

**PROSPECTUS OF THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN ELEVENTH YEAR.**

The Proprietors of the Scientific American respectfully give notice, that the Eleventh Annual of their Journal will commence on the 10th of September next.

THIS work differs materially from other publications, being an Illustrated Periodical, devoted chiefly to the promotion of the practical and scientific arts, and embracing all the progress of the Mechanic and Chemist Arts, Industrial Manufactures, Agriculture, Patents, Inventions, Engineering, Millwork, and all the latest and lightest scientific apparatus, as calculated to advance the Scientific American is printed once a week, in convenient quarto form for binding, and presents an elegant and magnificent appearance. Each volume contains eight pages of reading, abundantly illustrated with original engravings. All the most valuable practical discoveries are delineated and described in issues, so that, as respects inventions, they may justly regarded as an Illustrated Repository, which the inventor may fear, that has been done before him in the same field which he is exploring, and where he may bring to the world a knowledge of his own achievements.

Reports of U. S. Patents granted are also published every week, including Official Copies of the same; these, together with the full text of the Scientific American in advance of all other papers. The Contributors to the Scientific American are not only compensated for the publication of their communications of the times. The Editorial Department is universally acknowledged to be conducted with great ability and to be distinguished by its candour, its impartiality and truthfulness of its discussion, but for the fearlessness with which error is combated and false theories are exploded.

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

Terms of Subscription, \$2.00 a year, \$1.00 for six months, in advance. Single Copies, 10 Cents.

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

**Wanted**  
AT the Tannery of Mr. John Vickerson, a good Journeyman Currier; Also, two or three good Boot and Shoemakers. Call at this establishment, St. Peter's Road, 51 miles from Charlotte, P. E. I. VICKERSON.

Charlotte town, July 27, 1855.

**JUST RECEIVED, per Schr. "SUPERB,"** from Halifax, and for Sale at DODD'S BRICK BUILDING, 100 Front Street, a large quantity of **LOT OF TEA, SUGAR AND MOLASSES**, which will be Sold Wholesale and Retail.

THOMAS W. DODD.

Oct. 5.

**TO LET** with immediate possession, the southeast end of the House recently built on the site of the Court House, for the next or to be occupied by Messrs. Gillen & Co.

The cellar is 24 feet high, has a substantial wall, and is 7 feet deep and 20 feet wide. There is on the first floor a shop 20 feet in front and 39 feet in depth; also a front Entrance, a Hall in rear of the shop and two other apartments. There are on the second floor one room 24 feet by 15, one 23 feet by 15 and two others 11 feet by 12, and the third floor very extensively with the second. There are three rooms on the fourth floor and a fine view of the Harbour, the Rivers and the Country round, there is also attached to the premises a new Wash-house and it is one of the best stands in this City for Mercantile or any other business. Further information may be obtained by applying to

THOMAS DAWSON.

July 14th, 1855.

**FREEDHOLD LAND**  
FOR SALE, Lot 42, as laid down on the Plan of Township No. 55, bounded on the Division line between Township No. 55 and 56, containing 100 acres of land. It is a very fertile soil, and is on the South side of the Island, and is covered with good Wood. For further particulars apply to

JAMES W. HASZARD,

Recreation, Sept. 27th, 1855.

**TO MILLERS.**

**Garnal Hair Bolting Cloth.**

HASZARD & OWEN have just received this day, a new supply of the above, Nos. 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7, which they offer for sale at 10 per cent below former price.

**FOR SALE**

THAT beautifully situated farm at Barnley, known as the "Barnley Farm," consisting of 100 acres in a high state of cultivation; it is a leasehold for 999 years, the yearly rent is £2 11s 11d, currency, there are two large stone barns, a large and commodious house, a large and convenient Barn, with a Thrashing Mill, and an out-house for a Granary.

There is also a small, ornamental 24 acres of freehold land, situate in the Westmoreland Royalty, with a few chains of the Danby Bridge; the above mentioned properties are well worth the purchase, and are being offered to purchase. For further particulars apply to

WM. E. CLARK,

Charlotte town, 12th September, 1855. wix

**For Sale or to Let,**  
SEVERAL BUILDING LOTS, fronting on the East side of the Malpene, or Princeton Road, next a quiet mill race, at Charlottetown, and opposite to Spring Park. Apply to

WILLIAM FORGAN.

March 21st, 1855.

**Friend of the Prince Edward Islander.**

**HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.**

EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF ASTHMA !!!

OF AN OLD LADY SEVENTY FIVE YEARS OF AGE.

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

To Professor Holloway,

Sir,—Gratitude compels me to make known to you the extraordinary credit 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 put a large sum for medical aid 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 WATSON.

REMARKABLE CURE OF DROPSY.

AFTER BEING TAPPED THREE TIMES.

Copy of a Letter from Anthony Smith, Esq Halifax, Nova Scotia, dated the 26th August, 1855

Sir,—I desire to do by my testimony to the value of your Pills, in cases of dropsy. For nine months I suffered the greatest torture with this distressing complaint, it was tapped three times, and finally given up to the doctors; having three times in appearance been cured, and with no more strength in me than a dried fish. It was then, that I thought of your Pills, and immediately purchased a box, and commenced using them. The result I can scarcely credit even now, although true it is. After using them for seven 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. Yours sincerely

(Signed) ANTHONY SMITH.

ASTONISHING CURE OF GENERAL DEBILITY AND LIVER COMPLAINT !!!

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

To Professor Holloway,

Sir,—I am happy to say, that your Pills have proved to me the most intense general debility and liver complaint, my liver and bowels were also much deranged, for several months. 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, notwithstanding my long hours, acquaintances, and friends. I shall ever feel grateful to you for this astonishing restoration to health, and to the use of 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
Bilious Complaints	Erysipelas	Jaundice
Blisters on the skin	Female Irregularities	Liver Complaints
Cholera	Fever of all kinds	Lumbago
Cholera	Constipation of the Bowels	Rheumatism
Consumption	Head-ache	Sciatica
Debility	Indigestion	Scrofula,
Sore Throat	Stomach and Gravel	King's Evil
Secondary Symptoms	Various Affections	Worms all kinds
Ulcers	Weakness, from all kinds of Debility, &c.	

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

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

Large size. There is a considerable saving by taking the large size.

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

GEORGE T. HASZARD,

Sole Wholesale Agent for P. E. Island.

THE ALLIED FORCES IN THE CRIMEA.

The Observer gives the following statement of the forces in the East:—It has been a part of the tactics of the opposition to underestimate the force and exertions of the British army before Sebastopol. One of the plan of the opposition was to represent the English army as few in number, and wanting in efficiency. The efficiency and the health are now acknowledged. Their numbers are greatly underrated. In an account, transmitted from the Crimea some fourteen days back, the whole efficient force of the English army was stated as 38,000 only. This account has been adopted into many newspapers, that it requires to be corrected. It would be manifestly wrong to give to the enemy correct official information of the numbers and the condition of our troops, which are placed upon his territory, and opposed to his forces. But it would be equally wrong to permit erroneous statements to be circulated and received without the necessary contradiction. There has been too much disposition to depreciate the numbers of the army, and efficiency of the British army in the field. Instead of the alleged 38,000 of all arms, as stated at the beginning of this month, we prefer to take them as they now stand—38,234, but we prefer to take 50,000 efficient troops on this 20th October whilst we write. There are in the Crimea 55 battalions of infantry. We are informed that these may be counted at an average of 700 men of each battalion, which would give 38,500, but we prefer to take the safe average of 600 men to a battalion, which will give a total of 33,000 of infantry alone. That this is not a too large average, allowing for all deductions in camp hospitals, &c. we think is easily demonstrated without a reference to any other source. The British are told, no doubt, of some few remarkable regiments—two or three—that have been sometimes unable to bring more than 300 or 400 men to the front upon a given day. It is well known, at the same time, if the British are to be compared to the French, that many of the regiments are at their full strength. The three battalions of the Guards are now 1000 strong. The six Highland regiments, and the Royals, under Sir Colin Campbell, are quite as strong. The fifteen regiments from Corsica, Malta, and Gibraltar, are full of efficient men, from 900 to 1000 each. As a specimen, the five regiments sent with the fleet to the north, under Brigadier Spencer, averaged the number of from 600 to 800 each. We can not, therefore, be too emphatic, in calling the infantry 60,000 of each battalion, which gives a total of 33,000 efficient troops, all fully armed and eager for the fray. The artillery is attached to the number of from 6000 to 7000 men. The cavalry now numbers 6000 in its fifteen regiments. There are now full 48,000 men, without counting Sappers, Engineers, Marines, Work and Transport Corps, and—God knows how many more, there dwell upon the letters of the correspondence of all sorts. It is a moderate estimate to call them 50,000 men. There is a strong disposition to make much of the French force and to undertake our own. It is not known that 100,000—that make 130,000 French and English. Add 35,000 Turks (there are nearly that number at Euphrates alone) and 15,000 Sardinians, and you have an army of 180,000 men. General Vivian's Contingent of 30,000 at Kerchi, by this time, has swelled the amount to 200,000 men. How the Russians are to escape from such a force out of the Peninsula, with the sea on all sides in our hands, is a puzzle, which we may leave for Count Nesselrode and his associates in Berlin, Brussels, and elsewhere. Gortschakoff is clever at getting over a bridge. If he expects to get away this time, he must be quick about it.

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

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

HAIRBREADTH ESCAPES.—A soldier's letter in the *Huddersfield Examiner*, says:—"I got a dose in the morning, and there about half an hour before any ball touched me at all. The first went through my cap, another through my havresack, and another through my cap again. When I got a second dose in the evening, I thought it was rather tight, and immediately after I got the second through the cap, I got a slight touch on the left eyelid, but of no consequence. I still kept on firing, until one of our men got wounded in the knee, and he begged me to bind it up for him, which I did. The bullets were pouring in faster than ever, but none touched me at that time. The poor fellow I have just mentioned had his leg amputated, and was since died. His name was Webb, a Yorkshireman. I was then ordered to return to my place, when a man belonging to the 23d Regiment was struck on the head by a musket ball. He fell, and his firelock struck me on the left shoulder. I did not think to see what was the matter, when a ball struck me on the neck, and another on the shoulder. I fell, and lay for about ten minutes, when our men had to retire. I gathered myself up as well as I was able, and got to the trenches."

DEATH OF SIR WILLIAM MOLESWORTH.—The deceased was the son of the seventh baronet, Sir Arcott Urquhart Molesworth, by the eldest daughter of Patrick Brown, Esq., of Edinburgh, and succeeded to the title and estates in 1833.—He was born in London, 1810, and was consequently 45 years old. In 1844 he married the only daughter of Francis Carstairs, Esquire, relict of Temple West, Esquire, of Methon Lodge, near Edinburgh, and in 1837 he represented the county of Cornwall in Parliament; from 1837 to 1841 he sat for Leeds; and ever since 1845 he has been member for Southwark. On the formation of the Aberdeen Cabinet, he was appointed Chancellor of the Exchequer, and recently, under Lord Palmerston's administration, he was made Secretary of State for the Colonies—an office for which he was generally considered to be peculiarly fitted, on account of his acquaintance with colonial matters.

The principal family estates are situated in Cornwall, and were by the countess the deceased Baronet was a Deputy Lord-Lieutenant, having filled the office of High Sheriff in 1843.

Sir W. Molesworth having died without issue, the succession to the title and estates devolve upon his uncle, the Rev. William Molesworth, rector of Batworthy and St. Erwan, in the county of Devon, and St. Brevintock, in the county of Cornwall, and the Times in an article referring to this event, remarks:—"The death of Sir William Molesworth, the great Colonial Reformer of our day, marks the conclusion of an epoch in the career of our countrymen of the British Colonies. It is singular that in the very year which has taken him from us that system should have been completed which it was the business of his life to support and advocate."

To the other causes of regret for the untimely loss of Sir William Molesworth his added this also,—that, as he was the man most active in creating our new relations to our colonies, so he was the person most likely to administer them with prudence, with consistency, and discretion. A few others of the name of Molesworth are to be seen at the Colonial office night until now this country an amount of loss and discredit which it is hardly possible to estimate. Whatever it may be, the Colonial office must no longer be a refuge for the mischievous and unscrupulous of crooked disposition; and whoever be selected as the successor of Sir William Molesworth should be a man not only capable of carrying on an existing system but of inaugurating and instituting a new one.

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