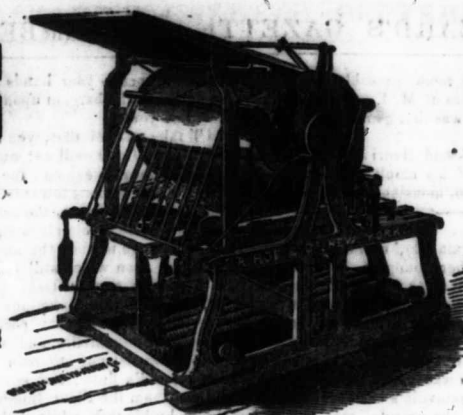


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DEFENCE OF SEBASTOPOL.

We learn from Vienna, that in the military circles of that capital, where the published correspondence from the French and English camps is compared with ample private information of Russian origin, opinion is decidedly favorable to the prospects of the allies on the next assault. The Military Gazette, which at times has gone great lengths in hoping and predicting for Russia, now gives its voice in favor of the besiegers. "The French engineers," it says, "have now got so near the east fort and the Karabelnaia fortifications, that the first Russian line of defence can hardly withstand the next assault. It would of course be possible to hold the second line, even when the allies had taken the Malakoff Tower, but General Osten-Sacken well knows the danger which at this moment threatens the marine suburb and the Admiralty buildings, and has given orders preparatory to the eventual evacuation of this part of the town, and a retreat to Fort Nicholas. General Chruvoff directs the defence of the Karabelnaia, and his head-quarters in Fort Paul. It is inferred from his latest measures that while prepared for the worst, he is resolved to defend his ground to the utmost."

The Independence of Brussels and some of the Berlin papers state, as news from St. Petersburg, that orders have been given for the construction of a floating bridge, to extend from Fort Michael, on the south, to Fort Nicholas, on the north side of the roadstead of Sebastopol, so as to assure the retreat of the garrison in case of need. There is some error of details in this announcement, Fort Nicholas being on the south side of the roads; but the character and object of the new construction is important.

The Odessa correspondent of the already quoted Military Gazette thus writes on the 30th ult. touching the situation of Sebastopol:—"By our most intelligent military men it is universally admitted that if the allies push forward as energetically as they have hitherto done, the south side of Sebastopol must in the end inevitably fall. The garrison's heroic self-sacrifice and contempt of death, delay but cannot avert, the steady, but slow progress of the besiegers who day by day gain ground upon them. All the various reports in the French and English journals about interrupted communications between the north and south sides, terrible epidemics which rage amongst the besieged, 15,000 sick, in Sebastopol, want of provisions and ammunition, and so on, are nothing but idle inventions. Letters from the interior of Sebastopol, dated July 22, assure us that the connection between north and south is unimpaired, that food and ammunition are abundant, the magazines on the north side alone containing supplies sufficient to serve 300,000 men for a year. The hospitals, in the days of greatest slaughter, have never contained more than 9000 men. For sanitary reasons, however, Prince Gortschakoff had just given orders to remove all the sick from the hospitals in the northern forts and to take them into the interior of the Crimea. There are only 12,000 sick and wounded who are too ill for removal. The cholera which is making such ravages among the allies, has never appeared among us in an epidemic form. At the same time it is seen, that the position of the garrison on the left line, of defence from Bastion 1 to Bastion 5 (from the west of Caereening Bay to the Flagstaff inclusive,) will not long be tenable. But more than one sanguinary struggle will probably precede its abandonment. The defenders have re-

solutely devoted themselves to death, and trusting in God wait with calm expectation till their time comes. Hence the indifference one might almost say the joviality, with which they play at cards and dice on the bastion, while shot and shell are falling around, so that, as soon as one is struck down, he is quickly removed, and the game without more ado goes on as before. Thus after the last unsuccessful attempted storming, Prince Gortschakoff visited the bastions, asking "How goes it, children?" "As God wills," answered the soldiers. The garrison of Sebastopol numbers at this moment from 60,000 to 65,000 men.

Accounts received from Odessa inform us that in Great Russia, the crops have been almost completely destroyed by drought and hail.

Boston, August 27.

DESTRUCTION OF THE FORTIFICATIONS AT PETROPAULOWSKI.

The French brig of war Obligado, Captain Resencourt, had arrived at San Francisco from Petropaulowski, bringing intelligence of the destruction of the fortifications at that place by the Anglo-French squadron. The Alta California obtained the following details from Lieutenant de Journal of the Obligado:—

DESTRUCTION OF THE FORTS AND FLIGHT OF THE INHABITANTS.—The allied fleet, consisting of eight war vessels and steamers, arrived off Petropaulowski on the 15th of May, but the garrison had already left for the Amoor river, in the Russian frigate Aurora, corvette Dwina, and two merchant vessels. The escape of the garrison was a master-stroke on the part of the Russians, who availed themselves of a dense fog which set in on the night of the 17th of April, and so eluded the English war steamers Encounter (screw) of 14 guns, and Barracouta (side wheel) of 6 guns, which had been blockading the harbour for fifty days previous. The orders to evacuate were received from the Russian headquarters in Siberia.

On anchoring in the harbour, a detachment was sent on shore by the commanders of the fleets—Rear Admiral Bruce, of the English, and Rear Admiral Fouchon (a newly appointed and exceedingly energetic man of only 42 years of age,) of the French. They landed and found the town deserted, save by 100 Kamtschatka dogs, a French naturalized American, and two Americans, who raised the stars and stripes over their houses when the forces landed, claiming that as the Russians had abandoned the place and left it to them, they were possessors of the soil. These men are engaged in trading, and are represented as doing a good business. The dogs were in a starving condition, and followed the invaders about town for bits of biscuit. One of them was brought away by Capt. Resencourt, of the Obligado.

The parties were divided into companies, who proceeded to burn, blow up and destroy the arsenals, storehouses and all government buildings. Not a vestige of any public work was left standing, except the hospital, which, with the church and the dwellings of the poorer classes of the inhabitants, was left untouched. The inhabitants commenced deserting the place shortly after the garrison embarked. Accompanied by the authorities, they started on or about the 20th of April toward Tchinsk; but the Governor's wife being enfeebled, the flight continued only to the

small village of Avache, some twenty miles inland.

The following day after the arrival of the allies, the destruction of the fortifications commenced. These were fascines constructed of immense logs—the walls being sixteen feet in thickness. Such were their strength, they resisted all efforts for some time, and were finally razed to the ground by the agency of powder. It appears that the policy of the Russian Government had changed rather suddenly in this matter. After the battle of last year, orders came for strengthening the forts, and though at that time, such a resistance was made as to repel the assailants, there being but one tier of guns, it was ordered to increase it to a double tier.

The destroyers found the embrasures for 51 guns of heavy calibre. Why this sudden change of policy took place, may, perhaps be explained by that on which the Russians have always acted—of retiring into the interior from their invaders, and avoiding decisive engagements. This time, however, they have made nothing by the movement, and with the increased strength of the place, it would seem that they might have made a more obstinate resistance than before. The fleets did not leave the place until the demolition was complete.

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.—The fleet sailed, with the exception of the Trincomalee, on board of which were left two Russian prisoners, whom it was proposed to exchange for a French sailor, whose arms were amputated after being taken prisoner in the battle of last year. The American residents there report that they have lived in perfect peace and friendship with the inhabitants up to the day of their departure, and that the French and English prisoners were treated with humanity.

Her Majesty, not in person, but represented by certain superintending personages, has bowed out honourable members from her Palace at Westminster. The Royal Speech not only does not require but defies comment. You cannot speak about it without getting into a tone of commonplace and truisms worthy of Lord John Russell. The war is to be vigorously carried on; the alliance with Napoleon is firm; her Majesty is satisfied with the doings of her Parliament: that is the whole of it. Her Majesty leaves Osborne on Friday evening, and enters Paris at six on that of Saturday.

In the few last days of its existence, Parliament secured the Limited Liability Bill, and listened to a good deal of tolerable oratory. Lord Palmerston's speech, in answer to Mr. Bowyer's foolish question about the auspicious state of Italy, delivered on Friday night, was clear and sensible. The distressing condition of the country was declared, but the time and mode of action in the case were shown to involve questions of extreme difficulty. From that country we hear that Pio Nono has signified his displeasure at the doings of Sardinia and Spain.

The recruiting of the army is at present going on at the rate of 60,000 men a-year.

The last despatch from the British Commander-in-Chief relates to an attack on the Woronzoff Road. The enemy came on with an advanced column of 2,000 men, supported by large reserves; but the advanced guard was so promptly met and severely handled by the soldiers of the 39th, 89th, and 1st Regiments, on duty there, that what might have proved serious was over in ten minutes, with no loss to the Allies. General Simpson remarks that the enemy "came on with loud cheers and bugling." Probably it is politeness that induces the General to describe the noises usually made by the Russians as cheers. Every one will remember that our soldiers who fought at Inkerman characterized what the enemy does in the way of cheering by the epithets, "yelling and howling." It is an old and historical habit of theirs.

MEXICO.

Mexico.—Intelligence from Acapulco states that Alvarez was making his way fast to the city of Mexico, with constantly increasing forces.

Dates to the 22d state, that Santa Anna left Mexico on the 20th of August, under an escort of 2500 men. On reaching Parote he has signed his abdication and embarked on the 17th at Vera Cruz for Havana.

Two days after leaving Mexico, 7 or 800 of his escort revolted, killing one or two officers joined the insurgents. The Alvarez platform was adopted and General Caire appointed provisional President, and Gen. Le Vega Commander in chief.

The mob had gutted several houses, including that of Santa Anna's mother-in-law.

A Toronto contemporary says.—"The almost universal prevalence of the credit system on newspapers is as irrational on the part of the subscribers as it is unjust. Every man who acts upon it, lends his influence so far, to cripple or destroy the very causes he desires, avowedly, to sustain. The humblest labourer in the Province could find no inconvenience to pay six pence in advance for six months of a weekly Journal, which is equal only to about two-pence half-penny per week; but this amount left unpaid, by 300 subscribers, leaves \$3,000 due to the proprietor at the end of the half-year: while the payment of wages, paper, and contingencies, presses upon him with unvarying regularity every week.—Now, when many persons in circumstances of independence allow their debts to remain unpaid, not for months, but for years, what we ask every intelligent reader, must be the consequence? It must embarrass, if it does not crush the energies of the proprietor, and so far weaken the cause with which the paper is identified."

PREPARE FOR A STORM.—A few nights ago, a Mr. Bedkin, who had been out taking his glass and pipe, on going home late borrowed an umbrella, and when his wife's tongue was loosened, he sat up in bed and suddenly spread out the parapula.

"Now, what are you going to do with that thing?" said she.

"Why, my dear, I expected a very heavy storm to-night, and so I came prepared."

In less than two minutes, Mrs. Bedkin was asleep.

Charlottetown Markets, Sept. 5.

Beef, (small) lb.	5d a 7d	Pearl Barley.	3d
Do. by quarter,	4d a 6d	Oatmeal,	2 1/2 a 2 3/4
Pork,	none.	Turkeys each,	5s a 7s.
Do. (small),	6 1/2 a 8d	Fowls,	1s a 1s 6d
Ham,	8d a 10d	Partridges,	7d a 9d
Mutton,	3 1/2 a 6d	Chickens per pair	16d a 2s
Lamb, per lb.	3d a 6d	Eggs dozen,	7d a 9d
Veal,	3d a 6d	Oats,	3s 6d a 3s 9d
Butter (fresh),	13d a 14d	Potatoes,	2s a 2s 6d
do. by tub	1s	Turnips per bunch,	3d
Tallow,	11d a 1s	Carrots, do.	1 1/2 a 2d
Wool,	11d a 1s	Homespun yd.,	3s 6d a 5s
Flour,	4d a 4 1/2	Hay, ton,	50s a 60s

PAPER HANGINGS!

—JUST RECEIVED—
3,300 PIECES FROM BOSTON.
And for Sale by HASZARD & OWEN.
Aug. 16, 1855.

COLT'S REVOLVER.

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

THE MERCHANT OF ST. MALO.

The great Catholic Feast of the Assumption on the 15th of August happening to fall on a Sunday, and the weather being superb, the usually dull and dirty town of St. Malo assumed an aspect of unusual joyance and brilliancy.

The history of M. Paul Fontanes up to this period of his life—he was in his thirty-second year—may be very briefly sketched. He was the only much-indulged son of a cautious painstaking father, to whose property and business he had a few years previously succeeded.

SMITH & GREEN. New Orleans.

M. Fontanes read this letter over and over again each time with increasing palpitation of tone, before he seemed to have thoroughly mastered its meaning.

Henri Jomard, a frank intelligent-looking young man, in holiday attire, after tapping gently at the

door, had entered the room, probably mistaking the loud coliquizing tones of M. Fontanes for permission to do so.

'Pardon, monsieur,' said Henri Jomard in respectful deprecation of his employer's loud and angry 'Well!' 'Pardon, monsieur, but Mademoiselle Bougainville!

'How!—what!' 'Mademoiselle Bougainville,' repeated Jomard, 'having accompanied her youngest sister Marie from Plaisance to receive her first communion, is desirous to see you, though not precisely a day for the transaction of business, to make a payment on account of the debt due by Monsieur Bougainville. Shall I ask her to come in?'

An assenting gesture was immediately followed by Mademoiselle Bougainville's entrance. She presented herself with the graceful ease and aplomb which usually distinguishes a well-educated Frenchwoman, and said she had brought Monsieur a hundred francs, in part liquidation of her father's debt.

'Monsieur has heard nothing, I fear,' said Eugenie Bougainville as she placed the paper in her reticule.

'Nothing, mademoiselle,' was the quick reply; 'that is,' added M. Fontanes, as if recollecting himself, and glancing towards a number of unopened letters—that is, nothing in either of the letters from America I have yet opened.

'Mademoiselle Bougainville sighed, courtied her acknowledgments, and left the office, escorted by Henri Jomard. They had hardly gained the street when the clerk was recalled.

'Tell Mademoiselle Bougainville,' said M. Fontanes, 'that if I have anything of importance to communicate, I shall do myself the pleasure of riding over to Plaisance this afternoon for that purpose. I suppose there would be no doubt of finding Monsieur Bougainville at home?'

'Assuredly not, monsieur. It is his youngest daughter Marie's jour-de-fete, and you shall of course have a dance; therefore—'

'Yes—that is, Eugé—Mademoiselle Bougainville,' stammered Henri Jomard. 'Being an intimate friend of my sister, I naturally accompany her when she pays a visit to Plaisance; and thus—'

'I understand. You may go, and do not forget to deliver my message.' M. Paul Fontanes rose and locked the door the instant it closed after his clerk, as if determined not to be again interrupted and was soon profoundly meditating upon the probable and possible consequences of the day's American advice; the charming face and figure he had just seen helping, we may be sure, to colour and direct his train of thought.

The result of his reflections was to take an unusually early dinner, dress himself with great care, mount his horse, and ride off in the direction of Plaisance—a small farmstead, seven miles distant from St. Malo, on the road to Avranches. When about half-way, he turned off to visit a M. Messeroy, an old and intimate acquaintance. He was fortunately not only at home, but without company; and host and visitor gradually warming into eloquence over M. Messeroy's excellent wine, upon the current topics of the day, the splendour of the weather, and of the morning's religious ceremonies, the improved tone of the markets, and of commercial affairs generally, M. Fontanes took occasion, after a time, to remark in an off-hand careless sort of way, that his late American speculations had been attended with a success so much beyond his expectations, and they were sufficiently sanguine, that he had half a mind to try and make a bargain for Plaisance, if it was still in the market.

'Bougainville,' said M. Fontanes, 'is a good fellow enough, and, spite of his poverty and unloveliness, is much respected. I should not, therefore, like to have it said that I had sought to deprive him of a home.'

'Rest satisfied on that point, my dear Fontanes,' replied M. Messeroy. 'Bougainville is so much behind with his rent, that I was determined he should turn out at St. Michel, or at anyrate at Christmas. But why do you purchase a house! He! he! Maitre Paul; you are going to be married, are you? I half guessed so from the first. Well, courage! It is a fate which overtakes the best and wisest of us; and here's the lady's health, whoever she may be.'

'With all my heart! And do not forget that what is as serious as a wedding or funeral, is that, to-morrow by ten o'clock, I shall lodged five

thousand francs in your hands as a pledge of the completion of the bargain upon my part, if you do not fall on yours.'

'I'll take care of that, you may depend. Au revoir, then, if you will go: at ten to-morrow.' M. Fontanes regained the high-road, and tottered leisurely along towards M. Bougainville's. As he neared Plaisance, the bridge-path, winding round at a considerable elevation from the level of the house, gave to view the smooth green-ward in its front, upon which still fell the rays of the fast westerling sun in large patches of golden light, or broken into tremulous light and shadow by the tall fruit-trees that partially enclosed it.

'Quite an Arcadian scene!' mentally sneered M. Paul Fontanes. 'Who would believe, now, that an abode of such rustic simplicity contains almost as grim a skeleton as mine does? Well, we must contrive that they destroy each other, and then Monsieur Bougainville and I may sleep sounder than either of us has of late.'

The dance was arrested as M. Fontanes approached and respectfully saluted M. Bougainville, with whom he almost immediately withdrew into the house. They were absent about ten minutes only; and as, upon their reappearance, the countenance of the veteran wore its usual aspect of calm impassibility, dancing was resumed with increased spirit, and after a time was joined in by M. Fontanes, with Eugenie Bougainville for a partner. Respectful, subdued, yet ardent admiration—admiration surprised at itself, as it were, has seldom been more adroitly displayed than by that gentleman upon this occasion; and whether the consciousness thereof, betrayed by Eugenie's tell-tale blushes, was pleasurable or otherwise, it would have been difficult for a spectator to determine.

'Eugenie,' said M. Bougainville after all in the house but themselves had retired to rest, 'I have ill news for thee. Thy uncle Jerome, whose address Monsieur Fontanes's agent had no difficulty, after all, in ascertaining, gruffly told the messenger who delivered the letter that it would receive no answer.'

'Helm! I sighed Eugenie, 'I feared so; and he was our last resource.' 'Our position is embarrassing,' said the father, with an unsuccessful effort to assume a more cheerful tone. 'The harvest has been a bad one; but things will not always turn out like that. Thy uncle has disappointed me, Eugenie,' he added after an interval of melancholy silence; 'but what, after all, could be expected of a man who left France to avoid the conscription?'

'Nay, father, let us be just. Have I not heard you say that Uncle Jerome was betrayed in his affections by a faithless woman?'

'Tut, my girl!' rejoined M. Bougainville, with a levity of tone contradicted by the keen scrutiny of his look, which was, however, baffled by the growing darkness of the room. 'Love-wounds are rose-brier scratches merely—a momentary smart, that neither hinders nor controls one's march through the rough wilderness of life. I have been pretty familiar with the flashes which herald real wounds and death, and they did not leap from maidens' eyes.'

'I am glad to hear,' softly murmured Eugenie, 'that heart-griefs are so fugitive with men. Good-night, dear father.'

'Good-night, Eugenie,' said the veteran, embracing her with tenderness; 'and be not too much cast down. The guardian-angel is never forgetful of a gentle and pious child like thee.'

Before noon on the following day, the stock, farming-inplements, and furniture at Plaisance were sequestered by 'justice' at the instance of Pierre Messeroy, Esquier, for arrears of rent; and M. Bougainville was at the same time served with notice to quit, according to one of the covenants of his bail, by which right to retain possession was forfeited by default of rent-payment. 'Diable! but this is serious—terrible,' murmured the old soldier; 'and unless I can obtain a loan of—'

M. Bougainville checked himself, and after a time added, addressing his dismayed and weeping family: 'I shall set off at once for St. Malo. Courage, my children! It is upon the darkest hour of night that the new day breaks. Perhaps my old friend, Bertin the notary, may be able to assist us in this strait.'

'Eugenie, my girl,' he said, after a few unsuccessful whiffs at the pipe she presented him with, 'come nearer to me; I would speak with thee.'

'I am listening, father,' said Eugenie, seating herself behind her father.

'Bertin cannot assist us, but— Eugenie, it is necessary, above all, that we should be frank and open with each other. Henri Jomard loves thee; there can be no doubt of that. He is a well-principled brave lad, of fair prospects too, and the son of a brave father, who fell by my side at Eylau. There is no one with whom I would more readily trust thy happiness. But thou hast never, I think, shown any open decided preference for him?'

'Never—by words.' M. Bougainville winced, but went on to say: 'That being so, I may tell thee that Monsieur Paul Fontanes— Ah! the same checks thee— I will speak of him and his offers no more.'

'Yes, yes, dear father,' murmured Eugenie. 'It was a sudden, a slight pain; that is all. Go on—speak!'

'As thou wilt. Monsieur Fontanes, then, solicits thee in marriage. If his proposal is accepted, he will pay all thy father's debts, purchase Plaisance of that tiger-hearted Messeroy, and settle it upon thee beyond his own control.' Eugenie did not answer, and M. Bougainville added, after a few moments' silence: 'The case stands thus. Eugenie, Monsieur Fontanes is rich, generous, young, well-looking, of irrefragable character, and it is plain love thee deeply. I doubt not, therefore, that after a time, thou wouldst be a happy wife; but it is for thee to decide; and my blessing, beloved Eugenie, is on thy choice, whether for acceptance or refusal.'

'For acceptance, thou!' replied Eugenie in a low voice, the firmness of which surprised as much as it pleased M. Bougainville; 'but with this change in the terms of the pur—of the contract—that Plaisance be settled not upon me, but upon you, Francoise, and Marie.'

M. Bougainville was charmed with this ready acquiescence; and when Eugenie made no objection to M. Fontanes's request, that the marriage should be celebrated without delay, he almost persuaded himself that he had been mistaken with respect to the sentiments she entertained towards Henri Jomard. That pleasing illusion would have been dispelled had he known that Eugenie passed that night on her knees, weeping, at first with convulsive but gradually calming grief, before the crucifix in her bedroom.

The civil marriage was arranged to take place on the following Thursday, the conditions of settlement to be signed at the office of the notary Bertin, on the previous evening. These arrangements, at M. Fontanes's urgent request, Eugenie remaining entirely passive, were kept scrupulously secret; and so successfully, that even Henri Jomard had no suspicion of what was going on, till the Wednesday morning, when he chanced to overhear some disjointed sentences of a conversation between M. Fontanes and the notary's clerk, who had called at the Rue Dupetit-Thouars, which terminated by M. Fontanes saying in a low voice: 'Tell Monsieur Bertin I will send him the required particulars in writing before two o'clock.' Astonished and indignant at what he apprehended the partially overheard colloquy to mean, he, as soon as possible, invented an excuse for going out, and hastened to impart the dire discovery to his sister Adele, who, however, proved obstinately incredulous. His interpretation of the sentences he had imperfectly caught was, she persisted, that of an unreasoning jealousy.

M. Fontanes had, her brother knew, a pecuniary transaction with M. Bougainville, and it was no doubt with reference to that the two were to meet at the notary's as the conversation seemed to intimate. Somewhat calmed by this consolatory construction of the menacing words, Henri returned to his employment. There was no one in the clerks' office, and M. Fontanes was busy writing in his private room. Something presently occurred which rendered it necessary that Henri should speak with him; and as he did so, his eye fell upon a small pile of letters enclosed and directed, but not sealed, of which the topmost one was addressed to M. Bertin, Notaire-public. Numero 9, Rue Sabloniere. Instantly the criminal thought, which only his excessive mental agitation could in the least excuse, suggested itself, that if he could obtain a moment's possession of that letter before it was sealed, the doubts which half distracted him would be one way or the other set at rest; and the possibility of effecting his object kept him for the next ten minutes in a state of feverish restlessness.

The chance at length presented itself. The presence of M. Fontanes was required in a distant part of the warehouse; and his back was hardly turned, before Henri Jomard darted into the private cabinet, seized the top letter of the pile, and extricated the enclosure from the envelope. Confusion! A glance at the address showed him he had mistaken the letter, the envelope in his hand being addressed to Messrs Smith and Green, New Orleans. Had he but unfolded the enclosure, what a discovery awaited him! Unfortunately, he threw it impatiently upon the table, and seized the next upon the pile, which was that he sought. Could he believe his eyes? M. Fontanes, upon reflection, acquiesced in the change proposed by M. Bertin in the marriage-contract, and would be at the notary's office punctually at five o'clock to meet M. and Mademoiselle Bougainville.

Henri Jomard had hardly perceived these lines, when the step of M. Fontanes was heard approaching. He hurriedly thrust the letters into their respective envelopes, replaced them on the letter-pile, and had barely replaced the curtains concealment of the clerks' office when the mes-

chant return tances summy letters, soon in St. Mal went out, a counting-h following m Eugenie! notary's de Francoise! though very M. Fontan fully kind after a time the sweet, I acknowlde earnest, th happily, it however re a husband, commence an unseen place. He position of wild exite burst into; bitter reppassion as Uselessly; ted by his moment av first, thou that the b might be appeared; audacious a gesture observant near the t moiselle throwing bitterness

'Now who, sp! derive ki ry, as ho him—' h as possibl 'I don! proceed a condition aided and 'Mons dig affair, no in my o the your Eugenie. 'That the impe ville bein her own A box have pr words, 'Henri Je various a 'Thi 'reacher strangel! A letter dressed which u of New it be po 'Tha M. Bert moiselle uncle's can mai sutor, i seven h circum 'Her ing wit despair! I have which alone r and de 'Hoo have el that ad quently conclu at Hav and is dulant ard, as Boga daugh dptinor due to watch

'A N many "leaf a glas erecte weath upper goes i be a s seldor long,

chant returned. In about ten minutes, M. Fontanes summoned a porter, gave him a number of letters, some for the post-office, others for delivery in St. Malo; and shortly afterwards, himself went out, saying, as he passed through the counting-house, that he should not return till the following morning.

Eugenie Bougainville, as she alighted at the notary's door in company with her father and Françoise her half-sister, looked charmingly, though very pale, and trembling with agitation. M. Fontanes had preceded her; and his respectfully kind and unpretending manner seemed, after a time, to soothe and calm her spirits, and the sweet, grateful, if faint smile with which she acknowledged his unobtrusive courtesies, was an earnest, that if the marriage should turn out unhappily, it would not be the fault of the wife, however reluctantly she accepted M. Fontanes as a husband. M. Bertin was apparently about to commence reading the marriage-contract, when an unceremonious and distressing interruption took place. Henri Jomard, spite of the strenuous opposition of a clerk, forced his way, in a state of wild excitement, into the office, and forthwith burst into a torrent of invective and entreaty, of bitter reproach and humblest solicitation, to which passion and despair lent fire and eloquence. Uselessly so! Eugenie was indeed terribly agitated by his frenzied violence, but did not for a moment swerve in resolution, and she was the first, though with white quivering lips, to request that the business which had brought them there might be proceeded with. M. Fontanes, who appeared both alarmed and angry, wished the audacious intruder to be expelled by force, but at a gesture from the notary, who had been silently observant of what was passing, he desisted, drew near the table, and seated himself beside Mademoiselle Bougainville; whilst Henri Jomard, throwing himself into a chair, wept aloud in the bitterness of unavailing grief and rage.

'Now Monsieur Bertin,' said M. Fontanes, who, spite of himself, covered beneath the keen derisive look, it so seemed, with which the notary, as he slowly unrolled the contract, regarded him—'have the goodness to proceed as quickly as possible.'

'I doubt, Monsieur Fontanes, whether I shall proceed at all. It seems to me, that the nuptial conditions, in a pecuniary sense, are grossly one-sided and partial.'

'Monsieur Bertin,' interrupted M. Fontanes, with dignity, and greatly relieved, 'this is my affair, not yours. The balance of obligation is, in my own opinion, greatly on my side,' added the young merchant with a respectful bow to Eugenie.

'That is precisely my opinion also,' rejoined the imperturbable notary, 'Mademoiselle Bougainville being at the present moment a rich heiress in her own right.'

A bomb shell falling in the midst, could not have produced a more startling effect than these words, which caused every one of the auditors, Henri Jomard included, to start to their feet in various attitudes of astonishment and consternation.

'This information,' continued the notary, 'reached me only about two hours since, and, stringently enough, Monsieur Fontanes, from you. A letter, certainly in your handwriting, and addressed to me on the cover, but the contents of which were intended for Messrs. Smith & Green of New Orleans.'

'Malediction!' screamed M. Fontanes. 'Can it be possible—that I—that I—'

'That you misdirected the letters,' suggested M. Bertin; 'no doubt of it.—It appears, Mademoiselle Bougainville,' he added, 'that by your uncle's will, the contents of which the last American mail made known to your very disinterested aunt, that you are the absolute mistress of about seven hundred thousand francs! If, under these circumstances, you wish me to proceed—'

'Henri—dear Henri!' gasped Eugenie, turning with outstretched arms towards her lately despairing lover. 'Henri—believe'—'But I have no words for the description of the scene which followed; the reader's imagination can alone realize its tumult of rapture, bewilderment, and despair.'

Henri Jomard must, in his hurry and confusion, have changed the envelopes of the two letters: that addressed to Smith and Green being consequently delivered to the notary. I have only, in conclusion, to state, that Fontanes was arrested at Havre-de-Grace, on board of an American liner, and is now undergoing the punishment of a fraudulent bankrupt; that Eugenie is Madame Jomard, and a happy wife and mother; that the Sieur Bougainville still inhabits Plaisance with his two daughters, and to this day remains firmly of opinion, that the misdirection of the letter was due to the actual interposition of Eugenie's ever-watchful *ange gardien*!

A NATURAL BAROMETER.—They have in Germany a small green frog, termed by them the "leaf frog," which, when caught, is placed in a glass jar partly filled with water, and steps erected on which the little chap sits. If the weather is to be clear and fine, he reclines on the upper step; but if a storm is approaching, he goes down part of the way, and if the storm is to be a severe one, he goes to the bottom. He is seldom more than an inch or an inch and a half long, and his rations consist of one fly per day.

DEATH OF AN EMINENT LAWYER.—Late foreign papers announced the death of William Selwyn, a very learned and laborious lawyer, and the well-known author of Selwyn's *Nisi Prius*, who died on the 25th ult., at Tunbridge Wells, England, aged 81.

PRIMITIVE LEGISLATION.—In the year 1784, the Legislature of Pennsylvania, to abolish the practices then prevailing, passed the following resolution, after considerable opposition:—"That hereafter no member shall come into the chamber barefooted, nor eat his bread and cheese on the steps of the Capitol."

A RUSSIAN GIFT.—Ward, the jeweler, has, subject to the inspection of the curious, two of the most magnificent rings we have ever seen. The rings were presented by the Emperor and Empress of Russia to Colonel Colt of this City. One of the rings contains diamonds worth \$3000; each contains the cyphers of the imperial personages, Alexander and wife, set with very minute diamonds in enamel. The shank of one of the rings glitters with numerous *petite* diamonds, and the whole affair makes a gift worthy of one emperor to another chip of the same block.—*Hertford Courant*.

JAWISH CONVENTION IN U. S.—The ministers, rabbins and delegates of the Israelitish congregations throughout the Union, are called to assemble at Cleveland, Ohio, in October, to deliberate on all matters of importance in regard to Judaism, which may be brought before the Conference.

GAIN OF TIME.—The difference between rising every morning at six, instead of eight o'clock, in the course of forty years, amounts to 29,500 hours; or three years, 121 days and 16 hours; which is eight hours a day for exactly nine years; so that rising at six will be the same as if nine years of life were added, wherein we may command eight hours of every day for the cultivation of our minds and despatch of business.

POPULATION OF THE EARTH.—The latest estimate of the population of the earth makes it 1,150,000,000; viz:—Pagans, 676,000,000; Christians, 320,000,000; Mahomedans, 150,000,000; and Jews, 14,000,000. Of Christians, the Church of Rome numbers 170,000,000; the Greek and Eastern Churches, 60,000,000; and Protestants 90,000,000.

NEW MOTIVE POWER.—A bug factory, says the *State Tribune* is being driven in a street, Sacramento, California, by powers hitherto known as "laughing gas." It is said to be not so dangerous as steam, and better adapted to the propelling of light machinery.

NEW ORLEANS.—The yellow fever at New Orleans seems to be on the increase. The *Bulletin* says, the returns of deaths from yellow fever, for the present season are as follows: "Week ending June 30, 17; do. do. July 9, 32; do. do. July 13, 41; do. do. July 23, 119; do. do. 30, 173; do. do. August 7, 222; do. do. August 13, 291. By reference to the record of 1854, we find that the epidemic this season is precisely one month earlier than it was in that year; the yellow fever deaths for the past week being 291; against 284 for the week ending 10th of September, 1854.

THE HARVEST.—The corn now standing throughout the United States covers more breadth of ground than was ever sown before, and with some exceptions, is uniformly good, although somewhat later than usual. The oat crop is tremendous, and well secured. Potatoes cover an immense breadth of ground, and the yield so far as tested, is large, and free from any indications of rot. Hay and grass good every where. Farmers are yet engaged in sowing fall wheat and other farm work; but will soon rush with their wheat to the market towns and millers. The price of wheat varies, according to circumstances. The new flour that comes to market is of remarkably fine quality, and in a very superior condition. Prices are now about two dollars per barrel below the highest point of the season. The decline generally anticipated later in the season is about another dollar. The month of October, it is supposed, will probably be the time when prices will show the greatest decline in the year.

MONUMENT TO SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.—In the miscellaneous estimate just issued, credit is taken a sum of \$4000, to be devoted to a monument to the late Sir John Franklin.

COAL IN UTAH.—Brigham Young, during his tour among the southern settlements, discovered a bed of coal in the mountain range between Sanpete and Jueb counties. It is, he says, of excellent quality, and inexhaustible in quantity. The bed is about five miles distant from Fort Ephraim, and he designs, if possible, to have mining operations commenced speedily, so that the Mormons of Great Salt Lake City may be supplied with coal before the coming winter.

SARATOGA SPRINGS.—It is stated that Saratoga Springs has never been so thronged with visitors as during the last two weeks. The following articles were consumed in one of the hotels there last week:—Beef, 3,150 pounds. 2100 do. mutton, 1400 do fish, 5000 do. flour, 3850 do. butter, 3500 chickens, 175 turkeys, 37,800 eggs, 2150 quarts milk, 525 quarts pure cream, 140 bushels potatoes, besides hams, tongues, pork, corned beef, salt fish, ducks, geese, venison, and game of every description.

THE RICE CROPS.—The Southern journals represent that rice crops are unusually flourishing, and that the indications promise more than an average yield this season.

A MAINE LAW IN TENNESSEE.—On the 21st July, Henry T. Walls was killed at the town of Woodbury, Tennessee, in a drunken row, whereupon the citizens assembled together and adopted a most stringent prohibitory law. "They resolved that they would not sell liquor themselves, and would not rent their property to a man who would use it for such purpose. They then made up a purse and bought up all the liquor in the place, rolled the barrels into the street, poured out their contents, and set fire to them."

NEUTRALITY OF SWEDEN.—

Though the military ardor excited at the close of the Vienna conference has now in some measure subsided, yet we are here watching with breathless anxiety the movements of the allied fleets in the Baltic, and still hoping that the ensuing month of August may see some greater result than that of last year—the fall of Bomarsund. It is neither owing to the indifference of this nation for the cause of civilization against barbarism nor to the sympathies of our government for the Russian Autocrat, that the flag of Sweden does not already float beside the united standards of England and France, but so long as the pending question is called and considered merely Eastern, so long as endless protocols on the "four points" appear to be the only object of the great Powers, no one possessed of ordinary judgment can require of our rulers to expose the youth of Sweden to the horrors of war, and her growing prosperity to a sudden and inevitable check. What in truth matters it to Sweden, that the Bosphorus is closed while the Baltic is under Russian domination, and the port of Cronstadt contains a formidable and increasing fleet? Though the nation is warlike, yet a feeling of approbation of the King's conduct pervades all classes. We fully appreciate the line he has taken up, namely, to maintain a strict neutrality until the governments of England and France shall have given positive proof that they mean to oppose a boundary to the encroachments of Russia in the north as well as in the South. The future of Scandinavia should most particularly interest England, for if Russia succeeds in obtaining the mastery of the Sound, she will not be so powerful in the German Ocean as to be able to set Europe at defiance. Both the coasts of Sweden and Norway possess deep and spacious ports wholly free from ice, or freezing only for a couple of months, in the severest winter. The principal are Calserona, Landsrona, Carlstein, Norden (in the bay of Christiansand, Bergon, Trondhoim, and the bay of Vareugen; the last mentioned has already excited the grasping spirit of our neighbour. Any one of these ports is capable of growing into another Sebastopol, within a hundred geographical miles of the British coast. Our forests afford inexhaustible materials for shipbuilding; the inhabi-

tants are either skilful carpenters or fearless mariners. The population of the coast furnishes at least 100,000 fishermen or pilots insured to hardships, and familiar from their childhood with all the details of navigation in these difficult seas. It is easy to draw a conclusion from this simple array of facts.

I most firmly believe that if the allies do not seriously grapple with this difficulty they will entail on posterity endless broils, and have Russia more powerful and still nearer than ever. In rejecting the last Austrian propositions the English and French governments have left themselves at liberty to propose another basis for future negotiations capable of guaranteeing the north as well as the south. It is impossible in the narrow limits of this letter to examine and compare the relative advantages of the aggrandizement of Sweden by reconquering her ancient possessions, or making Finland independent, or establishing in the Aland Archipelago a position to be held by France, England and Sweden, as is the case with the German confederation in some of the strongholds of Germany. We Swedes only desire to point out to England the danger to Europe of neglecting this point whenever peace comes to be made. It is my profound conviction that the success of the allied fleets can only be partial without the active co-operation of the Scandinavian army, but as I have already said, the Northern Powers cannot join in the leagues till the question takes an European character—in a word, till the interests of the north are as truly protected as those of the South, and till the objects of the war have become worthy of the two great nations that have proclaimed the champions of civilization and of the independence of Europe.

The fortress of Sweaborg is built on granite isles, about a mile in advance of Helsingfors, the Russian capital of Finland, as Abo was formerly its Swedish capital. The isles in question, eight in number, are mere rocks, connected together by a strong fortification, and in the centre is, situated, the port where the Russian flotilla is kept. The largest of the rocks is that called "Gustavus' Sword," on which is built the residence of the Governor, with a sort of garden formed of mould brought from the main land, and a vast cistern in which is heaped together a large quantity of snow in winter to furnish water to the garrison. Sweaborg has been called the Gibraltar of the North; it would seem, however, not with as much injustice as was formerly thought, since the late bombardment shows it to be anything but impregnable. The islands flank each other, and all have the granite cut perpendicular to a height of from 30 to 40 feet. The only passage by which the roadstead of Helsingfors, which is one of the great war ports of Russia, can be reached winds along these formidable isles, which are armed with 800 guns of large calibre. As Sweaborg only presents an unapproachable *ceinture* of granite, a siege of it could not be made by land, and the place could only be reduced by famine. But it might be attacked and demolished from the sea by means of a bombardment, and this is just what has been executed with full success by the Anglo-French fleet, a bombardment which must have caused immense material losses to the Russian Government by destroying the barracks, the different maritime establishments, and the arsenal of the fort. Sweaborg was constructed in the 18th century by the King of Sweden, Gustavus III. In the revolution which dethroned Gustavus IV., 1808, and which afforded Russia the long sought opportunity for invading Finland, the impregnable fortress was given up without resistance to the Russian General Barelay de Tolly by a traitor, who forgot what was due to his country in gratifying his political passions. Sweaborg has a population of about 3,400 persons. Its barracks can hold more than 12,000 men; and, besides its fine port, it has two basins to repair ships.

LEARNING A TRADE.—"Ah!" said a mischievous wag to a lady acquaintance of a proud aristocratic caste, "I perceive you have been learning a trade."

"Learning a trade!" replied the haughty dame, looking needles and pins, "indeed you are very much mistaken."

"Oh!" said the wicked wag, "I thought by the looks of your cheeks, that you had turned painter!"

HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

Saturday, September 8, 1855.

Scarcely a day passes that some person or other is not heard making the following inquiry. "I am anxious to make a remittance, can you tell me where I can get Nova Scotia or New Brunswick £5 notes?" To which we, when the question is addressed to us, usually reply "go to the Bank." Has the Bank Bill come out assented to? is the rejoinder. We never swear, it is against our creed, but if anything could tempt one to the use of a few expletives, it is that absence of enterprise, that want of confidence that seems characteristic of the Island. A single-joint stock company might be organized without any trouble, and would in our opinion, work better than an incorporate body formed under the auspices of any Act of the Assembly. Let five, six or more men, of undoubted capital join together, and let each assign in a deed of trust a certain portion of landed property as a security each to the other, and to the public for the redemption of such notes as they might issue in the course of their trade, and let them open a bank of discount and deposit, and with proper care and management, an immense deal of good would accrue to the people in general, and they themselves and their officers be handsomely remunerated. As to risk, we see none in the world. In a small community like this, every man's means are sufficiently well known to prevent the managing directors of the bank from advancing, to any thing like a ruinous extent, upon the paper tendered, a contrary line of conduct would most likely be adopted and excessive caution would be rather the characteristic of its operations than rashness and temerity. And so far as the public is concerned, this would be rather a benefit than otherwise. There would be less risk of imprudent speculators getting into the market, and trading upon a fictitious capital, to the injury of the prudent honest man. In a joint-stock bank where each individual is pledged, not only for the share he has in the concern, but liable to answer all claims upon it to the amount of his whole property, real and personal, it may safely be presumed, that there will be no want of due caution, while in an incorporated one or where the directors are commonly among the richest men, who if they lose the whole of their shares in the bank will not be irretrievably ruined, the same degree of minute care and attention cannot be expected. One of the principal obstacles with some people is the fear of a sudden run for gold and silver. Now nothing of the sort—unless trade and commerce should be suddenly and miraculously augmented and hardly then—can by any possibility take place. People who suffer their minds to be affected with fears of such a crisis, could not, if they were asked, tell how it could be brought about. They forget the limited extent of our trade, and consequently the comparatively small amount of capital that is necessary to serve as a medium of exchange. They seem to think, that a company of bankers coin a quantity of money in the shape of bank notes, which is spent, or it may be lavished on their own personal aggrandisement. The slightest attention to the operations of a banking establishment would shew them, that ample security is taken for the repayment of every note that is issued in the course of its business. First, with respect to deposits. It needs no great head-piece to discover, if a person leaves in my custody a sum of money, that I run no great risk in paying him back his money in small sums as he may require it, nor if I can safely make 20 per cent. by using it, that I can afford to pay him 3, 4, or even 5 per cent., and be a gainer. Then as to discount, a man in good credit comes to the bank counter and tenders his own note for one, two, or three hundred pounds with two good indorsers payable at three months. If accepted notes of the bank to that amount are counted out to him deducting the three months' interest in this stage of the transaction, there is only a change of one kind of paper security for another, at the end of the three months the money lent is repaid, if in the notes of the bank, the latter is just were it was before the transaction, if repaid in specie, treasury notes or the paper of the adjoining Colonies the bank is still secured for its out-lying notes, with the additional advantage of being able to accommodate customers who may be in need of remittances or who may be leaving the Island. And herein consists the benefit to the community, those who have occasion to draw upon foreign countries, go to the bank and get the value for their bills, generally as they have occasion for it, those who wish to remit, go to the same place and purchase and pay either in the notes of the bank or in other money, so that in every phase of the transaction the bank receives a *quid pro quo*. Now were a properly constituted establishment of the kind here, there would be no running about after notes, the bank would be a market at which these things were bought and sold and customers would resort thither. The impossibility of a ruinous demand for specie we will endeavour to demonstrate in a future number.

TEMPERANCE.

On Friday the 10th inst., a Committee appointed by the Blooming Rose Division, of the S. of T., Belfast, waited in Pinette Manse upon the Rev. A. McKay, M. A., now Minister of St. John's Church, with the following—

ADDRESS:

To the Rev. Alexander McKay, M. A., Minister of the Established Church of Scotland, &c. Reverend and Dear Sir;

The undersigned inhabitants of Belfast, connected with the Order of the Sons of Temperance, beg leave to congratulate you upon your safe arrival amongst us, and your assumption of the Pastoral charge of the Presbyterian Congregation of Belfast. That your labours for the spiritual and temporal welfare of this section of the Lord's vineyard may, with the Divine blessing, prove a source of pleasing satisfaction to yourself and of lasting benefit and edification to all classes of your hearers and church members, is our most sincere and earnest prayer.

We cannot, however, permit the present opportunity to pass without remarking, that we have long been convinced, that the most serious and formidable obstacle to the progress of religion and vital piety in this community, is to be found in the long-established drinking customs of society, in which down to a very recent period, all classes have been wont to indulge.

We have, however, lately felt it to be our duty to seek the suppression of these pernicious customs, by petitioning for the enactment of a Law to prohibit the importation, manufacture, and sale of intoxicating liquors of every description, except for mechanical, medical, and religious purposes. In the further prosecution of this object, our Brethren, the Members of the Blooming Rose Division will feel happy to secure your valuable aid and co-operation, and should we be so fortunate, we have no doubt that important and most satisfactory effects will be the result.

We are,

Rev. and Dear Sir, Yours very truly,

(Signed on behalf of) DONALD M'DONALD, W. P. the B. R. D. S. of T. } HECTOR MORRISON, R. S. Belfast, August 10th, 1855.

To which the Rev. Gentleman made the following—

REPLY:

To the Members of the Blooming Rose Division, of the Sons of Temperance, Belfast. Gentlemen;

I beg to thank you very heartily for the very friendly reception which you are pleased to give me as Pastor of the Belfast Congregation. I do assure you that it is my anxious and earnest desire, and it shall be my unwearied aim—in dependence on divine aid, to promote the spiritual, and as a consequence, the temporal well-being of all to whom I may be privileged to minister—and it affords me no small incipient satisfaction and encouragement to have the assurance of the "sincere and earnest prayers" of you, who are actuated with the philanthropic and christian motives of seeking to promote the true happiness of your brethren. It is, at the same time, with much sorrow, that I am informed of the long and established drinking habits of many of this community, the fact of which has been but too recently verified—as I am otherwise credibly informed,—so vast a quantity of ardent spirits having been purchased and disposed of or consumed in one or two neighbouring districts. This vast expenditure of means which might have been devoted to charitable or religious purposes, to say nothing of the many clamant evils which usually follow in the train of the excessive use of intoxicating liquors, it appears to me, not only justifies, but loudly calls upon every true lover of humanity, and upon all who feel the least interest in the glory of God, to make vigorous and united efforts, both by precept and example to encourage Abstinence and Temperate habits. Could the Sons of Temperance by their steady and friendly co-operation, convince all those who drink less from love of a *craving* desire, than from what is usually termed *sociality*—who perhaps form the majority—that it is as many and as spirited, yet that it would evince much more true moral greatness, to abstain from such (so called) social practices, for the good of others, as well as with the view to the better appropriation of the means entrusted to them by the Author of our every good gift, it could not but produce a renovating and healthy atmosphere, which must eventually operate most powerfully as a secondary means, in reclaiming such as are manifest beacons to all, of their weakness and downward career.

I, however, regard the faithful proclamation of the Gospel as the primary and only effectual engine, which is indeed "the power of God unto Salvation," and which can alone work out the complete salvation of man from every vice, and that of intemperance with the rest, as not requiring the least superhuman influence; and every rightly conceived and carried out temperance movement, for the amelioration of our brethren, I regard as one of the real and practical fruits of the Gospel, inciting the movers

to the true heaven-born spirit of caring not merely for our own interest, but likewise for the interest of our fellow-men. It has, therefore, often occurred to me, that the real cause of failure in Temperance Societies—where they have failed—has been owing to the radical evil instead of giving it the first place in their estimation, and in putting their main reliance in merely human efforts. But when Temperance Societies are formed, such as it is believed yours is, with truly noble and charitable designs of seeking to promote the highest interests of your kinsmen, the dissemination of vital religion, and the glory of God, relying solely for your success in the divine blessing resting on your efforts, the object you have in view must prosper and it will prosper; for the great Father and Friend of our race has engaged to prosper His own works, and those who honour Him, he has promised to honour. Should you, then, be disappointed, at times, with the relapse of some and the consequent taunts of others, such must only serve to shew you the inefficiency of human means and that self dependence still cleaves to your best efforts; and the necessity of relying more implicitly for steady success in Him, who alone can establish and strengthen ourselves and others in every good purpose and work. And I cannot refrain from expressing my matured conviction, that were the truly pious and devoted, in every such society, to form social prayer meetings for the divine blessing in their efforts to advance the great virtue of temperance, instead of making them outward displays, which are, sometimes made solely for the sake of display, there would, doubtless, be more general grounds for humble rejoicings and less frequent cause for sorrow over the lapses.

Like yourselves, I am not prepared to denounce the use of spirituous liquors in every shape and form, as I believe it has its medicinal virtue.

I shall only add that I conceive it to be a sacred duty to employ my humble efforts, taking the powerful instrument with which God has intrusted me, to oppose an evil so ruinous to soul and body as that of intemperance, and I rejoice in having your highly respectable co-operation so promptly offered.

Yours very truly, A. McKay.

Pinette Manse, Aug. 10th, 1855.

TO THE EDITOR OF HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

Sir,—I have been recently put in possession of the Report of the Visitor of Schools, and from the magnitude of its dimensions and the importance of its author, I anticipated no small gratification from the perusal of its pages. Before proceeding far however, I became impressed with the truth of the adage, "All is not gold that glitters," and it is needless to say, that my first transport soon gave way to an emotion which I shall not name. From beginning to end, the Report contains much that is inadmissible as coming from the pen of the School Visitor, and of one who, besides the expense of his passage from Britain, receives an annual salary, which might secure the services of a man who would fill the office with more credit to himself, and greater satisfaction to the community.

The first thing contained in the Report which claims special attention is comprised in the following expressions,—"Nothing can be more erroneous than to suppose that amongst an ignorant population, where the standard of education is low, an unintelligent and illiterate Schoolmaster is good enough for unenlightened, uneducated children. This would be to assume that high motives, energy of character, a good understanding, and sound attainments, would be thrown away on the instruction and training of those who most require to be taught; that an ignorant teacher is good enough for ignorant children, as though the more difficult task to be accomplished, and the greater the result to be achieved, the less efficient should be the means employed. I am sorry to say that such seems to be the impression in this Island. I could scarce have believed, that there could have been in any part of the world so numerous a staff of teachers, where so few had even the shadow of a qualification for their important office. With some honorable exceptions, here and there, the education of the children of this community is in the hands of beardless youths, and of uneducated, untrained men of every age and calibre. A meagre knowledge of English grammar, geography, arithmetic and mensuration, with scarce the power to write a sentence grammatically or orthographically correct, is a preposterous title to the office of a Schoolmaster."

The above quotation must express truth or falsehood. If it express truth, the people of this Island must be in a state of degradation far below that of any other known part of the civilized world. According to the *ipse dixit* of the Visitor of Schools, they are not able to distinguish a qualified teacher from a blockhead, and as a corroboration of his assertion, he states that "the education of the children of this community is in the hands of beardless youths, and of uneducated, untrained men of every age and calibre, with here and there

some honorable exceptions." Whether these honorable exceptions hold their situation as teachers merely from accident or because their employers possess a better sense of things than their more unfortunate neighbours, the sapient Visitor does not state, though by employing a few remarks on this head, he might have made a very good business of it. But it is quite easy to show that the statements of the Visitor are incorrect. I admit, that with respect to education the people of this Island may be behind those of some other countries whose settlement is of more ancient date, and whose inhabitants possess greater advantages. But having myself taught for several years in an adjacent province, and now on this Island, and having resided sufficiently long in both places to have acquired a thorough acquaintance with their respective circumstances, I feel confident, that had the people of this Island been settled down on similar terms, and enjoyed equal advantages with their neighbouring colonists, they would not be found behind them in education, wealth, or respectability. But to come directly to the proof, the expressions of the Visitor are entirely gratuitous, the inhabitants of this Island having never declared that the sentiments published in the School Report as their sentiments on the subject of education are those which they entertain. On the contrary they have always shown, that they regarded literature as an object which is desirable and useful. As in all newly settled places, Schools have been supported on this Island for a considerable period by the voluntary contributions of its inhabitants. As soon also as the finances of the country admitted of aid being given to schools, public attention was directed to the subject—the Central Academy was got up in Charlottetown for training the youth of the Island for school-teaching and other employments—a Board of Education was formed of gentlemen possessing a high share of literary and scientific information for the purpose of ascertaining and certifying the competence of teachers—and at or about the same time, public aid was granted to Schools throughout the Island. And, more recently, the Legislature has passed the "Free Education Act," which provides for the instruction of the children of all classes of the community upon equal and easy terms; and by virtue of the provisions of this "Act" the author of the School Report now resides on the Island and receives a yearly salary from its government. Now, then, I would ask how, in the very face of all these facts, the School Visitor could have hazarded the publication of such a wanton, reckless, and slanderous untruth, as that the inhabitants of this Island have neither sense nor disposition to appreciate the education of their offspring. It is extremely difficult to account for the conduct of the Visitor upon any other supposition, than that he laboured under some unaccountable spell when he penned those expressions.

The second thing contained in the foregoing quotation involves a grave reproach upon the Board of Education and the teachers of Schools. I allow that the Board of Education may not be far enough sighted to notice every thing that should enter into the composition of the Schoolteacher, but still I think, that some allowance should be made. Custom renders it almost invariably necessary that candidates for examination, previously to their appearance before the Board, use their razors, and the gentlemen of the Board being cognizant of this fact are disposed to take it for granted, that the root of the matter is in them, and to proceed accordingly. The Board of Education are therefore entitled to some indulgence from the Visitor upon this point, especially as the beard is a qualification, on which the School Act is silent. But the most serious part of the charge remains yet unconsidered. The School Report positively affirms that "few of the teachers have even the shadow of a qualification for their important office." The qualifications required by law of even the lowest class teacher, are reading, writing, arithmetic, English grammar, book-keeping, and geography; but according to the School Report, few of the teachers can lay claim to any measure of acquaintance with either of these branches of education—not even to the shadow of an acquaintance with any of them. Now if this be true, nothing can justify the conduct of the Board of Education in granting these people their license. But, for my part, I do not believe that the assertion contains the least particle of truth. The teacher of the New Perth School Lot 51, can write; and I am well acquainted with another teacher who, with the exception of forming such a piece of composition as now lies before him, can read, write, teach, or do anything else in that line much better than the Visitor; and the Visitor is hereby challenged to produce even a single instance in confirmation of the truth of his assertion on this point.

But allowing that the schoolteachers may be, just such as the Visitor reports that they are, so degradingly deficient that, "in many instances, they scarce possess the power to write a sentence grammatically or orthographically correct," would it not, in this case, be very commendable in the School Visitor to give them a few instructions in English grammar and composition, till such time as the Normal School shall have gone into operation. I admit that

to teach 200 schoolmasters scattered as they unavoidably are, over the face of the country, and these of such a stamp that the one cannot help the other much, must be a very arduous task to the School Visitor, in addition to his other labours. But if his zeal to advance the interests of education happened to equal his disposition to invent and publish statements prejudicial to others, he might surmount even this difficulty. Could he not make one telling do for the whole, and at the same time kill for himself two birds with the one stone, by transferring a few sentences from his present to his next Report, and applying the necessary rules as he goes along. For a few exercises of this kind, therefore, to commence with, the subjoined quotations are most humbly offered for consideration, though no doubt, the Visitor himself will be the best judge of what will be most suitable to the age, calibre, and length of beard of the different teachers; as for those who have no beard, I would not have the Visitor to be bothered with them.

Page 1, Sec. 3. "Where there is not a machinery of public education, and to some extent, free education, to the necessities of the whole population, a vast majority of the children of the humbler classes must grow up in ignorance, if not in vice. If some aids and facilities be not afforded the working man in the education of his children, nine out of ten parents would not be able to command the means of educating them in private schools." Teachers cannot determine whether the above was intended to form part of the Report, or whether the Visitor was merely trying his pen, as the expressions contain neither sound sense nor good nonsense.

Page 1, Sec. 9. "Education, in its truest acceptation, is physical, intellectual and moral training." What is education, in its falsest or most erroneous, acceptation? Page 2, Sec. 1. "If such be the teacher, what manner of man ought he to be?" Teachers are much puzzled to know by what rule of logic the Visitor has managed to connect the above sentence, in its present form, with what precedes it. Page 2, Sec. 4. "The establishment of Normal Training Schools, which it is imperative for teachers to attend." Does the Visitor express his own meaning when he says that it is imperative for teachers to attend the establishment of said Schools, or is it the Schools themselves that they are to attend? And, is it imperative for, or upon, teachers to attend? A teacher is of opinion that two blunders in so short a sentence are too many.

Page 2, Sec. 6. "The more difficult task; it should be the more difficult task." Page 2, Sec. 8. "praise and admiration." If the Visitor should happen to require the use of the above in his next Report, it will be advisable for him to transpose the words, so as to be in the fashion, or to use the rustic phrase, he had better "put the horse before the cart;" the people of this country are in the habit of admiring objects before they praise them. By giving insertion to this article in your Gazette you will oblige (so styled by the School Visitor) uneducated, untrained, but not an unlearned TEACHER.

Prince County, Aug. 10, 1855.

TELEGRAPH OFFICE HALIFAX.

To the Editor of the Acadian Recorder.— Sir,—I am directed to hand you a copy of a despatch dated, Sydney, 31st August received from C. W. Field, Esq., of the Newfoundland, New York and London Telegraph Company. WM. WISWELL, Secretary N.S. T. Co. "After laying about 40 miles of the Submarine Cable a storm came, and the Captain of "Sarah L. Bryant" cut it to save his ship and the balance of Cable. It is insured in London. All well. C. W. FIELD."

The potato crop in the vicinity of St. John has been seriously injured by the rust. Between the City and the Grand Bay the tops are completely killed: some of the fields will not pay for digging. In the County of Charlotte the crop is said to be very promising. So it is in many parts of the country. A friend from the upper part of the County of Annapolis, N. S., informs us that the potato crop has suffered much from the drought in that section. The wheat has suffered much by the weevil. Fears are entertained that corn and buckwheat will prove a failure.—Courier.

DEATH OF MRS. TURNBULL, CAPE-BRETON.—The deceased was at one period the sole proprietress of Abbotsford, the residence of the late Sir Walter Scott—and where most of his writings were prepared. The building known as Abbotsford, whilst Sir Walter held the property, was erected by the late Mrs. Turnbull's father, a Mr. Dickson Melrose, and was inherited by her at an early age. The good old lady who has just departed from amongst the living, was wont to recount many tales relating to Sir Walter Scott, and of the town of Melrose; and she having possessed, when in health a very excellent memory, and a cultivated and intelligent mind, a deep interest was felt in the incidents related by her, by those to whom she narrated them. Hence to her memory.—Cape Breton Sydney News.

The Fishery Commissioners arrived at this port on Wednesday evening, on board the Brig. Halifax, from Pictou. The American Commissioner, Mr. Cushman, is accompanied by R. E. Catts, Esq., of the United States coast survey; and H. M. Perley, Esq., who represents the interests of Great Britain, is accompanied by his son, Mr. George Perley, as secretary.—Isl.

Died.

At the Lunatic Asylum, on Friday, the 2nd September, James Mahony, aged 45 years, a native of Cork, Ireland.

On Thursday last, Mr. Caleb Senter, a native of Holland, aged 101 years.

At Bedouque, on Monday, the 27th ult., Mrs. Isabella Cole, aged 88 years. She emigrated from the State of New Jersey about the close of the Revolutionary war. The deceased has had 11 children, 85 grand children, 144 great grand children, and 2 great grand children.

At his father's residence, at Wood Islands, on Friday, the 31st ult., Mr. John Mann, after a long and lingering illness, which he bore with christian patience and resignation to the Divine Will of his Redeemer, aged 31 years.

At Bay Fortune, on Saturday last, the 1st Sept., Elizabeth, relict of the late Mr. James Aitkin, of that place, at the advanced age of 86 years.

At Port Hill, on Saturday, 19th ult., of dysentery, Flora, fifth daughter of Mr. David Ramsay, aged 7 years and 5 months.

Also, of the same complaint, on the 23d ult., Sarah Adaline, youngest daughter of Mr. David Ramsay, aged one year and seven months.

Port of Charlottetown.

ARRIVED.

Sept. 5, Brig. Halifax, with Am. Commissioners, &c. Morning Star, Crispe, Labrador; fish & oil. 6th, John, Alexander, Halifax; goods. Francis, Bay Verte; lumber. 7th, Lady LeMarchant, Pictou; mails, &c. Rosebad, from the Eastward, with the wreck of the Am. Ship Henry Ware.

SAILED.

Sept. 5, Rosebad, for the Eastward. 6th, Lady LeMarchant, Pictou; mails, &c. Aurora, Home, Bay Verte. Francis, Bay Verte; ballast. Brig John Doyse, London, by W. Douce, Esquire, Mayflower, Purdie, Pictou. Ploughboy, Robinson, do. 8th, Barque Success, McMillan, Liverpool, by A. McMillan.

REAL ESTATE.

TO be sold by Auction,

ON THURSDAY, the 11th day of October next at noon, in front of the Colonial Building, Queen square.

Mr. Lobban has been instructed to offer for Sale, at Public Auction, the following Lots of Land, with the valuable Buildings thereon:—

LOT No. 1.—These premises situate in Water Street, and known as the Terrace House, with the Stables attached thereto, measuring 84 by 120 feet. The buildings could easily be turned into three shops, leaving plenty of yard room for warehouses.

LOT No. 2.—That Lot of Land situate in Sidney Street, immediately adjoining the Hon. D. Brennan's Brick Building, measuring 40 by 80 feet. The building consists of two shops and a Dwelling house.

LOT No. 3.—That Lot of Land, with the Dwelling House thereon, situate in King Street, measuring 33 by 60 feet, having the privilege of the Birnie News, formerly in the occupation of W. C. Hobbs, and now occupied by Mrs. Pine.

LOT No. 4.—One-fourth part of Town Lot No. 49, in the 1st Hundred of Town Lots, nearly opposite the last Lot, with the Dwelling House thereon, now in the occupation of Mr. John Matheson.

LOT No. 5.—Half Town Lot No. 54, in the first Hundred of Town Lots, with the commodious Dwelling House and Stable thereon, measuring on Dorchester street 84 feet and now in the occupation of Clark's Lane, and measuring thereon 59 feet.

LOT No. 6.—The Lot of Land and Dwelling House, situate in Grafton street, opposite to the Temperance Hall, making 32 by 40 feet, and now in the occupation of Mr. Benaisio, adjoining the property of the late Mr. Dennis, Tinman.

LOT No. 7.—Pasture Lot No. 344, fronting on the Malpeque Road, with the Dwelling House and Barns thereon—containing 12 acres of Land, beautifully wooded.

LOT No. 8.—Pasture Lot No. 343, fronting on the Malpeque Road, and the cross Road leading therefrom to the York River Road, consisting of 12 acres all cleared.

LOT No. 9.—Pasture Lot No. 364, fronting on the said Malpeque Road, and containing 12 acres, all cleared.

The above Buildings are all in good repair, and can be viewed prior to the sale.

For title &c. please apply at the Office of the Hon. CHARLES YOUNG.

Terms of sale.—A deposit of 25 per cent the day of sale, a further payment of 25 per cent, within two months, when the Deed will be delivered, and the balance may remain on Mortgage on interest, for such term of years as may be agreed on, should the purchaser require the same.

H. W. LOBBAN, Auctioneer. Charlottetown, Sept. 1855.

BOAT LOST.

DEWARD.—A WHALE BOAT drifted from Rustico Cape on the 28th Aug., with sails and appurtenances for Fishing. Bottom green, top sides black and white streak, inside green. Salvage will be paid by

ALEXANDER LAIRD.

Rustico Cape, 6th Sept., 1855.

FLUIDS! FLUIDS!!!

FOR SALE by the Subscriber, (warranted.) A. G. SIMS, Queen Street. September 8. Ex 3w

Cheese! Cheese!! Crackers! Crackers!!!

Just Received, and for Sale at A. G. SIMS, Queen Street. Sept. 8. Ex 3w

Royal Agricultural Society's Cattle Show for 1855.

THE Queen's County Cattle Show will be held in Charlottetown, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th SEPTEMBER, 1855.

Table with columns for animal types (Blood Colt, Blood Filly, etc.), years (2d, 3d), and prices (£2 0 0, 1 0 0, etc.).

Table for CATTLE with columns for animal types (Best Bull, Best Cow, etc.), years (2d, 3d), and prices (2 0 0, 1 0 0, etc.).

Table for SHEEP with columns for animal types (Best pen of 3 Ewe T'egs, etc.), years (2d, 3d), and prices (2 0 0, 1 0 0, etc.).

Table for PIGS with columns for animal types (Best Sow, Best Boar, etc.), years (2d, 3d), and prices (1 10 0, 1 0 0, etc.).

REGULATIONS. No imported Stock of any description will be allowed to compete. No person will be allowed to exhibit Stock in competition, unless he be a Subscriber to the Society, or to one of its Branches. All Animals must be bona fide the property of the Exhibitor. No Prize will be awarded unless there be, in the opinion of the Judges, sufficient competition. No Animal allowed to compete in more than one class. All Animals intended for competition, must be entered and on the ground before 12 o'clock, otherwise, they will positively be excluded. A FARMERS' DINNER at the Globe Hotel at the hour of four (4) o'clock, on the day of the Show. Prizes to be paid after Dinner. By order, W. W. IRVING, Sec'y. Sept. 8. (All papers.)

FAIRBANKS' CELEBRATED SCALES, OF ALL VARIETIES. Warehouse, 34 Kilby Street. BOSTON. GREENLEAF & BROWN, AGENTS. Railroad, Hay, Coal, and Farmers' SCALES set in any part of the Provinces by experienced workmen. Sep. 8th, 1855.

Passengers.

From Pictou to Charlottetown, August 31st, Rev. Mr. Pacher and Lady, Miss Sprout, Mr. Paw and Lady, Mrs. Ramsay, Mr. Albro and Lady, Hon. C. Young, Lady and servant, Miss Stewart, Miss M. Stewart, Jane Quinley, Hon. Joseph Hensley, Messrs. J. S. Campbell, Wm. Morpeth, S. Lewis, Duncombe, Dixon, Murray, and eleven in storage.

From Charlottetown to Pictou, Sept. 6th, Joseph McDonald, Esq., Miss McDonald, Mrs. Reddin, Miss Reddin, Mrs. Gaul, Miss Craler, Miss Fielding, G. W. Deblois, Esq., and Lady, Messrs. Dixon, Fielding, Duncombe, Rennie, A. Grant, Murray, J. Campbell.

From Pictou to Charlottetown, Sept. 7th, Joseph McDonald, Esq., Miss McDonald, Mrs. Gaul, Mrs. Reddin, Miss Reddin, Rev. Mr. Snodgrass and Lady, James Scantlebury and Lady, Mrs. Fraser, J. H. Lane, Esq., Mrs. Gordon, Messrs. Doull, Martin, Lowden, Palmer, Harris, Gordon, Fielding.

JOHN T. THOMAS

requests all persons indebted to him, on account of his late Business, to settle their respective Accounts immediately, with Mr. W. E. DAWSON, who is duly authorized to receive the same.

WANTED,

By the Trustees of the Brackley Point Road School, a PRIVATE TEACHER, who will be paid by the Trustees.

CHARLES STEWART, one of the Trustees. September 5th, 1855. if

Royal Agricultural Society's Industrial Exhibition!!!

AN EXHIBITION of Domestic Manufactures and Agricultural Productions, will be held in Charlottetown, on WEDNESDAY, the 31st of OCTOBER, when Premiums as follows, will be distributed:

Table listing various items for exhibition such as 'For the best 10 yards of Cloth of Island wool, spun and woven on the Island, but which may have been dyed and finished either in this Island, or in the Provinces of Nova Scotia or New Brunswick' with prices like £1 10 0.

Table for AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS listing items like 'Best tub of Butter, not less than thirty pounds weight' and 'Cheese, not less than twenty pounds' with prices like 0 10 0.

Table for POULTRY listing items like 'Best pair, (male and female,) Dorking Poultry, not more than one year old' and 'Cochin China' with prices like 0 5 0.

Discretionary Premiums will be awarded for such articles as may be considered worthy by the Committee, although not enumerated in the list. All articles exhibited, must be strictly the manufacture of persons residing on the Island, with the exception of the first mentioned in the list. And all articles for competition, excepting live Stock, must be sent in to the Secretary on or before 12 o'clock on Tuesday, the 30th of October, otherwise they will be excluded.

The Exhibition will be open to the public at 10 o'clock. By order, W. W. IRVING, Sec'y. Com. Room, Sept. 5. (All papers)

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.

Equitable Fire Insurance Company of London

Board of Directors for P. E. Island—Hon. T. H. Haviland, Hon. Charles Henley, Francis Longworth, Esq., Robert Hutchinson, Esq., Thomas Dawson, Esq.

Silent Sorrow. CERTAIN HELP.

Numerous Extraordinary, Anatomical, Exploratory Coloured, Engravings, in Six Languages. Fifty-third Edition. Price 2s. 6d.

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 prescribed by the Author with such unvarying success, since his settlement in this country.

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.

Persons in ANY PART OF THE WORLD, may be successfully treated by forwarding a correct detail of their case, with a remittance for Medicines, &c. which will be returned with the utmost despatch, and secure from observation.

The CONCENTRATED GUTTE VIVE, or Vegetable Life Drops, are recommended to all those who have injured themselves by early excesses, and brought on Spematorrhoea, Nervousness, Weakness, Langour, Low Spirits, Aversion to Society, Study or Business, Timidity, Trembling and shaking of the Hands and Limbs, Indigestion, Flatulency, Shortness of Breath, Cough, Asthma, Consumptive Habits, Dimness of Sight, Dizziness, Pains in the Head, &c.

Their almost marvellous power in removing contaminations, Secondary symptoms, Eruptions, Scrofula, Pains in the Bones and Joints, Scarcy, Scorfula, and all other impurities, must be felt to be believed. 4s. 6d.; 11s.; and 33s. per bottle.

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.

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.

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

NEW GOODS. Spring 1856.

THE Subscribers are now receiving, per ISABEL and SIX ALEXANDER, from Liverpool. 60 Packages DRY GOODS and IRONMONGERY, which have been purchased, and will be sold at unusually low prices, and to which they solicit the attention of their customers and the public.

Charlotteville 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.

One of Phillips' Fire Annihilators has been purchased by the Company, for the benefit of persons insured in this Office.

W. HEARD, President HENRY PALMER, Secy and Treasurer.

ALLIANCE LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON. ESTABLISHED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT. Capital £5,000,000 Sterling.

The National Loan Fund Life Assurance Society of London. CAPITAL £500,000 Sterling. Empowered by Act of Parliament, 2d Victoria.

Office, Queen Square, Charlottetown. September 5, 1855.

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

NEW ARRANGEMENT. THE STEAMER Lady Le Marchant, PHILLIPS F. INYING, 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:—

Leaving Shediac every Tuesday morning, at six o'clock, for Charlottetown, and proceeding on to Picton one hour after her arrival; returning, leaving Picton at eight a. m., on Wednesday.

Thursday, will leave Charlottetown for Picton, at ten o'clock, a. m., returning on Friday, leaving Picton at six o'clock, a. m., for Charlottetown, and proceeding on to Bedouque and Shediac.

For Freight or passage, apply in Charlottetown to THEO. DESBRISAY, Esq.

In Bedouque to JAMES C. POPE, Esq. In Picton, to Messrs. J. & J. YORSTON, In Shediac, to EDWARD J. SMITH, Esq., Postmaster.

L. P. W. DESBRISAY. Richibuctou, June, 1855.

THE ROSEBUD, Captain Matheson.

WILL SAIL twice a week between CHARLOTTETOWN and PICTON during the present season, leaving Charlottetown on TUESDAY and THURSDAY, and Picton on WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 9 o'clock, a. m.

Horses and Carriages, and heavy goods must be shipped one hour before starting.

Pleasure Parties will be accommodated at reduced rates, by previous application to the Owner, or to the Captain. WILLIAM HEARD. Charlottetown, June 1.

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.

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.

For Gentlemen it will be found agreeable, warm and healthy, to wear in the coldest or rainiest weather, as the feet cannot become wet, if the Hydromagen is inserted.

Ladies may wear the lightest gait 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.

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 1,782,450 pairs of cork soles.

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 stockholder 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, Dressings, summer cloths, gambrons, drills, ready-made Clothing, India rubber Coats, Tapestry, Brussels, Kidder, stair and crumb Carpets, Hearth Rugs, stair Diaper, worsted and union Damask, long cloths, cheap Prints, cotton wares, Ladies' Work Boxes, Writing Desks and Dressing Cases, together with a variety of other Goods.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF HARDWARE, &c., GROCERIES: TEA, Leaf, 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. DESBRISAY & Co.

HAVE just received, per late arrivals from London, Dublin, United States and Haidax, 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 Lozenges; with all the Patent Medicines in repute, and every other article usually kept at similar Establishments in Great Britain (See Apothecaries' Hall Advertiser.)

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.

Fulling, Dying and Dressing Establishment, New Perth, Georgetown Road.

THOSE MILLS are now in full operation, and Cloth will be received by the Subscriber and his Agents; and manufactured in a superior manner.

AGENTS: Charlottetown, Mr. David Stewart, Kent Street; Georgetown, Daniel Gordon, Esq.; Belfast, Capt. Andrew Smith; Lot 49, Mr. Alex. McNeill, 10 mile House; Murray Harbor, James Dalziel, Esq.

The Subscriber has also three sets of Carding Machinery in operation, the cards having been 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.

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 incessantly 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 reputed remedies without deriving the least cessation to my misery.

At last, I determined to try your Ointment and Pills; after taking them for a few weeks, a visible improvement took place, and I feel considerably better;—in three months, by continuing with your medicines, I was completely cured, and now enjoy the best of health.

The truth of this statement is well known here, hence there is no necessity for me to request secrecy. I am, Sir, yours respectfully, (Signed) GEO. SINCLAIR.

ULCERS IN THE LEG.—REMARKABLE CURE. Copy of a Letter from Mr. Edward Tomkinson, of Cape Breton, Nova Scotia, dated the 4th May, 1854.

To Professor Holloway. Sir,—My sister, Miss Jane Tomkinson, suffered for a great number of years from a bad leg; in which there were several deeply seated and old wounds, defying the skill of some of the most eminent of the medical faculty, a variety of remedies were also used unsuccessfully; and it seemed to me that there was not any thing capable of mitigating the agonies she endured.

At length, she had recourse to your Ointment and Pills, and after using them for about five weeks she was completely cured, after all other means had failed to afford her the slightest relief. I have no objection to these facts being published, if you feel disposed to make them known.

I remain, Sir, your most obedient servant. (Signed) 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 stratagems 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, Cancers, Sore-throats, Bad Breasts, Contracted and Stiff Joints, Skindiseases, Burns, Scrofula, Scurvy, Blisters, Elephantiasis, Sore-heads, Bite of Mosquitoes, Fistulas, Sore-nipples, Toes and Sand, Gout, Soft Corns, Fleas, Glandular swellings, Tumours, Coco-lay, Lumbago, Ulcers, Chiego-foot, Piles, Wounds, Chillsains, 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. 3d., 2s. 3d., and 5s. each.

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

HASZARD and HARDWARE LOCKS... CAPBOARDS LATCH... 20 Instrum HAMM AXES... soft wood, AUGER... Socket Metal or Hickory Walnut Chisel Mortise Trying Spring Levels, Knives, Putty Wrench Carry Trunk Diaper Cow B Spring... Bed Knell V Grindst Molans Iron sq Handls Hand Plyers, Wood Turko, Thick Ladies Turnip Assort Iron p Coat f Dier f Strain Coffee Fog h Moss Cheap articles!

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 Hubs with 20 Instruments. HAMMERS.—Claw, Riveting, 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. Curry Combs, Rein Snaps. 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. Pliers, flat and round nose. Wood and Iron Braces, Geared Wheel do. Turkey and other Oilstones and Slips. Thick Glass for Skylights. Ladies' Garden Hoops. Turnip Hoops. Assortment of Hay and Manure Forks. Iron pumps. Door Scrapers. Cast Iron Sink. Strainers for Sinks. Coffee Mills. Fog horns, useful for calling on a Farm. Mousse traps. Cheap and useful Lanterns, with various other articles too numerous to mention.

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.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber takes this opportunity of thanking the Gentlemen of Charlotetown, 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 Charlotetown. 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.

SUPERIOR STOVES.

NOW LANDING, and for Sale at "KING'S SQUARE HOUSE," Cooking, Parlor and other STOVES, of superior quality, and at extremely low prices for cash. BEER & SON. Charlotetown, Aug. 17, 1855.

TURNIPS.

THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY offer the following Premiums, to be competed for in QUEEN'S COUNTY this season, viz: For the best acre of Swede Turnips, £3 0 0 " 2d do do 2 10 0 " 3d do do 2 0 0 " 4th do do 1 10 0 " 5th do do 1 0 0 " 6th do do 0 10 0 Former successful competitors will not be allowed to compete for any of the above Premiums. By order, WM. W. IRVING, Sec'y. Committee Room, Aug. 16.

Wanted

AT the Tannery of Mr. John Vickerson, a good Journeyman Currier; also two or three good Boot and Shoemakers. Call at this establishment, St. Peter's Road, 6 1/2 miles from Charlotetown. J. L. VICKERSON. Charlotetown, July 27, 1855.

FOR SALE.

A valuable Leasehold Property for 999 years, at one shilling per acre, formerly the property of JAMES BARNWELL, 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, Charlotetown.

LIVER COMPLAINT.

JAUNDICE, DYSPEPSIA, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and all diseases arising from a disordered liver or stomach, such as Constipation, inward Piles, fullness, or blood to the head, acidity of the stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, 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. Their power over the above diseases is not excelled, if equaled, by any other preparation in the United States, as the cures attest, in many cases after skillful physicians had failed. These Bitters are worthy the attention of Invalids. Possessing great virtues in the rectification of the liver and lesser glands, exercising the most searching power in weakness and affections of the digestive organs, they are vital safe, certain, and pleasant. Testimony from Maine.

CAPT. DANIEL ABBOTT, Brooklyn, Maine, July 16, 1843, says: "I was taken sick one year ago, last April, upon my passage from Havanna to Charlotetown, 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, Charlotetown 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."

JOSEPH B. HALL & CO., Presque Isle, Arcootook Co., Maine, April 24, 1854, say: "We herewith send you a certificate of a cure performed by the use of only one bottle of the German Bitters, we think Mr. Clark to be a man of veracity, and have no doubt of the truth of his story." Messrs. J. B. Hall & Co.—Gentlemen—In answer to your inquiries, I will state that my daughter, aged about 16 years, had been complaining of a pain in her side, for six or seven years, and about the first of January last, was taken down and confined to her bed. The pain in her side was very severe, besides being troubled with pains between her shoulders and in her breast. From reading a number of cures performed by "Hoofland's German Bitters" I was induced to try it in her case, and sent to your store and purchased one bottle. She had taken it but a few days when she began to improve, and now, after taking only one bottle, she is enjoying better health than she has for years. She feels no pain in her side or in any part of her body, and attributes her cure entirely to the German Bitters. WILLIAM CLARK, Salmon Brook, Arcootook Co., Me. You should bear in mind that these Bitters are ENTIRELY VEGETABLE, thereby possessing advantages over most of the preparations recommended for similar diseases. For sale by respectable dealers and storekeepers generally. T. DESBRISAY & Co., General Agency.

And by Mr. LEMUEL OWEN, Georgetown, EDWARD GOFF, Grand River, EDWARD NEEDHAM, St. Peter's Bay, J. J. FRASER, St. Eleanor's, GEORGE WIGGINTON, Crapand, JAS. L. HOLMAN, do, WM. DODD, Bedeque, JAMES PIDGEON, New London.

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 Cellarage, and trusts by continued assiduity and attention still to receive further favors. June 1. WM. DODD.

Dalziel's Cloth Mill.

CLOTH delivered at this Mill at this season of the year, will be furnished without delay. Agent in Charlotetown, 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. Agent—Hon. Joseph Wightman, Georgetown, Messrs. Hazard & Owen, Bookellers, Charlotetown. James L. Hayden, Esq. Vernon River, Robert Finlay, Esq. Head of Orwell, Alexander Dixon, Esq. Pinette Mills, Kemble Coffin, Esq. Mount Stewart Bridge, William Sterns, Esq. St. Peter's. Charlotetown July 14th, 1845.

Great English Remedy!

The most valuable Spring and Summer Medicine in the World: Dr. Halsey's FOREST WINE! Patronized by the Nobility and Medical Faculty of England, and esteemed the most extraordinary Medicine in the World.

Medicine containing molasses or liquorice, like the boasted Sarsaparilla, require many large bottles to produce the slightest change in health. The Forest Wine is altogether a different article. It contains no syrup to give it consistency, but acquires its excellent flavor and powerful medicinal properties from the vegetable plants of which it is composed. The Forest Wine combines the virtues of the WILD CHERRY, DANDELION, YELLOW DOCK, AND SARSAPARILLA, with other valuable plants whose properties are all most effective. Its high concentration renders it of the most efficient medicines now in use. Sometimes less than a single bottle restores the lingering patient from weakness, debility, and sickness, to strong and vigorous health. Every dose shows its good effects on the constitution, and improves the state of the health. The Forest Wine is recommended, in the strongest terms, for all complaints of the Stomach, Liver, Kidneys, Nervous Disorders, Bilious Affections, Dropsy, Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, Jaundice, Female Complaints, Scrofula, and all Disorders arising from BAD BLOOD and impure habit of the system.

SAVED FROM DEATH.

Testimony of Mr. Nathan Mathews, a highly respectable and wealthy citizen of Newark, N. J. Dr. G. W. Halsey:—I believe your Forest Wine and Pills have been the means of saving my life. When I commenced taking them I laid at the point of death with dropsy, piles and asthma. My Physician had given me up as past cure, and my family had lost all hopes of my recovery. While in this dreadful situation, your Forest Wine and Pills were procured for me, and before I had finished the first bottle of the Wine and box of Pills, I experienced great relief; my body and limbs, which were greatly swollen, became sensibly reduced. Hopes of my recovery began now to revive, and after continuing the use of your medicines for about a month, the Dropsy, through which my life was placed in such great danger, was also nearly gone. I have continued the use of your medicines until the present time, and I now enjoy as perfect health as ever I did in my life, although I am more than sixty years of age. Yours, respectfully, N. MATHEWS. Newark, N. J., Dec. 19, 1847.

GREAT CURE OF LIVER COMPLAINT OF TEN YEARS' STANDING.

New York, January 9th, 1848. Dr. Halsey—Dear Sir,—Having taken your Forest Wine and Pills to remove a disease of the Liver from which I have suffered severely for upwards of ten years; and having adhered closely to the directions which accompany the medicines, I have recovered my health, notwithstanding all who knew me thought my case incurable. Previous to taking the Wine and Pills, I had recourse to the best medical treatment, but continued to grow worse to an alarming degree. Some of my friends spoke desparagingly of my case, and tried to persuade me from making use of any advertised remedies; and I doubt not, that there are hundreds who are dissuaded from taking your excellent medicines in consequence of the deception and inefficiency of many advertised remedies put forth by unprincipled men in flaming advertisements. But, what a pity it is, that the deception used by others should be the means of dissuading many labouring under disease from making trial and being cured by your excellent remedies. Humanely speaking, they have saved my life; when I commenced making use of them, I was in a wretched condition, but began to experience their good effects in less than three days; and in six weeks from the time I purchased the medicines, to the great surprise of all my friends, I was entirely cured, and had increased fifteen pounds in weight, having taken one box of the Pills, and two bottles of the Wine. Would to God that every poor sufferer would avail himself of the same remedies, Yours, &c., JAMES WILTON.

NERVOUS DISORDERS.

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

Extract of a letter from Mr. Joseph C. Paulding, dated PHILADELPHIA, September 7th, 1848.

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

Dr. David Marcia, 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. Lamp mean 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-coated Pills, 25 cents per box. Agents are authorized to retail, as well as wholesale, on as favorable conditions as the proprietor, No. 161 Duane St. corner of Hudson, N. York.

W. R. WATSON, General Agent.



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 its 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 parties who have been patients of mine having derived the most inconceivable benefit from using it; and in fact it is owing to this article alone, that many of them are not at the present moment completely bald; and 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. REFERENC: Charlotetown, P. E. I. JAS. PURDIE, Esq., St. John, N. B., Messrs. R. RANKIN & Co. April 13, 1855.

AUCTIONS.

Town Lot for Sale.

TO BE SOLD, BY AUCTION, ON MONDAY, the 19th 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 fronting 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.

TERMS.—Ten per cent. down, and one-half of the purchase money on delivery of the Deed; the remainder may remain secured by Mortgage on the property.

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

EXTENSIVE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, GLASSWARE, HORSES, CARRIAGES, COWS, &c.,

THE Subscriber has been instructed to sell by AUCTION, on Thursday and Friday 13th and 14th days of SEPTEMBER, next at the residence of JAMES WALKINSHAW, Esq., Falconwood, the whole of his valuable HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, GLASSWARE, CHINA-WARE, CARRIAGES, MILCH COWS, and 13 acres of Barley and 2 acres of Potatoes, also by Auction 2 years cropping of 12 acres LAND, to be put up at 11 o'clock precisely, with the privilege of occupying the Mansion, providing a suitable tenant offers. For particulars, vide Catalogues, to be had on application to the Auctioneer 10 days previous to the Sale.

JAMES MORRIS, Auctioneer. Ch. Town, Aug. 16th, 1855.

SALE OF HORSES, Carriages, Sleighs, Harness, Agricultural Implements, &c.,

BY PUBLIC AUCTION, ON SATURDAY, the TWENTY-NINTH day of SEPTEMBER next, at the hour of Eleven o'clock, at the

Livery Stables of Mr. Jakemba, GRAFTON STREET, the whole of his STOCK, —CONSISTING OF—

- 5 HORSES
- 5 Sing's Sleights } All fitted complete
- 2 Box do }
- 1 Double do }
- 3 Wood Sleights }
- 4 Light Waggon } With Steel Springs
- 3 Gigs }
- 1 Double Waggon }
- 1 Covered Buggy }
- 1 Covered Coach, (superior article, new, with Pole and Lamps, complete
- 9 Sets Single Harness
- 2 Sets Double Harness
- 12 Sets Sleigh Bells
- 3 Sets Cart Harness
- 3 Riding Saddles
- 2 do Bridles, 7 Head Stalls and Chains
- 6 pairs Chain Traces, 2 doz. Hay Forks
- 3 new Ploughs, 6 pairs new Harrows
- 1 Hay Rake, 1 Cart, iron axle
- 1 Truck, 2 Cooking Stoves
- 1 Close Stove

Also about 80 Cords Firewood. Terms—All sums under £10 Cash; over £10 Three months, on approved Notes. WM. DODD, Auctioneer. August 24th.

Freehold Estate for Sale.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION ON Saturday, the 29th day of SEPTEMBER next, at 12 o'clock, if not previously sold by private sale. The DWELLING HOUSE and PREMISES situate at the corner of Great George Street and Fitz Roy Street, also a Building Lot adjoining, fronting on Great George Street 20 feet and running back that breadth for fifty-four feet; from the pleasant and convenient situation of this property it is well worth the attention of persons wishing to invest in Freehold Property. A plan of the Lots and every information required, can be had at the office of Henry Palmer, Esq., Kent Street, or to the Subscriber. SAMUEL COLLINGS, Proprietor. Charlottetown, Aug. 27th, 1855.

TO BE SOLD At Public Auction.

AT THE OLD COURT HOUSE, Charlottetown, on Tuesday the 20th October next, at twelve o'clock, if not previously disposed of by private Sale, all that tract of land situate on Township No. 19, known as the Douglas Estate comprising 1630 Acres. This property is freehold and under Lease to various Tenants at an annual rent of one shilling currency per acre. An indisputable title will be given. A plan of the property may be seen and other particulars made known on application to the undersigned. ROBERT STEWART. Charlottetown, Aug. 28th, 1855.

FOR SALE,

THREE valuable BUILDING LOTS, well calculated for Business Stands, being in the immediate vicinity of Queen's Square. For particulars apply to the Subscriber, City of Charlottetown. JOHN BALL. August 21, 1855. 1m

HEAL THE SICK.—Men of liberal education at the present day, devote all their talents to discover the means whereby they may remove those painful maladies which assail the human frame. There is no nobler art than that of healing the sick, considering the numberless diseases to which man is liable, and which may cause him to drag out a protracted life of distress, or suddenly cut him off in the bloom of his existence and usefulness. We should gratefully seize upon every means of counteracting their dreadful effects, or causing a removal of those clogs to happiness. In those cases where the Liver or the Stomach is the cause, we would highly recommend Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson. No medicine ever yet invented higher than these Bitters, and to those who are suffering from the horrors of Indigestion, we say they are the antidote. See advertisement.

GILMAN'S HAIR DYE.

The best article ever used, as hundreds can testify in this city and surrounding country. Read! GILMAN'S LIQUID HAIR DYE instantaneously changes the hair to a brilliant jet Black or glossy Brown, which is permanent—does not stain or in any way injure the skin. No article ever yet invented which will compare with it. We would advise all who have grey hairs to buy it, for it never fails.

—Boston Post
Z. D. GILMAN, Chemist, Washington city, Inventor and Sole Proprietor.
For sale by Druggists, Hair Dressers, and Dealers in Fancy Articles, throughout the United States. General Agent for P. E. Island, W. R. WATSON. Nov. 24.

Flour, Corn Meal & Tea.

JUST RECEIVED per Schr. "Helena," from New York:
300 bbls. extra Superfine Canadian Flour.
150 do. Corn Meal,
50 Chests Tea. Warranted.
GEORGE F. C. LOWDEN.
Charlottetown, August 15th, 1855. 1m

Gas Works, Sept. 4, 1855

NOTICE is hereby given, that an extraordinary GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders in the Charlottetown Gaslight Company will be held at this office on MONDAY, the 17th instant, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of authorizing the Directors to raise—by loan or otherwise—the sum of Three Thousand Pounds.
By order,
W. MURPHY, Manager and Sec'y.

Valuable and desirable Freehold Property for Sale.

TO BE SOLD, that valuable and highly cultivated Farm and Premises, elegantly and beautifully situated on the Princeton Road, about one mile from Charlottetown, known as Willow Farm, the property of the Subscriber. This Farm contains about Eighty-four (84) acres, all under cultivation, divided into eleven parts or fields, besides a Kitchen Garden, suitably laid out, and well fenced, with ponds of water in six fields; a large amount has recently been expended on this property, in the application of manure, to put it in the best state of improvement, and the present Crop bears testimony to its productiveness. There is on the premises a comfortable Dwelling House recently built, with a deep and spacious Cellar, and an extensive range of Barns and Stables, all new, with room for a large Crop of Grain and Hay, with a Granary, Horse Stable, Cow Houses, Figgery, Fowl House, and Yard, and also, a convenient Greenhouse.

If the above property is not disposed of in one month from this date, it will be let for a term of years. The Subscriber also offers for sale, the whole or any part of his well known properties in Charlottetown and Georgetown. A large portion of the purchase money of which, (if required), may remain on security for such time as may be agreed upon.
Charlottetown, September 4th, 1855. JAMES PEAKE.

TO LET with immediate possession, the southeast end of the House recently built on the corner of Great George and Kent Streets, and next to that occupied by Messrs. Gahan & Co.

The cellar is 24 feet by 50, has a substantial wall, is over 7 feet deep and is perfectly dry. There is on the first floor a shop 20 feet in front and 30 feet in depth; also a front Entrance, a Hall in rear of the shop and two other apartments. There are on the second floor one room 24 feet by 15, one 20 feet by 15 and two about 11 feet by 12, and the third floor nearly corresponds with the second. There are three rooms on the fourth floor and a fine view of the Harbour, the Rivers and the Country round, there is also attached to the premises a new Ware-house and it is one of the best stands in this City for Mercantile or any other business. Further information may be obtained by applying to THOMAS DAWSON. July 14th, 1855.

CUTLERY, &c.,

From the Manufacturers in Sheffield.

HASZARD & OWEN, have just received a Case of Cutlery from the Sheffield manufacturers, which they are enabled to sell at low prices. Pocket, Pen, Warranted Jack and Hunters' Knives, Scissors of various kinds.

Dinner and Dessert Knives, Carvers, Planing Knives and Scissors
Putty and Palette Knives.
Chisels from three eighths to two inches.
Cross cut and saw files.

WANTED,

A MILLER for a GRIST MILL,—one who thoroughly understands his business. A single man would be preferred. Apply to JAMES DIXON, Malpeque Road, or to ALEXANDER DIXON, Rose Valley Mills, Lot 67. Aug. 20, 1855 Gwen

MONEY.

FOUND on Queen Square, two small sums of Money, one in the month of March, and the other in June. The owner can have the same by paying expenses and proof of ownership, on application at Apothecaries Hall.

Notice to Millers.

Assayer's Office, Corner of Queen and Water Streets, City of Charlottetown, August 20, 1855.

THE Subscriber notifies the owners of Mills in Queen's County, that those who shall not inspect their Weights, and that those who shall not be provided with such as the Mill Act requires them to have, may expect to be fined as that Act directs. JOHN BOYER, Assayer of Weights and Measures.

Valuable Farm & Business Stand.

FOR SALE, that very valuable BUSINESS STAND at WILMOT CREEK BRIDGE, BEDEQUE, consisting of Fifty Acres of prime LAND, all under cultivation, with the STORE, DWELLING HOUSE and OUT-OFFICES thereon. The Lease is for 999 years, and only subject to One Pound Seven Shillings, Currency, per annum, rent. Part of the purchase money may remain some time on interest, secured on the property if required. Enquire of HON. D. BREWSTER, Charlottetown, or to the Subscriber on the premises.

JOHANNA CONNORS. Wilmot Creek, Bedeque, Aug. 15. Also, Fifty Acres of LAND on Lot 8. N.B.—If the above Property be not sold before the First of October next, it will be then offered at PUBLIC AUCTION. 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

Butter, Wool & Sheepskins.

THE Subscriber will pay Cash, for Butter Wool and Sheep Skins. ROBERT BELL, Charlottetown, P. E. I. June 9th 1855. 6 m

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 20, 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.

Valuable Farm for Sale.

AN excellent Farm, consisting of 75 acres of Freehold Land on the Emy Vale Road, Lot 65, twelve miles from Charlottetown, (forty acres of which are clear), with a large DWELLING HOUSE newly erected and completely finished, is now offered for Sale, with immediate possession. For particulars, apply to JOHN KENNY, Central Academy. May 23, 1855. 1st Ex.

NOTICE.

MR. GEORGE R. BEFR, of Charlottetown, and PHILIP BAKER, Esq., or either of them are duly authorized by Power of Attorney, bearing even date with this, to collect and receive or sue for, all monies due, and owing to me, and to give discharges for the same, and all persons who are indebted to me will please attend to the payment of the same, and save unnecessary cost and trouble. J. WEATHERBE. Charlottetown, July 12th, 1855. 1m

Carding Machines, &c.

THE Subscribers offer for Sale Carding Machines, Machine Cards, Crank Plate, Cleaners, Wool Pickers, Powers Free-act Machinery on a new construction. Orders punctually attended to. Address John Morrice & Son, Sackville, County of Westmorland New Brunswick, or David Stewart, Charlottetown, July 19th 1855. 1ystf

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.

Dissolution of Co-partnership.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP existing under the Firm of CHARLES & JOHN BELL, was this day dissolved by mutual consent. All Debts due to the Firm, are requested to be paid to CHARLES BELL, who is duly empowered to receive the same, and liquidate all demands against said Firm. CHARLES BELL, JOHN BELL. Charlottetown, Aug. 18. 1st Ex & Advt
The Business for the future will be conducted by the Subscriber at the old stand, Queen's Square. CHARLES BELL.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS indebted by Note or Book Account to the late Firm of C. & J. Bell, are requested to make immediate payment of the same to the Subscribers. All accounts not settled on or before the first day of October next, being six months over due, will be placed in the hands of an Attorney for collection. CHARLES BELL. Charlottetown, Aug. 29th, 1855. All papers 4i

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber being about to close his present business, requests all persons indebted to him, to settle their accounts on or before the 10th October next. All accounts unsettled after that date, will be sued for without further notice. D. R. STEWART. Summerside, Aug. 30, 1855

Boot and Shoe Making.

THE Subscriber has on hand, English calf skin very superior, French calf skin boot fronts, English and American sole leather, and can furnish first rate articles in the above line. GEORGE BRACE. Sydney Street, July 23d.

Valuable Freehold Property For Sale.

THE Proprietor offers for sale that valuable and well known Property GOWAN BRAS, delightfully and elegantly situated at the head of Souris River, in King's County, Prince Edward Island, commanding a view of Colville Bay and the Gulf. The property consists of One Thousand Acres of superior Land; the Homestead, on which the owner resides, contains Two Hundred Acres; of which between 40 and 50 Acres are in a high state of cultivation, and divided into five-acre fields, substantially fenced. The Dwelling House is 45 feet long by 30 wide, and most conveniently planned, the lower floor contains Drawing Room, Dining Room, two Bedrooms, Nursery, large and small Hall, and commodious Kitchen and Pantry. The upper floor contains a Hall, two Bedrooms, Servant's room, and large Store room. Cellar, the full size of the House, walled with stone, and partitioned off in 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 berked, and conveniently laid off as a Horse Stable, with five stalls; a spacious Cow Stable with cellar under both, for collecting Manure, a large Coach House and room as Workshop or Granary; a spacious loft the full length of the Barn, and threshing Mill attached. A Well of the purest water at the door, which, with the Dairy, are under one roof. A Building 45 feet long used as Sheep, Pig and Sleigh House, a large and productive Kitchen Garden, enclosed with 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 60 acre Lots, a part of which is let at One shilling, currency per acre.

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

Bricks!

WELL BURNT Bricks can be procured on the subscriber's premises, between the hours of 10 and 4 o'clock, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and also on Queen's and Pownall Street Wharfs, during the week, by the Lighter-load, (from 3 to 4 P. M.), after the 10th July next. J. P. BRETTE. July 2.

Columbus! Columbus!!

A Chance for the three Counties.



THE LOTTERY for this celebrated imported ENTIRE HORSE, will take place at the "GLOBE HOTEL," in the City of Charlottetown, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th September, at 6 p. m., being the day appointed for the Fair and Cattle Show. 60 Tickets will be drawn at 20s. each. The first 60 names on the list will be considered those entitled to draw. £5 by the present owner, and £2 10s. by the winner will be expended for the benefit of the company. The list for names lies at the Royal Agricultural Society's Store, at the Book Store of Haszard and Owen, and at the Globe Hotel. Columbus is allowed to stand in all or any of the Counties on the Island, and can be seen at any time by applying at the Globe Hotel. This noble Horse being so well known throughout the Island and the neighbouring Colonies, requires no further recommendation. Charlottetown, August 30th, 1855.