, in lots to suit purchasers. Also, 8 or 10 pieces suitable for bowsprits, and 70,000 prime SHINGLES.

B. CHAPPEL.

JOHN HARPER, Auctioneer and Commission Merchant, (Queen-St, in Mr. Desbrisay's Buildings,) Solicits the patronage of the public, and will endeavor to merit the confidence of all who may favor him with business in the above line. Feb. 11, 1856.

Cigars! Cigars!!

FOR SALE at VERY LOW PRICES. The Subscribers have received— 22,000 superior Cheroots, on Consignment, with instructions to effect a speedy Sale. HASZARD & OWEN.

Carriage Bolts.

HASZARD & OWEN have received a large Stock of the above—of the following sizes:—

LENGTH.	DIAMETER.
1 1/2 inches by 1/4	5-16 2-8
2 " "	5-16 3-8
2 1/2 " "	5-16 3-8
3 " "	5-16 3-8
3 1/2 " "	1-4 5-16 3-8
4 " "	1-4 7-16 3-8

These Bolts have neatly turned heads and are offered for sale at from 25 to 50 per cent lower than they can be made for on the Island.

Pure Corn Starch.

DALATABLE, Nourishing and Healthy, unequalled for rich Puddings, nice Blanc Mange Pies, Custards, Cakes, Griddle Cakes, Porridges, Ice Creams, &c. A great Delicacy for all, and a choice Diet for Invalids and Children. For sale by June 7 W R WATSON

NOTICE.

PERSONS wanting the services of children as Apprentices or otherwise, from 10 years old and upwards, can be assisted in procuring such, if early application is made at the office of Mr. T. STURWANT, in Desbrisay's Buildings. Dec. 15th, 1855.

APPRENTICE WANTED.

FOR the Tanning and Currying business apply to WILLIAM B. DAWSON.

of Charlottetown as to the site, the subscription list amounting to some £400 indicates their desire for Prince Street. The people of the country are most deeply interested in having the landing at a convenient place. They would not regard the walk from Prince Street to Great George Street, so long as they could have a suitable wharf accommodation. The constant traffic on Queen's wharf renders it unsafe for a ferry landing. As to the objections about the ice carrying away the wharf, he mentioned the end of Mr. Tremain's wharf, which had been removed, although it was not ballasted. He agreed with the hon. Mr. Palmer that the danger to the wharfs was from the westerly gales; east winds were not dangerous in Charlottetown.

Mr. M'INTOSH had listened attentively to the discussion, in order to arrive at a just conclusion if possible. The result was that he was in favour of Prince Street, as a wharf there would be the property of the people, for them to use as they saw fit; besides it was directly opposite the wharf on the other side. Younger members than he might probably see a bridge across the Hillsborough. Prince Street was central, and it was but fair to let the eastern section of the City participate in the trade of the country people. The distance between Great George and Prince Streets was not worthy of consideration.

Mr. DINGWELL wished to know if the wharf would be public property, or belong to the City Government. He understood that all the public wharfs were to be under the control of the Corporation. If he voted at all he would go for Prince Street, as most suitable. The town would extend in an easterly direction.

Hon. COL. TREASURER would inform the hon. member that the Corporation would have to pass a bye law, regulating the management of the wharf, which would require the sanction of the Executive Government before it would become operative.

Mr. HAVILAND—As speechifying seemed to be the order of the evening he would not give a silent vote. The necessity of having a wharf was admitted, and the Government had made this an open question. The members of the Government were at loggerheads about it. The Hon. Col. Secretary and the hon. Mr. Wightman differed, and where was the hon. Mr. Mooney! As for himself he voted as one of the members for Georgetown. His constituents were interested in the matter. He considered that the wishes and interests of the travelling public were to be considered, rather than those of the people of Charlottetown. It must be admitted that Prince Street afforded the most convenient site, and it was immediately opposite the other Ferry Landing. He would support the resolution, provided the general, and not the local Government, had the superintendance of the wharf.

Hon. Mr. WIGHTMAN denied that this was a question on which the Government was expected to be unanimous. As for himself, the reason of his supporting the wharf at Great George Street was, that it would cost much less than at Prince Street, and would afford equal accommodation to the public. He considered that there was danger from the ice at Prince Street.

Mr. CLARK could see no weight in the objection; other wharfs were not destroyed by the ice.

The Hon. the SPEAKER said, that members from the country ought to express their opinions on a matter of this nature, in which they were more interested than Town members. From all the consideration he had been able to give to it, he was decidedly in favor of Prince Street. As to Mr. Reddin's offer, that he thought should be declined, as it would never do to connect public with private property. Prince Street had the advantage of being directly opposite the Ferry on the other side. The western part of the City was built up, and its extension must be in an eastern direction. The site of a new Market House should be considered in this discussion. Queen Square is already pretty well crowded with public buildings, and every market day it is so crowded that the sooner the Market House is removed the better. As to the Hon. Mr. Wightman's objection, that the wharf would be carried away by the ice, he would ask had Queen's wharf, Tremain's, or Reddin's, been carried away! yet the House was told that they could not build a wharf that would stand. A few years ago there was no Superintendent of Public Works; now that we have an officer of that description, appointed by the Government, there are public works made of wood which will compete with any of the same material to be found in any of the Colonies.

Hon. Mr. WHELAN—As nearly every one had spoken, he might be permitted to express his sentiments. The great diversity of opinion as to the site had, no doubt, been in some degree caused by the different private interests of individuals, and he might perhaps be accused of personal views in advocating that the new wharf should be at the foot of Prince Street. But it would make but little difference to him whether the wharf was at Great George or Prince Street—a distance of about 500 feet one way or another would affect him very slightly. The argument in favor of Great George Street was, that the plan was an economical one; but it must be borne in mind that Mr. Reddin and his heirs would be receiving from the public the interest of £800 annually, and the public would not have the same privileges and accommodation as Prince Street would afford. A wharf at the latter place would have the advantages of being directly opposite the other Ferry landing—the ownership of the ground by the Government, and the freedom from impediments by vessels obstructing the access to the wharf. It was absurd to argue that there would be danger from the ice, merely because it was 500 feet east from Great George Street.

Mr. LAIRD said, several speakers had laid much stress on the straight course between Prince Street and the opposite side of the Ferry. It might be so, but water carriage was cheaper than land carriage. He was in favor of Mr. Reddin's offer. If people wanted to come to town they did not wish to be landed outside the town.

Mr. MACDONALD thought that hon. members should consult the interests of people on the other side of the harbour, and he was of opinion that the wharf should be as near as possible to the present one. The difference in truckage might be comparatively unimportant to individuals, but the aggregate increase might be very great. He would therefore vote for Great George Street, which was 100 feet nearer the channel than Prince Street.

Hon. COL. SECRETARY denied that there was so great a difference. If the landing were established at Reddin's

wharf, there would be constant obstructions from vessels. He thought the people would prefer going to a quiet and unobstructed wharf.

Hon. Mr. WIGHTMAN explained, that vessels would be under the control of the Wharfinger. He was of opinion that the travelling public would be in favor of Great George Street. He would, therefore, move an amendment, substituting Great George for Prince Street. This was lost on the following division. Ayes—Hons. Messrs. Montgomery, Wightman, Mooney, Messrs. McDonald, Douce, Yeo, Laird, McGill and Cooper—9. Nays—Hons. Col. Secretary, Col. Treasurer, Mr. Palmer, Mr. Longworth, Mr. Whelan; Messrs. Haviland, Dingwell, Munro, Muirhead and Clark—10.

The House then went into Committee of Supply, when a resolution was passed, appropriating a sum sufficient to build the Wharf at the foot of Prince Street.

House then adjourned.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The Grain Show and Annual Meeting of the Society was held in the Temperance Hall, Charlottetown, on Wednesday the 5th March. Owing to the inclemency of the weather, which prevented Grain being brought from a distance, the competition was not so great as usual. The samples exhibited were very fine. There was no competition in four-rowed Barley, nor Red Clover Seed, but the sample of the latter, exhibited by Mr. James Clow, was of so fine a quality, that a prize of 15s. 3d. was awarded to it. The Prize Grain was, according to the rules of the Society, put up to Auction and sold for the benefit of the owners.

The first-prize Wheat fetched 16s. per bushel. Second-prize two-rowed Barley, 9s. First-prize Black Oats, 6s., and the second-prize Black Oats, 5s. The other prize samples were bought in.

The following Prizes were awarded:—

Best Wheat, Mr. Chester Woolner, Rustico, weight 62½ lbs.	£1 10 0
2d do Chas. Haszard, Esq., Bellevue.	1 0 0
Best two-rowed Barley, Mr. Chester Woolner, weight 54½ lbs.	1 10 0
2d do do Mr. Rob't Woolner.	1 0 0
Best Black Oats, Mr. Phillip Symonds, Crapaud, weight 40½ lbs.	1 10 0
2d do do Mr. John Bryenton, Lot 34.	1 0 0
A sample of Red Clover exhibited by Mr. James Clow, recommended.	0 15 3

Judges—Alexander Laird, Esq., M. P. P., Wm. Clark, Esq., M. P. P., and Mr. James McQuade.

After the Exhibition of Grain, the General Annual Meeting took place, His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in the Chair. The Secretary read the Annual Report of the Committee, which was submitted and agreed to, as also the Annual Accounts.

His Excellency addressed the Meeting at some length, pointing out in a forcible manner the advantages the country had derived from the exertions of the Society, and the incalculable benefits that would be conferred on the farming interest, by the establishment of a Farm, under the direction of the Society, for breeding Stock for distribution through the country, &c. His Excellency also spoke in high terms of the quality of the Grain grown in the Island, and read the following extract from a letter relative to the Paris Exhibition:

"It was unfortunate I had not your authority about a fortnight sooner, or probably the wheat from your Island would have gained the prize that was awarded to Canada, Mr. — said so to me. It was not possible for him to put the grain before the Jury at the critical moment; he had too much to do for Canada, and there was no person appointed to produce it; so that although your friend, on your account, had previously taken the trouble to arrange all that was sent from P. E. Island, the Jury passed them inadvertently."

A Corn Dealer told me, that there is not such fine Wheat in France, and I am requested to inquire, if any of your Merchants would ship a cargo of such Wheat and Barley to any Port in France, and at what price?

The small samples sent were eagerly sought after for seed, and I gave them to the son of the celebrated Cassimir Perrier."

The Hon. Mr. Coles commented upon the Report which had just been read, and hoped that the farmers present would avail themselves of the suggestions contained therein. He contrasted the farming previous to the establishment of the Society with its present flourishing condition, pointing out, at the same time, the necessity for renewed exertion, in order that the Island might continue to retain its high character as an Agricultural Colony, when contrasted with the neighboring Provinces; and trusted, that the Society would receive the support of every one, however remotely connected with the farming interest.

Judge Peters and the Hon. Col. Swabey also addressed the Meeting, showing what the Society had already done for the agriculture of the country, and the great additional means it would have in its power of doing good to the farmer, if the Legislature granted the sum petitioned for, towards stocking and working such a Farm, as that alluded to by His Excellency.

Mr. George Beer perfectly agreed with what was said in the Report relative to the Durham breed of Cattle. He had had them now for some years, and found them to answer every purpose. The difficulty and trouble of wintering them was not greater than would attend any other breed, and he decidedly gave

them the preference. He applauded the efforts of the Society, and hoped soon to see the Establishment which His Excellency had spoken of, in a flourishing condition; as such a Farm properly conducted, was calculated to be of immense importance to the country. He regretted that the Hon. Mr. Mooney labored under the foolish delusion, that the Society was merely intended to benefit a few gentlemen in and around Charlottetown, which idea was preposterous; but he felt satisfied, that the farming community of Prince Edward Island were too much alive to their own interests to listen to any such nonsense.

Donald Montgomery, Esq., M. P. P., stated, that the present was the only Annual Meeting he had ever attended. He regretted this, and would in future be more regular in his attendance. He considered it to be the duty of every one in the Island to support the laudable efforts of those directing the affairs of the Society, in promoting the welfare of the farmer, and could confidently say, that there was not a section of the Island which had not benefited by their labors, &c.

LUMBER TRADE IN MICHIGAN.—The Port Huron (Michigan) Commercial states, that, from a careful estimate, it appears that not less than five hundred millions of feet of pine lumber have been manufactured in Michigan during the past year.—the calculation may seem incredible, but it is susceptible of demonstration. Chicago alone has received over three hundred million feet, and Chicago, though the most extensive, is but one of the marts for the trade. At least one hundred million feet may be added for the lake ports in Wisconsin. And this leaves only one hundred million for home consumption and the Ohio, Canadian and Eastern markets. This includes the Green Bay supply, nearly all of which is drawn from Michigan soil, and is exclusive of the supply drawn from the stunted and punky forests which skirt a portion of the western shore of Lake Michigan. St. Clair county manufactured over fifty millions feet of lumber, about nine million feet of which are held over. The average yearly value of product in this single article to have been at least \$550,000.

Wolf Island, which is located in the Mississippi river, below the mouth of the Ohio, has hitherto been in dispute between Kentucky and Missouri, and in consequence of doubtful jurisdiction, the public lands thereon were withdrawn from sale. The Commissioner of the General Land Office has at length received a report from the Surveyor General, affording conclusive evidence, that the main channel of the river, which is the boundary line between Missouri and Kentucky, passes on the east side of the island. Consequently, the latter is within the jurisdiction of the State of Missouri, and the Commissioner having so decided, has ordered the lands to be thrown into the market for sale.

According to the Louisville Courier, the recent excessive cold weather has been sufficient to kill the fruit buds on peach trees. The Madison (Indiana) Banner has a letter from Laurel Hill, in that State, to the same effect, and the Alton (Ill.) Courier says; that at a meeting of the Alton Horticultural Society, it was stated by several gentlemen that investigation showed the peach buds in the vicinity to have been killed by the severe weather.

A new Police system for New Orleans has just been proposed by the late head of that department in that city. It embraces a force of one chief, ten detectives, one captain for each division, a recorder, twenty-eight sergeants, twenty-eight jailors or clerks, and three hundred and forty-one day and night policemen, making a total of four hundred and ten men. The plan proposes, that the men shall be appointed by the Mayor, and hold office during good behavior and faithful service. It is also proposed, that all the men shall wear a uniform, except the detectives, and that they shall not meddle in political affairs.

M. GUILLOTIN AND THE GUILLOTINE.

The instrument bearing the name of Guillotine has been erroneously called an invention of Guillotin, during the period of the French revolution, and concerning its character some very false and incorrect notions have been entertained and perpetuated. This instrument, still used for capital punishment in France, and so much more humane, because more speedy than the method used in this country, was first employed in Italy, and afterwards in Scotland, but was only recommended by Dr. Guillotin, in the French convention, on account of its humanity; the royalist press christened it with his name, while, as far as it had a local author, a pianoforte maker by the name of Schmidt deserves the honor. The doctor's recommendation, which decided his fame, was no doubt true—"It will off with your head in a trice, and you will not feel it." So far from perishing, according to rumor, by this short method, he lived till 1814; when a natural death closed a useful and honored life, with only this cloud overshadowing it—the undeserved shame of first originating, and then perishing by the instrument which will wear his name as long as it remains.



FALL SUPPLIES
BEGINNING TO ARRIVE AT THE
CITY DRUG STORE
No. 14, Queen Street.

100 TINS white, black, red, blue and yellow
PAINTS, 2 casks Linseed Oil, 1 hhd.
Sperm, do., 1 hhd. Olive do., 1 hhd. machinery do.,
bbl. Copal Varnish, (sold at 2, 3, and 4s. a pint),
paint and varnish Brushes, Dye-woods, Indigo, Mad-
der, Cudbear, Bluestone, Copperas, Alum Starch,
Blue, Soda, Potash, Baking Soda, Baking Powder,
Chocolate, Cocoa, Farina, Sage and Corn Starch.

ALSO, IN STORE,
A general assortment of Drugs, Medicines, patent
do., Perfumery, Brushes, Soaps, &c., &c.,
W. R. WATSON.

FALL IMPORTATIONS.
BEER & SON

BEG to intimate to their friends and the Public in
general that they have lately received from Lon-
don, Liverpool, Boston and Halifax—
400 Packages of
British, West India and American
Goods.

Comprising an excellent assortment, suitable for the
season, which will be sold at a small advance from
cost for prompt payment, among which will be
found—
Black, blue, brown and invisible Broad CLOTHS,
Fur, Beaver, Melton, Pilot and Whitney Cloths,
Dress Materials comprising Pellissier and Alms
Cheeks,
Gala Flannels, Vestres, Coburgs and Orleans,
Sail Skin Coats,
Beaver, Whitney and Pilot OVERCOATS,
Cloth Mantles and scarf Shawls,
Velvets, Fashions, Ribbons and Trimmings,
Yaks, Collars, Habit shirts, &c.,
Ties, striped Shirts, white and grey Cottons,
Ladies' Winter boots, Fara, Fur Caps,
Water Gloves, Mufflers, Blankets,
Counterpane, Oil Cloths, Woollen shirts,
Children's Felt Hats and Hosiery,
Reversible Waterproof Coats, Rubber Overcoats,
5 Tons NAILS, assorted,
American Mortice Locks, with fancy knobs,
An assortment of HARDWARE,
Kegs White Lead, Whiting and Washing Soda,
Sole White and Gold China, with coffee and extra
plates,

SOLE LEATHER, SOAP, CANDLES Burn-
ing FLUID,
Germ Starch, Crackers, Pilot Bread,
CONFECTIONARY, Dried HERRINGS, APPLES,
Onions,
Ladies' Rubber Boots and Overshoes,
Gentlemen's Rubbers, Sleigh Bells, &c. &c.
King Square House, Nov. 1, 1855.

COKE! COKE!! COKE!!!

FOR SALE at the Gas Works, a quantity of very
Superior COKE, at 6d per bushel, or 16s per
Chaldron, and 10s per Chaldron, if 5 or upwards be
taken.
WM. MURPHY, Manager.
Charlottetown, Dec 12, 1855.

JAMES R. WATT,
Offers for sale a good assortment of
Cooking, Parlour, and other
STOVES.

Prices much lower than usual.

WESTMORELAND BANK!

Moncton, Jan. 5, 1856.
A DIVIDEND of 4 per cent, on the Capital Stock
of this Bank has been declared for the half-year
ending 30th November last, payable to the Stock-
holders at this Bank in 30 days from this date.
By order of the Board of Directors,
J. M'ALLISTER, Cashier.
Feb 25.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has on hand, which he wishes
to dispose of at a very low figure:
100 Barrels No. 1 Labrador HERRINGS,
100 Quintals CODFISH,
500 M. Pine and Cedar SHINGLES.
JAMES PURDIE.
February 6, 1856.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE FARM now in the occupation of Mr. R. W.
EDWARD'S, is offered for Sale, containing 192
acres—130 acres being cleared from stumps and in
a good state of cultivation, being well manured, and
no part of it has been over cropped. There is an
excellent spring of water close to the House; and
the buildings being recently built, are in good con-
dition and commodious. There is a fine grove of
soft wood growing up near to the buildings, 112
acres freehold.
New Wiltshire Settlement, Lot 31, Dec. 8, 1855.

J. S. DEALEY,
SHIP BROKER AND COMMISSION
AND
SHIPPING AGENT,
No 64 Beaver Street, New York.

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

TO MILLERS.

Camel Hair Bolting Cloth.
HASZARD & OWEN have much pleasure in
announcing to their customers that they have
received this day, a new supply of the above, Nos.
3, 4, 5, 6 and 7, which they offer for sale at 10 per
cent below former prices.

Silent Borrow.

CERTAIN HELP.
Numerous Extraordinary, Anatomical, Explanatory
Coloured, Engravings. In Six Languages.
Fifty-third Edition. Price 2s. 6d. in a sealed
envelope through all Booksellers, or sent post free
from the Author, for 42 Postage Stamps.

THE MEDICAL ADVISER on the physical
decay of the system produced by delusive
excesses, infection, the effects of climate, &c.; with
remarks on the treatment practised by the Author
with such unvarying success, since his settlement in
this country. Rules for self-treatment, &c.
By WALTER DE ROOS, M.D., 33, Ely Place,
Holborn Hill, London, where he may be consulted
on these matters daily, from 11 till 4. Sundays ex-
cepted.

Sold also by Gilbert, 49, Paternoster-row, London;
Watt, 11, Elm Row, Edinburgh; Powell, 15, West-
moreland-street, Dublin; and through all others.
Dr. De Roos, from long practical experience in
the most celebrated institutions of this country and
the continent, has had, perhaps, unusual opportuni-
ties of observing the peculiarities relating to the
physiology, pathology, and general treatment of the
diseases referred to in the above work, and hav-
ing devoted his studies almost exclusively to this
class of diseases, he is enabled confidently to
undertake their removal in as short a time as is
consistent with safety.

PERSONS IN ANY PART OF THE WORLD,
may be successfully treated by forwarding a correct
detail of their case, with a remittance for Medicines,
&c., which will be returned with the utmost despatch,
and secure from observation.
THE CONCENTRATED GUTTE VIVE,
or Vegetable Life Drops, are recommended to all
those who have injured themselves by early excesses,
and brought on Spermatorrhoea, Nervousness, Weak-
ness, Languor, Low Spirits, Aversion to Society,
Study or Business, Timidity, Trembling and shaking
of the Hands and Limbs, Indigestion, Flatulency,
Shortness of Breath, Cough, Asthma, Consumptive
Habits, Dimness of Sight, Dizziness, Pains in the
Head, &c.

Their almost marvellous power in removing conta-
minations; Secondary symptoms, Eruptions, Sore
Throat, Pains in the Bones and Joints, Scabby
Scarfata, and all other impurities, must be felt to be
believed. 4s. 6d.; 11s.; and 33s. per bottle. The
£5 Packages, by which £1. 12s. are saved; and the
£10 packages, by which a still greater saving is
effected, will be sent from the Establishment only,
on receipt of the amount per draft on a London
house, or otherwise.

**PAINS in the BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBA-
GO, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, Indigestion,
Bile, Flatulency, Headache, Nervousness, Debility,
Diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys,
Stricture, &c.**

THE COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, as
their name Renal (or the Kidneys) indicates, are the
most safe and efficacious remedy for the above dan-
gerous complaints, Discharges of any kind, and
Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally, which if
neglected, frequently result in stone in the bladder,
and a lingering, painful death. They agree with the
most delicate stomach, strengthen the digestive
organs, increase the appetite, improve the general
health, and will effect a cure when other medicines
have utterly failed. Price 4s. 6d., 11s., & 33s. per
Box, through all Medicine Vendors.

GUARD AGAINST the recommendation of
spurious or other articles by unprincipled Vendors
who thereby obtain a large profit. To protect the
PUBLIC against FRAUD, Her Majesty's Hon.
Commissioners have directed the words "WALTER
DE ROOS, LONDON," to be printed in white letters
on the Stamp affixed to the above, to imitate which
is felony.
Sold by HASZARD & O'EN, Queen Square
Charlottetown.

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

Furs for Sale.
TWO very superior BEAR SKINS, mounted
complete, for Sale at HASZARD & OWEN'S
BOOK-STORE.



**Friend of the Prince Edward
Islander.**
HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

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

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

To Professor Holloway,

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

REMARKABLE CURE OF DROPSY.

AFTER BEING TAPPED THREE TIMES.

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

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

ASTONISHING CURE OF GENERAL DEBILITY
AND LIVER COMPLAINT!!

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

To Professor Holloway,

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

These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in
the following complaints.

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

- | | | |
|---|----------------------|--------------|
| Bad Legs | Cancers | Sore-throats |
| Bad Breasts | Contracted and Stiff | Skindiseases |
| Burns | Joints | Scabby |
| Bunions | Elephantiasis | Sore-heads |
| Bite of Mosqui-
toes and Sand
Flies | Fistulas | Sore-nipples |
| Coco-bay | Goat | Soft Corns |
| Chiegn-foot | Glandular swellings | Tumours |
| Chilblains | Lambago | Ulcers |
| Clapped hands | Piles | Wounds |
| | Rheumatism | Yaws. |
| | Scalds | |

Sold at the establishment of Professor HOLLOWAY,
241, Strand, (near Temple Bar,) London, and by all
respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines
throughout the Civilized World, in Pots, at 1s 3d, 3s
3d, and 5s each.

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

AMERICAN EDITIONS
—OF ALL—
Dr. Cumming's Works
JUST RECEIVED BY
Haszard & Owen.

New Importations.
BRUSHES in great variety,
Spirit levels assorted sizes,
do. with plumb and side light,
Bench screws, (Birch and Walnut) 2s 6d to
4s 6d each.

1855.
Axes, Hatchets and Hammers assorted,
Superior Mortice Locks, at prices from 1s 9d to
20s each.
Mortise Latches, low priced
Rim Locks and Latch Locks,
Store Door Locks with 2 keys, a good article,
Glass, Porcelain, Mineral and Argillite door knobs,
Electro Plated Drop Escutcheons,
Screws, a large lot,
Excelsior Screw Auger Bits, sizes from 3-16 to
1 inch,
Chisels, all sizes,
Screw Wrenches, Hand and Bench Vices,
Oil Stones, Turkey and Hindostan, &c., lately
received from the United States, and for sale by
HASZARD & OWEN.
Oct. 24, 1855.

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,
digest for food, fullness or weight in the stomach,
sour eructations, sinking, or fluttering at the pit of the
stomach, swimming of the head, hurried and difficult
breathing, fluttering at the heart, choking or suffoca-
ting sensations when in a lying posture, dimness of
vision, dots or webs before the sight, fever and dull
pain in the head, deficiency of perspiration, yellow-
ness of the skin and eyes, pain in the side, back,
chest, Limbs, &c., sudden flushes of heat, burning in
the flesh, comestral imaginations of evil, and great
depression of spirits, can be effectually cured by
DOCTOR HOOFLAND'S CELEBRATED
GERMAN BITTERS.

prepared by Dr. C. M. JACKSON,
German Medicine Store,
No. 120 Arch St., one door below Sixth Philada.

Their power over the above diseases is not excelled,
if equalled, by any other preparation in the United
States, as the cures attest, in many cases after skillful
physicians had failed.

These Bitters are worthy the attention of Invalids.
Possessing great virtues in the restoration of the
liver and lesser glands, exercising the most searching
power in weakness and affections of the digestive or-
gans, they are without safe, certain, and pleasant.

Testimony from Maine.

CAPT. DANIEL ARBOTT, Brookly, Maine, July
16, 1843, says: "I was taken sick one year ago,
last April, upon my passage from Havana to Char-
leston, 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, Char-
leston and the West India Islands ever since. I
have now given up going to sea, and reside in this
place, where you should have an agency, as you
could sell large quantities of it."

Jos. B. HALL & Co., Presque Isle, Arceostock
Co., Maine, April 24, 1854, say: "We herewith
send you a certificate of a cure performed by the use
of only one bottle of the German Bitters, we think
Mr. Clark to be a man of veracity, and have no doubt
of the truth of his story."

Messrs. Jos. B. Hall & Co.—Gentlemen—In an-
swer to your inquiries, I will state that my daughter,
aged about 16 years, had been complaining of a pain
in her side, for six or seven years, and about the first
January last, was taken down and confined to her
bed. The pain in her side was very severe, besides
being troubled with pains between her shoulders and
in her breast. From reading a number of cures per-
formed by 'Hooiland's German Bitters' I was in-
duced to try it in her case, and sent to your store and
purchased one bottle. She had taken it but a few
days when she began to improve, and now, after tak-
ing only one bottle, she is enjoying better health than
she has for years. She feels no pain in her side or in
any part of her body, and attributes her cure entirely
to the German Bitters. WILLIAM CLARK,
Salmon Brook, Arceostock Co., Me.

You should bear in mind that these Bitters are
ENTIRELY VEGETABLE, thereby possessing advan-
tages over most of the preparations recommended for
similar diseases.

For sale by respectable dealers and storekeepers
generally.

T. DESBRIAY & Co.,
General Agency
And by
Mr. LEMUEL OWEN, Georgetown,
" EDWARD GOVE, Grand River,
" EDWARD NEEDHAM, St. Peter's Bay,
" J. J. FRANKS, St. Plenor's,
" GEORGE WIGGINTON, Crapaud,
" JAS. L. HOLMAN, do.
" WM. DODD, Bedouque,
" JAMES FIDGON, New London.

THE LATES
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