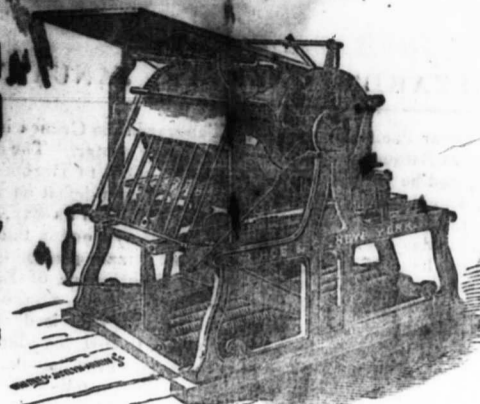


HASZARD'S

FARMERS' COMMERCIAL

PUBLISHED ON EVERY



GAZETTE

JOURNAL & ADVERTISER.

WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY.

Established 1823.

Charlottetown, P. E. Island, Wednesday January 24, 1856.

New Series No. 311.

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.

Varieties on Hand.

100 BBLs. Labrador and Canso Herrings
10 bbls. Pilot Bread
20 bbls. Russet, Greening and Baldwin Apples
20 bbls. onions
10 bbls. pilot bread
6 punchons fine flavored old Jamaica Rum 33
overproof
1000 Bushels Turks, Island and Liverpool
50 doz Mason's Blacking salt
2 doz very superior Buffalo Robes
2 doz dress Trunks
6 Casks Cut shingle nails
50 Cooking, Franklin, Box and other Stoves
Brooms, Buckets, Nests of Tabs
Pickles, Ketchup.
GLASSWARE—Lamps, handsome Jugs, Dish-
es, Creams, Nappus, Wines, Tumblers.
Together with Furniture, the largest Variety of
any Establishment in town, viz.
CHAIRS—Cane and Wood seat, Rockers, or-
namental Cottage, very handsome Cane-bot-
toms and Common.
SOFAS—handsome Mahogany, Spring bottom,
BEDSTEADS—Canopy, Cottage, Plain made
and four-post Mahogany.
FEATHER BEDS—of Palm Leaf and Straw
Mattresses.
CLOCKS—both Gothic and Old
CRADLES—Wicker worked.
WASH STANDS—and Sinks,
TABLES, (Two leaf,) Kitchen, Dressing and
Common.
30 Bbls. PITCH, TAR and ROSIN.
The whole of which he offers to wholesale
customers at cost and charges, or retail at very
low prices
JAMES N. HARRIS.
January 8, 1856.

WILLIAM CONROY,
IMPORTER & DEALER IN
BRITISH AND AMERICAN
GOODS,
OF THE BEST QUALITY, IN ALL THEIR
VARIETY.

Scale of prices as cheap as any in the City.
STORE IN RIDER'S BUILDING,
NEAR THE TEMPERANCE HALL, CHARLOTTETOWN.
Tea, Sugar, & Cutlery,
Confectionery. Jewelry
Fancy articles of beauty and durability.

NOTICE.
ALL Persons indebted to GEORGE BEER, whose
Accounts, or Notes of Hand, are long overdue,
are requested to make immediate payment to save
expenses.

BEER & SON,
Will also feel obliged to those indebted to them,
whose Accounts are due, by an early settlement.
Charlottetown, January 10, 1856

JUST PUBLISHED,
THE
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND
CALENDAR
FOR
1856:

The Almanac of this year is embellished with a
number of neat and appropriate WOOD ENGRA-
VINGS, and besides the usual information, contains,
by request of several friends, the day's length for
every day in the year.

ASSURANCE
LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE CO.
J. J. LINDSAY
ESTABLISHED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT
Capital £1,000,000 Sterling.
CHARLES LINDSAY,
Agent for P. E. Island.

THE NATIONAL LIFE AND FIRE
ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF LONDON.
CAPITAL £500,000 Sterling. Empowered by Act
of Parliament, 21st Victoria. A Saving Bank for
the Widow and the Orphan.
T. HEATH HAYLAND, Jr.,
Agent for Prince Edward Island.
Office, Queen Square, Charlottetown.
September 5, 1855.

Fall 1855.
Duncan, Mason & Co.
SUCCESSORS TO
A. & J. DUNCAN & CO.
GENERAL Importers wholesale and retail have
JUST RECEIVED, ex Barque Label, 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 Glas-
gow, a quantity of Cooking Stoves, Cannon and
Close Stoves, (all sizes); Wilkie's Plough Mounting,
Door Scrapers, Umbrella Stands, Sash Weights, Cart
and Gig Boxes, Pot Metal, and a variety of other
Castings. The superior quality and durability of
these Castings are well known to the public. To be
had at the Store of
HENRY HASZARD.
Ch. Town, Great George-St.
October 23d, 1855.

JUST PUBLISHED.
"The Balance of Power."
by JOHN LE PAGE, third master of the Central
Academy. To be had at the several bookstores in
this City. Contents: Introduction; The escape
from Elba; The Waterloo Campaign; Peace, 1816;
Death of Napoleon and Wellington; Entry of the
Russians into Moldavia; 1853; Battles of Otomitz
and Kalafat; Siege of Silistria; Slaughter at Sinope;
Bombardment of Odessa and Sebastopol, &c.
Jan. 7

New Cabinet-Making Establishment.
THE subscriber would respectfully announce to
the public, that he has commenced business in
the Cabinet-Making line, in the building lately oc-
cupied as Sail-loft by Mr. Thos. Williams, one door
below the residence of W. E. Clark, Esq., where he
trusts, by strict attention to business, neat workman-
ship and moderate charges, to merit a share of public
patronage.
MICHAEL REILLY, Cabinet-Maker.
Ch. Town, Dec. 31, 1855.—31.

To Plasterers & Contractors.
THE Subscriber will receive Tenders until first of
February next, from such persons as are willing to
contract for the Lathing and Plastering of his new
Building, on Hillsborough Square. All materials
except sand, which is in the cellar, to be found by
the Contractor. The work to be well finished with
3 Coats Plastering, on or before the first day of
July next.
DANIEL BRENNAN.
Charlottetown, Jan. 24, 1856.

GRAND DIVISION.
NOTICE is hereby given that the next Quarterly
Session of the Grand Division Sons of Temper-
ance of this Island will be held on Thursday the
31st day of January, instant, in the Temperance
Hall in this City, at 7 p. m.
By order,
P. DESBRISAY, G. S.
January 11, 1856.

MISCELLANEOUS.
DEATH OF COLONEL SIBTHORP, M. P.
It is our painful duty to announce the
decease of the well-known Colonel Sibthorp,
member for Lincoln. The name of the
gallant Colonel has long been a household
word as the embodiment of Tory opinions;
down to the very last, he showed himself a
politician of the school of Lord Eldon and
the late Duke of Newcastle, whom he
thoroughly revered. He was descended
from an ancient family settled upwards of
a century and a-half at Canwick-hall, near
Lincoln, many of whose members from time
to time have represented that city in Par-
liament. His father, the late Mr. Hum-
phry Waldo Sibthorp, was first elected in
1826, and with the exception of the brief
Parliament of 1833-4, chosen under the
election consequent upon the passing of
the Reform Bill, he continued to represent
Lincoln to the day of his death. The
gallant Colonel was born, we believe, in
1782, and in 1813 married Maria, daughter
of the late Mr. Pensonby Tottenham, many
years M. P. for the borough of Fethard,
in the Irish House of Commons, and by
whom he leaves issue several children.
His brother, the Rev. H. Waldo Sibthorp,
late Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford,
became a Roman Catholic some few years
since, but soon afterwards returned to the
English church. Colonel Sibthorp was
for many years a magistrate and deputy-
lieutenant for the county of Lincoln, and in
1852 was gazetted to the Colonelcy of the
South Lincolnshire Militia. He strenuously
and consistently opposed, in all their
stages, Catholic Emancipation, the Reform
Bill, and the abolition of Jewish Dissabili-
ties, and was one of the majority of 53 who
censured free trade when Lord Derby was
in office in November, 1852.

SHARP'S RIFLE.—This famous instrument
of warfare, which appears to have had such
a wholesome effect in restraining the Mis-
souri-ians in Kansas, from commencing a
civil war with the citizens of that Territory,
is a remarkable weapon. It has the moder-
ated groove, is a foot shorter than the
United States' rifle, and can readily be fired
ten times per minute, and from this to
sixteen times by an expert hand. It is
loaded at the breech, which receives the
cartridge by an operation not unlike the
opening of a pair of scissors, and with
nearly the same facility. It carries a ball
with great precision and force; it is not
complicated in its construction, is easily
cleaned, and suffers no injury from damp
weather. These peculiarities of the Sharp
rifle renders its use especially convenient
for mounted men. The small carbine
now used by the United States' dragoons,
throws a ball with deadly accuracy from a
quarter to half a mile. The Courier, from
which we gather these facts, says:—
"The small pocket pistols are calculated
to throw a Minnie ball one hundred yards;
a cavalry pistol with a range of five hun-
dred yards; a rifle suitable for infantry with
a range of one mile; and a large gun will
throw a two ounce or a small shell one mile
and a half, or as far as a man or horse can
be seen to advantage. It is claimed for
this latter weapon, that it will set on fire a
house or a ship at a distance of nearly two
miles, and prevent the use of field artillery
by killing the horses before the guns are
brought in good range.
The owners of this rifle reckon that, in
the hands of men well drilled to its use,

one of them is equal to ten ordinary mus-
kets, even with bayonets; or in other words,
one thousand men armed with Sharp's rifle
will keep off ten thousand armed with com-
mon guns; inasmuch as at a distance of
one hundred feet, the rifle can be discharg-
ed at least ten times before the bygonet
could be used."
A good marksman has hit a target a foot
square, at the distance of a third of a mile,
ninety-seven times out of a hundred shots
with his rifle. We are told that one of
these rifles will throw a ball with sufficient
force to perforate an inch board at the
distance of a mile. They are formidable
weapons, and some of the Free State men
in Kansas have acquired great proficiency
in their use. The first donation of these
instruments was made by individuals in
this quarter, has been followed up by dona-
tions from Western and other cities, so
that the Free State men in Kansas are now
well supplied with these border ruffian
pacifiers, which have effectually pre-
vented, for a time at least, a civil war in
Kansas.—Boston Journal.

NAUTICAL QUERIES.—Whether the white
caps at sea are worn by the mermaids?
Whether fog is mist when it is seen?
Whether a ship is more intelligent, when
taught (taut) than otherwise? Whether a
sail is necessarily crooked, when it is
"bent?"
DEATH OF A MISER—AN HEIR WANTED.
The well known miser, John Herryman, a
citizen of this place, died very suddenly on
Friday night of last week. The deceased was
a German, who by some means had amassed a
handsome fortune which we have heard vari-
ously estimated at from twenty-five to fifty
thousand dollars, but, unfortunately for the
public, as well as himself, he belonged to the
lowest grade of misers. Of his history, place
of nativity, or friends, nothing is known, and
any allusion to these matters, even by his most
intimate friends, always exasperated him. He
leaves, so far as at present is known, no one to
inherit his estate, which will, in all probability,
escheat to the State. No will has yet been dis-
covered, and it is not likely he left any. The
manner of life and parsimonious habits of the
deceased are almost incredible. For the last
sixteen years he has constantly worn the same
blue, linsey-woolsey wammis and pantaloons,
carefully run or darned all over with strong
thread, so as to prevent the possibility of
wearing out, except on some important occa-
sions, such as land sales or something of that
nature, when they gave place to a suit of black
velvet, that he had often boasted had served him
faithfully for forty years. He contracted the
disease of which he died by walking over the
bad roads, during the most inclement weather
of the season, all the way to Putman and Henry
counties, to pay his taxes on the land he owned
there, without sufficient clothing to protect him
from the cold. In fact, we are informed
that he scarcely ever wore a shirt or under
garment, and that the one he had on when he died
had not been changed for over three months.—
It is related of him that but a short time since,
notwithstanding the piles of gold and silver he
had hoarded away, he actually carried an old
horse shoe he had picked up about to the shops,
till he succeeded in selling it for half a dime.
—Upper Sandusky Vindicator.

AN EXPOSURE.—Carpenter: Lookee
here, you boy, there, what are you doing
with them chips?—Boy: I'm fillin' the pil-
lers for Mrs. Grubb's boarding-house.

IDEAS OF ANIMATED NATURE.—"All is not
gold that glitters," as the slug said to the
shiny beetle. When the wild goose related
this to the porpoise, the latter answered,
"Neith are we fishes, because we swim."

NEWS BY THE ENGLISH MAIL.

HORRIBLE DETAILS OF THE SURRENDER OF KARS.

ERZEROU, Dec. 11.—Our first news of the probable fall of Kars reached us through that fine old soldier Gen. Kmetty. Riding in hot haste, he reached this on the afternoon of the 23rd ult. The intelligence he brought simply amounted to this,—that the provisions being all but exhausted, General Williams had sent his aide-de-camp, Major Teesdale, to Mouravieff, to propose the opening of negotiations. Kmetty's own case was a desperate one. He had been formally sentenced to death by the Austrian Government, and had no mercy to expect at the hands of the Russians. Things being at this pass, he waited on General Williams, and besought him to accept his resignation, and allow him to cut his way through the enemy's lines. His sword, he said, was now of no further use, and he would rather blow his brains out, than become a prisoner at discretion. Williams, feeling now little he could do for him if it came to the worst, allowed him to leave, which he did that very night, accompanied by general Kolman and an escort of trusty Kurds. Kolman, as an officer who had held high rank in the Hungarian revolutionary army, was in the same predicament as himself. The Russian soldiers on the move at night, recognise each other by a peculiar, low, long whistle; and, imitating this, the adventurous little party succeeded in passing several of their patrols. At last, however, they were recognised, charged, and dispersed, but, meeting at a place of rendezvous previously fixed upon, continued their journey till they reached this without further accident. Capt. Thompson's interpreter, another Hungarian refugee in the Turkish service, who left Kars after negotiations had been closed, informed us on what conditions it had surrendered. The Redif, or militia, and Bashi-Bazouks were dismissed, to go whither they would. Liberty, however, in the case of the latter, has been at best but a cruel gift. Our winter has set in along the loftier mountain ranges, and report speaks of 150 of those poor wretches being smothered together in a teppi or snowstorm, within the wild passes of the Suwanlee-dagh. Numbers, too, have been frozen to death, and the villages along the road from Kars are filled with their miserable comrades, who have sunk exhausted upon the way. We see them staggering in all day along the principal thoroughfare into the city, haggard and footsore, their countenances half idiotic from cold, hunger and fatigue. Their condition even before leaving Kars, was as wretched as could be; so much so, that it was painful to stir out of doors. They were lying about in all directions, groaning piteously,—watching the Russian provision-wagons, which, as if to add to their misery, passed almost all day within their sight. Townspeople and soldiers alike suffered all the horrors of famine. The former crowded round the General as he rode out of his quarters, and prayed him with all the eloquence of despair, to seek some means of putting an end to their misery. Women forced their way into his very rooms, and, throwing their starving children at his feet, implored him rather to kill them at once than let them perish thus piecemeal for want of sustenance. The hospitals were crowded with sick; on the Thursday before the surrender, 80 men died in one day. Many went mad or became idiots from sheer hunger and hard work. Those who preserved a remnant of health, half-starved as they were, and scarcely clothed, were obliged to mount sentry almost every night up to the ancles in snow. Since the battle of the 29th, there had been no animal food to issue to the troops. Horses had indeed been killed in the General's stables secretly by night, but the meat was sent to the hospitals for the sick. A pittance of bread or flour made into weak broth was all that the working soldiers had to subsist upon. Discipline was almost at an end. The soldiers had at one time almost worshipped General Williams. After the action, in particular, they gathered round their gallant leader, only too happy, after the Eastern fashion, to touch the hem of his garment in token of submission and respect. Now, these same men refuse to salute him, turned their eyes away when they saw him approach. Still, to the last, he hardened

his heart in hope. Omar Pasha had written to him, on his arrival at Batoum, to hold out only another month, and he would be with him Selim Pasha, who had been sent from Constantinople to take the command, forwarded him a similar despatch, informing him that he was at the head of a large and well-disciplined force, all admirably equipped and eager for the fight, and that he would lose no time in marching to his relief. Thus deceived, the General determined to hold out as long as a mouthful of food remained; and, in fact, the last biscuit was issued out of store on the very day of the capitulation.

RETREAT OF OMAR PASHA.

Many persons have already abandoned Erzeroum in the fear of a Russian attack, and taken refuge at Trobizond. Omar Pasha has returned to Soukoun-Kuleh, renouncing his intention to attack Kutais.

FROZEN TO DEATH.—Three natives, attached to the Land Transport Corps in the Crimea, were frozen to death in a tent, and an English soldier and a Russian woman were, it is reported, also found frozen to death in a churchyard. A Sardinian soldier and a cow were found at Kadi-Keny.

A REGLER of our 13th Light Infantry Regiment, who was taken prisoner at the battle of the Tchernay while searching for plunder, managed to escape the other day and come over from the north side across the valley. He reports that the Russians have plenty of provisions, and that he was uncommonly well fed when over there.

WOLVES IN THE CAMP.—On the heights of Bala Clava, between the artillery camp, above the 89th and the sea, where the Royal (1st) are stationed, an outlying artillery sentinel has been killed by wolves, and entirely eaten up. His bones only were found.

TWO OF THE RUSSIAN GRAND DUKES cannot now be far off from Gortschakoff's army. Whether they come down, as it is said, to witness another Inkermann, time will show.

A DREADFUL NIGHT IN THE CAMP.—Last Wednesday (says the writer of a letter dated Dec. 17), was a dreadful night. I was out in it, but fortunately reached home in safety, though when crossing the site of the famous cavalry charge, the hail came down in a storm as thick and close as had the shot of the Muscovites during the engagement, and the sleet almost blinded us, and threw us out of our course, which is rather a dangerous affair when the waters are out, in a country full of *trous de loup* and other holes. But as our soldiery faced the iron hail of the enemy, it would not have done for us to be driven back by hail of a much less formidable description. Others were not so fortunate as ourselves. In the wild ravine near the sailor's old camp a valuable life was lost. A superintendent of the Army Works Corps was there drowned. Returning from the Fourth Division, he was washed away by the flood.

A SNOW-BALL BATTLE.

The 7th Fusiliers have had a great snow-balling. One wing of the regiment had to assault and take a hastily thrown up redoubt from the other wing. Rifle-pits and barricades were made on the occasion, and a great deal of amusement was caused by the plucky manner in which one of the besieger's pits, formed of snow and barrels, was destroyed by a sortie from the garrison. At last, after some hard fighting on both sides, the work was carried by assault. Similar challenges have taken place in various regiments, one company attacking another, and so forth; and in many cases several casualties have been caused by wounds in the face. For example Major Watson, 7th Fusiliers, and others.

THE EAST.—Letters from Constantinople state that the Austrian government has made satisfactory explanation to the Porte respecting the seizure of Colonel Turr, on Ottoman territory. Other accounts from Constantinople say, that the popularity of Omar Pasha has been much diminished by reason of the failure of his present expedition. It was known that he had abandoned the design of marching on Kutais, and was in full retreat upon Soukoun Kuleh. 10,000 of his troops, with others to be despatched, are to be sent to Trobizond, to cover Erzeroum, which place, it is apprehended, will be attacked by General Mouravieff. The command will be given to Ismael Pasha. On the 19th ult. an Austrian vessel laden with 100 oxen and 200 sheep was driven by a storm into the Bay of Sebastopol, when Fort Constantine opened fire upon her, and continued its fire during the whole of one day, when she fell a prey to the flames. The crew made their escape.

The war in the Crimea is not, it appears, over for the winter. The detailed accounts from the camp to December 11 communicate a Russian defeat on a small scale—a little Inkermann in its way, in which a party of the enemy, under the protection of a dark and drizzling morning, stole down upon the little village of Baga, and rushed upon the French who occupied it. The French were surprised, but they speedily recovered themselves—attacked the enemy at the point of the bayonet, and drove them out. A pursuit followed, in which a party of the Cossacks on horseback, coming to a point of the ground over which their horses could not get, dismounted and fled, leaving about forty animals in the hands of the victors. In this affair the French had an officer and seven men killed, and thirteen wounded; and the Russians were said to have left seventy dead upon the ground. The French made twenty prisoners. The report of Marshal Pelissier, in the French official paper, makes the number of prisoners 150—so that this Sunday morning's work was neither profitable nor creditable to the Czar's arms.

We regret to read again of what was so common last year in the English camp—bad roads, deficient provender for the horses, and the death of great numbers of the animals employed in the transport service. One of the accounts speaks of no less than 1200 mules having died since the rains commenced, while the number of broken down carts and other conveyances cannot be calculated. The huts for the soldiers, too, cannot be fixed, owing to the want of efficient transport power, and many of the poor fellows will have to winter under canvas, as they did last year. These statements are considerably at variance with what we had a right to expect and were led to believe. In all such cases, casualties will arise which human foresight cannot anticipate, but it appears that these melancholy results, owing to the climate and to circumstances against which proper caution would have guarded, might have been spared to the brave soldiers who risk their lives so valorously in their country's service. General Wetherhall, the director-general of the transport service, it is added, feels the inefficiency of the corps with which he is intrusted, and proposes that next year it shall consist of 20,000 men and 20,000 mules and horses. This is something, but it would have been still better, had the arrangements for the increased numbers been added in the year which is now closing. The declaration of the late Czar that General January and February were the best defenders of Russia has not been so impressively attended to as could be desired, notwithstanding the woeful experience of last year.

The French capital is to be the scene of a grand council of war, at which all the combined and concentrated movements of the next campaign are to be discussed and determined on. It is said, that this council of war has been urgently desired by Marshal Pelissier, and it will be attended by the Duke of Cambridge, General Airey, and the British Admiral in the Black Sea, Sir Edmund Lyons. Of course the proceedings of this conference will be kept a profound secret, until they are acted upon, if they don't happen to leak out in the meantime, as is too often the case, through the medium of the newspapers. Russia, too, has her agents and spies in every capital of Europe, and the means of transmitting intelligence by cipher from one end of Europe to the other, in a few hours, is an important element in the present as compared with all previous wars. Every one appears to be impressed with the conviction, that the next campaign in the Baltic, in the Black Sea, and in Asia, will be carried out on the part of the Allies with a determination and grandeur of which we have known nothing previously, and this forthcoming council of war is an augury of the fact. But seeing how little has been done hitherto by our ships of war, we must confess, that we receive these intimations with some degree of credulity. The Emperor of the French will be the presiding genius of the Council, and to his energy of character and aptitude for duties of this description both countries have borne witness. If not actually in the field, he is an excellent supervising general at home.

The position of Omar Pasha is attracting considerable attention, and the belief gains ground that the fall of Kars will considerably impede his movements. In fact it has been rumored during the week that he had retired upon Redoubt Kaleb, and another account describes him as retracing his steps across the Ingour. The distance from Kars to the Ingour is 210 miles—from Kutais to Kars 130 miles. It now appears, that he was marching at the date of the last intelligence upon Kutais, and he would have to encounter in his progress difficulties of no ordinary kind. The leading journal of yesterday strongly urges the necessity of supporting Omar Pasha in the Trans-Caucasian provinces. "To cut off," says our metropolitan contemporary, "the garrison of Kars from all communication with Russia, to close the passes of the Caucasus, to scale the ascent which leads to the tableland of Georgia, to drive the Russians before us through Tiflis to the very shores of the Caspian, are enterprises, the results of which would be enormous, but the difficulty of which would be by no means so great as those over which we have already triumphed. Resting on our fleet and a friendly population as a secure basis of operation, it would be easy for the allies to wrest from the hands of the Russians the command of the Caspian Sea, and to restore to Persia that of which Russia has deprived her—the right of navigating what must, in all fairness be considered her own waters. Either we must be prepared to enter on some such enterprise as this, or to leave the Emperor in possession of his present conquests, and in a condition to push them further, so soon as he shall be relieved from the vast concentration of his forces which the contest for the possession of Sebastopol had rendered necessary. The affairs of Asia cannot be left as they are; there, and there alone, Russia is still able to assume the offensive, and will infallibly attain more unless we take away from her that which she now has." The truth of these remarks is worthy of their force. We have a deeper interest in the Asiatic struggle than France. Our Indian empire must be considerably affected by the results of the war so near our own possessions, and we have the strongest motives of self-interest in lowering Russian pride and punishing Russian aggression for the sake of ultimate security to ourselves.

The continental papers, and more especially those of Germany, are filled with disquisitions on the peace and war question; and if the opinion of the German diplomatists be entitled to any weight, their views lean to the side of peace—to the probability of Russia accepting the terms which have been carried to St. Petersburg by Count Esterhazy. But the most remarkable circumstance connected with the question is the appearance of an extraordinary pamphlet in Paris, which is openly attributed to Louis Napoleon, and said to be the exclusive production of his pen, in which the propriety of coming to terms now is strongly advocated. About the authorship of this pamphlet, which is called "The necessity of a Congress to pacify Europe," no doubt, we believe, can exist. Private letters from the French capital do not scruple to name the Emperor as the writer, and a Paris correspondent of Manchester paper distinctly asserts, that the hand of the head of the state is visible in this brochure. The pacific views of Louis Napoleon have been no secret during the last five or six weeks, but he has gone beyond the prescribed limits of sovereigns in advocating it through the printingpress. The morning journal of yesterday, which manufactures public opinion in England, has a merciless castigation of this Royal pamphlet, which shows how much more furious the war fever rages in this country than across the channel. Whole passages are described as inaccurate or exaggerated, and the reasoning of the pamphlet relative to the congress is thus condensed. "If a congress were appointed, every one would be sure of peace, Austria and Prussia would find again the importance which they have lost—Russia, a return to industrial development,—France and England, a salutary check to a war which will test more shrewdly the union of the Allies, and the secondary States, a guarantee and a security in the collective protection of Europe." The London editor does not in-

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doed assume that the Emperor is the author; but the views are set down as the suggestions of "a timid courtier, who seeks to overcome imperial self-will by hiding the truth beneath unmeaning compliments"—a delicate and dignified method of hitting the real offender. How far this pamphlet will aid in bringing about peace, how far it will compromise the head of the French nation, are points which will speedily appear.

The Cork Examiner announces on authority, that it is the intention of a company of high mercantile position to establish a line of steam vessels, which will ply regularly between that port and New York.

TURKEY IN ASIA.
The Austrian journal *Freunden Blatt* learns from Varna that the Russian General Sushoff took possession of the defiles of Hassan Kaleh as soon as Selim Pacha retreated to Erzeroum. The greater portion of the Russian army will winter at Kars.

Intelligence from Constantinople of the 24th ultimo states that many persons had already quitted Erzeroum, fearing that it would be attacked by the Russian army. These persons had sought refuge at Trebizond. It is also stated that Omar Pacha has retired upon Souchem Kaleh, and that he has abandoned his project of attacking Kutais.

THE THIRD POINT.
The *Weser Gazette* states, that an additional article touching the Third Point has been added to the treaty of December 2, between Austria, France, and England. It does not, however, impose on Austria the obligation of taking part in the war upon the eventual refusal of Russia to accept the Third Point, as interpreted by Austria and the Allies.

BRUSSELS, Jan. 2.—The interpretation of the third point given in Count Nesselrode's note of the 29th Dec. is regarded here as the answer, by anticipation, to the message of which Count Esterhazy is the bearer. We learn that the Austrian message was not formally communicated to the Russian government until the 28th ult., but its drift was of course no secret at St. Petersburg weeks before that date. Some such pretended solution of the third point as that put forward by Count Nesselrode had been bruited for several days before the existence of the note was known; but what seems more important to note is, that this latest declaration of Russian principles is officially made within six days of the delivery of the Austrian propositions, and with every appearance of being designed to preclude them.

Le Nord publishes an analysis of the circular of Count Nesselrode which accompanied the Russian propositions on the Third Point. The circular says that the desire expressed by the Emperor of the French, at a public solemnity, in favour of a prompt and durable peace, was at the same time and still is the dearest wish of the Emperor Alexander. Referring to the Vienna Conference the circular casts upon the Allies the blame of having rendered them abortive. So long as his enemies resolved to substitute force for the spirit of justice and conciliation, the Emperor was obliged to remain silent; but as soon as he heard that his enemies were disposed to take up again the negotiations of peace on the basis of the Four Points, the Imperial Cabinet did not hesitate to come forward frankly to meet those pacific dispositions, and to seek frankly a possible solution for the Third Point. The Russian propositions are already known. The circular concludes by saying, that his Majesty calmly and confidently awaits the decision of his enemies.

ADMINISTRATIVE REFORM IN RUSSIA.
HAMBURG, Jan. 4.—The Grand Duke Constantine, as the head of the naval service of Russia, has issued a circular to its several departments requiring that all reports shall contain the naked truth. Defects and mismanagement are no longer to be glossed over. Officials disobeying this injunction are to be dismissed the service.

FAILURE OF THE LAND TRANSPORT CORPS.
The failure of the land transport is still a subject of conversation in camp. It is said that last month the loss in mules and horses missing and dead amounted to twelve hundred or upwards, and that in one week after the bad weather set in five hundred animals were lost. If this statement be only an approximation to the truth, what a serious expenditure of money is involved in the account. Surely there ought to be some searching public inquiry into the subject. Even now it can be seen, on riding through the camps, that many of the divisional transport animals are without a shed, roof, or any other protection against the inclemency of the weather than their clothing.

THE CRIMEA.
General Jean Durando was to replace General La Marmora in command of the Sardinian troops during the absence of the latter. Marshal Pelissier was spoken of as the probable commander-in-chief of all the allied forces in the Crimea.

A letter from Kalisch, of the 25th ult., in the *Austrian Gazette*, says:—According to the latest accounts from the Crimea, the Russian troops have been reinforced by a regiment of Hussars of the Guard, and by the Radetsky Regiment of Hussars, formerly stationed at Odessa. It is therefore evident, that no want of provision is experienced by Prince Gortschakoff.

A letter from Odessa of the 21st ult., in the *Austrian Gazette*, says:—Large bodies of troops are marching from the Crimea into Bessarabia. There is not, however, any intention of evacuating the former, as their places will be filled by other troops from the reserve, and by the militia. General Gortschakoff will, it is said, be replaced in the Crimea by Count Osten-Saken. The former will resume the command of the Danube. The allied gunboats which remained at Kinburn, have been frozen in and all the efforts made to release them have been hitherto fruitless.

FIRST FRUITS OF THE NEW BRUNSWICK LIQUOR LAW.

Nothing should be more heart-cheering to the Temperance men, or inspire them with greater thanksgiving for the past and high hope for the future, than the "first fruits" of the Prohibitory Law. Although but a short week has elapsed since its operation, the blessed influence of its beneficent provisions is felt on all hands.

In the first place the low groggery keepers have been whipped into back-rooms and secret shops.

But a very few of any class dare dispense their deadly drinks publicly and openly.

Old street-loafing toppers and confirmed soles can nowhere obtain the "wherewithal" to make themselves madmen and amenable to the Law.

The business of the Police Office has decreased nine-tenths.

A drunken man on the highway is a rarity, and wives and widows, and offspring and orphans are thanking God for the first instalment of retributive justice which has fallen upon the accursed trade.

In the out-districts, the influence is as good and great.

In Carleton the lamentation of the devotees of Bacchus is "no liquor." In Hampton Ferry (once an universal Rum-shop) only the "initiated" into the disreputable business of evading the Law can obtain their smile: in Kingston, red with the blood of men murdered by Rum, the "work goes bravely on" and the hell-peopling Rum business has decreased in lucrativeness three-fourths; in the English Settlement, (stretching from the main road to the Bend to the waters of the Washademoose) no liquor is written upon thousands of happy faces; Macfarlane settlement has uprooted its one hell; Sussex is hourly whooping into the rank; at Monckton, Sackville and Dorchester there is daily expanding into full luxuriance the bud of future deliverance, and everywhere moral men are buckling on their armour for a final engagement with and triumph over those Satanic allies of the Devil—RUM SMOGS and DISTILLERIES! Thank God!—*Telegraph.*

HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

Wednesday, January 23, 1856.

BRITISH MAIL.—We had another English Mail on Monday night, with dates up to the 5th inst. The papers are full of the discussions on the peace propositions, but very few of them hold out any hopes of a speedy termination of the war. We have given the leading topics of discussion in this day's issue, to the exclusion of our usual editorial, which will appear on Saturday.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.
Committee Meeting, Jan. 16, 1856.

PRESENT.—Judges Peters, Honbls. Mr. Coles, Capt. Rice, Mr. Mooney, Mr. Warburton; Henry Longworth, Charles Haszard, George Wright, Esquires.

Read minutes of last meeting.

Answers not having been received from the whole of the turnip competitors, it was

Ordered, That the further consideration of the complaints lodged by Messrs. Binns and others, be deferred until next Com. Meeting.

Ordered, That the price of the Tartarian Seed Oats in the Society's Store, be 3s. 6d. per bushel, and that no greater quantity than 25 bushels be sold to one person.

By Order,
W. W. IRVING, Secy & Treas.

Committee Room, R. A. Society,
January 16th, 1856.

Arrivals in Britain from P. E. Island.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 1.—Ann Reddin. 2d.—Stella.

QUEENSTOWN, Jan. 1.—Orwell.

SHIELDS, Dec. 29.—Sir Alexander.

MERCHANTS' INSTITUTE.—T. Heath Haviland Esq first vice President, according to announcement, delivered to a large audience, last evening, a lecture on Modern History. He showed the distinction between Ancient and Modern History, and pointed out the various advantages that accrued from their study. He warned the admirers of such studies to beware of its seductiveness, and urged upon all the necessity of being acquainted with History in general, and especially with that of their own Fatherland. He then mooted this original and somewhat novel idea, viz: that the Student might acquire a more correct insight into the manners, customs and habits of a People, by reading the Poetry of the Time, than by any historical account that might be given by prose writers, and cited numerous instances of the correctness of his position. He then brought his audience to a contemplation of that part of the History of England which embraced the Reign of George the Second. Reminded them that it was during that reign, India and Canada were added to the British Empire, and passed very high encomiums upon those celebrated statesmen of that day, WALPOLE and PITT. He then concluded his able Lecture by remarking upon Britain's greatness, not only in the works of Literature, Commerce, Arts, Science, and Maritime Power, but in all else, above every other nation. A discussion followed, that rather tended to darken council, than to give light to the topics discussed, in the Lecture.

By special request, Mr. John Le Page will on Tuesday Evening next, read his Poem on the war. The subject of which, will form matter for a protracted discussion. An interesting evening may therefore be expected.

TEMPERANCE MEETING.—The Rev. J. M. Murray, P. G. W. P., will deliver a Lecture tomorrow evening (Thursday) in the Temperance Hall, the subject of the Lecture the "Phenomenon of Intemperance." The Public are respectfully invited to attend. From the known abilities, and unflinching advocacy of the cause by the Rev. lecturer, we hesitate not to bespeak for him a full house. Doors open at 7½. Chair to be taken at 8 o'clock.

POLICE COURT.
Jan. 19.—David Smardon, for insulting language to, and assault and battery on Eliza Murphy; parties settled out of Court, defendant paying costs.

22d.—Neil McLean, for assault and battery on James O'Reilly; parties settled out of Court, defendant paying costs.

Councillor for the week, David Stewart, Esq.

Died.

At Charlottetown, on Monday, aged 32 years, Mr. John Ross, Clerk Assistant of the House of Assembly, deeply regretted, leaving a wife and four children to lament his loss. His end was peace.

At Saintfield, County Down, Ireland, on the 21st December, Mrs. Ann Bell, aged 84 years, mother of Mr. Robert Bell, of Charlottetown, P. E. Island.

To be resold the terms of the former sale not being complied with.

FREEHOLD FARM.

FOR SALE by Auction, on THURSDAY the 17th FEBRUARY, at 11 o'clock, a. m. on the premises, formerly the residence of Mr. Simon Knowlan, on the Town Road, two miles from Mrs. BARRET'S, 52 acres FREEHOLD LAND, thirty acres are under cultivation, the remainder is covered with Hard and Soft Wood, with a DWELLING HOUSE, and a Well of Water at the Door. Also, a BARN, 38 x 30 feet.

TERMS.—One-third of the purchase money to be paid on delivery of the Deed; one third at the end of twelve months, and the remainder eighteen months from the day of sale, on security being given.

A bargain may be expected, as the above property will be sold without reserve.

GEORGE ANDERSON, Auctioneer.

New London, Sept. 28, 1855.

Molasses, Candles, Apples, Confectionery, Onions.

Tea, Crockeryware, Chinaware, &c. &c.

TO BE SOLD by Auction, on TUESDAY, 29th instant, at 11 o'clock, at the subscriber's Sale-room, Queen-street—

5 puncheons MOLASSES

15 boxes CANDLES.

From 10 to 50 barrels prime APPLES

10 bbls. prime ONIONS

400 assorted Confectionary

10 boxes Saleratus

40 boxes very fine Raisins

10 chests English Breakfast TEA

20 chests and half chests Congo do. (superior article)

25 reams Wrapping Paper

3 doz. superfine Fur CAPS

6 boxes thick BOOTS

20 do. SOAP

A lot of Cooking, Franklin and Air-tight STOVES, &c. &c.

JAMES MORRIS, Auctioneer.

Charlottetown, Jan. 21.

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

TO BE LET,

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

A large and commodious Coach-house, 3 stables, a 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 foot-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.

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

City Tannery, No. 12, Grafton Street.

FOR SALE at the above establishment—

500 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.

WM. B. DAWSON.

October 20.

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.

Sept. 27, 1855.

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 Nov. 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 three-pence.

Sept. 27, 1855.

FOR SALE.

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

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NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having been appointed by Power of Attorney, from the Heirs of the Estate of the late DONALD McDONALD, of Glenaladale, deceased, dated 3d September, and 10th October, is empowered to sell or lease all their Lands on the Island, and to collect all Debts, Rents, Arrears of Rents, Promissory Notes and Book Accounts, &c.

JOHN ARCH. McDONALD,

Glenaladale, Oct. 13. Agent.

All persons desirous of purchasing or leasing Lands will do well to call on the Agent as soon as possible, for the best Farms will be first taken. Two MILL SITES to let.

Any person or persons found trespassing on the above Estate, either by cutting, hauling Timber, making Roads, barking or boxing Trees, or in any other way damaging or destroying the said Property, will be prosecuted to the utmost rigor of the Law.

PEACE AND WAR PROSPECTS.

The French capital was the scene of a grand military fete on Saturday last—one so brilliant and attractive that the Parisians, ever on the stretch for novelty, flocked to it in numbers greater than attended the entry of Queen Victoria into the same city. The weather, notwithstanding the season, favoured the spectacle; and the scene was inspiring, the shouts of joy deafening, and the address of the Emperor to the soldiery as terse and pointed as all his public displays of this kind are. This great fete was invested with peculiar significance; for it was given in honour of the return of the Imperial Guard from the Crimea, and was intended, no doubt, to act upon Russia, for in dramatic power of this kind, the present head of the French people has many of his uncle's characteristics. He has deeply studied the national weaknesses, and can make his subjects as impulsive as he likes, when the occasion suits, as he did in this instance, when he presented to the citizens of Paris the weather-beaten warriors of the Crimea. "I have come to meet you," said Louis Napoleon, addressing the soldiers, "as in other times the Roman Senate went to the gates of Rome to meet her victorious legions. I have come to tell you, that you have deserved well of your country. My emotion is great; for with the happiness I feel again at seeing you are mingled painful regrets for those who are no more, and deep sorrow that I could not lead you on to battle"—just the kind of congratulation which a Frenchman loves. On the side of the Channel the address would sound bombastical, if made to English ears; but to the genius of the people it is perfect.

This movement in France is something more than a military spectacle. Two camps are to be formed there, each of 100,000 men; and, if we are to credit some of the accounts from Paris, the Rome, next year, is the destination of one of these armies, the Baltic of the other. If this be so, it will stir the soul of the Prussian monarch to its depth, whatever may be left of it;—and the sentence cleverly introduced in the speech to the Guards favours this supposition. "Each of you will be able to take his share in glory, and the country which maintains six hundred thousand soldiers has an interest in maintaining in France a numerous and experienced army ready to march wherever necessity may require." Prussia, then, will speedily have to choose her part, and her lethargic king is in a fair way of being aroused from the slumbers in which he has so long indulged. Since our return, too, is given to this growing belief by the tone of a London morning paper, which, although it addresses a small and exclusive class of readers, is known to be occasionally inspired by the Government. This organ, during the present week, has been "down" on the imbecile Frederick William in a manner quite at variance with its usual courtly phraseology. A sentence will shew this: "It is earlier to reach Berlin than Moscow, and in the coming campaign, so vast is now our strength that the greater our enemy, the greater our victory." The preparations for war in Sweden, too, look ominous. The arsenals and military establishments exhibit all the symptoms of an approaching conflict, and, as the public treasury is full, the equipment of the army and navy is proceeding with great vigour.

With respect to the propositions for peace entrusted to Count Valentine Esterhazy, all is still uncertainty. These propositions were only submitted to the Russian Court on the 27th ult., and, as ten days are allowed for deliberation, some short interval may probably elapse before we know the result. In the meantime, the Russian organ, *Le Nord*, published in Belgium, has been putting forth an absurd statement to the effect that Russia, as an act of condescension, is willing to concede the third point, providing that the closing of the Dardanelles be maintained; that no ships of war be admitted into the Euxine but those of Russia and Turkey; and that the amount of this force be settled between the two countries, without the ostensible participation of the other powers. The Russian organ represents this ridiculous

offer as a counter-proposition made by Russia to the Allies,—to these proposals which Count Esterhazy has carried to St. Petersburg. In this statement there is not a word of truth, and the explanation which it has brought forth is this,—that Count Buel was waited upon some time ago by Prince Gortschakoff, who had laid before him this proposition, which had been despatched for St. Petersburg; but that the Austrian Minister viewed it in the light of an insult. The third point in the Austrian proposition is this,—neutralization of the Black Sea, without any Russian fortress and arsenals on its coasts; but at the mouth of the Danube there is to be a station for small vessels of war—a kind of marine police.

But the belief, is that the Emperor Alexander will not accept the terms, and that the war will continue,—that he will try, at all events, the result of another campaign. It was felt when his father Nicholas died that the chances of an early settlement of the war were diminished, because a new monarch who has to make a name is morally weak, as compared with a ruler whose successes for thirty years had established his prestige. The Russians, at the hands of the late Czar, would have accepted conditions to which his successor dare not accede, and there is every reason to suppose, that the present Czar is impelled forward by influences which he dare not resist. He has a warlike brother, ready to profit by his mistake, and circumstances which he cannot control may impel him forward, contrary to his own desire,—so true is it that results affecting the existence of hundreds of thousands of human beings depend not unfrequently on personal caprice or unworthy ambition.

If the war is to recommence in the spring, as it is almost certain to do, public opinion will not be satisfied unless the timid policy which has hitherto been pursued in the Baltic be set aside in favour of more decided action. The leading morning paper has been indulging in some strong writing on this point, which finds a hearty response in the public mind. No doubt, we believe, exists that preparations for repairing past inactivity in that sea are now being made by the Western Powers, which will enable them to strike some heavy blows at Russian supremacy in the northern extremity of her empire, for a fleet will sail in the spring for the Baltic, greater in number material and power than ever before left the shores of England; and our French ally is ably seconding the effort. That the Czar is a little uneasy at these vast preparations is evident from the pains which are taking to render Cronstadt impregnable and to fortify St. Petersburg. Attacking him thus at the most remote points of his territory will find abundant occupation for his troops, however numerous, and at the forthcoming council of war, in Paris, the plan of this combined attack will doubtless be settled in a manner the most likely to render it successful to render it successful when put into action.

GENERAL CALL TO ARMS BY THE RUSSIAN COMMANDER IN ASIA.

The *Invalide Russe* publishes a proclamation by General Mouravieff, calling the entire population of Mureetia, Guriel, and Mingrelia to wage a war of extermination against the enemies of the cross. It is this measure which is supposed to have induced Omar Pacha's retreat.

THE CZAR'S LETTER ON THE FALL OF KARS.

The following is a translation of the Czar's letter to General Mouravieff:—"The resolute persistence, the exemplary courage, and the warlike circumspection which have marked your entire conduct in Asiatic Turkey have now been crowned with full success. The dominating fortress of Asia Minor, the fortress of Kars, has surrendered, with its entire garrison, artillery, and great depots of arms and ammunition. The Anatolian army of 30,000 men exists no more; its commander-in-chief is our prisoner. I thank you heartily for this so glorious feat, which has invested the arms of Russia with new renown. I also commission you to express my heartfelt thanks to the army under your command for the steadfastness and courage which have overcome the stiff-necked resistance of the enemy. In testimony of your high merit, I nominate you Knight of the Order of St. George of the Second Class, a rank to which you have proved yourself incontestably entitled; and remain, with imperial grace, your well-wisher," "ALEXANDER."

BUILDING LOTS. SEVERAL Town BUILDING LOTS for sale Apply to JAMES N. HARRIS. January 8, 1856.—41

Furs for Sale. TWO very superior BEAR SKINS, mounted complete, for sale at HASZARD & OWEN'S BOOK-STORE.



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 Mrs. Thomas Weston, (Bank Street, Toronto, dated the 21st October, 1854. To Professor Holloway,

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

REMARKABLE CURE OF DROPSY. AFTER BEING TAPPED THREE TIMES.

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

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

ASTONISHING CURE OF GENERAL DEBILITY AND LIVER COMPLAINT!!

Copy of a Letter from William Reeves, 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 Complaint |
| Blotches on the skin | Female Irregularities | Lumbago |
| Bowel Complaints | Fits | Rheumatism |
| Cholera | Gout | Retention of Urine |
| Constipation of the Bowels | Head-ache | Scrofula, or King's Evil |
| Consumption | Indigestion | Tumours |
| Debility | Stone and Gravel | Ulcers |
| Sore Throats | The Doloureux | Weakness, from whatever cause, &c. |
| Secondary Symptoms | Veneral Affections | |
| Ulcers | Worms of all kinds | |

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. 5s. 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 F. E. Island.

AMERICAN EDITIONS

—OF ALL—

Dr. Cumming's Works JUST RECEIVED BY Haszard & Owen.

New Importations.

BRUSHES in great variety. Spirit levels assorted sizes. do. with plumb and side light. Bench screws, (Iron and Walnut) 2s. 6d to 4s. 6d each. 1856. Axes, Hatchets and Hammer assorted, Superior Mortice Locks, at prices from 1s. 1d to 20s each. Mortice Latches, low priced. Rim Locks and Latch Locks. Store Door Locks with 2 keys, a good article. Glass, Porcelain, Mirror, and Anglo door Linchs, Electro Plated Drop Scurtchens. Screws, a large lot. Lumber Screw Auger Bits, sizes from 3-16 to 1 inch. Chisels all sizes. Screw Wrenches, Hand and Bench Vices. Oil Stoves, Turkey and Hindostani, etc., lately received from the United States, and for sale by HASZARD & OWEN. Oct. 24, 1855

LIVER COMPLAINT.

JAUNDICE, DYSPEPSIA, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Intestines, and all diseases arising from a disordered liver or stomach, such as Constipation, Inward Piles, fullness, or blood to the head, acidity of the stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, disgust for food, fullness or weight in the stomach, sour eructations, sinking, or fluttering at the pit of the stomach, swimming of the head, hurried and difficult breathing, fluttering at the heart, choking or suffocating sensations when in a lying posture, dimness of vision, dots or webs before the sight, fever and dull pain in the head, deficiency of perspiration, yellowness of the skin and eyes, pain in the side, back, chest, Limbs, &c., sudden flashes of heat, burning in the flesh, constant imaginings of evil, and great depression of spirits, can be effectually cured by DOCTOR HOLLOWAY'S CELEBRATED GERMAN BITTERS prepared by Dr. C. M. JACKSON, German Medicine Store, No. 129 Arch St. one door below Sixth Philada.

Their power over the above diseases is not equalled, it equaled, by any other preparation in the United States, as the cases attest, in many cases after skilful physicians had failed.

These Bitters are worthy the attention of Invalids. Possessing great virtues in the medication of the liver and lesser glands, exercising the most searching power in weakness and affections of the digestive organs, they are withal safe, certain, and pleasant.

Testimony from Maine.

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

JOSEPH B. HALL & Co., Presque Isle, Aroostook Co., Maine, April 24, 1854, say: "We herewith send you a certificate of a cure performed by the use of only one bottle of the German Bitters, we think Mr. Clark to be a man of veracity, and have no doubt of the truth of his story."

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

You should bear in mind that these Bitters are ENTIRELY VEGETABLE, thereby possessing advantages over most of the preparations recommended for similar diseases.

For sale by respectable dealers and storekeepers generally.

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

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