

Austria, in openly identifying her policy with that of Western Europe, has in fact entered the field only as the ancient friend and ally of Russia. "Circumstances," says this voracious Potentate, "render it necessary that the Russian troops should for a while be withdrawn from the Principality, but Austria has kindly consented to occupy them in the meanwhile—to preserve them from the grasp of their rightful sovereigns, the Sultan—and to restore them to Russia whenever it may be convenient to her to resume possession of them!" Such, in effect, is the language which Nicholas addresses to his army and his people. What, indeed, must be the barbarous state of a nation which can be told such things? What must be the depth of depravity of a Prince who can utter such falsehoods to his own people? How is Nicholas to explain to the Emperor of Austria this abuse of his name? How is he ever again to look Francis Joseph in the face? Has there ever been exhibited to mankind a more revolting and sickening instance of moral insensibility than is shown forth in this gross imposture upon his own army and people by a Sovereign who assumes at the same time to be their religious head, leading them to a holy war? With such evidence in the face of the world, who can dare to talk of negotiations, or treaties, or compacts entered into with a hypocrite so monstrously shameless? "The Russian Government," says a public writer in commenting upon this last instance of the Czar's mendacity "seems to be absolutely unconscious of any preference for truth. Truth is often an unpleasant thing. Truth may mean defeat and disclosure; truth unmask hypocrites, and uncovers great pretenders; truth reduces the Russian battalions to half their nominal strength, shakes the granite blocks out of huge fortresses, and confines men-of-war to the docks in which they were built. Truth, indeed, may pass for the most stern and unrelenting of the Czar's enemies, for he continues to outrage her by every act of his Government, and in revenge, she is stripping off, one by one, the disguises and mock weapons which once overawed the world." With such a monarch there is but one mode of dealing, and that is to force him to give securities to keep the peace, such as neither fraud, nor guile, nor unrestricted falsehood shall enable him to violate. Wholly destitute of the highly attributes of honour and truth, he stands beyond the pale of European civilization, and must not be surprised if he finds himself subjected to the treatment of a false and dangerous barbarian. Europe, long blinded to his real character, has now a complete knowledge of the staff he is made of, and it will be her own fault if she ever again allows him to place his cold and paralyzing hand upon her own destinies, or upon the liberty and happiness of mankind at large. Bankrupt as he already is in honour, we doubt not that we shall live to see Nicholas equally bankrupt in power. The steps towards his downfall may not be so rapid as our indignant impatience would desire; but they are not the less certain of occurring. Pride, and a false estimate of his own strength may impel him to a stubborn and protracted resistance, but against the armed legions of Civilization, which now surround him on every side, he will but vainly oppose the ignorant and barbarian hosts whom he may summon to die in his cause. Bismarck has already afforded an instance of the frailty of those land defences upon which he has so fondly relied; and the contemptible cowardice of his fleet, affords but a too convincing proof of his impotence upon the sea. His ablest generals and choicest troops have shamefully fled before the face of an inferior army of half-disciplined Turks; and have now to address themselves to a conflict with the mightiest military kingdoms of the earth. The result may not be manifested to-day nor to-morrow. The unavoidable delays attendant upon the completion and movement of large armaments may yield the barbarian monarch a respite of a few weeks, a few months, or even of another winter; but his ultimate doom is sealed; and Nicholas of Russia will never again speak with a voice of authority or power amongst the monarchs of Europe. The Prussian minister is in close and continued communication with Prince Gortschakoff.

THE ALLIES FIRED AT WITH SILVER BULLETS. The *Apostrophe* gives an account of a trip which a number of Stockholmers made to the late scene of action. On approaching the landing-place before the fortress, they found the main flag in a state of excellent preservation, with the flags of England and France flying above it. A guard of French military remained there on the beach with every civility. Of Bismarck there is nothing left but the fortress itself, and a well before it with a shell over it. It is stated that the Russians, toward the last, loaded their muskets with silver bullets, cut up into pieces. Opinions differed as to whether this had been done from any superstitious motive, or from a desire to put the military about beyond the power of their captors. The latter view is favored by the circumstance that a quantity of specie has been discovered scattered in the earth. If it be correct that while the stock of provisions found in the fortress was sufficient for a year, the store of ammunition was very scanty, we should be led to infer that silver had been used as a makeshift for lead in the absence of balls. French soldiers and also Alanders mention that the Finland sharpshooters were the most incessant of all the garrison at the capitulation having been made, and that they broke or injured their firearms before giving them up. THE FIRE AT VARNA.—The fire at Varna broke out in several places at one and the same time. Several of the Greek incendiaries have already been shot. A Fatal Steamboat Explosion recently occurred on the Missouri river, which resulted, as usual, in great destruction of human life. From 17 to 20 persons were killed, including all the passengers who were on board at the time. The boat was named the *Timour No. 2*, and the force of the explosion made a complete wreck of her. COLONIAL. MILITARY.—We learn that the 76th Regiment and the Artillery now stationed in this Province are to be withdrawn forthwith, and the Province will probably be left henceforth to provide its own defenders. It is not unlikely, however, that a Company of the 76th may be left in barracks here, to look after the public works and military stores, until other arrangements are made. The military stores at Fredericton and St. Andrews, will be brought here, and the necessity of a guard at those places will be spared. The withdrawal of the small number of soldiers stationed here, will scarcely be noticed; but the removal of the head quarters, band, and staff from Fredericton, will be felt in that community, as also by the farmers in the vicinity, who thus lose some of their best customers. THE QUEBEC MORNING CHRONICLE of the 1st inst., says the 20th Regiment is not to remain in Canada, but will be removed to Bermuda this year. The troop-ship *Resistance* is on her way to the West Indies for the 16th Regiment, which is to be brought from Jamaica to relieve the 20th in the garrison at Quebec. The 16th, the Royal Canadian Rifle Regt., and one company of Artillery will constitute the whole regular force of Canada.—*New Brunswick.* AUSTRIA AND PRUSSIA. VIENNA, August 31.—New proposals have been made by Russia, which will involve new negotiations. Letters of the 29th, from Berlin, say that Austria has so far accepted the Russian proposals as to have countermanded the further movement of troops. The subscription to the Austrian Loan is closed for a month. It amounts to nearly 500,000,000 of florins. DESTRUCTION OF HANGO. DANZIG, Sept. 1.—The *Hango* has just arrived, having left the allied fleet on the 29th ult. at Ledson. Hango has been destroyed by the Russians. The French forces have not yet left Bismarck. General Baraguay d'Hilliers, General Jones, and Admiral Deuchesse, have had a look into Heligoland. The passage to Abo is found to be extremely narrow, and it is probable that the fortress will not be attacked. The French had lost 600 men by cholera. TELEGRAPHIC ADVICES FROM STOCKHOLM state that the Russians are raising a new battalion of rifles in Finland, to supply the loss of the garrison of Bomarsund. ATTEMPTED NEGOTIATIONS AT VIENNA. Telegraphic despatches from Vienna show that diplomacy is at the present moment very active in the Austrian capital. The expected message had arrived from St. Petersburg. Prince Gortschakoff was holding out new expectations and promises to Austria, even going the length of pretending his master's readiness to accept the four conditions laid down in the notes exchanged between England, France, and Austria, on the 29th, in order to induce negotiations; it is reported, however, that the new Russian propositions are illusory, and imply the maintenance of a peculiar Russian protectorate in Turkey under a changed form. Nevertheless they are, it is said, entertained by Austria, and are likely to figure in Count Buel's next notes to the Western Courts. Gen. Baraguay d'Hilliers had a narrow escape from a cannon ball it having passed between him and his aid-de-camp, with whom he was conversing. The Russian steamer *Vladimir* had called briefly at the coaling station at Kowloon, coalled, des-

trayed two Turkish brigs, and escaped safely to the open sea. There is nothing from the Black Sea fleet. The statement is, that the expedition to the Crimea is only temporarily delayed until the cholera abates among the troops. On the Danube no charge has occurred in the position of affairs. Bucharest is quiet in the occupation of the Turks. The cholera has considerably abated at Varna, Shumla and Constantinople. It had been fearfully destructive among the French. Considerable excitement existed at Berlin, on account of the boats of the allied squadron having been discovered taking soundings in the Prussian port of Memel. The French government has made contracts at Dantzic for winter supplies for the French fleet in the Baltic. The weather continued very fine in England. Every where plentiful crops were reported—the farmers not making complaints as to quality or quantity. The promising state of the harvest, had given great confidence and firmness to the spinners and manufacturers. Prices of Breadstuffs were rapidly falling. The London Times avows, that wheat is 20s. less a quarter than it was at the same time last year. A Fatal Steamboat Explosion recently occurred on the Missouri river, which resulted, as usual, in great destruction of human life. From 17 to 20 persons were killed, including all the passengers who were on board at the time. The boat was named the *Timour No. 2*, and the force of the explosion made a complete wreck of her. COLONIAL. MILITARY.—We learn that the 76th Regiment and the Artillery now stationed in this Province are to be withdrawn forthwith, and the Province will probably be left henceforth to provide its own defenders. It is not unlikely, however, that a Company of the 76th may be left in barracks here, to look after the public works and military stores, until other arrangements are made. The military stores at Fredericton and St. Andrews, will be brought here, and the necessity of a guard at those places will be spared. The withdrawal of the small number of soldiers stationed here, will scarcely be noticed; but the removal of the head quarters, band, and staff from Fredericton, will be felt in that community, as also by the farmers in the vicinity, who thus lose some of their best customers. THE QUEBEC MORNING CHRONICLE of the 1st inst., says the 20th Regiment is not to remain in Canada, but will be removed to Bermuda this year. The troop-ship *Resistance* is on her way to the West Indies for the 16th Regiment, which is to be brought from Jamaica to relieve the 20th in the garrison at Quebec. The 16th, the Royal Canadian Rifle Regt., and one company of Artillery will constitute the whole regular force of Canada.—*New Brunswick.* AUSTRIA AND PRUSSIA. VIENNA, August 31.—New proposals have been made by Russia, which will involve new negotiations. Letters of the 29th, from Berlin, say that Austria has so far accepted the Russian proposals as to have countermanded the further movement of troops. The subscription to the Austrian Loan is closed for a month. It amounts to nearly 500,000,000 of florins. DESTRUCTION OF HANGO. DANZIG, Sept. 1.—The *Hango* has just arrived, having left the allied fleet on the 29th ult. at Ledson. Hango has been destroyed by the Russians. The French forces have not yet left Bismarck. General Baraguay d'Hilliers, General Jones, and Admiral Deuchesse, have had a look into Heligoland. The passage to Abo is found to be extremely narrow, and it is probable that the fortress will not be attacked. The French had lost 600 men by cholera. TELEGRAPHIC ADVICES FROM STOCKHOLM state that the Russians are raising a new battalion of rifles in Finland, to supply the loss of the garrison of Bomarsund. ATTEMPTED NEGOTIATIONS AT VIENNA. Telegraphic despatches from Vienna show that diplomacy is at the present moment very active in the Austrian capital. The expected message had arrived from St. Petersburg. Prince Gortschakoff was holding out new expectations and promises to Austria, even going the length of pretending his master's readiness to accept the four conditions laid down in the notes exchanged between England, France, and Austria, on the 29th, in order to induce negotiations; it is reported, however, that the new Russian propositions are illusory, and imply the maintenance of a peculiar Russian protectorate in Turkey under a changed form. Nevertheless they are, it is said, entertained by Austria, and are likely to figure in Count Buel's next notes to the Western Courts. Gen. Baraguay d'Hilliers had a narrow escape from a cannon ball it having passed between him and his aid-de-camp, with whom he was conversing. The Russian steamer *Vladimir* had called briefly at the coaling station at Kowloon, coalled, des-

TENDERS. TENDERS will be received by the Church Warden of Trinity Church, Georgetown, (Messrs. Wm. Lambson and J. Lavers,) until Saturday, the 16th inst., at 12 o'clock noon, for PAINTING the said Church and Tower with two coats of White Lead Paint, and the Roof with two coats of Hotellie or Blue Point. Tenders to state the cost, the party furnishing all Materials, and of the best quality, with Receipt, the cost of workmanship only, the Materials being found by the corporation of the Church. Georgetown, Sept. 1, 1854.

FOR SALE. NEW Cast-iron Machines, Machine Cards, Combs, Crank Plates, Wood Fishes, &c., and patent Power Treadmill Machines. All orders punctually attended to. Address John Morris & Son, Southville, County of Westmoreland, New Brunswick, or Mr. David Stewart, Charlottetown.

Take Notice Farmers. JUST arrived, per Schr. *Phoenix*, from BOSTON—A lot of FARMERS' BOILERS, assorted sizes; also, A lot of COOKING STOVENS, different patterns and sizes. Ladies, Misses & Gent's India Rubber BOOTS & SHOES in great variety, for Sale at T. W. DODD'S Brick Store, Pownall Street. August 25th. 3c

House and Premises to let. TO BE LET, and possession given on the 1st of November next, a SHOP and DWELLING HOUSE in Kent Street, opposite the Dispensary. Rent moderate. Application to be made to the Subscriber. GEORGE COOKE.

A Farm for sale. A VALUABLE FREEHOLD FARM, situated on Lot 23 and fronting on Broadwell River, at the head of the Harbour of Trinity River, and three miles from Georgetown, it contains 105 acres of land, 45 acres of which are cleared; and for soil and convenience, is not surpassed in this part of the country, and is well worth the attention of any person wishing to settle down in a good and pleasant situation; it will be sold with or without the Stock, and immediate possession given. For particulars, apply to W. B. AYTHIE, Esq., Georgetown, or to the subscriber on the premises. H. JOHNSTON. September 8, 1854. 4c.

WANTED TO CHARTER. SEVERAL SCHOONERS to carry COAL from Pictou or Sydney to Halifax, for which liberal Freight will be given. Apply to G. W. DEBLOIS, Charlottetown or S. CUNARD & Co., Halifax. August 4th, 1854.

TO BE LET, And possession given on the First day of May next THE DWELLING HOUSE and Premises near Government House, at present occupied by Captain Beazley, consisting of a Dwelling House which contains a spacious Dining-room and Drawing-room, Breakfast-room, 7 Bed-rooms, large Kitchen, Servant's Hall, 3 Servants' Bed-rooms, Pantry, Larder, Front-porch, large Entrance Hall, large lower Hall, Back-porch, 2 Back entrances, Back and Front Hair-cases, Scullery, Pump and Wash-House, Larder-room, and a splendid 6 roomed cellar. A large and commodious Coach-house, 3 stabled Stables, Horse-room, Cow-house, large Hay-bale and Grain-room, Manure-yard, large Kitchen garden with Fruit trees, &c., Flower garden, elegant front entrance and carriage drive, a large Lawn running down to the Harbour with conveniences for keeping boats, &c. Extensive plantation of young trees of all kinds, large Root-house, Wood and chopping house, and a spacious and commodious yard. There are front and back gates facing on different Streets, and a never failing well of water on the premises. This splendid Mansion from its situation commands the finest view of any house in Charlottetown, and from its proximity to Government House and other advantages the Subscriber confidently offers it as the most elegant, comfortable and desirable residence for a gentleman's family in or near Town. For further particulars apply to DAVID WILSON, Richmond Street. Sept. 6th, 1854.

AMERICAN HOUSE. THE Subscriber, grateful to his Friends and the Public in general, for past favors in Business, respectfully requests a continuance of the same; at the same time intimates having selected personally, in the United States, a varied assortment of AMERICAN GOODS, adapted to the wants of the public, which he trusts to call and examine, and judge for themselves. JOHN GIBSON. Brick House, corner of Kent and Great George Streets. Charlottetown, Aug. 17, 1854. 6c.

NOTICE. THE undersigned, in confirmation of a certain Agreement lately made by CHARLES WORSWELL, late of Morrell House, but now of London, in Great Britain, Esquire, have by deeds of release and assignment respectively dated the 16th day of August last, conveyed to WILLIAM H. PONS, of Charlottetown, Esquire, all their Right, Title, and Interest, as Trustees of the said Charles Worswell, in and to certain Real and Personal Estates, Debts, and Judgments in Prince Edward Island, formerly belonging to the said Charles Worswell, and conveyed by him to the undersigned by deeds dated the 17th day of June, 1850: of which all Tenants of the said Estates, and other parties interested in, or indebted to the same, are hereby notified and will govern themselves accordingly. JAMES PEAKE, CHARLES HENSLEY, JOHN H. HOLL, THEOPHILUS DESBRISAY, Trustees. Charlottetown, 11th September, 1854. 1. m

R. B. STEELE. FROM T. GILBERT & Co., Eolian Pianoforte & Manufacturing, Boston, will visit Charlottetown in a few days, when he will attend to Orders for TUNING and REPAIRING PIANOFORTES in the best manner. Mr. S. has had much experience in this business, having been at it for more than five years, the last two of which he has spent in the above Manufacturing, which is the oldest in Boston. Perfect satisfaction given or no pay required. If enough encouragement be given, arrangements will be made for visiting Charlottetown yearly. Orders left at Mr. G. T. Haszard's store. Mr. S. will remain in Town eight or ten days. Terms moderate. September 8, 1854.

FARM WANTED. WANTED, a small FARM, of 50 acres, of which about 10 are fit for cultivation, or from 8 to 12 acres, near which some wood land may be wanted. Address B. 2. at the office of this paper. 4c