Progress of the War.

SIEGE OF SEBASTOPOL.

(From the Illustrated London News, Dec. 9.)

Before Sebastopol, Nov. 12, 1854.

The working parties, told off for the purpose of burying the dead Russians on the field of Inkerman, had gathered about 2400 bodies up to the 10th, when their labour ceased, owing to the difficulty of removing bodies under the fire of the enemy; for it is one of the peculiarities of the Imperial artillery that it cannot respect those who are performing the last duties to their dead. "We are enemies," said a Russian General, in answer to a flag of truce asking whether our men had been interred after the Battle of Balaclava. "We are enemies, but we are Christians, like you." If this were intended to convey a reproach against our allies the Turks, it is a pity that the Russians should now lay themselves open to the serious charge of committing offences surpassing in magnitude those which they accuse others of perpetrating. Shelling burying parties, as the Russians did for three days, is nothing compared to the cruelty of stabbing defenceless, wounded men on the field of battle; and the instances of this are too well known to admit of doubt for a single moment. I told you in my last letter of Colonel Ramsden of the Guards receiving six bayonet wounds as he lay on the ground. Other officers and numerous men were killed in the same manner. Colonel Carpenter, of the 41st, would possibly have survived his gun-shot wounds, if he had not been struck on the head when he lay bathed in blood on the ground. It is the object of civilised nations to give the example of generosity in war; and therefore our men have not, and will not, imitate the conduct of the Russians; but it is necessary that proved instances of cruelty on their part should be punished severely. A Greek officer in the Russian service was taken prisoner on the 5th, and is proved, on undeniable testimony of officers, to have stabbed wounded men on the field. He has, I am told, been tried by Court-martial, and now awaits his sentence at Balaclava. His fate is not known to be decided as yet; but surely, if the case is proved, the man deserves the utmost rigour of Martial Law.

The field of battle, when I visited it on the 8th, was still encumbered with dead and wounded. The paucity of our arrangements for the conveyance of sick rendered it impossible even to complete the attendance of our own wounded men for forty-eight hours after the engagement. The wounded Russians, therefore, remained most of them a longer time without any relief for their hurts. With the assistance of the French *cacoletion*, all the wounded were cleared off by the 9th; but many of the Russians complained bitterly of the delay in looking after them. Charity, however, begins at home; and when the cases in the Grenadier Guards alone required the attendance not only of its own assistant-surgeon, Mr. Wyatt, but of Mr. Cross and Mr. Wilkin, of the 11th; of Mr. Kendall, of the 4th; and of numerous others, for forty-eight hours, to deal with them all—the Russians must not complain. They drove us into the war, and they must bear the sufferings attendant on our insufficient staff for medical purposes. Many of their wounded men spoke the Wallachian language, and addressed me in that tongue, requesting water. Food and drink they were not left to want; but they must have suffered much from cold, notwithstanding their heavy great-coats and boots. None of them had packs with them, and they were in a filthy state. It may be inferred from this that they had been lightened to march quick, and the worn appearance of their shoes proved that they had come a long distance. They were well provided with black bread, both in loaves and reduced to powder. They had their wooden spoons and canteens, and the bayonet scabbards stuffed with the long wooden pegs which serve as their musket-stoppers. The wounded informed us that some of the Imperial Princes were in the action, and that the attack was made with 52,000 men. It is scarcely a matter of surprise that, with such a force, they should have succeeded in forcing our weakened regiment back for a time, until the assistance of the French enabled us to repel them, and throw them back gradually from the position they had gained. As usual, there is no lack of episodes related in camp since the engagement. Deeds of daring are numerous, and wonderous were the escapes of many. It is strange that any of the men who accompanied Sir G. Cathcart in his downhill charge on the enemy, should have escaped with life. There was a moment when English and Russians were hand to hand in the two-gun battery, and both parties having no ammunition, were hurling stones at each other. Sir George Cathcart, as he charged, was struck in the chest by a fragment of a shell which ripped off his waistcoat. He remarked to an officer by his side, that that was a narrow escape, and he had hardly said so when he fell mortally wounded by five musket balls. General Strangways, who had his leg shot off, and did not long survive, was burried by Sir George's side; and it was remarked as the grave closed over the remains of these gallant soldiers, they were the last Generals here who had seen Waterloo.

Sir G. Browne retired early from the field, and rode up almost to the powder-mill, before he complained of his wound. The blood was pouring down along his scabbard. He was immediately attended to by Drs. Gibson, Dumbreck, and a couple of other gentlemen; and after having his arm bandaged he was carried from the ground on a stretcher. General Adams, General Bentinck, General Buller, who are wounded, are doing well. Sir Colin Campbell, by the disabling of all the generals around him, has become Commander of the Fourth Division.

The progress of the siege has not been great during the last five days. The enemy are very numerous in the town, and I suspect that this is the cause of the assault being delayed. There is a prospect consequently of the army wintering here. The siege, at all events, will not be so speedily brought to a termination as the most sanguine expected. Our positions in the meantime are stronger every day, and the enemy will be unable to attack us any more on what has been hitherto our weak side—the flank, guarded by our Second Division. Works have been erected on a large scale to protect us there, and these have been executed notwithstanding a heavy fire from the shipping in the harbour, of which the range was wild at first, but which became more deadly as the gunners received signals from the observatory of the Russians at Inkerman.

There has been no further attack on Balaclava, and the works there have been improved so as to defy the enemy. But that which is now the most troublesome to us is the weather, which, for the last four days, has been a succession of gales of a terrific character, accompanied by rain. The roads about the camp are rendered very bad by the weather, and working arties in the trenches and redoubts suffer much om wet and cold. The *Trent*, the *Medway*, nd other ships have arrived at Balaclava, and t French Bay, with detachments. The 46th as safely arrived, and contrasts, by the brilliancy of its uniforms, with the weather-beaten regiments which have been in bivouac so long. Lord George Paget, who was in command of the 4th Light Dragoons, has left for England.

A TRUE PATRIOT AND PHILANTHROPIST.—Lord Blantyre has chartered the barque Ann McLean, of 540 tons, for immediate despatch to Balaklava with supplies to our brave countrymen wintering in the Crimea. The vessel is at the Broomielaw, Messrs. Maccallum, Graham, and Black, of 41, St. Vincent-place, Glascow, taking charge, and space has been reserved for a few days to afford an opportunity to persons desirous to ship goods, or send contributions of warm clothing or other comforts for the army. The noble lord, with a disinterested kindness and generosity above all praise, has not only chartered the vessel. but is storing her with necessary articles for our countrymen. Besides commissioning Professor Simpson, of Edinburgh, to obtain a valuable box of useful medicines and appliances, Lord Blantyre says he cannot think of anything more acceptable to Scotch and Irish than oatmeal and porridge pots, with table beer to use with it in place of milk; and he has ordered 50 tons of oatmeal, 20 tons of mixed barley and wheat meal for scones or bread, 50 tons of potatoes and carrots; and we cannot enumerate all the tons of butter; cheese, fish of various kinds, hams, groceries, wines, spirits, ales, coke, coal, and stoves, wood for building &c—for chronicling which munificence we fear we shall have small thanks; but we could scarce avoid doing so, because we might not otherwise very intelligibly explain Lord Blantyre's wishes in connection with his own share in the undertaking. He is greatly anxious that hair matrasses and pillows—made say, 6½ft. by 3ft., and 3in. or 4in.—might be sent, which would be a great relief to the wounded. He says:—'Perhaps some of the upholsters would take this up, and send them for sale or gift, as they may feel inclined.' His Lordship adds,—'The goods will be all sold there, the supercargoes attending to the owner's wishes. They should arrive in six weeks after sailing—better earlier; but the authorities were so slow to decide on wintering in the Crimea that it has not been possible. We trust many will be found in our own city and elsewhere to co-operate with Lord Blantyre in his benevolent purposes, and we call the attention alike of traders and the public. Those who read the accounts of our gallant fellows must be aware how sadly they have suffered from the want of sufficient articles of clothing and the ordinary necessaries of life. Here is an opportunity rarely to be met with, for forwarding, either for sale or as gifts, useful commodities adapted to the wants of the soldiers, officers and men; but unless the resolution to assist is carried into effect at once, the opportunity will at once be lost.

DEPARTURE OF OMAR PACHA AND 40,000 TURKS FOR THE CRIMEA.

BUCHAREST., Dec. 6—40,000 Turks and 100 guns will be embarked at Baltschik and at Varna next week for the Crimea. One regiment remains at Bucharest. Denisk Bey replaces Mussa Pacha as commandant of the town. Mussa Pacha superintends the embarkation. Omar Pacha will leave in a few days.

SAILING OF THE ROYAL ALBERT.—H. M. ship Royal Albert, 120, Captain Sir Thomas Pasley. Bart, left Spithead early last week for the Crimea, with 2500 souls on board. Previous to her departure the vessel was visited by H. R. H Prince Albert. The troops on board consisted of 700 men 30 officers of the Grenadier, Coldstream, and Scots Fusileer Guards, 480 men and 8 officers of the 71st Foot; and 120 men of the Royal Sappers and Miners, and 8 officers of the Royal Engineers.

Mr. Beattie, the civil engineer, and his staff, who have returned to this country in consequence of the termination of the railway works upon which they were engaged in Canada, have been employed by Government to proceed to the Crimea. They are to embark at Marseilles on the 6th for their destination. A numerous corps of miners, quarrymen, smiths, and navvies are to accompany or follow them.

An advertisement appears in the London papers, offering liberal wages, and engagement for a definite period, from Peto, Brassey, Bates, & Co,, to all volunteers willing to serve under Mr. Beattie and his staff, in the Crimea.

A correspondent of the London Record relates the following interesting incident at Alma.—"When the Light Division was on its march to the Alma River, and about an hour before the time when the troops came within long range of the enemy's guns, a request was made by the chaplains of the division that a short pause might be allowed for the purpose of offering up prayer to God. Sir G. Brown having consented, the regiments halted, and a three-sided square was formed. The chaplains then united in a solemn but simple prayer, and, from the quietness and attention exhibited in the ranks, doubtless this prayer was joined in by many who stood silent. The time spent in this service was only eight minutes, but at its conclusion there were evident tokens of the spirit in which such an acknowledgment of God's sovereignty and reliance on His mercy in a righteous cause had been regarded by the men. A public prayer on an occasion of this sort is, I believe, unprecedented in the history of modern warfare, and it cannot but be recognized as doubly important on this occasion, when occurring in that division of the army which suffered most severely in the subsequent encounter."

THE FIELD AFTER THE BATTLE.

"On the evening of the battle," writes the correspondent of the *Morning Herald*, "I went over the field. I think I have said over and over again that it was a sight which could never be described. A considerable number, some 800 to 1000, Russian killed and wounded were lying among our tents, and here also were many, too many, corpses of Zouaves and French Infantry of the line. All our wounded have been removed, and the wounded of the enemy were being gathered in. The kindness and attention of our fellows to their helpless enemies was beyond all praise. They brought them water, got knapsacks to put under their heads, and borrowed blankets in which to cover them from the raw night air; here and there small groups of them stood absorbed in pity round some prostrate foe to whom their kindness came too late, and who, shot either through the head or lungs, gasped out his existance in painful sobs, or terminated it in a horrible convulsion which made your blood curdle to hear. A little above the line of tents was the brow of the hill overlooking Inkerman Heights. Here was the spot where the allied artillery engaged that of the enemy after the retreat, and here the sight was sickening indeed. There is nothing so awful as the spectacle of the bodies of those who haye been struck down by round shot of shell. One poor fellow of the 95th had been struck by two 24-pounders in the head and body. A shell afterwards burst on him and tore him to pieces, and it was only by fragments of cloth with the regimental buttons adhering, that you could tell that the rough bloody mass which lay in the road had ever been a human being. But it is useless to dwell on these sickening details; suffice it to say that here among the carcases of some two hundred killed and wounded horses lay the bodies of our brave English and French artillerymen, all more or less frightfully mutilated. Some had their heads taken off at the neck, as if with an axe; others their legs gone from the hips; others their arms, and others again, who were hit in the chest or stomach, were literally as smashed as if they had been crushed in a machine. But it was not alone the allies who laid here; on the contrary, there were ten Russian corpses for one of theirs, but the latter were all killed by musketry before the artillery came up. On this spot the Russians kept dropping shells the whole night; but their vindictive efforts were in vain; all who lay in reach of their missiles had suffered the last which they were to endure on earth. Passing up the road to Sebastopol between heaps of Russian dead, you came to the spot where the Guards had been compelled to retire from the defence of the wall above Inkerman Valley. Here our dead were nearly as numerous as the enemy's. Across the path, side by side, lay five Guardsmen, who were all killed by one round shot as they advanced to charge the enemy. They lay on their faces in the same attitude, with their muskets tightly grasped in both hands, and all had the same grim painful frown upon their features, like men who were struck down in the act of closing with their foes. Beyond this the Russian Guardsmen and line regiments lay thick as leaves, intermixed with dead and wounded horses. The latter, with fractured limbs, were now and then rising, and, after staggering a few steps, rolling over among the corpses, snorting and plunging fearfully. Up to the right of the wall was the way to the Two-gun Battery.

The path lay through thick brushwood, but the path was slippery with blood, and the brushwood was broken down and encumbered with the dead. The scene from the battery was awful—awful beyond description. I stood upon its parapet at about nine at night, and felt my heart sink as I gazed upon the scene of carnage around. The moon was at its full, and showed every object as if by the light of day. Facing me was the valley of Inkerman, with the Techernaya like a band of silver flowing gracefully between the hills, which, for varied and picturesque beauty, might vie with any part of the world. Yet I shall never recal the memory of Inkerman Valley with any but feelings of loathing and horror; for round the spot from which I surveyed the scene lay upwards of 5000 bodies. Many badly wounded also lay there; and their low, dull moans of mortal agony struck with terrible distinctness upon the ear, or worse still, the hoarse gurgling cry and vehement struggles of those who were convulsed before they passed away. Round the hill small groups of men with hospital stretchers were searching out for those who still survived; and others again, with lanterns busily turning over the dead, looking for the bodies of officers who were known to be killed, but who had not been found. Here, also, were English women whose husbands had not returned, hurrying about with loud lamentations, turning the faces of our dead to the moonlight, and eagerly seeking for what they feared to find. These latter were far more to be pitied than the inanimate forms of those who lay slaughtered around. The ambulances, as fast as they came up, received their load of sufferers, and even blankets were employed to convey the wounded to the rear. Outside the battery the Russians *lay two and three deep*. Inside, the place was literally full with bodies of Russian Guardsmen, 55th and 20th. The fine tall forms of our poor fellows could be distinguished at a glance, though the grey greatcoats stained with blood rendered them alike externally. They lay as they fell, in heaps; sometimes our men over three or four Russians, and sometimes a Russian over three or four of ours. Some had passed away with a smile on their faces, and seemed as if asleep; others were horribly contorted, and with distended eyes and swollen features, appeared to have died in agony, but defying to the last. Some lay as if prepared for burial, and as though hands of relatives had arranged their mangled limbs, while others again were in almost startling positions, half standing or kneeling, clutching their weapons or drawing a cartridge. Many lay with both their hands extended towards the sky, as if to avert a blow or utter a prayer, while others had a malignant scowl of mingled fear and hatred as if indeed they died despairing. The moonlight imparted an aspect of unnatural paleness to their forms, and as the cold damp wind swept round the hills, and waved the boughs above their upturned faces, the shadows gave a horrible appearance of vitality; and it seemed as if the dead were laughing, and about to rise. This was not the case on one spot but all over the bloody field."

COMMERCIAL.—The sale of Mr. Edward Oliver's ships took place on the forenoon in tho Cotton Sales-room here, and resulted in the transfer of twenty-two—three to cash purchasers and the remainder to holders of Mr. Oliver's acceptances. The attendance of ship owners was very large, and from all ports of the United Kingdom. The biddings were languid, several not advancing beyond a single bid on the upset price, which was considered generally as much beneath the value of the vessels. The aggregate tonnage sold was 15,680 tons, and the total amount realixed was £96,240. This would leave an average of £6 2s. 10½d per ton, but the new vessels not classed were at about £8 15s per ton. For the old ones there was little or no demand.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

A correspondent of the Hartford Times, writing from the Sandwich Islands, and who has been five years at Honolulu in charge of the Government Press, remarks:

Our printing office occupies a two story stone building about 25 by 50; has two hand presses and one Ruggles job press; the three presses are kept running pretty steady. I employ generally about ten hands, six of them journeymen and the rest boys all foreigners except two natives. The printing is mostly done in the English language; a little however is in the native language:

We have here two English weekly newspapers, one semi-weekly native paper, and one monthly English paper all tolerably well supported. The city contains about 12,000 inhabitants, of which about 2,000 are foreigners or half castes. A line of steamers is now being established between here and San Francisco, and we shall by this means be brought within 32 days of New York. This is a great change from the former state, when six months was the usual passage around Cape Horn.

The Islanders were never more prosperous than they are now, and it is not altogether improbable that some plan of annexation to the United States will soon be carried out. These Islands will be worth more to the United States, far more than the wild and desert territory recently acquired by treaty from Mexico, and if they paid the sum of $5,000,000 for them, it would not be more than they are worth. And if such sum is not paid for them, the only reason will be because the Government here is considered semi-barbarous, and a smaller sum will do as well.

The post office occupies a fine stone building in the centre of the city, and is as conveniently arranged as any office you would meet with in a city of 10,000 inhabitants in the United States.

HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

Wednesday, January 3, 1855.

The Supreme Court held its usual sittings yesterday. We observed His Excellency the Lt. Governor, on the bench. The charge to the Grand Jury was delivered by the Hon. the Chief Justice, and is in substance as follows:—

Although I cannot announce to you a dimunition of crime in this country, such as for several Terms last past afforded matter of congratulation on the part of the Court to former Grand Juries, yet it is a source of satisfaction to be enabled to inform you, that the larger than usual Criminal Calendar of the present Term does not contain any of the higher offences; but that the difference mainly arises ftom the augmentation of Larcenies of the lowest description, and which I lament to say, appear to have increased in an extraordinary manner, as contrasted with the same space of time for several consecutive years: and looking to the fact of the rapidly extending Trade and Commerce of the Colony, now in all probability to be developed in a ratio far beyond all former experience by the concession of a Free Trade with, and the right of a Free Fishery on our shores, to the Citizens of the United States of America, it may be a matter worthy the consideration of the Legislature whether the present system, under which hard labour is permitted to be inflicted, as a punishment, upon parties convicted of this offence, can be usefully and efficiently worked, so as to render it in reality, a punishment not only likely to deter from it's perpetration, but also such an one as will afford a reasonable prospect of effecting a salutary change in the minds and habits of this class of offenders.

There are ten cases of Larceny, and one for receiving stolen goods, in the Calendar.

The learned Judge then defined the Law of Larceny, and that of the offence of receiving stolen goods.

There is also a case against a party for assaulting and obstructing a Justice of the Peace in the execution of his duty, and with regard to cases of this description, the knowledge of the fact, that persons obstructing Justices of the Peace, or Constables, when engaged in repressing riots, or preventing breaches of the peace, as well as those refusing to aid and assist them at such times, when called upon for this purpose, are liable to punishment by fine or imprisonment, or both, cannot be too widely diffused; in order that all classes of persons may be aware of the obligations imposed upon them by law, in this respect. An obligation the more especially necessary, to be enforced in a community such as that of Charlottetown, where offences of this nature are of most frequent occurrence, and which has no Local Police of any description,—justly considered in all similar communities in other countries, so requisite for the preservation of peace and good order. There is likewise a case in the Calendar, against two persons for obstructing a Preventive Officer of the Revenue, in the execution of his duty, and the observations made on the subject of obstructing Justices of the Peace, and Constables, in the performance of their duties, apply with equal force, in cases of this description.

In all these cases, and in fact, in all matters within your province as Grand Jurors, you should have evidence to satisfy you, of the probable guilt of the accused, and should not find any Bill, or make any presentments against any person on a light suspicion only: but you are not restricted in your enquiries to matters given you in charge by the Court; as the Grand Inquest of the County, your duty requires you to present all such other felonies and misdemeanors whcih shall come to your knowledge as committed within your County.

Under various Acts of the local Legislature you have conferred on you, the power of granting certificates to entitle parties to Tavern Licences, and the due and faithful exercise of this power imposes upon you a grave responsibility, which you cannot fail to acknowledge and feel, on an attentive perusal and consideration of the Acts alluded to, and Acts emanating from the same source empower you to suspend or annul and wholly abrogate any licence heretofore granted to any Tavern Keeper, on proof of the party keeping a disorderly House or offending against the provisions of the Law authorising its issue, and in complaints of this nature before you, as your decision is final and admits of no appeal, your duty requires you to hear Evidence on both sides, a practice which is as you are aware different from that pursued in other cases before Grand Juries, in which they can only hear Evidence on the part of the Prosecutor.

The same Acts which give you the power of annulling Tavern Licences, also authorise and require you to present to the Court all parties who shall have retailed spirituous or fermented liquors without Licence, in order that they may be prosecuted to conviction for their offence in this respect.

On an occasion like the present when numbers are assembled from all parts of the country, it will not be deemed unappropriate, to remind you of the desperate struggle in which our country is engaged with the Despot of the North, and that on its successful issue upon our part, in all probability depends the existence of Freedom and Free Institutions, not only in our beloved Parent State, but over the whole of Western Europe, and also to bring to your notice the fact that our most Gracious Sovereign has called upon all her faithful Colonial Subjects to evince their patriotism and their sympathy with their fellow subjects the gallant soldiers and sailors who have so devotedly and heroically fought, and are yet fighting our country's battles by contributing to a fund styled, most happily, "the Patriotic Fund," intended for the relief of the widows and orphans of such of them as have already fallen or may yet fall in the conflict, and it is hoped that when the knowledge of this fact is disseminated throughout the country, it cannot fail to be responded to by all classes, and you will do well to further this praiseworty and benevolent object, in your several localities by your own individual influence and example.

(For Haszard's Gazette.)

No. 2.

REASONS WHY VOCAL MUSIC SHOULD BE GENERALLY CULTIVATED.

It *can* be generally cultivated. It is the universal testimony of those who have had experience, that, as a general fact, all have organs adapted to produce and distinguish musical sounds. Every child can vary the tones of his voice; and if he receives early instruction, it will be as easy for him to learn to sing, as to learn to talk or to read; if we had not learned to talk in early life, our organs would have become so rigid and unmanageable, as to render it impossible ever to speak correctly and perhaps even to articulate. It is a well known fact, that adults seldom acquire any sounds in a foreign language, which are not in their own; but put a child into a foreign family, and he will soon adopt all their peculiar tones, he can learn by imitation, while his organs are flexible and pliant; this is true not only of the voice, but also of the ear. What is technically termed a musical ear, is chiefly the result of cultivation. Those children who are taken care of in infancy by singers, usually become singers themselves, whether the parents can sing or not. It has also been found by teachers of infant shools, that almost all children can sing. There are few persons indeed so desitute of natural qualifications, as to be unable to sing agreeably. And I believe, that after resolute perseverance in a judicious course of practice, the impediments to great excellence lie more frequently in the want of other attributes, than in the deficiency of physical powers in the organism. There are instances even of distinguished performers, who commenced their musical education without the slightest hope of acquiring proficiency sufficient to qualify them for the profession, but who have, nevertheless, attained a most respectable rank in the art; such examples indeed are rare, but there are multitudes in private life who have *literally made a voice*.

The musical talent is wanting then in only a few, most of those who suppose themselves to be destitute of it have only let the time in which the talent, thongh small in itself, was capable of development, to pass by unimproved. If therefore, this faculty has been conferred by the Creator on so many, and indeed with few exceptions on *all*, then vocal Music is an object worthy of *universal cultivation*.

MUSICUS.

The Colonial Mail due on Tuesday Morning, *via* Pictou and Georgetown has not yet arrived. A Mail was despatched on Monday *via* Cape Traverse, in future to go twice a week by that route.

Married,

On Thursday the 28th Dec. by Wm. Hodges Esq. J. P. Mr. John Orr, to Miss Jane Stephenson, both of New Glasgow.

On Thursday last, by Rev. James Allan, Mr. William Auld, Covehead, to Rebecca, eldest daughter of Mr. William Boyer, Stanhope.

Birth,

On the 2d instant, the Lady of T. Heath Haviland, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, of a Daughter.

WORMS.

☞ As this is the season of the year when worms are most formidable among children, the proprietors of M'Lane's Vermifuge beg leave to call the attention of parents to its virtues for the expelling of these annoying, and often fatal enemies of children. It was invented by a physician of great experience in virginia, who, after having used it for several years in his own practice, and found its succes so universal, was induced at last to offer it to the public as a cheap, but certain and excellent medicine. It has since become justly popular throughout the United Staes, as the most efficient Vermifuge ever known, and the demand has been steadily on the increase since its first introduction to the public.

☞ Purchasers will be careful to ask for *Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Vermifuge*, and take none else. All other Vermifuge, in comparison are worthless. Dr. M'Lane's genuine Vermifuge, also his Celebrated Liver Pills, can now be had at all respectible Drug Stores in the United States and Canada.

W. R. WATSON, Agent for P. E. Island,