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 September next.

THIS work differs materially from other publications, being an *Illustrated Periodical*, devoted chiefly to the promulgation of information relating to the various Mechanic and Chemical Arts, Industrial Manufactures, Agriculture, Patents, Inventions, Engineering, Millwork, and all interests which the light of Practical science is calculated to advance.

The Scientific American is printed once a week, in convenient quarto form for binding, and presents an elegant typographical appearance. Every number contains eight pages of reading, abundantly illustrated with original engravings. All the most valuable patented discoveries are delineated and described in its issues, so that, as respects inventions, it may be justly regarded as an Illustrated Repertory, 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 advance of all other papers.*

The Contributors to the *Scientific American* are among the most eminent, scientific, and practical men of the times. The Editorial Department is universally acknowledged to be conducted with great ability and to be distinguished, not only for the excellence and truthfulness of its discussions, but for the fearlessness with which error is combated and false theories are exploded.

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

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

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

Lescher's Starch, &c.

10 BOXES Lescher's best London Starch, 5 do. Glenfield Patent do, 1 cat. Thumb Blue, *ex June Reddin.*
W.R. WATSON

JUST RECEIVED, per Schr. 'SUPERB,' from Halifax, and for Sale at DODD'S BRICK STORE, a splendid

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 Great George and Kent Streets, and next to that occupied by Messrs. Gahan & Co.

The cellar is 24 feet by 50, has a substantial wall, is over 7 feet deep and is perfectly dry. 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 24 feet by 15, one 20 feet by 15 and also about 11 feet by 12, and the third floor nearly corresponds 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 Ware-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.

FREEHOLD LAND.

FOR SALE, Lot 42, as laid down on the Plan of Township No. 55, bounded on the Division line between Townships No. 55 and 56, containing 100 acres of Land. It is near Boughton River, on the South side of the Island, and is 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 their customers that they have 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.

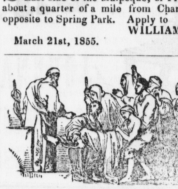
Notice to Tenants.

THE Subscriber requests all persons indebted to him for Rent, or arrears of Rent, on his part of half Lot or Township No. 37, to pay the same forthwith. He is also prepared to lease or sell any part of the above property—his titles being now duly recorded; and takes this opportunity of notifying that any person or persons found trespassing on the above property, will be prosecuted to the utmost rigor of the law. Also, the Tenants on the Estates under the management of the subscriber, viz:—on Lot or Township No. 26—the property of Messrs Thowson; on Lot or Township No. 36—the property of the Rev. John Macdonald; and on Lot or Township No. 49—the property of Messrs. Haythorne:—as no arrears will be allowed to remain due after the first of January, 1855.
JOHN R. BOURKE.
Mill View, Nov. 15, 1855 1m.

For Sale or to Let,

SEVERAL BUILDING LOTS, fronting on the East side of the Malpeque, or Princetown Road, about a quarter of a mile from 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 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 form 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 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 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 Complaint
Blotches on the skin	Female Irregularities	Lumbago
Bowel Complaints	Fevers of all kinds	Piles
Constipation of the Bowels	Fits	Rheumatism
Consumption	Gout	Retention of Urine
Debility	Head-ache	Scrofula, or
Sore Throats	Indigestion	King's Evil
Secondary Symptoms	Stone and Gravel	Tumours
Ulcers	Tic Doloureux	Worms all of kinds
	Venereal Affections	
	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. 6d. 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.

TURKEY.

A letter from Constantinople of the 25th ult., in the *Moniteur*, says:—

'The Ottoman Government has just adopted a measure which has long been called for by the shipping interests. It has charged Captain Michel, who belongs to the steam-packet service of the Messageries Imperials, to erect on the coast of Asia and Europe from the Dardanelles to the Black Sea a chain of lighthouses, which will henceforth enable vessels to pass the straits and approach the shore, which was before very dangerous from the absence of lights. Captain Michel has engaged to complete the works and to fix all the apparatus before January next.—There is every reason to hope that the system will be extended, and that in a few years, all the coasts of the Turkish empire and the islands of the Turkish Archipelago will no longer present the danger for navigation which have been hitherto complained of. Different other projects are in contemplation, and by their adoption, the Cabinet over which Alli Pasha presides will prove by facts, that it is resolved to seriously pursue the path of material ameliorations which can alone regenerate Turkey. A question of great gravity is also occupying the attention of the Ottoman Government—the excessive dearness of every necessary of life. The price of everything required for the army has tripled, and that of other articles has doubled. At the time of the declaration of war against Russia, a stone-built house at Pera, in the centre of the European quarter, let at from 12,000 to 13,000 piastres (from 2,500f. to 2,725); now the most humble residence cannot be obtained for less than from 30,000 to 40,000 piastres. Wheat, which in 1853 sold at from 15 to 20 piastres kisloz (35 hires), now fetches 70, and barley has risen from 5 to 35 piastres. The price of straw two years ago was 10 pars (about 5 sous) the oke (2 1-2lb.); now the same quantity fetches 40 paras. The price of rice has doubled; that of butter and oil trebled. Wood, which in 1853 cost 11 piastres the load, now sells for from 35 to 40. —Coals have more than doubled in price. The principal cause of this increase is the almost complete absence of communication. The transport from the interior to Constantinople is frequently impossible, and, when practicable, is extremely expensive. Until this state of things, therefore, is remedied no great improvement can be expected. The Sultan has sent sabres enriched with brilliants to the Generals who conducted the defence of Kars, and decorations to the officers who distinguished themselves on the 20th of September. The town of Kars is exempted from all taxes for three years, as a reward to the inhabitants for the devotedness they have shown towards the garrison during the continuance of the siege.'

The Ottoman Government has published a notice in the Turkish *Djeride Haradis* to the effect that a Government steamer will for two months be employed gratuitously in towing vessels and boats laden with wood and coal for Constantinople through the Bosphorus, which they cannot now pass in safety, in consequences of the strong currents.

NARROW ESCAPE FROM A SHELL AT McKAY'S SHIP YARD.—About 11 1-2 o'clock this forenoon the workmen employed in Mr. Donald McKay's shipyard at East Boston were started by the whizzing of a cannon ball over their heads, and upon looking round saw the ball bury itself in the earth a few feet from the blacksmith's shop, scattering the mud in all directions, and narrowly missing striking several men. It passed within a few feet of Mr. McKay's brother, and considering the number of persons standing near in different directions, it is wonderful that none were killed. Upon examining the ball, it proved to be a six-pound shell filled with powder, nails, and other combustible materials. It struck upon a hard clayey soil, and was found buried nine inches below the surface, making a nearly perpendicular hole. It is not certainly known from what quarter the ball came, but it was supposed to have come from the Navy Yard. But from whatever source it was fired, it is certainly a dangerous practice to experiment with such warlike implements so near the habitations of men, and measures should be taken to promote some degree of caution in handling such materials. *Journal*, 20th.

PROPOSITIONS FOR PEACE.

We are in a position to state on high authority, not often accessible to journalists, that the propositions for peace, which have been bruited for some days past in some of the metropolitan newspapers, are altogether erroneous, as regards the *source* from which they emanate. "I may inform you," says our correspondent, who writes from London at a late hour yesterday, "that our ally, the Emperor of the French, desires peace but desires it on terms which will consolidate his throne and satisfy the reasonable requirements of his people. What will satisfy him ought, surely, to satisfy us. In truth, from the commencement of the war, the fear, with a large section of reflecting men, was, that Louis Napoleon, once engaged in the quarrel, would push it for ulterior ends, beyond the point at which we might feel disposed to follow him. This prejudice is now at rest by the offer of terms to Russia on the part of the French monarch, which may probably render unnecessary another campaign. The main object of Canrobert's visit to Stockholm was to open the eyes of the Czar to the perils which menaced him in the event of the war continuing, and the Czar, on his part, was willing to hazard the safety of his Crimean army, in order to be in a better position to make terms with the Allies during the winter. This countermove of the Allies has completely neutralized the advantage which Alexander anticipated from his dangerous tactics, for the adhesion of the Scandinavian nations to the Western Powers would place Russia in a far more serious dilemma than she has ever stood previously."

Our correspondent mentions another fact or two of equal significance. One is, that although the propositions for peace, already referred to, are believed to be sufficiently stringent to humble the pride of Russia and to meet all the requirements of the war, yet, so strong is the war-fever in England that our cabinet hesitates acceptance. The propositions go far beyond the four points, but not far enough, it is to be feared, for the bellicose spirit which now reigns amongst us. Another reason assigned for the willingness of the French Emperor to negociate at the present time, is the growing unpopularity of the war amongst his subjects, owing mainly to the severity of the pecuniary burdens which it entails upon them. As compared with Engiand, France is a poor country, and the severity of the drain is much more acutely felt by our neighbours than on this side of the channel. He mentions also, as illustrative of this fact, that while the actual disbursements for the British army in the East amount to ten millions annually, the expenditure of the French army on the spot is at least double that sum.

We give these statements as they have reached us, with a firm conviction of their truth, for our informant, as we have stated, is in a better position than most men to know how the ball rolls. The probability is, that if Russia accepts the French offer, Parliament will be called together, if not before Christmas, at least immediately after, to ratify the conditions. If the terms are rejected, the ensuing campaign in the Baltic, in the Black Sea, on the Bug and the Dnieper, and in the trans-Caucasian provinces, will open with a degree of aggregate strength of which this contest has known nothing previously. In the meantime, the work of preparation is going on in the governmental dockyards of England and France, and also in many of the private ones, as though peace were as distant as the Greek Kalends. To be prepared for the worst is the wisest policy in war, and if diplomacy fail during the ensuing three months, the map of Europe will probably, before we see the end of the conflict, undergo serious changes. We have arrived at the turning point, when the contest will either speedily close, or greatly enlarge its dimensions.

The subject of the recent misunderstanding between the British and the American Governments figures conspicuously in the papers received by the last mail from the United States; but the tone in which this misunderstanding is discussed gives no reason to apprehend that anything serious is likely to arise from it.