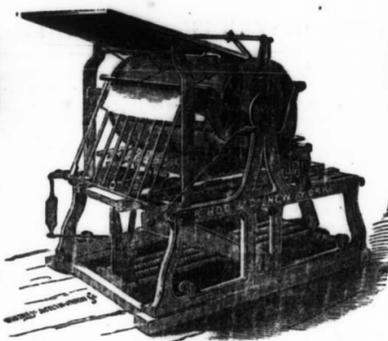


HASZARD'S

FARMERS' COMMERCIAL

PUBLISHED ON EVERY



GAZETTE

JOURNAL & ADVERTISER.

WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY.

Established 1823. Charlottetown, P. E. Island, Saturday, November 17, 1855. New Series, No. 292.

HASZARD'S GAZETTE,
Published by Haszard & Owen,
Queen Square,
Is issued twice a week, at 15s. per year.
AND CONTAINS,
THE LATEST NEWS, AT HOME & ABROAD.



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

JAMES R. WATT,
Offers for sale a good assortment of
**Cooking, Parlour, and other
STOVES.**
Prices much lower than usual.

Fall Consignments.
Tea, Candles, Soap & Dry Goods.
THE SUBSCRIBER has just received, on Con-
signment, per *Ann Reddin* and *Sir Alexander*,
from London and Liverpool
An Extensive Assortment of Goods, in part, viz:
134 Cases and half chests of superior TEA,
30 Boxes Sperm CANDLES,
30 do Mould do.,
20 do very good SOAP,
20 Bales and Cases MERCHANDISE, con-
sisting of
Blue and fancy Prints, Orleans, Coburgs, &c.
Grey and white Cottons, ready made CLOTHING,
Cloths, Dressings, &c.
—Also on Hand—
A large Lot of Cooking, Franklin and Air Tight
STOVES, Casts of Metallic Paints, Sofas,
Bureaus, cane-seated and common Chairs, &c.
&c.
Oct. 26. JAMES MORRIS.

**COMMISSION MERCHANT
and General Agent.**
THE undersigned having good Shop, Cellarage
& Warehouse room, offers his services as
General Agent and Commission Merchant, would
attend to the purchase and shipment of Produce, &c.
REFERENCES.—Honble. JAMES PEAKE,
" W. W. LORD,
" D. BRENNAN,
" CHAS. YOUNG,
W. B. DEAN, Esq., Am. Cons. Agent.
GEORGE MOORE.
Stratford Hotel, opposite Charlottetown,
3d Nov. 1855. Isl. Ex. Ad. 2no.

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

AUCTION.
**SALE OF LAND,
Stock, Crop, &c.**
TO BE SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, on WED-
NESDAY, the 21st day of November inst., at
the hour of TEN o'clock, at the Subscribers' prom-
ises, BALDIC, Lot 18, (near Princeown Royalty):—
About 70 acres valuable FREEHOLD LAND; a
GRIST MILL & KILN thereon,
ALSO—the following STOCK, CROP, FARMING
UTENSILS, &c., &c., viz.—4 superior Horses,
29 head Cattle, 12 Pigs, (6 fattened,) some
hundreds bushels OATS, tons of HAY and
STRAW; 1 set Fanners, 1 Iron Plough, 1
Wooden Plough, 1 set Iron Harrows, 1 set
Wooden Harrows, 2 Horse Rakes; 2 Carts, 1
Dray, 1 Wagon and Harness, 1 Gig and Har-
ness, (new,) 3 Wood Sleighs, 1 Bob Sleigh, 1
Roller, 1 Wheelbarrow, 1 Turnip Sowing Ma-
chine, 1 Cooking Stove, 1 Air-tight Parlor Stove,
superior Chest of Drawers and Tables, (new,)
1 Sofa, 1 Arm Chair, (new,) a lot of other
Chairs, 1 eight-day Clock, Looking Glass, Weav-
ing Loom; Cheese Press, and various other
articles.
TERMS.—All sums over £2, (Land excepted.)
Credit until October, 1856, on approved Notes of
Bank.
As the Subscriber intends going to Scotland,
Bargains may be expected.
JAMES HENDERSON.
Baldic, Nov. 8th, 1855.

On Thursday the Sixth of December,
THAT valuable and well wooded block of land
containing about 250 acres, eight miles from
Charlottetown, on the St. Peter's Road, next to Dr.
Boswell's, will be sold in lots to suit purchasers,
December 6th, at 12 o'clock. Terms made known
at sale.
JOHN ARCH. McDONALD, Agent.
Oct. 29th, 1855. 4w

FURNITURE WAREHOUSE.
HAVING opened an Establishment in the new
building one door east of the residence of the
Hon. GEORGE COLES, he is prepared to sell at
prices less than in any other establishment in the
City.
FURNITURE of all kinds.
He has now on hand a large assortment of—Hair-
stuffed, spring-bottom SOFAS, (mahogany and
black walnut.) various handsome patterns, at
prices ranging from £5 up to £12.
LOUNGES;—Parlor, hair-stuffed, spring-bottom
CHAIRS, (mahogany.)
Best Grecian cane-bottom CHAIRS, flowered;
Cane-back ROCKING CHAIRS, flowered;
various other patterns cane-seated Chairs; all
kinds of wooden ditto; office ditto; Settees;
Settee Cradles; Window Seats and ladies'
Work Tables; Looking Glasses; Bedsteads;
Window Blinds and Paper Hangings.
All other kinds of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
made to order, at the shortest notice. All kinds of
American Furniture repaired; cane-bottom Chairs
re-seated.
Nov. 5, 1855. Isl. & Adv. 4i. each.

Winter Goods!!
THE subscriber informs the inhabitants of Char-
lottetown and the Island generally, that he has
received from Liverpool, per "Majestic," his Winter
Supply of GOODS, consisting, among other
articles, of—
colored Velvets; Black and colored Silks, Merinos,
Coburgs, Orleans, Circassian Robes and Gals
Dresses; a variety of Shawls, Ladies' Mantles,
Velvet, Mohair, Silk Trimmings and Fringes; Hat
Shirts, Lace and Muslin Collars, Black Lace
and Gaze Veils, Cap and Bonnet Shapes and
Lapets; a splendid assortment of Artificial Flowers,
Wreaths and Ribbons; ladies' Bracelets; ladies'
and children's Braids; Napoleon Satin Stockings
and Crotchet Hooks; Furso Mountings, Braces, &c.
ALSO—a variety of Yorkshire Broad Cloths, ladies'
Cloaking, gents' Comforters, Blankets, Flannels,
Carpets, Heartings, Horse Cloths, Bed Ticking,
gray, white and striped Shirting, and all kinds of
Tailor's Trimmings.
A variety of CUTLERY, including two sets of
splendid Table Knives and Forks, balance handles;
Joiner's Tools, &c.
And a good supply of TEA, COFFEE, Groceries
and Spices.
NICHOLAS BROWN.
Oct. 22. Kent Street.

DISTRESS IN TUSCANY.—Accounts from Tus-
cany represent a fearful state of increasing
distress, caused partly by bad harvests, partly by
cholera, and partly by misgovernment. Already
the people in Florence and its neighbourhood
were seeking refuge in crime from impending
starvation, and the other day a Mr. Corrie, an
Englishman, was found murdered in his bed, in
Florence, by persons who had evidently done
so for the sake of plunder. It would be utterly
unjust to impute the aggravated misfortunes of the
people of Tuscany now suffer to one alone of the
causes mentioned. A succession of bad harvests
has done severe injury to the agriculturists; the
cholera has deprived many families of their main
support, for it has been peculiarly destructive to
men in Florence this year; the government has
destroyed confidence, and consequently crippled
trade during the last seven years, and all these
causes combined are likely to produce a winter of
unparalleled suffering in Tuscany.

SUN-FISH OR BASKING SHARK.—Some twenty-
five years since, the capture of this valuable fish
was prosecuted very successfully from Lunis Buffin
and the vicinity of Westport, at which town, as
well as Newport, there were works erected for
frying out the oil. About that date, as much as
five pipes of oil of 120 gallons were received by
one Dublin house alone per season. It has much
decreased of late years, which is attributable
rather to the decline of the means of pursuit than
to the absence of the fish, as it is seen every year
in large numbers on the distant banks, and occa-
sionally close to the shore, in packs of twenty-five
or thirty, in very fine weather. There were
four taken at Galway this year, and many were
seen in the vicinity of the Arran Islands. The
average size is about 95 feet long by 18 in circum-
ference in the largest part, the shape resembling
a shark. The liver has hitherto been considered
the only valuable part, averaging thirty hundred
weights, and containing about 180 gallons of fine
oil, second only to sperm, and selling from 4s. to
5sper gallon. The carcass, which may be estimated
at from four to five tons, is of a gelatinous char-
acter, consequently of great value: it is now thrown
away as useless. Neither skill nor courage is re-
quired in the capture; it being of a sluggish nature
and literally presenting its most vulnerable part
to the harpoon.—Symonds' Observations on the
Fisheries of the West Coast of Ireland.

SUCCESSFUL AUTHORSHIP.—It is supposed that
with the exception of the Bible, the lexicograph-
ic works of Noah Webster have the largest
circulation of any books in the English language.
No title to the hundred thousand copies of
Webster's Spelling Book were sold by one firm
in New York last year, and it is estimated that
more than ten times as many are sold of Web-
ster's Dictionaries as of any other series in this
country. Five-fifths of all the school books pub-
lished in the United States are said to own Web-
ster, as their standard. The State of New York
has placed 10,000 copies of Webster's Unabridged
Dictionary in as many of her public schools.
Massachusetts has, in like manner, supplied
3248 of her schools; and Wisconsin and New
Jersey all their schools.

JEWISH SCHOOL.—An important movement,
according to the London Morning Herald, is in
progress amongst the most influential of the
English Jews for the establishment of a college
for the education of members of the ancient faith
in London. With a view of obtaining degrees in
the London University, attendance on the classi-
cal classes of University College is to be part
of the scheme. Hebrew and theology are to be
placed under the direction of the Chief Rabbi.
A school is to be established in connexion with
the college. Premises have been taken in Fins-
bury Square.

WOMEN'S RIGHTS.—A wedding lately came
off at Memphis, Tennessee, which was the ninth
occasion on which the bride had been made happy
by matrimony.

A child upwards of 4 years of age came to his
death at St. Stephen a few days ago by being
shot through the head with a loaded musket, with
which he and an older boy were playing. Another
caution to parents and guardians.

RUSSIAN ADVENTURES.—Measures of great
severity have just been ordered by the Czar
against those who continue to reside abroad.
In Livonia, the estates of several noblemen who
reside abroad have been placed under guardian-
ship, although their term of permission has not
expired. According to a communication lately
made to the authorities, the Emperor is
determined to put an end to the mania of
absenteeism on the part of the Russian nobles.
In case of any landowner remaining abroad
without leave, the tribunals will manage the
estates, and render an account of the revenues
to the owners for one year, at the expiration of
which term, the estates, if the owners still remain
abroad, will be confiscated, unless particular
circumstances can be brought forward to justify a
longer delay being granted.

The Great American Hair Tonic.
Bogle's celebrated Hyperion Fluid, for the growth
and preservation of the Hair is well known to be with-
out a rival on this continent. Hundreds of imitations
have started into an ephemeral existence since the
introduction of this unrivalled Hair restorative, and
their doom been sealed, whilst Bogle's Hyperion
Hair Fluid, with a popularity never attained by any
other article, goes on "conquering and to conquer."
There is no malady, which can affect the Hair, but
can be cured by this incomparable preparation. To
ladies it is invaluable; and on children's heads it lays
the foundation of a good head of Hair. It is now
patronized by Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain,
and commands an extensive sale throughout Europe.
Bogle's Electric Hair Dye converts red or grey
hair into a beautiful black or brown, the moment it
is applied, literally dyeing the hair without staining
the skin and leaves the Hair soft and glossy without
injuring its texture in the least; a decided superiority
over all other Hair dyes.
Bogle's Amole Shaving compound renders that
usually unpleasant operation (shaving) a decided
luxury.
Bogle's Hebesions removes Freckles and tan from
the face in the shortest possible time, and is acknowl-
edged to be the very best article for beautifying the
complexion.
To be had, wholesale or retail, of W. Bogle, 227,
Washington street, Boston, U. S.
And by all Druggists and perfumers throughout the
Canadian, United States and Great Britain. W. B.
WATSON, Agent for P. E. I.
June 19th. 1 yr

GILMAN'S HAIR DYE.
The best article ever used, as hundreds can testify
in this city and surrounding country. Read! GIL-
MAN'S LIQUID HAIR DYE instantaneously
changes the hair to a brilliant jet Black or glossy
Brown, which is permanent—does not stain or in-
any way injure the skin. No article ever yet inven-
ted which will compare with it. We would advise
all who have grey hairs to buy it, for it never fails.
—Boston Post
Z. D. GILMAN, Chemist, Washington city, In-
ventor and Sole Proprietor.
For sale by Druggists, Hair Dressers, and Dealers
in Fancy Articles, throughout the United States.
General Agent for P. E. Island, W. B. WATSON.

M'LEAN'S WORM SPECIFIC.
The following, from a customer, shows
the demand which this great medicine has created
wherever it has been introduced:
Blossburg, Tioga Co. Pa. March 30, 1850.
Gentlemen—In consequence of the great con-
sumption of your "Worm Specific" in this place
and vicinity we have entirely exhausted our stock.
We should feel obliged by your forwarding via
Corning, N. Y. 20 dozen, with your bill, on the
reception of which we will remit you the money.
From the wonderful effects of said "Specific,"
in this neighborhood, there could be sold annually
a large quantity, if to be had (wholesale and re-
tail) from some local agent. If you would com-
pensate a person for trouble and expence of vend-
ing, I think I could make it to your advantage
to do so.
Yours respectfully, W. M. Mallory,
Messrs. J. Kidd & Co. Per W. B. Watson
Purchaseers will please be careful to ask for
Dr. McLean's Celebrated Vermifuge, and take
none else. All other Vermifuges, in comparison,
are worthless. Dr. McLean's genuine Vermifuge,
also his celebrated Liver Pills, can now be had at
all respectable Drug Stores in the United States
and Canada.

W. B. DEAN, Esq., Am. Cons. Agent.
GEORGE MOORE.
Stratford Hotel, opposite Charlottetown,
3d Nov. 1855. Isl. Ex. Ad. 2no.

PROSPECTUS OF THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN ELEVENTH YEAR.

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

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

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

Reports of U. S. Patents granted are also published every week, including Official Copies of the Patent Claims; these Claims are published in the Scientific American in advance of all other papers.

The Contributors to the Scientific American are among the most eminent, scientific, and practical men of the times. The Editorial Department is universally acknowledged to be conducted with great ability and to be distinguished, not only for the excellence and truthfulness of its discussions, but for the fearlessness with which error is combated and false theories are exploded.

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

To Professor Holloway,

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

I remain, Sir, Your obliged,

(Signed) THOMAS WESTON.

REMARKABLE CURE OF DROPSY. AFTER BEING TAPPED THREE TIMES.

Copy of a Letter from Anthony Smith, Esq. Halifax, Nova Scotia, dated the 25th August, 1855 To Professor Holloway,

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

I am, Sir, Yours sincerely

(Signed) ANTHONY SMITH.

ASTONISHING CURE OF GENERAL DEBILITY AND LIVER COMPLAINT!!

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

To Professor Holloway,

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

I remain, Sir, your humble servant,

(Signed) WILLIAM REEVES.

These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints.

- | | | |
|----------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Age | Dropsy | Inflammation |
| Asthma | Dysentery | Jaundice |
| Bilious Complaints | Erysipelas | Liver Complaints |
| Blotches on the skin | Female Irregularities | Plains |
| Bowel Complaints | Stomachic | Lamago |
| Cholera | Fevers of all kinds | Piles |
| Constipation of the Bowels | Fits | Rheumatism |
| Consumption | Head-ache | Retention of Urine |
| Debility | Indigestion | Scrofula, or King's Evil |
| Sore Throats | Stones and Gravel | Tumours |
| Secondary Symptoms | Tic Douloureux | Worms of all kinds |
| Ulcers | Weakness, from whatever cause, &c. | |

Sold at the Establishment of Professor HOLLOWAY 24, Strand, (near Temple Bar,) London, and by all respectable Druggists and dealers in Medicines throughout the Civilized World, at the following prices:—

2s. 6s. 8s. and 20s. Currency each Box.

There is a considerable saving by taking the larger size.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder affixed to each Box.

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

THE ALLIED FORCES IN THE CRIMEA.

The Observer gives the following statement of the forces in the East:—"It has been a part of the tactics of the opposition to underrate the force and exertions of the British army before Sebastopol. One of the plans adopted was to represent the English army as few in number, and wanting in efficiency. The efficiency and the health are now acknowledged. Their numbers are greatly underrated. In an account, transmitted from the Crimea some fourteen days back, the whole efficient force of the English army is represented as 38,000 only. This account has been adopted into so many newspapers, that it requires to be corrected. It would be manifestly wrong to give to the enemy correct official information of the numbers and the condition of our troops, which are placed upon his territory, and opposed to his forces. But it would be equally wrong to permit erroneous statements to be circulated and received without the necessary contradiction. There has been too much disposition to depreciate the power, numbers, and efficiency of the British army in the field. Instead of the alleged 38,000 of all arms, as stated at the beginning of this month, we prefer to take them as they now stand—and to call them as more than 50,000 efficient troops on this 20th October whilst we write. There are in the Crimea 55 battalions of infantry. We are informed that these may be counted at an average of 700 men to each battalion, which would give 38,500, but we prefer to take the safer average of 600 men to a battalion, which will give a total of 33,000 of infantry alone. That this is not a too large average, allowing for all deductions in camp hospitals, &c., we think is easily demonstrated without a reference to any official document. We are told, no doubt, of some few remarkable regiments—two or three—that have been sometimes unable to bring more than 300 or 400 men to the front upon a given day. But it is well known, at the same time, if we admit this very partial and temporary paucity, that many of the regiments are at their full strength. The three battalions of the Guards are now 1000 strong. The six Highland regiments and the Royals, under Sir Colin Campbell, are quite as strong. The fifteen regiments from Corfu, Malta, and Gibraltar, are full of efficient men, from 900 to 1000 each. As a specimen, the five regiments sent with the fleet to the north, under Brigadier Spencer, answered to the number of from 600 to 800 each. We cannot be over the mark, therefore, in calling the infantry at 600 men to each battalion, which gives a total of 33,000 efficient troops, all fully armed and eager for the fray. The artillery is acknowledged to be 9000, and to be the most efficient force of any nation in the Crimea. The cavalry now musters 6000 in its fifteen regiments. There are full 48,000 men, without counting Sappers, Engineers, Marines, Work and Transport Corps, and God knows how many more, that are dwelt upon in the letters of correspondents of all sorts. It is a moderate estimate to call them 50,000 men. There is a strong disposition to make much of the French force and to underrate our own. Let us call the French force 80,000—that makes 130,000 French and English. Add 35,000 Turks (there are nearly that number at Eupatoria alone) and 15,000 Sardinians, and you have an army of 180,000 men. General Vivian's Contingent of 20,000 at Kertch has, by this time, swelled the amount to 200,000 men. How the Russians are to escape from such a force out of the Peninsula, with the sea on all sides in our hands, is a puzzle, which we may leave for Count Nesselrode and his abettors and apologists in London, in Manchester, in Berlin, in Brussels, and elsewhere. Gortschakoff is clever at getting over a bridge. If he expects to get away this time, he must be quick about it."

HAIRBREADTH ESCAPES.—A soldier's letter, in the Huddersfield Examiner, says:—"I got a dose in the Redan. I had been there about half an hour before any ball touched me at all. The first went through my cap, another through my havresack, and another through my cap again. When I got the second through my cap, I began to think it was rather tight work. Immediately after I got the second through the cap, I got a slight touch on the left eyelid, but of no consequence. I still kept on firing, until one of our men got wounded in the knee, and he called me to bind it up for him, which I did. The bullets were pouring in faster than ever, but none touched me at that time. The poor fellow I have just mentioned had his leg amputated, and has since died. His name was Webb, a Yorkshireman. After binding his leg, I returned to my place, when a man belonging to the 23d Regiment was struck on the head by a musket ball. He fell, and his firelock struck me on the left shoulder. I turned my head to see what was the matter, when a ball struck me on the neck, and another on the shoulder. I fell, and lay for about ten minutes, when our men had to retire. I gathered myself up as well as I was able, and got to the trenches."

DEATH OF SIR WILLIAM MOLESWORTH.

The deceased was the son of the seventh baronet, Sir Arcott Curry Molesworth, by the eldest daughter of Patrick Brown, Esq., of Edinburgh and succeeded to the title and estates in 1823.—He was born in London 1810, and was consequently 45 years old. In 1844 he married the only daughter of Bruce Carstairs, Esquire, relict of Temple West, Esquire, of Mithon Lodge, Worcestershire. From 1832 to 1837 he represented the county of Cornwall in Parliament: from 1837 to 1841 he sat for Leeds; and ever since 1845 he has been member for Southwark. On the formation of the Aberdeen Cabinet, he was appointed Chief Commissioner of Works; and more recently, under Lord Palmerston's administration, he was made Secretary of State for the Colonies—an office for which he was generally considered to be peculiarly fitted, on account of his acquaintance with colonial matters.

The principal family estates are situated in Cornwall, of which county the deceased Baronet was a Deputy Lord-Lieutenant, having filled the office of High Sheriff in 1842.

Sir W. Molesworth having died without issue, the succession to the title and estates devolve upon his uncle, the Rev. William Molesworth, rector of Banworthy and St. Ervan, in the county of Devon, and St. Breock, in the county of Cornwall.

The Times in an article referring to this event, remarks:—"The death of Sir William Molesworth, the great Colonial Reformer of our day, marks the conclusion of an epoch in the changeable history of the British Colonies. It is singular that in the very year which has taken him from us that system should have been completed which it was the business of his life to support and advocate. . . . To the other causes of regret for the untimely loss of Sir William Molesworth is added this also,—that, as he was the man most active in creating our new relations to our colonies, so he was the person most likely to administer them with prudence, with consistency, and discretion. A few months of such administration as we have seen at the Colonial office might entail upon this country an amount of loss and discredit which it is hardly possible to estimate. Whatever it has been, the Colonial office must no longer be the refuge for men of impracticable temper or crotchety disposition; and whoever be selected as the successor of Sir William Molesworth should be a man not only capable of carrying on an existing system but of inaugurating and instituting a new one."

Lord Wharncliffe and Mr. Lucas, members of parliament, are dead.

THE SULTAN'S COSSACKS.—The Governor-General of Algeria has publicly notified that the Minister of War has authorized him to grant a free passage to any Pole who may be willing to enlist in the Polish corps now raising for the service of the Sultan at Schumla, under the command of General Count Zamoycki, and under the auspices of Prince Adam Czartoryski.

Wanted

At the Tannery of Mr. John Vickerson, a good Journeyman Currier; also, two or three good Boot and Shoemakers. Call at this establishment, St. Peter's Road, 6 1/2 miles from Charlottetown.

J. L. VICKERSON. Charlottetown, July 27, 1855.

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

THOMAS W. DODD. Oct. 5.

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

THOMAS DAWSON. July 14th, 1855.

FREEHOLD LAND

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

JAMES D. HASZARD, Recreation, Sept. 27th, 1855.

TO MILLERS. Camel Hair Bolting Cloth.

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

FOR SALE

THAT beautifully situated farm at Darnley, known as the Subscriber's, it contains 100 acres of land in a high state of cultivation; it is a leasehold for 999 years, the yearly rent is £5 11s 1 1/2d, currency, there are on the premises a large two-story dwelling House, a large and convenient Barn, with a Thrashing Mill, and an out-house for a Granary.

Also,—A small farm, containing 24 acres of freehold land, situate in Princeton Royalty, within a few chains of the Darnley Bridge; the above mentioned properties are well worth the attention of persons wishing to purchase. For further particulars enquire of

WM. E. CLARK. Charlottetown, 12th September, 1855. wtz

er Osmali permits them to live in, or harem, indiscriminately; let remember to make their haste the announcement of that spectre to other Osmalis are learning to this nonsense, and suffer their daughters—after the fashion of Turks to whom I have written—the salem-lik, and talk to any of may come there, whenever they quiring that they shall never en-ace without having their yashmaks god, and being careful to see that iron—a slave at least—is in the

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ular corps at Odessa have sent e allied admirals, expressing a hey will spare the city the hor- mbardment, as it shelters a vast foreign families, to whom the rtion of the moveable and im- roperty belongs.

THE TURKISH GENTRY AT HOME.

Review of a new Book "The Crescent; with Pictures of Harem Life: or the Turks in 1854." By Gordon O. L. Gordon Trevelyan, Esq. London: By the Editor of Chambers's Journal.

It travellers contradict each other flatly in matters of fact—in matters depending on the testimony of their own eyes and ears—it is no wonder they should take opposite sides in the question either of individual or national character. But here is something that puzzles us. If we were told that the Turks, like other people, had redeeming qualities, we could understand; but when an author gravely assures us that they have no positively bad qualities to redeem, we do not know what to make of it. Mr. Trevelyan is that author. With him, the sole drawback in the character of a Turkish gentleman is the want of what he calls spirituality; while a Turkish Lady would be perfection itself, were it not that her higher nature is obscured by a little ignorance. His book describes the life of the harem—the Turkish gentry literally at home; and if his pictures are coloured with rose-tints and gold, they are at least novel and amusing in no common degree.

The Turkish gentleman, being a person of exquisite taste, has of course a dwelling-house constructed on strictly æsthetic principles. The one into which we are first introduced is the property of a certain Mustapha Effendi, a quiet gentlemanly Osmanli; it is on the edge of the Bosphorus, and is built in the pure, but exceedingly picturesque style of Turkish architecture. On one side, the walls rise out of a lake hollowed in white marble, the material with which, likewise, the surrounding courts are paved; and in the midst of these is a fountain, with its thousand jets, and its multitudes of gold-fishes. The buildings are environed with orange-trees, palms, limes, and terraces of all sorts of gorgeous flowers. The morning-room is lighted by windows that open upon a terrace of flowers, interspersed with marble walks. In the centre of the terrace is a lofty ledge of artificial rocks, with a stream cascading over them, and falling from basin to basin to the number of twelve, the waters widening as they fall till they expand into a large sheet. Through the spray formed in the descent, the sunbeams shone; thus creating a perpetual rainbow, within whose fairy circle, you sat on a marble bench, surrounded by a carefully arranged group of shrubs and blossoms—all bathed, like yourself, in softened sunshine and prismatic colours. The drapery of the room, covering the walls as well as the furniture, is of rich white satin damask; and the roof is of pale blue, ribbed with gold, and studded with gold stars. The saloon is a much longer room, hung with orange velvet, worked and fringed with gold; cushions of purple silk *crêpe*, brocaded with gold; tables covered with cloths woven throughout of gold and silver tissue; carpets of orange ground, through which run wreaths of pink, and green, and purple flowers; sofa, cushions and pillows of white satin; walls of plate-glass and gold carving.

This is the reception of the visitors: "Our caïque drew up in the shadow of a row of plane trees, where a path from Mustapha Effendi's house descended to the water. A slave saw our approach, and immediately ran indoors. A moment more, and Yasumi Hanoum, Mustapha's young wife, came running down the terrace to the caïque. My sister rose, and stepped on to the landing-place. Yasumi took her hand, and kissed the hem of her dress; the two being the greatest marks of affection which an Eastern lady can exhibit.

"Shekier Al'lah!—God be praised! you are come!" said she, in those soft melodious tones which make the voice of an Osmanli woman seem almost music. "You are very kind to come here to see me. I love you very much! and hope you will be able to love the simple Osmanli. May I love you?"

"How glad I shall be, if you will: I hope you will love me dearly," said my sister, smiling affectionately upon her.

"And you will love me, too?"

"I shall only love you too much;" and she threw her arms around Yasumi's neck fondly, then raised her hand to her lips.

"You are very good. You shall have all my heart. Now, come; my husband will be impatient, if we do not haste."

Here is the portrait of this young wife: Yasumi—Jasmine—Hanoum was a beautiful Circassian, of scarcely seventeen years. Her complexion was unsoftened as the daylight; with a lovely pink on each cheek; and her skin was soft, as the interior of a violet's leaf. Her nose was long, straight, and nobly formed. Her features were exceeding lovely; but the best of all was the expression of the soul's glory that shone through them so exaltingly. Her head was formed after the most magnificent Caucasian type, which few need be told is the same as—rather, it is the parent of—the English; and is the very highest organization presented by the head of the human race. The forehead was wide and lofty; its flowing line was of genius and of grace, and expressed a regal dignity that stamped her one of nature's queens. Her hair was thick, dark, and glossy; but, after the fashion of Osmanli women

greatly disguised by being cut short and square just below the ears.

In another room, still more gorgeous than the rest, the master of the house appears, sitting on a sofa, and almost hid in its cushions. On each side of him is one of his womankind, refilling his pipe, and presenting coffee to him. In a corner of the room is a young Greek singing to the accompaniment of her mandolin, while two dancing-girls keep time with their graceful movements and their castanets. "The Selictar-Aga had gone in before us to announce our arrival, and also that we were on the way to the apartment in which our host sat. As we pushed aside the drapery from the door, he rose to a sitting posture, and fixed his eyes straight upon the carpet before him. Yasumi walked on, still leading my sister by the hand. When we had advanced about one-third of the length of the room towards him, he looked up with a sweet smile, which smile did not relax until Yasumi reached the cushion; then falling on one knee, she said:

"I bring you our friends again, my lord. Bid them welcome from their beautiful Frangistan!"

"Sel'lah Al'lah!—praise be to God!" said Mustapha. "Bourum—you are welcome—quite welcome. Tibat l'alcin it'ar gouxm—look graciously, and sit, my eyes!" said he to my sister.

The host is very hospitable in offering a pipe to his lady-visitor, but confesses his ignorance of the manners of Frangistan. The strangers are frankly permitted to introduce two of their friends, Mrs. E—and her husband; and soon dinner is announced by a young Circassian, who comes tripping in, and falls on her knees before Mustapha.

"Mashal'lah! I am told that your ways in Frangistan are peculiar," said Mustapha rising. "I know not; but in Roum—Turkey—all we do is to walk into the room one after another, the men taking precedence, as it is good and seemly to do."

"Will madam allow me?" said Mrs. E—'s husband to my sister, at the same time presenting her arm with a bend as stiff and formal as his own cravat.

"Al'lah ukbur!—God is great!" cried Mustapha; "what am I to do!"

"Be my escort, Effendi," said Mrs. E—, resting her arm on his rich pelisse.

"Then I will take Yasumi," I said; "with a proviso, that her husband shall not be jealous," I whispered aside.

"That, I am sure, he will not be!" said Yasumi, with sparkling eyes. "He has a soul purer than the light, and more loving than the daffodil for its own shadow. I love him, for he is good."

"And times are changing, even in Turkey, Hanoum."

Changing, indeed! Upon three silver trays, each placed on a stand eighteen inches high, the meal was to be served. Cushions of the most delicate pink and sky-blue satin, embroidered with gold and silver, and coloured silks, were strewed around them. Beside every cushion lay two napkins of the finest white muslin, exquisitely wrought with silks, and golden birds, and flowers. A row of slaves, reaching from the furthest tray to the door, passed the dishes from hand to hand, up to the last one, who presented it to Yasumi, meekly kneeling on the carpet.

We all were led to a cushion, each by one of the attending slaves. The napkins were carefully spread upon our knees: warm rose-water was poured from a golden ewer over the hands of all. Then the repast commenced, every one helping himself from the dish in the centre, by taking from any part of it that was most pleasing to his eye.

The Osmanlis are very fond of variety in their food. The number of courses at a private dinner is generally fifteen, yet it does not last so long as the like meal in England. Seldom does any one take from the same dish twice. The slaves remove them as fast as they are done with, and put the next course upon the table. During the evening, the time is filled up at intervals, as elsewhere, with conversation.

The sipping of coffee proceeded, the dances were kept up in full spirit, the music continued, and the massaljis still kept us laughing by their tales. Then the hour for repose came on, and all the household was hushed in sleep. Our beds were formed in the Osmanli fashion of cushions of orange-coloured silk, embroidered with gold, and filled with the softest down. Over us was lightly drawn a sheet of blue silk gauze, brilliantly marked by crimson stripes, and a coverlet of pale violet silk, worked with azure and golden flowers. Everything was made of the richest materials; and the beautiful silk gauze, airy as the rainbow, spiritual as an Italian summer-cloud, claimed our especial admiration of its truly Oriental luxury and magnificence.

Such is a glimpse of the Osmanli gentleman at home. We come now more especially to the ladies. "The Osmanli ladies do not sit cross-legged, as is often supposed. The legs are folded beneath them, after the fashion of a person kneeling, and then sitting down upon the heels. The toes of the feet are turned

inwards, and touch each other. Never do you see an Osmanli with her legs dangling over the edge of the cushion. To expose these parts of the person whilst sitting is considered indelicate! The lady who calls forth this passing explanation now begins to ask the usual questions of an Osmanli woman on your first introduction to her at home. "And the two-legged donkey," adds our author, "who presumes on her simplicity, by making any other than those courteous answers due from a gentleman to a lady, claiming his kindness and attention, will assuredly have his delinquency punished as it deserves. The Osmanli woman lives for nothing but love, and always finishes her salutations to a new friend, though she be but a slave freshly brought home to the house, by imploring her to love her.

"Look on me. Do you love me?" asked she. "Not to love you would be to possess a very indifferent taste, or no taste at all."

"It is enough, and you are very kind to say it, light of my soul!" returned she. "Am I not pretty? What do you think of me?"

"You are lovelier than the daughters of Persia; your beauty is more glorious than the moonday sky; your cheek is softer than the first flower of spring; your face is fairer than the snow-flake upon a mountain; your hands are like pearls; your eyes are like moons; your lips are like rubies, newly washed in the Boudak; your teeth are like diamonds from the valleys of Nishapore; your smile is softer than the light of the evening-star; and your presence is sweeter to the soul than a sunbeam breaking through a dark cloud! I have spoken, Cadeuz. And I smiled a quiet smile in her innocent eyes, quite convinced that I had flattered strongly enough to please even a Eastern lady.

"Jushal'lah!—I trust in God!—You are no Giaour!" exclaimed she; "else, where did you learn to speak so like a good Moslem?"

"Have you never heard how wise the Giaours are! That they leave no lore untouched?"

"Mashal'lah! And I like to hear them talk, too! Adjab ust! It is wonderful! I am told that the books they write are more beautiful than music, and fill the soul with love, till it enters the seventh Paradise. Is that true, sir?"

"In spirit, it is very nearly so.

"You are good, and I like you!" and, with a sweet simplicity, she went through the usual and graceful salaam, as I made the temina in acknowledgment of the compliment.

One curious effect of the seclusion in which a Turkish woman, whether married or unmarried, usually lives, is, that love-advances must always come from her. The man would not presume to notice her—and, besides, it would be vulgar to do so. Hence the language of flowers, of which the following specimen is given by our author:

"Am I not pretty?" and she holds up a white lotus.

He holds up a flower of Paradise. "You are lovelier than the houries in Corikam—Paradise."

"Do you love to look upon me?" asked by presenting a blush-rose.

"As the tiger-lily loves to gaze upon its own shadow."

"Can you love me?" and she shows a daffodil.

"As the daisy loves the sun!" and he turns towards her the flower in question.

"Would you die for my sake?" and she pulls a rosebud in two parts.

"I would submit my neck to the bowstring without a murmur;" and he pulls off the head of a yellow geranium, or a violet.

"You are good, and I love you!" and she shows him a jasmine.

He makes the temina with the rapidity of lightning.

"Will you be my husband?" She pulls a hair from her head, and winds it round the jasmine.

He picks out a rose, and holds it with the flower pointing downwards to the earth.

"I cannot live without you; but if you refuse to have me, I shall die."

She takes a sunflower, and holds it by the side of the jasmine.

"Meet me to-night, at twilight;" now a lily is quickly added; by the fountain;" a grape-dendril, or a moss-rose; "in the kiosk;" a peach, or any delicate fruit that is in season;

"near the wall;" or if she holds up a single green leaf plucked from one of the flowers, she says: "the kiosk is on the banks of the Bosphorus;" or, if she gathers her flowers into a bunch, and points the tip of her finger to the centre, it means, "the kiosk is in the midst of the garden." If she removes her finger, and then points a second time, "surrounded by trees." Then a lavender-bud; "there is nothing to fear." But a white rose is, "be as careful as you can." And then she readjusts her yashmak, which is, "There will be a mark where you should climb."

The mystery of the harem, however, is now fast disappearing, and with it, we trust, will disappear the unspirituality of the men, and the ignorance of the women. "One Osmanli allows his wives to come to meals with him in the salem-tick [men's apartments]; or he, and his children also, go to the harem, and take them

there. Another Osmanli permits them to live in the salem-tick, or harem, indiscriminately; only, they must remember to make their hastiest flight on the announcement of that spectre—a man. But other Osmanlis are learning to sneer at all this nonsense, and suffer their wives or their daughters—after the fashion of those worthy Turks of whom I have written—to appear in the salem-tick, and talk to any of mankind who may come there, whenever they will; only requiring that they shall never enter our presence without having their yashmaks strictly arranged, and being careful to see that some other person—a slave at least—is in the room."

Some of the episodes encountered during Dr. Kane's search have wild interest. At one time it became necessary to send a fatigue party with provisions, to assist the main party under Dr. Kane in an attempted passage across Smith's Sound. This party was under the command of Mr. Brooks, first officer of the expedition. He was accompanied by Mr. Wilson and other volunteers. During their travel they found the ice completely impenetrable, and a snow drift at last swept wildly over the floes, and in the midst of a heavy gale from the north the thermometer, to their dismay, sunk to fifty-seven degrees below zero. Human nature could not support the terrible cold. Four of the party, including Mr. Brooks and Mr. Wilson, were prostrated with frozen feet, and with great difficulty three of their companions, after encountering great suffering, reached the ship and announced the condition of their comrades. Their chances of being rescued seemed extremely small. They were in the midst of a wilderness of snow, incapable of motion, protected only by a canvas tent, and with no landmarks by which their position could be known. Even to drag these maimed men would have been, under ordinary circumstances, a work of difficulty; but to the slender party left at the ship, it seemed to be impossible. Dr. Kane, with the boldness and courage which justified the warm attachment felt towards him by all under his command, in less than one hour organized a rescuing party, leaving on board only those who were necessary to receive the sick, and started off in the teeth of a terrific gale, steering by compass, to rescue the sufferers. After nineteen hours' constant travel, during which two of the party fainted, and others required to be kept from sleep by force, they struck the trail of the lost party, and finally, staggering under their burdens, one by one reached the tent, which was almost hidden by the snow.

The scene, as Dr. Kane entered the tent, was affecting beyond description. The party burst into tears. A blubber fire was immediately built, pemican cooked, and the party ate for the first time after leaving the vessel. Ice was also melted, they having been to this time without drink. Worn out as they were, but four hours were allowed for the halt. The maimed of the frozen party were sowed up in buffalo robes, placed on sledges, and dragged along by their companions. Dr. Kane walking in advance, picking the track. Cold of the utmost severity again overtook them. Bosall and Morton, and even the Esquimaux boy Hance, sunk upon the snow with sleep. It was only by force that they were aroused and made to proceed, as the cold seemed to have destroyed all conception of danger. A large bear met on their way, was fortunately scared off by Dr. Kane, by the simple waving of his hand. They reached the ship after a walk of sixty-two hours, still dragging their companions behind them, but insensible. Dr. Hayes, the intelligent surgeon of the ship, from whom we obtained the particulars of this fearful adventure, received the returning party. Two of the number died of their injuries, and two others underwent amputation, who are now restored to perfect health. The condition of those who dragged the sick was most lamentable. Their memory for a time was entirely gone, and the ship, in the midst of muttering delirium, resembled an hospital. The surgeon and one remaining attendant were in sole charge of the ship. In this state of semi-madness the sick remained for two or three days; but afterwards they entirely recovered, and the party under Dr. Kane started three weeks afterwards, and resumed their labours in the field. Intrepidity like this has never been surpassed. It is spoken of with emotion, even now, by the stoutest hearts in the expedition.—N. Y. Jour. Com.

It is the intention of Government to augment the Medical Staff Corps by two companies or troops of 120 men each, the Land Transport Corps by eight companies of 100 men each, and the Army Works Corps by 500 men.

The consular corps at Odessa have sent a note to the allied admirals, expressing a hope that they will spare the city the horrors of a bombardment, as it shelters a vast number of foreign families, to whom the largest portion of the moveable and immoveable property belongs.

PROF. SCIENTIFIC

The Proprietors of *Scientific* respectfully give notice Volume of their Journal of September next.

This work differs from the previous ones, being an I chiefly to the progress to the various Mechanical, Agricultural, Engineering, Millwright, Light of Practical science. The Scientific American contains eight pages of elegant typography, with original engraved illustrations. Its issues, so that, as justly regarded as an inventor may learn, in the same field which he may bring to the achievements.

Reports of U. S. I. ed every week, in Patent Claims; the Scientific American; The Contributors; among the most eminent of the times. The daily acknowledged to and to be distinguished and truthfulness of its news with which events are exploded.

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Charlottetown, J.

JUST RECEIVED, Halifax, and STONE, a splendid LOT OF TEA, which will be Sold

Oct. 5.

TO LET, in the southeast corner of Grand Street, a shop and two other second floor one 15 and two about nearly corresponding three rooms on the Harbour, the River is also attached to and it is one of Miramichi or any town may be obtained

July 14th, 1855

FREE

FOR SALE, Lot Township No. between Township, acre of Land. South side of the Wood. For further

Recreation, Sep

T

Camel H. HASZARD & Co. announcing received this day, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7, out below former

WHAT beautiful

as the Sabers in a high state of years, the yearly are on the premises a large and new and an out-house Also.—A small hold land, situated few chains of the tioned properties persons wishing to acquire of

Charlottetown,

PROSPECTUS OF THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN ELEVENTH YEAR.

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

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

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

Reports of U. S. Patents granted are also published every week, including Official Copies of the Patent Claims; these Claims are published in the Scientific American in advance of all other papers.

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

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

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Also, a small farm, containing 24 acres of freehold land, situate in Princetown Royalty, within a few chains of the Darnley Bridge; the above mentioned properties are well worth the attention of persons wishing to purchase. For further particulars enquire of WM. E. CLARK, Charlottetown, 12th September, 1855.

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



Friend of the Prince Edward Islander.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.
EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF ASTHMA!!! OF AN OLD LADY SEVENTY FIVE YEARS OF AGE.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Thomas Weston, (Book Store,) Toronto, dated the 9th October, 1854.
To Professor Holloway,
Sir,—Gratitude compels me to make known to you the extraordinary benefit an aged parent has derived from the use of your Pills. My mother was afflicted for upwards of four and twenty years with asthma and spitting of blood; it was quite agony to see her suffer and hear her cough; I have often declared, that I would give all I possessed to have her cured; but although I paid a large sum for medicine and advice, it was all to no purpose. About three months ago, I thought perhaps your Pills might benefit her; at all events I resolved to give them a trial, which I did; the result was marvellous: by slow degrees, my mother became better, and after persevering with your remedies for nine weeks, she was perfectly cured, and now enjoys the best of health, although seventy-five years old. I remain, Sir, Your obliged, THOMAS WESTON.

(Signed) THOMAS WESTON.
REMARKABLE CURE OF DROPSY.
AFTER BEING TAPPED THREE TIMES.

Copy of a Letter from Anthony Smith, Esq. Halifax, Nova Scotia, dated the 25th August, 1854.
To Professor Holloway,
Sir,—I desire to add my testimony to the value of your Pills, in cases of dropsy. For nine months I suffered the greatest torture with this distressing complaint; was tapped three times, and finally given up by the doctors; having become in appearance as a skeleton, and with no more strength in me than a child just born. It was then, that I thought of trying your Pills, and immediately sent for a quantity, and commenced using them. The result I can scarcely credit even now, although true it is. After using them for four weeks, I felt much better, and by persevering with them, at the expiration of two months, I was completely cured. I have since enjoyed the best of health. I am, Sir, Yours sincerely, ANTHONY SMITH.

(Signed) ANTHONY SMITH.
ASTONISHING CURE OF GENERAL DEBILITY AND LIVER COMPLAINT!!!

Copy of a Letter from William Reeves, of Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, dated 17th Nov. 1854.
To Professor Holloway,
Sir,—I am happy to say, that your Pills have restored me to health after suffering for nine years from the most intense general debility and languor, my liver and bowels were also much deranged for the whole of that time. I tried many medicines, but they were of no good to me, until I had recourse to your Pills, by taking which, and following the printed directions for seven weeks I was cured, after every other means failed to the astonishment of my neighbours, acquaintances, and friends. I shall ever feel grateful to you for this astonishing restoration to health, and will recommend your Pills to all sufferers, feeling it my duty to do so. I remain, Sir, your humble servant, (Signed) WILLIAM REEVES.

These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints.

Ague	Dropsy	Inflammation
Asthma	Dysentery	Jaundice
Bilious Complaints	Erysipelas	Liver Complaints
Blotches on the skin	Female Irregularities	Lumbago
Bowel Complaints	Fever of all kinds	Piles
Cholera	Fits	Rheumatism
Constipation of the Bowels	Gout	Retention of Urine
Consumption	Head-ache	Scrofula, or King's Evil
Sore Throats	Indigestion	Tumours
Secondary Symptoms	Stomach and Gravel	Veneral Affections
Ulcers	Tic Doloureux	Weakness, from whatever cause, &c.

Sold at the Establishment of Professor HOLLOWAY 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar,) London, and by all respectable Druggists and dealers in Medicines throughout the Civilized World, at the following prices:— 2s. 6s. and 20s. Currency each Box. There is a considerable saving by taking the larger size. N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder affixed to each Box. GEORGE T. HASZARD, Sole Wholesale Agent for P. E. Island.

THE ALLIED FORCES IN THE CRIMEA.

The Observer gives the following statement of the forces in the East:—"It has been a part of the tactics of the opposition to underrate the force and exertions of the British army before Sebastopol. One of the plans adopted was to represent the English army as few in number, and wanting in efficiency. The efficiency and the health are now acknowledged. Their numbers are greatly underrated. In an account, transmitted from the Crimea some fourteen days back, the whole efficient force of the English army is represented as 38,000 only. This account has been adopted into so many newspapers, that it requires to be corrected. It would be manifestly wrong to give to the enemy correct official information of the numbers and the condition of our troops, which are placed upon his territory, and opposed to his forces. But it would be equally wrong to permit erroneous statements to be circulated and received without the necessary contradiction. There has been too much disposition to depreciate the power, numbers, and efficiency of the British army in the field. Instead of the alleged 38,000 of all arms, as stated at the beginning of this month, we prefer to take them as they now stand—and to call them as more than 50,000 efficient troops on this 20th October whilst we write. There are in the Crimea 55 battalions of infantry. We are informed that these may be counted at an average of 700 men to each battalion, which would give 38,500, but we prefer to take the safer average of 600 men to a battalion, which will give a total of 33,000 of infantry alone. That this is not a too large average, allowing for all deductions in camp hospitals, &c., we think is easily demonstrated without a reference to any official document. We are told, no doubt, of some few remarkable regiments—two or three—that have been sometimes unable to bring more than 300 or 400 men to the front upon a given day. But it is well known, at the same time, if we admit this very partial and temporary paucity, that many of the regiments are at their full strength. The three battalions of the Guards are now 1000 strong. The six Highland regiments and the Royals, under Sir Colin Campbell, are quite as strong. The fifteen regiments from Corfu, Malta, and Gibraltar, are full of efficient men, from 900 to 1000 each. As a specimen, the five regiments sent with the fleet to the north, under Brigadier Spencer, answered to the number of from 600 to 800 each. We cannot be over the mark, therefore, in calling the infantry at 600 men to each battalion, which gives a total of 33,000 efficient troops, all fully armed and eager for the fray. The artillery is acknowledged to be 9000, and to be the most efficient force of any nation in the Crimea. The cavalry now musters 6000 in its fifteen regiments. There are full 48,000 men, without counting Sappers, Engineers, Marines, Work and Transport Corps, and God knows how many more, that are dwelt upon in the letters of correspondents of all sorts. It is a moderate estimate to call them 50,000 men. There is a strong disposition to make much of the French force and to underrate our own. Let us call the French force 80,000—that makes 130,000 French and English. Add 35,000 Turks (there are nearly that number at Eupatoria alone) and 15,000 Sardinians, and you have an army of 180,000 men. General Vivian's Contingent of 20,000 at Kertch has, by this time, swelled the amount to 200,000 men. How the Russians are to escape from such a force out of the Peninsula, with the sea on all sides in our hands, is a puzzle, which we may leave for Count Nesselrode and his abettors and apologists in London, in Manchester, in Berlin, in Brussels, and elsewhere. Gortschakoff is clever at getting over a bridge. If he expects to get away this time, he must be quick about it."

HAIRBREADTH ESCAPES.—A soldier's letter, in the Huddersfield Examiner, says:

"I got a dose in the Redan. I had been there about half an hour before any ball touched me at all. The first went through my cap, another through my havresack, and another through my cap again. When I got the second through my cap, I began to think it was rather tight work. Immediately after I got the second through the cap, I got a slight touch on the left eyelid, but of no consequence. I still kept on firing, until one of our men got wounded in the knee, and he called me to bind it up for him, which I did. The bullets were pouring in faster than ever, but none touched me at that time. The poor fellow I have just mentioned had his leg amputated, and has since died. His name was Webb, a Yorkshireman. After binding his leg, I returned to my place, when a man belonging to the 23d Regiment was struck on the head by a musket ball. He fell, and his firelock struck me on the left shoulder. I turned my head to see what was the matter, when a ball struck me on the neck, and another on the shoulder. I fell, and lay for about ten minutes, when our men had to retire. I gathered myself up as well as I was able, and got to the trenches."

DEATH OF SIR WILLIAM MOLESWORTH.

—The deceased was the son of the seventh baronet, Sir Arscott Ourry Molesworth, by the eldest daughter of Patrick Brown, Esq., of Edinburgh and succeeded to the title and estates in 1823.—He was born in London 1810, and was consequently 45 years old. In 1844 he married the only daughter of Bruce Carstairs, Esquire, relict of Temple West, Esquire, of Mafon Lodge, Worcestershire. From 1832 to 1837 he represented the county of Cornwall in Parliament: from 1837 to 1841 he sat for Leeds; and ever since 1845 he has been member for Southwark. On the formation of the Aberdeen Cabinet, he was appointed Chief Commissioner of Works; and more recently, under Lord Palmerston's administration, he was made Secretary of State for the Colonies—an office for which he was generally considered to be peculiarly fitted, on account of his acquaintance with colonial matters. The principal family estates are situated in Cornwall, of which county the deceased Baronet was a Deputy Lord-Lieutenant, having filled the office of High Sheriff in 1842. Sir W. Molesworth having died without issue, the succession to the title and estates devolve upon his uncle, the Rev. William Molesworth, rector of Banworthy and St. Ervan, in the county of Devon, and St. Breock, in the county of Cornwall. The Times in an article referring to this event, remarks:—"The death of Sir William Molesworth, the great Colonial Reformer of our day, marks the conclusion of an epoch in the changeable history of the British Colonies. It is singular that in the very year which has taken him from us that system should have been completed which it was the business of his life to support and advocate. . . . To the other causes of regret for the untimely loss of Sir William Molesworth is added this also,—that, as he was the man most active in creating our new relations to our colonies, so he was the person most likely to administer them with prudence, with consistency, and discretion. A few months of such administration as we have seen at the Colonial office might entail upon this country an amount of loss and discredit which it is hardly possible to estimate. Whatever it has been, the Colonial office must no longer be the refuge for men of impracticable temper or crotchety disposition; and whoever be selected as the successor of Sir William Molesworth should be a man not only capable of carrying on an existing system but of inaugurating and instituting a new one."

Lord Wharnclyffe and Mr. Lucas, members of parliament, are dead.

This corps, which for political reasons has taken the name of "the Sultan's Cossacks," already consists of about 3000 light cavalry, divided into two regiments, and is to have infantry and artillery added to it.

THE SULTAN'S COSSACKS.—The Governor-General of Algeria has publicly notified that the Minister of War has authorized him to grant a free passage to any Pole who may be willing to enlist in the Polish corps now raising for the service of the Sultan at Schumla, under the command of General Count Zamoyski, and under the auspices of Prince Adam Czartoryski.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM A YOUNG NOVA SCOTIAN AT THE CRIMEA.—"8th October, 1855.—I was glad to receive your letter by the last mail and to hear you were enjoying yourselves: you may depend upon it you are much better off where you are than out here, though, I doubt not, you would like to inspect the places here you have read so much of. Sebastopol must have been a magnificent city, although now mostly destroyed. The principal houses and public buildings are almost palaces, and much handsomer than any I saw in London. But the most interesting is the Redan and the trenches, where so many of our noble fellows have perished. We went through them and entered the caves of the Redan, where I cut off two buttons from a Russian soldier's coat. I met young Moorsom, a grandson of the late Judge Wilkins; he arrived the day before the assault, was wounded in the arm, and has returned home. He will receive his £100 blood-money, his medal, and most probably be promoted. He does not look more than twelve. I see James Bozalgate very often; we talk over old Halifax friends—we have many here; but God only knows how long we may have to live. I visited the spot where poor Major Welsford was buried. Every one speaks highly of him, and he was sincerely regretted by all. A large body of troops embarked to-day, and sailed on some secret expedition; it is supposed to destroy the forts in the Black Sea. Some are to go to Kinburn, at the mouth of the Bug, and destroy the Russian shipping which has been floated down the river. I often go up to the front, now that the hot weather is over, and one can take exercise without the fear of being laid up for a month. When I go up to visit the 2d Division, I always remain all night, as returning at night, through an enemy's country, unless you are very well acquainted with the way, is not the pleasantest thing in the world. The weather here now is beautiful, and I am better than I ever was, even before my illness. Charles is very well, and it is so pleasant, when we meet, to have a long chat about you all. Everything here seems to go on just as it did before the fall of Sebastopol, and we do not think we are likely to have peace for some time yet. We are getting along very quietly in our little establishment. We dine in the middle of the day, so as to have the evening for exercise, as we found it much better. Pursue the study of the Modern Languages: they are absolutely necessary if you travel. There is no knowing where you may be cast in after life. Little, indeed, did I suppose this time last year, that I should be here, living in the midst of almost every nation in Europe, or that I should have visited so many places. I have been already in England, Ireland, Gibraltar, Malta, Constantinople and Sebastopol, as well as many parts of the Crimea; besides seeing Tenedos, Abydos, and the many places we have read of in our classical studies. The preparations out here still look very warlike, and it is supposed by many that another great battle will be fought before the winter sets in. The Russians have thrown up earthworks on the North side of Sebastopol. It is almost impossible to go into the town without one of their shells bursting about you. Sydney Bazalgette, riding through the town on duty, had his horse shot from under him, the ball passing through the horse's neck—a second more and he would have been killed himself, as many others have been, who, having been warned of the danger, have ventured too far. Now sentries have been posted, and allow those only on duty to pass. I have many letters to write and must say good bye."—Acadian Recorder.

TURN YOUR FENCE POSTS.—It is mentioned as a curious fact, that a farmer in Connecticut who recently took up a fence after it had been standing fourteen years, found all these posts solid which had been inverted from the way in which they originally grew, while others placed differently were rotted off at the bottom. Heads down, therefore, seems a specific against decay.

The attitude of Sweden was regarded in St. Peterburg with increasing suspicion.

FRESH PERSECUTIONS AT NAPLES.

NAPLES, Oct. 8.—The difference between the British and the Neapolitan governments are, as I have already informed you, what is called terminated, but in a manner, as it appears to me little satisfactory or complimentary to a great power. It is certain that Mazza was dismissed with great reluctance, that an effort was made to give that dismissal the appearance of concession to the military, and that it is within the last week only, that a note has been sent to the British ambassador representing that fact as the *amende honorable* for the insult to Mr Fagan. The satisfaction has been accepted; by-gones are permitted to be by-gones, and this government, like a honry sinner after confession, is ready to commence a new account. Meantime, the people are vexed beyond measure that the fleet does not make its appearance, and they take their revenge by circulating the report that its absence has been purchased with a large sum of money. What now, then, it is well to enquire, is the spirit of the government and the position of the country? are they changed by the recent events? Not in the slightest degree. The fall of Sebastopol and the threatened visit of the fleet produced an immense effect. The police were stunned, Mazza sent to the right about, and ministers were to be changed. But nothing has come of all this promise and sanguine expectation. A list of new ministers has been handed about for a fortnight, but nothing settled. Some of the names are indifferently good, others intolerably bad; but names matter little, when the sovereign is his own minister, especially in affairs of police; and in this department, it is clear to me that though its ferocity may for the moment have been a little mitigated, the old system is being pursued. Bianchini is the nominal director of police; but, imbecile as he is, he is the creature of Mazza, who does not appear, but who pulls all the strings. A short time ago, some 120 or 150 of the mule-drivers in Sicily were employed by the British government to accompany the mules which were purchased by our government for our service in the Crimea. Knowing well the tender mercies of their own government, they asked for passports, but were informed, that passports were not at all necessary. A British steamer not many days since landed these men at Messina. Six of them, it appears, belonged to Reggio, where, upon their arrival, they were arrested and most cruelly beaten. This act has taken place since the fall of Mazza; it shows, therefore, that his mantle has rested upon his successor. The case, too, of a young student in the Priests' Seminary at Sorrento has created a great sensation in that quiet village. The lad is a native of Massa, of poor but respectable parents. When the news of the fall of Sebastopol became known there, the enthusiasm of the poor fellow was greatly excited, and he wrote a few lines in honour of the allies; and, in the course of his little poem, branched off into some aspirations for liberty in Italy. He dedicated his piece to four individuals, three of whom were unknown to him personally. The acquaintance of the fourth, a young man of great learning he made, it is said, a few weeks ago in the boat which plies between Sorrento and Naples. Not satisfied with his handwriting, the lad sent his poem to a serjeant of the invalids at Massa, his penmanship being clearer. As the termination of some of the verses rather bothered the serjeant, he showed them to a lieutenant, who immediately smelt treason. The rhymes were forthwith carried to the commandant, who considered them of sufficient importance to be carried by him specially to Naples. Orders soon arrived for the arrest and incarceration of the hapless boy. For eight days he remained in prison in Sorrento, and at the expiration of that time, an order was sent for his transfer to the prisons of Naples. On the evening of his removal, the ill-starred companion of his boat voyage, whose only sin it was to be thought worthy of a dedication, was arrested at the Casa Leva and report says, that two or three others have shared the fate. Here is another proof of the mildness and wisdom of our police.—One Gabriele Marotta has a book-shop near the church of the Jesuits. He was arrested a few days since because he had in his possession Rousseau's (!) Dictionary of Music. The name was enough. Down with it in this moral and religious country. So the man was arrested. A judicial court, however, decided that it was not exactly a penal but a correctional case, and dismissed it to be treated in a different way. And with such cases, and many others, does any one dream of improvement? It cannot take place. The people, finding themselves abandoned to incompetent and imbecile rulers

are heaving constantly, and threatening an ever-approaching storm. I think such a move would be disastrous, but it is not less true, that all classes are hopeless, desperate, disgusted; and the undoubted and increasing harmony of opinion on one point, at least, between the extreme parties, shows how grinding must have been, and is still, the tyranny practised here. I am informed that some differences still exist between the Neapolitan and the French Governments on the subject of the refusal of passports to the subject of this country who are desirous of going to the Crimea. This diplomatic battle the French are fighting alone. I have heard from several quarters, though as yet I give it as a report, that there has been a disturbance in or near Catania, and that 800 additional soldiers have been sent off for that point, through the Calabria. His Majesty having recently disarmed all his fleet, steamers and others, has deprived himself of means of sending down a reinforcement.—Correspondent of Daily News.

FROM THE Isthmus.—We have dates from Russia, Honduras, of the 16th. The Revolutionists were within twenty miles of Truxillo, and the inhabitants of the latter place were flying to Rustan for safety. The former commandant of the city was endeavoring to make a stand against the insurgents.

GLASS ROOF HOUSES.—A correspondent of the London Builder proposes to roof London houses with glass, and form them into gardens, smoking rooms, or observatories. He declares glass roofs would be warmer and more air-tight than those of tiles or slates.

PUNISHMENT FOR DRUNKENNESS IN SWEDEN.—In Sweden a man who is seen four times drunk is deprived of his vote at elections, and the next Sunday after the fourth offence is exposed in the church.

ADULTERATION OF FOOD.—At the late meeting of the British Association, Dr. Pearson, in the chemical section, asserted that there were only two articles manufactured for food which were not adulterated—common salt and refined lump sugar. He challenged any gentleman present to add another article to the list.

STAG'S HEAD CHANDELIERS.—Two magnificent stag heads, royals, with twelve points each, which were killed in Rhidorach Forest, Rosshire, have been fitted up as gas chandeliers for the Marquis of Stafford, at Dunrobin Castle. Each point of the antlers gives forth a jet of gas.

Captain Kirby, the Collector of Light Duties in Canoe Gut, having boarded a ship passing through, on the 1st instant, melancholy to say, in going over the side of the ship to get into his boat, slipped into the water and sunk immediately. The body was found in an hour afterwards.

MR. WEBSTER'S ESTATE.—The executors of the estate of Daniel Webster have sent printed circulars to persons having claims against the same, in which it is stated that the net amount of assets in their hands is \$35,180-86, and the amount of claims is about \$155,000. The executors are now making a distribution among the creditors. They divide twenty one and three-quarters per centum, retaining in hand about 1 per centum to defray expenses and charges in the suit against the city of New Orleans for a claim of \$29,000 for counsel fees in the Gaines controversy.—Boston Transcript.

PEEL'S FIRST EFFORTS IN ORATORY.—Soon after Peel was born, his father, the first baronet, finding himself rising daily in wealth and consequence, and believing that money in those peculiar days could always command a seat in parliament, determined to bring up his son expressly for the House of Commons. When that son was quite a child, Sir Robert would frequently set him on the table and say, "Now, Robin, make a speech, and I will give you this cherry." What few words the little fellow produced were applauded, and applause stimulated exertion, and produced such effects that, before Robin was ten years old, he could really address the company with some degree of eloquence. As he grew up, his father constantly took him, every Sunday, into his private room, and made him repeat, as well as he could, the sermon which had been preached. Little progress in effecting this was made, and little was expected, at first, but by steady perseverance, the habit of attention grew powerful, and the sermon was repeated almost verbatim. When, at a very distant day, the senator, remembering accurately the speech of an opponent, answered his arguments in quick succession, it was little known, that the power of doing so was originally acquired in Drayton Church.—Memoirs by the Dean of York.

HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

Saturday, November 17, 1855.

As the City Council is just now busied about the important, but not most grateful, task of providing the "ways and means" for defraying the necessary expenses attendant on the improvements of the City, either in progress or contemplation; it may not be amiss to say a few words on taxation in general. The old proverb "give a dog a bad name," is as applicable to taxes as anything else; the very word taxation, with most people, implies tyranny, and almost the worst species of it. Let us, however, consider whether it merits the odium into which it has unfortunately fallen. Of course we mean by the word, that species of taxation to which we are subjected by laws of our own making, through the medium of our representatives, whether members of the Assembly or the City Councilors; in short, voluntary taxation, the proceeds of which are to be spent for our own benefit or gratification. It is perfectly clear, that if we wish for good, smooth roads or streets, convenient side-walks, wharfs, bridges, or public works of any description, we must either make these ourselves, or pay others for making them. It is generally admitted, also, that where every body is benefited, every body ought to contribute. Agreed! But how? What is to be the rule and proportion of the contributions? Will you tax every body alike? Make it a poll tax then, let every individual in the community pay an equal sum. Where the amount to be raised is not great, and where the object for which the tax is levied affects all in an equal degree, as the copious supply of water in a town, an equal tax may have some show of justice. When, however, communities have arrived at a greater height, both as respects population and wealth; when the inhabitants of a town or city are divided into classes, of which one is possessed of means in such abundance, as to afford its inmates all the comforts, conveniences and luxuries of life without any labor or exertion on their part; another has a decent competency; a third is engaged by means of trade and commerce, or by the exercise of professional skill, in accumulating riches, so as to qualify those who are successful, for one or other of the first mentioned classes; a fourth is, from a knowledge of the arts of handicraft, supporting those of which it is composed in decent comfort, and, with pains and care, enabling them to lay by something, more or less, for old age or casualties; the greater proportion form a fifth class, who depend for their daily subsistence upon the daily labour of their hands, when such a state of society occurs, it is obvious to those who give even the least consideration to the matter, that a different rule must be adopted. That each one should contribute in a ratio proportionate as well to the benefit received, as the ability to pay would seem but just and reasonable. By what criterion is this to be ascertained, has been, and will continue to be, a problem, difficult, if not impossible, to solve. Hence, most municipal bodies have adopted as a rule for taxation, the possession of property. As far as Real Estate is concerned, it is the most equal tax, and one most easily raised. In the first place, the thing itself is taxed, and as it cannot be concealed, and its value can be easily ascertained, there is little or no difficulty in ascertaining the amount of the tax; but then, it is to be observed, that in this case, only one class of the community—the owners of Real Estate—is taxed. If you tax the householder, according to the rent he actually pays, or would have to pay, if the house were not his own, you have, say the advocates of this method, a fair criterion of his ability. A rich man lives in a large house at a great rent; the poor man, in one proportionate to his means of paying. Apparently, this would meet the second contingency—the ability to pay, but would it equally so the first—the benefit received? In every well regulated community, an efficient police force is absolutely necessary for the preservation of property. But what benefit does he whose whole property is of so little value, as to afford no temptation to the robber care for the protection of a police force? The gentleman, whose sideboard or table glitters with silver plate, whose drawing-room abounds in articles of value, as portable as they are valuable; the merchant, whose stores are plentifully furnished with silks, laces, jewelry, and other articles of value, may well be afraid of the shop-lifter or the burglar, but I, says the labourer, fear neither, nor do I care for side-walks or gas lamps. The tax on the rental is also but another name for an income tax, for it is based on the principle, that every man lives in a house proportionate to his income, but this is never any where the case, least of all, in Charlotetown. A poor man makes in 300 working days, on an average, 3s. 6d. a day, or about £50 per annum, one room—and that of the most humble description—costs 2s. per week, or £5 per annum, thus he pays one-tenth of his precarious income for rent. Take a government functionary, who with his public and private income together, is in possession of from £1,000 to £500 per annum, do they live in houses, for which they pay respectively from £100 to £50 per annum?

It is well known, did, is there any pay by the respecti respective rents. man is deducted has be wherewith Let our intelligenc shall pursue the

CORR.

To THE EDITOR Sir; Permit me on l Mionac Missiona of the Indian a kind manner in v for the liberality tributing toward sing lands, &c., have obtained (n £68 6s. 1d., m Cur. May the d fold," is my e "blessing of m come upon them

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HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

Tuesday, November 17, 1855.

City Council is just now busied about that, but not most grateful, task of making, through the medium of our sary expenses attendant on the im- of the City, either in progress or ation; it may not be amiss to say a ds on taxation in general. The old "give a dog a bad name," is as appli- taxes as anything else; the very word, with most people, implies tyranny, oet the worst species of it. Let us, consider whether it merits the odium hich it has unfortunately fallen. Of we mean by the word, that species to which we are subjected by laws of making, through the medium of our atives, whether members of the As- or the City Councilors; in short, ro- taxation, the proceeds of which are to for our own benefit or gratification. It is clear, that if we wish for good, roads or streets, convenient side-walks, bridges, or public works of any des-, we must either make these ourselves, thers for making them. It is generally l, also, that where every body is be- nery body ought to contribute. Agreed! ? What is to be the rule and prop- the contributions? Will you tax every ke! Make it a poll tax then, let every al in the community pay an equal sum. the amount to be raised is not great, re the object for which the tax is levied ll in an equal degree, as the copious su- per in a town, an equal tax may have ew of justice. When, however, com- s have arrived at a greater height, both ects population and wealth; when the ts of a town or city are divided into of which one is possessed of means in andance, as to afford its inmates all the s, conveniences and luxuries of life ; any labor or exertion on their part; has a decent competency; a third is l by means of trade and commerce, or by rise of professional skill, in accumu- lation, so as to qualify those who are suc- for one or other of the first mentioned ; a fourth is, from a knowledge of the handicraft, supporting those of which composed in decent comfort, and, with nd care, enabling them to lay by some- ore or less, for old age or casualties; ater proportion form a fifth class, who do their daily subsistence upon the daily of their hands, when such a state of occurs, it is obvious to those who give least consideration to the matter, that rent rule must be adopted. That each ould contribute in a ratio proportionate l to the benefit received, as the ability to ould seem but just and reasonable. By criterion is this to be ascertained, has and will continue to be, a problem, diffi- not impossible, to solve. Hence, most ipal bodies have adopted as a rule for n, the possession of property. As far al Estate is concerned, it is the most tax, and one most easily raised. In the lace, the thing itself is taxed, and as it l be concealed, and its value can be easily ined, there is little or no difficulty in aining the amount of the tax; but then, y be observed, that in this case, only one f the community—the owners of Real —is taxed. If you tax the house-holder, ling to the rent he actually pays, or would o pay, if the house were not his own, you say the advocates of this method, a fair on of his ability. A rich man lives in a ouse at a great rent; the poor man, a proportionate to his means of pay- enty, this would meet the second contin- —the ability to pay, but would it equaly first—the benefit received? In every well ted community, an efficient police force lately necessary for the preservation of rty. But what benefit does he whose whole rty is of so little value, as to afford no ation to the robber care for the protec- a police force? The gentleman, whose ard or table glitters with silver plate, drawing-room abounds in articles of as portable as they are valuable; the ant, whose store are plentifully furnished silks, laces, jewelry, and other articles of , may well be afraid of the shop-lifter or arglar, but I, says the labourer, fear nei- nor do I care for side-walks or gas lamps. ax on the rental is also but another name a income tax, for it is based on the princi- that every man lives in a house propor- to his income, but this is never any e the case, least of all, Charlottetown. A man makes in 300 working days, on an ge, 3s. 6d. a day, or about £50 per an- one room—and that of the most humile aption—costs 2s. per week, or £5 per ann., he pays one-tenth of his precarious income nt. Take a government functionary, who his public and private income together, possession of from £1,000 to £500 per an- do they live in houses, for which they pay ctively from £100 to £50 per annum?

It is well known, that they do not, but if they did, is there any proportion in the ability to pay by the respective parties, the tax upon their respective rents. When the rent of the poor man is deducted from his income, how much has he wherewith to feed his wife and family? Let our intelligent readers consider of this. We shall pursue the subject in a future number.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

Sir; Permit me on behalf of the Committee of the Micmac Missionary Society, to thank the friends of the Indian at Charlottetown, for the very kind manner in which I have been received, and for the liberality which has been shown in contributing towards our extra-efforts in purchasing lands, &c., for the use of the Mission. I have obtained (errors excepted,) in Island Cur., £68 6s. 1d., making £56 18s. 5d., Halifax Cur., May the donors be rewarded "a hundred fold," is my earnest prayer; and may the "blessing of many who are ready to perish, come upon them."

SILAS TRETIC'S RAND, Micmac Missionary.

Steamer Lady Le Marchant, Harbor of Booksake, Island of Epaywit, Nov. 5.

P. S.—Allow me to correct a slight error either of yours or mine. I never intended to give the Indian name of your Island so unpoetical a translation as "Log on the water." The word denotes, that the Island seems to "lie on the water," like a canoe or a log, parallel with the shore. Judge Halliburton's poetical definition, "Home on the wave," is sufficiently correct. May it be the home of contentment, piety and peace, and may the "Redman" never be exiled from the sympathies of those who now "own and occupy it."

S. T. R.

(For Haszard's Gazette.)

Sir;

In the Extracts from the Land Purchase Act, for the use of the Tenantry, printed and distributed by the Government last winter, at the public expense, we find in the first Extract, which is the 10th clause of the Act, "that the Commissioner of Public Lands, is empowered, if he require it, to take from every Tenant, who becomes a Purchaser, the sum of Five Shillings, for the survey and description of his location; and for preparing the conveyance and duplicate thereof, the further sum of Five Shillings and no more." And in the 12th Extract, which is the 4th clause of the Act, "The Commissioner of Public Lands is authorized and empowered, on receiving payment of the amount due on any judgment, to acknowledge satisfaction on the record of the judgment, or to give such other receipt, discharge or release, as the circumstances of the case may require;" and not one word about taking or requiring Fees. In the name of common honesty, how can they exact the sum of thirteen shillings and fourpence, over and above the amount due, on each and every bond, as no mention is made of any such Fee in the Act; some from fear have paid it, some have refused to pay it; all consider it an unjust and illegal demand.

Sir, there was a great noise made about taking extra fee a few years ago, it seems there is none now, that times have changed, and that they who made the noise then, have changed with them. By giving the above a place in your valuable periodical, perhaps it may be the means of keeping in many a poor Farmer's pocket, thirteen shillings and four pence.

I remain, Your obedient servant,

REFORMER.

St Peter's, October 31, 1855.

To the Editor of HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

Sir; At a time when the charge for every necessary of life is so exorbitantly high, and when persons, in what were once considered comfortable circumstances, are, in consequence, almost reduced to penury, what, alas! must be the condition of the aged, the helpless, and infirm! No doubt, pitiable in the extreme—Would it not be advisable for the people of Charlottetown and its neighbourhood, to meet together for the purpose of forming an additional Society for the relief of their destitute brethren—the members of which Society to consist of natives of the Island, and old residents of the place. It is well known, that the Benevolent Irish Society, with all its praiseworthy exertions, is unable to meet the many demands upon its charitable aid. The Ladies, Dorcas Society merely confine their operations to providing the poor with clothing, and nothing more can be expected from them, with their limited means. I have no doubt, that such a Society would be liberally supported, having had the opinions of many well disposed persons upon this particular method of raising alms, I have thrown out these few hints, in the hope, that you will lend your countenance and aid to such a proceeding, and

through the powerful agency of your useful and widely circulated paper, strive to enlist the sympathies of those who have bread enough and to spare, and induce them to come forward and cooperate in this charitable work.

I am, Sir, Your obedient servant, A NATIVE.

Expenditure of Bazaar Fund from 4th September to 6th Nov. 1855.

	£	s	d
Mrs. Dempsey for Mrs. Finlay, District No. 1.	1	0	0
Mrs. M'Masters, Dis. No. 4.	0	16	0
Mrs. Field, J. Parkman, 1s. 6d. do. 3s. Geary, cripple, Dis. No. 5.	0	3	0
	0	4	6
	1	11	6
Mrs. M'Nevan, Sally Macatee, Mrs. Cusack,	2	9	0
	2	0	6
	2	10	1
	£10	15	7

Erratum in last account for 10s 8d. read £1 10s 8d. for Geary, cripple. Remaining in the hands of the District visitors, £7 6s. 11d.

The Annual Sermon on behalf of Sabbath Schools, will be preached to-morrow evening in the Wesleyan Chapel, by the Rev. J. Brewster. A collection in aid of the Wesleyan Sabbath Schools in this City will be taken up, at a Sabbath School Tea Meeting will take place on Tuesday evening next, in the Temperance Hall, at 5 o'clock.

The Lecture on the War, by the Rev. J. Brewster, postponed last evening on account of the weather, will be delivered in the Temperance Hall on Monday evening next.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to accept the resignation of the Hon. CHARLES HENSLY, as a Member of the Legislative Council.

Married.

At Pagwash, on the 31st ult., by the Rev. E. B. DeMill, A. M., the Rev. Edwin Clay, M. D., to Sophia, eldest daughter of the Hon. Henry G. Pines. On Wednesday, the 7th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Alan Fraser, Mr. Lauchlin McLean, of the Brae, to Miss Mary Morhead, of Township No. 10.

Died.

At New Perth, on Thursday, the 8th inst., Catherine, the beloved daughter of Mr. James McDonald, aged 5 years and 10 months. The deceased came to her death by her clothes accidentally taking fire; her father being in an adjoining building heard her screams, ran to her assistance, and succeeded in putting out the fire, but not until she had been badly burned. She only survived twelve hours.—Com.

Passengers.

In the Steamer Lady LeMarchant from Shediac, on the 13th—J. Gouchin, L. Averd, W. Sweet, J. Sinnott and Lady, Miss McCabe, A. McLellan, J. McNeill—3 in the steerage.

[The steamer encountered a tremendous storm on this passage; Wind S. E., very thick weather, and raining in torrents; steam was reduced, and every precaution available made use of; although at times in imminent danger, she escaped without damage, and making the passage in 17 hours.]

In do from Pictou, on the 14th—T. Brodyrick, J. A. MacDonald, J. Weeks, A. C. Morrill, H. K. Finch, J. T. B. Henderson, John Smith—3 in the steerage.

[The Steamer left Charlottetown, for Pictou, Thursday, at 6 a. m., made the passage in 4 1/2 hours, returning the same evening at 7, against a strong current both ways.]

In do, from Pictou, to Charlottetown, Nov. 16th, P. Gaul, D. O. Reddin, J. A. M'Lain, J. Graham, Miss Corbin, M. Talbot, and 6 in the steerage.

Port of Charlottetown.

ARRIVED. Nov. 12, Schr. Phantom, Miramichi; passengers, Elizabeth, Scott, Halifax; goods, Susan, Lang, do., do. Sarah, do., do. Hibernia, do., do. Joseph, Elworth, Newfld.; bal. 14th, Lady LeMarchant, Shediac; mails, &c. Industry, Halifax; goods. W. Nelson, Bay Verte; lumber. 16th, Lady LeMarchant, Pictou; mails.

SAILED. Nov. 10, Brig Prince Edward, St. John's, Newfld.; produce, Saxe Gotha, Boston; produce, Unicorn, McLeod, Halifax; do. Brig Sarah, Liverpool; timber and deal, Lark, Higgs, Bermuda; produce. 12th, Jupiter, Halifax; do. Hope, Foley, St. John's, Newfld., do. 13th, Morning Star, Crispo, Boston, do. Ploughboy, Pictou; bal. Greyhound, Barrett, Halifax; produce. Brig Mercury, McRae, Liverpool, by D. McRae. 14th, Azoff, Wales; timber and deal, Aurora, White, St. John's, Newfld. Defiance, Sidney; bal. Lady LeMarchant, Pictou. Seaflower, Bay Chaleur. 16th, Lady LeMarchant, Shediac. Phantom, Be-deque.

Ship News.

The schr. Flora, from P. E. Island, with a cargo of produce to J. Hackett, got on shore a Turan Cap Shoals, on Tuesday, 6th inst. where she remained for some time.

A new Brig, called the—, belonging to Mr. Alexander Macdonald, of Souris, riding at anchor off Souris Harbour, on her way to Georgetown, in a violent gale of wind on Tuesday evening last, parted both chains, and drove on the bar at the entrance of that harbour, and is now a wreck.—Is. Disaster.—The Schr. "Stewart Campbell" Tobin, master, from Halifax, bound to P. E. Island, with a cargo of Groceries, Liquors, &c., sprung a leak in the Bay, off Cape George on Tuesday last, and had to be run ashore at Ballantine's Cove. Vessel condemned—hull, materials and cargo will be sold at Public Auction for benefit of all concerned on Monday next.

One Week later from Europe.

ARRIVAL OF THE "PACIFIC." TELEGRAPH OFFICE, HALIFAX, } November 16. }

The Pacific arrived at New York Nov. 15. An extraordinary excitement was occasioned in England by the rumour of War with the United States, and that Mr. Buchanan had demanded his passports. Mr. Buchanan was obliged to publicly contradict the rumour.

There was no news of importance from the Crimea. Both armies were going into winter quarters.

Some trifling successes have been gained by the fleets, which have now sailed towards the Gulf of Perokop.

Lord Stanley, Earl of Derby's son, has been offered the Colonial Secretaryship. General Codrington is appointed Commander in the Crimea instead of General Simpson.

Hamilton Seymour is appointed minister to Vienna.

The difficulty between France and Naples is settled.

POTATOES.—We notice that Mr. J. D. Nash, Halifax, offers for sale 700 Bushels of the above from one shilling to eighteen pence according to quantity.

Charlottetown Markets, Nov. 14.

Beef, (small) lb.	3d a 6d	Turkeys each,	3s a 5s.
Do. by quarter,	3d a 5d	Goose,	1s 9d a 2s 6d
Pork,	3d a 5d	Ducks,	1s 3d a 1s 6d
Do. (small),	6d a 7d	Fowls,	8d a 1s
Mutton,	3d a 6d	Partridges,	7d a 9d
Lamb, per lb.	3d a 6d	Eggs dozen,	9d a 10d
Butter (fresh),	16d a 18d	Oats, bush,	2s 3d a 2s 6d
do. by tub 1s 1s 1d	Barley,	4s 6d a 5s 6d	
Tallow,	1s a 1s 2d	Potatoes,	2s
Lard,	11d a 1s	Turnips,	10d a 1s
Flour,	3d a 4d	Homespun yd.,	3s 6d a 5s
Pearl Barley,	3d	Hay, ton,	60s a 70s
Oatmeal,	2d a 2 1/2d	Straw, cwt.,	1s 6d a 1s 9d

Notice to Tenants.

THE Subscriber requests all persons indebted to him for Rent, or arrears of Rent, on his part of half Lot or Township No. 37, to pay the same forthwith. He is also prepared to lease or sell any part of the above property—his titles being now duly recorded; and takes this opportunity of notifying that any person or persons found trespassing on the above property, will be prosecuted to the utmost rigor of the law. Also, the Tenants on the Estates under the management of the subscriber, viz:—on Lot or Township No. 26—the property of Messrs Thomson; on Lot or Township No. 36—the property of the Rev. John Macdonald; and on Lot or Township No. 49—the property of Messrs. Haythorne—no arrears will be allowed to remain due after the first of January, 1855. JOHN R. BOURKE. Mill View, Nov. 15, 1855 1m.

Apartments to Let.

THE Subscriber begs to request persons desirous of obtaining comfortable apartments to call and examine the Rooms he now offers to Let, in his commodious Dwelling House. The Rooms were until very recently occupied by the Rev. Dr. Jenkins, are situated on Hillsborough Square, commanding a beautiful and extensive view of the Harbour, and have been lately fitted up with Gas. Immediate possession will be given. THOMAS CASELEY. Nov. 16, 1855.

BUILDING LOTS BY AUCTION.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on TUESDAY, the 27th day of NOVEMBER, instant, on the premises—

Four Building Lots, pleasantly situated—being Lot 62, in the First Hundred of Town Lots—having 42 feet front, by 84 deep, bounded North by Dorchester Street, South by King Street, and East by Weymouth Street TERMS.—One half of the purchase money to be paid down, and the remainder to be secured by mortgage on the premises. PLAN to be seen at the Office of WM. DODD, Auctioneer. [Nov. 16.

CAUTION.

THIS is to caution all persons from purchasing from Alexander Bryson, two "Notes of Hand" of Six Pounds each, drawn by me in favour of Alexander Bryson; one payable 1st August, 1855, the other payable 1st October, 1855; the same having been long since paid by me. DUNCAN STEWART. Charlottetown, Nov. 16, 1855.

New Store & New Goods!

MANCHESTER HOUSE.

REMOVED from Sydney Street to a new Building, EAST SIDE OF QUEEN-STREET. Now opening, large importations by recent arrivals, of FALL and WINTER MERCHANDIZE, including every variety of DRY GOODS, in the newest styles, carefully selected, which will be disposed of at the very lowest prices, among which are—

- Ladies' Dress Materials of all kinds, Alpaca, Shot and Figured Lustras, Plain and Brocaded Cobourgs, Bayadire Robes, Delaines, Challies, Cashmeres, Poplins, Fancy Prints, Gingham, Blk. and Col. Gros de Naples, very cheap, Paisley, Cloth and Cashmere long Shawls, Furs,—Stone Marten, Squirrel, Fitch, and Musquash Boss and Coifs, Polka Jackets, Crochet Sleeves, Cashmere and Woollen Hoods, Plush and Velvet Bonnets, Bonnet Shapes, Bonnet Velvets and Plushes, Bonnet and Cap Ribbons, Trimmings, Ribbon Velvets of all widths, Neckties, lace and mourning Veils, Laces and Edgings, Crapes, Hair Nets, head Dresses with curls, Flowers, Wreaths and Borders, Collars and Habit Shirts, White and coloured French Stays, Hosiery and Gloves of all kinds, Cloakings and Cloak Patterns, Plaids, Tweeds, Lion skin, Black, Brown and Drab H-bit Cloths, London Mantles, Broad Cloths, Doekins, Pilots, Whittneys, Beavers, Satinets, Blankets, Flannels, Carpeting, Druggets, Rugs, Ready made Clothing of all kinds, India Rubber Coats, reversible, Stocks and Tyes, Lamb's wool Shirts, scarfs and Mufflers, Silk and felt Hats, Winter Caps, White and fancy Shirts, French Fronts, Boots and Shoes in great variety, Ladies' and Gents, India Rubbers, Oil Coats and Trousers, Domestic Sheets and Sheetings, White, grey, striped and fancy Shirtings, White Fines, Irish Linens, Tablelinen and Toweling, Oil Cloth Table Covers, Bedticks, Quilts and Counterpanes, Damask, Moreens and Fringes, Furniture, Prints, Linings, Salisbury Flannels, Cotton Batting and Wadding, White, blue and red Cotton Warp, Umbrellas, Looking Glasses, Dishes and Work Boxes, Toilet soap, Combs and Brushes, Knitting and Moravian Cotton, Excellent TEA, chests and half chests, and by retail, with a general assortment of other GOODS. Purchasers may rely upon having every satisfaction, both as to quality and price, in goods obtained at this Establishment. Observe the sign "MANCHESTER HOUSE," adjoining Mr. Sims' Store. SAMUEL M'MURRAY, Charlottetown, Nov. 1, 1855.

NEW STORE!

DAWSON'S BUILDING, Corner of Great George and Kent Streets NOW OPENING at the above Establishment a general assortment of

Dry Goods, Hardware and Groceries, &c. &c.

to which the Subscriber respectfully invites the attention of his friends and the public generally. ROBERT A. STRONG. P. S. The remainder of his Fall Stock expected hourly. Nov. 10, 1855. 3i

FALL GOODS.

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

THE WAR.

Russia appears to be making desperate efforts to carry on the war. The levies are increasing in severity. By an Imperial ukase, the militia in the provinces of Orenburg and Samara is to be embodied in the proportion of 23 to every 1000 souls, to fill up the losses which disease and death are daily making in the imperial ranks. The Russian army, we now learn from authentic sources, is divided into three corps, the first of which is on the northern plateau of Sebastopol and the remaining forts. These consist of Greek volunteers, the Sailors' detachment, and the infantry of the Tchernomorian Cossacks. The second corps, commanded by General Ostensacken, which forms the centre, is near Mackenzie's Farm; and the third, under Liprandi, has its head-quarters at Kerman. The reserves, under Prince Gortschakoff, are at Duvankoi. But these troops, it is clear, from all the authentic details which have recently come to hand, are fed with the coarsest and least nutritive food, and are still worse clothed and shod. The prisoners who have recently fallen into the hands of the allies bear unmistakable proofs of the poverty of the Russian treasury, and many deserters, consisting chiefly of Poles, give reliable statements of the prevailing destitution. But still Russia is stiff-necked. From a Prussian source we learn that the Czar, on sounding the allies, found them so disinclined to negotiate that he would not make proposals,—tolerable evidence, we infer, that the allies hope at no distant day to dictate their own terms.

Perhaps the most gratifying fact of all is the excellent health and ample resources which now exist in the Allied-Crimean army; the men enjoy every comfort, and the preparations for the winter are on a scale which will enable the troops to bid defiance to the severity of the season which is impending. Yesterday, the leading journal, speculating on the present position of affairs, hazards this remarkable statement—"It may seem paradoxical, to say that it is not our interest to drive the Russians out of the Crimea, but we fully believe that the losses in men and money which the Czar will suffer by a persistence in holding the present positions will weaken his power for future contests more than if his generals had retreated at once. Yet it must be remembered that the difficulties before the Allies are not few. The Russians, in great force, and with a knowledge of the country, hold a central position difficult to be attacked. They can only be operated against effectually by an advance from two or three points at once, and a concentric movement of this kind is one of the most dangerous plans a general can adopt. Holding Simpheropol as their central position, the Russians can strike at a corps from Eupatoria or strengthen their lines towards the south, as it pleases them, and without fear of interruption. An attack from the south requires the greatest caution, and something of the tactics of a siege. The allied army, though large, is still hardly sufficient for the vast plan of operations required. A small force advancing from Eupatoria would advance only to destruction; immense bodies of troops would be necessary to distract the enemy sufficiently to allow any other of the southern passes to be forced or to make the detour necessary to turn the Russian position from the eastward, should that be possible. We have also to guard the southern side of Sebastopol, which the enemy might re-occupy in a day. All these things have, no doubt been considered by Marshal Peltissier, and have induced the caution with which he acts." The writer then proceeds to state, that on the fall of Sebastopol a campaign was expected to follow, but as the armies are motionless or have only taken up positions, that chance is daily decreasing, and the weather may altogether prevent it. "Should we," he says in conclusion, "gain within the present year positions which will insure the destruction of the Czar's building yards as well as his arsenal, and render more easy the expulsion of his arms from the Crimea, it cannot be said that the autumn has been wholly lost,"—a deduction so sensible, that every reflecting man will be disposed to acquiesce in it. It will be seen that the allies have achieved another great victory—the defeat of the

Russians before Kara, with a loss of 2500 killed, and twice that number wounded. This brilliant affair was achieved by the Turks, under General Williams, an Englishman, who has maintained his position in Asia against unexampled difficulties. The Turkish loss was comparatively insignificant—seven hundred killed and wounded. The assault was desperate, and extended, according to one account, over seven, according to another, over eight hours, during which the Russians several times gained an entrance into the batteries, which, however, were made too hot for them. They retired, routed, and have been compelled to abandon the siege. The Russian government has published a report from General Mouravieff relative to this affair, the substance of which is that, without impugning the above version, credit is taken for the capture of fourteen Turkish banners. It also states,—but this must not be relied on implicitly,—that Kara has been again invested. A detailed, and apparently a truthful sketch of this engagement, from a Russian source, appears in a letter from Trebizond, in which the desperate nature of the assault is duly set forth. We learn from this account that the Russians had, at one time, taken two batteries, but before they could be spiked, the Turks rushed at the enemy with such fury, that the Russians, taken by surprise, fled, and were pursued beyond the fortress by the Turks, and there massacred in great numbers. It is also stated, that although the Russians carried off great numbers of their own slain, they left more than 4000 dead beneath the walls of the fortress. A couple of hundred Russians were made prisoners, and the victors captured several of ordnance. Those who remember how bravely the Turks defended themselves on the banks of the Danube in the early stage of this war, with other parallel passages in their history, will not be surprised at the result of this brilliant exploit; but what adds greatly to the glory of the victory is the disadvantage under which the Turks fought, with short rations, no pay for a couple of years, and surrounded by everything calculated to dispirit the stamina even of veteran troops. But these drawbacks only enhance the skill and courage of their brave commander and the noble garrison committed to his keeping.

THE CONDITION OF THE RUSSIAN ARMY.

The Times' correspondent writes on the 5th:—Of the condition of the Russian army encamped on the Balbeck nothing certain is known in the camp, but the generals have means of information, the action of which and the results are not divulged. Now and then one gets a glimpse of the world beyond the adverse sentries. The pickets bring in some foot-sore, ragged, emaciated, sickly-looking deserters, who tell a sad tale of want and suffering. The last two who arrived at General Simpson's were a Pole and a Russian, and both of them were in such a condition as to excite the liveliest compassion among our soldiers. Their clothes were in rags, and the fragments of their boots scarcely clung to their feet. They came from the army near Baidar, and they stated that the whole of the men were in the same state; that all they had to eat was bread or biscuit and barley, and that they got no meat, and had only occasional issues of quarter rations of vodka, or spirits. Their officers told the troops, the Allies were starving, and had no forage for their horses, and these two men were observed to laugh and throw up their hands in surprise as they passed the great piles of provisions accumulated at our depot at the Col. The wounded men taken in recent affairs at outposts by the Sardinians present the same appearance, and the fact is evident that the Russians are rapidly deteriorating in condition and in external efficiency. The men stated they get 3lb of bread or 1½lb of biscuit a day, and a little barley, which they boil into a kind of soup, and that is all their rations. Now and then, as I have said, they receive a small allowance of wheat or brandy. They are kept alive by assurances, that the Allies must soon go, and then they will have (poor deluded creatures!) the spoil of the English camp, which is rich in everything but food.

Sir Charles Napier is canvassing Southwark, London, for parliament, with good chances of success.

News for the People!

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

Stratford Hotel.

THE above Establishment, which is delightfully situated on the South side of the Hillsborough, and commands an extensive view of the City and Harbour, is JUST OPENED, and has superior accommodations for private Families and transient Boarders; and the Subscriber trusts, by assiduity and attention to the convenience and comfort of his guests, to merit the countenance and support of the public generally. There is also good STABLE accommodation on the premises. GEORGE MOORE. October 27th—1f

New Importations.

BRUSHES in great variety. Spirit levels assorted sizes do. with plumb and side light, Bench screws, (Birch and Walnut) 2s 6d to 4s 6d each. IRON, Axes, Hatchets and Hammers assorted, Superior Mortice Locks, at prices from 1s 9d to 5s each. Mortice Latches, low priced Rim Locks and Latch Locks, Store Door Locks with 2 keys, a good article, Glass, Porcelain, Mineral and Argillio door knobs, Electro Plated Drop Escutcheons, Screws, a large lot, Excelsior Screw Auger Bits, sizes from 3-16 to 1 inch. Chisels, all sizes, Screw Wrenches, Hand and Bench Vices, Oil Stones, Turkey and Hindostan, &c., lately received from the United States, and for sale by HASZARD & OWEN. Oct. 24, 1855.

Removal.

G. H. LOCKERBY, Wheelwright, returns his thanks for the liberal patronage he has received, and begs to inform his friends, and the public generally, that he has removed to upper QUEEN STREET, where he will continue to make large and small Spinning Wheels, Reels, Winding Spools, &c., &c., &c. Work warranted. Upper Queen Street, Charlottetown, Oct. 17, 1855.—1f

HASZARD & OWEN have JUST OPENED, and now offer for Sale, an extensive Stock of HARDWARE, among which are the following: LOCKS.—Rim, and Mortice 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 Hairs with 20 Instruments. HAMMERS.—Claw, Riveting, Carpet and Shoe. AXES & HATCHETS.—For cutting hard and soft wood, Shingling, Road. AUGER BITS.—From three sixteenths to inch. Socket Chisels. Metal and Wood head gimblets. Hickory Mallets, with screwed handles. Walnut Bench Screws. Mortice Ganges of various kinds. Try 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 ¼ to 24 lbs. Very cheap. Well Wheels. Grindstone fixtures. Molasses Gates. Iron squares. Coffee Mills. Bed Keys, Handled Auger Bits. Hand and Bench Vices. Plyers, 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. Fog horns, useful for calling on a Farm. Mouse traps. Cheap and useful Lanterns, with various other articles too numerous to mention. Novices Navigation, 25s. Gunter Scales, 3s a 3s 9d.

COPAL VARNISH.

A FEW Tin-cans of superior COPAL VARNISH, for sale by H. HASZARD. Charlottetown, July 24, 1855.

The New Chapel of the Christian Church, at New Glasgow.

WILL be opened, and dedicated, to the service of God, on Lord's day, the 11th of November a 11 o'clock, a. m. A collection will be taken in aid of the Building fund.

WANTED.

A MILLER, for a Grist Mill, who thoroughly understands his business, to whom liberal wages will be given.—Apply to JESSE WRIGHT. Bedouque Mills, Sept. 26. N. B.—A single Man preferred.

HASZARD & OWEN

Have received and offer for sale

DAWSON'S Acadian Geology;

AN Account of the Geological Structure and Mineral Resources of Nova Scotia and portions of the neighboring Provinces of British America. By John William Dawson, F. G. S., &c. 250 pages small 8vo., with a large colored Geological Map, Four Engravings and numerous Woodcuts. Price 12s. Sold by the Publishers, J. Dawson & Son, Pictou, and by all Booksellers. Aug. 9.

Building Lots for Sale.

FOR Sale or Lease a few desirable Building Lots situate in the Town of Stratford, Lot 48, opposite Charlottetown. For terms apply to BENJAMIN DAVIES. Oct. 17, 1855.

Valuable Farm for Sale.

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

Chambers's Publications.

HASZARD & OWEN are Agents for Prince Edward Island for the sale of Messrs. Chambers' 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.

Valuable Freehold Property For Sale.

THE Proprietor offers for sale that valuable and well known Province of NEW BRUNSWICK, delightfully and highly situated at the head of Souris River, a King's County, Prince Edward Island, commanding a view of Colville Bay and the Gulf. The property consists of One Thousand Acres of superior Land; the Homestead, on which the owner resides, contains Two Hundred Acres, of which between 40 and 50 Acres are in a high state of cultivation, and divided into five-acre fields, substantially fenced. The Dwelling House is 45 feet long by 39 wide, and most conveniently planned, the lower floor contains Drawing Room, Dining Room, two Bedrooms, Nursery, large and small Hall, and commodious Kitchen and Pantry. The upper floor contains a Hall, two Bedrooms, Servant's room, and large Store room. Cellar, the full size of the House, walled with stone, and partitioned off into three apartments. A flower garden in front of the House, enclosed with black thorn hedge and planted with ornamental Trees. The Barn is 73 feet long by 26 feet, double boarded and barked, and conveniently laid off as a Horse Stable, with five stalls; a spacious Cow Stable with cellar under both, for collecting Manure, a large Coach House and room as Workshop or Granary; a spacious loft the full length of the Barn, and threshing Mill attached. A Well of the purest water at the door, which, with the Dairy, are under one roof. A Building 45 feet long used as Sheep, Pig and Sleigh House, a large and productive Kitchen Garden, enclosed with thorn fence and planted with Fruit Trees. The whole of the back Land is of excellent quality, well wooded and watered, and laid off in 50 acre Lots, a part of which is let at One shilling, currency per acre. The property is situated in the immediate neighborhood of Grist and Saw Mills, fronting on the high road to East Point, distant from Charlottetown about 50 Miles. Part of the purchase money may remain on security on the property. For further particulars apply to the owner, on the premises. JOHN MACGOWAN. Souris, July 24, 1855.

Stoves!! Stoves!!!

A BETTER ARTICLE, and for less money, than was ever offered for sale in this City. The subscriber has just received, from the City of Albany, 150 Stoves, of every description of style and pattern, including several new patents; as well as his late STOCK on hand, which he solicits his friends and the public generally, to call and examine to judge for themselves. WILLIAM B. DAWSON. October 15.

Cigars!

FOR SALE at VERY LOW prices have received 22,000 superior on Consignment, with instructions.

American

No. 12, Graf JUST RECEIVED, per J from Boston, and "Buy following large

Stock of

which the subscriber offers retail, on moderate terms:— 20 chests TEA, 50 boxes 50 boxes Raisins, 15 do. 100 sides Sale Leather, 2 1 case Indigo, 100 pair 50 Clocks, 100 Axes, 25 10 barrels Crackers, 10 4 Barrels Crushed Sugar, 4 Shoes Thread, Carriers' K Barrels Seal Oil, do. Lard do. Whale Oil; Putty 100 boxes assorted Conifer Corn Starch; 20 barrels 5 hds. Sugar; 10 SOF 6 Mattresses, 3 Lounges 300 Chairs, of every des Hay Forks, Manure do. Clothes Lines, Funt Lan Spoon Holders, Sugar Bt Room Paper, Paper Cart Mortice Locks and Latch Zinc and Iron Shoe Nail Blacking, Ginger, Hatch Mineral and Brass Knobs Sleigh Bells, boxes Tebb Coffee, Saleratus, Wash Cheese, Crackers. WI October 15.

On F

PER "Napoleon III," Boston, Gothic, O LOOKING GLASSES, of toy and useful articles, 100 doz. Mason's superior 6 Cradles and Rec (elegant patterns), with a variety of oth sold at cost and customers please apply Also,—per Schurz, Jew Silvery COAL, at Also,—per Mary, from CODFISH, (dry) and COD OIL. And foreign importations TONGUES. Oct. 23.—Adv. 3w

Fashions and

from

JUST RECEIVED, J West of England CLOVERS, SIBERIAN CLOVERS, TWEEDS, & TRIMMINGS, at—

Bell's Cl

Market Square. Which will be made up and on the most recent Journeymen Tailors employed, and the Cut scriber, the fit and work superior to that of any of

CHOTHING.—The will keep on hand, the READY-MADE CLO will be sold as cheap as Also, Shirts, Undershirt Suspenders, Neckties a handkerchiefs, Mullens and Finish Caps, in gre Clothing, Sailors' Shi necessary for Men's S lowest price for prompt CHA Oct 27.—1st Ex & 1f

Notice t

THE Undersigned thanks to the in New Glasgow, Canada land generally, for the his hitherto received in his

Tanner, Curri

and now informs them tissue to carry on said a more extensive man by always keeping a furnishing superior arti share of public patron The highest price in HIDES.

Wheatley River, O

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MIN KENNY, Central Academy, 101 St. St.

ers' Publications. HASZARD & OWEN are Agents for Prince Edward Island for Messrs. Chambers. A catalogue of the books of this house is had on application; among the titles will be found such as are suited for private, libraries, &c., and comprise the popular form, the literature of

Freehold Property for Sale.

for offers for sale that valuable and Property GOWAN BRACK, delightfully situated at the head of Souris River in Prince Edward Island, commanding Colville Bay and the Gulf. The area of One Thousand Acres of superior land, on which the owner resides, is divided into 40 lots, of which between 40 and 50 are in a high state of cultivation, and the remainder in fields, substantially fenced, and planned, the lower floor contains a Dining Room, two Bed Rooms, a small Hall, and commodious Kitchen; the upper floor contains a Hall, two Bed Rooms, a large Store room, and a room of the House, walled with stone, and divided into three apartments.

is situated in the immediate neighborhood of New Mills, fronting on the high road, distant from Charlottetown about 10 miles, and the purchase money may remain on the premises. For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

JOHN MCGOWAN.

24, 1865.

oves!! Stoves!!!

ARTICLE, and for less money, than offered for sale in this City. The subscribers have received, from the City of Albany, of every description of style, including several new patents; as well as FOCK on hand, which he solicits his public generally, to call and examine themselves.

WILLIAM B. DAWSON.

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

American House. No. 12, Grafton Street. JUST RECEIVED, per Schoa "Sasa Gocha," from Boston, and "Superb," from Halifax, the following large Stock of Goods,

which the subscriber offers for sale, wholesale and retail, on moderate terms:— 30 chests TEA, 50 boxes do., 6 puncheons Molasses, 30 boxes Raisins, 15 do. Candles, 20 do. SOAP, 100 sides Sale Leather, 20 boxes Glass, 1 case Indigo, 100 pairs India Rubber Shoes, 50 Clocks, 100 Axes, 25 barrels Pilot Bread, 10 barrels Crackers, 10 do. Nuts, Barrels Crushed Sugar, do. Currants, Shoe Thread, Curriers' Knives, Clearing Stones, Barrels Seal Oil, do. Lard Oil, do. Olive Oil, do. Whale Oil; Putty, 100 boxes assorted Confectionery, 100 do. Lozenges, Corn Starch; 20 barrels APPLES, 20 do. Onions, 5 hhd. Sugar; 10 SOFAS, 40 Bedsteads, 6 Mattresses, 3 Lounges, 10 Children's Crubs, 300 Chairs, of every description, Buckets, Brooms, Hay Forks, Manure do, Shingle Hatchets, Clothes Lines, Fluid Lamps, Crut Stands, Spoon Holders, Sugar Bowls, Lanterns, Room Paper, Paper Curtains, Looking Glasses, Mortise Locks and Latches, Molasses Gates, Zinc and Iron Sheet Nails, Whips, Wood Saws, Blacking, Ginger, Matches, Starch, Rim Locks, Mineral and Brass Knobs, Sand Paper, Sleigh Bells, boxes Tobacco, Pepper, Coffee, Saleratus, Washing Powder, Cheese, Crackers.

WILLIAM B. DAWSON. October 15.

On Hand,

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

ALSO,—per Schoa, Joseph and Mary,—150 Tons Shilley COALS, at 30s. per ton. ALSO,—per Mary, from Labrador,—HERRINGS, COPPISH, (dry and Fall cured), SEAL OIL, and COD OIL. And former importations,—CAPLIN, SOUNDS & TONGUES.

JAMES N. HARRIS. Oct. 23.—Adv. 3w

1855. Fashions and Fashionable Goods from England

JUST RECEIVED, Fall and Winter supply of J West of England CLOTHS, WHITNEY'S, BEAVERS, SIBERIAN CLOTHS, DOESKINS, CASIMERS, TWEEDS, VESTINGS, and TAILORS' TRIMMINGS, at—

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

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

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

Notice to the Public.

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

Tanner, Currier and Shoemaker, and now informs them that it is his intention to continue to carry on said Business in all its branches, in a more extensive manner than heretofore, and trusts, by always keeping a good STOCK on hand, and furnishing superior articles, to continue to receive a share of public patronage. The highest price in Cash will be paid for GREEN HIDES.

ISAAC WHITLOCK. Wheatley River, Oct. 20. 2m

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

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

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 drops, 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 medicine, 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 desparingly of my case, and tried to persuade me from making use of any advertised remedies; and I admit not, that there are hundreds who are dissuaded from trying 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 laboring under disease from making trial and being cured by your excellent remedies. Humbly 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 Marcie, 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 Princes of Persia and India.

These articles are without doubt the most extraordinary in their powers ever submitted to the Public, and require but to be tried, to be appreciated, admired, and continued. The RESTORATIVE strengthens the hair and prevents it falling off after every other means have been resorted to unsuccessfully; it cures baldness and creates a natural curl, and by its use, myriads of persons of both sexes are indebted to having a good head of hair at the present moment. Its efficacy is therefore undoubted, and the whole world is challenged to produce an article to equal it, either for beautifying the human hair or preserving it to the latest period of life. For the production of Whiskers or Moustache, it is infallible.

The qualities of the HAIR DYE are decidedly superior to any thing of the kind ever attempted and the whole surface of the head can be changed into a most natural black or brown, within few 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 with typhus fever, (a most beautiful young lady,) the attack however left her although as beautiful as ever in the face, still with scarcely any hair on her head. She tried every thing unsuccessfully, until I recommended her to use your Persian Hair Restorative, and in three months, she again possessed the same dark curling locks, as before her illness, although if possible, still more jet like, and attractive. I must admit, although I have recommended it to hundreds of persons of both sexes, I have never found it fails and consider, that where the hair is not past human aid, your wonderful preparation will restore it to its pristine state.

Your Hair Dye is the best I have ever seen or heard of, and has been used among my private acquaintances, with the most unbounded satisfaction. I am, Sir, yours most truly, (Signed) DENNIS MAGRATH. Letter from Henry Vinton, 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 VINTON. 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.

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 Charleslotown, P. E. I., JAS. PURDIE, Esq., St. John, N. B., Messrs. R. RANKIN & Co. April 13, 1855.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE EFFECT OF FEAR.—The extraordinary power exerted by fear over the human mind was exhibited in Vienna, in a remarkable manner, a few days ago. Dr. F., an eminent physician of Vienna obtained leave from the local authorities to try his experiment upon the person of a prisoner who had been condemned to death. Accordingly, an offer was made to the individual in question, holding out the promise of the remission of his punishment, if he would consent to pass the night in the bed of a patient who four hours previously had been carried off by cholera. The prisoner consented, and was put to bed, and after the expiration of some three hours, or less, he was seized with violent vomiting and all the attendant symptoms of cholera. He was attended immediately by several physicians, and ultimately, being of strong constitution, was completely re-established. His astonishment was great, when Dr. F. informed him, that the bed was perfectly clean and pure, and that no cholera patient had ever lain there.—Vienna correspondent of the Morning Post.

AUSTRIAN DISPUTE WITH SARDINIA.—Austria is endeavoring to breed a quarrel with Sardinia, so that she may humiliate or punish the Power which has dared to become the ally of England and France, and to which Italian patriots look up with hope. The cause of the quarrel is this:—Count Casati the son of a nobleman who, in 1848, fled from Lombardy and became a Sardinian subject, entered the diplomatic service of Piedmont, and after having been attache to the legation at Constantinople for a year, was transferred to Florence. The Tuscan Government made no objection to the appointment; and the Tuscan Premier and the Austrian minister at Florence exchanged visiting cards with the new attache. But Count Buol stepped in and asked the Grand Duke of Tuscany whether, "in his position as an Austrian arch-duke," he could think of receiving in his palace a person who could not be received by his Imperial Majesty or by any Austrian minister? The Grand Duke acted upon the hint, and his Premier at first begged and then demanded that the attache should be sent away on leave—a demand so unprecedented, that the Sardinian Government declined compliance, though it spared no pains to bring the matter to an amicable termination. The Tuscan Government then demanded that the Sardinian minister himself should be recalled, and the natural consequence was that diplomatic relations between the two Courts ceased. Sardinia might have been contented with this state of things; but Austria will not permit her to be. Count Buol, in an interview with the Sardinian Minister at Vienna, boldly declared that "as the rupture between the Courts of Florence and Turin had taken place in consequence of instructions sent by the Imperial Government, his Majesty the Emperor would not remain out of the question, but was determined to consider it a personal one to himself." "We shall fix a time," continued Count Buol, "in which the difference ought to be made up; it does not matter to us whether there be a Sardinian Minister at Florence or not; but if you do not settle the dispute, his Imperial Majesty will consider it a personal affair, and take measures accordingly." The question is, whether England and France will permit Austria to execute her threats? Hitherto, the Marquis of Normanby, the English Minister at Florence, has taken the part of the Grand Duke; but it is said, that our Government has sent a diplomatic agent to Florence to bring Lord Normanby to view more worthy of his position.

STAND BY THE CAUSE.

Let every temperance man make up his mind to do this, and all will be well. It is true that the Maine Law has not been thoroughly enforced, but when before, were there ever such superhuman efforts made to oppose and break down a law? When, before, has a class in the community banded together, raised large sums of money, and openly defied the legal authorities? The resistance does not come from large bodies of men—it does not come from the people. It is the desperate struggle of a bad business to maintain itself in the public regard. It is the concentrated effort of a class stimulated by ill-gotten gains, to retain their grasp upon the profits of their unholy calling. Against this bitter, unrelenting opposition, the friends of right and justice have had to oppose the doubtful bulwark of an untried law—they have had to feel their way carefully in administering it—and they have suffered, and are suffering, all the inconveniences of the delay of the courts, to dispose of the important questions which have been appealed for their decision. But because of this delay—this intermediate period of partial doubt—can temperance men afford to falter in their course? By no means. They must maintain their ground—they must rally in closer, more energetic effort—they must resolve, each man for himself, and all together, that the fruits of so many years of faithful toil shall not be plundered from their grasp. Saratoga Helper.

Summary of News.

The Canadian government have contracted for a semi-monthly line of steamers between Quebec and Liverpool, during the winter. The government is to pay the contractor \$86,000 a year for carrying the mails.—Nbr.

The bands of the French army (says the Journal de Maine-et-Loire) have just received an organization which singularly improves the position of the regimental musicians. A young man who enlists as a musical pupil may now reach the rank of musical officer, by rising through all the intermediate grades.

PARIS.—The Papers say that splendid gold mines have been discovered in Cayenne.

BELGIUM.—The Chambers meet on the 14th November. The King of Belgium offers his mediation in the war.

SPAIN.—The cholera in Madrid amounts to a hundred cases daily. General Tacen, formerly Governor of Cuba, died from Cholera, aged 80.

A new coalition of Lords, Messrs. Russell, Wright, Gladstone, and D'Israeli, is still talked of. Palmerston writes to the Earl of Shaftesbury to accept the vacancy of Colonial Secretary, but his colleagues oppose it. The name of Lord John Russell is also mentioned. The London Times has a noticeable Editorial respecting American expansion. The Times says, the English Government is omitting no opportunity of reinforcing the West India squadron and thus interposing a powerful barrier between Britain and the North American continent.

At this moment North America is in profound peace with the whole world, yet it is not the less true that in her ports are fitting out at this moment practical filibustering expeditions destined to carry war and bloodshed into the dominions of an unoffending neighbour. We cannot believe that those who are now engaged in enrolling unhappy men for these desperate and criminal enterprises really contemplate the success of a descent upon Ireland, for instance, as probable or even possible. If we can prevent the expedition from sailing, or intercept them mid-ocean, we shall have done much towards averting the danger which must arise, should they be carried out to mature development.

The famous race horse, Henry Perritt, which it is said had made the fastest mile on record fell dead a few days ago, just after winning a four-mile race on the Nashville course.

NAVIES IN THE CANAL.—Sir Joseph Paxton stated a few days since that he had sent out that week, three thousand navies to the Crimea, and that the government immediately on the fall of Sebastopol, ordered another thousand, making four thousand, which have been sent within the last few weeks.

AGRICULTURE THE PROPER CALLING.—A most sensible writer in the Country Gentleman says.—

Other pursuits are proper in their places, but when carried to too great an extent, produce poverty, and misery. The more agriculture is pursued, the greater is the benefit to the human race. Here is a field for the philanthropist. Establish agriculture upon a good basis—the basis of intelligence—and you will do much to close what are now flood-gates of misery to society. Our city poor, our merchant clerk, our emigrant poor, and country poor, all call for relief; and here it is obtained,—in intelligent husbandry. Agriculture is the great moving power of human existence, and as the human family increases, we must cling the closer to our mother earth for support. In the dim but yet brightening future, we behold instead of cities overcrowded with human life and ragged pauperism stalking abroad, the whole face of nature one great Eden,—the sons of Adam all inheriting his estate. Agriculture exerts an influence to equalize the distribution of wealth, which no law, nor theory, nor any other pursuit, has or can accomplish.—N. E. Farmer

REMARKS.—There are difficulties to be overcome by the 'farmer boy,' in the pursuit of knowledge, we confess, but that they are of a sterner character than those the mechanic or merchant's boy must contend with, is not clear. To a determined mind, the common difficulties of life operate only as a kind of spur, while the

SUCCESS IN LIFE.—There is no greater obstacle in the way of success in life than trusting to something to turn up instead of going to work and turning up something.

Fall Importations.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have received per Barque Sir Alexander, from London, and Majestic from Liverpool, their full supply of British Goods which they now offer for sale at the lowest possible prices for cash.

M'NUTT & BROWN.

ALSO ON HAND Tea, Sugar, Starch, Blacking, Black lead, Currants, Raisins, &c. Oct. 31st. Sia

PAPER HANGINGS!

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

THE HYDROMAGEN, OR WATERPROOF ANTI-CONSUMPTIVE CORK SOLES,

Manufactured by HARCOURT BRADLEY & Co., 28, 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 ocre-shoes, as the latter cause the feet to perspire in a very unhealthy manner; and, besides, are not dangerous wear to pedestrians in icy weather, like India rubbers. While the latter cause the feet to appear extremely large, the Hydromagen, being merely a thin slice of cork prepared, peculiarly placed inside, does not increase the size of the boot, or cause the foot to appear untidy.

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

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

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

Men's size, per pair, 2s 3d. Ladies' do, do, 2s. Boys' and Misses' do, 1s 6d. NOTICE.—From the Retail Prices we make a very liberal allowance to Jobbers and Wholesalers, so that any storekeeper can make a fine profit on their sale, while they are an article, that may be kept in any store, among any class of goods.

For terms, apply to HARCOURT, BRADLEY, & Co. 28 Ann Street, New York.

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

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

LONDON HOUSE.

Fall 1855. Ex. Sir Alexander from London and Majestic from Liverpool.

THE Subscriber has completed his Fall Supply of British Merchandise, now forming one of the most extensive and general stocks in the market—(which will be sold on the most moderate terms for prompt payment, a liberal discount made to wholesale customers,) comprising every variety in Ladies' dress materials at extraordinary low prices—Ladies' mantles and bonnets in the newest styles, together with a large assortment of Millinery—Ladies' sets stone marten, sable, Fitch, mink, squirrel and other furs, cloaking in great variety, cloths a large assortment, blankets, prints, shirtings, carpeting, hearth rugs, crumb cloths, hosiery haberdashery, ribbons a choice selection, silk velvets, trimmings in great variety, ready made clothing all sizes, boots and shoes, satin slippers, oil floor cloth, with a great variety of other goods.

Also A large assortment of hardware, and groceries of all kinds, teas very cheap, to be had at the Subscriber's Store, Great George Street, opposite the Catholic Chapel.

H. HASZARD. Charlottetown, Nov. 1st, 1855.

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

Church of England Prayer Books.

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

NEW GOODS.

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

305 Packages British & Foreign Goods, and 10 Tons BAR IRON, carefully selected by one of the Firm, which, with their Stock on Hand, they can confidently recommend to their customers, and the public, as Goods of the best description, at very low prices, for prompt payment. Wholesale Purchasers will find it to their advantage to select from this STOCK, which consists of—

- 7 Cases, 3 bales Ready-made CLOTHING, 8 Trunks Boots and Shoes, 56 Chests, and 20 half do. prime Congou Tea, 25 cases Ladies' Dress Materials, 15 do Silks, Velvets, Plushes, Trimmings, Ribbons; Haberdashery, Hosiery, &c. &c. 5 cases Townsend's Hats and Caps, 1 do Brushes, 1 do Toys, 2 do Gloves, 4 bales Cloths, 1 bale Wadding, 2 do Shawls, 4 do Cotton Warp, 25 boxes Soap, 7 packages Paints, Oils, Varnishes, &c., 30 do IRONMONGERY, 2 cases Jewelry and Fancy Wares, 3 do Oil Floor Cloth, 2 do Furs & Fur Caps, 5 bales Carpeting and Woollens, 6 do Linen Diapers, &c., 3 do grey Calicoes, 3 do white Calicoes, 2 do striped Shirtings, Packages Rice, Ginger, Currants, Raisins, crushed Sugar, Mustard, Blue, Indigo, Starch, Washing and Baking Powders. Ten Tons assorted BAR IRON. Oct. 26th. D. & G. DAVIES.

Duncan, Mason & Co.

Fall 1855. SUCCESSORS TO A. & J. DUNCAN & CO. GENERAL Importers wholesale and retail have JUST RECEIVED, ex Barque Isabel, a large assortment of—

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

Superior Cooking Stoves.

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

TO BE LET,

THE DWELLING HOUSE and Premises near Government House, at present occupied by Captain Beazley, consisting of a Dwelling House which contains a spacious Dining-room and Drawing-room, Breakfast-room, 7 Bed-rooms, 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 Stable, Harness-room, cow-house, large Hay-loft and Grain-room, Manure-yard, large Kitchen garden with Fruit trees, &c., Flower garden, elegant front entrance and carriage drive, a large Lawn running down to the Harbour with convenience for keeping boats, &c. Extensive plantation of young trees of all kinds, large Root-house, Wood and chopping house, and a spacious and commodious yard.

There are front and back gates facing on different Streets, and a never failing well of water on the premises.

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

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

City Tannery, No. 12, Grafton Street.

FOR SALE at the above establishment— 800 sides Neat's Leather, 300 sides Harness Leather, 200 sides light Sole Leather, 500 Calf-skins. N. B.—Four-pence half-penny per pound will be paid for any quantity of Green Hides. W. M. B. DAWSON. October 20.

To be Let for a term of Years,

WHAT highly cultivated Estate known by the name of Kensington, the property of Captain Beazley, and at present in the occupation of Mr George Beer. For particulars apply at the office of T. Heath Haviland, Esq., Barrister at Law.

Union of the Colonies

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

Bargains! Bargains!!

AT the Subscriber's SALE ROOM, opposite Mr. Penke's Store. 8 most approved American COOKING STOVES, 5 large Wood Stoves, (second hand,) 4 casks BRANDY, 10 bbls. Ship Bread, 1 coil 6 inch Shroud Rope, 1 set Standing Rigging, (second hand) for a Vessel of 60 tons, 1 Windlass Rim and Falls, 110 bars 3, 300 do. 1, 130 do. 1 inch, 27 do. 1 1/2 inch Round IRON, and 75 bars of flat and square refined IRON. TERMS.—Cash on delivery. BENJAMIN DAVIES. October 16, 1855.—Ex 41

Butter, Wool & Sheepskins.

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

FOR SALE.

A valuable Leasehold Property for 999 years, at one shilling per acre, formerly the property of JAMES BAGWELL, deceased, situated at Bodeque, Lot 28, near Mr. William Strong's; the farm contains one hundred Acres good land, one half under a state of cultivation, with a house and barn thereon, and a good spring of water near the door and abundance of fine wood and firing on the same. If it be an accommodation to the purchaser, one half of the purchase money may remain on interest for a time. For further particulars apply to John R. Gardiner, Bodeque, or William Dodd, Charlottetown.

To be Let,

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

Establishment HASZA Published 10 Is issued twice THE LATEST NI Coach a ROBERT McI tronage heret inform the public, to order.— Carriage S1 Upper Queen S October 13th Harness ED' MANUFAC 29 Kilby St OFFERS FOR C Bolts, Spok Patent and Iron Superior malle order and pattern ness, Hardware. GIVEN TO ORD Steam Lady THE Steamer T lettoora for comber next, has number of Pass Charlottetown A 600 W Botai Then B. O. & Compe Neu Dysent For Sale Sole wholesal HASZARD this day, Edinburgh, a CHAMBERS' formation, Ex Journal of P July, 1855 Pictorial His tory of the illustrated to be comp Chambers' and Rail. Aritmetic and Science Also, 2 Eton Latin G Dymock's Co Fulton's John Bridges' Alg Macgill's G Mackham's I Cumming's F Protestant Di