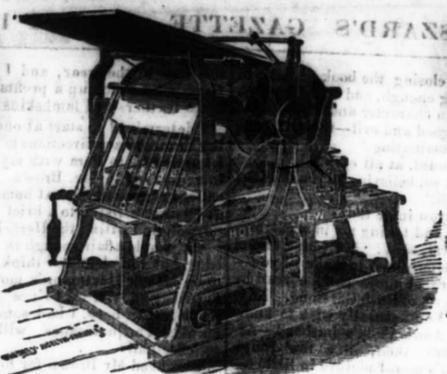


# HASZARD'S

FARMERS' COMMERCIAL PUBLISHED ON EVERY



# GAZETTE

JOURNAL & ADVERTISER. WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY.

Established 1823.

Charlottetown, P. E. Island, Saturday, August 11, 1855.

New Series. No. 265.

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## FOR SALE, the LEASEHOLD INTEREST,

for 999 years, in SIXTEEN ACRES OF LAND, situate near *Wheatley River Bridge*, on which is erected, and in good repair, a DWELLING HOUSE, 28 x 22, with a Lean-to, 28 x 10, containing a Parlour, Bed-room, large Kitchen, Store-room and spacious Porch, Cellar, &c., together with Four good Bed-rooms on the second floor, the whole completely finished and fit for occupation.

There is on the premises a TAN HOUSE, 24 feet square, 12 feet post, having Eight large Vats, besides several smaller ones, with implements and conveniences for Tanning and Currying, all complete. An improved Copper Boiler, capable of containing four pancheons of water, for the purpose of making Oosc, with Furnace and every thing complete. The Tannery will turn out 400 hides per annum, and at no great additional expense can be made to turn out 1000. There is the Frame of a House for a Bark Mill 26 x 36, 12 feet post. A Workshop 22 x 15. There is also a Barn and Stable, 34 x 24, with a new Shed for Gig, Carts, &c., 26 x 14. Pig-houses, Green-houses, Barnack for hay, &c. The whole being in every way fitted for the immediate occupation of a Tannery and Currier; situate in one of the most populous Townships in the Island, and having the internal facilities of approach by land or water.

The Vats are supplied by a never failing Stream of Water, which, with another also running through the same premises, is capable of being made to work a Bark Mill, Carding Mill or machinery. The above will be disposed of with or without the STOCK, consisting of 200 sides of Neats and Harne's Leather, and several dozens of Calf Skins, together with a quantity of Tan Bark.

The premises are under CROP, which will be sold with them or separately, viz.—4 acres Oats, 2 do. Wheat, 1 do. Potatoes, and the remainder in Hay.

An ORCHARD comprising upwards of an acre of Land has been planted with about 100 grafted Trees, raised by Mr. W. Dark.

Also,

TWO BUILDING LOTS, of one acre each, situate near the head of *Wheatley River*, and close to the Bridge, suitable for a mercantile Establishment, seven roads to populous settlements meeting at the place where the same are located.

Possession of the whole of the above will be given immediately.

TERMS CASH, with the exception of £100 secured by Mortgage, which has 24 years still to run, payable with interest in that time. Application to be made to John Lawson, Esq., Charlottetown, or to the Subscriber on the premises.

ISAAC WHITLOCK,  
Wheatley River, July 29, 1855.

ALL Persons to whom the above named is indebted will please send in their Bills for settlement; and all Persons indebted to him will pay their respective amounts on or before the 15th day of September next.

## Steam Power to let.

THE Subscribers offer to let part of the power of their Steam Engine, (about 5 horse power) together with two large ROOMS, suitable for any business that would require such power.

HASZARD & OWEN.  
July 28th.

## Valuable Leasehold Farm for Sale.

FOR Sale the Leasehold Interest of a valuable Farm, containing One Hundred and thirty three acres of excellent Land, Sixty of which are cleared and in a high state of cultivation, the remainder is covered with Firewood and fencing material. There is on the premises a good DWELLING HOUSE, 35 x 25 feet, well finished; also, an excellent Well of water, and a good Marsh, which cuts annually some three or four tons of Hay.

This Property is beautifully situated on the North River, Lot 32, is within three quarters of a mile of Poplar Island Bridge, where vessels of almost any size can load with produce, and is about four and a miles from Charlottetown, the capital of the Island. This Property is known by the name of "*Birch Tree Farm*," is held under Lease for 999 years, 30 of which have expired, at a rent of One Shilling, Currency per acre, per annum.

The above Property will be offered for SALE at PUBLIC AUCTION, on the premises, on MONDAY, the 13th day of AUGUST next, at the hour of Twelve o'clock noon, if not previously disposed of by Private Sale. At the same time, the whole of the present Crop and Stock will be offered for sale.

For further particulars, apply to the owner, on the premises.

PETER SCOTT.

## Collegiate School, Windsor, N. S.

THE duties of this School will be resumed on Wednesday, 15th August.

Pupils will at any time be received into the family of the Principal, whose constant aim it will be to exercise over them a christian influence and control, and, as far as possible, secure for them all the comforts and advantages of home.

The course of study will embrace every branch necessary to fit them either for College or business.

Prof. Stiefelhagen will attend daily to give instruction in the German, French, Spanish, and Italian Languages.

TERMS.—Quarterly in advance.

Boarders, £35 per annum.

Day Scholars, £8.

Modern Languages (one or more) £3.

Each boy furnishes his own sheets, pillowcases and towels, with a complete list of his clothing, every article of which should be distinctly marked with his name.

Two Scholarships of £10 and £5 respectively, will be open for competition at the Encenia in June, 1856; the latter to all of one year's standing at the School; the former to those only who are also prepared for matriculation at King's College.

D. W. PICKETT, Principal.  
July 24th, 1855. 4w

## 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

## For Sale.

THE Property in Sidney Street, owned by Mr. Stephen Boyer late of this Town; an indisputable Title will be given. One half the purchase money may remain on security on the premises. For particulars apply, (next door,) to

HENRY J. CALBECK.  
Charlottetown July 30, 1855.

## FOR SALE.

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

## JUNIPER POSTS and RAILS, HARD and SOFT CORDWOOD.

Also, 50,000 SHINGLES,  
For sale by BENJAMIN CHAPPELL.

## Hides! Hides!! Hides!!!

FOUR pence per lb. in CASH will be given for any quantity of GREEN HIDES, delivered at the Tannery of the Subscriber.

W. B. DAWSON.  
Oct. 21. (All the papers.)

## WANTED

A MARRIED MAN as a Farming Servant on a Farm a few miles from Charlottetown, he must be well acquainted with all branches of his business, and give good references of character and ability, he will be allowed a Cottage and a piece of Land. Apply at Haszard & Owen's Book Store.

## REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber takes this opportunity of thanking the Gentlemen of Charlottetown, and the public generally, for their liberal patronage, and begs leave to inform them that he has lately MOVED to the house recently occupied by Dr. Potts, in Queen-street, and is now ready to receive all kinds of orders in his line of business, which will be promptly attended to, and punctually executed in style which cannot be exceeded in Charlottetown.

N. B.—WANTED, three or four Journeymen, to whom the highest wages will be given, and who must be able to finish their work in first rate style.

JAMES McLEOD, Tailor.  
June 15, 1855.

**KARL HARTMANN.**  
A STORY OF THE CRIMEA.

IN FOUR CHAPTERS.—CHAP. II.  
The *Saucy Gipsy* got away in first rate style: she was evidently a racer; and Joel Brystone, the skipper was one of the most skillful and experienced seamen of New York. The voyage had at any rate commenced auspiciously. After patrolling the deck in a state of misty excitement, which for two or three hours neutralized emotions of another kind, I was observed by Captain Brystone to catch wildly at the misc-rattines, the region about my lips assuming at the same moment a hue of yellowish-white; whereupon I was forthwith handed below, and laid out in my sleeping-berth. I don't think my sighs and groans ran much upon dear Ruth during the following six or seven days and nights, but her image returned in undiminished lustre and freshness with the restoration of my mental and bodily faculties, and I silently pledged her over and over again in joyous bumpers, after the very first dinner I sat down to at sea. By that time, we had made the Atlas Mountains on the Morocco coast; and the wind continuing favourable, the *Saucy Gipsy* was soon slipping through the Straits of Gibraltar, towards the Mediterranean, where we at once became intermingled with the tide of war sweeping eastward to drive back the legions of the Czar. Specimens of the whole art and range of ship-craft—from the swift, stupendous screw line-of-battle-ship to the slight and sluggish sailing transport—passed or was passed by the *Saucy Gipsy* during the remainder of the voyage, all full of red and blue soldiers, or freighted with the dumb and equally indispensable instruments of mortal conflict; the red cross and tri-color floating proudly from the mastsheads; the national airs of France and England resounding from the crowded decks of the coalesced armadas.

'What think you, Mr. Hartmann,' said I, early one morning, as we were both intently watching the huge *Himalaya* sweep past with the Scots Greys on board, their band playing *Partant pour la Syrie*, in complimentary recognition of *God save the Queen*, indifferently performed by the amateur musicians of a French mailboat from Malta—'what think you of the stability of this, but a few years since, impossible alliance of the two great Western nations? According to some of the more solemn and second-sighted of the quidnuncs on our side the Atlantic, it amounts to a redistribution of the forces of Europe, not only subversive of the balance of power in the Old, but full of menace to the peace of the New World.'

'It is an alliance,' replied Hartmann, 'dictated by the awakened common sense and the permanent interests of the two nations, and depending for permanence, therefore, neither upon princes nor parchments. As to its menacing America, that is all bosh! unless, indeed, the United States should be conceited enough to challenge civilized Europe to mortal combat in defence of sacred slavery; as the Muscovite has in vindication of red-headed violence and the precepts of Christianity: then, indeed—' But I eschew prophecy.'

'As to conceit,' chimed in Captain Brystone, who was standing close by, 'I'll back the Brits against all creation for that; and yet, with all their prancing and trumpeting about this war, they are setting about it, according to their own newspapers, like a parcel of old women, rather than men of sense and pluck.'

'There is a tinge of truth in that,' said Hartmann; 'but as, no doubt, your sagacity will have already suggested, military departmental deficiencies—the cankers of a long peace—will find a sharp and sure remedy in the experience of actual war.'

'That "long-peace" excuse,' persisted Brystone, 'won't do at any price; or how is it we never hear of such bungling mismanagement in the French and Russian services?'

'Because my dear sir, they hold by the Napoleonic maxim—*qu'il faut lever son linges sale chez soi*; a rule there is much to be said in favour of. Still, I prefer, on the whole, unfettered, independent criticism, frequently savage and unjust as it may be towards individuals. Sir John Moore is a notable instance in point—the most furiously abused, and one of the ablest generals England ever sent forth. But it is time to see about breakfast, I think.'

'That's a feller, now,' remarked the captain, as Hartmann disappeared below, 'that would take some time to correctly post up. I agree with you, however, Master Henderson, that he is a Britisher, hail from wherever he may.'

We were becalmed for nearly a week in the Mediterranean, save for a brief land-puff now and then; and the days being intensely hot, Hartmann and I, the only idlers on board, used to take our deck-exercise after sunset, he often reading scenes of plays, or snatches of poetry aloud, the brilliance of the night enabling him to read the smallest print with ease. Suddenly breaking in one evening upon his favourite pastime, I said: 'What sort of a man is the Arthur Dalzell said to be dying at San Francisco?'

'What sort of a man is the Arthur Dalzell said to be dying at San Francisco,' quietly replied Hartmann, folding down the page he had

been reading, and closing the book: 'well, in person, well looking enough, and about my own height and age: in character and disposition, a mingled yam of good and evil—the evil, as I think, greatly predominating.'

'Come, that's candid, at all events.'

'You must think so, believing, as you do, that I am Arthur Dalzell.'

'Ha! How did you infer that?'

The man smiled, and taking me in a patronizing way by the arm, said: 'My young friend—for friend I am determined to make of you—that ingenuous face of yours can be read by duller eyes than those of Ruth Garstone. Nay, don't be foolish! You naturally wish to know something of your Aunt Viola's husband—Arthur Dalzell. Here, then, in a few rough strokes, is the man's moral picture in little—Dalzell is a soldier, daring by temperament, a generous fellow too, from the same prompting. He is not thought to be a hard or cruel man—certainly, he would not strike a woman or a child; yet he has abandoned his wife and daughter for years, in order that he might be more free to follow the adventurous, vagabond life he loves. Altogether, he is a man of ardent impulses, not without some pleasant, perhaps good qualities, but utterly destitute of governing principle. Nay, I verily believe,' continued Hartmann with strange vehemence, 'that although he does love, always has loved his wife—and monster, indeed, must he be, did he not love that gentle, long-suffering woman—yet, I say, I verily believe, that there mingles with his fervent longing for reconciliation, a base hope, that in the event of his at least possible recovery, he may revel once more in riches by participation in the large sum which, by the deathbed remorse of the man by whom her husband was ruined in the matter of some government contracts, has lately devolved to Mrs. Dalzell.'

'Did you inform Mrs. Garstone of the legacy you spoke of?'

'Yes, but she seemed not to heed the information, although the bequest is comparatively a large one: silver roubles amounting to nearly five thousand pounds of your money.'

'And you are not sure that the vicious maniac you describe is really dying after all?'

'Well, yes, I think he is. We all are, for that matter; but with Arthur Dalzell, I cannot doubt that the wine of life draws near the lees. I agree with you also, that he must be at least partially insane.'

We were silent for some minutes, and then I said quickly: 'Am I right in supposing that you are personally known to my aunt, Mrs. Dalzell?'

'I know Mrs. Dalzell well; and she knows me, much too well: I mean, that her esteem can hardly equal her knowledge of me. Of less consequence, you are aware, inasmuch as any business I may have with her can be transacted by proxy—you being that proxy. And if, by chance, I should find myself in her presence, she, unhappy lady, will not, of course, be cognizant of that fact.'

Our conversation, after this, turned upon indifferent matters, and it was not long before we retired below, and turned in for the night. Nothing of importance occurred till the *Saucy Gipsy* was safely moored in the Golden Horn—not much then. The cargo was speedily disposed of; all matters of business satisfactorily adjusted; and I was ready to address myself seriously to the fulfilment of my good Aunt Martha's chief behest. But no step could, of course, be taken in the absence of Karl Hartmann, who had disappeared the very day we arrived at Constantinople, after making a bold draw upon the funds in my possession, and promising to return in ten days at the very latest. That time expired, and still no Mr. Hartmann was to be seen or heard of; and I was becoming ferociously impatient, when a letter was placed in my hands by a clerk in a Greek house. It informed me that—but as the letter is before me, and sufficiently concise, I had better simply copy it:

'YALTA, CRIMEA, August 18, 1854.

MY DEAR SIR—This note will reach you by a sure hand, and will, I trust, decide you upon coming here without delay. I have obtained exact intelligence of (here there is a blotted erasure) your Aunt Dalzell and her daughter, still, as ever, the chosen companion of calamity—Viola, I mean, not Marian—completely blind, I am told; total eclipse—from cataract, it is said. My position here is a peculiar, and rather menacing one, though, after Ingraham's exploit at Smyrna, I should think my certificate of American naturalization would pull me through. Perhaps not. There are grave circumstances, which I will explain when I see you. By the by, Prince Menschikoff, who commands here, is making tremendous preparations for the prompt carrying out of his proclaimed intention to drive the red and blue devils now at Varna into the sea, should they dare pollute the sacred soil of Russia with their profane footsteps or hoofsteps; an announcement which, being indorsed by a unanimous and orthodox clergy, is received with undoubting faith by all here; even by the poor Tartars, who, like the devils—not the aforesaid red and blue ones—believe and tremble. There is one infidel exception—your obedient servant,

KARL HARTMANN.

N.B.—The roadstead here is a safe one at

this time of the year, and I think the *Saucy Gipsy* might pick up a profitable cargo of 'morcoco leathers and lambkins just now.'

I determined to start at once; and first giving the necessary directions to Captain Brystone, I hurried off to Pera with my letters of especial introduction to Mr. Brown. I found our excellent representative at home, and sufficiently at leisure to listen to a brief exposition of my purpose in visiting the Heracleian Chersonesus.

'A simple affair enough in itself,' he remarked; 'but you should, I think, keep a wary eye upon Master Hartmann's movements. A note I will give you to Prince Menschikoff, with whom, when here, I had something more than an official acquaintance, will enable you to do so effectually.'

I thanked Mr. Brown for his kindness, received the all-important note, and sailed the next day for Yalta with a light heart and a spanking breeze.

By this time the steam and sailing vessels required for the transportation of the British and French troops were assembled before Varna—a motley, multitudinous fleet, numbering from 400 to 500 vessels. We passed them on the 4th of September, at about three leagues to windward; for, luckily for that crowded mass of shipping, the wind, half a gale, was blowing off the shore. The embarkation was, we saw, vigorously progressing to the sound of martial music, exuberant cheering, and not unfrequent cannon-fire—in enforcement, no doubt, of the orders signaled by the fluttering bunting of a screw two-decker, bearing a rear-admiral's flag. By sun-down, we had dropped the whole of the vast armament, with the exception of the top spars of the largest men-of-war: these presently disappeared in the gathering gloom, and not a sail was visible in any other quarter, save those imaginary ones which lands-men such as I conjure up in the distance out of flashing foam-horses chasing each other over, a wild waste of sea.

'Steam,' I remarked to Captain Brystone, as he shut up his glass after a long scrutinizing look towards every point of the compass—'steam has, I daresay, greatly increased the facilities for such an enterprise! still, it is quite clear, even to my unskilled judgment, that the gigantic embarkation going on yonder is a terribly hazardous affair.'

'That's a fact, Master Henderson, rejoined the captain: 'and the boldest Britisher there would think twice of such a venture, if the Russian men-of-war, instead of skulking off to hide themselves at Sebastopol, shewed they meant to have a downright shindy with their enemies at sea.'

'You cannot suppose the Muscovites would have a chance with the British fleet in a sea-fight, not to reckon the French!'

'Not the ghost of a chance, in a regular sea-fight, I am quite sure; but that's not what I'm speaking of. I have seen service with a convoy before now; and I tell you, Master Henderson, that let the men-of-war look them up as smartly as they may, that thundering fleet of transports won't have been at sea six hours, before they are a straggling, higgledy-piggledy line, leagues in length and width. Ten or a dozen swift steam-frigates, or half that number of such frisky fellows as the two-decker we saw cutting about yonder, well placed and smartly handled, would find opportunities of dashing in amongst them; scatter death and destruction on all sides, create the wildest confusion, and be off again, especially at night, before the war-ships could interfere to any effectual purpose. Just fancy the heavy metal of a frigate or a two-decker crashing through the brown paper-sides of merchant-vessels chock full of soldiers—transports running into one another to get out of the way—and ask yourself what sort of a plight the army would be in to effect a landing in an enemy's country, after two or three turns at such a game as that!'

Having thus delivered himself, Joel Brystone turned to the mate, and ordered him to call the hands to shorten sail, and make all snug for the night, as a 'sneezer' was evidently coming on. He himself took the wheel. I dived below out of the way, and was soon, spite of creaking timbers and a roaring sea, in a sound sleep, and dreaming of—

'Precisely.' And that capital guess of yours suggests to me that Ruth Garstone's pretty face was not more changeful in its aspect of smiles and frowns, candours and coquettishness, than is the equally capricious Euzine in passing from wildest fury to gentlest calm. The morning showed no trace of the previous night's gale, save in the slowly subsiding wave-well, through which the *Saucy Gipsy*, feebly sustained by a light, fitful breeze, helplessly pitched and rolled. The wind freshened about noon, continued fair; and early the next morning the low flat shore of Kalamita Bay, on the southwest coast of the Crimea, close by the northern horn of which nestles the old Tartar town of Koelov, now Eupatoria, was visible from the deck. It was still far away, however, on our larboard-beam, stretching southward in sinuous outline to Cape Cherson, and backed up by the bill-region of the peninsula, which rising precipitately on the south, reaches inland as far as Simferopol, whence a vast steppe or plain extends in unbroken sterility to Perekop.

As the day advanced, Eupatoria and the villages along the coast lit up into clearer distinctness—the hill-tops to the south and east sparkled with sun-fire, and by and by we could discern, through the glass, numbers of country-people busy getting in the harvest, with the help of camels and bullock-carts. Everything betokened peace, quite, security, utter ignorance, or utter carelessness of the storm of war about to burst upon them. Not a soldier was to be seen, unless some fellows riding about upon ponies, with what to us looked like slender rods, borne in an upright position, or across their saddles, were lance-armed Cossacks. This strange apathy or disdain called forth numerous, and far from complimentary, comments from Joel Brystone, especially after we opened up Sebastopol, and he had counted from the mast-head the numerous fleet skulking idly there. 'A tremendous strong fortress, though, this Sebastopol!' he added, 'as that fellow Hartmann said, and about the only sensible thing he did say: not a place to be taken by the collar even by the Western Colossians.'

'Western Colossia, was it not?'

'Colossi or Colossians,' rejoined the captain, 'it comes to pretty much the same thing, I believe—which is, that the British and Frenchers will find Sebastopol a cussed hard nut to crack.' So saying, and feeling, I could see, a little pouty at having the correctness of his language questioned, the commander of the *Saucy Gipsy* walked away.

(To be continued)

DUNNING NOTICE.

The following "Model" Dunning Notice, is from the pen of an American Editor "out West" Will our subscribers "read, mark and inwardly digest" its contents, and all to whom it will apply, will confer a favor on us by doing the thing that is needful.—*Mirimichi Gleaner*.

'Friends, Patrons, Subscribers and Advertisers:—Hear us for our debts, and get ready that you may pay; trust us, we are in need, and have regard for our need, for we have been trusted; acknowledge your indebtedness, and dive into your pockets, that you may promptly fork over. If there be any among you, one single patron that don't owe us something, then to him we say—step aside! consider yourself a gentleman. If the rest wish to know why we dun them, this is our answer:—Not that we care about cash ourselves, but our creditors do.

'Would you rather that we go to jail, and you go free, than you pay our debts, and we all keep moving? As we agreed we have worked for you; as we contracted, we have waited upon you; but, as you don't pay, we dun you! Here are agreements for job-work; contracted for subscription; promise for long credit; and duns for deferred payment. Who is there so mean that don't take a paper! If any, he needn't speak—we don't mean him! Who is there so green that he don't advertise! If any, let him slide—he ain't the chap, either!—Who is there so bad that he don't pay the printer! If any, let him shout—for he's the man we're after. His name is *Legion*, and he's been owing us for one, two, three, four, five, six, seven and eight years—long enough to make us poor and himself rich at our expences. If the above appeal to his conscience doesn't awake to a sense of justice we shall have to try the law and see what virtue there is in writs and constables.'

RUM DEALERS' LEAGUE.—The rum dealers' league in New York, which has been formed since the passage of the prohibitory law in that State, now numbers 14,000 members, it is said, in New York city; a fact which it is not difficult to credit, being that there are 7000 retail rum-shops in that city—and as all the employers in these, as well as the breweries, distilleries, importing and wholesale houses swell the roll of the league, the array is quite a formidable one. Each member pays an admission fee of \$10, which has created a fund of \$140,000.

CABBAGES FOR COWS.—The editor of the *Agricultural Gazette* (England) estimates one acre of cabbages to be worth three acres of turnips for cows. He recommends sowing seed in beds, either in autumn or spring, and transplanting toward the end of May, at the rate of 8000 plants to the acre. One pound of seed will produce about 2400 plants.

DOMESTIC HABITS.—The accomplished Lady Mary Wortley Montague, who figured in the fashionable as well as the literary circles of her time, has said, that "the most minute details of household economy become elegant and refined, when they are ennobled by sentiment," and they are truly ennobled when we attend them either from a sense of duty, or consideration for a parent, or love to a husband. "To furnish a room," continues this lady, "is no longer

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a common-place affair, shared with upholsterers and cabinet-makers; it is decorating a place where I am to meet a friend or lover. To order dinner is not merely arranging a meal with my cook, it is preparing refreshments for him I love. These necessary occupations, viewed in this light by a person capable of strong attachments, are so many pleasures, and afford her far more delight than the games and shows which constitute the amusements of the world."

MANNERS IN JAPAN.—The U. S. ship-of-war Powhattan had relieved the Vandalia at Shanghai, and the Vandalia had gone to Hong Kong. The Powhattan had just arrived from Simoda, Japan, where she had found the officers and crew of the Russian frigate Diana, which had been sunk by an earthquake in the harbor of Simoda. The Russians had concluded the same treaty as ours, and were living on shore. The Powhattan found them a very intelligent, gentlemanly set of men, and left them all the stores and provisions they could spare. It was their intention to take junk and go to Petropaulovski, in Kamtschatka, where they will probably arrive in time to resist an attack which the allies are preparing to make the ensuing season. The English and French squadrons were at Hong Kong getting ready, and would soon sail. They were somewhat chagrined at their repulse last year.

The officers of the Powhattan report that a great change has already taken place among the Japanese. They appear to be desirous of intercourse with foreigners, and are much more social and affable than they were on the previous visit of the steamer. The officers bought some beautiful lacquered and porcelain ware. No restrictions were placed upon their intercourse with the people on shore, and they say, it was a common thing to see officers sitting about in the houses, surrounded by the family, and entertained by accomplished young ladies singing and playing on the lute. The Macedonian is to visit Japan.

THE POWER OF AN ELEPHANT'S TRUNK.—One has been apt to consider Nasmyth's steam-hammer, which can with one blow exert a force of two tons, and with another break a nut without injuring the kernel, as a triumph of human ingenuity, and so it is; but how insignificant when placed in comparison with the trunk of an elephant; for not only can the latter strike a blow of a ton or so, and break an egg or a nut, but it can pick a pin from the floor, or pull down a tree; project water with the force of a twenty-man power forcing pump, or uncork and drink a bottle of soda-water without spilling a drop!

A PROFITABLE PURCHASE.—A few evenings since, one of our grocers, when the day's business was about over, placed the silver change on hand in his scales for the purpose of weighing it and ascertaining the amount in that way instead of by counting it. Before the operation was completed, a customer came in and called for a small quantity of sugar, which was thrown into the same scales containing the silver change, the latter being forgotten and concealed by the view of the sugar. When the process of weighing the sugar, as was supposed, was completed, the contents of the scales—sugar and silver—were emptied into a paper and carefully tied up, with which the customer departed.

The grocer missed his money, and could come to no other conclusion than that some light-fingered person had robbed his drawer. The customer, on opening his sugar, was astonished to find about ten dollars in silver mixed with it. He knew the money did not belong to him, and naturally concluded, that it must belong to the grocer, although he was puzzled to conjecture why or how it was placed in his possession in this singular manner. On mentioning the circumstance at the store, the grocer instantly recollected putting the money in the scales and the whole mystery was easily explained. Had the customer kept quiet, the grocer would have probably believed to the day of his death that he had been robbed, and perhaps suspicion would have rested upon innocent persons.—Fawcett's Chronicle.

LATE FROM EUROPE.

CRITICAL SITUATION OF KARS.

ERZEROU, June 26.—Kars is not invested; but the Russian army, having an effective strength of about 36,000 men, commanded by General Mouravieff, is encamped about two leagues from the town. The Russian general, who has selected Zaim as the basis of his operations, appears determined on using all the means at his disposal for taking Kars. The very heavy torrents of rain, that have been incessantly falling for some days past, have as yet retarded the attack, and greatly impeded the manoeuvres of the enemy, who has been obliged to pitch his tents in the mud. The Russians have sent to Alexandropol for eight large siege guns, but these have got embedded in the track near the Arpa Tehai. General Mouravieff has consequently been obliged to send several men and oxen to get them out again, and bring them on to his head-quarters as soon as possible.

Tehiprakli, a village on the road to Erzeroum, and eight leagues from Kars, is occupied by the Russians, in consequence of which communication with Erzeroum is intercepted on this side. We can now only receive news from Kars by Olti, that is to say, by a round-about way of ten leagues.

The Russians have evacuated Ardahan. Such is at this moment the exact state of things at the seat of war in Asia. There can be no doubt of the great importance the Russian Government attaches to the capture of Kars, nor will General Mouravieff spare any effort that may enable him to take the place. The strength of the Russian troops is great, and far surpasses what the Turks can oppose to it. Nevertheless, thanks to the skill and courage of the generals who protect the city now being attacked, thanks also to the firmness of the inhabitants, we venture to hope, that the besieged at Kars will show themselves worthy brethren in arms and race of those who defended Silistria.

It is believed in Paris that the Turkish army in Asia will be able to hold out until reinforcements arrive. The journals of Vienna are circulating a false report of the English having demanded of the Porte the Castles of the Dardanelles, and the French the fortresses of the Bosphorus.

RESTORATION OF SIR J. CAMPBELL'S SWORD.

The courtesies of war are still observed at the scene of deadly contest. On an application made to the Russians, the sword of Sir John Campbell, an old family claymore has been brought to the English camp by a flag of truce; and it was announced, that the body of the general had been buried in the town with proper military honours. General Eyre has had his leg amputated. He bore the painful operation with the greatest fortitude, and his health is now such as to cause no further uneasiness. He will proceed to England as soon as he can bear the voyage.

DAMAGE DONE IN SEBASTOPOL.

The deserters and prisoners report that the Russian line-of-battle ships anchored in the roadstead opposite Fort St. Nicholas begin to suffer from the fire of the mortar battery on the side of the Quarantine Bay. On the 27th a shell passed through the three decks of the Tebesme, killing and wounding several men, and then bursting in the hold, set fire to her for a short time. Some days before a projectile, fired by a French vessel, bursting in a workshop near the Artillery Bay, caused the explosion of a number of loaded shells, killed several artillerymen, and caused such damage that the Russians have not since dared to collect together such a quantity of combustibles in one place. The shells from the allied vessels occasion much damage to the place and severe losses to the garrison. Their effects are more feared than those of the rockets. The number of naval artillerymen in the place has been reduced from 16,000 to 3,500, and there are now only three artillerymen for each gun. The rations of vegetables and brandy have been diminished one-half on board the Russian vessels, and the captains of them have received orders to economize their consumption of salt pork as much as possible. The Commander-in-Chief has ordered the inhabitants to quit the town. The opinion that the place must infallibly fall into the power of the allied armies is more and more general among the besieged, and that feeling has greatly increased their discouragement, particularly during the last few days.

WAR DEPARTMENT, JULY 5, 1855.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to give orders for the appointment of the following officers, of Her Majesty's land and naval forces, to be ordinary members of the Military Divisions of the first, second, and third classes of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath respectively. To be KNIGHTS GRAND CROSS. Lieut.-Gen. Sir George Brown, K. C. B. Vice-Admiral James Whitely Deane Dundas, C. B. Lieut.-Gen. His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, K. G.

Lieut.-Gen. Sir De Lacy Evans, K. C. B. Lieut.-Gen. Sir Richard England, K. C. B. Lieut.-Gen. Sir Colin Campbell, K. C. B. Rear Admiral Sir Edmund Lyons, Bart., G. C. B.

To be KNIGHTS COMMANDERS.

Lieut.-Gen. The Earl of Lucas. Lieut.-Gen. Henry J. W. Bentinck. Lieut.-Gen. John Lysaght Pennefather, C. B. Rear-Admiral Houston Stewart, C. B. Rear-Admiral James Hanway Plumridge. Major-Gen. The Earl of Cardigan. Major-Gen. William John Codrington. Major-Gen. Richard Airey. Major-Gen. The Hon. James Yorke Scarlett. Major-Gen. Harry David Jones, Royal Engineers. Major-Gen. Arthur Wellesley Torrens. Major-Gen. George Buller, C. B. Major-Gen. William Eyre, C. B. Major-Gen. Richard J. Daeres, Royal Artillery. Rear-Admiral the Hon. Montagu Stopford. Rear-Admiral Henry Ducie Chads, C. B. Rear-Admiral Michael Seymour. Rear-Admiral Henry Byam Martin, C. B. Captain Stephen Lushington, R. N.

TALK OF THE DAY BEFORE SEBASTOPOL.

CAMP BEFORE SEBASTOPOL, JULY 7.—"Sebastopol will be taken in three weeks." "Not this year." "It never will be taken." "Certainly not until it is invested." "We are not strong enough yet to do so." Such are the opinions one hears in various quarters—and, moreover, in military quarters. There is the utmost confidence expressed by many, and, on the other side, much doubt by some; but all now agree—English as well as French—that the Crimea expedition was, at the time it was undertaken, an ill-judged, imprudent, and rash one. At present, the main hopes of taking the place rest on the new batteries which have been raised by the Allies, particularly on one to the extreme left attack—that of the French. The object is to reach the Russian men-of-war, and to silence them: for it is now deemed all but impossible to take the Malakhoff tower, or rather—for the tower itself no longer exists—its batteries, before those vessels are prevented throwing their formidable shells, and sweeping all before them with their round shot. It is impossible to conceive anything more systematic or more effective than the defence by that fleet of certain approaches to the town. Every advantage is adroitly turned to account; not a loop-hole is neglected: every position, every bend, as it were, of a position of the Allies is constantly kept in view, when the nature of the ground so permits; every turn of the road is closely watched, and engineering ingenuity is racked to the utmost to ascertain and evade by what way the Allied troops are advancing to the attack. You would say that each officer of a Russian ship-of-war is a perfect Argus, and the thunder from each ship itself is anything but a *brutum fulmen*, as our over-worked troops can but too well testify. I know that one excuse for not laying Sebastopol proper in ashes is that it will be better, when it is taken, to have comfortable quarters to go into. That is certainly a consideration. But will the Russians themselves spare the place, either just before they evacuate it, or after they retreat to the northern side and forts. It is folly to think they will, and, moreover, to speak plainly, they would be fools to do so. I venture to assert, that their conviction is, that the reason of the fire not being directed against the private houses, is not on account of any sentiment of humanity, or of that prudence which, ant like, is *non ignara ac non incauta futuri*, but because there is, as they suppose, a want of ammunition. In that respect, however, they are, I think, mistaken, although certainly the long pauses in the bombardment might well tend to confirm them in their opinion. So often, in fact, do those pauses and that cessation occur, that even Russian women are seen wending their way tranquilly through the streets. It would appear, too, that not a few of them still reside permanently in the town, for two British officers who, on the memorable—that is to say, in the annals of Crimean warfare—over deplorable 18th of June, had actually entered one of its suburbs, saw dozens of females here and there. There was a rather brisk firing last night, but who out here cares a fig about it! You may ride about for tens of miles, go into every division, into nearly every regiment, and you will not be a whit the wiser for all your inquiries. People either shrug up their shoulders or set you down as a very "green" fellow—a *tyro*, a *novus homo*, a cancon-keeper, a speculator in ready-made clothes, a commissariat butcher, a Cockney amateur just come out, or anything else you like. To be inquisitive about, or to appear interested in matters to which even the very parties engaged in the firing do not attach the value of a straw, provokes a horse-laugh, or a very significant glance at the pericranium of the visitor. One might just as consistently gallop down, post-haste, to a few truant school-boys quarrelling over their marbles, and manifest a feverish anxiety to know all the ins and outs of the affair, as display any zeal in arriving at details regarding an ordinary Russian sortie, or an

ordinary attack, or a common-place cannonade. Even a few deaths scarcely impart any additional interest, for in this happy Crimea, there is a perfect indifference about life. One goes off with and like a cannon-ball, or piecemeal with and like a shell, or through cholera, or dysentery, or diarrhoea, or fever, often enough, I believe, through anxiety, not to say *ennui*—and there is an end of it. Some contrive to make their final exit by means of bites from scorpions or centipedes; others by sunstroke. Now and then one is kicked beyond the last bourne by the fiery steeds which abound in this peninsula, or dashed down the ravines by water-spouts—water-walls, as our Turkish friends call them. Others have been whisked into eternity by a railway truck diverging from the inclined plane, and many have laid down in the arms of Bacchus, and liked their companion so well that they never rose again. Then there are a few inches of clay, a hasty mouthful of prayers, a total indifference on the part of the few spectators, and so one is more or less indecently buried, wrapped up in a bit of horse-cloth, and covered with lime, in order to deprive the poor worms of their hereditary rights. Thus ends "the strange eventful tale," and the world wags on as usual, whilst Sebastopol is still towering in its pride of strength, and the "gentlemen of England" are looking out every morning for the intelligence of the final catastrophe. In my humble opinion, backed however by that of others of more weight, those gentlemen at ease will have to wait a long time yet to come, before they hear the "Downfall of Sebastopol" played on the pianos of their pretty wives, daughters, or sisters. Meantime, good news has reached the camp—the medals have arrived at last. But that is not all—money too, is at hand. The paymasters are looking again cheerful, and so would many a subaltern, did he not know that the fact of cash coming out to pay the troops will be the signal for hungry, though not lean creditors to give him a morning call, in order to inquire after his health. And well may such creditors grow fat. We have at Kadikoi, for example, a ready-made clothes dealer, who sells paletots at thirty-two shillings each, for which, according to his own avowal, he only gave eight shillings and sixpence in England, and who charges £2 12s 6d for military inexpressibles, which can be got in London for one guinea, or something less. I may just state here, that he has already received from officers numerous orders for winter clothing—a tolerably clear proof that they do not expect the Crimean war to be over this side of 1856.

EXTRACTS FROM THE LIFE OF BARNUM.

In about 1843, the editors of the Atlas were much annoyed by a series of libel suits. The first case required bonds of 5000 dollars. I gave them. A second suit from the same party was immediately instituted, and I again gave the same amount of bonds. A third suit followed, and I again offered myself as their bail. The lawyer of the plaintiff, having hoped by bringing so many suits to give the defendants trouble in obtaining bonds, was much annoyed at my continually offering myself as their bail. On my third appearance before the judge for that purpose, the lawyer being much vexed became impertinent. "Mr. Barnum," said he "you have already given bail to the amount of 10,000 dollars, and now you offer yourself for 5000 dollars more. Are you worth 15,000 dollars, sir?"

"I am, sir," I replied.

"Of what does your property consist, sir?" he asked peremptorily.

"Do you desire a list of it?" I inquired.

"I do, sir, and I insist upon your giving it before your are accepted as further security," he replied firmly.

"With pleasure, sir. Have the kindness to mark it down as I call it off."

"I will, sir," he answered, taking a sheet of paper and dipping his pen in the ink for that purpose.

"One preserved elephant, 1000 dollars," said I.

He looked a little surprised, but marked it down.

"One stuffed monkey skin, and two gander skins, good as new, 15 dollars for the lot."

"What does this mean! What are you doing, sir?" said he, starting to his feet in indignation.

"I am giving you an inventory of my Museum. It contains only five hundred thousand different articles," I replied with due gravity.

"I appeal to the court for protection from insult," exclaimed the lawyer, his voice trembling with anger and the blood rushing to his face as he spoke.

Judge Ulshoeffer decided that I was doing just what the lawyer had required, and that if he was unwilling to take an affidavit as to my responsibility, I must go on with the "catalogue" of the Museum. The lawyer mutteringly decided to accept the affidavit and bail without going further into the "bill of particulars."

WHAT THE ALLIES MUST DO.

It is now universally admitted by all the engineers, English and French, before the place, that the Malakhoff Tower and the works about it are the key of the whole position; and that against this point, the main operations of the attack must be directed. The chief importance of the Mamelon, which was captured by the French on the 7th of June, and is now called by them the Brancion Redoubt, is that it at once enabled the besiegers to advance their lines and works about 700 yards nearer to the Malakhoff than they were before, and consequently to drive on their approaches with great energy against the main position. The surprise we have already expressed on previous occasions, that the measures were not instantaneously taken on the 7th to secure this advantage was equally felt by the army and by the Russians themselves; for in the course of the armistice which was so strangely granted, as if to enable the enemy to repair his works, some of the Russians asked whether the Generals were drunk when they acceded to such a request. General Pelissier says, that after the capture of the outer works, they had been rapidly converted into the basis of an attack against the Karabelnia suburb itself. But no works by sap or otherwise had been driven beyond them, and the artillery placed in them was still 650 yards from the Malakhoff Tower. Nevertheless, an assault under these extraordinary conditions was determined upon, after the bombardment of the 17th, and it was to be directed almost at the same time by the French against the Malakhoff works, and by the English against the Redan. Upon this arrangement another remark of great importance presents itself. It should be borne in mind that the Redan is a work which projects or advances considerably in front of the Malakhoff, and that the fire even from the Mamelon takes the Redan in flank. The Redan is, moreover, lower than these works, and is commanded by them. The double operation of the 18th of June is therefore reduced to this dilemma:—if the French attack on the Malakhoff works proved unsuccessful, it was totally impossible for the English or any other troops to occupy the Redan, or to hold it, even if they had crossed the abattis and the ditch; but if the French attack on the Malakhoff works had succeeded, then neither could the Russians have continued to hold the Redan; they must inevitably have been driven out of it in a few hours by the fire of the Malakhoff and the Mamelon directed against themselves, and this result would have been obtained with certainty, and without any assault on the Redan at all. Or, to express the same proposition in fewer words, if the Malakhoff works were not taken, the Redan could not be held by us; and if they were taken, the Redan could not be held by the Russians. In no case could the capture of the Redan have contributed to the fall of the Malakhoff works, because the latter are in the rear of the former, and completely enfilade it. If this argument be sound, as we believe it to be, the result is, that no attack on the Redan ought to have been made at all, or, at most, a feint attack to divert the attention of the enemy from the main point. The English attack would have produced a far more serious effect, if it had been directed against the Barrack Battery, the point assailed by General Eyre; and if a powerful body of troops had penetrated there, they might even have caught the Russians in the Redan on their flank and rear. A Redan is a redoubt not closed behind; but to attack it by assault in front is to attack it precisely where it is strongest. The cross fire of such a work from the faces of the bastion and the flanking batteries is perfectly irresistible, and the consequence was, that no man got within 50 yards of the ditch alive. Nothing, in short, could justify such an attempt, except the moral obligation Lord Raglan might feel to share the peril of our allies. But there was this difference in our position—if the French had carried the Malakhoff, they would have decided the fate of the siege; if the English had carried the Redan only, they would have decided nothing. This being the unfortunate but inevitable result of a premature attempt to carry by assault works still retaining the superiority of their fire, the course now to be pursued by the engineers is clear. They have it in their power to push forward by regular approaches from the position of the Mamelon against the Malakhoff Tower, and eventually to establish in these advanced works batteries of sufficient weight to subdue the fire of the enemy, and we have reason to believe that this regular operation has now been commenced. Indeed, General Pelissier states in his telegraph despatch of the 3d instant, that our works are progressing satisfactorily, and it is probably to this operation that he refers. Hitherto, in spite of the prodigious resources which have been brought to bear against Sebastopol, the fire of the besiegers has been too distant and too diffuse to produce a decisive effect on any one point. The siege has now assumed a more precise direction, and with an adequate amount of time, of labor, and of artillery, the approaches against the Malakhoff Tower will acquire more of that certainty which has hitherto been the boast of the science of military engineering. But, while the allied armies are obviously endeavouring to concentrate their attacks upon the place, we perceive, in the opinion, that there are many points in the adjacent districts of the Crimea against which the large bodies of effective troops not employed in the siege works might

with advantage be directed. The recent excursions conducted with judgment and success by Omar Pasha and by General La Marmora, at the head of the Turkish and Sardinian corps d'armee, have penetrated to a considerable distance into the lateral valleys of the Tchernaya. Nearly the whole country on the left bank of the Belbek has been visited by these troops as far as the pass of Aitodor, and without encountering any serious resistance, reconnaissances have been made half way from Balaklava to Baksiserai. It is still extremely uncertain what amount of forces the Russians have in reserve in the interior, and there are strong reasons for believing, that the main body of the Russian army has been withdrawn to the garrison of Sebastopol.

Letters from the English army before Sebastopol, relate the hanging of a Greek, who informed the Russians, that a storming party would attack the city on 11th June, at 3 a.m., and thus caused the Allies to be defeated with great loss.

**WOMEN IN FRANCE.**—An intelligent American gentleman now in Paris, recently rode a few miles out of the city, into one of the "agricultural districts." He writes: "The implements of husbandry in use are of the rudest kind. Women are generally employed in the drudgery of field labor. Nothing since I left home has touched me so painfully, as to see women thus brutally degraded from that domestic position for which she is by nature so nobly and beautifully fitted, and in which her virtues and her graces obtain their fit development, and diffuse their precious influence."

**THE LAST PEACE PROPOSALS.**—The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News*, writing on the 17th, says:—"It is whispered in government circles that the following scheme for an eventual settlement of the Eastern question is seriously under consideration. The cession of the Crimea by Russia to be made a fifth point—the Crimea to be restored to Turkey as a compensation for the Principalities, which would be annexed to Austria in consideration of Lombardy being given up to Piedmont. Thus Russia would be humbled and weakened, Turkey supported, Italy ameliorated, Austria contented, and France and England gloriously satisfied. The plan is at least bold and clever, and may be worth serious examination, whenever our successes in the Crimea shall be such as to enable us to dictate to Russia."

The French are asking the Hanoverian government to allow them to march a body of troops, intended for the Baltic, through the Hanoverian territory. The government, it is believed, will give its consent.

Three officers of the United States Army have recently arrived in Europe, on their way to the Crimea, to see the operation of the siege. They could not get the consent of the French government to visit the Allied camp, unless they gave a pledge, that they would not afterwards visit the Russian camp. They have left for the East, and do not expect to visit the Allied army.

**Gossip from St. Petersburg.**—The Emperor of Russia, it is rumoured in St. Petersburg, intends to visit the South, perhaps the Crimea. The Grand Duke Michael will, it is thought assume the Government of Poland, leaving to Prince Paskiewitch the military command. There are rumours of changes in the Russian Cabinet. Prince Gortschakoff, it is said, will be recalled from the Crimea to take the portfolio of war. Prince Dolgorouki will be the Minister of Police; while Count Orloff is to be the new President of the Council. The Russian Prince Woronzoff, who is at present at Dresden, for the benefit of his health, is shortly expected at Berlin. Some German newspapers announce—no doubt at his request—that he possesses neither chateau nor estate in the Crimea, and that consequently the English cannot have spared either, as has been reported.

The *Maidstone Journal*, in noticing the local swimming club, containing 79 members, first rate swimmers, &c., says:—"The first aquatic breakfast is to take place on Monday next, at seven o'clock, when every member will be required to partake of the repast in the river."

Henceforth naval assistant surgeons will have separate cabins, together with all the privileges of the wardroom. The order was made by Sir Charles Wood on Monday last.

From late American Papers.

Late news from Santa Fe, New Mexico, state that Col. Fontleroy had defeated the Utah Indians, killing forty of the savages. Major Brooks was killed in the fight.

News from Utah Territory of the 6th ult. which is a week later than previous advices. The Mormons in the valley of the Great Salt Lake were anticipating a famine. The crickets, grasshoppers and locusts devoured everything in the fields and gardens, and, in spite of active and unceasing efforts to counteract their depredations, there was little hope of the crops arriving at maturity. Add to this calamity, the ravages of the Indians—who seem to have again broken from the control of the whites—and it will be admitted, that the Latter Day Saints are in a bad way, to say nothing of flour selling at six dollars per hundred, and very scarce at that price. In view of this state of things, Brigham Young, who had just returned from a jaunt through the country, delivered an address, wherein he advised the faithful to take short excursions with their families, taking care, however, to leave the babies at home. Young acknowledges to the possession of ninety wives and of children a multitude, and he believes, it would promote their health and cheer them up to camp out. The ravages of the insects and the total destruction of the crops, suggest the probability of the Mormons abandoning their settlements at Great Salt Lake City. Supplies cannot be procured nearer than eight hundred miles distant, and the excursions recommended by the Governor may be but the preliminary to a general movement.

By the news from the Plains, it will be seen that the Saoux Indians were still war-like, and were awaiting the arrival of troops about forty miles above Fort Laramie. The Mormons had discovered gold and large quantities of silver in the vicinity of Sweet Water river, and were industriously engaged in working the location. Gold has also been discovered on Medicine Bow river, to the southwest of Fort Laramie.

About twelve hundred gallons of liquor were poured into the gutter at Bangor, Me., on the 26th instant, by order of Judge Lyon, of the Municipal Court. Nearly or quite two-thirds of it was seized on board the schooner Tyro, some three weeks since.

Coney Island was the scene of a most melancholy occurrence on Wednesday. A Methodist clergyman and his daughter were drowned under circumstances of a most touching and romantic character.—The father perished while endeavouring to save his child, and she preferred dying herself to imperiling the life of her lover.

**THE SOLDIER'S BIBLE.**—An affecting incident is related by a corporal of the 7th Royal Fusiliers, a native of Belfast, in a letter addressed to a friend in Belfast, and received by the last mail from the Crimea. He was present in the engagements on the Alma and at Inkermann. In the former he was slightly wounded in the left leg, and continued to take his regular turn of duty. At the murderous conflict of Inkermann, the tip of his right ear was carried away by a Russian bullet; but even this casualty did not prevent him from mustering with his company. Early in May last, he formed one of a party who made a successful night attack on some of the enemy's rifle-pits. Returning to the cover of the trenches after this affair, a Minie ball discharged at no great distance, struck his knapsack, and, after perforating the greater portion of its contents, lodged in a pocket Bible which has been his companion throughout his military career, and was probably the means, under Providence, of saving his life on this occasion. He has forwarded to his friend a front leaf of the Bible, showing the hole made by the bullet, and also that the precious volume was presented to him as a premium at a Sunday school.—*Belfast Circular*.

**BARNUM'S HANDSOME WOMEN SHOW.**—The Baby Show of the humbug Barnum having had such distinguished success among our neighbours in New York, he proposes to extend the idea, and to get up a handsome women show,—so we learn from the New York papers. He has issued a programme of over \$5000, to present in premiums "to the handsomest ladies in America." There is to be one premium of \$1000; one of \$500; one of \$250; one of \$200; one of \$150; six of \$100; ninety of \$20; and one hundred of \$10. They will only be exhibited by means of daguerreotypes, and the premiums will be awarded according to the ballots of visitors. Each lady securing one of the ten highest premiums, will be desired to sit to the best artist in the city nearest to her residence, who will paint her portrait from life, at the expense of Mr. Barnum, to be engraved and published in the French "World's Book of beauty."

**THE CROPS.**—There never was a better promise of a most abundant harvest than at the present time in the New England States. Alternate rains and sunshine have given a vigor and luxuriance to vegetation which is not witnessed every year at this season. Corn is of a very healthy color, and promises a very abundant crop. Everything seems now to be beyond danger of injury from drought, and we speak deliberately, and after careful inquiry and observations, when we say, that the harvest of this fall will in all human probability be the largest ever gathered in New England.—*Boston Journal*.

**YELLOW FEVER.**—The death by Yellow Fever at New Orleans, for the week ending July 28th, were 161, at Norfolk there were 17 new cases and two deaths on the 30th, and at Gosport, Va., there were on the same day 34 cases, 18 of them fatal.

(From the Halifax British North American)

PANORAMA OF THE RUSSIAN WAR.

Seldom has a work of art visited our city that has produced the interest, and created such an excitement as the Panorama of the Russian War now on exhibition at Temperance Hall. Since it was opened, the Hall has been crowded with large and fashionable audiences. This magnificent work of art is well worthy the patronage bestowed upon it, and we but endorse the views of all the provincial journals, (where it has been exhibited,) when we say, that it is the most correct and truthful work of art that has ever visited this city. Commencing on the Danube, the beholder sees the different towns, cities and fortifications of the Turks, from the town of Widdien down to the mouth of the Danube, a splendid view of Constantinople, the destruction of the Turkish fleet at Sinope, the departure of English, French, and Turkish fleets for the Baltic and Crimea, Bombardment of Sinope, Odessa and Sebastopol. Following the course of the war to the Crimea, we have a magnificent view of Sebastopol and its present scene of action, most truthfully given, showing the forts, batteries and fortifications of the enemy. The entrenchments, redoubts, and fortifications of the allied army, on the heights and before Sebastopol. The great battles of Alma, Balaklava, and Inkermann. The gallant charge of the Scots Greys and Light Cavalry. The sketches, some two hundred in number, have all been taken upon the spot, and may be relied upon as perfectly correct and true. We have neither time nor space to portray the many points of interests in this great work of Art, but will merely say, go and see for yourselves. We understand that Mr. Warren will shortly leave Halifax for England, for the purpose of obtaining new sketches of the late events that have taken place in the Crimea. Mr. E. H. Packard, as a lecturer, has but few equals, he seems to be thoroughly conversant with the history and position of Europe, who together with Mr. Chandler, the eminent ballad singer, greatly enhances the interest of the exhibition.

We understand that it is the intention of the proprietors to visit Amherst, Pictou and P. E. Island, giving the inhabitants of those places an opportunity of viewing one of the most interesting panoramas ever exhibited.

**THE COAL TRADE.**—Our harbour at the present time has a quiet appearance, as compared with the aspect it presented at this season last year. This is not so much to be attributed to the smaller number of vessels arriving, although there is a falling off in this respect, as to the fact that there is plenty of coal, and increased facilities for shipping, which give quick despatch, and but little delay is now incurred beyond what is necessary to discharge and take in cargo. The amount of coal shipped to the 31st July in 1854 and 1855 is as follows:

|         | Large.       | Small.         |
|---------|--------------|----------------|
| In 1854 | 34,826 chds. | 5,242 chds.    |
| 1855    | 35,648 "     | 3,586 "        |
| Excess  | 792          | Decrease 1,656 |

Freights may be quoted at  
 For Boston, below bridges \$3.10  
 Providence, 3.50  
 Salem, 3.15  
 Weymouth, 3.12½  
 —*Pictou Eastern Chronicle*.

**THE CANADIAN CENSUS.**—The Montreal *Pilot*, of July 18th says:—"We have received the second report of the Secretary of the Board of Registration and Statistics on the Census of the Canada. The census discloses some singular facts, which force reflection upon the mind. Not the least startling of these is the following: We are informed that in the United States it has been found—and it is similar in Ca-

HASZARD'S GAZETTE

Saturday, August 11, 1855.

nada—that even under five years of age there are more males, by nearly fifty thousand, than females; then, between the ages of fifteen and twenty, the females outnumber the males to about the same extent.

Not the least interesting item in the census is the return of the Indian population. These ancient lords of the forest. The reports state their whole number in the two provinces to be 8,723; but it says this is probably little over half the number, as it is known that many of them live beyond the census limits.

FIRES IN NEW BRUNSWICK.

St. John New Brunswick has been visited with several fires during the past week. The most disastrous occurred on Sunday morning between 1 and 2 o'clock, in the buildings fronting on and adjacent to Merit's Wharf, which were entirely destroyed.

On Sunday evening another fire broke out in the Marine Hospital, but was speedily subdued. On Monday evening, Frost & Currie's new saw mill on the Straight Shore, was completely destroyed.

FISHING EXTRAORDINARY.—Many novel inventions have been perpetrated recently, but the medical profession, thanks to the genius of a Western brother, now decidedly bears off the palm.

A noted M. D. of Indiana has recently created quite a sensation among members of the medical profession in that section, by his success in trapping tape-worms. He has invented a gold trap, less than an inch in length and about quarter of an inch in diameter.

THE CROPS IN NEW BRUNSWICK.—The St. John Courier of Saturday last says:—"The crops of all kinds throughout the Province promise to be without exception, the best that the "oldest inhabitant" remembers to have seen.

The blight or rust has affected the leaves of potatoes in this vicinity but as yet only partially, and if the weather continues dry we trust the crop may escape serious injury.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Extraordinary Cure of a Bad Leg, communicated to Professor Holloway by E. Marchant, Esq., of the Gazette Office, Edgartown, Mass.—Mr. Daniel Norton of Edgartown, had a sore on his leg, which defied all ordinary remedies, and instead of improving he only became worse.

How dull and stupid all the papers are! Why don't you give us something lively—something droll? Make us laugh, if you can do nothing else!—said an energetic, strong-minded female friend of ours, to us the other day. Alas! my dear lady, we replied, it is a rule in logic and physics too, that out of nothing comes nothing. Logic and physics be whipped. Tell a white lie in one paper, contradict it in another, enter into a controversy about the truth of it in a third, and then you will find, that in spite of logic and physics, a good deal may be made to come out of nothing.

Part of the Foreign Legion quartered at Halifax, have sailed for England, we notice the name of Mr. D. Gore Daly, son of His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, among the officers. The sympathies of the Colonists for these companies will make us all interested in them, and in hearing of their welfare.

There was no news by the Mail this week but we have been politely favoured with a copy of the Halifax Morning Chronicle from a passenger on board the Rosbud, from which we give the following:

A Telegraphic despatch was received at the Merchant's Exchange Rooms last evening reporting the arrival at New York of the U. S. M. S. with Liverpool dates to July 30.

Money market unchanged. Consols quoted at 91.

Rumors are in circulation that General Simpson and Omar Pacha have resigned. One sortie had been repulsed—no further assault made.

Parties in open field—but no changes made in style of operations. No important information has been received from the Fleets.

A formidable insurrection has taken place, with great results, at Tripoli. The Russians have invested Kara.

It is expected that a second expedition would force a passage into Sebastopol Harbor, whilst the land forces made an assault. The French loan has been taken.

Sir William Molesworth has been officially announced as Colonial Secretary.

Cotton dull, at a decline of 1-8d per lb. Flour unchanged, at previous rates.

Wheat in moderate demand.—Corn improved.—Tea, Sugar, Coffee, Provisions better.

ARRIVAL OF THE FRENCH FRIGATE IPHIGENIE. IN HALIFAX.

The cordial good feeling between our Allies the French and the British Government has induced the commandants of their vessels to visit some of the principal Naval Stations in the provinces. We noticed some time since the visit to Quebec, we have now to record the arrival of the Iphigénie at Halifax, an affair which has caused no small stir in the City of Halifax. The Chronicle says: Shortly before sunset on Saturday evening last His Imperial Majesty's Ship, "Iphigénie," Capitaine Rozier, bearing the flag of Rear Admiral Hernoux, anchored in our harbor.

EMBARKATION OF THE FOREIGN LEGION.

The troops intending to sail for England, consisting of Volunteers from the Royal Artillery, Invalids from the 76th Regt., and a strong party of the Foreign Legion, marched through the city yesterday, headed by the Band and Drums of the 76th, to Robin's Wharf, and embarked on board the Am. Ship "William M. Rogers."

The officers remaining in charge of companies 4 and 5, now on George's Island, are:—Lieut. Robner; Ensign Sharman; Assistant Surgeon Beal.—Lieut. Col. Ansell is the Depot Commandant.—Capt Tydd, 76th Foot, Depot Paymaster.—Lieut. Rathbone, Depot Adjutant.—Col. Serg. Cochran, Quarter Master.

MOWING MACHINES.—We notice in the St. John papers, that a Mowing Machine has been tried near that City, and has been found to work with complete success. A man with a span of horses, it is said, performs as much work as the joint labour of ten men could effect. We expect to see these Machines, before long, as universally used in the country as Threshing Machines now are.

George F. Harvey, Esq., son of our late Lieutenant Governor, has been appointed "Resident at Delhi." This lucrative post was formerly held by the late Lord Metcalfe, previous to his appointment as Governor-General of Canada.—Acadian Recorder.

George F. Harvey, Esq., son of our late Lieutenant Governor, has been appointed "Resident at Delhi." This lucrative post was formerly held by the late Lord Metcalfe, previous to his appointment as Governor-General of Canada.—Acadian Recorder.

At Charlottetown, on Tuesday, the 31st ult, by the Rev. W. Snodgrass, Mr. James Ross, of Eartown, N. S., to Miss Priscilla Louisa Coffin, Savage Harbour.

On the 2d August, instant, at Murray Harbour, Rev. by Rev. Donald M. Donald, Mr. John M. Lead, to Mary, eldest daughter of Mr. Alexander M. Lead, Orwell Head.

Died, On Monday last, Jonathan, aged 19 months; and on Wednesday last, Donald, aged 8 days—children of Mr. Donald McLeod of this city. Yesterday, at Elliot River, Lot 65, Isabella, the beloved wife of Mr. D. Lamont, after a painful illness in child bed, in the 39th year of her age. Her end was peace.

Passengers, In the Rosbud, from Picton, on Wednesday—Rev. Mr. McKay, Adams, Esq., Lippincott, Esq., Miss McEwen, Mrs. Gorman, Mr. Pollard, Mr. Morrison—8 in the steerage.

Ship News, Arrived yesterday morning, H. M. Brig Espiegle, 12, Commander Lambert, from Halifax, on a cruise coastwise.

AUCTION, TO BE SOLD, AT AUCTION, ON THURSDAY, the 23d day of August, 1855, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the House of WILLIAM C. GARDINER, Chartered, a large STOCK of GOODS, consisting as follows:—Black Coats and Trowsers, do. Vests, Fancy and Satin Vests, Orleans, Coburgs, Cashmere Dresses, Gala Plaids, Caps in great variety, Black and White Shawls, Silk Shawls, Muslins, Delaine Dresses, Laces and Nets, White Cotton, Hose, Braces, Purses, Breast Pins, Shawl Pins, Razors and Straps, Spectacles, Lace Collars and a great variety of other Goods, too numerous to mention.

W. H. GARDINER, Auctioneer. Aug. 10, 1855.

Two Houses for Sale, TO BE SOLD, at Public Auction, on MONDAY the Third day of SEPTEMBER NEXT, at 12 o'clock, noon, on the Premises, in Rockford Street, part of Lot No. 56, in the 4th Hundred of Lots in Charlottetown, situate at the bottom of the late Col. Lane's Garden, on which there is two HOUSES, containing six complete tenements for small families, and are comfortably fitted up. For further particulars, apply to JAMES GLYN.

W. H. GARDINER, Auctioneer. August 10, 1855.

Town Lot for Sale, TO BE SOLD, BY AUCTION, on MONDAY the 10th SEPTEMBER NEXT, at the hour of 12 o'clock, on the premises, TOWN LOT No. 27, in the 4th Hundred in the City of Charlottetown, with four DWELLING HOUSES thereon, OUT-HOUSES, &c. This property is situate on Kent Street 84 feet, and is eligibly situated for any public business. It runs back 160 feet, and is known as the property of Mr. JOHN BREEN, Blacksmith. A plan of the property may be seen and further information given, by applying to the Auctioneer.

W. H. GARDINER, Auctioneer. August 10th, 1855.

Caution!—Penalty of £7 10s. WHEREAS, there are now a number of unlicensed Pedlars of Books, and other wares, throughout this Island; they are hereby notified, that no favour will be shown them in the matter.

J. D. A., Licensed Bookseller. August 9.

GREAT CLEARANCE SALE OF SPLENDID AND VALUABLE DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING, AT SAZAN & CO'S. CORNER OF GREAT GEORGE & KENT STREETS, Commencing on WEDNESDAY, the 15th instant, when all their large and valuable STOCK of DRY GOODS and CLOTHING, will be sold at greatly reduced prices. Particular attention is called to their

SILK, SHAWL AND MANTLE DEPARTMENT, these being of the best quality, and superior to any ever imported into Charlottetown. All will be sold without reserve. Charlottetown, Aug. 10, 1855.

Public Tea at Georgetown. PUBLIC TEA, to liquidate a debt on Trinity Church, will be given by the Ladies of the Congregation on THURSDAY, 16th August, at 4 o'clock, p.m., in the Market House, Georgetown. Tickets at the door, 1s. 6d.; children half-price. August 11th, 1855.

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.

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

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

**Equitable Fire Insurance Company of London**  
Incorporated by Act of Parliament.  
**BOARD OF DIRECTORS** for P. E. Island.—  
*Hon. T. H. Hasland, Hon. Charles Hensley, Francis Longworth, Esq., Robert Hutchinson, Esq., Thomas Dawson, Esq.*  
Detached Risks taken at low Premiums. No charge for Policies. Forms of Application, and any other information, may be obtained from the Subscriber, at the Office of G. W. DeBlois Esq. Charlottetown.  
**H. J. CUNDALL,**  
Agent for P. E.  
April 7th, 1854.

**Silent Sorrow.**  
**CERTAIN HELP.**  
Numerous Extraordinary, Anatomical, Exploratory Coloured Engravings. In Six Languages. Fifty-third Edition. Price 2s. 6d. in a sealed envelope through all Booksellers, or sent post free from the Author, for 42 Postage Stamps.  
**THE MEDICAL ADVISER** on the physical decay of the system produced by delusive excesses, infection, the effects of climate, &c.; with remarks on the treatment practiced by the Author with such unvarying success, since his settlement in this country. Rules for self-treatment, &c.  
By **WALTER DE ROOS, M.D.,** 35, Ely Place, Holborn Hill, London, where he may be consulted on these matters daily, from 11 till 4. Sundays excepted.  
Sold also by Gilbert, 49, Paternoster-row, London; Watt, 11, Elm Row, Edinburgh; Powell, 15, Westmoreland-street, Dublin; and through all others.  
Dr. De Roos, from long practical experience in the most celebrated institutions of this country and the continent, has had, perhaps, unusual opportunities of observing the peculiarities relating to the physiology, pathology, and general treatment of the disorders referred to in the above work, and having devoted his studies almost exclusively to this class of diseases, he is enabled confidently to undertake their removal in as short a time as is consistent with safety.  
Persons in ANY PART OF THE WORLD, may be successfully treated by forwarding a correct detail of their case, with a remittance for Medicines, &c. which will be returned with the utmost despatch, and secure from observation.  
**THE CONCENTRATED GUTTE FIVE,** or Vegetable Life Drops, are recommended to all those who have injured themselves by early excesses, and brought on Spasmodic, Nervousness, Weakness, Languor, Low Spirits, Aversion to Society, Sturdy or Business, Trembling and shaking of the Hands and Limbs, Indigestion, Flatulency, Shortness of Breath, Cough, Asthma, Consumptive Habits, Dimness of Sight, Dizziness, Pains in the Head, &c.  
Their almost marvelous power in removing contaminations, Secondary symptoms, Eruptions, Sore Throat, Pains in the Bones and Joints, Scoury, Scrofula, and all other impurities, must be felt to be believed. 4s. 6d.; 11s.; and 3s. per bottle. The 2s. Packages, by which £1 12s. are saved; and the £10 packages, by which a still greater saving is effected, will be sent from the Establishment only, on receipt of the amount per draft on a London house, or otherwise.  
**PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, Indigestion, Bile, Flatulency, Headache, Nervousness, Debility, Diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys, Stricture, &c.**  
**THE COMPOUND RENAL PILLS,** as their name Renal (or the Kidneys) indicates, are the most safe and efficacious remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges of any kind, and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally, which if neglected, frequently result in stone in the bladder, and a lingering, painful death. They agree with the most delicate stomach, strengthen the digestive organs, increase the appetite, improve the general health, and will effect a cure when other medicines have utterly failed. Price 4s. 6d., 11s., & 3s. per Box, through all Medicine Vendors.  
**GUARD AGAINST** the recommendation of spurious or other articles by unprincipled Vendors who thereby obtain a large profit. To protect the PUBLIC against FRAUD, Her Majesty's Hon. Commissioners have directed the words "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," to be printed in white letters on the Stamp affixed to the above, to imitate which, is felony.  
Sold by **HASZARD & OWEN,** Queen Square, Charlottetown.

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

**FASHIONS for 1855.**  
IN **SILK, SHAWLS, and MANTLES,**  
At GANAN & Co's New Dry Goods Establishment, Corner of GREAT GEORGE & KENT STREETS. (In. Ex. Adv.)

**AMERICAN HOUSE.**  
JUST RECEIVED, on Consignment, and for sale cheap for cash, 50 bbls. Canada Superfine FLOUR.  
**W. B. DAWSON.**  
P. S. Another Consignment daily expected.  
July 20th, 1855.

**TO BE LET,**  
**THE DWELLING HOUSE** and Premises near Government House, at present occupied by Captain Beazley, consisting of a Dwelling House which contains a spacious Dining-room and Drawing-room, Breakfast-room, 7 Bed-rooms, large Kitchen, Servant's Hall, 3 Servant's Bed-rooms, Pantry, Larder, Front-porch, large Entrance Hall, large Inner Hall, Back-porch, 2 Back entrances, Back and Front stair-cases, Scullery, Pump and Wash-House, Lumber-room, and a splendid 6 roomed cellar.  
A large and commodious Coach-house, 3 stalled Stable, Harness-room, Cow-house, large Hay-loft and Grain-room, Manure-yard, large Kitchen garden with Fruit trees, &c., Flower garden, elegant front entrance and carriage drive, a large Lawn running down to the Harbour with convenience for keeping boats, &c. Extensive plantation of young trees of all kinds, large Root-house, Wood and chopping house, and a spacious and commodious yard.  
There are front and back gates facing on different Streets, and a never failing well of water on the premises.  
This splendid Mansion from its situation commands the finest view of any house in Charlottetown, and from its proximity to Government House and other advantages the Subscriber confidently offers it as the most elegant, comfortable and desirable residence for a gentleman's family in or near Town. For further particulars apply to **DAVID WILSON,** Richmond Street. Sept. 6th, 1854.

**NEW GOODS.**  
**Spring 1855.**  
THE Subscribers are now receiving, per ISABEL and SIR ALEXANDER, from Liverpool, 69 Packages DRY GOODS and IRONMONGERY, which have been purchased, and will be sold at unusually low prices, and to which they solicit the attention of their customers and the public. The assortment consists of:  
4 Cases HATS and CAPS,  
5 Trunks BOOTS and SHOES,  
3 cases Ready Made Clothing,  
1 bale broad and summer CLOTHS,  
1 do Gambroons, Drills, &c.  
3 bales CARPETS, Flannels, &c.  
1 case Gloves and Ribbons, 1 case Shawls,  
1 do Silks and Bareges,  
3 do Haberdashery and Hosiery,  
2 bales Grey, white and printed Calicos,  
2 do Cotton Warp,  
2 cases Fancy Dress Muslins, Alpaccas, Delaines and Orleans,  
3 do Linnen Drapery,  
18 Packages Hardware and Ironmongery,  
18 bundles Cast, German and Spring Steel,  
8 Tons Bar IRON.  
**D. & G. DAVIES.**  
Charlottetown, May 11. w

**Charlottetown Mutual Insurance Company,**  
Incorporated by Act of Parliament in 1848.  
THIS COMPANY offers the best guarantee in case of loss, and accepts Risks at a saving of fully 50 per cent, to the assured.  
The present reliable Capital exceeds £1700. Persons having property in Charlottetown, or vicinity, should lose no time in applying to the Secretary of this Company for Policies or Information.  
One of Philips' Fire Annihilators has been purchased by the Company, for the benefit of persons insured in this Office. In case of Fire, the use of it can be obtained immediately, by applying at the Secretary's Office.  
**W. HEARD, President**  
**HENRY PALMER, Sec'y and Treasurer.**  
Secretary's Office, Kent Street, August 5th, 1855.

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

**The National Loan Fund Life Assurance Society of London.**  
CAPITAL £500,000 Sterling. Empowered by Act of Parliament, 2d Victoria. A Saving Bank for the Widow and the Orphan.  
**T. HEATH HAVILAND, jr.**  
Agent for Prince Edward Island.  
Office, Queen Square, Charlottetown. September 5, 1855. 1d

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

BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.  
**THE HYDROMAGEN,**  
OR WATERPROOF ANTI-CONSUMPTIVE CORK SOLES,  
Manufactured by **HARCOURT BRADLEY & Co.,** 38, Ann Street, N. Y., and at London and Manchester, England.

**THE HYDROMAGEN** is a valuable discovery for protecting the feet from damp or cold, and therefore a preventive of many Lung diseases, without any doctoring whatever. The Hydromagen is in the form of a sole, and worn inside the boot or shoe. Its medicated character is a powerful antidote to disease.  
For Gentlemen it will be found agreeable, warm and healthy, to wear in the coldest or rainiest weather, as the foot cannot become wet, if the Hydromagen is inserted.  
Ladies may wear the lightest soled boots or shoes in the most inclement weather with impunity; while consumption, so prevalent among the young of our country, may be thwarted by general adoption. They entirely supersede over-shoes, as the latter cause the feet to perspire in a very unhealthy manner; and, besides, are not dangerous wear to pedestrians in icy weather, like India rubbers. While the latter cause the feet to appear extremely large, the Hydromagen, being merely a thin slice of cork prepared, peculiarly placed inside, does not increase the size of the boot, or cause the foot to appear untidy.  
To Children they are extremely valuable, as they may engage in exercise, with comfort and healthy effects. Their expense is so slight as to scarce need mention; besides those who patronise them will find their yearly doctor's bill much diminished thereby.  
As the Hydromagen is becoming more known, its sale is increasing to an almost incredible extent. Last year in London, Manchester, Birmingham, Liverpool, Glasgow, Leeds, Dublin, Paris, Antwerp, Hamburg, and Berlin, our sales reached the almost incredible number of 1,732,450 pairs of cork soles. This year the number will far surpass that.  
Ask the Faculty their opinion of their value as a preventive for COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, and CONSUMPTION.  
Men's size, per pair, 2s 3d.  
Ladies' do. do. 2s.  
Boys' and Misses' do. 1s 6d.  
NOTICE.—From the Retail Prices we make a very liberal allowance to Jobbers and Wholesalers, so that any storekeeper can make a fine profit on their sale, while they are an article, that may be kept in any store, among any class of goods.  
For terms, apply to **HARCOURT, BRADLEY, & Co. 38 Ann Street, New York.**

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

**APOTHECARIES' HALL.**  
**The Old Established HOUSE, 1810.**  
**CHARLOTTETOWN, MAY, 1855.**  
**T. DESERRISAY & Co.**  
HAVE just received, per late arrivals from London, Dublin, United States and Halifax, their Supplies for the Season, comprising, in the whole, an Extensive and Varied Assortment of **DRUGS & CHEMICALS, PERFUMERY,** Brushes, Combs, Soaps, and other Toilet requisites; Paints, Oils, Colours, and Dye Stuffs; Fruits, Spices, Confectionary, Medicated and other Essences; with all the Patent Medicines in vogue, and every other article usually kept at similar Establishments in Great Britain (*See Apothecaries' Hall Assentment*). The whole of which they can with confidence recommend to the public, and if quality be considered, at as low, if not lower prices, than they can be procured in the market.  
Charlottetown, May 12, 1855.

**CLOTH MILL.**  
*Putting, Dying and Dressing Establishment, New Perth, Georgetown Road.*  
**THOSE MILLS** are now in full operation, and Cloth will be received by the Subscriber and his Agents; and manufactured in a superior manner  
**AGENTS:**  
Charlottetown, Mr. David Stewart, Kent Street; Georgetown, Daniel Gordon, Esq.; Belfast, Capt. Andrew Smith; Lot 49, Mr. Alex. McNeill, 10 mile House; Murray Harbor, James Dalziel, Esq.  
The Subscriber has also three sets of Carding Machinery in operation, the cards having been imported this spring from the United States.  
**JAMES McLAREN.**  
New Perth, Lot 52. 3ms.

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

**The Infallible Remedy!**  
  
**HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.**

**ERYSIPELAS OF EIGHT YEARS' DURATION CURED.**  
Copy of a Letter from **Geo. Sinclair, Esq.,** of Paris, Canada, dated the 18th July, 1854.  
To Professor Holloway.  
Sir,—I feel a pleasure and a pride in bearing witness to the wonderful benefit I have derived by the use of your inestimable Ointment and Pills. For eight years I suffered unceasingly from attacks of erysipelas; large purple blotches came all over my body; in addition to the unpleasant feeling of itching and burning, which affected me both night and day, rendering life a misery to me, as well as to all around,—so severe was the attack. I used several repaid remedies without deriving the least cessation to my misery. At last, I determined to try your Ointment and Pills; after taking them for a few weeks, a visible improvement took place, and I feel considerably better;—in three months, by continuing with your medicines, I was completely cured, and now enjoy the best of health. The truth of this statement is well known here, hence there is no necessity for me to request recy.  
I am, Sir, yours respectfully,  
(Signed) **GEO. SINCLAIR.**

**ULCERS IN THE LEG,—REMARKABLE CURE.**  
Copy of a Letter from **Mr. Edward Tomkinson,** of Cape Breton, Nova Scotia, dated the 4th May, 1854.  
To Professor Holloway.  
Sir,—My sister, Miss Jane Tomkinson, suffered for a great number of years from a bad leg; in which there were several deeply seated and old wounds, defying the skill of some of the most eminent of the medical faculty, a variety of remedies were also used unsuccessfully; and it seemed to me that there was not any thing capable of mitigating the agonies she endured. At length, she had recourse to your Ointment and Pills, and after using them for about five weeks, she was completely cured, after all other means had failed to afford her the slightest relief. I have no objection to these facts being published, if you feel disposed to make them known.  
I remain, Sir, your most obedient servant.  
(Signed) **EDWD. TOMKINSON.**

**A BAD BREAST CURED WHEN AT DEATH'S DOOR!**  
Copy of a Letter from **Mr. Henry Malden,** of Three Rivers, Canada West, dated July 9th, 1854 To Professor Holloway.  
Sir,—My wife suffered most severely after the birth of our last child with a bad breast. There were several holes in it one as large as a hand; all the devices and stragatems I tried would not heal them, but it assumed an aspect more frightful than before, and horrible to behold. As a last resource I tried your Ointment and Pills, which she persevered with for seven weeks, at the expiration of that time her breast was almost well; by continuing with your remedies for two more weeks, she was entirely cured, and we offer you our united thanks for the cure effected.  
I am, Sir, yours truly,  
(Signed) **HENRY MALDEN.**

The Pills should be used conjointly with the Ointment in most of the following cases:—  
Bad Legs      Cancors      Sore-throats  
Bad Breasts      Contracted and Stiff      Skindiseases  
Burns      Joints      Scurvy  
Bunions      Elephantiasis      Sore-heads  
Bite of Mosquitoes      Firtulas      Sore-nipples  
toes and Sand      Goat      Soft Corns  
Flies      Glandular swellings      Tumours  
Coco-bay      Lambago      Ulcers  
Chicago-foot      Piles      Wounds  
Chilblains      Rheumatism      Yaws  
Chapped hands      Scalds

Sold at the establishment of Professor **HOLLOWAY,** 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar,) London, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the Civilized World, in Pots, at 1s 2d, 3s 2d, and 6s each.  
There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.  
N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each pot.  
**GEORGE T. HASZARD Agent.**

**MERCY**  
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O. & J. BELL, MERCHANT TAILORS, and Manufacturers of Ready Made Clothing, Queen Square, opposite the Market, Charlotte-town.

The Great American Hair Tonic. Bogle's celebrated Hyperion Fluid, for the growth and preservation of the Hair is well known to be without a rival on this continent.

REDUCED FARES. A CHANCE TO HEALTH & PLEASURE-SEEKERS. DURING the present Month, Passengers to and from Pictou will be carried at the reduced Fare of Five British Shillings; Deck and Fore Cabin, half-price.

NEW ARRANGEMENT. THE STEAMER Lady Le Marchant, PHILIP F. LEVING, Commander, under Contract with the Provincial Government, carrying Her Majesty's Mails, will for the remainder of the season, or until further notice, unless prevented by unforeseen circumstances, run as follows:—

THEO. DESBRISAY, Esq. In Bedou to JAMES C. POPE, Esq. In Pictou, to Messrs. J. & J. YORSTON, In Shediac, to EDWARD J. SMITH, Esq.

Steamer Lady Le Marchant. MAIL ARRANGEMENT

A CONTRACT having been entered into with the owner of the Steamer Lady LeMarchant, for the conveyance of the Mails of the Island twice a week; between Charlottetown and Pictou, and Charlottetown and Shediac.

THE ROSEBUD, Captain Matheson. WILL SAIL twice a week between CHARLOTTETOWN and PICTOU during the present season, leaving Charlottetown on TUESDAY and THURSDAY, and Pictou on WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 9 o'clock, a. m.

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 in the head, acidity of the stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, disgust for food, fullness or weight in the stomach, sour eructations, sinking, or fluttering at the pit of the stomach, swimming of the head, hurried and difficult breathing, fluttering at the heart, choking or suffocating sensations when in a lying posture, dimness of vision, dots or webs before the sight, fever and dull pain in the head, deficiency of perspiration, yellowness of the skin and eyes, pain in the side, back, chest, Limbs, &c., sudden flushes of heat, burning in the flesh, constant imaginings of evil, and great depression of spirits, can be effectually cured by

DOCTOR HOOFLAND'S CELEBRATED GERMAN BITTERS, prepared by DR. C. M. JACKSON, German Medicine Store, No. 120 Arch St., one door below Sixth Philadelphia.

TESTIMONY FROM MAINE. CAPT. DANIEL ABBOTT, Brooklyn, Maine, July 16, 1843, says: "I was taken sick one year ago, last April, upon my passage from Havana to Charleston, S. C. At the latter place I took medicine and procured a physician, but for ten days could obtain no relief, no sleep or appetite. At last taking up a newspaper having your advertisement of 'Hoofland's German Bitters' in it, I sent for some immediately, this was about 10 o'clock, at 11 o'clock I took the first dose, and another at 6 o'clock. The effect was so rapid on me, that I had a good appetite for supper, and rested well that night, and the next day found me a well man. I have not been without your medicine since, having been sailing between Baltimore, Charleston 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."

TESTIMONY FROM NEW YORK. 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 know 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 desparingly of my case, and tried to persuade me from making use of any advertised remedies; and I doubt not, that there are hundreds who are dissuaded from taking your excellent medicines in consequence of the 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 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.

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

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

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

Great English Remedy! The most valuable Spring and Summer Medicine in the World: Dr. Halsey's FOREST WINE! Patented 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.

TESTIMONY FROM 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 know 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 desparingly of my case, and tried to persuade me from making use of any advertised remedies; and I doubt not, that there are hundreds who are dissuaded from taking your excellent medicines in consequence of the 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 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.

NEUROUS 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.

Dr. David Marcin, 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

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-ointed Pills, 25 cents per box. Agents are authorized to retail, as well as wholesale, on as favorable conditions as the proprietor, No. 161 Duane St. corner of Hudson, N. York. W. R. WATSON, General Agent.

NATURE OUTWITTED!! Dr. Antrobus's Persian Hair Restorative, AND HAIR DYE. Under the immediate Patronage of the Princes of Persia and India. These articles are without doubt the most 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 is 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 patients 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 fail, and consider, that where the hair is not past human aid, your wonderful preparation will restore it to its pristine state. Your Hair Dye is the best I have ever seen or heard of, and has been used among my private 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.

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. B. RANKIN & Co. April 19, 1855.

Newly Improved MODEL MELODEONS,

MANUFACTURED BY MASON & HAMLIN, BOSTON.

- 44 Oct. Melodeon, Portable Style, Rose-wood Case, C to F. \$60 00
5 F to F. 75 00
5 F to F. Piano Style. 100 00
53 F to F, an elegant piece of Furniture for the Parlor. 120 00
6 F to C. 135 00
F to F, with a double set of Reeds throughout. Extra finished. 150 00
53 F to C. 175 00

To which will be added the Colonial duty only. This beautiful Musical Instrument, the Melodeon, is now so well known, that we deem it unnecessary to give a lengthy description of it.

We respectfully invite attention to the newly improved 'Model Melodeons' as we think they will be found to be superior in many respects to any others. Please examine them carefully, and test them will, paying attention, among other things, to the following points, viz: 1st.—Their superior quality of tone. 2d.—Their great power of tone. 3d.—Their perfect equality of tone. 4th.—Their prompt and easy action. 5th.—Their beautiful style of finish. 6th.—Their durability. 7th.—Their excellent tone. 8th.—Their cheapness.

Every instrument is carefully packed in a neat and strong box, and fully warranted.

After having carefully examined the Melodeons of Messrs. Mason & Hamlin, I am enabled to say, that, in my opinion, they are decidedly superior to any others with which I am acquainted.

LOWELL MASON. New York, July 1, 1854.

[From William B. Bradbury] MESSRS. MASON & HAMLIN, Gents.—I heard with pleasure of your commencing the manufacture of Melodeons, feeling assured that you would be able from your practical skill, ample facilities, and peculiar advantages, to effect important improvements in the construction of these instruments.

Having now had an opportunity of examining a number of your instruments, I am by no means disappointed in the result. You are certainly producing Melodeons, which, in all desirable characteristics are, so far as I can perceive, faultless. An instrument possessing so many beauties, is admirably adapted to the parlor and the church, and I am satisfied that so soon as the public become acquainted with the superior merits of your instruments, your only trouble will be to supply the demand.

WILLIAM B. BRADBURY. New York, June 2, 1854.

[Extract from an Editorial Notice in the 'New York Musical Review' of May 11th, 1854.]

Considering the ample facilities of this firm, and the varied and extensive experience of the different partners, as well as the wants of the public and the points which constitute good instruments, as in their practical manufacture, we have every confidence that they will accomplish all they aim at.—We have had an opportunity of examining some of the instruments now finishing at their factory, and can certainly recommend them to all our friends, who may have occasion to purchase.

Instruments can be seen and examined at our Bookstore.

HASZARD and OWEN, Agents for Prince Edward Island.

School Books. A SUPPLY of Lennie's Grammar, Gray's Arithmetic and Carpenter's Spelling, just received and for sale by HASZARD & OWEN. May 26th, 1855.

SELLING OFF!!

READY-MADE CLOTHING, Summer Mantles, Shawls, Bonnets, and Dress Materials, &c.

CHEAP FOR CASH. JAMES DESBRISAY. July 25, 1855.

Hardware and Cutlery.

HASZARD & OWEN have JUST OPENED. and now offer for Sale, an extensive Stock of HARDWARE, among which are the following: LOCKS.—Rim, and Mortise of various descriptions, for Parlors, Front doors, Shops, Warehouses, Cupboards, Closets, Ship's Cabins, Wardrobes. LATCHES.—Patent Stop, Gate, and night. Carriages and Tire bolts, Patent Awl Hafts with 20 Instruments. HAMMERS.—Claw, Rivetting, Carpet and Shoe. AXES & HATCHETS.—For cutting hard and soft wood, Shingling, Road. AUGER BITS.—From three sixteenths to inch. Socket Chisels. Metal and Wood head gimblets. Hickory Mallets, with screwed handles. Walnut Bench Screws. Chisel handles. Mortise Gauges of various kinds. Trying Squares and Bevels. Spring Callipers and Dividers. Levels, Plumb and levels, and level Glasses. Knives and Forks, Carvers. Patty Knives. Wrenches of various kinds. Cutty Combs, Rein Soap. Trunk rivets. Dinner Bells. Cow Bells. Spring Balances, weighing from 1/4 to 24 lbs. Very cheap. Bed Keys, Well Wheels, Grindstone fixtures. Molasses Gates. Iron squares. Handled Auger Bits. Hand and Bench Vices. Plyers, flat and round nose. Wood and Iron Braces, Geered Wheel do. Turkey and other Oilstones and Slips. Thick Glass for Eyeglasses. Ladies' Garden Hoes. Turnip Hoes. Assortment of Hay and Manure Forks. Iron pumps. Door Scrapers. Cast Iron Sinks. Strainers for Sinks. Coffee Mills. Fog horns, useful for calling on a Farm. Mouse traps. Cheap and useful Lanterns, with various other articles too numerous to mention.

COLT'S REVOLVER.

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

To Daguerrean Artists.

RARE CHANCE. Two first-rate CAMERAS for sale, with instruction in the art. One of Harrison's best quality Bellows Camera, new. W. C. HOBBS. Jno 7th, 1855.

Valuable Freehold Property for Sale.

THE Proprietor offers for sale that valuable and well known Property GOWAN BRAC, 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 39 wide, and most conveniently planned, the lower floor contains Drawing Room, Dining Room, two Bedrooms, Nursery, large and small Hall, and commodious Kitchen and Partry. 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 to three apartments. A FLOWER GARDEN in front of the House, enclosed with black thorn hedge and planted with ornamental Trees. The Barn is 73 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 15 feet long used as Sheep, Pig and Steigh House, a large and productive Kitchen Garden, enclosed with thorn 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 neighborhood 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.

AUCTIONS.

Clydesdale Horse 'Columbus.' TO BE SOLD, by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 18th instant, on the Market Square, at 12 o'clock, the well-known celebrated Entire Horse 'COLUMBUS.' TERMS.—One-half the purchase money down, the remainder in 12 months, on an approved Joint Note. August 8. Adv & Isl

Auction at Wheatley River.

TO BE SOLD by Auction at Wheatley River on Tuesday the 14th August next, at 11 o'clock, on the Premises, that excellent stand for business; the property of Mr. Benjamin Hughes, containing 12 acres of Leasehold Land, together with the Dwelling House, Blacksmith's Shop and other out-buildings.

The Crop, Stock, Household Furniture &c.—Terms at Sale. R. C. WOOLNER, Auctioneer. July 23, 1855.

Valuable Freehold Estate for Sale.

TO BE SOLD at Public Auction in Lots to suit intending purchasers, on TUESDAY, the 11th Sept. 1855, at 12 o'clock noon, (unless previously disposed of at Private Sale.) That valuable and well known property, part of the estate of the late Hon. Col. Lane, being common Lots Nos. 12 & 13, in the Commune of Charlottetown, situated in the rear of Government House Grounds—containing 24 acres—For Terms &c., apply to WM. FORGAN, Eq. Charlottetown, 23d July 1855. All the papers. w

ADVANTAGEOUS OPPORTUNITY

BUILDING SITES FOR BUSINESS

(IN CHARLOTTETOWN.)

THE Terms of Sale of Mr. DAVID WILSON'S LOTS, sold last Winter, not being complied with, they will be again offered at PUBLIC AUCTION, on THURSDAY, the 23d day of August next, at 12 o'clock, on the Premises. These Lots are cut up into Building plots to suit intending purchasers, having fronts of fifty feet each on Pownall Street, and forty-two feet on Richmond Street, and are well worth the attention of Mercantile men. Twenty per cent on day of Sale and the balance on delivery of Deed. Plans of the property can be seen at the office of Mr. Ball, Surveyor General, and at Mr. Wilson's Store.

By Travers & McPhee.

TO be sold at Public Auction, on the Premises, at 12 o'clock on Monday, the twentieth day of August next, if not disposed of previously by private sale, the Leasehold interest of 999 years, in and to Fifty acres of Land at its yearly Rent, situate on the Elliot River Road, two miles from York River Bridge. About 24 acres are cleared and under cultivation, the remainder covered with a young growth of trees. There is a Dwelling House and Out Houses on the Premises, and a well of water at the door. There is a crop now growing on the premises consisting of 1 1/2 acre of Barley, 3 acres of Oats, 3 acres of Potatoes, 1 1/2 acre of Turnips, and 4 or 5 tons of Hay. Also the Stock, Farming Implements on the ground consisting of A Mare with foal, 2 Cows, 4 sheep, 1 Cart, Plough, and several articles of Household Furniture. JEREMIAH MAHONY. July 20th, 1855.

J. S. DEALEY, SHIP BROKER AND COMMISSION AND SHIPPING AGENT,

No 7, Coentie's Slip, New York.

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

WILLIAM C. HOBBS, Brass Founder and Machinist.

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

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

LIFE.—Change is the constant feature of society.

The world is like a magic-lantern, or the shifting scenes of a pantomime. Ten years convert the population of schools into men and women, the young into fathers and matrons, make and mar fortunes, and bury the last generation but one. Twenty years convert infants into lovers and fathers and mothers, render youth the operative generations, decide men's fortunes and distinctions, convert active men into crawling drivellers, and bury all preceding generations. Thirty years raise an active generation from nonentity, change fascinating beauties into bearable old women, convert lovers into grandfathers, and bury the active generation, or reduce them to decrepitude and imbecility. Forty years, alas! change the face of all society. Infants are growing old, the bloom of youth and beauty has passed away, two active generations have been swept away from the stage of life, names so cherished are forgotten, and unsuspected candidates for fame have started from the exhaustless womb of nature. Fifty years—why should any desire to retain affections from maturity for fifty years? It is to behold a world of which you know nothing, and to which you are unknown. It is to weep for generations long since passed—for lovers, for parents, for children, for friends in the grave. It is to see everything turned upside down by the fickle hand of fortune and the absolute despotism of time. It is, in a word, to behold the vanity of life in all the vanities of display.

Charlottetown Markets, August 1.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Beef, Pork, Mutton, Lamb, Veal, Butter, Tallow, Wool, Flour, Pearl Barley, Oatmeal, Turkeys, Chickens, Eggs, Barley bush, Oats, Potatoes, Green Peas, Homespun yd., Hay, ton.

EXCURSION TRIP.

WILL (D. V.) leave Charlottetown for Pictou, on THURSDAY, the 16th inst., at 8 a. m. and return the following day, leaving Pictou at 9 a. m. Tickets 10s. each, to be had on application to WILLIAM HEARD. Charlottetown, Aug. 7, 1855. Isl & Adv

SPRING 1855, Queen Street Clothing House,

(In McDonald's Brick Building.)

Ex Barque 'Isabel,' from England.

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

Dress Stuffs in Alpaca, Lustré, Orleans, Cobourg, Cashmere, Circassian Cloth, Crimean Lustré, Silk Checks and Stripes, Plain and coloured Bazarine, Plain and Chene Barege, Barathe and fancy Muslins; Vandike, Check, Brocade and fancy Poplin Robes; Plain, Broche and Chintz Barege, Do. Alpaca, Delaine, Circassian, Madras and Poplin Bayadere and Derry Robes.

Rich fancy long Shawls, quite new patterns, in Barege, Tissue, Cashmere and Damask Silk, Paisley filled do., Mourning and Delaine Shawls and Printed Squares, Newest designs in Mantles, Sydenham and other fancy Trimmings; Military, Britannia, and other Brads and Bindings, a splendid variety of French and Coventry Ribbons, Waist do., Straw and Tuscan Trimming, Persian, Plain and fancy Gros-de-Naples, Satins; Silk and Satin Vestings; Fancy Bracelets, Neckties, Collars, Habit Shirts, Sleeves, Fronts, Caps, Dress Caps; Flowers, Feathers, Lace and Gosamer Veils, Silk and Cotton Laces; Edgings, Insertions and Muslins, Lace and Muslin Curtains and Blinds; Gents' Cravats, Neckties, Silk Handkerchiefs, and Neckerchiefs, Shirts and Collars. A choice assortment of Gloves and Parasols, Hosiery & Umbrellas; Plain and fancy Tuscan; Coloured Straw, Black fancy, and Glace Silk Bonnets; Gipsy Hats, Gents' and Youths' Hats and Caps; Broad Cloths, Fancy Cassimeres, Doeskins and Elastic Twists; Fancy Vestings and Summer Coatings of all kinds; Linings of different materials, Victoria Skirting and Quiltings, Printed, White, Grey and Furniture Cottons; White and Coloured Cotton Warps; Hollands, Linens, Lawns, Sheetings, Shirtings and Tickings, Carpetings and Hearth Rugs, Counterpanes, Carpet Bags, Leather Belts, Table Covers and Oil Cloths. Reversible Waterproof Coats, and every description of Ready-made Clothing; a large quantity of Room Papering, very cheap; Ladies' Boots and Shoes, and a great variety of Fancy and other Goods. Also,—Soap, Tea, Moist and Crushed Sugar and Tobacco.

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