

For the People!
 D. SCHER, 'SHANNON,' has arrived
 STON, and brought for DODD'S
 RE, a Choice Lot of all sorts of
RICAN GOODS,
 sold by the Subscriber Cheap, and on
 THOMAS W. DODD.

**ASSES, FLOUR, AND
 'orn Meal.**
 RIVED per Schooner JULIA, and for
 OBERT BELL, Queen Square,
 as Choice Porto Rico MOLASSES,
 as Choice American FLOUR,
 RKN MEAL.
 wa, Dec. 4, 1855. 4i Ex.

Birch Plank Wanted.
 CRIBBER will pay Cash for DRY
 PLANK, from 1 1/2 to 2 inches in
 ply at HAZARD & OWEN'S Book-

RICK HICKEY, Cabinet Maker.
 1855.

POWER FOR SALE.
 ant Horse Power suitable for either a
 g Machine, Turner's Lathe or Circular
 to
 GEORGE SNELGROVE,
 Charlottetown, Dec. 4th, 1855.

COALS! COALS!!
 DRON Picot COAL, Just arrived and
 s by
 JAME PURDIE.
 wa, Dec. 5.

Silent Sorrow.
ERTAIN HELP.
 Extraordinary, Anatomical, Expla-
 ed, Engravings. In Six Languages.
 Edition. Price 2s. 6d. in a sealed
 igh all Bookellers, or sent post free
 for 42 Postage Stamps.
ICAL ADVISER on the phy-
 of the system produced by delusive
 sion, the effects of climate, &c. With
 he treatment practiced by the Author
 rying success, since his settlement in
 Rules for self-treatment, &c.
 EK DE ROOS, M.D., 35, Ely Place,
 London, where he may be consulted
 ters daily, from 11 till 4. Sundays ex-

y Gilbert, 49, Paternoster-row, London;
 in Row, Edinburgh; Powell, 16, West-
 met, Dublin; and through all others.
 os, from long practical experience in
 ebrated institutions of this country and
 , has had, perhaps, unusual opportuni-
 ty of observing the peculiarities relating to
 the aetiology, and general treatment of the
 erred to in the above work, and hav-
 his studies almost exclusively to this
 case, he is enabled confidently to
 eir removal in as short a time as is
 e safety.]

IN ANY PART OF THE WORLD,
 eefully treated by forwarding a correct
 case, with a remittance for Medicines,
 e, will be returned with the utmost despatch,
 on observation.

CENTRATED GUTTE FIVE.
 Life Drops, also recommended to all
 ave injured themselves by early excesses,
 on Spermatorrhoea, Nervousness, Weak-
 or, Low Spirits, Aversion to Society,
 siness, Timidity, Trembling and shaking
 e Limbs, Indigestion, Flatulency,
 Breath, Cough, Asthma, Consumptive
 eess of Sight, Dizziness, Pains in the

ost marvelous power in removing conta-
 Secondary symptoms, Eruptions, Sore
 as in the Bones and Joints, Scabby,
 d all other impurities, must be felt to be
 s. 6d.; 11s.; and 32s. per bottle. The
 s, by which £1 12s. are saved: and the
 e, by which a still greater saving is
 e sent from the Establishment only,
 of the amount per draft on a London
 herwise.

the BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBA-
 EUMATISM, GOUT, Indigestion,
 stulency, Headache, Nervousness, De-
 siveness of the Bladder and Kidneys,
 &c.

OMPOUND RENAL PILLS, as
 Renal (or the Kidneys) indicate, are the
 d efficacious remedy for the above dan-
 plains, Discharges of any kind, and
 the Urinary Organs generally, which if
 e frequently result in stone in the bladder,
 ing, painful death. They agree with the
 e stomach, strengthen the digestive
 euse the appetite, improve the general
 e will effer a cure when other medicines
 e failed. Price 4s. 6d., 11s., & 32s. per
 h all Medicine Vendors.

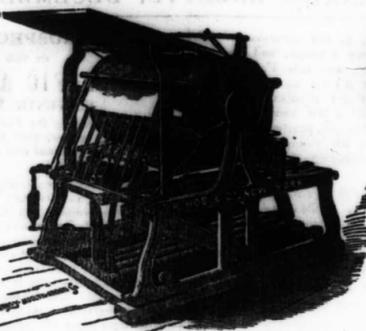
AGAINST the recommendation of
 other articles by unprincipled Vendors
 obtain a large profit. To protect the
 against FRAUD, Her Majesty's Hon-
 ners have directed the words "WALTER
 London," to be printed in white letters
 up affixed to the above, to imitate which,

HAZARD & OWEN, Queen Square,
 wa.

HAZARD'S

FARMERS' COMMERCIAL

PUBLISHED ON EVERY



GAZETTE

JOURNAL & ADVERTISER.

WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY.

Established 1823. Charlottetown, P. E. Island, Saturday, December 15, 1855. New Series. No. 300.

A Card.
 MISS MILLER, from Fredericton, N. B., begs
 to inform the Ladies of Charlottetown, that she
 is about to commence Dress AND MARTHA MA-
 ximo in the latest and most fashionable styles.
 Miss Miller hopes, by long experience and strict
 attention to her business, to merit a share of public
 patronage.
 Rooms at present at Mr. JOHN SCOTT'S, Carriage
 Maker.
 Young Ladies desirous of learning the Trade, can
 receive such information as is necessary by calling on
 Miss Miller, at Mr. Scott's. None need apply but
 those that can bring good references.

Fall Importations.
Queen Street Clothing Shop.
 THE SUBSCRIBERS have received per Barque
 Sir Alexander, from London, and Majestic
 from Liverpool, their full supply of British Goods
 which they now offer for sale at the lowest possible
 prices for cash.
 M'NUTT & BROWN.
 ALSO ON HAND
 Tea, Sugar, Starch, Blacking, Black lead
 Candles, Raisins, &c.
 Oct. 31st. 511

THE Subscriber, thankful for the liberal patro-
 nage he has hitherto received, begs leave to
 inform the public, that, having recently returned
 from England, where he directed his attention to the
 latest improvements in Horse SHOEING and hav-
 ing put himself under the instruction of one of the
 most scientific Surgeons of the Royal College of Ve-
 terinary Surgeons, London, he considers himself
 competent to Shoe Horses upon the most improved
 principles. Horses having their hoofs injured by bad
 shoeing, or other causes, may be restored to perfect
 soundness by being shod without the use of Nails.
 The subscriber has on hand a full supply of SHOES
 adapted to Horses on the Road or Farm. Also, can
 furnish all kinds of AGRICULTURAL IMPLE-
 MENTS on the shortest notice.

All persons to whom the subscriber is indebted,
 will please forward their Accounts for adjustment;
 and all persons indebted to him will oblige by making
 immediate payment.
 WILLIAM JAKEMAN.
 Charlottetown, Nov. 28, 1855.

LONDON, Oct. 29th, 1855.
 GENTLEMEN:
 I hereby certify, that Mr. Wm. Jakeman has
 been carefully examined by me, and I find him
 fully competent to administer Medicines and at-
 tend Horses. As I have had every means of test-
 ing his abilities during his stay in London.
 Yours, Gentlemen,
 WM EVERARD,
 Veterinary Surgeon,
 Member of R. V. Col.

FURNITURE WAREHOUSE.
GEORGE DOUGLAS.
 HAVING opened an Establishment in the new
 building one door east of the residence of the
 Hon. GEORGE COLES, he is prepared to sell at
 prices less than in any other establishment in the
 City.

FURNITURE of all kinds.
 He has now on hand a large assortment of—Hair-
 stuffed, spring-bottom SOFAS, (mahogany and
 black walnut) various handsome patterns, at
 prices ranging from £5 up to £12.
 LOUNGES;—Fur, hair-stuffed, spring-bottom
 CHAIRS, (mahogany).
 Best Grecian cane-bottom CHAIRS,
 Cane back ROCKING CHAIRS, flowered;—
 various other patterns cane-seated Chairs; all
 kinds of wooden ditto; office ditto; Settees;
 Settee Cradles; Window Seats and Ladies'
 Work Tables; Looking Glasses; Bedsteads;
 Window Blinds and Paper Hangings.
 All other kinds of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
 made to order, at the shortest notice. All kinds of
 American Furniture repaired; cane-bottom Chairs
 re-seated.
 Nov. 5, 1855. Isl. & Adv. 4i. each.

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

FALL GOODS.
 1855.
 JAMES DESBRISAY has received by the
 Majestic, from Liverpool, and Sir Alexander,
 from London, his usual supplies of
 Autumn and Winter Goods,
 which are offered to the public at the lowest possible
 prices FOR CASH. A Large Lot of
 Ready Made Clothing,
 among which are some very superior Coats. Also
 on hand a few very good India Rubber Coats, Sea-
 men's Caps, &c., &c.
 Nov. 1, 1855.

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 Province by experienced work-
 men.
 Sep. 8th, 1855.

COMMISSION MERCHANT
and General Agent.
 THE undersigned having good Shop, Cellarage
 and Warehouse room, offers his services as
 General Agent and Commission Merchant, would
 attend to the purchase and shipment of Produce, &c.
 REFERENCES.—Hon. JAMES PEAKE,
 " W. W. LORD,
 " D. BARKMAN,
 " CHAS. YOUNG,
 W. B. DEAN, Esq., Am. Con. Agent.
 GEORGE MOORE.
 Stratford Hotel, opposite Charlottetown,
 2d Nov. 1855. Isl. Ex. Ad. 2mo.

HARDWARE.
 JUST RECEIVED from the U. S., and for sale
 by HAZARD & OWEN.
 Headers and Cleanson's Superior Machine ground
 cutting off and splitting Circular Saws, 18 inch,
 Circular Saw Arbores, 23 inches,
 Morris Latches, Locks, Latch Lock, Lever Locks,
 and Locks with Night Latch for front door, from 6d
 to 2s each,
 Western and People's Rim Locks,
 Wardrobe Hooks, Hat and Coat Hooks, plain and
 braided 3d to 1s 3d per doz.
 Argillio, Mineral, Porcelain (with plated shank and
 roses and plated shanks Porcelain roses) Glass and
 Silvered (Bronze Mounting), Door Knobs,
 Hinges, Butt, T. Hooks and Hinges, &c., superi-
 or articles.
 Tower and Barrel Bolts, Brass and Iron, 4jd to 2s
 each.
 Axes and Hatchets, assorted sizes, Hammers,
 Metal Stool Screws, Bench do. Wood and Iron,
 Screw Wrenches, &c.,

APOTHECARIES' HALL.
The Old Established
HOUSE, 1810.
CHARLOTTETOWN, MAY, 1855.
T. DESBRISAY & Co.
 HAVE just received, per late arrivals from Lon-
 don, Dublin, United States and Halifax, their
 Supplies for the Season, comprising, in the whole, an
 Extensive and Varied Assortment of
DRUGS & CHEMICALS, PERFUMERY,
 Brushes, Combs, Soaps, and other Toilet requisites;
 Paints, Oils, Colours, and Dye Stuffs; Fruits, Spices,
 Confectionary, Medicated and other Lozenges; with
 all the Patent Medicines in vogue, and every other
 article usually kept at similar Establishments in Great
 Britain (See Apothecaries' Hall Directory.) 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.

COLONIAL.
 The temporary cables and carriage of
 the suspension bridge across the Montmor-
 enci river, (which joins the St. Lawrence a
 few miles below Quebec,) were success-
 fully completed on Friday last, when the
 engineer and contractors made an experi-
 mental passage from tower to tower. This
 bridge passes directly over the brow of the
 cañon, and from it, when completed,
 passengers will have a splendid view of the
 fall beneath, and the St. Lawrence and its
 shores in front.

The marriage of Sophia, second daughter
 of Sir Allan McNab, Premier of the Cana-
 dian Ministry to William Coups, Viscount
 Bury, only son of the Earl of Albemarle,
 took place at Dundurn Castle, the residence
 of the bride's father, on Thursday last,
 with great eclat.

The depth of the Niagara River, under
 the Suspension Bridge, is estimated by the
 engineers to be 700 feet. This is deeper
 than any other rapidly running stream in
 the world.

A traveller in Canada West estimates,
 the surplus of wheat in that Province, at
 fifteen millions of bushels.

The Montreal Pilot 19th says: "The
 bells are ringing merrily through our streets,
 and we suppose that winter may be consid-
 ered as fairly inaugurated in his ice-mantled
 dominions."

GRASSHOPPER TRAPS.—In our rides in the
 grasshopper country, we saw thousands of the
 deep holes which had been dug in the earth by
 the Indians, to entrap their luxurious food.
 These holes contain about a bushel and a half,
 and we believe we saw holes enough in Yuba,
 Butte and Sutter counties, to have collected
 fifty thousand bushels of grasshoppers. The In-
 dians will grow fat this winter.—California
 Times.

The Hon. John J. Crittenden, in a recent
 speech in Kentucky, spoke of Kosuth as "that
 bogging patriot—who got his country in a
 fight and then was the first to run away and
 leave her."

FIRE at BATHURST.—We regret to learn
 that the extensive Steam Saw Mills of
 Messrs Ferguson, Rankin & Co. at Bath-
 urst, were destroyed by fire on the morn-
 ing of the 17th instant with a quantity of
 deals. No further particulars.

MRS. HANNEN, NO. 600 FOURTH STREET,
 SAYS OF
DR. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE:

A child of mine showing symptoms of worms, I
 gave it a bottle of Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Vermifuge,
 which brought away a bunch of worms, num-
 bering, I should judge, about thirty. The child was
 very sick during the operation, but is now well and
 hearty.

Mrs. Twist, No. 18, Avenue D, writes under
 date of August 10, 1852, and says she had been
 troubled with worms for more than a year, and that
 she took one bottle of Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated
 Vermifuge, which brought away from her over three
 hundred worms, big and little. She now believes
 herself to be entirely free from disease.

Mrs. Bugzias, a German woman, residing at 204
 Rivington street, says, that after using one vial of
 M'Lane's Celebrated Vermifuge, she passed two
 large tape worms.

The above certificates are all from parties well
 known in this city. If there are any who doubt,
 they have the names and addresses, and can satisfy
 themselves by personal inquiry.

P. S. Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Vermifuge, also
 his Liver Pills, can now be had at all respectable
 Drug Stores in this city.
 Purchasers will please be careful to ask for,
 and take none but Dr. M'Lane's Vermifuge. All
 others, in comparison, are worthless.
 General Agent for P. E. Island, W. E. WATSON

THE PURLOINED RUSSIAN DESPACHES.
 The Prussian couriers from whom cop-
 ies of private despatches from Russia
 have been clandestinely abstracted at Ber-
 lin are M. Niebuhr and M. de Gerlach,
 aide-de-camp of the King. These two per-
 sonages, admitted to the closest confidence
 of his Prussian Majesty, were naturally in
 the fullest intimacy with the Russian court.
 They were in the habit of receiving from
 M. Munster, military commissioner of
 Prussia at St. Petersburg, hints and out-
 lines of the plans of the Russian generals,
 and it is surmised at the Prussian court,
 that the recent warning of an attack sent
 by Lord Panmure to the Crimea owed its
 origin, by some circuitous channel, to those
 indications. A Berlin correspondent of
 Le Nord mentions the probability, that the
 persons suspected of perusing these St.
 Petersburg despatches, and revealing their
 secrets, are to be tried for high treason;
 and truly to balk Russia of a victory is
 about the highest offence of which a Rus-
 sian could be guilty against his sovereign.

AMENITIES OF WAR.—The Journal de
 Constantinople publishes a letter of the 14th,
 in which we read:—The French troops are
 opposite the Russians along the whole line
 of the Tchernaya. A few days since the
 French soldiers, who are always ingenious
 in finding means of passing away the time,
 put themselves, along the line of the ad-
 vanced posts, in direct communication with
 the Russian soldiers placed opposite to
 them. The plan which they adopted was
 this: They hoisted on the ends of their
 bayonets some small white handkerchiefs;
 the Russian soldiers, not to be wanting in
 politeness, did the same, thus showing that
 they were disposed for a conference. The
 French soldiers then showed their bread
 and coffee, and the Russians their gourds
 of brandy, and then with common accord
 they advanced towards each other without
 arms, and took their coffee and brandy
 together. It appears, that this kind of re-
 creation went on for some days without the
 knowledge of the French and Russian offi-
 cers. The Gringalet Battery at times sent
 some shot among these jovial gentlemen,
 but that did not prevent the meetings from
 taking place. A few days since, the general
 was informed of the fact, and the most
 rigorous orders were issued to put a stop to
 such proceedings. The captain, who ought
 at first to have prevented them, has been
 punished. The weather is beautiful; not a
 drop of rain has fallen for the last six
 weeks.

LORD PALMERSTON FOR THE CITY.—A
 morning contemporary states, that a move-
 ment is on foot amongst a large number of
 influential citizens for making arrangements
 to return Lord Palmerston for the city of
 London at the next general election. It is
 not intended to ask the noble lord to be-
 come a candidate, to which it is probable
 he might have some objection, but to nomi-
 nate him, and when returned, to give him
 the option of accepting the seat or not.
 This course is to be taken as an acknowl-
 edgment by the citizens of London of the
 vigorous manner in which he has carried
 out the war.

MUSICAL PROBLEM.—Given, the man who
 blows his own trumpet; required to know if his
 opinions are sound.
 "I shall be indebted to you for life," as the
 man said to his creditors, when he ran away to
 America.

INTEMPERANCE AND IGNORANCE THE CAUSE OF CRIME.

Mr. SAMUEL WARREN, the learned Recorder of Hull, and the well-known author of some of the most popular works of fiction of the day, has recently addressed a charge to the Grand Jury of the borough in which his functions are exercised, in which, after an able review of the several measures passed in the last Session of Parliament for altering and amending the administration of civil and criminal justice in this country, he dealt with especial emphasis, and with earnest eloquence, upon the lamentable and glaring inadequacy of all the efforts as yet made, either by society or by the legislature, for the prevention and suppression of crime. As this topic must necessarily possess a deep interest for every one possessed of a grain of humanity, we shall not hesitate to transfer to this part of our journal some of the more striking observations which Mr. Warren has been induced to make upon it.

Having sketched with a mastery and precision, because of the visible disturbing forces within it, in dealing with the most fearful social problems of the age? They are not only fearful but pressing problems; and God is forcing upon us the consideration of them. He will not let us evade them. Those who make, and those who administer, the laws against crime, are fairly at their wits' end, it makes such head against them; the pendulum of punishment has swung from extreme point to extreme point, between severity and lenity; every kind of punishment that can be borne in a free country has been tried, in every variation and combination; but we see, that it will not do; both juvenile and adult criminals are too much for us. The cancer is in the body politic; it is spreading, and approaching the vital parts. We may shut our eyes to it, if we will; but there is the cancer, eating on."

Then, speaking of his own anxious and deep reflection upon the subject, he says:—"All I can say is, that I see more clearly than ever—terribly clearly—the connection between cause and effect, in crime: I can see it in the very act of hideous growth from the twin stems of intemperance and ignorance, which themselves take quick and deep root in the soil of man's corrupt heart. While we ought to be laying the axe to the root of the infernal tree, we content ourselves with snipping off leisurely a few of the uppermost leaves and twigs; is not this merely child's work?—idiot's work! May we not be guilty of impious trifling with an awful task set us by God? Do we forget who has told us, that men do not gather figs from thistles, nor grapes from thorns? And thistles and thorns are the hearts of the best of us, unrestrained by the grace of God; but how can it be otherwise with the little outcasts of society, whom we suffer to grow up day by day, month by month, and year by year, into the ruffian—the robber, the burglar, the murderer—that is now terrifying a society become helpless from its own weakness and guilty apathy! We look on, almost with a horrid sort of interest, while the dog returns to his vomit, the sow to her wallowing in the mire? Of what avail are the mere accents on hoarse eloquence—of sympathy and sorrow—in dealing with such dreadful realities as these? They are mere 'Pharmacies for an inward bruise!' Well, then, first of all, let us attack at once—and straining every nerve with a holy energy—the cause, which is to be found—as, alas! we too well know—in intemperance and ignorance. No one doubts it; assent to the proposition is given with complacent readiness; but alas!—

The mighty purpose never is o'ertook, Unless the deed go with it! Would that a holy crusade could be set on foot a national movement—against these two inveterate and deadly foes of mankind! Proceeding in the same earnest vein, the learned gentleman expatiated on the moral advantages of temperance, and gave a vivid instance of the guilt and misery produced by drink. "I was never heard," said he, "to speak a syllable with levity or disrespect to the temperance movement, as it is called; for, to me, the sight of a man especially in humble life, who voluntarily abstains from a pleasure and an excitement, which he has found to lead him far astray from virtue, peace, and happiness, is very noble and affecting, as an act of self-denial, to the best of my belief, no temperance man ever stood at that bar, to receive judgment from this seat, in my time at least; while I tremble to express my belief, that seven out of every ten who have done so, have been brought there by intoxicating liquor: I have talked with many of them afterwards in prison, and they have owned it with tears of agony. And since I sat here, the same truth came as a very gross from the gallows! On Saturday, the 4th of August, one Joseph Meadows, a young man 25 years old was hanged in Westborough for the diabolical murder of a respectable girl, only 17 years old, whose parents had refused to allow him to keep company with her! He shot her through the head, poor soul! and, looking at

her corpse, exclaimed, in the presence of two witnesses, 'I've had my revenge, and I've had my revenge, is sweet, and now I'm satisfied. I was determined that if I did not have her no one else should! But this fiendish temper did not continue to the last: a few hours before his death he wrote a humble and penitential letter to the bereaved parents of his young victim and I copied from it the concluding sentence I read from this seat:—

"I hope and trust it will be a warning to those that are given to lead a wicked and rebellious life, like I did, until that time. Had I not led that life, it never would have happened; not that I upraid any of you for it; it is merely to show you all what drink brings on."

"Does this fearful sentence need a word of comment? Only this—may God speed the cause of temperance!"

Not less cogent or forcible was the testimony which the learned gentlemen brought to bear upon the national evil of ignorance as a cause of crime. "As for ignorance—ignorance, above all, of religion,"—said he, "I shall present to you my own matured and profound conviction on that subject, in the impressive language of a circular which was sent from this place to me, when I was out of England; it was the circular of the committee, formed at the instance of the venerable vicar, to secure a suitable site for the extension of the Holy Trinity parish schools; I subscribe to every syllable of what so admirably follows:—"The testimony of those charged with the repression of wickedness and vice—of judges, magistrates, and chaplains of prisons—is uniformly confirmative of the fact, that prevalence of crime is to be attributed in a great measure to the ignorance and practical heathenism naturally arising from a neglected childhood. Now when the immense expense attending the conviction, and punishment of criminals is taken into account, it becomes most evident that in the end it is far more true economy to grapple with the evil in its infancy, than by neglect to suffer it to attain a fatal maturity. As it is, multitudes are growing up untaught, and exciting most serious apprehensions for the future; and it must be allowed to be the high mission of practical Christianity, to anticipate the evil associations of the world, by the timely inculcation of religious principles, and the early-formed habits of regular industry."

Let us trust that this time is not so distant, as it appears to be, and that the Legislature, in the next Session of Parliament, will adopt the conviction which Mr. Warren, in his admirable charge to the Grand Jury of Hull, declared to be firmly planted in his own breast, that "the vocation of this age is the reclamation—the reformation—of such youthful members of the community, as neglect and wickedness have thrown into the way of crime—a work that can only be effected by the solemn recognition of the cardinal truth, that prevention is better than cure."

SENATORIENSIS.

BOOKS.—A learned writer says of books:—They are masters who instruct us without rods or ferules, without words or anger, without bread or money. If you approach them, they are not asleep; if you seek them, they do not hide; if you blunder, they do not scold; if you are ignorant, they do not laugh at you. Few things are more entertaining than to pore over a book-stall. There are few here as they have them in Europe, in the open street, where a passer-by may saunter, look at the various titles, or dip into a volume. This is rather to be lamented for loungers, aye, even for book-worms as great lovers of books are called. The latter person often seeks works that are not to be found elsewhere, and is often treated with novelty amid old musty rubbish, that no one could ever suppose contained any thing new. And then you are smitten by the cheapness, or what you think cheapness; for be it known, that whenever you see a book you like and are determined to buy, it is always cheap. A book does not come to you as an intruder. You seek it! and by reflecting as you hold converse with a new acquaintance; you compare each other's minds without danger of violent collision if you do not approve of what he says you turn from quietly, without hard words passing. If you approve, you dwell upon the expressions and read them over again. Here is at once a double pleasure. La Bruyere says: "When a person of feeling and discernment reads a book, and it excites in him elevated thoughts, he may be sure the work is good, and he needs no other mode of proving it."

PROSPECTUS OF THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN ELEVENTH YEAR.

The Proprietors of the Scientific American respectfully give notice, that the Eleventh Annual Volume of their Journal will commence on the 16th of September next.

THIS work differs materially from other publications, being an Illustrated Periodical, devoted chiefly to the promulgation of information relating to the various Mechanical and Chemical Arts, Industrial Manufactures, Agriculture, Patents, Inventions, Engineering, Millwork, and all interests which the light of Practical Science is calculated to advance.

The Scientific American is printed once a week, in convenient quarto form for binding, and presents an elegant typographical appearance. Every number contains eight pages of reading, abundantly illustrated with original engravings. All the most valuable patented discoveries are delineated and described in its issues, so that, as respects inventions, it may be justly regarded as an Illustrated Repository, where the inventor may learn, what has been done before him in the same field which he is exploring, and where he may bring to the world a knowledge of his own achievements.

Reports of U. S. Patents granted are also published every week, including Official Copies of the Patent Claims; these Claims are published in the Scientific American in advance of all other papers. The Contributors to the Scientific American are among the most eminent, scientific, and practical men of the times. The Editorial Department is universally acknowledged to be conducted with great ability and to be distinguished, not only for the excellence and truthfulness of its discussions, but for the fearlessness with which error is combated and false theories are exploded.

Mechanics, Inventors, Engineers, Chemists, Manufacturers, Agriculturists, and people of every profession in life, will find the Scientific American to be of great value if their respective callings. Its counsels and suggestions will save them hundreds of dollars annually, besides affording them a continual source of knowledge, the experience of which is beyond pecuniary estimate.

Terms of Subscription, \$2.00 a year, \$1.00 for six months.

HASZARD & OWEN, Agents for P. E. Island.

Lescher's Starch, &c. 10 BOXES Lescher's best London Starch, 5 ds. Glenfield Patent do, 1 wt. Thumb Blue, ex Jane Redden. W. R. WATSON

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

NO 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. Galton & 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.

FREEHOLD LAND. FOR SALE, Lot 42, as laid down on the Plan of Township No. 55, bounded on the Division line between Townships No. 55 and 56, containing 100 acres of Land. It is near Boughton River, on the South side of the Island, and is covered with good Wood. For further particulars apply to JAMES D. HASZARD, Recreation, Sept. 27th, 1855.

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

Notice to Tenants. THE Subscriber requests all persons indebted to him for Rent, or arrears of Rent, on his part of half Lot or Township No. 27, to pay the same forthwith. He is also prepared to lease or sell any part of the above property—his titles being now duly recorded; and takes this opportunity of notifying that any person or persons found trespassing on the above property, will be prosecuted to the utmost rigor of the law. Also, the Tenants on the Estates under the management of the subscriber, viz—on Lot or Township No. 26—the property of Messrs. Thomson; on Lot or Township No. 38—the property of the Rev. John Macdonald; and on Lot or Township No. 40—the property of Messrs. Haythorne—as no arrears will be allowed to remain due after the first of January, 1855. JOHN R. BOURKE. Mill View, Nov. 15, 1855.

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



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

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

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

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

REMARKABLE CURE OF DROPSY. AFTER BEING TAPPED THREE TIMES.

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

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

ASTONISHING CURE OF GENERAL DEBILITY AND LIVER COMPLAINT!!

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

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

These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints.

- Ague Dropsy Inflammation
Asthma Dysentery Jaundice
Bilious Complaints Erysipelas Liver Com-
plaints
Blotches on the skin Female Irregularities Plain
Bowel Complaints FEVERS of all kinds Lumbago
Cholera Piles Rheumatism
Constipation of the Guts Retention of
Bowels Gout Rheumatism
Consumption Head-ache Urine
Debility Indigestion Scrofula, or
Sore Throats Stone and Gravel King's Evil
Secondary Symp- The Doloureux Tumours
toms Venereal Affections Worms all of
Ulcers Weakness, from kinds
whatever cause, &c.

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, at the following prices:— 2s. 6s. 8s. and 20s. Currency each Box.

There is a considerable saving by taking the larger size.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder affixed to each Box. GEORGE T. HASZARD Sole Wholesale Agent for P. E. Island.

Published by Aust A Law relat

partment :

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of the Prince Edward Islander.

WAY'S OINTMENT.

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Fever of all kinds Piles
Head-ache Rheumatism
Indigestion Urine
Stomach Stone and Gravel King's Evil
Tic Doloureux Tumours
General Affections Worms all of Weakness, from kinds whatever cause, &c.

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There is a considerable saving by taking the size.

Directions for the guidance of patients in disorder affixed to each Box.

GEORGE T. HASZARD, Sole Wholesale Agent for P. E. Island.

Published by Authority of the City Council.

A Law relating to the Fire Department:

[Passed December 2d, 1855.]

IS ENACTED, by the City Council of the City of Charlottetown:

Sec. 1. That the Fire Department shall consist of a Chief Engineer and fifteen other Engineers, three to be chosen from each Ward by the City Council annually, in the month of January, who shall hold their offices one year, and until others are chosen in their places; with as many Engine-men and Hook and Ladder men—to be divided into Companies—as the number of Engines and the quantity of other fire apparatus belonging to the City shall, from time to time require.

Sec. 2. The City Council may, by a concurrent vote, at any time remove from office the Chief Engineer and any of the other Engineers, and may, also, at any time discharge any or all of the officers or members of either of the said Companies.

Sec. 3. Each Engineer shall, upon his appointment, receive a written or printed Certificate or Warrant, in the words following, viz:— "This certifies, that A. B. is appointed an Engineer or Chief Engineer of the Fire Department of the City of Charlottetown, and is entitled to all the immunities belonging to said Office." Given under my hand this day of A. D. 1855, Mayor

City Clerk.

And the respective rank of the Engineer shall be determined by the Mayor and Council.

Sec. 4. The Engineers so chosen, shall meet and organize themselves into a board, a majority of whom shall form a Quorum, and of which in the absence of the Chief Magistrate, the senior Engineer present shall be presiding officer; they may appoint such Secretary and other officers, and make such rules and regulations for their government as they may see fit, and such Secretary shall receive such compensation as the City Council may deem expedient; they shall be responsible for the discipline, good order, and proper conduct of the whole department, both officers and men, and for the care of all Houses, Engines, Hose, Carriages, and other furniture and apparatus thereto belonging; they shall have the superintendence and control of all the Engine another houses, used for the purposes of the Fire Department, and of all furniture and apparatus thereto belonging, and of the Engines and all other fire apparatus belonging to the City, and over the officers and members of the several Companies attached to the Fire Department, and over all persons present at fires; and they may make such rules and regulations for the better government, discipline and good order of the Department, and for the extinguishment of fires, as they may from time to time think expedient, the same not being repugnant to the Laws of this Island, or to any By-Law of this City, and being subject to the approbation of the Mayor and Council. The said Board of Engineers shall report annually to the City Council on all matters generally relating to their Department.

Sec. 5. It shall be the duty of said Engineers whenever a fire shall break out in the City, immediately to repair to the place of such fire and to carry with them a suitable staff or badge of their office to take proper measures, that the several Engines and other apparatus be arranged in the most advantageous situations, and duly worked for the effectual extinguishment of the fire; to require and compel assistance from all persons, as well members of the Fire Department as others, in extinguishing the fire, moving furniture, goods, or other merchandise, from any building on fire or in danger thereof, and to building on fire or in danger thereof, and also, appoint guards to secure the same; and also, in pulling down or demolishing any house or building, if occasion require, and further, to suppress all tumults and disorders. It shall, be their duty to cause order to be preserved in working at, or returning from fires, at all other times when Companies attached to the Department are on duty; all the citizens of Charlottetown not connected with the Fire Department are hereby required to observe due obedience to the Engineers on such service, and all persons guilty of disobedience or neglect of the same, shall respectively, upon information and conviction thereof before the Mayor's or Police Court, within one week thereafter, forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding Twenty Shillings, or be imprisoned not exceeding seven days; or in case the said Engineers, or any one of them, may think fit, it shall and may be lawful for him or them to order any police or other constable to take such person so refusing as aforesaid, into custody, and to commit him to jail, unless he find bail, for a term not exceeding forty-eight hours.

Sec. 6. The Chief Engineer shall have the sole command at fires over all the other Engineers, and all members who may be present at fires, and shall direct all proper measures for the extinguishment of fires, and it shall be the duty of the said Chief Engineer to examine into the conduct of the Engines and all other fire apparatus, and of the Engine and other houses belong-

ing to the City, and used for the purposes of the Fire Department, as often as circumstances may render it expedient, or whenever directed so to do by the City Council, and annually, or oftener, if thereunto requested, to report the same to the City Council; also, to cause a full description of the same, together with the names of the officers and members of the Fire Department, to be published annually, in such manner as the City Council shall direct; and whenever the Engines or other fire apparatus, Engine or other houses, used by the Fire Department, require alterations, additions, or repairs, the Chief Engineer, under the direction of the City Council, shall cause the same to be made; and it shall, moreover, be the duty of the Chief Engineer to receive and transmit to the City Council, all returns of officers, members, and fire apparatus, made by the respective Companies as hereinafter prescribed, and all other communications relating to the affairs of the Fire Department.

Sec. 7. In case of the absence of the Chief Engineer, the Engineer next in rank who may be present, shall execute the duties of his office, with full powers.

Sec. 8. As many Engine and Hook and Ladder Companies shall, from time to time, be formed by the City Council, as it shall deem expedient, and each of said Companies shall consist of as many men as the said Council may determine.

Sec. 9. Every Company shall have a Captain, First and Second Lieutenants, and a Clerk; said Captain to be appointed by the City Council, who shall, immediately after being notified of his appointment, nominate and appoint two fit and proper persons, resident in the City, one to be First, and the other Second Lieutenants of such Company; and the said Captain and Lieutenants shall proceed to choose such number of fit and proper persons, resident in the said City, not exceeding forty in number, as shall be ordered by the City Council, which persons, together with the said officers, shall form and constitute a Company under such name and number as the City Council may direct.

Sec. 10. All vacancies in the office of Captain, which may occur in any of the Companies, in this Act mentioned, shall be filled up by the choice of the major part of the Company where- in the same shall occur, as often as any such vacancy shall occur, by death, resignation, continued absence from the Colony, inability to serve, or otherwise.

Sec. 11. Whenever any person shall have received his Certificate of Appointment to any office under this Act, he shall thereby be immediately invested with all the authority conferred and subject to all the duties imposed by the Laws of the City, and the rules and regulations of the Fire Department, until discharged therefrom by death, resignation or otherwise.

Sec. 12. It shall be the duty of the Captain, or other commanding officer, of each Company, to see that the several Engines and apparatus committed to their care, and the several buildings in which the same are deposited, and all things in or belonging to the same, are kept neat, clean, and in order, for immediate use; it shall also be their duty to preserve order and discipline at all times in their respective Companies, and require and enforce a strict compliance with the City By-Laws, Rules and Regulations of the Department, and the orders of the Engineers; they shall also keep or cause to be kept by the Clerks of their respective Companies, fair and exact rolls, specifying the time of admission, discharge, and age of each member, accounts of all City property entrusted to their care, and of all absences of the members in a book provided for that purpose by the City, which rolls or record books are always to be subject to the order of the Board of Engineers and the City Council.

Sec. 13. It shall be the duty of the officers and members of the several Engine and Hook and Ladder Companies, whenever a fire shall break out in the City, to repair forthwith to their respective Engines, Hose, Hook and Ladder Carriages, and other apparatus, and to convey the same in an orderly manner, as may be, to or near the place where the fire may be, and in conformity with the direction of the Chief or other Engineers, to exert themselves in the most orderly manner possible, in working and managing the said Engines, Hose, Hooks and Ladders, and other apparatus, and in performing any duty that they may be called upon to do by any Engineer, and upon direction or permission of the Chief or other Engineer, shall, in an orderly and quiet manner, return said Engines, Hose, Hooks and Ladders, Carriages, and other apparatus, to their respective places of deposit; Provided, that in the absence of all the Engineers, such direction and permission may be given by their respective Captain or other commanding officer.

Sec. 14. The Engineers and members of the several Companies regularly appointed, shall wear such caps, badges, or insignia as the City Council shall, from time to time, approve, to be furnished at the expense of the City, and no other person or persons shall be permitted to wear the same, except under such restrictions and regulations as the City Council may see fit.

Sec. 15. No uniform, unless such caps, badges, and insignia as are, from time to time, appointed by the City Council, shall be allowed

to be worn upon any occasion, as firemen, by either officers or men belonging to the department.

Sec. 16. Every member and every officer of the Fire Department shall sign the following statement, to be deposited with the Board of Engineers:—

"I, A. B. having been appointed a member of the Charlottetown Fire Department, hereby signify my agreement to abide by all the ordinances of the City Council, and the Board of Engineers relating thereto."

And every officer or member who shall neglect or refuse to sign the same, shall not be entitled to any compensation whatsoever.

Sec. 17. It shall be the duty of the Chief Engineer and other Engineers, to report to the Mayor, the name of every person (not a member of either of said Companies,) who shall, contrary to law, refuse or neglect to obey any orders of any Engineers given at any fire. It shall also be their duty to enquire for and examine into all shops and other places where shavings or other combustible materials may be collected and deposited, and at all times to be vigilant in taking care of the removal of the same, whenever, in the opinion of any two of them, the same may be dangerous to the security of the City from fire, and to direct the tenant or occupant of said shops or other places, to remove the same; and in case of their refusal so to do, to cause the same to be removed at the expense of such tenant or occupant, who shall, in addition, be liable to a penalty not exceeding Forty Shillings, for such neglect or refusal, and any person who shall obstruct the Engineers, or any of them, in carrying out the provisions of this Section, shall also be liable to a penalty not exceeding Forty Shillings.

Sec. 18. The Police and other Constables residing in the City, shall, upon all occasions of fire, attend with their staves, and enforce the commands of the Engineers, to prevent theft, and other necessary purposes, and every Police or other Constable who shall neglect to attend at the time of such fire or alarm of fire, and report himself to any one of the Engineers, such Police or other Constable, on conviction of such neglect, at the Mayor's or Police Court, shall forfeit and pay a fine not exceeding Ten Shillings; and any such Police or other Constable, who, being present, shall refuse or neglect to obey the orders of any Engineer, such Police or other Constable upon conviction thereof, shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding Ten Shillings, and every such Police or other Constable in the City, if called on by any Engineer, after any fire or alarm of fire, shall be required to prove by Certificate from one or more of said Engineers, that he duly attended and did his duty at such fire, or shall otherwise show some good and sufficient cause to the satisfaction of the said Engineers, that prevented him from attending at such fire or alarm, and any one of the said Constables who shall, when called upon, neglect or refuse to produce such Certificate or other good excuse, shall be liable for each and every such neglect or refusal, and be fined as last aforesaid.

Sec. 19. At any fire, whenever it shall be adjudged by any three or more of the Engineers, (of whom the Chief Engineer, if present, shall be one), to be decidedly necessary to prevent the further spreading of the fire, that any building should be pulled down, or otherwise demolished, the same may be done by their joint order, and the owner thereof shall receive reasonable satisfaction, and be paid for the same, which satisfaction or compensation, shall be assessed and recovered in manner hereinafter directed, namely: Any party claiming compensation for any building thus pulled down, shall give notice of his or her intention to claim such compensation to the Board of Engineers, whose duty it shall be to examine such claim, and, being satisfied that the house or premises of the claimant has been pulled down by competent authority, shall appoint two impartial persons to make a valuation of the premises so pulled down, and the City Council having received their report, shall declare the amount of compensation to which the claimant may be entitled; Provided that whatever sums of money may be recovered under any policy of insurance effected upon any such building, shall be deducted from the amount which may be awarded, or if the whole value of the said premises be insured and recovered, then the claimant shall not be entitled to any compensation whatever, under this Act, Provided also, that the owner or owners of any building or premises in which the fire originated, shall have no compensation under this Act beyond the amount in which said building or premises may be insured.

Sec. 20. No Clergyman nor Licensed Schoolmaster shall be obliged to serve as Engineer, and any person refusing to accept the office of Engineer after having been nominated thereto, as aforesaid, shall forfeit the sum of Five Pounds, to be recovered with costs before the Mayor's or Police Court.

Sec. 21. The City Council shall license one or more proper persons for the sweeping of Chimneys, and any neglect or violation of their duty as hereinafter to be specified, shall subject the parties to a penalty not exceeding Twenty shillings; and no person or persons shall be permitted to follow the occupation of Chimney Sweep-

er, unless he or they shall have been appointed and licensed by the City Council, under a penalty of not more than Twenty Shillings; and the charge per annum for granting said license shall be One Pound.

Sec. 22. Every Chimney which shall or may be used in the City shall be swept once every two months, and if any licensed sweeper shall refuse or neglect to sweep any chimney when required so to do, or shall negligently or improperly do the same, he shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding Ten Shillings for each and every offence.

Sec. 23. The Chimney Sweeper or Sweepers so licensed, shall be entitled to receive for the sweeping of each and every flue, such sum as the City Council shall deem just and reasonable, notice of which shall be inserted in the Royal Gazette newspaper, at least four successive weeks next after they shall have determined the same.

Sec. 24. If the Chimney of any house in the City shall take fire, and if the occupant or occupants of such house cannot produce sufficient evidence, that said chimney had previously been swept by the licensed Sweeper, one being in office, within the period prescribed by this Act, the same house having been occupied by such occupant for such period, or that a licensed Sweeper had been requested but had neglected to sweep said chimney, the said occupant or occupants shall incur a penalty of Ten Shillings.

Sec. 25. The tenant or occupant of every house in the City, of the yearly value of Ten Pounds, and upwards, shall provide himself or herself with, and keep, one leathern bucket, to contain not less than two gallons, and the tenant or occupant of any house in said City, of the yearly value of Thirty Pounds and upward, shall provide himself or herself with two of the before mentioned buckets, on which the owner's name shall be painted, and said bucket or buckets shall be hung up in the hall, or other public part of the house, ready for use in case of fire, under the penalty of Five Shillings for each and every time the said bucket or buckets shall not be found so hung in the proper place by the Engineers, when they shall visit the said house.

Sec. 26. It shall be the duty of the Proprietor or Landlord of any house or houses, to provide ladders necessary to carry water to any part of the same; and if any Proprietor or Landlord shall neglect or refuse to provide such ladders, the occupier or tenant of any such house shall procure the same, and shall be allowed to deduct the value thereof from the rent; and the occupier of any house omitting to have the buckets and ladders required as aforesaid, or not having the same in sufficient repair and fit for immediate use, shall incur a penalty of Ten Shillings for every such omission, Provided, that no person shall be fined a second time by virtue of this Clause, if he shall provide or repair such buckets and ladders within ten days next after any fine shall have been imposed thereunder, and paid by him.

Sec. 27. Each of the said Engineers shall, once in every four months, visit each house in his Ward in said City, and inspect the buckets, ladders, chimneys, flues and stoves, and it shall be lawful for either of said Engineers who shall think fit, to visit once a month, between the hours of eleven and four in the day, any house or houses in said City, to and for said purpose, and upon information in writing being given to any of said Engineers, that any stove, chimney, or flue of any house in his ward is in a dangerous situation, it shall be lawful for, and be the duty of said Engineer, to visit any such house on any other day, between the hours aforesaid, to inspect such stove, chimney, or flue; and any housekeeper refusing to produce said buckets and ladders, or to admit such Engineer, shall for every such refusal, incur a penalty of Ten Shillings.

Sec. 28. Any Engineer who shall neglect to visit and inspect every house and workshop for the purpose aforesaid, once in every four months or who shall neglect or refuse, upon information so given in writing as aforesaid, to visit any house or workshop in his ward, shall for every house or workshop so neglected or refused to be visited and inspected, be liable to and pay a sum not exceeding Five Shillings.

Sec. 29. Any housekeeper or other person who shall collect, or keep, or permit to be kept, any hay, straw, or flax, in any part of a dwelling house, or shall collect or keep ashes on a wooden floor or in a wooden vessel in said house, or in any outhouse or yard appertaining thereto, shall forfeit Ten Shillings for every offence, and likewise the hay, straw, or flax found in such dwelling house, excepting always, such hay or straw as may be enclosed in a sack, and used as bedding.

Sec. 30. Any person carrying a lighted candle, fire or firebrand, from house to house, or place to place within the City, without such candle, fire or firebrand being properly enclosed or otherwise secured, so as to prevent accident, shall forfeit and pay a penalty of Five Shillings for each and every offence, and in the event of any minor or apprentice so offending, the parent, master, mistress or guardian of such offender shall be liable for said penalty.

Sec. 31. No person shall kindle or increase any fire, nor cause the same to be done in or upon any of the streets, squares or public tho-

toughfare of the City, and each and every person offending against this Clause shall, for every offence, forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding Twenty Shillings.

Sec. 32. It shall be the duty of the Collector of impost for this City to furnish the City Council quarterly with a written return of the quantity of gunpowder imported by every person into the City, and no person residing therein shall keep, or permit to be kept, in any dwelling house, store, shop, stable or out-house, any greater quantity than twenty-five pounds weight of gunpowder at any one time, nor shall any quantity of gunpowder be so had or kept, unless the same be contained in a covered copper, lead, tin, or pewter canister, or, if in a covered wooden keg or vessel, such keg or vessel shall be secured in a leathern bag, and all persons found offending herein, shall incur a penalty of Three Pounds for each offence, provided always, that no person shall incur such penalty, for having gunpowder in his or her keeping contrary to the intent and meaning of this Act, unless there shall be in the City or in its suburbs a Magazine for the reception and security of gunpowder, to which the public can have access.

Sec. 33. No stovepipe shall be passed through any roof, outside wall, or window of any dwelling house, out house, or other building within the City, but shall be carried into brick flues, of least four inches thick; and every flue beginning on any floor shall be based and erected on a stone, at least four inches thick, and projecting at least six inches in every direction, beyond the bottom of such flue; and no stovepipe within any dwelling-house, out-house or other building in the City shall be passed through or near any partition of wood, or of wood and lime, or through a wooden floor, unless there shall have been left five inches clear between the pipe and the partition or floor, which pipe shall be surrounded with stone or brick (well plastered with lime) or with a sheet of tin, lead, copper or sheet iron, to be nailed or fastened to every such partition or floor; and all stoves shall be set up in such manner, as that in all cases there shall be at least, eighteen inches in every direction except the bottom from any wainscot, lath or wooden partition, through or alongside of which, the same may be placed, or if at a less distance, then the wall or partition shall be well and securely protected by a sheet of bright tin or lead to the satisfaction of the engineers, and any person or persons offending in the premises shall incur a penalty of ten shillings, for each and every offence.

Sec. 34. All stoves now in use, or that may hereafter be used in any carpenter's, cooper's, tanner's, cabinet maker's, block maker's, joiners, wheelwright's, or other work shops, or any warehouse or manufactory whatsoever, before the same are used, shall have a covering on the floor immediately under such stove or stoves properly laid of brick, stone, or metal, extending at least eighteen inches beyond the stove on every side; and any person offending in this particular, shall be subject to the penalty hereinafter mentioned.

Sec. 35. In the event of its appearing to any of the engineers that any chimney, flue or oven, in any building in their respective wards is improperly built or unsafe and unfit for use, it shall be the duty of such engineer to report the same to the City Council, who, if they deem it expedient, shall condemn said chimney, flue or oven, order that the same shall not be farther used as such, and give notice thereof to the owner, or person occupying said building; and in case any of the persons aforesaid shall afterward use the same without its having been repaired or renewed to the satisfaction of the fire department, he or they shall be liable to a penalty of not more than five pounds for each offence.

Sec. 36. On the discovery of the breaking out of a fire, the different church and fire bells shall be rung, and all the inhabitants of the city shall be bound to render assistance to the engineers, who are hereby jointly and severally empowered to require such assistance for the purpose of securing or removing any property that may be necessary or practicable to save, for extinguishing or preventing the further spreading of such fire, and to suppress all tumult and disorder; any person or persons who shall wantonly or wilfully make any false alarm of fire, and be thereof convicted on oath before the Mayor's or police court shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding Ten Pounds.

Sec. 37. The board of engineers shall meet from time to time as may be required, but said board shall have regular annual meetings in the month of March, for the purpose of preparing a report of the year's proceedings and making an estimate of such sums as they may consider necessary for procuring a further supply of fire-engines, water carts, casks, buckets, ladders, fire-bells or other implements, or to be distributed as premiums, or for any other purpose whatsoever the said board may consider it necessary to apply the same, which estimate and report shall be sent to the City Council and if approved of by them they shall cause the same to be provided and handed over to the said board of engineers.

Sec. 38. Each engine company shall elect

from among themselves, three persons who together with the Captain, first-pipeman and clerk shall keep the apparatus committed to their charge in good order, and ready for service at all times, and the said fire members shall each, receive annually from the city funds the sum of Twenty five shillings, and the remaining part of the company, shall each, receive a remission of city dues, not exceeding ten Shillings, Provided that each member shall produce a certificate signed by the captain, or in his absence the first lieutenant, that the said member has not been absent from more than three regular meetings in the year.

Sec. 39. The regular days for training for each company shall be once in each month, from the first of May to the first of November, and once in the first weeks of April and November, and any member who shall refuse or neglect to attend on the said days of training without a sufficient excuse to be allowed by the captain or commanding officer of his or their company, or shall be guilty of disobedience of the orders of said officers, he or they shall for every such offence forfeit and pay the sum of three shillings, and any member of such company who shall neglect to attend for three successive days of training, without sufficient excuse arising from sickness or other unavoidable cause, shall be liable to be discharged from such company by order of the said company, or the major part thereof and not be allowed any compensation whatsoever.

Sec. 40. No person hereby appointed a member of the fire department, shall be at liberty to resign or withdraw from any company thereof (unless with permission of the commanding officer of the same) until such person shall have served at least one year in the company and shall have given to such commanding officer at least three months' previous notice in writing of his intention to resign.

Sec. 41. If any persons or persons shall have in their possession, any articles or apparatus belonging to the fire department, or any fire buckets belonging to private persons, or public buildings, and shall neglect to return the same for twenty four hours after any fire, or shall be found using the same, except at the time of a fire, he, she, or they, shall be subject to a penalty of Five shillings.

Sec. 42. Any member of the fire department is hereby authorized to call to his assistance in conveying to any fire any of the apparatus belonging to the fire department, any person not exempted therefrom by the provisions of this act, and every person so liable who shall refuse his aid and assistance, when so called upon, shall forfeit and pay, for every such offence any sum not exceeding five shillings.

Sec. 43. The City Council shall duly provide such houses and premises, as shall be required by the fire department for the safe keeping of the engines and other apparatus belonging to the department, in such parts of the city as shall be deemed suitable.

Sec. 44. The recovery of all fines and costs, not herein-before provided for, shall be before the Mayor's or Police Court, on the Oath of any member of the fire department, or other credible witness, such fines and penalties, to be for the use of the City, and in case of non payment, the offenders to be committed to Jail, for a space of time not in any case exceeding sixty days.

ROBT. HUTCHINSON, Mayor.
WILLIAM B. WELNER,
City Clerk.

EXPENSIVE ARTICLE.—To make one of the finest Cashmere shawls requires the work of a family for a lifetime. They sell, in Cashmere itself, for five thousand dollars.

A YOUNG HUSBAND.—On making a call the other day, at the house of the American missionary in Jerusalem, I saw a little boy, in the Turkish costume, sitting on a sofa. My first thought was, "what an enormous turban that boy has on," and my second, "how very small he is!"

Judge of my surprise, when I found he was a husband; he being little more than ten years old, and his wife not quite nine! Truly this is beginning life young.—And this reminds me, that a friend of ours saw an Armenian lady in Alexandria, who though but twenty-six years of age, was a grandmother! This goes quite beyond early marriages in the U. States.—*Mrs. Fume's Travels in Egypt.*

An exchange says, that the following has a touching interest to housekeepers:—

The biting airs the shrinking flesh appal!
By sharp incisions;
And every thing proclaims the approach of fall
Except provisions.

HASZARD'S GAZETTE.
Saturday, December 15, 1855.

RENT ROLL AND TENANTS' COMPENSATION BILLS.

We were not surprised at hearing, that these Bills were disallowed, and we must confess, that we are not a little astonished at the rather intemperate article in the Examiner on the subject. When a suspending clause is tacked to a Bill, it must be presumed to be for the purpose which is expressed in it, namely: that the Queen may or may not assent to it, and that it shall not be law until that assent has been signified. These Bills are of a very peculiar nature, so very much so, that we question whether in the whole compass of Colonial Legislation, any consular Acts could be found passed by any Parliament or Assembly under British rule. They come under the head of what is termed "class legislation." We do not wish to prescribe class legislation in the whole, but we say, that it should be as seldom as possible resorted to, and when resorted to, should carry upon the face of its enactments, the absolute necessity and propriety of passing them. It is the principal characteristic of a free country, that life, liberty and property are held sacred, and in no country is the title to land held in such reverence and respect as in England. Now, the Acts in question were passed, according to Mr. Coles, for the purpose of harassing the Proprietors, and forcing them to sell their lands to the local government, under the provisions of the Land Purchase Bill; his words are these,—

"Believing that Escheat was impracticable, I have introduced and carried other measures for the benefit of the people at the expense of the Proprietors." And again,— "I am satisfied, that this House has it in its power to mitigate the hardships on the tenantry arising from the original grants,—that remedy is by taxing the lands of the Proprietors, under that system the Proprietors will be glad to come in and offer their lands to the Government under the Land Purchase Bill." He subsequently, in the same Speech, alludes to the Acts in question as tending to effect the same purpose. This was plain open dealing enough, but, whether it were politic is another thing. Mr. Coles should have known, that these expressions, so at variance with the preamble of the Rent Roll Bill, would have been taken advantage of by the Proprietors in their opposition to its receiving the Royal assent. The Title of the Bill states, that the purpose of it is to defray the expenses of any armed force which may be requisite on account of the withdrawal of the troops, and for the further encouragement of Education; what connection there is between these two objects, is not very apparent. The Bill, however is for a general purpose, and the justice and policy of singling out proprietors of Townships Lands over 500 acres, for the purpose of taxing their Rent Rolls should have been made apparent. Let us see what the preamble states, it says, "That whereas, the Proprietors of Township Lands in this Island have leased a large portion thereof to tenants from whom they derive large rents, and covenants, are generally contained in the leases of such lands, that the tenants or occupiers thereof shall pay all taxes imposed or to be imposed on the lands so leased to them, whereby the Proprietors evade the payments of said taxes, and the principal part thereof are paid by the tenantry, and whereas, such lands have greatly increased in value from the industry of the tenants, and from the prosperity and progressive state of the Colony." The first part of this preamble is intended to show, that the proprietary interest is adverse to the prosperity of the tenantry, and the second part contradicts the inference, for it avers, that the Colony is in a prosperous and progressive state. Where would be the injury if the lands of the Proprietors increased in value, provided the tenants are thriving and prosperous? But it is true, that the value of the Township lands have increased in value! What was the Worrell Estate purchased for, first by Pope and others, and secondly by the Island Government? What is the latter to give Mr. Warburton for Lot 11! It was well known, that this Bill would be contested by those against whose interests it militates, and therefore, the utmost care should have been taken that it did not contain a single assertion, that was capable of successful refutation. But what is a military force wanted for in this Island—for defence against invasion? The sum to be realized would not have been anything like sufficient to have equipped and maintained an adequate force. Was it meant to aid the Civil power in the execution of the law? We should hope, that the day is passed when such interference would be necessary. We have noticed but a few of the anomalies in this Bill, we have foreborne to mention the injustice of taxing the gross rental, without any enquiry as to whether it were paid or still in arrear. Why a Proprietor who owns 600 acres, perhaps a widow, or an orphan, or it may be a lunatic, should pay, when an opulent owner of 500 goes clear, requires explanation. Should there not have been a difference between the resident Proprietor, who spends his income on the Island and pays his taxes, and he who absent, does not?

As to the Tenants' Compensation Bill, we can hardly believe, that the parties who introduced it could expect it to receive the Royal Assent, and we are heartily glad that it has been disallowed, for the sake of the tenant himself, for if the Bill had gone into operation, every landlord would have been compelled in his own defence, to have kept distraining upon his tenant in a place, as long as, there was a hoof upon the place. We have no wish to protect the Proprietors from paying his fair quota toward the expenses of the Colony, nor would we shield them from an income tax, provided something of the same kind is made general. We know of no better method of raising a revenue than a land tax, but we would make no difference between the owner of 100 acres and 100,000. We think this is not the way to increase the prosperity of the Island. Encourage immigration—pass good and equal laws—make property of every kind secure—see that the laws are properly executed, and you will do more to ensure the wealth and happiness of the people than class legislation of any kind will ever effect. We cannot see this matter in the same light that the Editor of the Examiner places it. The Proprietors were, in this case, personally interested; the suspending clause was inserted, that they might have an opportunity of being heard against the final passing of the Bill. They have shown, in the opinion of the Secretary for the Colonies, good and sufficient cause for withholding the Royal Assent. We trust, that there is too much good sense in the tenantry, that they will not even think of making a systematic resistance to the payment of rents, and we also trust, that whoever may hold the reins of government, will see that it is their duty to uphold the execution of the laws by all lawful and legitimate means in their power. Resistance to the execution of the laws is ever attended with pain and misery to those who attempt it, and the country where the law ceases to be supreme, is in a state of the most miserable degradation, and can never rise to any height of opulence or refinement.

TO THE EDITOR OF HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

Sir: In the Examiner of the 12th November, we are furnished with a list of Bankrupt Cities where the corporations have neither money nor credit; and their workmen have to go a begging for their wages which is due to them, and this improvidence of the authorities and beggary of the workmen, is attributed to Know-Nothingism! And in the Examiner of the 25th November, the Editor has censured our City Council for their slow motion, viz: They have been in office four months, and have not yet borrowed money to make sewers to drain the mud and water from off the broad airy streets of the City of Charlottemtown!!

The citizens may congratulate themselves upon their first election of City Councilmen who know something better than to borrow money to make sewers before the streets are paved, and before sweepers have been employed to scrape and sweep them: Sewers would be an expense exceeding the means of the City for many years, and if any thing was allowed to go into the sewers, which a scraper, a broom, or a shovel could take away, they would most likely, require to be opened and cleaned out at a great expense and inconvenience, before the first cost was paid for.

It may soon become necessary to have cess-pools constructed in such a manner, that they could be emptied and their contents taken away in night-carts. In some Towns, the value of the manure will pay the expense of sweeping the streets and collecting it. The Incorporation Bill was not popular with the people in Town, their representatives had very little encouragement from their constituents to proceed with it. The Towns-people were afraid, and not without reason, of falling into the hands of Know-Nothings; men who would borrow money to commence unnecessary, but expensive works, exceeding the means of the City, which would not be worth the cost to the public either for use or ornament, when they were completed. I suggested the Incorporation Bill, but with a different motive it appears, to that of the Editor of the Examiner. It appeared to me, that our Members did not possess the information necessary to enable them to legislate for the people of the Town, and that they had men amongst themselves more fit to manage their affairs. And the measure of the Examiner is sufficient to satisfy me, that they have not fallen into the hands of the Know-Nothings, but have chosen practical men, who will study to understand the true interests of their constituents, in order to maintain their interests, and give them satisfaction.

W. O.
Sailor's Hope, Dec. 3, 1855.

This sum collected at the Soiree in aid of Providence Chapel should have been £15 instead of £10, as announced in our last issue.

Warrants No. 311, of the date of the 25th of April, 1855, to No. 434, of the date of the 24 of May, 1855, (both inclusive), will be paid at the Treasury on demand, together with the interest due thereon.

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With a lot of
Brass Clock

December

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Dec. 13.

A FEW
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Mrs. H. B.
above Mr. P
Dec. 14.

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nts from No. 311, of the date of the 20th of 555, to No. 434, of the date of the 2d of 55, (both inclusive), will be paid at the y on demand, together with the interest due

Married.
On the 9th Nov. last, by the Rev. Joseph Anderson, Presbyterian Minister, South Gower, the Rev. Hugh Brown, Spencerville, Canada West, to Miss Margaret Walker, fourth daughter of John Walker, Esq., New Annapolis, Prince Edward Island.

Died.
At New London, on the 7th inst., Janet, the beloved consort of Donald McKay, Teacher of the Grammar School. She expired in the triumph of faith, leaving a numerous family, and a large circle of relatives to mourn her loss.

Port of Charlottetown.
ARRIVED.
Dec. 8. Schrs. Liberator, Boston; goods. Bessie, Neal, Gloucester; apples, &c. H. Ingram, Pictou; Ornament, Lutz, Shediac; lumber.

SAILING.
Dec. 7. H. Ingram, Pictou; mails. Brig. Jane, MacMahon, St. John's Newfld; produce. 8th Schr. Fonn, Bona, Halifax; do. Brig. Eliza, Paul Sidney; lumber &c. Ohio, McKay, West Indies; general cargo. Intended, Ball, Bedford; lumber.
10th, Copella, Match, St. John's Nfld.; produce.
11th, Bella Donna, Sidney; Sch. John, Creelman, Halifax; produce. Hispania, do. do.
14th, Lark, do. do. Mary, La Blang, do. do.
15th, Alice Rogers, St. John, N. B. produce.
15th, Julia, do. do. Favorite, Babin, Halifax; do.

WRECKS.—During the latter part of the last, and the beginning of the present week, we had fearful stormy weather, and reports of wrecks are the topics of conversation in every quarter. Two new vessels belonging to Messrs Longworth and Yates, were blown away from the North side of the Island, and ran for the Gut of Canso. They afterwards succeeded in working their way up to the Bay opposite this Harbour, when one of them, the "SARDINIAN," came to anchor in Orwell Bay, on Friday, the 7th inst., and in the gale which blew that night, she parted both chains, and drove on Prim Island, and is now a total wreck. The other got on the reef off St. Peter's Island, but we are pleased to learn she has since been got off, and is now in this Port.

His Excellency the Lieut. Governor in Council has been pleased to make the following appointments, viz:—
Mr. Charles Stewart Macneil to be a Commissioner for the recovery of Small Debts for Princetown Royalty, in the place of George Sinclair, Esq., resigned, who is about leaving the Island.
Mr. Neil Mackay to be Postmaster at Princetown Royalty, in the place of Mr. John Campbell, resigned, who is about leaving the District.
Mr. Robert Ellis to be a Gauger for the Port of Bedouque.
His Excellency the Lieut. Governor has been pleased to appoint, provisionally, George Bagwell and John Wright, Esqrs., to be Members of the Legislative Council.

AUCTION.
(For the benefit of all concerned)
TO BE SOLD ON MONDAY next, the 17th inst. at 11 o'clock, a. m., at the store of Mrs. CANTWELL, Green Street,
4 Barrels damaged by Salt water, on board the Sch. "Jemima," John Green, Master, from Boston, U. S. and ordered to be sold for the benefit of all concerned.
H. W. LOBBAN, Auctioneer.
Dec. 14, 1855.

CHRISTMAS IS COMING.
Another opportunity for Bargains.
At an Evening Sale, of Oil, Paintings, Perfumery, Confectionery, Yankee Notions, Leather, Furs, Ladies' and Youths' Rubber Boots and Shoes, &c., &c.
BY AUCTION.
On Tuesday Evening, the 21st inst., at 7 o'clock, at the Subscriber's Sale Room, Queen street, a quantity of Goods suitable for the season, viz:—
1 case Perfumery,
1 " Yankee Notions,
7 boxes choice Raisins,
1 case splendid Furs,
4 doz. pairs Ladies' Gents' and Childrens' Rubber Boots and Shoes,
1 punchon Rum,
5 casks Wine,
1 case handsome Oil Paintings,
3 beautiful gilt window Cornices,
10 boxes Ground Coffee,
40 gross Matches,
10 doz. Buckets, Brooms,
10 sides Upper Leather,
With a lot of Soaps, Saleratus, Wrapping Paper, Brass Clocks, &c., &c., &c.
JAMES MORRIS, Auctioneer.
December 13.

CHEESE! CHEESE!!
JUST received from Boston, a further supply of excellent quality, at the KING SQUARE HOUSES.
Dec. 13. 1m BEER & SON.

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

CHRISTMAS FRUIT!
SUPERIOR CURRANTS, BLOOM RAISINS, NUTS, &c., &c. at the KING SQUARE HOUSES.
Dec. 13. 1m BEER & SON.

FARM FOR SALE.
THE FARM now in the occupation of Mr. R. W. EDWARD'S, is offered for sale, containing 192 acres—120 acres being cleared from stumps and in a good state of cultivation, being well manured, and no part of it has been over cropped. There is an excellent spring of water close to the House; and the buildings being recently built, are in good condition and commodious. There is a fine grove of soft wood growing up near to the buildings. 112 acres freehold.
New Wiltshire Settlement, Lot 31, Dec. 5, 1855.

COKE! COKE!! COKE!!!
FOR SALE at the Gas Works, a quantity of very Superior COKE, at 6d per bushel, or 16s per Chaldron, and 15s per Chaldron, if 5 or upwards be taken.
W. J. MURPHY, Manager.
Charl-ttewtown, Dec. 12, 1855.

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

CHEAP AND SAFE LIGHT!
NEWELL'S PATENT.
Safety Lamp & Lamp Feeder
Warranted to prevent all accidents from the use of BURNING FLUID, PATENT OIL, ROBIN OIL, CAMPHENE, &c.
And all other explosive compounds used for production of light.
This INVENTION is applied to common Fluid, Solar and Camphene Lamps, Lamp Feeders, Fluid-holders, Lanterns, &c., &c.
We respectfully invite the attention of the public to NEWELL'S IMPROVED SOLAR FLUID LAMP! which gives a steady, brilliant flame, nearest to Gas that has ever been produced. The cost of burning being only ONE CENT AN HOUR! These Lamps are particularly adapted for Churches, Hotels, Factories, Stores and parlours. Oil Lamps can be altered, using the same shade. Common Fluid Lamps can be changed to Safety Fluid Lamps.
PORTER'S Patent Burning Fluid and Camphene,
As cheap and good as can be bought in the market Also, Shades, Globes, Lamp Wickings, Entry Hall Lanterns, Fluid Chandeliers, &c., &c.
For Sale, Wholesale & Retail, by
Newell, Willard & Co.,
No. 28 Bromfield Street, Boston.
N. B.—A large deduction will be made from the former prices of NEWELL'S SAFETY LAMPS, &c. The following certificates are a sufficient guarantee of the entire safety and efficiency of the Safety Lamp and Feeder.
We have had an opportunity to test the Patent Safety Lamp and Lamp Feeder of Mr. John Newell, of this city, in regard to the measure of protection their construction affords. In the trials to which we subjected them, we endeavored, without effect, to produce explosions of the vapor of the fluid mixed with air, and to burst them by the pressure of the vapor alone. The principle adopted by Mr. Newell is that of the well known Davy Lamp. He has so combined the parts, that we are satisfied that all risk of explosive action is removed.
CHARLES T. JACKSON, M. D.,
AUG. A. HAYES, M. D.,
Assayers to the State of Massachusetts.
Boston, Aug. 30, 1852.
Mr. John Newell, of Boston, has exhibited to me a Lamp, and also containing vessels, furnished with wire gauze protectors, upon the principle of Davy's Safety Lamp for miners. He has used both these instruments before me with inflammable fluids, and in both, when set on fire, the flame was arrested by the wire gauze, which is coated with silver. If the instruments are faithfully constructed, and carefully attended to, so that the wire gauze does not suffer injury from corrosion, wear or violence, I am of opinion that the protection will prove effectual against explosion. Nothing short of this conviction would induce me to countenance the continued use of the burning fluids, so called, as I have thought they ought to be entirely discarded, if not prohibited from use; so frequent and dreadful are the accidents occasioned by ignorance and carelessness. In every case, glass lamps should be given up; and those of metal substituted, on account of the danger of fracture.
B. SILLIMAN, senior.
NEW HAVEN, Oct. 16, 1852.
I have examined Newell's Patent Safety Lamp and Lamp Feeder. They are constructed upon strictly philosophical principles, having a tube of silvered wire gauze, with a small perforation in the cap. If well made, they cannot fail to insure protection against those dangerous explosions to which the vapors of burning fluids and camphene are subject, when mixed with air. Their general introduction, I have no doubt, would prevent many distressing and fatal accidents.
E. S. CARR, M. D.,
Professor of Chemistry, Albany Medical College, and of Applied Chemistry in the University of Albany.
BEER & SON, T. DESBRIAY & Co., and W. B. DAWSON are our authorized Agents for the sale of the above in P. E. Island.
Dec. 12. 3m

NOTICE.
ALL PERSONS indebted to the Subscriber will please make immediate payment, or their accounts will be sued for at the Commissioner's Court for recovery.
ALEXANDER SMITH.
New London, Dec. 11th, 1855.

AMERICAN HOUSE.
Fall Stock Completed.
Per Dancing Feather, Mary Jemima, and Mary Ann,
FROM BOSTON AND HALIFAX.
BY the above ships, the subscriber has just finished his FALL IMPORTATION, comprising (besides his large stock already advertised) as follows:
50 chests Tea—warranted good.
12 cases Molasses, 4 hhd. Sugar.
50 boxes Raisins, 100 sides Sole Leather, 60 Stoves, 25 bbls. Apples, 4 cwt. Cheese, 10 doz. Brooms, 10 doz. Pails, 3 casks Fluid, Newell's Patent safety Lamps and Lamp Feeder, in a variety of styles,
10 bbls. Nuts, 20 doz Crackers and Pilot Bread, 2 bales Buffalo Robes, &c. &c.
The whole forming a most extensive stock, and from the variety in the different articles, and moderate charges, is well worthy of attention.
AMERICAN HOUSE, Grafton Street.
W. B. DAWSON.
Dec. 13.

American House!
THE Subscriber in closing up his present business in P. E. Island, respectfully requests all parties, who are indebted to him, to hand over, on or before the FIRST of JANUARY NEXT.
JOHN GIBSON.
December 13.

Carriage Bolts.
HASZARD & OWEN have received a large Stock of the above—of the following sizes:—
LENGTH. DIAMETER.
1 1/2 inches by 1/2 5-16 3-8
2 " " 5-16 3-8
2 1/2 " " 5-16 3-8
3 " " 5-16 3-8
3 1/2 " " 5-16 3-8 7-16 1/2
4 " " 1-4 7-16 3-8 1/2
These Bolts have newly turned heads and are offered for sale at from 25 to 50 per cent lower than they can be made for on the Island.
JUST ARRIVED per Schr. Romp, a large assortment of Cooking, Franklin, Caboose, Air-tight and Close Stoves; and for Sale by
JAMES PURDIE.
Charlottetown, Nov. 30, 1855.

Stoves! Stoves!!
JUST ARRIVED per Schr. Romp, a large assortment of Cooking, Franklin, Caboose, Air-tight and Close Stoves; and for Sale by
JAMES PURDIE.
Charlottetown, Nov. 30, 1855.

Under the Patronage of Mrs. Daly.
A BAZAAR will be held, (D.V.) on the 27th of DECEMBER next, in the TEMPERANCE HALL, by a Committee of Ladies appointed from all denominations, on behalf of the poor of Charlottetown and its immediate vicinity.
N. B.—No relief will be granted from the Bazaar Fund to residents in the Island, who may remove into Charlottetown after the publication of this Notice.
Contributions will be thankfully received by the undersigned Ladies:—
Mrs. BAYFIELD, Mrs. LLOYD,
BREWSTER, LYDIARD,
COLES, Miss E. McDONALD,
DEMPSEY, C. McDONALD,
Miss S. DESBRIAY, Mrs. MACKIESON,
Mrs. FOGAN, McMURRAY,
F. GAUL, C. PALMER,
GRAY, FURDIE,
H. HASZARD, RIGGS,
HEAD, SNODGRASS,
J. HENSLEY, C. STEWART,
D. HODGSON, TUCKER,
JERKINS, WALKER.
Doors to be opened at 12 o'clock. Sale to commence at half past twelve. Price of admission 1s 6d: children under 12 half price.

NEW GOODS.
THE Subscriber has just received, per Sir Alexander, from England, a very extensive assortment of
British and French Merchandise,
which will be open for inspection on MONDAY next, at the New Store, immediately adjoining his old stand, in Great George St.
The Largest and most Elegant Assortment of
Millinery and Fancy Goods,
ever imported to this Island, will be open for inspection on and after Monday next (between the hours of 10 and 3), at the Dwelling House, West side of Queen Square. The whole will be offered at a very low price.
Oct. 26. WM. HEARD.

Robes! Robes! Robes!
EXTRA No. 1, BUFFALO ROBES Just received, at the KING SQUARE HOUSES.
BEER & SON.
Charlottetown, Dec. 5, 1855. 1st Adv. 1m.

THE BRIDE OF CHERSON.—A CHERSEAN HEROINE.—The following little story deserves a more general circulation than it is likely to have obtained in the ponderous volumes of ancient history.—On the site of the modern Sebastopol formerly stood the republican city of Cherson, famous for its freedom, its commerce, and its wealth. In the days of the Roman Empire, the young Gycia, daughter of the President of Cherson, was married to Prince Asander, son of the neighbouring King of Bosphoros. To guard the liberties of the republic against treachery, it was stipulated that the Prince should reside constantly at Cherson, and have no intercourse with Bosphoros. About two years after the marriage, the President being dead and his wealth having descended to his daughter and to her husband, it happened, that a favourite waitingmaid of Gycia had committed some offence, for which she was condemned to pass a certain time in solitude in a room over some granaries attached to the palace. While pursuing her employment of spinning in this room, a portion of the apparatus fell on the floor, and got entangled in a corner, so that it could not be extricated without removing a tile of the pavement. The removal of the tile enabled her to see into the granary below, and there she saw that, instead of bales and sacks, a number of Bosphorian soldiers were secreted. She immediately sent to Gycia, who hastened to her, expecting to be greeted with penitent supplications for pardon. Instead of this, the young heroine's attention was directed to the formidable contents of the chamber below. Gycia immediately communicated with some of the chiefs of Cherson, and it was ascertained, that her treacherous husband had surreptitiously brought over these foreign soldiers disguised in trading vessels, and that they were kept in concealment until a sufficient force was collected, when they were to be employed in overpowering Cherson, destroying its liberties, and annexing it to the kingdom of Bosphoros.
Her decision was immediately made. The unsuspecting traitor Asander, with his Chersonese associates, having retired to bed early one evening after a carousal, the palace was set on fire, and Asander, and his companions, his soldiers, and the whole palace, consumed to ashes (See Finlay's "History of the Byzantine Empire," p. 419). Joan of Arc, the Maid of Saragossa, and various other heroines have had their praises loudly sung; Will no one pay a deserved tribute to the memory of GYCIA THE BRIDE OF CHERSON?

COMPLIMENTS may be offered in all sincerity, and yet have a very equivocal sound, as in the case of the city knight unable to aspirate the letter H, who being deputed to address William III. exclaimed, "Future ages recording your Majesty's exploits will pronounce you to have been a Nero." Not less honest and ambiguous was the negro's compliment to the emancipator—"Gorramighty bless Massa Wilberforce! He hab a white face, but he hab a black heart."

THE EDITRESS OF THE NEW YORK LADIES' Repository talking about kissing, says:—"Kisses, like faces of philosophers, vary. Some are as hot as coal fire, some sweet as honey, some mild as milk, some tasteless as long-drawn soda. Stolen kisses are said to have more nutmeg and cream than other sorts. As to proposed kisses, they are not liked at all. A stolen kiss is the most agreeable. We have been kissed a few times, and as we are not very old, we hope to receive many more."

A PRIVATE of the Galloway rifles was recently standing sentry, when an officer, noticing that he had a black eye, accosted him, and charged him with having been fighting. "Please, sir, 'it was for that you engaged me."

A Jew, Lord Mayor of London.—The Jews of Exeter, Birmingham, and Norwich, have agreed to present congratulatory addresses to Mr. Alderman Salomons on his election as Lord Mayor of London. At Norwich, an amendment was moved, on the ground that the Alderman had "compromised a religious principle," by attending a Christian place of worship on the day of his election; but the opposition did not meet with much support. Dr. Adler, the Chief Rabbi, is said to have taken offence at the appointment of a clergyman as Lord Mayor's chaplain.

The Great Britain steam-transport has embarked 1354 men and officers of the British-Swiss Legion at Portsmouth dockyard for conveyance to Balaklava.

A new State, it is not improbable, will soon be added to the American Union. The Legislature of Michigan has passed an Act providing for the formation of the new State or territory of Superior. Michigan gives part and Wisconsin another part to form the new commonwealth, which is the seat of the great mineral wealth of the nation. Its mines of copper and iron are unsurpassed by any in the world, and, it is destined to become one of the most interesting, wealthy, and important portions of the Union.

PREVENTING SEA SICKNESS.—Jean A. F. V. Oudin, a French priest, has obtained a patent for the following liquid for the prevention of sea sickness: "I distil," says the inventor, "one-third of an ounce (troy weight) of hydrochloric acid in five ounces of alcohol, and mix the product in 32-ounces of water sweetened with a little sugar or syrup. I however, prefer to compose the liquid of 2-3 ounces of dry chloride of lime mixed with 8 ounces of water and 10-2-3 ounces of alcohol. This is distilled in a common still, and the product mixed with 32 ounces of sweetened water, to which are added a few grains of cochineal to give it a pink color. A few drops of this to be taken at sea, to prevent and allay sea-sickness, and if it accomplishes this object, priest Oudin will deserve great credit for his discovery. As this liquid, however, is of the same composition as chloroform, the latter may answer as well.

A STRONG PASTE FOR PAPER.—To two large spoonfuls of flour, put as much powdered rosin as will lie on a shilling; mix with as much strong beer as will make it of a due consistence, and boil it half an hour. Let it be cold before it is used.

A SENSIBLE WIDOW.—A young and beautiful, but very poor widow, was about to marry a very rich widower. Her friends wished to know what she was about to marry him for? She feelingly replied, "Pure love: I love the ground (meaning the farm, probably) on which he walks, and the very house in which he lives." There is platonic love for you. There is none of your school-girl foolishness in that.

PRECOCIOUS.—They have some smart girls in the Buckeye State. Here is one of them. A conductor on the road from Cincinnati to Hamilton, saw a nice little girl whom he supposed came under the rate of half-price for children, and returned her half the amount tendered, with a remark to that effect.

"Half-fare?—ha! ha! Why, do you take me for a girl?" "Certainly, Miss, unless your locks belie you very much."

"Well, then, if they do, I am married; and that ain't all, I have got a baby six months old."

An editor says, he once kissed a damsel's cheek that was covered with a pastry of vermilion and chalk, and, as a consequence, had the painter's cholic for a week! Young men will take warning.

Cigars! Cigars!

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

American House.

No. 12, Grafton Street. JUST RECEIVED, per Schoa "Saxe Gotha," from Boston, and "Superb," from Halifax, the following large

Stock of Goods,

which the subscribers offer for sale, wholesale and retail, on moderate terms:— 20 chests TEA, 50 boxes do., 6 puncheons Molasses, 50 boxes Raisins, 15 do. Canals, 20 do. SOAP, 100 sides Sole Leather, 20 boxes Glass, 1 case Indigo, 100 pairs India Rubber Shoes, 50 Clocks, 100 Axes, 25 barrels Pilot Bread, 10 barrels Crackers, 10 do. Nuts, Barrels Crushed Sugar, do. Currants, Shoe Thread, Currier's Knives, Clearing Stones, Barrels Seal Oil, do. Lard Oil, do. Olive Oil, do. Whale Oil; Putty, 100 boxes assorted Confectionery, 100 do. Lozenges, Corn Starch; 20 barrels APPLES, 20 do. Onions, 5 hhds. Sugar; 10 SOFAS, 40 Bedsteads, 6 Mattresses, 3 Lounges, 10 Children's Cribs, 300 Chairs, of every description, Buckets, Brooms, Hay Forks, Manure do., Single Hatches, Clothes Lines, Fluid Lamps, Crust Stands, Spoon Holders, Sugar Bowls, Lanterns, Room Paper, Paper Curtains, Looking Glasses, Mortice Locks and Latches, Molasses Gates, Zinc and Iron Shoe Nails, Whips, Wood Saws, Blacking, Ginger, Matches, Starch, Rim Locks, Mineral and Brass Knobs, Sand Paper, Sleigh Bells, boxes Tobacco, Pepper, Coffee, Saleratus, Washing Powder, Cheese, Crackers.

October 15. WILLIAM B. DAWSON.

On Hand,

DER "Napoleon III," and "Lady Sale," from Boston, Gothic, O. G. & L. G. CLOCKS, LOOKING GLASSES, (assorted sizes,) a variety of toy and useful articles.— 100 doz. Mason's superior Blacking; 12 nests Tubs, 6 Cradles and Rockers, 300 assorted Chairs, (elegant patterns,) 4 cases of superior Vinegar, with a variety of other articles. These are to be sold at cost and charges. Cheap wholesale customers please apply at once.

Also, per Schoa, Joseph and Mary, —150 Tons Sidney COALS, at 30s. per ton.

Also, per Mary, from Labrador, —HERRINGS, CODFISH, (dry and Fall cured), SEAL OIL, and COD OIL.

And former importations, —CAPLIN, SOUNDS & TONGUES.

JAMES N. HARRIS. Oct. 23. —Adv. 3w

1855.

Fashions and Fashionable Goods from England

JUST RECEIVED, Fall and Winter supply of West of England CLOTHS, WHITNEYS, BEAVERS, SIBERIAN CLOTHS, DOESKINS, CASIMERES, TWEEDS, VESTINGS, and TAILORS' TRIMMINGS, at

Bell's Clothing Store.

Market Square. - - - Charlottetown. Which will be made up to order, in the latest style, and on the most reasonable terms. As the best Journeymen Tailors on the Island are kept constantly employed, and the Cuttings being done by the Subscriber, the fit and workmanship will be warranted superior to that of any other Establishment in this City.

CHOTHING.—The Subscriber is making up, and will keep on hand, the largest and best Stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING in the City, which will be sold as cheap as at any House in the Trade. Also, Shirts, Undershirts, Collars, Drawers, Socks, Suspenders, Neckties and Stocks, Pocket and Neck-handkerchiefs, Mullers, Gloves and Mitts, Fur, Cloth and Push Caps, in great variety; Rubber and Oil Clothing, Sailors' Shirts, and almost every article necessary for Men's wear, which will be sold at the lowest price for prompt payment.

CHAN. BELL, Merchant Tailor, Oct. 27. —1st Ex & Adv 2m

Notice to the Public.

THE Undersigned begs to return his sincere thanks to the inhabitants of Wheatley River, New Glasgow, Cavendish, New London, and the Island generally, for the very liberal patronage he has hitherto received in his Business as

Tanner, Carrier and Shoemaker, and now informs them that it is his intention to continue to carry on said Business in all its branches, in a more extensive manner than heretofore, and trusts, by always keeping a good STOCK on hand, and furnishing superior articles, to continue to receive a share of public patronage.

The highest price in Cash will be paid for GREEN HIDES. ISAAC WHITLOCK. Wheatley River, Oct. 20. 2m

Great English Remedy!

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

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

Medicine containing molasses or liquorice, like the boasted Sarsaparilla, require many large bottles to produce the slightest change in health. The Forest Wine is altogether a different article. It contains no syrup to give it consistency, but acquires its excellent flavor and powerful medicinal properties from the vegetable plants of which it is composed. The Forest Wine combines the virtues of the

WILD CHERRY, DANDELION, YELLOW DOCK, and Sarsaparilla, with other valuable plants whose properties are all most effective.

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

SAVED FROM DEATH.

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

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

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

GREAT CURE OF LIVER COMPLAINT OF TEN YEARS' STANDING.

New York, January 9th, 1848.

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

NERVOUS DISORDERS

Are diseases of the mind as well as of the body, usually brought on by troubles and affliction, and are most common to persons of delicate constitution and sensitive minds. Low spirits, melancholy, frightful dreams, and fearful anticipations of evil from the slightest cause, 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 Matein, a celebrated practitioner of New York, declared publicly that one bottle of Halsey's Forest Wine contained more virtue than fifty of the large bottles of Sarsaparilla. Messrs. S. S. Lampman & Co., one of the largest and most respectable druggists in Syracuse, in a letter, say: "From what they have heard and seen of Halsey's Forest Wine

it is an excellent and good medicine, and will no doubt 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 Nassau St. corner of Hudson, N. York.

W. R. WATSON, General Agent



NATURE OUTWITTED!!

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

To DR. ANTROBUS,

Sir,—I feel great pleasure in attesting the virtues of your Persian Hair Restorative. Several parties who have been patients of mine having derived the most inconceivable benefit from using it; and in fact it is owing to this article alone, that many of them are not at the present moment completely bald; one party I may mention in particular, who had been laid up with typhus fever; (a most beautiful young lady,) the attack however left her although as beautiful as ever in the face, still with scarcely any hair on her head. She tried every thing unsuccessfully, until I recommended her to use your Persian Hair Restorative, and in three months, she again possessed the same dark curling locks, as before her illness, although if possible, still more jet like, and attractive. I must admit, although I have recommended it to hundreds of persons of both sexes, I have never found it 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 losing 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 you 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 Bot.; Steeping. 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, Bevis 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 Provisional, Fish, Oil, &c. FERRY LANDING, Water-Street, St. JOHN, N.B. REFERENCE Charlotte Town, E. L. JAS. PURDIE, Esq. St. John, N. B., Messrs. R. RANKIN & Co. April 13, 1855.

Nov. 3.—For the been blowing a si month's trip at sea and impregnated with irritating dust, which sense at once. Last ing, the Triton, Oct latter two with more arrived after a rough The Triton went ro morning, and in the number of French with troops and st one after the other, each and Kasatch, was considered in troops. Yesterday arrived at their and secured against a by the guns of t have left behind t son is strong; it i force secret, but as well as we ca with contain with troops will occupy of English will be which waves along its ramparts, and be shared by a dron with our all with extraordinary place. All the ci ins cleared away moved, and fue place; the fosse the palisades re gateway filled up vered by a stron parapets repaired cines and earthw dered efficient, and filled with at and the interior construction and on the Spit are process is easil massive beams f few gabions u The reconnaiss before last did t the stores and service to the miles towards K off Kinburn, ar prize just at thi are being made defence. Sir E one of the raf courtesy and ca allies, no doub Their dimensic is 420 feet long feet deep. T length as the grounded in 8 culation, the t feet of the fi made by the through our e be estimated 000; at least, it would be w

Great exertio army hutt fore the wet winter, sets i that the hutt much, and t each day on coming far main roads, mental roads leading from vision to enc are employe derstand wh men are. A empty, and I man to assis ble. I hav actually obl requisite nu drummers. that if a r would be t not connect position of

RETURN OF THE KINBURN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE

Nov. 3.—For the last four days it has been blowing a sirocco, which painfully affects one just returned from nearly a month's trip at sea. The air is hot, heavy, and impregnated with most offensive and irritating dust, which attacks nearly every sense at once. Late on Wednesday evening, the Triton, Odin, and Firebrand, the latter two with mortar and gunboats in tow, arrived after a rough passage, at Kazatch. The Triton went round to Bala Clava next morning, and in the course of Thursday, a number of French and English vessels, with troops and stores on board, arrived, one after the other, and anchored off Kamiesch and Kazatch. It blew so hard that it was considered inexpedient to land the troops. Yesterday the whole of the fleets arrived at their anchorage. Kinburn is quite secured against any forces the enemy can bring against it, covered completely as it is by the guns of the formidable flotilla we have left behind to protect it. The garrison is strong; it is well to keep the exact force secret, but the Russians must know as well as we can, how many men the fort will contain with convenience. The French troops will occupy the fort, but a small body of English will be left to guard the flag which waves along with the tricolor from its ramparts, and the task of its defence will be shared by a powerful English squadron with our allies. They have worked with extraordinary energy to repair the place. All the curtains are rebuilt, the ruins cleared away, the damaged guns removed, and five ships' guns put in their place; the fosse cleared out and deepened, the palisades repaired, the south-eastern gateway filled up, and its approaches covered by a strong ravelin; the crest of the parapets repaired solidly and well with fascines and earthwork, the Russian guns rendered efficient, the casemates cleared out and filled with stores or adapted as barracks, and the interior buildings in course of reconstruction and renovation. The batteries on the Spit are to be destroyed, and that process is easily effected by removing the massive beams which support the sand and few gabions used in their construction. The reconnaissance which started the week before last did very little, except burn all the stores and houses which could render service to the enemy for seven or eight miles towards Kherson. The rafts are safe off Kinburn, and they are no insignificant prize just at this moment, when such efforts are being made to put the Bog in a state of defence. Sir Edmund Lyons has presented one of the rafts to the French—an act of courtesy and consideration which our polite allies, no doubt, estimate at its full value. Their dimensions are as follows:—The first is 420 feet long by 63 feet wide, and is 6 feet deep. The second is nearly the same length as the first, is 54 feet broad, and grounded in 8 feet water. At a rough calculation, the two rafts contain 90,000 cubic feet of the finest timber, and the present made by the English fleet to the French, through our Commander-in-Chief, cannot be estimated at a lower value than £20,000; at least, if the timber was in England, it would be well worth the money.

and men attached to the ambulance, land transport, or else they are at Bala Clava or lime burners. In addition to all this, there have to be deducted servants, batmen, sick, orderlies, cooks, convalescents, acting sappers, so that instead of a regiment having 750 men fit for duty, it can only have 500. In short, about one-third of a regiment vanishes by different methods. The number of assistant engineers at 7s 6d a day, each employed on the main roads or highways, is really astonishing. If they were made 'superintendents' they would only receive 4s a day, and even then they would be well paid, for in nine cases out of ten, they knew no more of road-making than a cat. All they do is to tell off the parties with a certain quantity of shovels, pickaxes, hammers, or hand-barrows. Nothing can exceed the beauty of the weather.—Daily News.

DISCOVERY OF CURIOUS RUINS.

Near the Col de Bala Clava, not far off from head-quarters, some old foundations have been discovered, supposed by some to be of Grecian origin; by others, an old monastery; and again by others, an old cook-house. The lower basement contained some Genoese urns and an immense quantity of pottery. These ruins were discovered by some men of the 39th Regiment, while pulling up stones for the road. Since then a permanent working party of this regiment, under an officer, is told off each day, for the purpose of excavating.

STRICT REGULATIONS AT BALA CLAVA.

The police regulations at Bala Clava are becoming more strict every day, and properly so. Captains have been called on to give a guarantee for their passengers, and objecting to do so, the said passengers have gone back to the parts whence they sailed. The Sarnai steamer was in this predicament with more than 100 passengers, most of whom were Orientals. Several men have been detached from the English regiments for local police duty, under deputy provost marshals, and one of the latter has been specially appointed to examine passports and all such other documents, so that we may know who's who. All strangers are to have their names inserted on a register, and all found after a certain time without this authentication will be "banished." Great severity has recently been exercised in flogging at "Frenchman's Hill, and it is said, that men of the Army Works Corps and Land Transport Corps (they change these names so frequently, one gets a little confused) have in some number deserted. We hear, also, there has been a good deal of flogging recently on board H. M. S. Merrimack, Captain Johnson, in Kazatch Bay.

Mr. Cobden (says the *Yorkshireman*) has not the shadow of a chance of being again returned for the West riding.

MISS NIGHTINGALE.—Miss Nightingale's father says that he receives good accounts from his daughter, although the fatigue of setting in order the Crimean hospitals, and preparing them for the winter, is very great, and she has hardly recovered from a severe illness she had in the summer at Bala Clava. She has no thoughts of returning home at present, as she cannot bear to leave her work, and, though this winter will not be like the last, there will, doubtless, be still a large number of sick.

Her Majesty's Steamer *Abundance*, which has been fitted as a steam bakery, for the purpose of supplying the British army in the Crimea with fresh bread, issues daily from on board 18,000 lbs. of well-baked, good and wholesome bread, for the consumption of the troops.

A KNOUT.—"A soldier of the 5th Regiment of the Line coming from Sebastopol," says the *Journal de Villefranche*, "lately passing through this town, showed as a trophy, a knout which he had seized on an officer, made prisoner by him in the Crimea. This instrument of correction has a handle about a foot and a half long with a heavy metal at the end. One end is covered over with a woven wire, like the handle of a cutting-whip, and at the other is a thick leather thong. This instrument of serfdom, which forms such a contrast with our liberal ideas, excited the curiosity of all who saw it."

STRANGE EVAPORATION OF THE ARMY.

Great exertions are being made to have the army huddled and the roads completed before the wet weather, and one may say winter, sets in; but the general opinion is, that the hutting is being lost sight of too much, and that too many men are employed each day on the roads, which latter are becoming far too numerous. Besides the main roads, there are division roads, regimental roads in each camp, and also roads leading from the Commissariat of every division to each regiment. If only 9,600 men are employed on the roads, one cannot understand where the remainder of the 30,000 men are. All the different camps are quite empty, and for an officer to get a fatigue man to assist in building his hut is impossible. I have known many corps who are actually obliged, in order to make up the requisite number, to send their band and drummers. But our system is so faulty, that if a regiment was 750 strong, 150 would be taken away for different duties not connected in any way with the fighting position of the army. On inquiry you will

find men attached to the ambulance, land transport, or else they are at Bala Clava or lime burners. In addition to all this, there have to be deducted servants, batmen, sick, orderlies, cooks, convalescents, acting sappers, so that instead of a regiment having 750 men fit for duty, it can only have 500. In short, about one-third of a regiment vanishes by different methods. The number of assistant engineers at 7s 6d a day, each employed on the main roads or highways, is really astonishing. If they were made 'superintendents' they would only receive 4s a day, and even then they would be well paid, for in nine cases out of ten, they knew no more of road-making than a cat. All they do is to tell off the parties with a certain quantity of shovels, pickaxes, hammers, or hand-barrows. Nothing can exceed the beauty of the weather.—Daily News.

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LONDON HOUSE.

THE Subscriber has completed his Fall Supply of British Merchandise, now forming one of the most extensive and general stocks in the market—(which will be sold on the most moderate terms for prompt payment, a liberal discount made to wholesale customers), comprising every variety in Ladies' dress materials at extraordinary low prices—Ladies' mantles and bonnets, in the newest styles, together with a large assortment of Millinery—Ladies' sets, stone martin, sable, fitch, mink, squirrel and other furs, cloaking in great variety, cloths a large assortment, blankets, prints, shirtings, carpeting, hearth rugs, crum cloths, hosiery haberdashery, ribbons a choice selection, silk velvets, trimmings in great variety, ready made clothing all sizes, boots and shoes, satin slippers, oil floor cloth, with a great variety of other goods. Also a large assortment of hardware, and groceries of all kinds, very cheap, to be had at the Subscriber's Store, Great George Street, opposite the Catholic Chapel. H. HASZARD. Charlottetown, Nov. 1st, 1855.

CAUTION!

WHEREAS, SARAH ROPER, a servant in my employ, has left my service without fulfilling her engagement, this is to caution all persons from employing the said SARAH ROPER, without her producing a written discharge, otherwise, they will be prosecuted as the Law directs. GEO. T. HASZARD.

Church of England Prayer Books.

HASZARD & OWEN have received a large supply of the above and are prepared to sell them at the following low prices, viz. Ruby 32mo. Cloth, Gilt Edged, 1s 6d. Cape Morocco, Embossed richly Gilt, 3s. Morocco, 4s 6d. Minion 32mo. Roan, Embossed, Gilt Edged, 3s. Nonpareil 32mo. 2s. Pica 24mo. 5s 6d. 8vo 9s. Calc. 12s 6d.

NEW GOODS.

Fall 1855. PER Ships *Isabel* and *Majestic*, from Liverpool, and *Sir Alexander* from London, the Subscribers have received—

- 305 Packages British & Foreign Goods, and 10 Tons BAR IRON, carefully selected by one of the Firms, which, with their Stock on Hand, they can confidently recommend to their customers, and the public, as Goods of the best description, at very low prices, for prompt payment. Wholesale Purchasers will find it to their advantage to select from this STOCK, which consists of—
- 7 Cases, 3 bales Ready-made CLOTHING,
- 8 Trunks Boots and Shoes,
- 56 Chests, and 20 half do. prime Congo Tea,
- 25 cases Ladies' Dress Materials,
- 18 do Silks, Velvets, Plushes, Trimmings, Ribbons, Haberdashery, Hosiery, &c., &c.
- 5 cases Townsend's Hats and Caps,
- 1 do Brushes, 1 do Toys, 2 do Gloves,
- 4 bales Cloths, 1 bale Wedding, 2 do Shawls,
- 4 do Cotton Warp, 25 boxes Soap,
- 7 packages Paints, Oils, Varnishes, &c.,
- 30 do IRONMONGERY,
- 2 cases Jewelry and Fancy Wares,
- 3 do Floor Cloth, 2 do. Furs & Fur Caps,
- 5 bales Carpeting and Woollens,
- 6 do Linen Diapers, &c.,
- 2 do grey Calicoes, 3 do. white Calicoes,
- 2 do striped Shirtings,
- Packages Rice, Ginger, Currants, Raisins, crushed Sugar, Mustard, Blue, Indigo, Starch, Washing and Baking Powders. Ten Tons assorted BAR IRON.

Oct. 26th. D. & G. DAVIES.

Duncan, Mason & Co.

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

GOODS

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

Superior Cooking Stoves.

Scotch Castings. JUST RECEIVED by the subscriber, from Glasgow, a quantity of Cooking Stoves, Cannon and Close Stoves, (all sizes); Wilkie's Plough Mounting, Door Scrapers, Umbrella Stands, Sash Weights, Cart and Gig Boxes, Pot Metal, and a variety of other Castings. The superior quality and durability of these Castings are well known to the public. To be had at the Store of HENRY HASZARD. Ch. Town, Great George-St. October 23d, 1855.

TO BE LET.

THE DWELLING HOUSE and Premises near Government House, at present occupied by Captain Beazley, consisting of a Dwelling House which contains a spacious Dining-room and Drawing-room, Breakfast-room, 7 Bed-rooms, Pantry, Larder, Front-porch, large Entrance Hall, large Inner Hall, Back-porch, 2 Back entrances, Back and Front stair-cases, Scullery, Pump and Wash-House, Larder-room, and a splendid 6 roomed cellar. A large and commodious Coach-house, 3 stalled Stables, 11 cow-house, cow-house, large Hay-loft and Grain-room, Manure-yard, large Kitchen garden with Fruit trees, &c., Flower garden, elegant front entrance and carriage drive, a large Lawn running down to the Harbour with conveniences for keeping boats, &c. Extensive plantation of young trees of all kinds, large Root-house, Wood and chopping house, and a spacious and commodious yard. There are front and back gates facing on different Streets, and a never failing well of water on the premises. This splendid Mansion from its situation commands the finest view of any house in Charlottetown, and from its proximity to Government House and other advantages the Subscriber confidently offers it as the most elegant, comfortable and desirable residence for a gentleman's family in or near Town. For further particulars apply to DAVID WILSON, Richmond Street 1 Sept. 6th, 1854.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of the late DONALD McDONALD, Glenelagh, are requested to settle their Accounts immediately, or steps must be taken to enforce payment. JOHN ARCH. McDONALD, Oct. 13. Agent.

City Tannery, No. 12, Grafton Street. FOR SALE at the above establishment—800 sides Neat's Leather, 300 sides Harness Leather, 200 sides light Sole Leather, 600 Calf-skins. N. B.—Four-pence half-penny per pound will be paid for any quantity of Green Hides. WM. B. DAWSON. October 20.

To be Let for a term of Years, THAT highly cultivated Estate known by the name of Kensington, the property of Captain Beazley, and at present in the occupation of Mr George Beer. For particulars apply at the office of T. Heath Haviland, Esq., Barrister at Law.

Union of the Colonies

AND THE Organization of the Empire. THE SPEECH on the Union of the Colonies delivered by the Hon. Joseph Howe in the Nova Scotia Legislature, in February 1854, together with the Hon. Francis Hincks' REPLY to said Speech, and Mr. Howe's LETTER in Reply to Mr. Hincks—the whole forming a pamphlet of eighty pages, has just been published, and is now for sale at Haszard & Owen's Book Store. Price One Shilling and threepence. Sept. 27, 1855.

Bargains! Bargains!!

AT the Subscriber's SALE ROOM, opposite Mr. Peake's Store,—6 most approved American COOKING STOVES, 5 large Wood Stoves, (second hand,) 4 casks BRANDY, 10 bbls. Ship Bread, 1 set 6 inch Shroud Ropes, 1 set Standing Rigging, (second hand) for a Vessel of 60 tons, 1 Windlass Rim and Falls, 110 bars 3, 200 do. 1, 150 do. 1 inch, 27 do. 1 1/2 inch Round IRON, and 75 bars of flat and square refined IRON. TERMS.—Cash on delivery. BENJAMIN DAVIES. October 16, 1855.—Ex 41 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.

A valuable Leasehold Property for 999 years, at one shilling per acre, formerly the property of JAMES BAGNELL, deceased, situated at Bedouque, 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, Bedouque, or William Dodd, Charlottetown.

To be Let,

THAT excellent Stand, known as the "Manchester House," Sdney Street, possession given immediately. Apply to—JOHN ARCH. McDONALD.

best and good medicine, and will use the leading medicine, of the day. Wine is put up in large square bottles, with my name blown in the glass, 21 per bottle for 25. Gum-coated Pills, 25 Agents are authorized to retail, as usual, on as favorable conditions as the .161 Duane St. corner of Hudson, N. W. R. WATSON, General Agent



BE OUTWITTED!!

Dr. Antrobus's Hair Restorative, AND HAIR DYE

seductive Patrons of the Princes of Persia and India. are without doubt the most extraordinary powers ever submitted to the Public, but to be tried, to be appreciated, ad-continued.

ORATIVE strengthens the hair and ting off after every other means have to unsuccessfully; it cures baldness natural curl, and by its use, myriads of h's exes are indebted to having a good at the present moment. Its efficacy if ebted, and the whole world is chal- lace an article to equal it, either for a human hair or preserving it to the 'life. For the production of Whiskers it is infallible.

of the HAIR DYE are decidedly 'thing of the kind ever attempted and face of the head can be changed into black or brown, within five minute so as to defy detection from the great- Advice by post gratis on receipt of .

on one of the greatest Medical Men of the day.—Read it!!! Letter from Dr. Magrath, M. R. C. S., Street, Adelphi, London, the 17th January, 1854.

TOBUS, el great pleasure in attesting the virtues of Hair Restorative. Several parties on patients of mine having derived the rable benefit from using it; and in fact his article alone, that many of them are not moment completely bald; and in particular, who had been laid up ver: (a most beautiful young lady,) ver left her although as beautiful as re, still with scarcely any hair on her head every thing unsuccessfully, until I ter to use your *Persian Hair Restora- tree months*, she again possessed the 'ing locks, as before her illness, although ll more jet like, and attractive. I most h I have recommended it to hundreds both where the hair is not past human derful preparation will restore it to its

Dye is the best I have ever seen or I has been used among my private ac- with the most unbounded satisfaction. I am, Sir, yours most truly,

(Signed) DENNIS MAGRATH. Henry Vinson, Court Hair Dresser Maker, of 124, Leadenhall Street, London.

TOBUS, of Hair Restorative is one of the great- ver invented. Several of my customers aptured with it, and consider it beyond cannot deny, but that it has appeared to nderful, the alteration it causes after few weeks, it excels any thing of the sed, causing a complete metamorphosis; ir a natural curl, and even entirely secks, setting nature at defiance. leaped upon it, that it surpasses any and ever brought before the public, and ir Dye, I can sell all you can send me, ationally good.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully, (Signed) HENRY VINSON.

ative is sold at 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., and 4s teging. The Hair Dye 3s 6d. and 7s he larger sizes are a great saving use accompany each Bottle and Case. rticular to ask for Dr. Antrobus's, or you may be imposed upon. I respectable Chemists and Perfumers ie world, and at Dr. Antrobus's Eta Budge's Street, Strand. If any diff- obtaining it, send postage stamps to 's address, and it will be forwarded by .

CARD.

WART & MACLEAN, MERS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS, and Purchase of American & Pro- duce, and Dealers in Provisions, Fish, Oil, &c. EDING, Water-Street, St. JOHN, N.B. REFERENCE JOHN, at E. L. JAM. PURDIE, Esq., N. B., Messrs. R. HANKIN & Co. 15.

(From Bell's Weekly Messenger.) Lord Palmerston has at last filled up the Secretaryship of the Colonies, by placing one of the most respectable, if not one of the most gifted, members of the House of Commons in that responsible office—the Right Hon. Henry Labouchere, member for Taunton—an appointment, true to the patriotic character that has marked all the Premier's nominations; for Mr. Labouchere is closely connected with several of the old Whig families by marriage, having been first united with a daughter of the Baring family, and secondly with the Lady Mary Howard, the youngest sister of the Earl of Carlisle, and the Duchess of Sutherland. Aristocratic, however, as Mr. Labouchere's family connections undoubtedly are, he is not an unfit man for the place he occupies, since in earlier life he held a less responsible office in the same Department of which he is now the chief, and was initiated into the routine of public business from his earliest days.

We are somewhat surprised, that there should have been any hesitation on Lord Palmerston's part as to the advisability of this appointment immediately after Sir William Molesworth's death. Mr. Labouchere not only possesses business habits, but he is a favorite at Court, Lady Mary, his wife, being a constant visitor, with their children, at Windsor and Buckingham Palace. In only one respect is he deficient. He is not a good speaker, and in debate will prove a very useless member of the Cabinet, which truly cannot boast of being possessed of much eloquence. The new Secretary for the Colonies, however, has quite enough to do without talking; and most assuredly, if he confine himself to the details of his office, and open his mouth as little as possible in Parliament, the country will secure a clear gain; for his predecessor, Sir William Molesworth, was one of the dullest of debaters, and occupied the time of the House of Commons much too often to little purpose, and generally to produce insufferable weariness. The time of the House of Commons is sufficiently wasted now-a-days, without the addition of a heavy speaker at the head of the Colonial Department. Whilst, then, the official duties will be not only respected, but efficiently performed by Mr. Labouchere, is something less than that he is neither a great talker, nor fond of hearing himself speak in debate. He will be quite eloquent enough to give the necessary formal answers in the discharge of his duties, whenever it is requisite to do so; and this is surely all that is needed for practical purposes. We think, therefore, that we may congratulate both Lord Palmerston and the country upon the appointment of Mr. Labouchere, since we believe that for all practical purposes more work will be obtained from Secretary than could ever have been got of Sir William Molesworth; for, well versed as that Minister was in Colonial affairs, the state of his health precluded the possibility of his attending to business as it was necessary to do, to keep matters perfectly on train.

Whilst, however, we are rather pleased than otherwise with Mr. Labouchere's appointment, we must not pass by the fact that Lord Palmerston is said, in his dilemma, to have applied to Mr. Sidney Herbert to assist him, after having failed in inducing Lord Stanley to join his Administration. That he should have done so, with Mr. Labouchere in his eye, seems perfectly incomprehensible; for what else could he have expected, had this ignominious action of the Peacock-party succeeded to his wishes, than to have been eluded and hampered on every hand by Mr. Herbert's preposterous vagaries? All the world knows the Russian predictions of the Right Hon. member for South Wilts—how he, in conjunction with Sir James Graham and Mr. Gladstone, did all in his power, whilst in office under Lord Aberdeen to obstruct the progress of the war, and what painful and disgraceful results his political combinations with these individuals engendered. If Lord Palmerston be really honest in the avowal of his determination to be a War Minister, we can by no means understand so inconsistent a step as that of having solicited one of openly avowed opposite principles to throw in his lot with the present Administration. We are almost inclined to think, that the cause for the invitation to Mr. Sidney Herbert to accept office resulted, not so much from Lord Palmerston's own personal wishes as from the desires in another quarter, possessing higher influences than it is requisite to name. Whatever be the cause, the country is happily saved from a repetition of Mr. Sidney Herbert's services, which would have indicated nothing but annoyance upon the colonies, as they could have looked for little else at his hands than a repetition of the Gladstone policy, from which they have derived sufficient inconvenience—especially in the sending out of bishops—not to have it again adopted; for, well as bishops may be in their way, if they attend to their proper spiritual duties, it is quite another matter, when the infliction of a Tractarian episcopate is forced upon a colony to unsettle everything and everybody, and to set every class of the population together by the ears; and it is a remarkable fact, that there is not one colony, upon which Mr. Gladstone managed to inflict a bishop, that has not had reason to rue the hour of his entering upon his duties. Two sources of mischief are, therefore, obviated by Mr. Sidney Herbert's refusal to take office under Lord Palmerston. In Mr. Labouchere, not a particle of the Tractarian leaves will be found; and as to the war, he is known to have expressed a decided opinion that nothing but an honourable peace can be

thought of by the administration, of which he is now an influential member. All things, therefore, considered, Mr. Labouchere will do far better than Lord Stanley would have done, had he joined the Palmerston administration. That noble lord would have found it irksome to work against the collar of his early training, liberal as his notions are said to be; and hence differences, calculated to be mischievous, would have been engendered, which now by no possibility can arise.

WETTING BRICK.—It is important that every one engaged in building should be well informed in regard to the durability of materials. We publish the following from an exchange paper:

Very few people, or even builders, are aware of the advantage of wetting brick before laying them, or if aware of it, they do not practise it; for of the many houses now in progress in this city, there are very few in which wet bricks are used. A wall twelve inches thick built of good mortar, with bricks well soaked, is stronger in every respect than one sixteen inches thick built dry. The reason of this is, that if the bricks are well saturated with water, they will not abstract from the mortar the moisture which is necessary to its crystallization, and on the contrary, they will unite chemically with the mortar and become solid as a rock. On the other hand, if the bricks are put up dry, they immediately take all the moisture from the mortar, leaving it to dry and harden, and the consequence is, that when a building of this description is taken down, the mortar from it is like so much sand.—Scientific American.

TO MAKE GLUE FROM OLD LEATHER.—Mr. Johnson, of London, has obtained a patent for preparing old leather scraps to render them fit to be made into glue. The leather is first chopped into small pieces and thoroughly washed, then placed in vats, where it is taken out after a few hours, and subjected to pressure, and again immersed in a stronger alkaline solution some hours, which process removes all the tannic acid. It is now taken out and washed well with water, and submitted to a steep of a very weak sulphuric acid for twenty-four hours, to remove all coloring matter. This being accomplished, it again submitted to a weak alkaline solution of the carbonate of soda, then washed in water, and is fit to be made into glue by the common process.

When Sully, the celebrated computer was once dangerously ill, his friends sent for a confessor; who, finding his situation, critical and his mind much agitated, told him there was only one way by which he would obtain absolution, and that was by burning all that he had composed of an unpublished opera.—Remonstrance was in vain. Sully burnt the music, and the confessor withdrew. On his recovery, a nobleman, who was his patron, calling to see him, was informed of the sacrifice which he had made. "And so," said he, "you have burnt your opera; and you are really such a blockhead, as to believe in the absurdities of a monk?" "St. p, my friend, stop," said Sully, whispering in his ear, "I knew very well what I was about—I have another copy."

The following anecdote is told of a clever fellow, but who has recently joined the sons of temperance: After becoming a "Son," he went to Mobile on business, and was taken ill there. The physician was called, and on examining him, pronounced him in a very dangerous condition, and prescribed brandy. The sick man told him that he could not take it. The doctor insisted that it was a proper remedy, but the patient told him he would not take it. The doctor said that he must, or he would have spasms. "Well," said the son of temperance, "I will try a couple of spasms first."



FALL SUPPLIES
BEGINNING TO ARRIVE AT THE
CITY DRUG STORE
No. 14, Queen Street.
100 TINS white, black, red, blue and yellow PAINTS, 2 cases Linseed Oil, 1 hhd. Sperma, do., 1 hhd. Olive do., 1 hhd. machinery do., 1 bbl. Copal Varnish, (sold at 2, 3, and 4s a pint), paint and varnish Brushes, Dye-woods, Indigo, Madder, Cudbear, Blue-stone, Copperas, Alum, Starch, Blue, Soda, Potash, Baking Soda, Baking Powder, Chocolate, Cocoa, Farina, Sage and Corn Starch.
ALSO, IN STORE,
A general assortment of Drugs, Medicines, patent do., Perfumery, Brushes, Soaps, &c., &c.
W. R. WATSON.

Winter Goods!!
THE subscriber informs the inhabitants of Charlotteville and the island generally, that he has received from Liverpool, per "Majestic," his Winter Supply of GOODS, consisting, among other articles, of—
colored Velvets; black and colored Silks, Merinos, Coburgs, Orleans, Circassian Robes and Gals Dresses; a variety of Shawls, Ladies' Mantles, Velvets, Mohair, Silk Trimmings and Fringes; Habit Shirts, Lace and Muslin Collars, black Lace and Gauze Veils, Cap and Bonnet Shapes and Lapets; a splendid assortment of Artificial Flowers, Wreaths and Ribbons; ladies' Parasols; ladies' and children's Frocks; Napoleon satin Stockings; Bayadere Robes, Delaines, Challies, Cashmeres, Poplins, &c.
Also—a variety of Yorkshire Broad Cloths, ladies' Cloaking, gents' Comforters, Blankets, Flannels, Carpets, Hearstirgs, Horse Cloth, Bed Ticking, grey, white and striped Shirting, and all kinds of Tailor's Trimmings.
A variety of CUTLERY, including two sets of splendid Table Knives and Forks, balance handles; Joiner's Tools, &c.
And a good supply of TEA, COFFEE, Groceries and Spices.
NICHOLAS BROWN.
Keat Street.
Oct. 22.

FALL IMPORTATIONS.
BEER & SON
DEG to intimate to their friends and the Public in general that they have lately received from London, Liverpool, Boston and Halifax—
400 Packages of British, West India and American Goods.
Comprising an excellent assortment, suitable for the season, which will be sold at a small advance from cost for prompt payment, among which will be found—
Black, blue, brown and invisible Broad CLOTHS, Fur, Beaver, Meltons, Pilot and Whiskey Cloths, Dress Materials comprising Pelisses and Alma Checks, Gala Plaids, Lustres, Coburgs and Orleans, Seal Skin Coats, Beaver, Whitney and Pilot OVERCOATS, Cloth Mantles and scarf Shawls, Vests, Collars, Ribbons and Trimmings, Ladies' Winter boots, Fur Caps, Winter Gloves, Mullers, Blankets, Counterpane, Oil Cloths, Waxed shirts, Children's Felt Hats and Hoods, Reversible Waterproof Coats, Rubber Overcoats, 5 Tons NAILS, assorted, American Morrice Locks, with fancy knobs, An assortment of HARDWARE, Kegs White Lead, Whiting and Washing Soda, Soot White and Gold China, with coffers and extra plates.
SOLE LEATHER, SOAP, CANDLES Burning FLUID,
Corn Starch, Crackers, Pilot Bread, CONFECTIONARY, Dugby Herrings, APPLES, Oils,
Ladies' Rubber Boots and Overboots, Gentsmen's Rubbers, Sligh Bells, &c. &c.
King Square House, Nov. 1, 1855.

Shingles! Shingles! !
JUST ARRIVED from Bathurst—300 in FINE & CEDAR SHINGLES, and for sale by—
JAMES FURDIE.
Charlottetown, Nov. 12.

Mechanics' Institute Soiree.
THE General Committee of the Mechanics' Institute, being desirous to open the forthcoming Session of that institution at the earliest possible period, beg respectfully to inform the public, that they will inaugurate the Session of 1855 and 1856 by a SOIREE, to be held at the Temperance Hall on TUESDAY, the 11th December next; and the Members of the Institute are solicited to use their best exertions to cause the attendance to be as numerous as possible, to be creditable to the Institution, as the Soiree of last year proved itself to be, and—by creating an interest in the ennobling efforts of the Mechanics' Institute to promote a love for literature and the fine arts,—enhance the prosperity of the Institution.
The best Vocal and Instrumental Music will be procured; and the entertainment of the evening will be further enlivened by a short lecture and addresses from gentlemen to be appointed for the occasion.
Tickets may be had at the several Book Stores, and from either of the undermentioned Committee of Management: Gentlemen's Tickets, 2s. 3d.; Ticket to admit a Lady and Gentleman, 5s. 6d.
Tea to be on the table at Six o'clock, P. M.
CHARLES YOUNG, President of Institute
EDWARD WHELAN, } Vice Presidents
T. H. HAVILAND, }
SILAS BARNARD, }
G. W. MILLNER, }
WATSON BUCHHEIM,
W. C. TROWAN,
JOHN WILLIAMS,
MARK BUTCHER,
W. E. DAWSON, Secretary.
Charlottetown, November 12, 1855.

New Store & New Goods!
MANCHESTER HOUSE.
REMOVED from Sydney Street to a new Building, EAST SIDE OF QUEEN-STREET.
Now opening, large importations by recent arrivals, of FALL and WINTER MERCHANDISE, including every variety of DRY GOODS, in the newest styles, carefully selected, which will be disposed of at the very lowest prices, among which are—
Ladies' Dress Materials of all kinds, Alpaccas, Shot and Figured Lustres, Plain and Brocaded Coburgs, Bayadere Robes, Delaines, Challies, Cashmeres, Poplins, &c.
Fancy Prints, Ginghams, Blk. and Col. Gros de Naples, very cheap, Paisley, Cloth and Cashmere long Shawls, Furs,—Stone Marten, Squirrel, Fitch, and Musquash Beas and Cuffs,
Pelts Jackets, Crochet Stoves, Cashmeres and Woolen Hoods, Plush and Velvet Bonnets, Bonnet Shapes, Bonnet Velvets and Plushes, Bonnet and Cap Ribbons, Trimmings, Ribbon Velvets of all widths, Neckties, lace and mourning Veils, Laces and Edgings, Crapes, Hair Nets, head Dresses with curls, Flowers, Wreaths and Borders, Collars and Habit Shirts,
White and coloured French Stays, Hosiery and Gaiters of all kinds, Cloakings and Cloak Patterns, Plaids, Tweeds, Lion skin, Black, Brown and Drab Habit Cloths, London Mantles, Broad Cloths, Durkims, Pilots, Whiteys, Beavers, Satinets, Blankets, Flannels, Carpeting, Druggets, Rugs,
Ready made Clothing of all kinds, India Rubber Coats, reversible, Stocks and Ties,
Lamb's wool Shirts, scarfs and Mullers, Silk and felt Hats, Winter Caps, White and fancy Shirts, French Fronts, Boots and Shoes in great variety, Ladies' and Gents' India Rubbers, Oil Coats and Trousers, Domestic Sheets and Sheetings, White, grey, striped and fancy Shirtings, White Ferts, Irish Linens, Tablecloths and Toweling,
Oil Cloth Table Covers, Bedticks, Quilts and Counterpanes, Danish, Moreens and Fingees, Furniture, Prints, Linings, Salisbury Flannels, Cotton Batting and Wadding, White, blue and red Cotton Warp, Umbrellas, Looking Glasses, Desks and Work Boxes, Toilet soap, Combs and Brushes, Knitting and Moravian Cotton, Excellent TEA, chests and half chests, and by retail, with a general assortment of other GOODS.
Purchasers may rely upon having every satisfaction, both as to quality and price, in good obtained at this Establishment.
Observe the sign "MANCHESTER HOUSE," adjoining Mr. Sims' Store.
SAMUEL M'MURRAY,
Charlottetown, Nov. 1, 1855.

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