MISCELLANEOUS.

THE NINETY-SECOND AT WATERLOO.—The moment the Belgians were seen running past the regiment, to the rear, the 3d Battalion Royals, and 44th on its right in brigade moved to the point abandoned, and for some time maintained their ground in a manner becoming British Soldiers. The 92d was at this time reduced to less than 300. A column of 3,000 was in position in front of the regiment, which was concealed by the nature of the ground. The French commander, having possessed himself of so advantageous a post, and seeing the troops give way, considered everything gained, and grounded arms. This was the state of affairs when General Pack rode up to the regiment and, called out, "92d, you must charge; for all the troops to your right and left have given way!" Three cheers from the regiment expressed the devoted readiness of every individual in the ranks. The French did not show a large front. The regiment formed four deep, and in that compact order advanced until within twenty paces, when it fired a volley and instantly darted into the heart of the French column, in which it became almost invisible in the midst of the mass opposed to it. While the regiment was in the act of charging, and the instant before it came in contact with the enemy, the Scots Greys came trotting up in the rear of its flanks, when both corps shouted "Scotland for ever!" The column was instantly broken, and in its flight the cavalry rode over it. The result of this dash, which only occupied a few minutes, was a loss to the enemy of two eagles and 2,000 men; those that escaped, doing so without arms or knapsacks. After this brilliant affair, Sir Denis Pack rode up to the regiment and said, "You have saved the day, Highlanders; but you must return to your position; there is more work to be done." The issue of this inimitable charge—the total route and entire destruction of a French column of 3,000 picked infantry, 20 to 30 files in depth, by a force not the tenth part of their number, formed four deep—proves in a most striking manner the folly of sending troops into action formed in such masses, however slender the ranks of the opposing force may be. Columns of 3,000 or 4,000 men, when moving to an attack, must invariably suffer great losses from the fire of an opponent, while they can inflict but little loss in return—for he must be a bad marksman indeed who cannot hit so prominent a target, whether his weapon be a nine-pounder, a common musket, or a Minie rifle. At Quatre Bras, the 92d, about 600 strong, charged, by the personal order of the Duke himself, a French column estimated by the latter at from 1,200 to 1,400, many files deep; the consequence was the immediate retreat of the enemy, almost all of whom fell by the fire of their pursuers, not more than 200 to 300 making their escape—a fact which General Lord Raglan, the present Master-General of the Orduance, can testify.

LUNAR MOUNTAINS.—Prof. Phillips of England, in the course of some remarks lately on lunar mountains, observed, that daily experience showed that the more their telescopic power was increased the less circular appeared the lunar craters, and the less smooth the surface of the moon. All was sharp and irritated—a perfect representation of its past history. On the much mooted question as to there being traces of water on the surface of the moon as now presented to us, the Professor said that at one time he believed, that there was no trace of water to be seen, but he confessed that more recent observations, particularly those made with Lord Rosse's telescope, shook his belief in that opinion.

GLASS.—It is a curious fact in science, that glass resists the action of all acids except the fluoric; it loses nothing in weight by use or age; it is more capable than all other substances of receiving the highest degree of polish,—if melted several times over, and properly cooled in the furnace, receiving a polish almost rivaling the diamond in brillancy. It is capable of receiving the richest colors produced from gold or other metallic coloring, and will retain its original brilliancy of hue for ages. Medals, too, embedded in glass, can be made to retain forever their original purity and appearance.

LIFE WITHOUT NOURISHMENT.—In ordinary cases, human life may be preserved from six to eight days only without food or nourishment. Sometimes, however, remarkable cases occur where life is retained for a much longer period. The Medical Essays, a medical jonrnal of reliable character published in Edinbnrgh, mentions the case of a young lady who was thrown into such violent tetanus or rigidity of the muscles by a severe mental shock, that she was unable to swallow any food for a period of fifty-four days. A still more extraordinary account is related, but upon what authority we know not, of a man who, on recovering from a fever, had such a dislike to food of all kinds, that for eighteen years he never swallowed any thing but water. The board bills of such a man would not amount to much.—*Journal.*

MOONLIGHT IN THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.—If Italy can boast of her sunny skies just before the approach of the evening twilight, when the eye rests on a thousand tints of splendour, the Sandwich Islands can boast a flood of moonlight at once glorious and matchless. Shortly after reaching Lihue, I tried an experiment in reading by the light of the moon. I found it perfectly easy, and read several pages of Milton's "Paradise Lost." Before the hour of rest that night, I witnessed the rare phenomenon of a lunar rainbow. A shower of rain fell on the ocean immediately in front of the estate, and the beautiful iris, caused by it, stretched from one side of the horizon to the other. These lunar rainbows may be attributed mainly in two causes, the great brilliancy of the moon in this region, and the highly rarefied state of the atmosphere

PROVIDENCE.

One man sucks an orange, and is choked by a seed; another swallows a penknife, and lives; one runs a thorn into his hand and no skill can save him; another has the shaft of a gig driven completely through his body, and recovers; one is overturned on a smooth common, and breaks his neck; another is tossed out of a gig over Brighton Cliff, and survives; one walks out on a windy day, and meets death by a brickbat; another is blown up in the air, like Lord Hatton in Guernsey Castle and comes down uninjured. The escape of this nobleman was indeed a miracle. An explosion of gunpowder, which killed his mother and some of his children, and many other persons, and blew up the whole fabric of the castle, lodged him in his bed on a wall overhanging a tremendous precipice. "Perceiving a mighty disorder (as well he might), he was going to step out of his bed to know what the matter was, which if he had done, he had been irrecoverably lost, but, in the instant of his moving, a flash of lightning came and showed him the precipice, whereupon he lay still, till people came and took him down."

GLEANINGS FROM LATE PAPERS.

A NEW PROJECTILE.—The inventive faculty of the age promises to familiarise us with another projectile of terrible power, which will cast into the shade all the shells now in use. We hear that there is before the Ordnance committee a shell charged with a liquid which, after its release by the concussion of the ball, will instaneously become a sheet of fire, burning to a cinder anything it may touch, and suffocating by its smoke any one brought within its radius We are not aware of the nature of the inflammable ingredients, but we can bear personal testimony to the efficiency of the liquid, for we have seen a very small quantity of it burn to ashes, with incredible rapidity thick carpets, wools, coals, &c. A column of infantry, a row of tents, a ship, store house, and barracks, a forest, anything which acknowledges the terrible influence of fire, could be consumed in a few minutes by the visitation of a shell charged with this noxious fluid. It will, we dare say, require very careful handling by the artillery, for it is of so subtle a nature that the escape of any slight quantity would carry with it direful consequences. Like *boulet asphyxia*, it is calculated to be formidable alike to friend and foe, if it be not watched with vigilance. But we dare say some plan will be devised for preventing the escape of any particles. We shall be anxious to know what the committee of Ordnance officers thinks of this projectile.—*U S Gazelle.*

RECRUITING FOR THE ARMY.—We understand, says the *Washington Star*, that five hundred recruits for the United States Army, were obtained during the month of October just passed—the offers of 1388 being rejected from various causes. This result shows the capital working of the new army pay law, the description of men enlisted under it being much more satisfactory than heretofore.

POULTRY IN THE UNITED STATES.—The value of poultry in the United States at the present time is estimated at $20,000.000. The Astor House in New York requires a supply of 7500 eggs per week.

VARIETIES.

HEALTH.—An indispensable requisite—for business as well as amusement—which young men spend the greater part of their money in damaging, and old men the greater part of their wealth in repairing.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR STOUT PEOPLE.—Get a situation as letter-carrier, and live on your salary!

How I love to see an innocent, openhearted girl, who thinks more humbly of herself than others think of her! For the excellences of the humble-minded give us pleasure, while we are displeased at those of the proud.

To think kindly of each other is well; to speak kindly of each other is better; but to act kindly, one toward another, is best of all."

The "lines of life" that a woman cares most to see in her hands, are the marriage lines.

WORTH AT THE FORGE.—The following inscription is from a tablet recently put up in Letheringsett churchyard, to the memory of Johnson Jex, village blacksmith, whose career has been very remarkable:—

Born in obscurity,
He passed his days in Letheringsett, as
a village blacksmith.
By the force of an original and inventive genius,
Combined with indomitable perseverance,
He mastered some of the greatest difficulties of
science:
Advancing from the forge to the crucible,
And from the horse shoe to the chronometer;
Acquiring by mental labour
And philosophic research,
A vast and varied amount of
Mechanical skill
And general knowledge.
He was a man of scrupulous integrity and
moral worth,
But, regardless of wealth
And insensible to the voice of fame,
He lived and died a scientific anchorite.

There is a spirit in man, and the inspiration
of the
Almighty giveth him understanding.
Builder.

HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

Saturday, December 23, 1854.

STEAM COMMUNICATION.

OUR attention has been directed to an article in the *Examiner* bearing the above title That the transmission of the mails has been irregular, for some length of time, we are prepared fully to admit, and that the route by Pictou is not the best that it is in our power to possess. But still we do not see, how the matter will be at all remedied by substituting the proposed steamer route for that which is now in use Has the writer in the *Examiner* made the requisite calculations? We rather doubt whether such is the case. Let us see. As the case now stands, there is a mail made up in Halifax every day, for Pictou, with the exception of Sunday. That Mail is in Pictou the next morning at 10 o'clock, and if our Steamer be there to receive it, in five or six hours subsequently, we shall have it landed in Charlottetown, so that, in ordinary times, the English Mail, within twenty-four hours, and often in less time, after its arrival in Halifax, is at the Post Office here. If thirty-six hours have elapsed, it must have been in consequence of some unforeseen accident, and it is our impression that so much as forty-eight hours' delay has never occurred during the part of the season in which the steam boat was able to ply. According to the *Examiner's* own account, it would take from forty to fifty hours to bring the Mail from Halifax to Charlottetown, so that we cannot but conclude that, in point of celerity of transmission, we should make an exchange for the worse were the plan suggested and recommended by the *Examiner* to be adopted There would be an additional delay also to be calculated for in landing one cargo and taking in another, from six to eight hours at the least would be required for this purpose, so that the time absolutely necessary in making the passage, together with the requisite and unavoidable delays at either post, would render it impossible to have two mails per week. For, say that it takes forty-eight hours to go and the same to return, that will make four days, and giving six working hours, three to unload and three to reload, at each place, another day will have to be re-added, making five out of seven days, occupied with one Mail. No! If the Pictou route is to be abandoned, that to Barachois Harbour which we pointed out a few weeks since, is the one that should be adopted. That would bring us fifty miles nearer to Halifax and enable us, if we so chose, to have, like the people of Pictou, six mails in the week, and enable passengers to leave Halifax in the morning and reach Charlottetown in the evening of the same day. But though we do not agree with our contemporary in his view of the propriety of having the postal communication by steam direct to and from Halifax, we fully coincide with him respecting the advantages that commerce would derive from having the trade with Halifax carried on by the employment of a steam vessel of proper dimensions; but, in order to pay, it should, we think, take in Boston as part of the route. A vessel of, say two hundred tons with suitable accomodations for passengers, might leave Charlottetown on Tuesday morning (thus giving Monday for loading) be in Halifax on Wednesday night, or early Thursday morning. leave Halifax on Friday, and be in Boston on the Monday following, leaving that port on Tuesday, and landing at Halifax on Thursday, be in Charlottetown on the Monday fortnight, after her first departure from thence; at all events, make two trips within the month to and from Boston. And we do not for a moment doubt but that such a speculation, if well managed, would be a remunerative one. The trade between this Island and the port of Boston is becoming every year greater, and would increase in proportion as facilities of intercourse were afforded. The traveller from Halifax will hardly prefer the passage by sea to the route over land, but the American might do so, as enabling him to carry a greater quantity of luggage, and avoiding the risk and trouble of trans-shipment, and being, perhaps, a cheaper and less fatiguing mode of reaching his destination than travelling by land But this, like all other mercantile speculations, must be left to be performed through the agency of that spirit of adventure and competition which is the characteristic of the age we live in. To return to the transmission of the Mails—We trust that the Government will give the matter a full consideration; a few hundred pounds would be well bestowed in effecting a short, safe, and speedy line, of postal communication, between the Atlantic and the Island.

There are some peculiar offices in every Government which require to be filled with not only men of integrity and those sincerely desirous of doing their duty, but with those who, from experience, age, and previous habits of life, are capable of performing the services incident to the trust reposed in them. Among these, the situations of keepers of Light Houses and Harbour Masters, who have the management of the Buoys connected with the navigation of the Harbor entrusted to their care, are the most important. So much both of life and property depends upon the proper discharge of their respective duties, that it requires, particularly in the case of Keeper of Buoys, increasing vigilance and unremitting attention. It is of the utmost importance, that there should not exist even the shadow of a doubt as to the correctness of the conduct of these officers. Masters of Vessels must have the most perfect confidence that the Buoys and Beacons which are placed to warn them against damage are always in their proper places. Now, the charge of our correspondent "A know-nothing," is, that one of the Buoys, during the early part of this month—December—was seen floating about in an opposite direction from the place in which it was originally moored;" and he adds that "several vessels have been placed in great damage through the negligence of Mr. Little." Now, if this be correct, it is a matter of serious consideration as to whether a man of Mr. Little's age and want, as we should think from previous habits of life, of the requisite tact and experience in nautical matters, should be continued in a post where a few hours' negligence might be productive of the loss both of property and life. It is one thing to collect the Wharf and Harbor dues, and another to do all, at a glance, to see that there is nothing to impede or obstruct the navigation of an extensive Harbor Integrity, activity, and moderate talent, is all that is required for the one; a seaman's eye and a seaman's knowledge and experience, is absolutely necessary in the other. We do not pledge ourselves for the fact of the Buoy being loose, but the communication being accompanied by a real as well as an anonymous signature, we see no reason to doubt the fact, though it may possibly admit of explanation, and if so, our columns shall be equally open to the defence, as they have been to the charge.

TOWN CLOCK.—We would respectfully suggest, that a public meeting might be held on New Year's day, in order to take the sense of the Town upon this increasingly important subject If a competent number of persons interested in having a Town Clock, would meet at the Court House on that day, we think that measures might be then organized so as to accomplish this end early in the ensuing summer If our contemporaries are of this opinion, they will probably join with us, and endeavour to effect the meeting we desire.

It will be seen by a communication in our last issue, and by the series of Resolutions inserted in this day's paper, that the Sons of Temperance are anxious to do all in their power to make their labours in the cause they are engaged in as widely beneficial as possible and we think that our readers will be of opinion with us, that they are taking the right path, and one that will not fail to be productive of a good deal of benefit to all parties. They are not only aiming at the diffusion of temperance principles, but of the principles of sound knowledge and information, to strive to imbue the minds of the young with the thirst for learning which springs from the wells of truth, the attaining of which will invigorate the mind, strengthen the understanding, correct the judgment, and supersede the necessity or the wish to have recourse to those impure sources of mental excitement which have been the ruin of the best dispositions, and brightest and most promising talents. They have determined likewise, that temperance shall now and then, as is fitting and proper, put on the robe of cheerfulness and gaiety, and show the world, what every truly temperate man is well convinced of, that abstinence from factitious stimulants only renders the mind more keenly sensitive to those legitimate sources of mirth and joyousness that have their foundations in our common nature. We hear also that the Hall is to be lighted with Gas; this will serve to give effect to the noble proportions of the room, and add to its cheerfulness.

TEMPERANCE HALL,
Charlottetown, Dec. 21st, 1854.

A meeting of the Order of the Sons of Temperance having been called by a Requisition to the Grand W. P., and by being duly published was held this evening, the G. W. P. in the Chair, Bro. Morrison was requested to act as Secretary.

The following Resolutions were unanimously adopted. Moved by the Rev. John McMurray, G. Chap., and Seconded by Bro. Peter DesBrisay, G. Scribe.

Whereas it is needful for the extension of our Order and for the progress of the Temperance cause in general, that Meetings be held in Town and Country, at which the public be invited; and in all these movements unity of purpose and action is necessary for the accomplishment of the end proposed; *Therefore, Resolved*, that a committee of nine be appointed.—Three from the G. D., two from each of the S. D., to whom, with the G. W. P., full power be given to devise means for holding and sustaining the proposed Meetings during the winter season

Moved by the Rev. Mr. Burnett, and Seconded by Bro., W. C. Trowan, G. W. A.

Whereas there are many talented and influential persons, who for reasons known to themselves do not connect themselves with the Temperance cause, yet are nevertheless prepared to go with us on broad principles to carry a measure having for its object the suppression of the Liquor Traffic; *Resolved*, that a Committee of nine be appointed with power to add to their numbers to organize a Temperance Alliance.

Moved by Bro. The Hon. C. Young, P. G., W. P., and Seconded by Bro. J. W. Morrison, P. G., W. A.

Whereas it is expedient that some effort be made to furnish mental improvement for our young men: Be-it therefore Resolved, that a Committee of nine be appointed, three from G. D. and two from each S. D., to devise a plan for that purpose, and this meeting pledges itself to give unto the Charlottetown Mechanics' Institute the use of their Hall for one evening in the week during the present season, and that the said Committee be instructed to institute Literary and Scientific classes, and to form a Library for the use of the Members of the Order and other Subscribers.

Moved by Bro., John Lawson, P. W. P., and Seconded by Bro., A. McAusland, G. Treasurer.

It having been considered, that a general festive meeting of the families of the Sons of Temperance would tend to the benefit of the Order; *Resolved*, That such meeting be held on the second Monday in February, and that a committee of three be appointed to manage the same.

Moved by Bro. Geo. W. Millner, P. W. P., and Seconded by Bro., the Hon. C. Young, P. G. W. P.

Whereas, in the opinion of this Meeting, that in order to make our meetings as intertaining and attractive as possible, it is needful that we should provide Music Vocal, Instrumental, or both.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—On Thursday last, William, aged four years, eldest son of Mr. John Stewart, North River, was accidentally burnt to death. It appears Mr. Stewart was absent from home, and Mrs. Stewart had in the morning gone to the house of her Mother-in-law, and had left the deceased, and two younger children, in the house, and when the Mother returned, she found William on the middle of the floor, having fallen into the fire, almost burned to death. It is supposed the poor child had been trying to reach something off the mantlepiece, and had fallen. He lived for about two hours, in the greatest agony, and then expired.

Collection on behalf of the poor, in the Wesleyan Chapel on Christmas evening. Discourse by the Rev. T. M. Albrighton. Service to commence at seven o'clock.

Port of Charlottetown.

ARRIVED.

Dec. 16, Montano, Reynolds, Pictou; sundries. Lady Jane Grey, Mackay, Newfld.; fish and passengers. Julia, Crowell, Boston; goods.

SAILED.

Dec. 14, Schr. Hibernia, Sullivan, Halifax; produce. Brigt. Trio, McLeod, New York; produce, by G. F. Lowden.

15th, Brigt Jane, Macdonald, Liverpool; timber and deals, by A. & J. Duncan & Co.

19th, Bark Lady Raglan, M'Kay, London; timber and deals, by Nelson & Son.

21st, Brigt. Nugget, Dunsford, Bedford; timber and deals.

22d, Ornament, Halifax; oats, by W. Dean. Julia, Boston; oats, by Mr. Bell.

Married,

On the 18th inst., by the Rev. J. McMurray, Mr. John Story, to Miss Margaret Kenny.

On the 17th inst., by the Rev. John Knox, Mr. Alexander M'Gregor of Charlottetown, to Miss Emily, the third daughter of Mr Gregory Pippy, of Lot 48.

Died,

At Charlottetown, on Friday the 22nd inst., after a long and painful illness, which he bore with much christian patience, and resignation. John McDonald, Carpenter, in the 72nd year of his age. Funeral will take place from his late residence, on Tuesday next, at 2 o'clock, p. m.

POSTSCRIPT.

1 o'clock.

The Colonial Mail arrived at the post office about 11½ o'clock. We find very little news of importance in the papers. Nothing later from England.

The Nova Scotia Legislature has adjourned over until the 26th January, 1855.

The Nova Scotia Legislative Council passed the Reciprocity Bill 16 to 2.

The Seigneurial Tenure Bill has passed a third reading in the Canadian Legislature, by a vote of 71 to 32. This bill, and the bill for secularizing the Clergy Reserves, are two very important measures, both of which will be shortly perfected, and give great satisfaction in Canada.

The seige of Sebastopol was still being vigorously carried on, and the allies were only waiting for reinforcements to make the final assault. Some further particulars of the battle of the 5th have been received. The loss on the part of the English was very severe, although not so great as was originally reported. It is now stated that there were four English Generals, 38 other officers, and 442 privates killed, and 100 officers, including four generals, and 1900 privates wounded. The French loss was not so great. Lord Raglan has been created a Field Marshal.

Charlottetown Markets, Dec. 20.

Beef, (small) lb.	3d a 4½d	Oatmeal,	2d a 2½d
Do. by quarter,	2½d a 4½	Turkeys each,	2s 6d a 5s
Pork,	3d a 4½d	Fowls,	6d a 1s
Do. (small),	5d a 6½d	Partridges,	7d a 9d
Mutton,	3½d a 5d	Geese,	1s 9d a 2s 3d
Veal,	2½d a 4½d	Ducks,	1s 2d a 1s 4d
Ham,	6½ a 7	Eggs dozen,	1s a 1s 2d
Butter (fresh),	15d a 18	Barley bush.	3s 6 a 4s 6
Do by tub,	1s 2d a 1s 4d	Oats,	2s 3d a 2s 9d
Lard,	10d	Potatoes,	2s a 2s 3d
Tallow,	11d a 1s	Turnips,	1s
Wool,	1s a 1s 3d	Homespun yd.,	3s 6d a 5s
Flour,	2¾d a 3½d	Hay, ton,	90s a 100s
Carrots bush.,	3s	Straw,	2s 6d a 3s
Pearl Barley,	2d		

Crosse and Blackwell's

MIXED PICKLES, Sauces, Candied Peels Gelatine, Macaroni, Vermicilli, Essences, Rose Water, Orange Flower Water, Ground Spices, Chillies, Cayenne, Lime Juice, Treacle, Cheese, Split Peas, and Sardines are for sale by

W. R. WATSON.

Dec. 25.

ORANGES AND LEMONS.

JUST RECEIVED per *Julia*, Oranges, Lemons, Prunes, Figs, Raisins, Currants, Almonds, Nuts, Crackers, &c.; Pilot Bread.

W. R. WATSON.

Dec 23.

ALL persons having legal demands against the Estate of WILLIAM COATES, ESQ, late of St. Eleanor's, deceased, are requested to furnish the same for adjustment to the Subscriber, and all persons indebted to the said Estate are requested to make payment forthwith.

ALBERT H. COMPTON, Executor.

St. Eleanor's, Dec. 20th, 1854

NEW FIRM.

GEORGE T. HASZARD, would respectfully intimate that he has taken into partnership Mr. George W. Owen. The Printing, Bookselling and Stationery business heretofore carried on by him, will from the 1st of January next, be carried on under the Firm of

Haszard and Owen.

Mr. Haszard will attend more particularly to the Printing department, and Mr. Owen to the Books &c. By this means and with increased Capital, they hope especially to merit the patronage of the Public.

LIVER COMPLAINT,

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

DOCTOR HOOFLAND'S CELEBRATED
GERMAN BITTERS,
prepared by DR. C. M JACKSON,
German Medicine Store,
No 120 Arch St. one door below Sixth Philada.

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

These Bitters are worthy the attention of Invalids. Possessing great virtues in the rectification 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 Havanna to Charleston, S. C. At the latter place I took medicine and procured a physician, but for ten days could obtain no relief, no sleep or appetite. At last taking up a newspaper having your advertisement of 'Hoofland's German Bitters' in it, I sent for some immediately, this was about 10 o'clock, at 11 o'clock I took the first dose, and another at 6 o'clock The effect was so rapid on me, that I had a good appetite for supper, and rested well that night, and the next day found me a well man. I have not been without your medicine since, having been sailing between Baltimore, Charleston and the West India Islands ever since. I have now given up going to sea, and reside in this place, where you should have an agency, as you could sell large quantities of it."

JOS. 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 "Hoofland's German Bitters" I was induced to try it in her case, and sent to your store and purchased *one bottle.* She had taken it but a few days when she began to improve, and now, after taking *only one* bottle, she is enjoying better health than she has for years. She feels no pain in her side or in any part of her body, and attributes her cure *entirely* to the German Bitters. WILLIAM CLARK,
Salmon Brook, Aroostook Co., Me.

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

For sale by respectable dealers and storekeepers generally.