

PROSPECTUS OF THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN
ELEVENTH YEAR.

The Proprietors of the Scientific American respectfully give notice, that the Eleventh Annual Volume of their Journal will commence on the 16th of the next.

This work differs materially from other publications, being an *Illustrated Periodical*, devoted chiefly to the promulgation of information relating to the Mechanical, Chemical, and Civil, Agricultural, Manufacturing, Agricultural, Patents, Inventions, Engineering, Millwork, and all interests which the highest scientific and practical talent of the world. The Scientific American is printed once a week, in convenient quarto form for binding, and presents an elegant typographical appearance, and is distinguished by original pages of reading, abundantly illustrated with original engravings. All the most valuable practical discoveries are delineated and described in full, so that, as respects inventions, it may be justly regarded as an Illustrated Repository, where the inventor may learn, what 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 Patent Claims; these Claims are published in the Scientific American *in extenso* in all our papers.

The Contributors to the Scientific American are among the most eminent, scientific, and practical men of the world. The Editorial Committee is universally acknowledged to be conducted with great ability and to be distinguished, not only for the excellence and accuracy of the facts, but also for the fearlessness with which error is combated and false theories are exposed.

Doctors, Inventors, Engineers, Chemists, Manufacturers, Agriculturists, and people of every profession in life, will find the Scientific American to be of great value to their interests. It is estimated that suggestions will save them hundreds of dollars annually, besides affording them a continual source of knowledge, the experience of which is beyond computation.

Terms of Subscription, \$2.00 a year, \$1.00 for six months.

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

Wanted

A T the Tannery of Mr. James Vickerson, a good Journeyman Currier; also two or three good Boot and Shoemakers; Call at this establishment, St. Peter's Road, 93 miles from Charleston, S. C. THOMAS W. DODD, Charleston, July 17, 1855.

JUST RECEIVED, per Schrs. 'SUPERB,' a grand 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 corner of Grant Street and Kent Streets, and next to that occupied by Messrs. Gilson & Co.

The cellar is 24 feet high, has a substantial wall 7 feet deep, and is 20 feet wide. There is on the first floor a shop 20 feet in front and 30 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 15 feet by 15, and 11 feet by 12 and two 11 feet by 12, and the third floor entirely corresponds with the second. There are three rooms on the fourth floor a fine view of the Harbor, the Rivers and the Country round, there is also attached to the premises a new Warehouse and a large quantity of building materials. For particulars apply to any other business. Further information may be obtained by applying to THOMAS DAWSON, July 14th, 1855.

FREEHOLD LAND

FOR SALE. Let us be laid down in the Plan of Township No. 55, bounded on the Division line between Townships No. 55 and 56, containing 100 acres of Land. It is very fertile, and has a good soil. The Island and covered with good Wood. For further particulars apply to JAMES D. HASZARD, Recreation, Sept. 27th 1855.

TO MILLERS.

Camel Hair Bolting Cloth. HASZARD & OWEN have much pleasure in announcing to the public that they have just received this day, a new supply of the above, Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7, which they offer for sale at 10 per cent below former prices.

FOR SALE

THAT beautifully situated farm at Darley, known as the Subscribers' farm, containing an area of 200 acres, of various cultivations; it is a leasehold for 999 years, the yearly rent is £3 11s 12d, currency, there are on the premises a large two-story dwelling House, a convenient Farm with a Thrashing Mill, and an out-house for a Granary.

Also—A small farm, containing 24 acres of freehold, situate in the County of Wexford, within the free chains of the Darley Bridge; the above mentioned properties are well worth the attention of persons desiring to purchase. For further particulars enquire of WM. E. CLARK, Charleston, 12th September, 1855.

For Sale or to Let, SEVERAL BUILDING LOTS, fronting on the East side of the Malpura, or Princeton Road, about a quarter of a mile from the town, and opposite to Spring Park. Apply to AGILL 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 the Princess 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 ailing 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 near her couch; I have often declared, that I would I could give her relief; I have often said, but all I possessed to have her cured; but although I paid a large sum for medicines and agents, I was still no nearer. About three months ago, I thought perhaps your Pills might benefit her, as all events I resolved to give them a trial, which I did; the result was unlooked for; 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,
(Signed) THOMAS W. DODD.

REMARKABLE CURE OF DRYPNESS. AFTER BEING TAPPED THREE TIMES.

Copy of a Letter from Anthony Smith, Esq. Halifax, Nova Scotia, dated the 25th August, 1855 To Professor Holloway,

Sir—I desire to add my testimony to the value of your Pills, for Dr. Ross, a poor man, who has suffered the greatest torture with this distressing complaint, was tapped three times, and finally given up as a hopeless case; he was reduced to a mere skeleton, and with no more strength in me than a child just born. It was then, that I thought of your Pills, which I recommended to him, 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. Yours sincerely
(Signed) ANTHONY SMITH.

ASTONISHING CURE OF GENERAL DEBILITY AND LIVER COMPLAINT !!!

Copy of a Letter from William Reeves, of Charleston, S. C., dated the 17th Nov. 1854.

To Professor Holloway,
Sir—I am happy to say, that your Pills have restored me to health after suffering for nine years from the most intense general debility and languor, my liver and bowels were also much deranged for the whole of that time. I tried many medicines, but they were of no good to me, until I had recourse to your Pills, by taking which, and following the printed directions for seven weeks I was cured, after every means failed, the astonishment of my neighbors, acquaintances, and friends. I shall ever feel grateful to you for this astonishing restoration to health, and I will ever 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 sold by all respectable Druggists at the following prices:

Ague	Droopy	Inflammation
Bilious	Obstinate	Jandice
Bilious Complaints	Obstinate	Liver Complaints
Blotches on the skin	Fleas Irregularity	plains
Bowel Complaints	Flatulency	Lumbago
Cholera	Fever of all kinds	Sciatica
Constipation of the	Fits	Rheumatism
Bowels	Gout	Rheumatism
Consumption	Head-ache	Sciatica
Debility	Indigestion	Scrofula,
Stomach Throats	Stomach and Gravel	King's Evil
Secondary Symptoms	Various Affections	Worms all of
Ulcers	Weakness, from	kinda
	Worms, &c.	

Sold at the Establishment of Professor HOLLOWAY 24, Strand, (near Temple Bar), London, and by all respectable Druggists and dealers in Medicines throughout the Civilized World, at the following prices:—

6s. and 20s. Currency each Box.
Beware of cheap imitations. Be sure you are buying by taking the label.
N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder affixed to each Box.
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 underrate the force and exertions of the British army before Sebastopol. One of the principal objects 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 fortnight ago, the following statement of the force of the English army is repeated:—“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 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 power, numbers, 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—more than 50,000 men, and 50,000 official troops on the 24th 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 to each battalion, which would give 38,500 men, and not less than 30,000 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 numbers are not, 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. But this is well known, at the same time, it is well known, that the British army is not so paucely, 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 John Campbell, are all at full strength. The fifteen regiments from Corsica, Malta, and Gibraltar, are full of efficient men, from 500 to 1000 each. As a specimen, the five regiments sent with the fleet to the north, under Brigadier Spencer, are now about 1000 men each, and 800 each. We cannot be over the mark, therefore, in calling the infantry at 600 men to each battalion, which gives a total of 33,000 efficient troops, all fully armed and eager for the fray. The artillery is about 10,000 men, and the cavalry is the most efficient force of any nation in the Crimea. The cavalry now numbers 6000 in its fifteen regiments. There are (all) 45,000 men, without counting Sappers, Engineers, Marines, Working and Transport Companies, and Gunners, by the more, that are dwelt upon in the letters of correspondents 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 underrate our own.”

—That makes 130,000 French and English. Add 35,000 Turks (there are nearly that number at Eupatoria alone) and 15,000 Sardinians, and you have an army of 180,000 men. General Vivian's Contingent of 20,000 men, and 10,000 more, 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 abettors to puzzle out. London, in March, 1855, was the scene of a grand display, where Gortschakoff is clever at getting over a bridge. If he expects to get away this time, he must look out about it.”

THE SULTAN'S COSACKS.—The Governor-General of Algeria has publicly notified that the Minister of War has authorized him to grant a free passage to any Pole who may be willing to enlist in the Polish corps now forming for the service of the Sultan at Schumla, under the command of General Gortchakoff. The number of the auspicious Prince Adam 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 Redan. I had been there about half an hour before any ball touched me at all. The first went through my cap, another through my havresack, and a third through my cap again. When I got the second through my cap, I began to think it was rather tight work. 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 called me to bind it up for him, which I did. The bullets were poured in faster than ever, but none touched me at that time. The poor fellow I have just mentioned had his leg amputated, and was taken to the same man as Webb, a Yorkshireman. After binding his leg, I returned 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 turned round to see what had happened, 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 Ostry Moleworth, by the first daughter of Patrick Brown, Esq., of Edinburgh, who was the mother and estates in 1832.—He was born in London 1810, and was consequently 45 years old. In 1844 he married the only daughter of Bruce Castairs, Esquire, relict of Tempest West, Esquire, of Carlton Lodge, Worcester, in the year 1839. He was 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 named Chief Commissioner of Works; and more 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, of which county the deceased Baronet was a Deputy Lord-Lieutenant, having filled the office of High Sheriff of Cornwall in 1848.

Sir W. Moleworth having died without issue, the succession to the title and estates devolve upon his uncle, the Rev. William Moleworth, rector of Baworthy and St. Ervan, in the county of Devon, and St. Ervan, in the county of Cornwall.

The Times in an article referring to this event, remarks:—“The death of Sir William Moleworth, the great Colonial Reformer of our day, marks the close of a career which has been the noble history 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. It is, however, a cause of regret that the untimely loss of Sir William Moleworth is 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, and to be the cause of regret that they were few months of such administration as we have seen at the Colonial office might entail upon this country an amount of loss and discredit which it is hardly possible to estimate. Whatever it has been, the Colonies will be the poorer, and the cause of regret for men of impracticable temper or crochety disposition; and whoever be selected as his successor Sir William Moleworth should be a man not only capable of carrying on an existing system but of inaugurating and instituting a new one.”

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