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 olden 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 this side of the Channel the address would sound bombastical, if made to English ears; but to the genius of the people he rules, it was perfection.

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 Rhine, 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 depths,—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. Some columns, 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 two 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 those 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 Buol was wanted 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,—neutralism of the Black Sea, *without any Russian fortresses 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 inertness 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 Cronstad 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 Imeretia, 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 Pach-'s retreat.

THE CZAR'S LETTER ON THE FALL OF KARS.

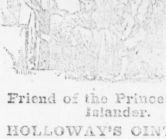
The following is a translation of the Czar's letter to General Mouravieff:—"The resolute persistence, the exemplary courage, and the warlike circumspection which have marked your entire conduct in Asiatic Turkey have now been crowned with full success. The dominating fortress of Asia Minor, the fortress 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.—4i

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 Mr. Thomas Weston, (Book Store,) Toronto, dated the 9th October, 1854.

To Professor Holloway,

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

Your obliged,

(Signed) THOMAS WESTON.

REMARKABLE CURE OF DROPSY, AFTER BEING TAPPED THREE TIMES.

Copy of a Letter from Anthony Smith, Esq. Halifax, Nova Scotia, dated the 25th August, 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 langour, my liver and bowels were also much deranged for the space of that time. I tried many medicines, but they were of no good to me, until I had recourse to your Pills, by taking which, and following the printed directions for seven weeks I was cured, after every other means failed to the astonishment of my neighbours, acquaintances, and friends. I shall ever feel grateful to you for this astonishing restoration to health, and will recommend your Pills to all sufferers, feeling it my duty to do so.

I remain, Sir, your humble servant,

(Signed) WILLIAM REEVES.

These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints.

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

Sold at the Establishment of Professor HOLLOWAY 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar,) London, and by all respectable Druggists and dealers in Medicines throughout the Civilized World, at the following prices:—

2s. 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 P. 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, (birch and Walnut) 2s 6d to 4s 6d each.

Irons,
Axes, Hatchets and Hammers assorted,
Superior Mortice Locks, at prices from 1s 9d to 20s each.
Mortice Latches, low priced
Rim Locks and Latch Locks,
Store Door Locks with 2 keys, a good article,
Glass, Porcelain, Mineral and Agate door knobs,
Electro Plated Drop Escutcheons,
Screws, a large lot,
Lawdsley Screw Auger Bits, sizes from 3-16 to 1 inch,
Chisels, all sizes,
Screw Wrenches, Hand and Bench Vices,
Oil Stones, Turkey and Hindostan, &c., lately received from the United States, and for sale by
HASZARD & OWEN.
Oct. 24, 1855

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, sinkings, or fluttering at the pit of the stomach, swimming of the head, hurried and difficult breathing, flutterings 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.

Then 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 9 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, has 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.

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, Bedeque,
" JAMES PIDGEON, New London.