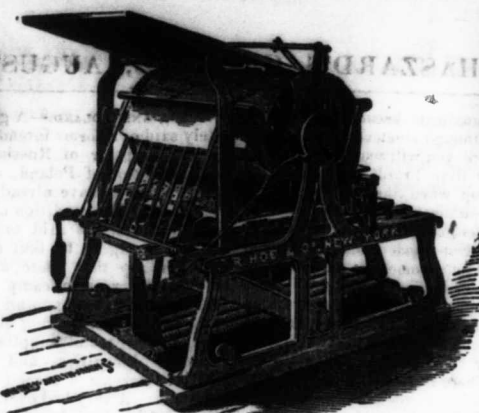


# HASZARD'S

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## NEWS BY THE ENGLISH MAIL.

(From Wilner's European Times, August 4.)

The news from the Crimea is unimportant. Rumours prevail that General Simpson is dissatisfied with his position, and wishes to escape from it. Whether he has actually resigned or not is only matter of conjecture, but it is rather singular that the late detailed accounts from the seat of war confirm the statements respecting his temporary occupation of the first position. In his last despatch, General Simpson gives a dry account of the measures which are progressing for another assault,—very correct, no doubt, but little calculated to inspire people at home, after repeated disappointments, with a high opinion of the military genius which rules in the British camp. Preparations on a large scale are making for another winter in the Crimea, and this alone is not calculated to inspire confidence. The war in Asia exhibits the Russians in a position infinitely superior to the Turks, and Omar Pacha has been to Constantinople for the purpose, it is surmised, of arranging matters, so as to strike a blow in that quarter. The allied commanders in the Crimea are said to have forwarded to the Porte a statement, the object of which is to counteract the Russian movement on Kars. According to this version, 38,000 men are to be concentrated at Batoum and Churuk, for the purpose of operating against the troops of the Czar, in case Mustapha Pacha should have to retire before the forces of the Russians opposed to him at Kalesi. Between Mustapha Pacha and Omar Pacha, an old feud exists, which is not a very encouraging sign of success. The time which would be lost before such a body of men could be transported, would render operations in the field virtually impracticable during the present campaign.

The Parliamentary events of the week have been comparatively unimportant. The white-bait dinner, it is now understood, will take place on Wednesday next, and the Session will be brought to a close on the 15th instant, so as to afford the Queen and the Court the opportunity of visiting Paris two or three days after, in which city she is due on Saturday, the 18th inst. The preparations for her reception are on the most imposing scale. The most striking Parliamentary proceedings of the last few days relate to the new demands for more money for the army in the East. A supplementary credit for three millions was taken by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, on account of the civil service, and conceded. The commissariat estimates had also to be enlarged to the extent of two millions and a half. On the same evening—Thursday—when these sums were asked for and granted, the Chancellor of the Exchequer entered into a lengthened exposition of the financial position of the nation, in the course of which he showed the existing condition of expenditure and income. The late Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Gladstone, in commenting on this statement, tendered his successor some sound advice, and the House parted in good humour. The limited Liabilities Bill seems in a fair way, with the approval of the House of Lords, of being grafted on the statute-book during the present session—a result for which, a week back, we were hardly prepared.

**ARRIVAL OF COUNT ZAMOYSKI.**—General Count Zamoyksi has arrived in London. We understand that his visit is the result of a special invitation from the British Government. The Count's talents and abilities, and his practical knowledge of military and diplomatic affairs, are well known; and as he comes direct from the East, he will be able to give important information respecting the real state of matters in that quarter. It is evident that Count Zamoyksi can only have been invited to England at the present crisis, with a view to enable Government to arrive at some final decision on the Polish question.

The Queen, on her visit to France, will, it is said, disembark at Boulogne, where the Emperor will receive her Majesty.

On Wednesday a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when Lord Canning was sworn in as Governor-General of India. His lordship afterwards dined with the Directors at the London Tavern.

## LORD DUNDONALD'S PLAN.

The feeling in favor of Lord Dundonald's plan has taken strong hold of the public mind. The proof is seen in various forms.—in denunciations of the Government for not adopting them, in expressed regrets at the absence of scientific appliances to the business of the war, and in offers of money to meet Lord Dundonald's estimate of expense. A practical suggestion appears in the *Daily News* of yesterday. The writer urges the formation of a London committee; this committee to procure a certificate of approval of the plans from one or two persons of eminence—Professor Faraday or Mr. Robert Stephenson, for instance, and then to open subscriptions. If this arrangement were carried out, the money, no doubt, would be subscribed in a week. But the money, after all, is the least consideration. The question is, would Government permit the adoption of the plan? If they would not, certificates of approval and the raising of money are useless. Government it is believed, have a strong objection to employ in the work of human destruction chemical or other scientific agencies. They seem to think that to rain ruin on fortresses and to eat off myriads of human beings, is not the business of science but of soldiers, with weapons in their hands. And the enemy equally chivalrous! The infernal machines placed in the Baltic to destroy our fleet there do not proclaim the fact. Besides, we are hardly consistent with ourselves Lord Panmure has tardily consented to the introduction into the Crimea of a new invention for digging the trenches by steam, and the Emperor has consented to look at a balloon floating in the air, filled with projectiles to hover over and destroy devoted cities. In thus halting midway, we exhibit a squeamishness which appears to be at once sentimental and silly.

**WAR DEPARTMENT, JULY 26.**—Lord Panmure has received the following communication from the Crimea dated, the 25th of July, 5 p. m.:—  
"Cholera has not increased since my last report, and the army continues in satisfactory health."

The French Minister of War has received the following despatch from General Pellissier, dated July 23, 11 p. m.:—  
"The enemy appears to have taken alarm last night, and opened a very brisk fire on the right and left of our lines of attack. Our batteries replied as briskly, and with success. I have good news from Yenikale. Everything there is going on well, under the direction of Lieut-Colonel Osmont, who has taken measure to prevent any disorder at Kertch."

Prince Gortschakoff writes on the evening of the 21st:—  
"The enemy's cannonade and bombardment is resumed at intervals. Our batteries reply with success. Nothing else new."

Omar Pasha has reached Constantinople, his object, it is said, being to resign his command. General Muravieff has suddenly abandoned the siege of Kars. His object was to attack Erzeroum, which he hoped to find in an unprepared condition, and to induce the Turkish army to accept battle in the open field.

**MASSILLON, TUESDAY.**—The Euphrate has arrived with news from the Crimea to the 14th. The assault on the Malakhoff Tower has been deferred, and will probably be preceded by a bombardment. The works of the right attack were being pushed on very actively, notwithstanding a brisk fire from the enemy. Colonel David was killed, and Colonel Vico, is dead. There was a report current of the death of General Totleben, the Russian Engineer who has conducted the defence of Sebastopol. Nothing new at Eupatoria or Yenikale. All the French ambulance has been cleared, and the sick and wounded taken down to Constantinople in steamers.

**THE BALTIC FLEET.**—DANTZIC, August 3.—The Princess Alice has arrived with mails; she left the fleet on the 31st ult., at Nargen. No alteration has taken place in the position of the squadron. Nothing important has taken place except the destruction of some coast batteries at Kotka, but preparations are, however, being made to strike an important blow.

The Queen's New Yacht, the Victoria and Albert, has been round the Isle of Wight in three hours, which is at the rate of 20 miles an hour.

The Grand Duke Nicholas of Russia, brother of the Czar, is about to marry the daughter of Prince Peter of Olenburg.

Lord John Russel has gone to Perthshire, having taken a shooting-box in the Highlands for the season.

**GREENWICH HOSPITAL APPOINTMENT.**—Rear-Admiral Sir William Carrol, K. C. B., has been appointed to succeed the late Admiral Parry in the lieutenant-governorship of Greenwich hospital. The appointment is worth £800 a-year, with a suit of apartments, the gallant officer being, in addition, entitled to retain his half-pay.

The Viceroy of Egypt left on the 14th for Bagdad, at the head of 12,000 men, in order to bring the revolted Bedouins to subjection.

The regulation value of the commissions of the officers who have died on active service amounts, on the whole, to £377,330.

Some hundred panes of glass were broken in Messrs Bush's warehouse by the discharge of cannon, on the occasion of the landing of the body of Lord Raglan.

**THE WEST INDIA MAIL.**—The West India mail steamer Tync arrived Aug. 3d, at Southampton, with the West India mails and 635,000 dollars in specie.

**THE PENINSULAR MAILS.**—Southampton, Friday Evening.—The Hibernia has arrived with the Peninsular mails, having left Lisbon on the 29th ult. She brings eighty-four passengers. Cholera out at Oporto. The absorbing topic at Lisbon is the acceptance and proclamation of the King. The Foreign Exchanges are dull.

The Virago, 6, steam-sloop, has arrived at Portsmouth from the Pacific. She brings a freight of 300,000 dollars, and about fifty men who were wounded at Petropaulowski.

**HANOVER.**—The names of the new ministers have been gazetted. The Queen and King and three children have gone to Norderney.

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

**WHAT OUR NEIGHBOURS SAY OF DR. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS.**  
New York, August 29, 1852.

We the undersigned, having made trial of Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Liver Pills, must acknowledge that they are the best medicine for Sick Headache, Dyspepsia, and liver complaint, that we have ever used. We take pleasure in recommending them to the public; and are confident, that if those who are troubled with any of the above complaints will give them a fair trial, they will not hesitate to acknowledge their beneficial effects.

Mrs. Hill, East Troy.  
Mrs. Steves, West Troy.  
P. S. The above valuable remedy, also Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Vermifuge, 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 Liver Pills, there are other Pills purporting to be Liver Pills, now before the public.

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

(Continued.)

In the forenoon of the following day, Karl Hartmann, Major Kriloff, and I set out for Simferopol, Menschikoff's head-quarters, in a *sarantak*—a two-horse vehicle, consisting of a couple and a box-seat. I was not quite sure whether the major looked upon us as companions or captives—possibly as both; but it was very plain that he did not intend to lose sight of me till the genuineness of the letter to the prince had been verified. He was exceedingly gracious, however; and travelling in the Crimea under his authoritative guidance, was much more expeditious and agreeable, than it might have been had we journeyed alone. And a delightful drive it was, through one of the most placidly picturesque regions it is possible to imagine: fertile valleys, shut in with finely wooded heights; one—that of Baidar, some ten miles long by five in width—cultivated like a garden, with wheat, tobacco, interspersed with plantations of vine, mulberry, quince, pomegranate, apple trees; mountain table-lands, or plateaux, called *yayas* by the Tartars, rich in summer-pasture, and covered with long-tailed sheep, buffaloes, camels, and horses. The numerous Tartar huts, of lime-washed clay, are for the most part built amidst patches of mulberry, walnut, or other fruit-trees. At that season of the year, green tobacco-leaf was hanging to dry upon rough trellis-work in front of most of them. Upon several of the flat roofs, Tartar girls were winnowing corn; and other industries—turning, for example, with a bow and string—are pursued after a like primitive fashion. The day was splendid, and the sun-lit panorama of valley, mountain, forest, river, was further enlivened by the glittering arms and accoutrements of numerous bodies of military, horse, and horse-artillery chiefly galloping past on the direct road, or glancing across a distant opening in the forest—all hurrying westward to share in the coming triumph of the Russian arms. At Baghtsche-serai, the ancient residence of the Tartar khans, where we slept, or rather should have slept, if permitted by the swarms of fleas, cockroaches, with a sprinkling of scorpions, domiciled hereditarily in the bedrooms, the same excitement and exultation appeared to pervade the soldiery temporarily halting there; whilst the scowling looks of the Tartar habitants seemed to express a savage hope, controlled by equally savage servile fear. Major Kriloff introduced us to a party of Russian officers, who were all, and quite naturally, brimming over with indignation at the threatened insult to the sacred soil of Russia. There eager talk and questioning referred not so much to the French, who, in connection with the campaign of 1812, they affected to hold very cheap, as to the English, with whom they had not yet measured swords; and certainly Hartmann fooled them upon the subject to the top of their bent. His precious battle of New Orleans, which always stirred my bile, by the ridiculous version it gave of a really creditable affair, absurdly overpuffed as it may have been by Old Hickory's partisan admirers, was repeated over and over again, with never-ending variations; and by midnight, when the reckoning for champagne—towards which they would not hear of our contributing a cent—must have reached a handsome figure, it was firmly impressed upon every confused brain there, that the English of these days though still formidable at sea, were as inept as Chinese at land-fighting, and would certainly scamper off at the first flash of the Russian bayonets. Hartmann was in his glory, and concluded the evening's entertainment as follows:—

"I think you hinted just now," said he, confidentially addressing the only Russian officer remaining in the room—and who, it had struck me, was very young looking for his rank—"I think you hinted a short time ago, that your uncle, being a general of division, you could have your gallant Arosky regiment placed in whatever part of the field seemed likely to yield the thickest crop of laurels!"

"I have little doubt I could."

"In which case," continued Hartmann, "I can give you useful counsel: no thanks, my dear Colonel Softenuff, I!"

"Puhmpennuff—this is no word-play of mine; Puhmpennuff is a well known Russian surname—Puhmpennuff, if you please, Monsieur Hartmann."

"Ah, oui, Puhmpennuff—a highly distinguished name, it struck me at first."

"One of the most distinguished names in the empire," said Puhmpennuff, stroking his moustache complacently.

"And very deservedly so, I have no doubt," rejoined Hartmann; "but, returning to the counsel or advice I have to give you. It must, to begin with, be clear to you that my opinion of the qualities and composition of an English army is entitled to respect; I, who, when a mere boy, assisted—so far as vigorously beating the *pas de charge* can be called assisting—a mere handful, comparatively speaking, of my countrymen to rout and pepper twenty thousand English redcoats, intrrenched though they were behind ramparts of cotton-bales."

"Thirty thousand, you said just now," remarked the colonel.

"Did I? Well, I dare say there might have been thirty thousand; but the truth is, they ran so fast that it was difficult to ascertain their numbers

with more than approximate accuracy. To proceed, however. Although nineteen out of twenty of the British soldiers you will soon be in face of have never in their lives heard a gun fired in anger, and won't stop when they do to hear a second, there are, you must bear in mind, two or three regiments which, as a matter of prudence, should be avoided. Not—understand me, Colonel Puhmpennuff—that I for a moment believe a soldier of your heroic name and chivalric character cares one straw how brave or how numerous may be the enemies opposed to him; but it is your duty to economize the blood of your valiant Aroskys, prodigal as you may be of your own."

"Certaintement. There I agree with you entirely, Monsieur Hartmann."

"The regiments I allude to are those that have seen service in India."

"India?" interrupted the colonel—"I know—we shall go there some day."

"To be sure you will, and back again!" exclaimed Hartmann with a burst which I saw rather startled the colonel, wine-wildered as he was. "You and your Aroskys are just the fellows to do that; and here—tossing off a glass of champagne—'here's wishing with all my heart and soul that I may live to be there, and give them a hearty welcome when they do go. But I shall never finish, if you interrupt me so. The question remains, how to discover which are those India regiments, and I confess I hardly know how that is to be done. There is, however, one plain course to pursue, which will answer the purpose of that knowledge. You must pit the Aroskys against the show-soldiers who never go abroad, and have no more fight in them than laces. They are brigaded together, I see by the papers, and you cannot fail to recognise them. Half of them, and the tallest fellows—six feet of bad stuff every one of them—all wear bear-skin caps; the others wear petticoats."

"Petticoats! Allons donc!"

"But I say they do; and not so much as a pair of drawers beneath! There is hardly a pin's difference between the bear-skin caps and them, but I should recommend the petticoats for choice. Good-night, Colonel Puhmpennuff. Should you not," added Hartmann, "be able yourself to profit by the hint I have given you, impart it to such of your friends as may be able to do so, with my compliments, and if they don't ever afterwards remember me in their prayers, they are not the men I take them for—Ha! Major Kriloff! you here!"

I was even more startled than Hartmann at suddenly confronting that officer, as we rose from our chairs. He had, I was sure, been silently standing there some time; had heard, and, his lowering visage convinced me, appreciated Hartmann's mocking *periffage*. He betrayed neither anger nor suspicion by words—contenting himself with telling a lie instead: "I have this moment stepped in to remind you both, that we start at dawn of day. Good-night, again, messieurs."

"Well, Mr Hartmann," said I, as soon as we were alone, "that reckless, giving tongue of yours cannot be governed, it seems, even by the menace of a halter, or a levelled row of muskets! For the future, you may be sure that Major Kriloff will not only be our jailer, but an indefatigable spy over all our motions."

"Possibly; but don't be angry. I would not, and luckily I cannot, compromise you; and I am, as you say, reckless—mad! or nearly so. In fact, as you say, reckless—mad! or nearly so. I have a Mark Henderson," he went on to say, "I have a strong presentiment that, do what I may I must lose the game—the game of life—I am playing here. Well thought of!" he added, taking a small sealed packet of papers from his breast-pocket. "You had better at once take charge of these papers. They will inform you of everything it is necessary you should know relative to your Aunt Viola and myself; the understanding being, remember, that you do not break the seal of the envelope whilst I am alive and at liberty. And now, let us try to sleep."

**NICHOLAS SOLD.**

During an interview which Martineff, the comedian and mimic, had succeeded in obtaining with the Prince [Volkonsky, high-steward], the emperor walked into the room unexpectedly, yet with a design, as was soon made evident. Telling the actor that he had heard of his talents, and should like to see a specimen of them, he bade him mimic the old minister. This feat was performed with so much gusto, that the emperor laughed immoderately; and then, to the great horror of the poor actor, desired to have himself 'taken off.'—"Tis physically impossible," pleaded Martineff.—"Nonsense," said Nicholas: "I insist on its being done." Finding himself on the horns of a dilemma, the mimic took heart of grace, and with a promptitude and presence of mind that probably saved him, buttoned his coat over his breast, expanded his chest, threw up his head, and assuming the imperial port to the best of his power, strode across the room and back; then, stopping opposite the minister, he cried, in the exact tone and manner of the czar: "Volkonsky! pay Monsieur Martineff one thousand silver roubles." The emperor for a moment was disconcerted; but recovering himself with a faint smile, he ordered the money to be paid.—*Harrison's Notes of a Nine Years' Residence in Russia.*

An old lady being at a loss for a pin cushion made one of an onion. On the following morning she found that all the needles had tears in their eyes.

**RUSSIA AND POLAND.**—A great deal has been lately said of reforms intended to be introduced by the Emperor of Russia into the internal administration of Poland, and it appears that many of them have already been carried into execution. The condition of the troops on the south of Russia is said to be miserable. The cholera is raging to that extent at Nikolaieff and Perekop that there are thoughts of dissolving the reserve camp established in the first of those towns, and of distributing the troops in the surrounding districts. The transport of troops and supplies is effected under immense difficulties, and these steps are likely to become a second Dobrudzcha for the Russians. A very bad character is given of the militia of Southern Russia, as badly armed and entirely indisposed to discipline, and ready for any excess.

**THE CALIFORNIAN NUGGET OF GOLD.**—A few days ago we announced the arrival at Havre, by the Ariel of a nugget of native gold, of the value of about 200,000 francs, which was in the hands of two miners, and was to be exhibited at the Universal Exhibition in Paris. We learn to-day from Paris that the nugget, instead of being lent to the Exhibition, was presented to the Bank of France, in view of obtaining an advance on its consignment. The Bank having assayed it, found that it was a piece of lead covered with gold, upon which the roughness and unevenness of native gold had been ingeniously imitated. An investigation has been commenced, to discover if the fraud had been committed at the diggings or during the voyage.—*Paris Journal, 11th ult.*

**VALUE OF LAND IN THE CITY OF LONDON.**—A correspondent of the *Builder* says: "I beg to inform you that a piece of land on the South side of Cornhill, having a frontage of 58 by a depth of 17 feet has been, within the last few days, let on lease for a building term, at a ground rent of £900 per annum. This will be found to be a higher rate per acre than any plot heretofore let." Calculated, as in the previous instances, at thirty years' purchase, the sum produced is at the rate of £1,182,030 per acre.

Canada extends in length from the coast of Labrador to the River Kaministiquia, at the end of Lake Superior about 1000 miles, with an average breadth of 230 miles, being nearly three times as large as Great Britain and Ireland. It contains an area of about 350,000 square miles, or 224,000,000 acres.

**CHINA.**—The lowest rung on the social ladder is occupied by the oldest living nation—a nation that claims to be the only civilized. The poorer classes in the neighbourhood of Hong Kong, are selling their children for 24 cents each. This price applies to girls of 7 to 10 years, and the purchaser must take them away at once, and promise support. They are chiefly employed as servants. Older girls bring more, or to speak commercially, "we quote girls from 7 to 10 years at 15 cents, 10 to 15 years \$1, 15 to 20 years are more in demand, and cannot be had under \$70 to \$100."

**THE SYSTEM OF ESPIONAGE.**—VENICE is invested with spies, male and female. They are to be seen prowling about the coffee rooms; and the police is ever ready to seize on any one who may be thought on the slightest grounds of suspicion disposed to speak freely of the despotic character of the Austrian government. The great secret, then, to avoiding a tap on the shoulder from one of the police, is to practise silence; to lay an embargo on the lips; to think as much as you please, but say nothing. One example will give you some idea of the extent of the interference of the police. There can be no party in a house in the evening exceeding twenty in number. Should you have twenty-one at a friendly cup of tea, the police have the right to cause an immediate adjournment of the meeting. This seriously affects the principle of sociality, and very large parties, such as you have in the United States, are here under an interdiction by a government as jealous and despotic as that of Russia. The colors of the Italians, when a nation, were red, white and green. A large, beautiful bouquet with the flowers so arranged, as to exhibit these favorite colors of the Italians, red, white and green, was thrown upon the stage of one of the theatres, in compliment of a popular actress. The police heard of it, and they quickly ordered the theatre to be shut up for six months for that simple act. Can a government so tyrannical live in the affections of the people? But, as the Italians cannot govern themselves, perhaps it is as well, that the Austrians have to do it for them, although it is very humiliating.

A Greater Puzzle than the Eastern Question. Where is the seat upon which "Verbum sat?"

**AN AMUSING SCENE.**—The little steamer *Mohawk*, says a Detroit paper, was lying in St. Clair river a few days since, surrounded by ice, and immovable. It occurred to her captain that he could rescue the craft from her icy chains by blowing up the frozen mass with gunpowder. Accordingly he prepared his torpedo, by filling a bottle with gunpowder, attaching a long piece of waterproof fuse, and sinking the contrivance through a hole in the ice. All being prepared, the gallant engineer fired his train. Now, every body who has seen the safety fuse used, knows that it burns quite slowly under water, though as quick as powder in the open air. The explosion not following immediately upon the captain's application of a cigar, he became anxious, stepped forward, and applied his nose to the ice, and 'look ye what befell.' There was a rumbling explosion; ice, water, captain and spray ascended in a halo of glory towards the zenith. The captain, having 'gone up like a rocket,' followed out the metaphor, and 'came down like the stick,' fortunately floating like it, and struck out for shore. When it was discovered, that he was not injured, the crowd who had witnessed his pyrotechnics gave three cheers for the captain and his petard, which the former gracefully acknowledged.

**INSECT EPIDEMIC.**—The New Orleans papers complain of the innumerable bugs and mosquitoes which this year infest that city. The *Crescent* says:—"The parallel was never before known. Huge black bugs bombard your papers, Sebastopol-like, rattle against your cranium, and charge upon your writing materials, while innumerable millions of mosquitoes attack you in every direction—assail ruthlessly your hands, face, ears, nose, and mouth, and very often obscure the light of the gas just above you, by which you are writing."

A Yankee always looks haggard and nervous as if he were chasing a dollar. With us money is everything; and when we go abroad, we are surprised to find that the dollar has ceased to be almighty. If a Yankee refuses to do a job for fifty cents, he will probably do it for a dollar, and will certainly do it for five. But one of the lazzaroni of Naples, when he had earned two cents and eaten them, will work no more, that day if you offer him ever so large a sum. He has earned enough for the day and wants no more. So there is no eagerness for making money, no motive for it, and every body moves slowly.

**CURE FOR MEASLES.**—A friend informed us, that tea made of white clover blossoms has been successfully used in his family, as a cure for the measles. The blossoms gathered and dried answer as well as the green.

There seems to be a fashion in female names, as well as dress. A few years ago, sentimental names, of languishing length—your Anna Matildas and Laura Marias—were all the rage. Now we have diminutive, pet names, the shorter the better. Here are a few of the latest—Eda, Eva, Ida, Ada, Ella, Boras and Dora. The stately Elizabeth is shortened into Lizzie; the sober Ann is softened into Annie; Harriet becomes Hattie, and Martha, Mattie.

We are acquainted with a printer, who is so enthusiastic in his business, that he never sits down to dinner without insisting on seeing a *proof of the pudding*.

If broken boots could sing, why couldn't they sing in glee?—Because they could only sing *sol(c)us*.

Why are testotallers most aggravating people? Because they only go to *teas*.

Perseverance is falling nineteen times, and succeeding the twentieth; but when you do succeed, good gracious me! how the applause does come down!

"I wonder what makes my eyes so weak," said a gentleman to a lady. "Why," she replied, "I suppose it is because they are in a weak place."

Two men in crossing a field came in contact with a donkey braying. Jimmy stood a moment in astonishment. Turning to Pat, who seemed enraptured with the song, he remarked—"It's a fine large ear that bird has for music, but he's got a wonderful cowl."

Why is a man's pastor really and truly his brother?—Because he's his pa's son.

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**RUSSIAN FLEET AT CRONSTADT.**

The Allied fleet now extends from the London Shoals to the Tolboukin Light, thence far along the northern shore to the town of Cronstadt, and still the cry is "they come"—ship of the line and block ship, screw frigate and paddle, gun-boat and mortar-vessel, and now is the time that something might be attempted. Not that we are likely to go in and attack the forts, whatever might have been done last year. The difficulties are now very great, if not insurmountable. A range of submarine piling runs in one unbroken line from Lisi Ness to a point where the town is out of range. From this same Lisi Ness to Man-of-War Harbour a large portion of the Russian fleet lies moored. It consists of several line-of-battle ships, frigates, and corvettes; these are backed by a number of gun-boats, and, singular to say, twenty of them are propelled by steam-power. It is said the locomotives were taken off the railway for this purpose; but the factory at Cronstadt is fast making many more.

On the northern shore the most elaborate earth-works, now green with the vegetation of spring, protect it from any light attack in that direction; these have been constructed since last spring. In the regular channel above Risbank their best ships are lying ready for sea, with their ensigns and jacks blended with the flags of Cronstadt and Risbank. These of course, are so placed as to command the channel. On a fine day, the view is not a bad panorama. On either side of you stretches the dark yellow water from the Neva, the shores now verdant with spring and the stately pine, and dotted with many beautiful villas as far as the eye can reach. In the distance, the magnificent dome of St. Isaac's, and the gilded spires of the churches of St. Petersburg, may be seen clear against the faint blue sky, with the white sails of the Russian men-of-war boats gliding across them at intervals. Altogether the scene is a singular one. Here is an immense force, with the naval resources of three nations, in close proximity; and still so equally has the game been played, that neither side has scarcely fired a shot.

But the forts are the most magnificent objects in the picture. There they stand, the very personification of solidity, with guns frowning tier above tier; and so well are they kept in repair, that they look from this distance as if fresh from the builders' hands. This neatness in fortification appears to be quite a rage with them. Everything is arranged to catch the eye. But nature has done a great deal for the Russians both at Cronstadt and Sebastopol, and they have taken every advantage of what she has given them as a foundation for works of defence.

**THE RUSSIAN PEASANTRY.**

Colossal as the power of Russia may be considered, its has within its ample bosom all the elements of weakness. It has no *cor populi* and therefore is deficient in the most characteristic feature in national greatness.

This will be apparent, when it is taken into consideration that, with few exceptions, the peasants of Russia are slaves. They form two classes—peasants of the crown; and peasants belonging to individuals. The Emperor Nicholas has done much to lessen the evils of the former, and to render their manumission, as well as that of the latter class, more practicable. Yet the condition of both is still degrading and deplorable.

It is calculated that about a sixth part of the peasantry belong to the crown. Peasants belonging to individuals, are their property, as much as the cattle on their estate. The rent paid by the crown peasants is fixed; that paid by the private peasants is regulated by their means of getting money—or, in other words, it is a tax on their industry. There is no law to restrain the demands of the master—their time and labor are absolutely at his command. Some of the nobility send their slaves to St. Petersburg or Moscow, to be instructed in various trades; and then either employ them on their own estates, hire them out, sell them permission to exercise their trade, or dispose of them at an advanced price. Some of the Russian nobles have seventy thousand or one hundred thousand peasants—and from this fact, as may well be supposed, their wealth is immense, in whatever manner the labor of these slaves is employed. Women and children, as well as men, must labor for their master, for such pay as his caprice or means may dispose or enable him to give. Tithes are besides demanded out of whatever may remain in their hands. As soon as a child reaches the age of ten, its labor is required; and when he reaches fifteen, each male is obliged by law to labor three days in a week for his master. If the proprietor chooses to employ him on other days, he may—as for example in a manufactory; in this case, however, he finds him in food and clothing. In general, the master, instead of exacting the labor of a slave for the stated portion of the week, agrees to receive rent; and he is bound to furnish him with a house and a certain portion of land. The aged and infirm are provided with food, raiment, and lodging at his expense.

The master has the power of correcting his slaves by blows or imprisonment; but

the law—in such a country easily evaded—forbids the exercise of any great cruelty. No slave can quit his village, or—if he be a domestic slave,—his master's family, without a passport. Imprisonment, with hard labor, is the punishment of runaway slaves. A master may send his slave into the public workhouse, or into the army,—in the latter case, he sends one man less the next levy. No slave can be legally sold, except to a noble—but this law is frequently evaded. A slave may obtain his liberty by manumission, by purchase, or by serving in the army or navy.

It is, however consolatory to reflect that, injurious as the state of the Peasantry may be to the higher feelings of our nature, it is not aggravated by poverty. Their houses—formed of whole trees,—are in tolerable repair, and well adapted to their habits. They sometimes, but not often, consist of two stories; the lower forms a store-room—in the upper one they dwell. A kind of ladder on the outside serves as a staircase. There is generally but one room in the habitable part. Their furniture seldom comprises more than a wooden table and benches fastened to the sides of the room, wooden platters, bowls, and spoons, and perhaps a large earthen pan to cook. Their diet is substantial, consisting of black rye-bread, eggs, salt fish, mushrooms, and bacon. They have also a favorite dish—both-potch of salt or fresh meat, groats, and rye-flour, seasoned with onions and garlic. Of this food they obtain plenty at a cheap rate. Their clothing however is dear. To clothe a Russian peasant or soldier costs nearly three times as much as in America; but their clothing is strong, and being made loose and wide, lasts longer. It is rare to see a Russian in rags, and their style of dress becomes them very well. As to their personal appearance, they may be described, as a large, coarse, hardy race—possessed of great bodily strength—rarely below the middle stature—strong-limbed—lean, but well built. Their mouths and eyes are small—their lips thin—their teeth even and white—their hair brown, reddish or flaxen—their beards strong and bushy. The complexion of the female peasantry is brunette. Some of them, as among other classes are extremely handsome. Both sexes are remarkably superstitious. Being deprived of education beyond that requisite sharpening of their instincts to render them more valuable as a property, they cling to old traditions with extraordinary tenacity—believe in ghosts, goblins, and every variety of supernatural phenomena.

Probably the most singular superstition in the world prevails in Moscow. The people of that city and for hundreds of miles around it, almost adore the Great Bell which lies at the foot of Ivan's Tower.

On festival days—which in the Greek calendar are remarkably numerous—they resort to the Great Bell as they would to a sanctuary.

The origin of this superstition is involved in obscurity; but as no people, however deeply they may be sunk in ignorance, are so insensible as to be altogether indifferent to the attractions of political and social liberty, the custom may probably be traced to a tradition connected with the bell, which has been preserved among the Russian peasantry for several generations.

This tradition, it appears, refers back to a period when the Russians enjoyed a condition approaching to that of pastoral simplicity. The alarm bell in a tower before the Kremlin, was brought from Novogorod, when that city was conquered in 1477. There it had been used as a signal for the people of that Republic to assemble, in the event of foreign danger or intestine tumult; and they regarded its removal to Moscow as the sure prelude to their departing liberty. Thenceforward the love of bells became quite a passion among the peasantry of Russia; and several of the Emperors, without paying much regard to the political sentiment involved in the matter, gratified their taste by the most liberal expenditure in this means to supply a substitute for the dearer strains of liberty.

**THE PARIS EXHIBITION.—OPINION OF ENGLISH JURORS.**—Attention is called by the English jurors now in Paris, to the extraordinary beauty and interest of the collection in the Paris Exhibition as a whole, now that it has attained its full proportions.

Disappointed with the half failure of the opening, too many of our countrymen have leaped the conclusion, that there is little to see in the Champs Elysees—a very false inference, and one which the jurors feel bound to oppose. They declare boldly in favour of "the superiority of the objects exhibited over those of 1851;" and they call the earnest attention of our artists, manufacturers, and workmen, to this fact. We can ourselves testify to the general truth of the assertion—though we might have to qualify it in some few particulars. —*London Athenaeum.*

**REMARKABLE BALLOON ASCENSION.**—THREE HUNDRED AND FIFTY MILES TRAVELLED IN FOUR HOURS.—Wm. D. Bannister, of Adrian city, Michigan, ascended, on Friday afternoon, in a balloon, from that place, at 10<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> in the morning, and descended, in Clarion county, Pennsylvania, 2<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> in the afternoon, making the computed distance of three hundred and fifty miles in the extraordinary short time of four hours. This is his second trip, and an experimental one with a balloon of unusually large size. It is thirty feet in diameter, contains over six hundred yards of silk, and is capable of holding nineteen thousand cubic feet of gas. After his ascent to the distance of three miles and a half, the wind struck the eastern current of air, which, he says, is continually blowing in the one direction. It carried him south of the Lakes, through Central Ohio. His intention was not to descend until dark, as he was above the rain clouds in the clear upper sky, but the excessive cold to which he was exposed brought on the accustomed drowsy sensation, which prevented him from properly managing his balloon. He was in that sleepy state when his "craft" anchored in a tree in Red Bank, having descended in consequence of the evaporation of gas.—The cold was so severe, that his feet were completely frozen.

**WHAT IT COSTS TO BOMBARD A CITY.**—That war is an expensive occupation the British Government and people are beginning to understand by means of augmented taxes, and the opening of the fire of the allies suggests a calculation as to the costs of the iron balls which have been thrown into Sebastopol by the five hundred cannon which have hurled them in what Gortschakoff called "an infernal fire." The accounts by the Asia represent that each of these guns fired one hundred and twenty rounds a day, which gives a total for the five hundred of sixty thousand rounds. This fire has been continued for thirteen days, making an aggregate of seven hundred and eighty thousand missiles rained upon the city.

The weight of shot fired from the guns of the allies varies probably from nineteen to one hundred and forty pounds, and of the shells from fifteen to one hundred and ten pounds—and forty-five pounds would probably be a low estimate for an average. This would give a daily delivery of iron to the Russians amounting to two million seven hundred thousand pounds, and a total for the thirteen days of thirty-five million one hundred thousand pounds—the prime cost of which, in the rough, at the average price of pig iron in England for the last year, was not less than three hundred and thirteen thousand three hundred and eighty dollars.—This is of course, without any regard to the enormous cost of transportation to the Crimea.

If the cannon balls fired from the allied lines during the thirteen days were rolled into rail bars, weighing sixty pounds to the yard, the bars would extend three hundred and thirty-two miles: or if laid as a railroad, would suffice as a single trackroad from New York to Albany, with all the necessary turn-outs.

The charge of powder for each gun would probably average about six pounds, which would show an expenditure for the thirteen days of four millions six hundred and eighty thousand pounds of powder. Such powder is worth here eighteen cents a pound, but in England would not probably, cost more than fifteen cents, at which price the powder cost seven hundred and two thousand dollars.—*American Paper.*

Why is a perfumer the wisest of men?—Because he never lacks scents.

**TRIAL OF AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS AT THE FRENCH EXHIBITION.**—Horace Greeley, Esq., Editor of the *N. Y. Tribune* attended a trial of Plows and Mowers on the 7th July last at Guisgen the "Imperial" College of Agriculture, some twenty-five miles west of Paris. He says—"A great number of Plows were taken from the Exhibition and tried here, and that of the Messrs. Howard, Bedford, England, was pronounced the most effective. I understood Mr. James Howard, one of the makers, to state that, as carefully tested by the dynamometer, on clover sod, being drawn by two smartly walking horses, it turned a furrow ten inches wide and six and a half deep, with a medium draft of only 182 pounds, or a little more than half its own weight. There are a good many men who could draw this plow at the gait, and almost any two men could easily do it. There was no plow entered from our country, (we have none in the Palace,) but one from Canada was tried and did good work. Most of the plows entered from the continent proved beneath a contempt, as was to be expected. Some of them required over quadruple the power to propel them that was exacted by the winner, and one from Austria, that was confidently bragged on before the trial, actually twisted around, broke off, and gave up the ghost, in light clover soil free from root or stone, and with but a single span of horses before it!

We all went out in the afternoon to a large clover-field, where a quiet cluster of the farmers of the vicinage had assembled to witness the operation of Mr. McCormick's Mower—one of the very few (I regret to say) Yankee farming implements on exhibition. There was no competition at this time, but the machine worked admirably, cutting very smoothly, closely and clearly, a swath five feet wide as fast as the span of horses drawing it could walk, and evidently making very moderate demands on their muscles. The ground was quite uneven, and at one place the grass was vigorously stamped down by the spectators, in order to test the machine under the most adverse circumstances. In this way some stalks were made to escape cutting, but the machine was no-wise choked nor impeded. The most satisfactory feature of the performance was the entire absence of Mr. McCormick's agent, after the first round, leaving the machine to be operated entirely by French laborers who never saw it before that day. There was a very general and hearty manifestation of delight from the assembled farmers, and I trust that not this only but other American machines also will be tested again and put in competition with those of Europe, under the eye of a critical committee. If the Exhibition is to be anything better than a novel show, here is (in fact) its proper element.

**A NEW WAY TO RAISE BEANS.**—A gentleman in Seneca Falls, N. Y., last spring, planted some Lima beans. Not being provided with poles he supplied their place by planting in each hill sunflowers, trimming them up so that they served the purpose of poles. For a time all went on well, till, at length, the sunflower growing so much faster than the beans, the latter were absolutely drawn up by the roots.

**VOLCANIC MUD PHENOMENON.**—On the 19th ult., as the steamer *Tishomingo* was wending her way up the Ohio river, the officers and passengers on board of her beheld a remarkable upheaving of waters in the centre of the stream. When about seventy-five miles below Louisville, they beheld a dense body of mud and water, some thirty or forty feet in diameter, thrown up, somewhat after the manner of a fountain, to a height of fifteen feet. It rose and sunk several times.

**TASTES DIFFER.**—In a lecture on what he had seen abroad, Wendell Phillips observes:—

"In Italy you will see a man breaking up his land with two cows, and the root of a tree for a plow, while he is dressed in skins with the hair on. In Rome, Vienna and Dresden, if you hire a man to saw wood, he does not bring a horse along. He never had one, nor his father, before him. He puts one end on the ground, and the other on his breast, and taking the wood in his hand, rubs it against the saw. It is a solemn fact that in Florence, a city filled with the triumph of art, there is not a single auger, and if a carpenter would bore a hole he does it with a red hot poker. This results not from the want of industry, but of sagacity of thought. The people are by no means idle. They toil early and late, men, women, and children, with an industry that shames labor saving Yankees. Thus he makes labor, and the poor must live. In Rome charcoal is principally used for fuel, and you will see a string of twenty mules bringing little sacks of it upon their back, when one mule could bring all of it in a cart. But the charcoal vender never had a cart, and so he keeps his mules and feeds them. This is from no want of industry, but there is no competition.

**A VICTIM OF CONFIDENCE.**—A fellow on the racecourse was staggering about with more liquor than he could carry. "Hallo! what's the matter now?" said a chap whom the inebriated individual had just run against. "Why—hic—why, the fact is, a lot of my friends have been betting liquor on the race to-day, and they have got me to hold the stakes."

**A STRANGE PREACHER.**

His name was Stange. Many will think his conduct was strange also. He was a zealous preacher and sweet singer. Nothing gave him so much pleasure as to go about the country preaching and singing. A benevolent gentleman, well off in worldly gear, desiring to make him and his family comfortable in their declining years, generously presented him a title-deed for three hundred and twenty acres of land. Strange accepted the donation with thankfulness, and went his way, preaching and singing as he went. But after a few months he returned and requested his generous friend to take back the title-deed. Surprised at the request, the gentleman inquired,

'Is there any flaw in it?'

'Not the slightest.'

'Is not the land good?'

'First-rate.'

'Isn't it healthy?'

'None more so.'

'Why then do you wish me to take it back? It will be a comfortable home for you when you grow old, and something for your wife and children if you should be taken away.'

'Why, I'll tell you. Ever since I've had that deed, I've lost my enjoyment in singing, I can't sing my favorite hymn with a good conscience any longer.'

'What is that?'

'This—

"No foot of land do I possess,  
No cottage in the wilderness,  
A poor wayfaring man,  
I dwell awhile in tents below,  
Or gladly wander to and fro,  
'Till I my Canaan gain.

Yonder's my house and portion fair,  
My treasure and my heart are there,  
And my abiding home!"

'There!' said Strange, 'I'd rather be able to sing that hymn than own America. Without, I'll trust that the Lord will take care of my wife and children.'

He continued singing and preaching, and preaching and singing, and the Lord, said the lecturer, did take care of him and his children after him.

What letters of the alphabet does a donkey like best?—A and e's.

**TELEGRAPH OF HAIR.**—A young lady sent us one of her hairs, as a curiosity of length. It was wound round a card, and the two ends fastened with sealing-wax; and we never had thought of unwinding it, till the other evening. It is of the wonderful length of seven feet and one inch! It is of the most beautiful auburn golden. But what length of electric telegraph would this lady's hair make, if extended in a line! The average number of hairs in a head has been stated at two hundred thousand. Her golden locks therefore, would reach, like the Sebastopol iron, from New York to Albany, and a little over. A lady's head may make a one hair telegraph of two hundred and sixty-eight miles!

**PRETTY NEAR THE MARK.**—I was in company the other night, a number of ladies being present, when a young man proposed a conundrum, which he said he had read in the papers. It was this:—"When is a lady not a lady?" There was a pause.—"Give it up," said all around, when to the infinite horror of the whole party the querist exclaimed, "When she's a little buggy." Nobody laughed—some were demure, some indignant, and some no doubt inclined to scratch—the querist's face a little. He was disappointed. Fumbling in his pocket he pulled out a paper, which consulting for a moment, he ejaculated, "Oh, I beg your pardon, I made a mistake. The answer is, When she is a little sulky. I knew it was some sort of a carriage."

**From late American Papers.**

**THE BOSTON STEAMSHIPS.**—We are happy to learn, says the Herald, that the Boston capitalists and merchants are taking hold of the new steamship enterprise with the right spirit. Subscriptions are given by those applied to in amounts that exceed anticipation, and we can safely say, that but a short time will elapse when Boston will be possessed of as handsome and efficient a line of steamers, plying between this city and Liverpool, as there is in existence.

**THE CROPS.**—The New York Tribune says the cry of unfavourable weather for gathering the wheat crop in that State is got up by speculators, and is a false alarm, but very little wheat having been injured, and next to none spoiled while curing. The editor vouches for this from personal observation, after a pretty extensive tour through the wheat growing-region.

The editors of the Rochester Democrat and the Albany Evening Journal give substantially the same report, after a pretty extensive personal examination with their own hands and eyes.

The Bangor Courier says—Offers have already been made by farmers to contract to deliver potatoes in this city, at harvest time, at 27½ cents per bushel.

**NEWS BY THE ENGLISH MAIL.**

**THE CRIMEA.**—A despatch to the following effect has been received from Prince Gortschakoff, dated Sebastopol, July 28:—"Yesterday the enemy opened a heavy fire, which lasted two hours and a half, against the bastion No. 4 (the Flagstaff). We have replied with vigor. Between the 23d and 27th, nothing new occurred at Sebastopol, nor upon the other points of the Crimea."

Prince Gortschakoff writes, under date 30th July, and says—"Nothing of importance has occurred before Sebastopol. The enemy continues a partial cannonade. We reply vigorously."

As the allies advance to the actual defences of the place, says one, they must expect to meet more elaborate works and obstacles, heaped one on another, with all the care which many months of preparation admit. Even now, the enemy are strengthening the Malakoff, every day. It is not now what it was on the 18th of June, and a fortnight will not pass by, when it will be again changed. The battery at the White Works still goes on, and its effect will soon be proved.

A boat belonging to the British ship Ajax, captured a coach, containing the Russian mails. All the letters addressed to official persons, such as the Governor of Finland, &c., are written in cypher.

The Russians agree that flags of truce may be received at Cronstadt, Sweaborg, Revel, Libeau, Vindeau, Wasa and Yomen.

**THE SEA OF AZOFF.**—The Russians are fortifying the Spit of Arabas. Since the bombardment of Aganvey, measures of defence have been adopted. The arms of the Don have been closed and rendered inaccessible. Batteries have been erected on the coast, and a flotilla of gun boats established on the river. There is also a strong body of Cossacks and other troops, under the command of General Bagovert, collected near Nicholaieff.

Strong fortifications are being erected at Rostoff, and the channel of the Don is obstructed.

The Sultan has ordered magnificent necklaces in brilliants to be made, as presents for Queen Victoria and the Empress Eugenie; and saddles, embroidered in brilliants, to be made for the Emperor, the King of Sardinia, and Prince Albert. The value of these presents will be about 2,000,000*fr.*

Omar Pasha is tired of his position in the Crimea, and wishes for a field where he can gain some distinction, or at least keep up the reputation he gained on the banks of the Danube.

**THE RESTORATION OF POLAND.**—The public will learn with surprise that, notwithstanding all the flourish of trumpets with which a meeting in favour of the restoration of Poland was announced to be held in St. Martin's Hall on Wednesday night, no meeting took place. The crowd who attended at the doors was, we are told, sufficiently great to have filled the hall twice over,—a fact sufficiently indicative of what the feelings of the people of England are with regard to the restoration of Polish nationality. The reason assigned for postponing the meeting was the illness of Sir De Lacy Evans.

**THE ROYAL MARRIAGE BROKEN OFF.**—The marriage which it was believed had been resolved on between a daughter of Don Francisco de Paula of Spain, and Prince Adalbert of Bavaria appears to have been broken off. The Prince suddenly quitted the court, and it is said, that he has been summoned home to join the army, but it is possible that this has only been done to cause the marriage to fail.

**THE RHONE STEAMERS.**—It appears from the *Courrier de Marseilles* to be perfectly true that the French government has purchased the Rhone steamers for operations in the Black Sea. They are flat bottomed, and the number of boats purchased is 97. By this means it will be possible to land even 50,000 men on points which would be inaccessible to vessels of ordinary construction.

Ten thousand French troops are to form a camp of reserve at Maslak, and the barracks of Galata and Pera.

**PROSPECTS OF THE WAR.**

We are still without intelligence of any material importance from either of the two principal seats of war. In the Crimea, the obstinate defence of a couple of Russian out-works is holding the whole army of the Allies in check. In the Baltic, a couple of Russian fortresses have reduced the noblest fleet that ever swam to a state of comparative inertness. It must be confessed that this is very far from being a satisfactory state of things; and, as the summer is now rapidly waning, it is not without considerable anxiety, that we inquire whether the brief season of fair weather which yet remains is to be employed by the Allies in the same abortive and fruitless manner as the summer months which have preceded it.

It is every day becoming more and more palpable that the plan upon which the Allies have based their operations, both in the Baltic and Black Sea, have been founded in error. It was, doubtless, a noble instinct which led them in the first instance to hurl defiance at the enemy at the points where he was known to be strongest and least assailable. To challenge him at Sebastopol—to defy him at Cronstadt—was a thought worthy of the fleets and armies of England and France; but when Sebastopol and Cronstadt are found to be so strong as to be capable of withstanding the most powerful efforts that can be made for their reduction, and when it is plain, that neither can be carried by the usual direct operations of war, except at the cost of a carnage that no commander would be justified in incurring, it becomes obvious that the mere accumulation of an immense fleet in front of the one, and the concentration of a prodigious army in the vicinity of the other, amounts to nothing more than the vain and profitless display of a power which can accomplish little or nothing at those particular points, and might be much more effectively employed elsewhere.

It is not too much to say that at the present moment the whole naval and military might of England and France is held in check by these two isolated fortresses, and from the manner in which our operations have hitherto been conducted, it would really appear as if we were at war only with Sebastopol and Cronstadt, and not with the Russian empire at large.

With a fleet in the Baltic capable of carrying fire and sword and all the destructiveness of war into every port and haven along the whole line of the enemy's coast, scarcely anything in the way of hostile aggression has been accomplished or attempted, simply because Cronstadt has as yet defied all endeavour to approach it. So again in the Crimea. With an army more than twice as strong as the mere exigencies of the siege could demand, and with a fleet in undisputed possession of the sea, nothing whatever is attempted against the vulnerable points of the enemy's adjacent territory, simply because Sebastopol still holds out.

This is where our commanders err. If Cronstadt and Sebastopol cannot be taken by direct assault, why should the bulk of our fleets and armies be fruitlessly detained before their walls? It is the boast of England that she has now "a hundred pennants" proudly flaunting in the Baltic breeze. Can any one doubt that ten or a dozen of those pennants loftily displayed in front of Cronstadt would amply suffice to confine the whole Russian navy to its cowardly anchorage behind the batteries? What is there to prevent the remainder from carrying a terrible and destructive war into every other part of the enemy's coast? Are Revel and Riga to enjoy an immunity from attack for the simple reason that the waters before Cronstadt are too shallow to admit of our large ships getting within reach of it? Because Cronstadt cannot be reached, is no other place to be approached? Because the Russian navy will not come out to fight, are the "hundred pennants" of England to be ingloriously occupied all the remainder of the summer in the chase and capture of a few miserable fishing boats? We trust not. We trust that the gallant Dundas will at least spare the superb fleet which he commands from such a reproach as that.

Then, as regards the army before Sebastopol. We are assured upon the authority of officers who have recently returned to this country wounded or invalided—men of high intelligence and of great practical experience—that the Allies, owing to the original error of commencing the siege from the wrong point of attack, have at last worked themselves into a position so completely false as to forbid the faintest prospect of their every being able to carry the place from the ground they now occupy as long as the enemy's sources of supply and reinforcement remain open to him on the north. A sense of military honour in the mind of the present commanders of the allied army seems to render it indispensable that the repulse of the 18th of June should be redeemed by the capture of the Malakoff and the Redan; and for the last six weeks all the available strength of the army has been assiduously employed in the construction of works which it is confidently anticipated will enable them to accomplish that object. But, as we observed in commenting upon this subject last week, supposing the Malakoff and the Redan to be carried to-morrow, we should still be as far as ever from obtaining a permanent possession of Sebastopol.

The Malakoff and the Redan command a certain portion of the southern district and fortifications of Sebastopol, and so far undoubtedly present a point of considerable advantage to attain; but in their turn they are themselves commanded by the superior works which line the northern heights, still left in the undisputed possession of the enemy, and from the fire of which every part of the southern town must be rendered perfectly untenable by an adversary. To satisfy a point of honour it may be requisite that the Redan and the Malakoff should be carried; but as far as the ultimate capture of Sebastopol is concerned, we are strongly inclined to believe that they might just as well be let alone.

The plain truth of the matter is, that Sebastopol can never be reduced and carried from the unlucky point at which the Allies have attacked it. If any proof of this were needed it would be found in the fact that after a nine months' siege, conducted with all the energy that an army thrice triumphant in the field could direct against its walls, its works of defence are at this moment as strong, if not infinitely stronger, than they were at the moment when they were first assailed. The allied troops and generals have alike been contending against difficulties which it is impossible for any amount of courage or skill to overcome, on account of the original viciousness of the position from which their operations were commenced. The question is whether this state of things is to continue—whether what was begun in error is to be doggedly persisted in now that the error is patent and conspicuous as the sun at noon day? We fervently trust that a better genius will guide the councils of our commanders, and that no false sentiment of honour will induce them to incur a wasteful sacrifice of the noble troops they command by an obstinate persistence in a course of operations from which no final success can possibly be anticipated.

Let it produce no feeling of depression or despair in the mind of our readers when we advise that the siege of Sebastopol be for the present raised. We have seen how little the magnificent army now before it has been able to accomplish, during the last two months, towards the reduction even of its recently-erected out-works. We have seen with what labour and what loss every inch of ground has been won from the enemy, and how distant we still are from the great object we have in view. Surely, then, it is necessary that the whole strategy of the siege should be changed. If Sebastopol cannot be carried by a direct assault upon its southern defences, it by no means follows that it may not be effectually subdued by a broader plan of operations in the open field. Kamiesch and Bala Clava are now so strongly entrenched and fortified that a comparatively small force of French and English would suffice to hold them against any attack that could be directed upon them from the garrison of Sebastopol. The siege, as directed from the south, is plainly abortive, and can never be attended with success. Then why should it not be raised? and whilst an adequate force of the allied army is left to maintain the two maritime positions of Kamiesch and Bala Clava—other portions of the army being at the same time firmly established at Eupatoria and Kerch—why should not the remainder be transplanted to some other point of the Russian territory, where it would be enabled to operate in such a manner as to prevent a single cartridge of ammunition or a single ration of food from ever again entering the gates of Sebastopol? With the sea completely at our command, and with a fleet capable of conveying a hundred thousand troops in a single expedition, there is no reason why an operation of this nature should not be instantly undertaken. Then, indeed, the fate of Sebastopol would be sealed. Deprived of all succour from without, its garrison would shortly be compelled to come out and brave a battle in the open field, or else perish within its walls. This can never happen as long as the Allies limit themselves to the assault of its southern defences, and take no steps either to subdue its northern fortresses, or to intercept the abundant sources of supply from which it has hitherto been sustained and fed. Let us trust, then, that a totally new campaign will be planned and executed before the recurrence of a Crimean winter shall put an end to all further operations for the year.

**FRANCE.**

The French Government has intimated to all whom it may concern that it will most decidedly resist any attempt to excite disturbances in Italy. A certain degree of agitation has been remarked of late among the refugees on the continent, as if something favorable was expected to turn up for them, or as if they expected some important event shortly to take place.

**LOSS OF ASSYRIAN ANTIQUITY.**—Intelligence has just reached London of the almost total loss of the fine collection of antiquities which the agents of the French Government have been employed for some years in bringing together, from the various ruins of Assyria and Babylonia, for deposit in the Museum of the Louvre.

**RESIGNATION OF GEN. SIMPSON, ENGLISH COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN THE CRIMEA.**

The report that General Simpson has actually resigned the command of the army before Sebastopol gains ground rapidly. It is said that the gallant officer's health will not permit him to remain at a post where so much that tries severely both his moral and physical energy has to be gone through. If this is true the question naturally arises, who will be the new leader of the British troops in the allied camp? One version of the report has it, that Gen. Simpson's resignation has been some days in Lord Panmure's hands. We can well imagine how puzzled the noble lord must be to choose—not from among so many, but from amongst so few men fit for the situation—a Commander-in-Chief of the Crimean Army. Neither at home nor with the army does there appear to be any general officer who has distinguished himself sufficiently to be at once pointed out as a proper person for the post. At the head of the Quartermaster-General's Department in the Crimea is Major-Gen. Airey; but, according to all accounts, the less that is said regarding the management of that particular department the better. In other respects Gen. Airey has not shown himself to be possessed of those gifts—whether natural or acquired—which are wanted in a military chief on active service. Sir Colin Campbell, commanding the 1st Division, has shown himself to be a brave man, and an intrepid, fearless soldier; but mere bravery and courage will not stand in the place of those other qualities indispensable in one who has to command an army of many thousand men. Against Sir Richard England nothing can be said, because since he landed in the Crimea, his name has scarcely ever been mentioned in connexion with the brave division he commands. But his antecedents in India would hardly point him out as a fit leader for our army in the Crimea. General Pennefather had formerly the advantage of being a lieutenant of the great Sir Charles Napier in Scinde; but when we have said that, and remarked that he is as brave as the sword that he wears, it is all that can be said for this officer. Sir George Brown is certainly not the man for the vacancy. His heart as a soldier is no doubt in the right place, but head as well as heart is wanted to make a commander for a large force. With this officer ends the list of Lieutenant-Generals now in the Crimea, or indeed available in any way for active service. Did Sir DeLacy Evans's health permit him, he would no doubt be the man selected by the Horse Guards to command the army in which he played so prominent a part not long ago. But no one can either command health or stay advancing years; and the climate of the Crimea requires vigour of body as well as strength of mind. Amongst the Major-Generals with the Army, Codrington, Buller and Eyre, have signalized themselves as leaders of brigades; but to obey and issue orders are two very different affairs, and an officer may succeed very well in the former, and be a bad hand at the latter. Private letters from the seat of war agree in praising these three leaders as men who have energy and determination; and they are young for the rank they held. Recent extracts from the general orders of the camp announce that Major-General Markham, an officer who has greatly distinguished himself in India, is daily expected at Sebastopol from that country, and with this officer and Lord Melville now commanding the troops in Scotland, we exhaust the list of general officers of all ranks among whom it appears to be open to Ministers to choose. Such a state of affairs is not very creditable to our military system; but the country and Parliament have themselves to thank for being left at a moment like the present without a fit man to put at the head of affairs in the Crimea. Nevertheless, a choice, good or bad, must be made, and that without delay.—Lord Panmure cannot advertise for a general officer as he would for a footman, nor would it do to placard the walls of Westminster and Whitehall with announcements resembling those which offer every possible imaginary advantage to "a few spirited young men," who feel inclined to join such and such regiments of the line.

**GENERAL SIMPSON.**—A ministerial contemporary contradicts the rumour that General Simpson had been recalled, but points to his probable resignation and the appointment of a successor.

**GENERAL BEATSON.**—We find the report of General Beatson's murder repeated in various telegraphic despatches in foreign journals. As, however, they are all traceable to the original Constantinople despatch of the 26th, via Vienna, they do not confirm the report, but leave us free at least to hope, that the general may yet be in safety.

The *Courier de Marseille* announces that the French Government have chartered 97 steamers for river navigation, each to carry 500 men. The flotilla is to make a trial trip before leaving for the Crimea.

**PRUSSIA.**

A letter from Berlin of the 29th ult., states that according to the most correct calculation, the half of the loan of 30 millions of thalers voted last year has been swallowed up by the military expenses caused by the Eastern question. Up to the end of the year 1854 the additional expenses caused by the partial mobilisation amounted to 4,135,721 thalers, since which there has been expended on the same account 1,685,000 thalers a month, which makes about 10 millions of thalers in six months, without reckoning other ordinary expenses. The cavalry and artillery are to remain at their present strength.

Preparations were making for a permanent blockade of the mouths of the Danube. There will be permanent encampments on the Danube and at Constantinople until peace shall be restored.

**HASZARD'S GAZETTE.**

Saturday, August 18, 1855.

HER MAJESTY'S Brig *Espiegle* still lies at the Three tides, waiting we understand, for the arrival of the *Halifax*, with the British and American Commissioners for settling the fishing boundaries, on board. Not having heard of any great influx of U. S. fishermen on our coasts, we suppose that they have been waiting for this visit to take place. We are glad of this official visit on many accounts: Mr. Perley, the British Commissioner is a clever man, and we trust, that in his Report, he will—we cannot see how he can avoid it—give such a description of the advantages possessed by the Island, as respects both fisheries and agriculture, as will serve to make it better known. We are pleased also to learn, that Professor Agassiz is likely to accompany the Commissioners. The question of whether we may reasonably expect coal within working distance will be answered by him with more certainty than by any one else. Practical miners may have more facile means as to ascertaining the best sites for boring, when once the fact, that coal, according to the most accurate conclusions to be deduced from geological phenomena, is certainly to be found at a greater or less distance below the surface. Should the Professor pay us a visit, we must endeavour to get his opinion also as to whether Artesian Wells may be sunk with any probability of success. We attach no small degree of importance to this last subject of enquiry, as a copious supply of pure water at the surface is an indispensable requisite to health, comfort and even existence, not to mention the great advantages it affords to manufacturers, directly and indirectly, as supplying steam boilers, &c. There are few persons here competent to solve this question, but to a person of the extensive geological knowledge of the Professor, the task would be easy.

**THE BRITISH MAIL.**—The *Lady Le Marchant* brought a British Mail yesterday, we have filled all our available space with extracts from the English papers. There is no news of striking importance.

The *Westmoreland Times*, recently published by Mr. Lugin, has been resuscitated, and is now under the sole management of Mr. James Robertson, the former editor. We feel pleased that the County of Westmoreland will not be deprived of such a well conducted paper.

**THE APPLE CROP.**—A New York paper says—"we are much mistaken, if we do not have this year the largest crop of apples we ever had.—The few accounts we have noticed in our exchanges, speak in glowing terms of this delicious and most valuable fruit. In the western part of our State especially, orchards are laden with them. Indeed, if present prospects hold good, there will be more apples than can be used or gathered."

**To Correspondents.**

We have quite a number of Communications on hand relative to the School Visitor's Report, but as a rule, we decline publishing any communications without being favored with the name of the writer. We think the public generally, have heard enough on the subject of the Report, both pro and con.

**Married.**

At Charlottetown, on Thursday 16th of August, by the Rev. Charles J. Burnett, Mr. A. McLeod, of Lot 81, to Miss Margaret McPherson, of Little Sande. On Friday, 17th inst., by the Rev. J. McMurray, Mr. Horace Bryenton, of Boston, Mass., to Mary, youngest daughter of Mr. Jas. Mathews, of this City.

**POSTPONEMENT.**

NOTICE is hereby given that the sale of the Farm of Jeremiah Mahoney, West River Road, advertised to be sold at Auction on the 20th inst. is postponed.

**Died.**

At Dog River, on Friday evening, 16th inst., Colin McPhail, after a lingering illness of two years, which he bore with resignation to the Divine Will, aged 29 years.

At Charlottetown, on the 16th inst., after a lingering illness, Mr. Thomas Jacques, for many years Broker in the Excise Office, aged about 62 years. On the 29th of April, of dysentery, at Lagos, on the West coast of Africa, Edward George Irving, M. D. R. N., F. R. S., &c., aged 41 years. (Dr. Irving entered the Navy in 1838; was on board the *Bellerophon* at the siege of St. Jean d'Acro, and in the memorable storm on the coast of Syria; after which he volunteered to take charge of the sick and wounded in Hospital at Beyroot. Whilst stationed at Accension, he volunteered to H. M. S. *Six*, a plague ship, a post of great danger, the surgeon, officers, and a large portion of the crew having died; he succeeded in the recovery of those left, placing the vessel in a perfectly healthy state, when he himself was attacked with the fatal disorder, and his life was for many days despaired of. He was in 1853—with permission of the Admiralty—appointed by the English Church Missionary Society, under the direction of Sir Henry Venn and others, to go to Africa as lay Agent, to open up negotiations with the different scattered tribes, and ascertain the resources and natural attributes of this rich, but hitherto little known, part of the world; his former experience and professional skill in his fatal disorders, his own confidence in having become acclimated to its noxious influence, rendered his friends and himself hopeful of a useful and favorable issue to his venture. On account of his perfect knowledge of Geology, Mineralogy and Botany, added to his great talent as a draughtsman, much benefit and advantage were expected from his mission. He penetrated farther into the interior in that part of the County than any other white man had hitherto done, a guard of 10,000 men (natives) being sent to escort him to his destination, danger being apprehended from adverse tribes, where he was seized with a fatal illness, of which he died. Dr. Irving was a native of the South of Scotland, a man of great energy and superior talents and acquisitions. As a professional man, his skill was great; his cheerfulness and kindness of disposition endeared him to all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance, and much was expected from the Journal of his Travels, shortly to have been published. He was the only surviving brother of W. W. Irving, of Bonshaw.

**Port of Charlottetown.**

**ARRIVED.**  
Aug 14, Unicorn, McAlder, New Brunswick; deal Favorite, Babin, do. do.  
15th, Helena, Roberts, New York; flour, tea, &c., to G. Lowden. Brig. Tenzer, McLellan, Boston; goods. W. Nelson, Bay Verte; lumber.  
17th, Lady LeMarchant, Pictou; mails, &c. Rosebud, Matheson, do.; passengers. Lively Lass, Robinson, do.; coal. Ploughboy, do. do.

**SAILED.**  
Aug. 14, Amagent, Nicholson, Buctouche; ballast, Dove, Pictou; bal. Mayflower, Pardie, do. do. Rosebud, do; passengers. Lady LeMarchant, do; mails Sarah, Moore, do; ballast.  
17th, Helena, Roberts, Pictou; Pictou; bal.  
19th, Brig. Doris, Paul, Plymouth; timber & deal, by Mr. Peake. Lady LeMarchant, Shediac; mails.

**TURNIPS.**

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

**A TEA.**

A PUBLIC TEA in aid of finishing the Mechanics' Institute in Prince Town Royalty, will be given in the same, on Wednesday the 22d inst., at the hour of 3 o'clock, p. m. Tickets of admission 1s. 6d. children 9d.  
P. T. Royalty, Aug. 16th, 1855.

**Unreserved Sale of PAPER HANGINGS,**  
(In lots to suit purchasers.)

THE SUBSCRIBER has received instructions to offer at PUBLIC AUCTION at the hour of 12 o'clock noon, and 7 p. m., on Saturday 25th instant 2000 Pieces PAPER HANGING, landed yesterday from the Brigantine Teazer from Boston. Terms cash on delivery.  
Wm. DODD, Auctioneer.  
August 17th, 1855.

**The best time in the Year TO BUY STOVES.**

JUST RECEIVED per Brig Teazer, from Boston, and for Sale at the  
**AMERICAN HOUSE,**  
**120 Assorted Stoves.**  
—COMPRISING—  
COOKING STOVES of all sizes for wood and coal.  
PARLOR STOVES,  
HALL and SHOP STOVES,  
SIX-PLATE STOVES, for Schoolhouses, &c.  
WM. B. DAWSON.  
Aug. 16.

**Charlottetown Markets, Aug. 15.**

Beef, (small) lb.	5d a 7d	Pearl Barley,	3d
Do. by quarter,	4d a 6d	Oatmeal,	2d a 3
Pork,	none.	Turkeys each,	5s a 7s.
Do. (small),	6d a 8d	Fowls,	1s a 1s 6d
Ham,	8d a 10	Chickens per pair 18d a 2s	
Mutton,	4d a 6d	Eggs dozen,	8d a 10d
Lamb per lb.	4d a 7d	Oats,	3s
Veal,	3d a 6d	Potatoes,	2s
Butter (fresh),	1s a 15d	do. new, p. peck 15s 15d	
do. by tub	1s	Turnips per bunch,	2d
Tallow,	11d a 1s	Carrots, do.	2d a 3d
Wool,	11d a 1s	Home-span yd.,	3s 6d a 5s
Flour,	3d a 4d	Hay, ton,	50s a 60s

**Pownal Sabbath School TEA MEETING.**

A TEA MEETING will be held at Mr. HOWARD GAY'S, on TUESDAY, the 28th instant, in behalf of the Sabbath School.  
Tickets 1s. 6d., to be had at Mr. Brown's, Mr. Howard Gay's, and Haszard & Owen's Book-store. Carriages will be furnished to carry visitors from the Ferry.  
Aug. 17, 1855.

**SUPERIOR STOVES.**

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

**Valuable Farm & Business Stand.**

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

**JOHANNA CONNORS.**

Wilmot Creek, Bodeque, Aug. 15.  
Also, Fifty Acres of LAND on Lot 8.  
N.B.—If the above Property be not Sold before the First of October next, it will be then offered at PUBLIC AUCTION.  
4w

**PAPER HANGINGS!**

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

**Dyeing and Cloth Dressing Establishment.**

JOHN McP. FRASER of Pictou, N. S. begs to intimate to his numerous friends in Prince Edward Island, that from recent improvements in his Dyeing establishment he is enabled to give those favouring him with their custom a decided improvement, in the appearance of his work particularly as regards his colours. From using only the best material as well as from personally superintending his establishment and charging moderate prices, he solicits a continuance of their favour.

**AGENTS.**

Georgetown, Finlay McNeil, Esq.,  
White Sands, Mr. David Johnston,  
Charlottetown, Peter McGowan Esq., Queen St.  
Summerside Bodeque, Mr. J. Wm. M' Ewen, Merch.  
Pictou Town, Mr. Alex. M'Phail.

**MONEY.**

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

**Wanted**

AT the Tansery of Mr. John Vickerson, a good Journeyman Carrier; Also, two or three good Boot and Shoemakers. Call at this establishment, St. Peter's Road, 64 miles from Charlottetown.  
J. L. VICKERSON.  
Charlottetown, July 27, 1855.

**CUTLERY, &c., From the Manufacturers in Sheffield.**

HASZARD & OWEN, have just received a Case of Cutlery from the Sheffield manufacturers, which they are enabled to sell at low prices. Pocket, Pen, Warrick's Jack and Hunters' Knives, Scissors of various kinds.  
Dinner and Dessert Knives, Carvers, Planing Knives and Scissors.  
Putty and Palette Knives.  
Chisels from three eights to two inches.  
Cross cut and saw files.

**For Sale.**

THE Property in Sidney Street, owned by Mr. Stephen Boryer late of this Town; an indisputable Title will be given. One half the purchase money may remain on security on the premises. For particulars apply, (next door,) to  
HENRY J. CALBECK.  
Charlottetown July 30, 1855.

C. & J. BELL, MERCHANT TAILORS, and Manufacturers of Ready Made Clothing, Queen Square, opposite the Market, Charlottetown.

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

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

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

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

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

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

WILLIAM HEARD, Charlottetown, June 1. Agents.—Hon. Joseph Wightman, Georgetown, Messrs. Haszard & Owen, Booksellers, Charlottetown. James L. Hayden, Esq. Vernon River, Robert Finlay, Esq. Head of Orwell, Alexander Dixon, Esq. Pineo Mills, Kemble Coffin, Esq. Mount Stewart Bridge, William Stens, Esq. St. Peter's. Charlottetown July 14th, 1845.

LIVER COMPLAINT. JAUNDICE, DYSPEPSIA, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and all diseases arising from a disordered liver or stomach, such as Constipation, inward Piles, fullness, or blood to the head, acidity of the stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, disgust for food, fullness or weight in the stomach, sour eructations, sinking, or fluttering at the pit of the stomach, swimming of the head, hurried and difficult breathing, fluttering at the heart, choking or suffocating sensations when in a lying posture, dimness of vision, dots or webs before the sight, fever and dull pain in the head, deficiency of perspiration, yellowness of the skin and eyes, pain in the side, back, chest, Limbs, &c., sudden flushes of heat, burning in the flesh, constant imaginings of evil, and great depression of spirits, can be effectually cured by

DOCTOR HOOFLAND'S CELEBRATED GERMAN BITTERS, prepared by Dr. C. M. JACKSON, German Medicine Store, No. 120 Arch St., one door below Sixth Philada. Their power over the above diseases is not excelled, if equalled, by any other preparation in the United States, as the cases attest, in many cases after skilful physicians had failed.

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

Messa. Jos. B. Hall & Co.—Gentlemen—In answer to your inquiries, I will state that my daughter, aged about 16 years, had been complaining of a pain in her side, for six or seven years, and about the first of January last, was taken down and confined to her bed. The pain in her side was very severe, besides being troubled with pains between her shoulders and in her breast. From reading a number of cures performed by 'Hoofland's German Bitters' I was induced to try it in her case, and sent to your store and purchased one bottle. She had taken it but a few days when she began to improve, and now, after taking only one bottle, she is enjoying better health than she has for years. She feels no pain in her side or in any part of her body, and attributes her cure entirely to the German Bitters. WILLIAM CLARK, Salmon Brook, Aroostook Co., Me. You should bear in mind that these Bitters are ENTIRELY VEGETABLE, thereby possessing advantages over most of the preparations recommended for similar diseases.

For sale by respectable dealers and storekeepers generally. T. DESBRISAY & Co., General Agency. And by Mr. LEMUEL OWEN, Georgetown, EDWARD GOFF, Grand River, EDWARD NEEDHAM, St. Peter's Bay, J. J. FRASER, St. Eleanor's, GEORGE WIGGINTON, Crapaud, JAS. L. HOLMAN, do. WM. DODD, Bedouque, JAMES FIDGON, New London.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

GREAT CURE OF LIVER COMPLAINT OF TEN YEARS' STANDING. New York, January 9th, 1848.

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

NERVOUS DISORDERS. Are diseases of the mind as well as of the body, usually brought on by troubles and affliction, and are most common to persons of delicate constitutions and sensitive minds. Low spirits, melancholy, frightful dreams, and fearful anticipations of evil from the slightest causes, generally accompany nervous disorder. The Forest Wine and Pills are an energetic remedy in these complaints. Extract of a letter from Mr. Joseph C. Paulding, dated PHILADELPHIA, September 7th, 1848.

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

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

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

W. R. WATSON, General Agent.

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

Under the immediate Patronage of the Princess of Persia and India. These articles are without doubt the most extraordinary in their powers ever submitted to the Public, and require but to be tried, to be appreciated, admired, and continued.

The RESTORATIVE strengthens the hair and prevents it falling off after every other means have been resorted to unsuccessfully; it cures baldness and creates a natural curl, and by its use, myriads of persons of both sexes are indebted to having a good head of hair at the present moment. Its efficacy is therefore undoubted, and the whole world is challenged to produce an article to equal it, either for beautifying the human hair or preserving it to the latest period of life. For the production of Whiskers or Moustache, it is infallible. The qualities of the HAIR DYE are decidedly superior to any thing of the kind ever attempted and the whole surface of the head can be changed into a most natural black or brown, within five minutes after using it, so as to defy detection from the greatest connoisseur. Advice by post gratis on receipt of Postage Stamps. Certificate from one of the greatest Medical Men of the day.—Read it!!!

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

To Dr. ANTROBUS, Sir,—I feel great pleasure in attesting the virtues of your Persian Hair Restorative. Several 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 hiding grey locks, setting nature at defiance. You may depend upon it, that it surpasses any thing of the kind ever brought before the public, and as to your Hair Dye, I can sell all you can send me, it is so unquestionably good. I am, Sir, yours faithfully, (Signed) HENRY VINSON.

The Restorative is sold at 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., and 4s per Bottle, Sterling. The Hair Dye 3s. 6d. and 7s per case. The larger sizes are a great saving. Directions for use accompany each Bottle and Case. Be particular to ask for Dr. Antrobus's, or you may be imposed upon. Sold by all respectable Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world, and at Dr. Antrobus's Establishment, 2, Brydges Street, Strand. If any difficulty arise in obtaining it, send postage stamps to Dr. Antrobus's address, and it will be forwarded by return of post.

CARD. STEWART & MACLEAN, SHIP BROKERS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS, For the Sale and Purchase of American & Provincial Produce, and Dealers in Provisions, Fish, Oil, &c. FERRY LANDING, Water-Street, St. JOHN, N. B. REFERENCE: Charlottetown, P. E. I., JAS. PURDIE, Esq., St. John, N. B., Messrs. R. RANKIN & Co. April 18, 1855.

At Pri of prv on t A LL T Mr. foot, and Shore, w which is d busines; Mr. Lane, Store—be The ter be paid at if requir per cent, one year For titl Charlo Equits In BOAR B-Hos ley, Fras Esq., T Detach charge for other infri scriber, a town. April 7 Nume natory C Fifty-thi envelope from the THE sical de excusses, remarks with enc this cour By W Holborn on these cepted. Sold a Wat, 1 morelan Dr. D the mo the'cont tions of physiol disorder ing dev class a nderal consiste Fans may be detail of &c. wcu The C or Feg those w and brow Study 1 of the 1 Shorline Habits, Head, Their minatio Throat, Scrofula believe £5 Pa £10 P effected on recu house, PAINE GO, Bile, bility Stric TH their n most au gorous Disease neglects and a li most d organs, health, have uti Box, th GUJ spirious who the PUBL Commis Dr Ro on the S is slow Sold i Charlot 196

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

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

For title, &c., please apply, at the office of CHARLES YOUNG, Charlottetown July 5th, 1855. Es.

**Equitable Fire Insurance Company of London**

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

**Silent Sorrow. CERTAIN HELP.**

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

**THE MEDICAL ADVISER** on the physical decay of the system produced by delusive excesses, infection, the effects of climate, &c.; with remarks on the treatment practiced by the Author with such unvarying success, since his settlement in this country. Rules for self-treatment, &c.  
By WAITEK DE ROOS, M.D., 35, Ely Place, Holborn Hill, London, where he may be consulted on these matters daily, from 11 till 4. Sundays excepted.

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

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

Their almost marvelous power in removing contaminations, Secondary symptoms, Eruptions, Sore Throat, Pains in the Bones and Joints, Scarcy, Scrofula, and all other impurities, must be felt to be believed. 4s. 6d.; 11s.; and 32s. per bottle. The 25 Packages, by which £1 12s. are saved; and the £10 packages, by which a still greater saving is effected, will be sent from the Establishment only on receipt of the amount per draft on a London House, or otherwise.

**PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, Indigestion, Bile, Flatulency, Headache, Nervousness, Debility, Diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys, Stricture, &c.**  
**THE COMPOUND RENAL PILLS,** as their name Renal (or the Kidneys) indicates, are the most safe and efficacious remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges of any kind, and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally, which if neglected, frequently result in stone in the bladder, and a lingering, painful death. They agree with the most delicate stomach, strengthen the digestive organs, increase the appetite, improve the general health, and will effect a cure when other medicines have utterly failed. Price 4s. 6d., 11s., & 32s. per Box, through all Medicine Vendors.

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

**SLATE PENCILS,**

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

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

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

THOMAS DAWSON.  
July 14th, 1855.

**TO BE LET,**

**THE DWELLING HOUSE** and Premises near Government House, at present occupied by Captain Beazeley, consisting of a Dwelling House which contains a spacious Dining-room and Drawing-room, Breakfast-room, 7 Bed-rooms, large Kitchen, Servant's Hall, 3 Servant's Bed-rooms, Pantry, Larder, Front-porch, large Entrance Hall, large Inner Hall, Back-porch, 2 Back Entrances, Back and Front stair-case, Scullery, Pump and Wash-house, Lumber-room, and a splendid 6 roomed cellar.

A large and commodious Coach-house, 3 stalled Stables, Harness-room, Cow-house, large Hay-loft and Grain-room, Manure-yard, large Kitchen garden with Fruit trees, &c., Flower garden, elegant front entrance and carriage drive, a large Lawn running down to the Harbour with convenience for keeping boats, &c. Extensive plantation of young trees of all kinds, large Root-house, Wood and chopping house, and a spacious and commodious yard. There are front and back gates facing on different Streets, and a never failing well of water on the premises.

This splendid Mansion from its situation commands the finest view of any house in Charlottetown, and from its proximity to Government House and other advantages the Subscriber confidently offers it as the most elegant, comfortable and desirable residence for a gentleman's family in or near Town. For further particulars apply to

DAVID WILSON, Richmond Street. Sept. 6th, 1854.

**NEW GOODS. Spring 1855.**

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

- 4 Cases HATS and CAPS,
- 5 Trunks BOOTS and SHOES,
- 2 cases Ready Made Clothing,
- 1 bale broad and summer CLOTHS,
- 1 do Gambroons, Drills, &c.
- 3 bales CARPETS, Flannels, &c.
- 1 case Gloves and Ribbons, 1 case Shawls,
- 1 do Straw and Silk Bonnets,
- 1 do Silks and Berages,
- 3 do Haberdashery and Hosiery,
- 2 bales Grey, white and printed Calicoes,
- 2 do Cotton Warp,
- 2 cases Fancy Dress Millins, Alpaca, Delaines and Orleans,
- 3 do Linen Drapery,
- 18 Packages Hardware and Ironmongery,
- 18 bundles Cast, German and Spring Steel,
- 8 Tons Bar IRON.

D. & G. DAVIES.  
Charlottetown, May 11. w

**Charlottetown Mutual Insurance Company,**

Incorporated by Act of Parliament in 1848. THIS COMPANY offers the best guarantee in case of loss, and accepts Risks at a saving of fully 50 per cent, to the assured.

The present reliable Capital exceeds £1700. Persons having property in Charlottetown, or vicinity, should lose no time in applying to the Secretary of this Company for Policies or Information.  
One of Philips' Fire Annihilators has been purchased by the Company, for the benefit of persons insured in this Office. In case of Fire, the use of it can be obtained immediately, by applying at the Secretary's Office.

W. HEARD, President  
HENRY PALMER, Sec'y and Treasurer.  
Secretary's Office, Kent Street, }  
August 5th, 1855.

**ALLIANCE**

**LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON.**

ESTABLISHED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT. Capital £2,000,000 Sterling.  
CHARLES YOUNG, Agent for P. E. Island.

**The National Loan Fund Life Assurance Society of London.**

CAPITAL £500,000 Sterling. Empowered by Act of Parliament, 2d Victoria. A Saving Bank for the Widow and the Orphan.

T. HEATH HAVILAND, Jr. Agent for Prince Edward Island.  
Office, Queen Square, Charlottetown.  
September 5, 1855. 1a1

**Chambers's Publications.**

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

BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.  
**THE HYDROMAGEN,**  
OR WATERPROOF ANTI-CONSUMPTIVE CORK SOLES,  
Manufactured by HARCOURT BRADLEY & Co., 33, Ann Street, N. Y., and at London and Manchester, England.

THE HYDROMAGEN is a valuable discovery for protecting the feet from damp or cold, and therefore a preventive of many Lung diseases, without any doctoring whatever. The Hydromagen is in the form of a sole, and worn inside the boot or shoe. Its medicated character is a powerful antidote to disease.

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

Ladies may wear the lightest soled boots or shoes in the most inclement weather with impunity; while consumption, so prevalent among the young of our country, may be averted by general adoption. They entirely supersede over shoes, as the latter cause the feet to perspire in a very unhealthy manner; and, besides, are not dangerous to pedestrians in icy weather, like Indian rubbers. While the latter cause the feet to appear extremely large, the Hydromagen, being merely a thin slice of cork prepared, peculiarly placed inside, does not increase the size of the boot, or cause the feet to appear untidy.

To Children they are extremely valuable, as they may engage in exercise, with comfort and healthy effects. Their expense is so slight as to scarce need mention; besides those who patronise them will find their yearly doctor's bill much diminished thereby.

As the Hydromagen is becoming more known, its sale is increasing to an almost incredible extent. Last year in London, Manchester, Birmingham, Liverpool, Glasgow, Leeds, Dublin, Paris, Antwerp, Hamburg, and Berlin, our sales reached the almost incredible number of 1,732,450 pairs of cork soles. This year the number will far surpass that.

Ask the Faculty their opinion of their value as a preventive for COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, and CONSUMPTION.

Men's size, per pair, 2s 3d.  
Ladies' do, do, 2s.  
Boys' and Misses' do, 1s 6d.

NOTICE.—From the Retail Prices we make a very liberal allowance to Jobbers and Wholesalers, so that any storekeeper can make a fine profit on their sale, while they are an article, that may be kept in any store, among any class of goods.

For terms, apply to HARCOURT, BRADLEY, & Co. 38 Ann Street, New York.

**1855. LONDON HOUSE. New Spring Goods.**

PER "ISABEL," from England, the Subscriber begs to announce the arrival of a large and general Assortment of SPRING and SUMMER GOODS, comprising a varied assortment in the newest styles of Dress Goods, Shawls, Bonnets, Children's Hats, Ribbons, Neck-ties, Millinery, Hosiery, Gloves, Mantles, Boots and Shoes, white and black satin and morocco Slippers, Broad Cloths, Dressings, summer cloths, gambroons, drills, ready made Clothing, India rubber Coats, Tapestry, Brussels, kidder, stair and crumb Carpets, Hearth Rugs, stair Diaper, worsted and union Damask, long cloths, cheap Prints, cotton warps, Ladies' Work Boxes, Writing Desks and Dressing Cases, together with a variety of other Goods.

Also, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF HARDWARE, &c. GROCERIES:

TEA, Loaf, crushed and moist Sugars; Coffee, ground and unground washing and baking Powders, washing Soda, Soap, Starch, Blue, Spices, &c. &c. The whole having been carefully selected and purchased on the most favourable terms, will be sold at the lowest Cash price at the Store of

H. HASZARD.  
Great George Street, opposite the Catholic Chapel City of Charlottetown, May 18th.

**APOTHECARIES' HALL.**

The Old Established HOUSE, 1810. CHARLOTTETOWN, MAY, 1855.

T. DESBRISAY & Co.

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

**CLOTH MILL.**  
Fulling, Dying and Dressing Establishment, New Perth, Georgetown Road.

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

AGENTS:  
Charlottetown, Mr. David Stewart, Kent Street; Georgetown, Daniel Gordon, Esq.; Belfast, Capt. Andrew Smith; Lot 49, Mr. Alex. McNeill, 10 mile House; Murray Harbor, James Daniel, Esq.  
The Subscriber has also three sets of Carding Machinery in operation, the cards having been imported this spring from the United States.  
JAMES McLAREN.  
New Perth, Lot 52. 3ms.

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

**The Infallible Remedy!**



**HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.**

ERYSIPELAS OF EIGHT YEARS' DURATION CURED.

Copy of a Letter from Geo. Sinclair, Esq., of Paris, Canada, dated the 18th July, 1854.

To Professor Holloway.

Sir,—I feel a pleasure and a pride in bearing witness to the wonderful benefit I have derived by the use of your inestimable Ointment and Pills. For eight years I suffered unceasingly from attacks of erysipelas; large purple blotches came all over my body; in addition to the unpleasant feeling of itching and burning, which affected me both night and day, rendering life a misery to me, as well as to all around,—so severe was the attack. I used several repared remedies without deriving the least cessation to my misery. At last, I determined to try your Ointment and Pills; after taking them for a few weeks, a visible improvement took place, and I feel considerably better;—in three months, by continuing with your medicines, I was completely cured, and now enjoy the best of health. The truth of this statement is well known here, hence there is no necessity for me to request secrecy.

I am, Sir, yours respectfully,  
(Signed) GEO. SINCLAIR.

ULCERS IN THE LEG.—REMARKABLE CURE.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Edward Tomkinson, of Cape Breton, Nova Scotia, dated the 4th May, 1854.

To Professor Holloway.

Sir,—My sister, Miss Jane Tomkinson, suffered for a great number of years from a bad leg; in which there were several deeply seated and old wounds, defying the skill of some of the most eminent of the medical faculty, a variety of remedies were also used unsuccessfully; and it seemed to me that there was not any thing capable of mitigating the agonies she endured. At length, she had recourse to your Ointment and Pills, and after using them for about five weeks, she was completely cured, after all other means had failed to afford her the slightest relief. I have no objection to these facts being published, if you feel disposed to make them known.

I remain, Sir, your most obedient servant.  
(Signed) EDWARD TOMKINSON.

A BAD BREAST CURED WHEN AT DEATH'S DOOR!

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Henry Malden, of Three Rivers, Canada West, dated July 9th, 1854

To Professor Holloway.

Sir,—My wife suffered most severely after the birth of our last child with a bad breast. There were several holes in it one as large as a hand; all the devices and stratagems I tried would not heal them, but it assumed an aspect more frightful than before, and horrible to behold. As a last resource I tried your Ointment and Pills, which she persevered with for seven weeks, at the expiration of that time her breast was almost well; by continuing with your remedies for two more weeks, she was entirely cured, and we offer you our united thanks for the cure effected.

I am, Sir, yours truly,  
(Signed) HENRY MALDEN.

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

- |                                   |                             |               |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------|
| Bad Legs                          | Cancers                     | Sore-throats  |
| Bad Breasts                       | Contracted and Stiff Joints | Skin-diseases |
| Burns                             | Elephantiasis               | Scurvy        |
| Bunions                           | Fistulas                    | Sore-heads    |
| Bite of Mosquitoes and Sand Flies | Gout                        | Sore-nipples  |
| Coco-bay                          | Glandular swellings         | Soft Corns    |
| Chicago-foot                      | Lambago                     | Tumours       |
| Chilblains                        | Files                       | Ulcers        |
| Chapped hands                     | Rheumatism                  | Wounds        |
|                                   | Scalds                      | Yaws.         |

Sold at the establishment of Professor HOLLOWAY, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar,) London, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the Civilized World, in Pots, at 1s 3d, 3s 3d, and 5s each.

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

NOTICE. R. GEORGE R. BEER, of Charlottetown, and PHILIP BAKER, Esq., or either of them...

AUCTIONS. Improved Farm Stock for Sale, BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

AT RASPBERRY HILL FARM, St. Peter's Road, one mile from Charlottetown, on TUESDAY, the 4th SEPTEMBER next, the FARMING STOCK, CROP, IMPLEMENTS and HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE of Mr. BEER, sen.

AUCTION. ON the Market Square, on SATURDAY, 1st SEPTEMBER next, at the hour of 3 o'clock, afternoon, 1 THRASHING MACHINE, on the most approved principles, having all Iron Castings, and being in working order.

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

THE Subscriber has been instructed to sell by AUCTION, early in SEPTEMBER, at the residence of JAMES WALKER-SHAW, Esq., Falconwood, the whole of his valuable HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, GLASSWARE, CHINA-WARE, HORSES, CARRIAGES, MILCH COWS, &c.

(For the Benefit of all concerned.) TO BE SOLD, AT PUBLIC AUCTION, for the benefit of all concerned, on TUESDAY, the 21st day of AUGUST instant, at the hour of 11 o'clock, forenoon,

THE HULL, CHAINS, ANCHORS, BOATS, MATERIALS AND THE SHIP STORES,

CONSISTING OF— between 20 and 40 Bbls. Pork and Beef, 12 barrels Flour, Four Thousand weight of Pilot Bread, several barrels Corn Meal, a quantity of Neats' Tongues and Pig's Feet, several half-barrels of Mackerel, a quantity of Tongues and Souds, 1 doz. well-cured Hams, several bbls. Molasses, preserved Meats of all descriptions, besides a large quantity of CABIN STORES of the Ship Henry Farr, burthen 589 Tons, Leona, J. W. Horton, Master, belonging to the Port of Boston, U.S. of America, where she now lies wrecked at the Eastern side of the entrance of South Lake, near East Point, Township No. 47.

Olydesdale Horse "Columbus." TO BE SOLD, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on SATURDAY, the 18th instant, on the Market Square, at 12 o'clock, the well-known celebrated Entire Horse "COLUMBUS."

NAVY AND ARMY LISTS for July, received by Mail for sale at Haszard and Owen's Book-store.

AUCTIONS.

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

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

Town Lot for Sale. TO BE SOLD, BY AUCTION, on MONDAY, the 10th SEPTEMBER next, at the hour of 12 o'clock, on the premises, TOWN LOT No. 27, in the 4th Hundred in the City of Charlottetown, with four DWELLING HOUSES thereon, OUT-HOUSES, &c. This property is fronting on Kent Street 84 feet, and is eligibly situated for any public business.

ADVANTAGEOUS OPPORTUNITY OF OBTAINING BUILDING SITES FOR BUSINESS (IN CHARLOTTETOWN.)

THE Terms of Sale of Mr. DAVID WILSON'S LOTS, sold last Winter, not being complied with, they will be again offered at PUBLIC AUCTION, on THURSDAY, the 22d day of August next, at 12 o'clock, on the Premises. These Lots are cut up into Building plots to suit intending purchasers, having fronts of fifty feet each on Pownall Street, and forty-two feet on Richmond Street, and are well worth the attention of Mercantile men.

Collegiate School, Windsor, N. S. THE duties of this School will be resumed on Wednesday, 15th August.

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

FOR SALE. A valuable Leasehold Property for 999 years, at one shilling per acre, formerly the property of JAMES BAGWELL, deceased, situated at Bedeque, Lot 26, near Mr. William Strong's; the farm contains one hundred Acres good land, one half under a state of cultivation, with a house and barn thereon, and a good spring of water near the door and abundance of fine wood and firing on the same.

JUNIPER POSTS and RAILS, HARD and SOFT CORDWOOD. Also, 50,000 SHINGLES, For sale by BENJAMIN CHAPPELL.

Hides! Hides!! Hides!!! FOUR pieces per lb. in CASH will be given for any quantity of GREEN HIDES, delivered at the Tannery of the Subscriber. W. B. DAWSON. Oct. 21. (All the papers.)

Hardware and Cutlery.

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

Steam Power to let. THE Subscribers offer to let part of the power of their Steam Engine, (about 5 horse power) together with two large ROOMS, suitable for any business that would require such power. HASZARD & OWEN. July 28th.

REMOVAL. THE Subscriber takes this opportunity of thanking the Gentlemen of Charlottetown, and the public generally, for their liberal patronage, and begs leave to inform them that he has lately MOVED to the house recently occupied by Dr. POTTS, in Queen-street, and is now ready to receive all kinds of orders in his line of business, which will be promptly attended to, and punctually executed in style which cannot be exceeded in Charlottetown. N. B.—WANTED, three or four Journeymen, to whom the highest wages will be given, and who must be able to finish their work in first rate style. JAMES McLEOD, Tailor. June 15, 1855.

WILLIAM C. HOBBS, Brass Founder and Machinist. Shop—corner of Great George and King Street, Charlottetown. KEEPS constantly Manufacturing all kinds of Brass and Composition Castings, such as, Ships' Rudder Braces, Spikes, Bolts, Hinges, ornamental Fastenings for Ships' Wheels and Capstons and Bells. Composition Mill Bushes and Threshing Machine Brasses, &c. &c. All of which are warranted of the best material. P. S. The highest price will be given for old Copper, Brass and Composition.

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

This Property is beautifully situated on the North River, Lot 32, is within three quarters of a mile of Poplar Island Bridge, where vessels of almost any size can load with produce, and is about four and a miles from Charlottetown, the capital of the Island. This Property is known by the name of "Birch Tree Farm," is held under Lease for 999 years, 30 of which have expired, at a rent of One Shilling, Currency per acre, per annum. The above Property will be offered for SALE at PUBLIC AUCTION, on the premises, on MONDAY, the 18th day of AUGUST next, at the hour of Twelve o'clock noon, if not previously disposed of by Private Sale. At the same time, the whole of the present Crop and Stock will be offered for sale. For further particulars, apply to the owner, on the premises. PETER SCOTT.

Lippincoot's Cloth Mills.

WEST RIVER, PICTOU, N. S. THE Subscriber would inform the Inhabitants of Prince Edward Island, that he has erected a NEW Establishment for dressing Cloth, in addition to his old Mills, and having a sufficiency of water power, he will be able to do a greater quantity of works. AGENTS: Mr. KENNETH MCKENZIE, Charlottetown. ANDREW A. McDONALD, Esq., Georgetown. Cloth left with either of the above Agents, will be finished and returned with quicker despatch than usual. Aug. 15. S. LIPPINCOTT.

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

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

GREAT CLEARANCE SALE OF SPLENDID AND VALUABLE DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING, AT SAHAN & CO'S.

CORNER OF GREAT GEORGE & KENT STREETS, Commencing on WEDNESDAY, the 15th instant, when all their large and valuable STOCK of DRY GOODS and CLOTHING, will be sold at greatly reduced prices. Particular attention is called to their SILK, SHAWL AND MANTLE DEPARTMENT, these being of the best quality, and superior to any ever imported into Charlottetown. All will be sold without reserve. Charlottetown, Aug. 10, 1855.

To Tanners and Carriers.

FOR SALE, the LEASEHOLD INTEREST, for 999 years, in SIXTEEN ACRES OF LAND, situate near Wheatley River Bridge, on which is erected, and in good repair, a DWELLING HOUSE, 28 x 22, with a Lean-to, 23 x 24, containing a Parlour, Bed-room, large Kitchen, Store-room and capacious Porch, Cellar, &c., together with Four good Bed-rooms on the second floor, the whole completely finished and fit for occupation. There is on the premises a TAN HOUSE, 24 feet square, 12 feet post, having Eight large Vats, besides several smaller ones, with implements and conveniences for Tanning and Carrying, all complete. An improved Copper Boiler, capable of containing four puncheons of water, for the purpose of making Osse, with Furnace, and every thing complete. The Tannery will turn out 400 hides per annum, and at no great additional expense can be made to turn out 1000. There is the Frame of a House for a Dark Mill 26 x 36, 12 feet post. A Workshop 22 x 15. There is also a Barn and Stable, 34 x 24, with a new Shed for Cig, Carts, &c., 26 x 14. Pig-houses, Green-houses, Barnack for hay, &c., The whole being in every way fitted for the immediate occupation of a Tanner and Carrier; situate in one of the most populous Townships in the Island, and having the internal facilities of approach by land or water. The Vats are supplied by a never failing Stream of Water, which, with another also running through the same premises, is capable of being made to work a Bark Mill, Carding Mill or machinery. The above will be disposed of with or without the STOCK, consisting of 200 sides of Neats and Harness Leather, and several dozens of Calf Skins, together with a quantity of Tan Bark. The premises are under CROP, which will be sold with them or separately, viz—4 acres Oats, 2 do. Wheat, 1 do. Potatoes, and the remainder in Hay. An ORCHARD comprising upwards of an acre of Land has been planted with about 100 grafted Trees, raised by Mr. W. Dark. Also, TWO BUILDING LOTS, of one acre each, situate near the head of Wheatley River, and close to the Bridge, suitable for a mercantile Establishment, seven roads to populous settlements meeting at the place where the same are located. Possession of the whole of the above will be given immediately. Terms Cash, with the exception of £100 secured by Mortgage, which has 24 years still to run, payable with interest in that time. Application to be made to John Lawson, Esq., Charlottetown, or to the Subscriber on the premises. ISAAC WHITLOCK. Wheatley River, July 29, 1855.

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

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