

PLAN OF SEBASTOPOL.—We present our readers this day with a Plan of Sebastopol; it will be found very useful, now that the Allies have obtained a footing within the walls. The Redan and Malakoff were erected since the Plan was taken, their situation is upon the high ground to the left, just below the figures 13 and 12.

BRITISH MAILS.—The Steamer Lady Le Marchant brought an English Mail yesterday afternoon. Although it was three o'clock before the Mails arrived at the post-office, our readers will find the principal details of the news copied at length into our paper. There is a despatch through St. Petersburg, to the effect that the Allies had repulsed the Russians at Eupatoria, but beyond this nothing occurred in the Crimea. We can easily conceive that it is the policy of the Allies to keep their movement secret, in order the more effectually to check the proceedings of their enemies.

The Telegraphic report to Pictou, says: The Allies in Sebastopol are turning the guns of Fort Nicholas, which was uninjured, against the enemy. The other works are being made effective. It is found that the Russians in Fort Constantine can rake Sebastopol, even the plateau in the rear, but the firing has been weak thus far.

Reinforcements had been sent from Constantinople to Eupatoria. It is reported through Russian channels that the allies had sent 20,000 men to Eupatoria, and that the Russians in that vicinity were attacked and compelled to retreat.

Nothing doing in the Baltic. The principal part of the fleet is to winter at Kiel.

WESLEYAN SERVICES.—The Rev. Dr. Richey, Co-Delegate of the Wesleyan Methodist Conference of Eastern British America, will officiate to-morrow, in the Wesleyan Chapel, in this City, in the morning at half-past ten o'clock, and in the evening at half-past six. He will also address the children of the Sabbath Schools, at the Chapel, at half-past two.

On Wednesday evening next, at 7 o'clock, a public service will be held by Dr. Richey, at which an explanation will be given of the arrangements recently made by the organization of the Conference for the Lower Provinces of British America.

Port of Charlottetown.

ARRIVED.
Oct. 13, Schr. Annandale, Bearsto, Bay Verte; deal.
Elizabeth, Canoe; fish, &c.
12th, Morning Star, Crispo, Harbor Bushie; fish;
Speculator, Canoe; fish. Jan., Yarmouth, Apples,
&c. Jan. Star, Boston; goods. Brig. Monte
Ceite, Boston; goods. Lady LeMarchant, Pictou,
mail, &c. Julia, Halifax; goods. Rival, McLeod,
Sidney; coal.
13th, Ship Majestic, Walsh, Liverpool; goods, &c.
Lively Lane, Pictou; coal. Ploughboy, do.; do.
Virgin, Martel, Canoe; fish.

SAILED.
Oct. 10, Lady LeMarchant, Pictou; mails. Brothers,
Hubert, Halifax; produce. Ornament, Lutz; fish-
ing.
12th, Glory, LeBlanc, St. John, N. B.; produce.
Barque Ithuriel, by Captain McKie. John
Creelman, Pictou; bal.

Ship News.

Arrivals in Europe from hence.
Plymouth, Sept. 20—Dora, 19—Fanny, 21—Ithuriel
Liverpool, Sept. 18—Ellen, 17—Islander, 27—
Foam, 28—Jedda.
Corkhaven Sept. 25—Fanny.
Clyde, Sept. 25—James.
Shields, Sept. 25—Yona.

Charlottetown Markets, Oct. 10.
Beef, (small) lb. 4 d a 6 d Oatmeal, 2 1/2 d a 2 3/4 d
Do. by quarter, 3 d a 5 d Turkeys each, 5 s a 7 s
Pork, 4 1/2 d a 5 d Geese, 2 s 3 d a 3 s
Do. (small), 6 d a 8 d Ducks, 1 s 3 d a 1 s 6 d
Ham, none. Fowls, 1 s a 1 s 6 d
Mutton, 3 1/2 d a 6 d Partridges, 7 d a 9 d
Lamb, per lb. 3 d a 6 d Chickens per pair 1 s a 2 s
Butter (fresh), 1 1/4 d a 1 1/2 d Eggs dozen, 7 d a 9 d
do. by tub 1 s 1 d a 1 s 3 d Oats, per bush. 2 s a 2 s 3 d
Tallow, 1 s a 1 s 2 d Potatoes, 1 s 6 d a 2 s
Wool, 1 1 d a 1 s Turnips, 1 s a 1 s 3 d
Flax, 3 1/4 d a 3 1/2 d Homepun yd., 3 s 6 d a 5 s
Pearl Barley, 3 d Hay, ton, 50 s a 60 s

NOTICE.

THOSE Persons who bought goods at Leachlan
H. Leach's sale on the Princetown Road, on the
24th day of April last and gave their notes of hand
for the same, are hereby informed, that their notes
are in my possession for collection and will be due
on the 24th day of Oct. 1855; if not paid when due, they
will be sued for without further notice.
W. H. GARDINER, Auctioneer.
9th Oct. 1855.

Coach and Sleigh Making.

ROBERT MCINTYRE returns thanks for the pa-
tronsage heretofore extended to him, and would
inform the public, that he keeps on hand, and makes
to order.

**Carriages, Wagons, Carts,
Sleighs, &c.**

Upper Queen Street,
October 13th, 1855.

GLEANINGS FROM LATE PAPERS.

"Who will pretend," says the Montreal Argus,
"that the Queen of Great Britain in the titles she
has lately conferred on individuals in Canada,
really knew or cared any thing about the merits
of the parties so honored. The baubles conferred
are, however, harmless, and we should not object
to them, were it not that this practice is becoming
so frequent, as to lead to the apprehension that our
statesmen may forget that they are colonists,
bound to protect our interests as paramount to all
others—than of Great Britain, even when put in
to the balance. We had specimens of the as-
sumption of the guardianship of Imperial interests
in preference to Provincial interests, by Mr. Hincks
last Session on various occasions, especially when
he brought forward his memorable project to
make free grants of land to the soldiers in the
Crimea. No one better than Mr. Hincks could
know the injurious consequences that would have
flowed from such an imprudent disposition of the
public property. His Quixotic answer to Mr.
Hewe's pamphlet was another manifest attempt
to carry favor in Downing Street. He has now
reaped the reward of his servility in the govern-
ment of Barbadoes conferred on him. Whilst we
cordially join in the satisfaction expressed by the
portion of the Press favorable to Mr. Hincks, at
his promotion (!) it is on totally different grounds
to those they assume. We congratulate the coun-
try on his withdrawal from our political arena,
because we are under the conviction, that the tal-
ents and energy with which he is so eminently
endowed, would be, were he to remain amongst
us, perverted from their proper purpose. We re-
joice then to see him removed to another sphere, if
where it is to be hoped, he will not enjoy equal facilities
for doing mischief, to those he enjoyed here. On
this ground we are anything rather than disposed
to find fault with the British Government in the
matter. But if they imagine that this elevation
will contribute to conciliate the Canadian people
towards Imperial rule, they are egregiously mis-
taken. It would imply gross ignorance, of our
affairs to suppose, that the position of Mr. Hincks
in Canada as a discarded and disgraced Minister
was unknown to those who have selected him for
special honor at the hands of Her Majesty, and it
therefore indicates little disposition on their part
to cultivate feelings of cordiality with our Legis-
lature. The promotion indeed can scarcely be
regarded as anything else than an act of antagon-
ism—an establishment of an Imperial Court of
Revision over the judgments of our Court of Par-
liament. It affords a dangerous precedent in the
impunity it offers to arbitrary Governors and cor-
rupt Ministers hereafter."

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

The steamer Star of the West arrived at New
York on the 30th ult. with California dates of the
5th September—eighteen days later.

She brought \$1,150,000 in specie and 650 pas-
sengers.

The Star of the West brings the first number of
Col. Kinney's paper—The Central American—
The Colonel has been elected Governor of San
Juan and its territory, and his paper contains his
inaugural proclamation. He intimates that the
difficulties with the Accessory Transit Company
are about to be settled by amicable negotiations,
and holds out the prospect that, at the next session
of the U. S. Congress, remaneration will be made
by the American government for the losses oc-
casioned by the bombardment of Greytown.

Col. Walker with one hundred and fifty men,
landed at Virgin Bay on the 3d of September,
when he was attacked by a party of 400 troops
from Rivas, under Gen. Grandifolia. The latter
was defeated with a loss of fifty men. Walker's
loss was only five.

It was reported that Col. Walker was to attack
Rivas in a few days.

The Government had demanded the arms and
ammunition lately received by the Transit Com-
pany, and how at Castillo.

Trade at San Francisco was dull. The mines
were doing pretty well.

An American steamer had been despatched to
the Mexican coast to inquire into recent injuries
to the persons and property of American citizens.

A disturbance had occurred at Ragar river in
which the superintendent of Indian Affairs for
Oregon, three whites and two Indians were killed.

The British frigate Amphitrite has arrived at
San Francisco from Petropavlovsk and the Rus-
sian Port at the river Amour. They found the
place nearly deserted. She lay there five days,
waiting arrivals of the river. A Russian ship of
war, and there was blown up.

REPORTS BY FRENCH PRISONERS IN RUSSIA.

The Constantinople correspondent of La Presse
writes: A considerable exchange of prisoners has
taken place at Odessa. From some of the
French officers exchanged who have arrived at
Constantinople, some curious particulars have
been elicited. These officers concur unanimously
in doing justice to the good intentions of the
Emperor of Russia with respect to themselves.
His orders were full of kind foresight, and bore
the impress of a generous character. For ex-
ample, when the French officers were sent to
Odessa, the Emperor Alexander gave orders that
they should all receive fresh equipments (many
of them wanted it badly enough); their debts al-
so were to be paid, if they had incurred any at
the depot. Unfortunately the Russian administra-
tion, which has never enjoyed a very good repu-
tation for morality, saw in this an opportunity
for a little profitable trade, which it took care not
to neglect. At Odessa, either the commander of
the detachment, or the head of the police, or
some other functionary (I do not know the guilty
person, but I certify the fact), some one, in short,
sent for a dealer in ready-made clothes, made a
bargain with him, and clothed the officers in dresses
which they value at about 15 or 18 francs.
The dress consisted of a pair of trousers, a pal-
etot, and a cap made of cloth. Many of the offi-
cers refused to put the dress on. I cannot tell
the sum allotted for the purpose by the Emperor,
but I should hesitate to believe, that he could
have restricted his generosity to the purchase of
clothes of such ridiculous cut that they excited
general merriment on the debarkation of the offi-
cers at Kamiesch. I do not give you these de-
tails as matters of scandal, but to fulfil a duty,
and to respond to the desire of the Russian Gov-
ernment itself. The orders from St. Peters-
burg were, I repeat, highly satisfactory, but they
were not executed. Besides, I know from other
sources, that by the desire of the Emperor Alex-
ander, the minister of Bavaria, to whom was en-
trusted the care of watching over French inter-
ests, begged the French Government to send to
Russia the complaints which the prisoners might
have to lodge against the administration. A
lieutenant of the 10th regiment of the line, of the
Breson brigade, and the Dulac division, was put
in the same apartment with a deserter from the
foreign legion. His complaints, addressed to the
governor of Simferopol, were made in vain. At
the hospital at Simferopol were two sous-lieuten-
ants. One belongs to the Chasseurs a pied, the
other to the Tirailleurs Algeriennes. Both were
taken in the ditches at the Malokoff. Each of
them was presented with a shirt, as their own
was bloody. When they left, they were obliged
to give back the Russian shirts in return for their
own. A captain of the 46th regiment, of the
Caucasian brigade and the d'Astomarre division,
was compelled to travel from Simferopol to
Khar'kov, on foot, secured with a chain such as
is used for condemned prisoners on their road to
Siberia. The officer, burning with indignation,
tore off his epaulettes and cross, and put them in
his pocket. At Simferopol, an officer of the 2d
regiment of the foreign legion of the Bazine
brigade, and Pate division, was lying in the hos-
pital. A Russian officer asked him to change
money with him, in order, as he said, to have a
piece of French money as a souvenir of the war.
The French officer consented; but hearing that
an English officer had yielded to the same re-
quest, and had never received any equivalent for
his money, he demanded payment. The conse-
quence was, that the Russian made off, and was
no more heard of. Instead of receiving their stated
allowance of three francs per diem, the
French officers were paid only two francs. It
was only after an appeal to the Bavarian consul
that this was remedied, and the arrears paid up.
Our officers had their torn clothes replaced by
old Russian garments, and their sabres were re-
turned them. Amongst the Russian officers who
made part of the escort, which accompanied the
French officers and soldiers, particular notice
must be made of a Greek named Paima. This
man was so filthy as to be perfectly repulsive; he
never used an handkerchief, and at last he tore
in pieces with his fingers the fowls which he placed
before his guests. This man, Paima, was
one day in charge of eighty prisoners, under-offi-
cers and soldiers. He received for each soldier
30 copecks or 60 centimes (eightpence) a day.
Meat, he it observed, is scarcely worth, in ap-
petite places, 15 centimes (three half-pence) a
pound. When they halted, this man took from
the peasants a goat or a sheep and gave the ani-
mal to the soldiers. In spite of this new mea-
sure, the men were badly fed. When they arrived
at their destination, the soldiers reiterated
the complaints they had made on the road: "To
silence them," Paima gave to each a silver ruble,
or four francs, making in the whole a total
of 320 francs. We may be permitted to suspect
that this liberality proves, that he must have
made a tolerable profit on the journey. The money
subscribed in the French army for the use
of the prisoners in many cases never reached its
destination. The result of what has transpired
through the late major general is well managed.
Nothing is lost. Goods and money arrive to the
officer to whom they are sent, even when he is
on the road. If he is not too far from Sebastopol,
with this exception, all is disorder, and facts of
the nature of those which I have related are of
continual occurrence.

WANTED.

A MILLER, for a Grist Mill, who thoroughly un-
derstands his business, to whom liberal wages
will be given.—Apply to

JESSE WRIGHT.
Bedouque Mills, Sept. 26.
N. B.—A single Man preferred.



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,
THOMAS WESTON.

(Signed) THOMAS WESTON.

REMARKABLE CURE OF DROPSY.
AFTER BEING TAPPED THREE TIMES.

Copy of a Letter from 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 com-
plaint; 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 en-
joyed the best of health. I am, Sir,
Yours sincerely
ANTHONY SMITH.

(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 re-
stored 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
other means failed to the establishment of my neigh-
bours, 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 Com-
Blotches on the skin	Female Irregulari-	plaints
Bowel Complaints	Flux	Lumbago
Cholera	Fever of all kinds	Piles
Constipation of the	Fits	Rheumatism
Bowels	Gout	Retention of
Consumption	Head-ache	Urine
Debility	Indigestion	Scorbutic, or
Sore Throats	Stomach and Gravel	King's Evil
Secondary Sym-	The Rheumatism	Tumors
ptoms	General Affections	Worms of the
Ulcers	Weakness, from	kidney
	whenever caused, &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:—

24. 5s. 6d. 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.