

GORTSCHAKOFF'S DESPATCH.

SEBASTOPOL, Oct. 18.—The fortress has resisted the Allies by a very brave and gallant defence up to the 17th. At noon on that day the fire ceased, and at 3 p. m. the Allies entered the place. On the 17th, there was nothing new in the Crimea.

The fall of Kinburn will facilitate an advance into the estuary of the Dnieper; the guns of Otchakoff still remain over the channel, although not so effective as the guns of Kinburn. An Odessa writer asserts, on the authority of a Russian official, that the enemy has renounced the passage between Kinburn and Otchakoff, by resorting to his old plan of sinking large stones and wrecks of rock in the channel. In the bay the mouth of the Boug has been blocked, except a narrow passage by sunk wrecks and stones. These statements, if true, to some degree, expeditious of the high the enemy entertains of a visit to the Allies to Nicolaieff. The destruction of Kinburn uncovers the road to Berislav, and Perekop, between the Allies there are only the great natural obstacles of the country. Whatever the use which will be made of the position of Kinburn, it is certain that Gortschakoff will not hear with indifference that that fortress has so rapidly succumbed to the Allies. By this success we opened to ourselves a path into an important district of Southern Russia, and in a reasonable hope of penetrating to the arsenal of the Russian fleet. We have also placed a tourniquet over two of the arteries of Russian commerce, materially augmented the difficulties of our blockade. The position of Kinburn is well supplied with wood and water, from the peculiar structure of the isthmus of being defended by our guns against any force that is likely to be brought against it. Here, then, is another point effected on the sacred soil of Russia, another guarantee that peace shall not be made, except on conditions fully carrying the just and reasonable objects of the Allies, and another blow struck at communication with the interior, by the Russian army in the Crimea has not been so wonderfully supported. We have gained much, and may without seeming or presumptuous confidence reasonably expect that we are about to gain more.]

DESCRIPTION OF KINBURN.

The waters of the Bug and the Dnieper rush into the sea by a single branch, forming a lake, where they blend, the rivers flow together, between Otchakoff on the north, and Kinburn on the south, through a narrow channel of variable depth (15 feet the minimum), much nearer to Otchakoff. Otchakoff, on the right shore, is built on the top of a cliff of middling height, advancing in an acute angle straight to the south, and throwing a low flat on which rises a fort of Genoese origin, in a very dilapidated state. A battery of nine guns of large calibre, recently erected on the cliff, outside the channel, taking it in enfilade, but at a long range, completes the defence of this side, without presenting any serious obstacles. On the left shore, on the tongue of sand, that the citadel of Kinburn is built, manding the passage much nearer, as guns act both outside and inside, consisting in a word the sole defence of the mouth of the Dnieper. The citadel of Kinburn is a hornwork of masonry, with earth parapets, surrounded by a moat where it is not washed by the sea, containing racks and other buildings, the roofs and masonry of which are visible above the water. It is armed in all its faces, by one tier of guns covered and casemated, which tier is crowned by a battery of barbets, which possibly presenting some sixty guns, half of which sweep the sea outside, and the south-east to the north-west. Kinburn has the war-flag always flying, the number of armament, and contains a garrison of two thousand men, not including the military colonists settled outside, in a village regularly built, to the south, and with range of the fort guns. Two fresh batteries were lately erected to the north-east of the fortress.

The Czar, according to one account, is confined to his room by an accident—the sprain of his ankle, according to another, his reason is affected, and he is constantly on his knees praying for victory. Which of these statements is the correct one, we have no means of knowing; but there may possibly be a dash of truth in both; or, the seclusion arising out of the accident may have led to the belief, in the insanity. That the malady is hereditary in the family is undeniable, and nothing, certainly, is so likely to produce it as the sad reverses which his arms have recently undergone, and the utter destruction of those hopes which have formed the traditional aspirations of his house.

ROMOURED EVACUATION OF THE CRIMEA.

There is reason to believe that the Russian garrison of the north forts of Sebastopol is making arrangements to abandon them. What is more important, we understand that advice has just been received from Vienna and Berlin, which state that, at both those capitals, it was expected and the expectation was derived from Russian sources, that the forces of the Czar were about to evacuate the whole of the Crimea. We look sharply for further news thence. The Russians will not be allowed to leave seatless, but the amount of damage we can do the most, of course, is decided by the fortune of war. General D'Allonville and Spencer have now a large army manœuvring the rear of the Russians; and the latest intelligence states that more troops have gone to swell their numbers. Our positions at Kinburn and Otchakoff are very threatening; and, in short, the crisis is approaching which will determine not only whether the Russians can hold the Crimea but whether they can save the armies which at present occupy it.

CRIMEA, Oct. 16.—General Bosquet's corps occupies the passage of Dianna, near the allies, and is not molested by the enemy. Marshal Pelissier's quarters are at Skelia. The enemy continue to augment the defences of North Sebastopol.

The latest intelligence from the Crimea, received via Germany, is to the 14th. On that day the 2nd French Corps, commanded by General Bosquet, occupied the passage of Dianna, near Alsa, and the excellent positions of Teheou and Choumion, the route leading to Atiodor and the passage of Mangupkale, the heights of which, as well as those of Kermun, are occupied by the Russians, to the number of 24,000. The French were engaged in fortifying the roads which lead from the valley of the Teheou to a distance of fourteen leagues, without meeting with the slightest resistance. It was only when the French began to retire to the heights of Baidar, on the 14th, that a Russian corps appeared disposed to attack them. Marshal Pelissier, who still had his headquarters at Skelia, on the 13th.

ADMIRALTY, Oct. 23.—The following telegraphic despatch has this day been received at this office from Rear-Admiral Sir E. Lyons:—“Off the Mouth of the Dnieper, Oct. 18.

“This morning the enemy blew up his fortification on Otchakoff Point, mounting 23 guns, which were available by our mortar vessels.” The defences of Otchakoff were comparatively insignificant, and it was not contemplated that it could offer any protracted resistance. The Allies are now, therefore, in possession of the estuary of the Dnieper and Bug. The possession of the two fortresses of Kinburn and Otchakoff, the *Assemblée Nationale* informs us opens the passage of the Dnieper to the allied fleets, and consequently, the approaches to Nicolaieff and Kherson. Moreover, should the channel be too shallow for our gun-boats, the occupation of Otchakoff would enable a land force to be sent against Nicolaieff. That town, according to the *Assemblée*, forms the apex of a triangle, having the mouth of the Dnieper for its basis, and Otchakoff and Kherson for its extremities.

OPENING OF THE BATTERIES AGAINST FORTS CATHARINE AND CONSTANTINE.

The advices brought by the Indus state, that the mortar batteries opened their fire on the 13th against Forts Catherine and Constantine. The belief gains ground at Sebastopol, that the Russians are preparing to evacuate the north side. The Allies are advancing from their positions in the Baidar valley and the heights, and the Russians are retreating. General d'Autemarre's division is firmly established on the heights of Balbek. General Faily's division and the English cavalry sent to Eupatoria have landed safely and joined General d'Allonville. Troops have been embarked for Trebizond from Constantinople.

HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

Saturday, November 10, 1855.

In vol. 2 of Chambers's Journal, for 1855, there is an article headed “Curiosities in Cookery,” and an excellent one it is. You are there informed that ox-liver may be prepared at the most trifling cost, and yet result be a dish fit for—no, not a prince, but a hungry man. Yet it is not ox-liver that we are about to treat, that may be purchased in the market and the reader has only to purchase in addition to the liver, the second volume of Chambers's Journal, in order to learn how to cook it and we honestly advise him or her so to do.

What we lament is, that though we have oxen and swine in abundance, we are yet, strange to tell, without either tripe, cow-heel, or black pudding. Mrs. Winifred Jenkins, in “Humphry Clinker,” was told, that she would get nothing to eat when she went to Scotland, but sheep-heads and trotters: “I might have known,” she writes afterwards, “that where there was heads, there must have been, in course, carcasses.” So we say, where there is good, fat beef, there ought to be good, fat tripe. Chambers has another paper which we have not seen, it is entitled “Neglected Treasures,” and is referred to in the one mentioned above. Now that meat with every other article of food is rising in price and is likely to become dearer rather than the reverse, it becomes us all to make the most of what has been provided for us, and we do say, that it is tempting Providence as the saying is, to have good, nay, luxurious food thrown into hogstyes or given to dogs. Tripe in every other country is not only a thing of daily domestic consumption, but salted; as much an article of commerce as salted pork, beef, or fish. There are those who may turn up their noses at cow-heels and yet cow-heels with some of Lady Mary's sauce to it—as Beau Tibbs says—is not bad eating.

Look into Mrs. Glasse—the book is out of print, but may be still met with in well regulated families, who have a due regard for good cookery—Mrs. Rundell, Mrs. Dalgluiss, the immortal Ude, the glorious, world-renowned Soyer, periling that precious life in the Crimea; turn to the index, and look for ox-tail soup—food for kings. Ask in Charlottetown market for a few pounds of ox tails, and what will be the answer? “Go to the tanners, and if they have not given them to the dogs, you may get them for the skinning.” There is as much good food thrown away every week in Charlottetown as would feed all its poor. We would suggest to those charitable Ladies, who make the attention of the wants of their poorer brethren their study, to set some of them to work upon converting these raw materials—the first cost of which is little or nothing—into wholesome edible manufactures. It is vain to boast of departmental and municipal governments, while we are without a gastronomic establishment. Contemplate the long train of evils that followed the want of a Commissariat in the Crimea. Let the head of the government and that of the City, look to it and take proper precaution, so that in future the reproach that our markets are wanting in three such essential articles of culinary necessity as tripe, cow-heel, and black-putting—we leave the ox-tails to the rich who will always take care of themselves—may no longer exist. Should the government object to erecting a gastronomic department, we recommend that it be made an adjunct to that of Keeper of Plans, the head of which is we believe fully competent to the office; while in the city, we think the subject might be safely recommended to the attention of the Recorder, who it is said is somewhat vain of his knowledge and experience in this line, and who contemplated at one time, as we know, recommending that the Inspector of schools should deliver a lecture on “Culinary Chemistry,” for the edification of the female pupils in town and country, as a pendant to those on Agricultural chemistry, which have been of so much advantage to the rising generation in the schools devoted to the male population.

The News by the British Mail yesterday afternoon is highly interesting. The Allies were not in possession of Perekop as we previously reported, but it will be seen that they have large forces on the march thither. The fall of Kinburn and the destruction of Otchakoff are events of importance, and bode well for the future progress of the allied armies. Little or nothing has occurred at Sebastopol. We have copied as much of the news into this day's issue as our time will admit.

Sir William Molesworth, Secretary for the Colonies, is dead, Lord St. John'sbury and Lord John Russell spoken of as his successors.

His Excellency the Lieut. Governor has issued a proclamation, appointing THURSDAY SIXTH DECEMBER, as a general thanksgiving for the inestimable blessing of an abundant harvest.

The Rev. William Murray will preach in the Temperance Hall on Sabbath first, the 11th Nov. at eleven o'clock forenoon, and at three in the afternoon.

Birth.

At Malta, on the 13th October, the wife of Captain Edward Harvest, H. M. 97th Regiment, of a Son.

At St. John's N. F., on the 7th ultimo, Mrs. Francis Nichol, of a son.

Married.

At Portland, Maine, on the 26th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Bailey, Mr. Douglas Davison, of Stratford, C. W., to Miss Eliza Gardner, of Charlottetown, P. E. Island.

On Thursday last, by the Rev. D. Fitzgerald, Mr. John Bell, to Rosabella, fourth daughter of Mr. Nicholas Harvie, all of this City.

On Thursday, 1st Nov. inst., by the Rev. Mr. Leitch, D. C. L., Mr. Montague McKie, to Miss Eliza Achem, all of this City.

At St. Catharines, Canada, by the very Rev. Donald McDonald, P. P., Mr. Lancelin McDonald, of St. Peter's Lake, to Maria Margaret, only daughter of Capt. McDonald, of Tullach.

At St. Andrew's Chapel, on the 5th August last, by the Rev. Mr. McPherson, P. P., Mr. Angus Mac Donald, of Tullach, to Miss Isabella McDonald, of St. Peter's Lake.

Died.

At Lot 49, on the 16th ultimo, Margaret, relict of the late Mr. G. Jenkins, aged 67 years, much respected by her numerous friends and acquaintances.

Passengers.

In the Lady Le Marchant, from Pictou, on the 7th inst.—Hon. W. W. Lord, Messrs. J. Crabb, Revs. A. Sutherland, Wm. Murray, Miss Bethune—4 in the steerage.—Light S. E. wind, strong head current—5 1/2 hours passage.

Launched.

On the 29th October, from the Shipyard of Mr. Eben Clark, Fifteen Point, a very superior Juniper built Frigate of 203 Tons, called the Mercury, built for Mr. Duncan McRae, of Kingston. This vessel is intended to class 8 years A. 1 at Lloyd's.

Port of Charlottetown.

ARRIVED. Nov. 6, Brig. Napoleon, Arichat; bal. Conservative, Furneaux; lumber. Swift, Bay Chaleur; lumber. Lively Lass, Pictou; coal. Victoria, Sidney; coal. Isabella, St. John's, Newfld.; fish. Lady LeMarchant, Pictou; mails, &c.

SAILED.

Nov. 6, Express, Collings, St. John's, Newfoundland; produce. 8th, Bagge Sir Alexander, Pictou; bal. 9th, Amundale, Bearist, St. John, N. B.; produce. 9th, Ellen, Campion St. John, Newfld.; produce. ship. Henry Ware, Liverpool; timber and deal, by Welsh & Co. Brig Vesta, Clow, Georgetown. Lady LeMarchant, Shediac; mails, &c.

Charlottetown Markets, Oct. 31.

Table with 4 columns: Item, Price, Item, Price. Includes Beef (small) 3d a 6d, Turkeys each 3s 5s, Pork 4d a 5d, Ducks 1s 3d a 1s 6d, Do. (small) 6d a 8d, Fowls 8d a 1s, Mutton 2d a 6d, Partridges 8d a 1s, Lamb, per lb. 3d a 6d, Eggs dozen 9d a 10d, Butter (fresh) 16d a 18d, Cows, bush 2 3d a 2 6d, do. by tub 1s 2d a 1s 6d, Parsley 4s a 5s, Tallow 1s a 1 2d, Potatoes 1s 6d a 2s, Wood 11d a 1s, Turnips 10d a 1s, Flour 3d a 4d, Honespan yd. 3s 6d a 5s, Pearl Barley 3d, Hay, ton 60s a 70s, Oatmeal 2d a 2 1/2, Straw, cwt. 1s 6d a 1s 9d.

NEW STORE!

DAWSON'S BUILDING, Corner of Great George and Kent Streets. NOW OPENING at the above Establishment a general assortment of Dry Goods, Hardware and Groceries, &c., &c.

To which the Subscriber respectfully invites the attention of his friends and the public generally. ROBERT A. STRONG, P. S. The remainder of his Fall Stock expected hourly. Nov. 10, 1855. 3i

THE WAR! THE WAR!! A LECTURE will be delivered on THE WAR, in the Temperance Hall, on FRIDAY night, the 16th inst., by the Rev. John Brewster, Tickets 9d each. The proceeds will be given to the Ladies' Committee of the Bazaar, for the relief of the poor, under the patronage of Mrs. Daly. Doors open at 7, and Lecture to commence at 8. November 9.

Prince Edward Division.

A FULL attendance of the members of Prince Edward Division, No. 1, Sons of Temperance, is requested next WEDNESDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock, on special business. By order, JOHN LOCKERBY, R. S. Ch. Town, Nov. 9, 1855.

AUCTION.

SALE OF LAND, Stock, Crop, &c.

TO BE SOLD by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 21st day of November inst., at the hour of Ten o'clock, at the Subscriber's premises, BALTIMORE, Lot 18, (near Princetown Royal);—About 70 acres valuable FREEHOLD LAND; a GRIST MILL & KILN thereon, ALSO—the following STOCK, CROP, FARMING UTENSILS, &c., &c., viz.—4 superior Horses, 20 head Cattle, 12 Pigs, (6 fattened,) some hundreds bushels OATS, tons of HAY and STRAW; 1 set Fanners, 1 Iron Plough, 1 Wooden Plough, 1 set Iron Harrows, 1 set Wooden Harrows, 2 Horse Rakes; 2 Carts, 1 Dray, 1 Wagon and Harness; 1 Gig and Harness, (new,) 3 Wood Sleighs, 1 Bob Sleigh, 1 Roller, 1 Wheelbarrow, 1 Furrow Sowing Machine, 1 Cooking Stove, 1 Air-tight Parlor Stove, superior Chest and Drawers and Tables, (new,) 1 Sofa, 1 Arm Chair, (new,) a lot of other Chairs, 1 eight-day Clock, Looking Glass, Weaving Loom; Cheese Press, and various other articles.

TERMS.—All sums over £2, (Land excepted.) Credit until October, 1856, on approved Notes of Bank. As the Subscriber intends going to Scotland, Bargains may be expected. JAMES HENDERSON. Baltie, Nov. 8th, 1855.

CHARTS, &c.

BELLE ISLE to Boston, including Gulf and River Charts, &c., with a large book of sailing directions, 24s. Cause to Philadelphia, including Bay of Fundy with do. 25s. Gulf of St. Lawrence and Newfoundland, 20s. Nova Scotia and Bay Fundy, 12s 6d. Northumberland Straits, two parts, 3s 6d each. Atlantic General Charts. English Channel, a full chart of the South of Ireland, St. George's Channel, the English Channel, and of the North Sea to Yarmouth and Amsterdam, 21s. South of Ireland and St. George's Channel, 12s 6d. St. George and English, with sailing directions, 25s. St. George and British Channel, 22s 6d. Parallel Rules, 3s a 5s 9. Mathematical Instruments. For sale by HASZARD & OWEN.

FALL GOODS.

1855.

JAMES DESBRISAY has received by the *Majestic*, from Liverpool, and *Sir Alexander*, from London, his usual supplies of Autumn and Winter Goods, which are offered to the public at the lowest possible prices for CASH. A large lot of Ready Made Clothing, among which are some very superior Coats. Also on hand a few very good India Rubber Coats, Seaman's Caps, &c., &c. Nov. 1, 1855.

COMMISSION MERCHANT and General Agent.

THE undersigned having good Shop, Cellarage and Warehouse room, offers his services as General Agent and Commission Merchant, would attend to the purchase and shipment of Produce, &c. REFERENCES.—Messrs. JAMES FRANK, " W. W. LORD, " D. BREXAN, " CHAS. YOUNG, W. B. DEAN, Esq., Am. Con. Agent. GEORGE MOORE. Stratford Hotel, opposite Charlottetown, 3d Nov. 1855, Tel. Ex. Ad. 2mo.

JAMES R. WATT,

Offers for sale a good assortment of Cooking, Parlour, and other STOVES. Prices much lower than usual. Oct. 10.

Fall Consignments.

Tea, Candles, Soap & Dry Goods. THE SUBSCRIBER has just received, on Consignment, per *Sir Alexander* and *Sir Reddie*, from London and Liverpool, An Extensive Assortment of Goods, in part, viz: 134 Chests and half chests of superior TEA. 30 Boxes Sperm CANDLES, 20 do Mould do, 50 do very good SOAP, 20 Bales and Cases MERCHANDISE, consisting of Blue and fancy Prints, Orleans, Coburgs, &c. Grey and white Cottons, ready made CLOTHING, Cloths, Doekins, &c. —Also on Hand—A large Lot of Cooking, Franklin and Air Tight STOVES, Casks of Metallic Paints, Sofas, Bureaus, cane-seated and common Chairs, &c. &c. Oct. 26. JAMES MORRIS.