FINLAND AND ITS INHABITANTS.

The shores of Finland are now the theatre of Admiral Napier's operations. It is probable that the fate of the war will be decided here; for if the Anglo-French fleets, aided by expeditionary troops, succeeded in taking the fortresses situated in that part of the Baltic Sea, the Czar Nicholas will be forced in spite of his pride, to accept conditions of peace dictated by the Western powers. Finland also, of which no one spoke a few years ago, has suddenly acquired a very great importance, and every one desires to know more of a country which bears so prominent a part in the destinies of the civilized world.

Finland is bounded on one side by a gulf of the same name, and on the other by the gulf of Bothnia. It is a vast region; extending from the 50th to the 65th degree of north latitude. The interior is interspersed with lakes, marshes, and large forests which furnish excellent wood for naval purposes, and enormous blocks of granite. The climate is very rigorous. Summer commences in June, and lasts only three months; but during this short interval the temperature is so warm, that vegetation makes remarkably rapid progress. There have been instances, where the grain has been gathered in full maturity at the end of six weeks from the time when it was sown.

The provinces of the South-west produce corn, barley, and rye, and are true barns of plenty. The Finland peasants fertilize their fields, by setting fire to the briars and forests. They cast the seed into the ashes; and from this method of culture, large crops are obtained. But the government is not disposed to favour these barbarous methods; for they sometimes cause great devastations.

Fishing, hunting, tending flocks, and the fur trade, still contribute to support the inhabitants. The coasts present good harbours for merchant vessels; but the use of them is very limitted, the water being covered with ice nearly nine months in the year. In winter all travelling is done in sledges, which furnish an easy and rapid means of communication.

The population of Finland is not known exactly. Some travellers allow one million five hundred thousand inhabitants; others only one million. The people are healthy, robust, vigorous, laborious men; extremely attached to their native soil, and unwilling to change it for milder climates.

The origin of the *Finlanders* or Fins is not known, and has furnished a subject of long discussion to the erudite. They are called in their own language *Souomes*, and their country is called *Souomemma*, which means, the region of lakes and marshes. Greek authors gave them the general and vague name of *Scythians*. The Romans knew them under the title of *Fenni*, and the historian *Tacitus* has characterized them in these terms: "The Fins ought to be numbered among the Germans. They are a people singularly barbarous, living in frightful misery. They have neither arms, nor horses, nor flocks. They live on herbs, are covered with skins, and sleep on the ground. All their resources consist in arrows, with bone points, which they use for want of iron. Hunting occupies and supports the women as well as the men; for the former accompany the latter, and claim a part of the game. In order to insure the preservation of their children from wild beasts and storms, the mothers hide them under the thick branches of trees; and here the old and young assemble after the chase."

Since the time of Tacitus, the Fins have builded houses, and are partly civilized. They are of a medium height, their hair is white, their physiognomy grave, and even melancholy. They are slow in their enterprises, but firm and persevering, when they have undertaken them. They patiently support great privations, and are indifferent to property and the comforts of life. Like all ignorant people, they are superstitious, full of prejudices, and attach great importance to the customs of their ancestors. They persevered in paganism until about the middle of the twelfth century. Then (in 1155) a Swedish king, assisted by the bishop of Upsal, undertook a kind of crusade against them, and forced them to receive baptism. In the sixteenth century they followed the example of their metropolis and adopted the Lutheran confession, but mingled it with numerous errors. They are generally moral, upright and hospitable. Poetry is a favourite art. They have poets and improvisators who, at a marriage, or any solemn festival, rival each other in alternate songs, like the shepherds of Virgil. Their popular poems are called *Runes*; they come mostly from the times of paganism, and serve to cast light on their primitive history.

Some of their customs are singular. The marriage season only comes once a year,—in the autumn. Until that time, the expectant lover is not authorised by custom to address in person the object of his desires. His declaration is made by sending a piece of money, which is accepted or not, according as the young girl is inclined to approve or reject his offer. The sending of this gage of love and all the rest of the ceremony are left in the hands of some old woman of the village, who has no other occupation than to conduct marriages.

The inhabitants of Finland long belonged to Sweden. But the Russians from the time of Peter I, invaded one province after another, and the whole country was annexed to Russia by the treaty of 1809. The emperor Alexander expressly promised that the religion and fundamental laws, the rights and privileges of the principality should be respected; and engaged to assemble the national Diet regularly for the voting of taxes and local legislation. But these fair promises have not been executed. The Finlanders are hostile to the Russian dominion, and will seize the first opportunity of submitting to the yoke of Sweden. The largest cities of Finland are *Abo*, *Helsingfors* and *Viborg*. Abo is the See of a Lutheran bishop. It has a flourishing university, numerous manufactures, and almost 12,000 inhabitants; but this city was almost entirely ruined in 1826 by a terrible fire, and has ceased to be the capital of the country. Helsingfors, the true capital, numbers 16,000 souls beside the garrison. The governor-general resides there, and the Finland university has been transferred to it. It is situated about 150 miles from Cronstadt. Viborg contains a population of 7000 inhabitants, and is very well fortified; the Russian government having established there immense military magazines with formidable batteries.

Among the bits of gossip now floating in Paris is one relating to a rich American, who wrote to Mdlle. de S——, of the opera, a tender epistle on the back of a banknote. Mdlle. smiled and sent a verbal reply, with the apology that she was entirely out of note paper, and would be thankful to M. l'American to send her a quire or two of his.

A contemporary says he does not know whether "music is the food of love," but hearing it always creates in him the love of food.

WHAT MAKES A TEMPERANCE MAN.

In the early stage of the temperance reform, says the Boston Telegraph, some thirty or even twenty years ago, the man who scrupulously abstained from the use of ardent spirits was usually reputed, and might, as things then were, justly enough call himself a temperance man. Of wine he might drink and give to his friends as much as he pleased, provided he stopped short of evident excitement. We have been assured by a member of the old original Massachusetts Society for the suppression of intemperance, the first society of the kind, if we recollect aright, in 1811, that for many years, at the annual meetings of that society, it was customary to discuss the shutting of the grog-shops over a bottle of old Madeira.

The American Temperance Union and the advocates of total abstinence from all that intoxicates, introduced a new test; and after a severe struggle, the wine-drinkers, who thought themselves very badly treated, were obliged to give up their claim to be called temperance men.

The next step in advance was the pledge. It was not enough for a man to abstain; he must give in his adherence to the principle of total abstinence openly before the world, thus reaching out as it were, a helping hand to the unfortunate struggling in the gutter, who might be induced to take hold of the offered pledge, and so draw themselves out of the mud; while this firm hand-to-hand union of all the temperance men would prevent many of the weaker brethren from being drawn in.

But it was soon found that all these means were quite inadequate to the great object in view. As long as grog shops stared the public in the face at every corner of our cities; as long as every hotel and grocery offered facilities for drinking, there would be, as sad experience showed, many, even of the pledged men, unable to resist the temptation. The idea of abolishing intemperance, as a national and domestic institution, or even of holding the ground already gained was evidently chimerical, unless these grog-shops could be shut up, and a cry was accordingly raised by the men of the temperance party, for stronger legislative acts of prohibition. These acts were readily enough passed by the concurrence of men of all parties; for in those days (say fifteen years ago) almost every body not an habitual hard-drinker or a seller, belonged (nominally) to some total abstinence society, and claimed to be a temperance man. But no sooner were these new acts passed, than the tug of war came. The sellers forthwith carried the question into politics, refusing to vote for any candidate for any office, who would not give them, pledges public or private, of hostilitity to prohibitive legislation. The politicians, like a flock of frightened sheep, all began to jump out of the temperance fold, though they still insisted upon calling themselves temperance men; and the friends of temperance, in pure self-defence, were compelled also to carry the question into politics, and to adopt the resolution of voting for no man for any State office not pledged, not merely to the abstract principle, but to the efficient practice of prohibitive legislation.

And that is the ground on which the matter stands at present. No person has now a right to claim fellowship with the temperance party, or ask votes from them upon the mere ground of personal abstemiousness, or of his good wishes for the general prevalence of temperance, or even of his admission of the abstract right of prohibitive legislation. Personal abstinence, good wishes for the cause, the admission of abstract principles, are all very well, but to be called at this day a temperance man, one must go a step further. One thing, O politician and candidate for office, solicitor of the votes of temperance men, thou yet lackest! You cannot have their votes and the votes of the rum men too. If you wish us to vote for you, you must declare your readiness to ACT with us in the matter of prohibition by law.

S. L. Tilley, Esq., says the Tetotaller, the acting most Worthy Patriarch of the Sons of Temperance, who formerly resided in St. John, but now in Fredericton the capital of New-Brunswick, has lately been elected to the responsible post of Provincial Secretary of that Province. This is the chief office of the Ministry, and is one of high responsibility. Mr. Tilley is a self made man. Only a few years ago he was a quiet druggist; he joined the Sons of Temperance, and was found to have a gift for speech making, and from speaking in the Division room, took the field and public platform, where he was most effective; was elected to Parliament on the Maine Law issue; last June was elected M. W. P., of the Sons of Temperance, and has been elevated to the honourable post of Secretary of State of his native Province.

ALBION'S SONS.

The following Patriotic appeal we copy from the New Brunswick Cronicle, it may not be inappropriate to Prince Edward Island, at the present juncture:—Old Albion's Sons are in the tented field—England's best blood are sheathed in mailed steel.—The British Lion, so long couchant, has risen from its lair, "to right the injured and reward the brave." The savage hordes of Russia have inundated the fair fields of the South, but the chivalry of France and England have crossed their path, and stayed the tyrant in his unholy purpose. The Allied Armies, like a wall of adamantine fire, have on the heights of Alma taught the Barbarian forces, from the cannon's mouth, what 'tis to war with civilization. That Brute must succumb to intellectual force. Forty years has the British sabre rested in its scabbard—forty years have the nations of Europe reposed in peace. But now the "blast of war has blown again." The blade is bared, and in the hands of Right, and Might, will not again return, until bleeding and prostrate Poland, and Hungary are *redeemed, re-established* and *recognised* among the nations of the earth; until the unsatiated and bloody Czar has disgorged his ill-gotten territory, and Austria, and Prussia, partners in the spoil, with fear and trembling, shall humble themselves to the dictation of the illustrious and Invincible Powers of the West. The placidity of the British Empire since the closing scene of slaughter at Waterloo, has caused the vaunting imcile, to taunt her with cowardice and pusillanimity, boasting that her glory had departed, that with Nelson and Wellington had died the nation's glory. But the booming gun and the war cry of "St. George and our rights," on the heights of Alma, have told to the world that the spirits of her departed heroes live in ten thousand British hearts, and that the immortal part of a nation's chivalry and devotion will be found alike possessed by the drum-boy and the Royal son of Brunswick's honored line. With a union of France and England, "come north, come south, come all the world in arms;" and they must flee before the combination. Who is he, born before the Blood red Cross, that does not feel the honor of his birth, and stands on tip-toe, prouder, greater, higher, when his country is named! Whose heart and sword, with simultaneous start, leaps from its sheath in vindication of a righteous cause. These are the feelings that should stimulate every British subject, whether native or Colonial born; and as such, he should, after the miracles of valor performed at Alma by British arms, step out of the ordinary course of nationality, and feeling that the British soldier lays heart and soul on the Altar of his country's cause, cheerfully throw in his mite to assuage the grief of the homeless widow and the tears of the helpless orphan, rendered destitute by the devotion of their natural protector. We of the Colonies should doubly feel the obligation we owe to the Nation's Heroes, while we should also doubly contribute to the bereaved of those who have watched over our interests, and protected our hearths and homes from foreign interference. We have never yet contributed a farthing towards the support of the Army or the Navy, and a subscription now would be esteemed the first fruits of our Liberality and Patriotism. To evince which we would propose that in addition to the promiscuous and trifling amount already raised, every man in the Province, from the highest to the lowest, should contribute a "day's pay," according to his income. This, with a Liberal Grant from the Legislature, would prove to the people of England, that although our lot is cast in the Colonies, our hearts are essentially British, and still in the Land of our Fathers. This call is especially made for the consideration of ship-builders, founders and mill-owners, who are extensive employers. It is hoped not only that they will call upon their operatives, but that as an earnest of their sincerity, they will head the list with such sums as their circumstances will guarantee.

As a stimulant to which we have the noble example of Canada, the Legislature of which have subscribed the munificent sum of $100,000, while the hearts of Britons of all classes, have melted with benevolence. Almost every factory, and establishment where operatives are employed, have come forward with the "heart's gifts" of the unwashed—in Manchester alone to the amount of £3,000. The Corporation of London, £2,000; The Bank of England, £2,000; The Goldsmith's Company, £1,000; The Grocers' Company, £1,000. The Mercantile firms throughout the Kingdom, from a Thousand down to Ten Pounds, making in the aggregate a vast sum, "but all too little for the sacrifice." Let it not be said then that the hearts of New Brunswick's sons, do not respond to the glory, and magnanimity of the nation whose flag we bravely wear.

Holloway's Pills, a Wonderful Remedy for Bile, Jaundice and Liver Complaints.—Extract of a letter from Mrs. Mary Wood, to Mr. Jenkins, chemist, Christchurch, dated September 12, 1852. Sir,—I suffered for seven months from a liver complaint, jaundice, and a severe bilious attack. During the whole of this time I was under medical treatment, but experienced no relief whatever. I was at length recommended to try Holloway's Pills, and am happy to say this invaluable medicine in the course of a very short period, effected a perfect cure, and restored me to health so that I can, with confidence, recommend these Pills to others similarly afflicted.

(Signed) Mary Wood."

HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

Wednesday, December 20, 1854.

CHARLOTTETOWN GAS LIGHT COMPANY.

We were as much surprised as either the *Examiner* or *Advertiser* could be at the immense rise—25 per cent—in the price of Gas, furnished by the above Company. We are not of those however, who pass sentence of condemnation without having first investigated the charge, and without having first ascertained what were the causes which led the Directors to make an advance, which, like all other additions to the price of necessaries of life, cannot fail to be unpopular. We have taken the pains therefore, to enquire of the proper officers the reasons for the alteration in price of Gas. It must, however, have been apparent to every one, in fact, no one who burns *coal* can be ignorant of the great advance in the price of this article, whether it arises from an increase in the price of freight, or other causes, we shall not stop to enquire; the fact is, that coal, the foundation of Gas, has risen to a full 25 per cent above what it was when the Gas Works commenced operation. Asphaltum has risen 50 per cent, if not more. The very cartage of these articles has increased 50 per cent. Now, these circumstances alone would be sufficient in themselves to authorize an increase of price, because it is self-evident that if the raw material has advanced in cost, it will of necessity compel those who have the management of the concern, to cause a like advance to be put on the manufactured article. To the public it is of no manner of consequence, that the Gas is supplied by a company, or a private individual, in fact, the very act of incorporation makes the aggregation of persons connected, but one individual with whom the public must expect to deal on precisely the same terms that it would with a private person.

The baker raises the price of bread, and when you enquire the cause he answers, "the price of flour has risen," and we are content, as we needs must be, with the answer. It is said that the expence of furnishing the article of Gas here ought to be less than in the neighbouring colonies, and the reason given is, that the absence of rock from the soil enables the company to lay down their pipes with less cost of outlay. This at first sight appears to be the case, but strict examination does not bear out the conclusion. It is true that in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and in Newfoundland, the soil is hard and rocky, and costs more to excavate, but it must be remembered that the towns lighted with Gas in those colonies stand upon less comparative space, and are much more densely peopled than Charlottetown, and the consequence resulting from these two circumstances, is, that long lines of expensive pipes have to be laid in Charlottetown without a corresponding number of consumers, inasmuch, that from a calculation made, there is, in the adjoining colonies and in Newfoundland, *ten* consumers in a given length of pipe to *three* in the same length of pipe in Charlottetown. There are 7,300 yards of main pipe laid down in Charlottetown and 1,600 yards of service pipe, this of itself shows the disproportion between what is the consumption of Gas in the present state of Charlottetown, and what would be the case if the town were more thickly inhabited. Were Charlottetown as densely built upon as is Halifax, St. John N. B. or St. John N. F. or even Pictou, the length of service pipe would equal, if not exceed that of main pipe. When therefore a comparison is instituted between ourselves and the people of other places, we must take care not to suffer ourselves to be deceived by false premises, and in this case, all things considered, the Gas Company could perhaps, have better afforded to have paid the additional sum for laying down the same length of main pipe if their consumption had been three times as great. We do not however, hold the Directors of the Gas Company altogether blameless in the matter. We think that they have not taken all the premises into consideration. In the first place, their customers had a right to some warning before so great an advance as 25 per cent, was laid on. In the second place, there is truth in the assertion that the inhabitants were induced to go to a great expence in gas-fittings on the implied if not express understanding, that the gas was not to exceed £1 per thousand feet, and it would but seem to be but reasonable in an unexpected contingency like the present, that the loss should *for the moment*, be equally at least borne by both parties, if not wholly by the Company. We say for the moment, because it is folly to suppose that the Gas Company could go on for ever losing; it were better for them to close their works, sell off, and confess themselves bankrupt at once, (as they unquestionably would be in the course of a little while) and declare a dividend while there is anything to divide. In the third place, we think that in common courtesy, they ought to have published a statement shewing more clearly and explicitly than it is in our power to do, the necessity they were under of coming to a resolution which could not fail to arouse a certain degree of resentment and indignation in the public mind, which can only be allayed by having the truth of the matter fully laid before it. And lastly, they should have remembered that they have, if not expressly, yet virtually a monopoly, which will at no very distant date, be sure to pay liberally. But we must enter our protest against the intemperate language used by both the periodicals above mentioned. The Directors of the Charlottetown Gas Light Company are a highly respectable body of men, and include in their number, gentlemen of the highest integrity, whom no paltry considerations of pecuniary gain would induce to lend themselves to anything oppressive, much less dishonest or dishonorable. The Chairman, Hon. D. Brenan, is by far the greatest private consumer of Gas of any on the books of the Company, and he is not the greatest shareholder, nor will any yearly dividend that he may receive from his shares in the Company bear any proportion to the sum he annually pays for Gas, so that he for one, in voting for the increase of price, is voting against his own pecuniary interests. And do not all the other Directors who are Gas consumers, so far as their consumption extends, stand in the same predicament? We felt some delicacy in asking the Secretary, what dividend the shareholders would likely receive at the end of the half-year, but we feel none in asking it thus publicly, and we think that the Directors would do well if they empowered him to give a statement of what has been paid, and what is expected! It may perhaps, turn out that the concern barely pays its way, and it may also be that it does not even do that, either of which contingencies will greatly modify the the conclusion to be arrived at with respect to propriety or otherwise of the increased rate. It must also be taken into consideration, that the Gas Company have been compelled to borrow a large sum of money, for which they are now paying interest, and which might have justified the Directors in raising the rate to an amount sufficient to have paid off the interest due on the amount of the loan. The *Advertiser* states that the present rate of charge by the Gas Company is 40 or 50 per cent over the price of Fluid or Candles. We take leave to doubt the correctness of this assertion. What the increase, if any, on the price of Fluid, may be we do not know, but Candles, as we have learned to our cost, have risen 20, 25, 33⅓, and even 50 per cent above the price they were sold for, when the Gas Company commenced business.

During the last three weeks, the Subordinate Divisions of the S. of T. have had several very interesting Meetings in their Hall. Fraternal visits were adopted, with the view of eliciting and exercising their intellectual resources for mutual entertainment and improvement. This arrangement resulted from a proposal submitted by a member in the last Meeting of the Grand Division, on the expediency of concentrating their energies in efforts to render their weekly meetings more attractive and profitable, so as to afford a strong inducement to young men to avail themselves of the privilege of Membership, in terms of the recent alterations in the constitution, and also familiarise *all the members* with the doctrines and duties implied in the cardinal principles of the Order.

The scheme propounded, embraced private discipline, and extemporaneous addresses, preparatory to a systematic series of Lectures on subjects selected by a special Committee appointed to provide occasional entertainmenment for the public, in course of the winter season. Mr. Pidwell inaugurated the proceedings, and delivered a very impressive and appropriate speech. There is now auspicious excitement among the Sons, many young men have been affiliated, and several of the *old* Members have likewise resumed their position in the Order.—*Com.*

The Mails.—No sign of the Colonial Mail at the time of our going to Press, (12 o'clock).

LIVER COMPLAINT

☞The only remedy ever offered to the public that has never failed to cure, when directions are followed, is M'Lane's Liver Pill. It has been several years before the public, and has been introduced in all sections of the Union. Where it has been used, it has had the most triumphant success, and has actually driven out of use all other medicines. It has been tried under all the different phases of Hepatis, and has been found equally efficacious in all.

☞Purchasers will be careful to ask for *Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Liver Pills*, and take none else. There are other Pills, purporting to be Liver Pills, also his Celebrated Vermifuge, can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores in the United States and Canada.

W. R. WATSON, Agent for P. E. Island

Joy for the Invalid.—We cut the following from the "Philadelphia Saturday Gazette," and recommend our readers to peruse it carefully, and those suffering should not delay purchasing:—

"Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters.—This celebrated medicine, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, at the imposing German Medicine Store, No. 120 Arch Street, is exciting unprecedented public attention, and the proprietor, who is a scientific physician, is selling immense quantities of it. The virtues of this remedy are so fully set forth in the extended notice of it, to be seen in our advertising columns, that there is hardly any room left for us to speak of it. This much we may add—Of the long train of physical ills to which humanity is heir, there is none more distressing than the general derangement of the digestive apparatus, which never fails to accompany a disordered state of the liver. Headache, piles, languor, fretfulness, a bilious tongue, a morbid breath, loss of appetite—in short, an indescribable wretchedness of existence, are its insufferable and life-wasting attendants. These diseases, which have baffled the skill of the ablest Doctors, have been radically cured by Hoofland's German Bitters." See advertisements.

To Correspondents.

"Know Nothing" has been received with thanks, but his letter is rather too intemperate in its language for insertion. We shall however, attend to the subject matter of it in our next. We will readily co-operate in the correction of public abuses, but in order to be of service in so doing, we must use discretion, and above all things, keep within the bounds of moderation. The Government are not responsible for the short comings of their subordinates, until it can be proved that it has sanctioned them.

Charlottetown Markets, Dec. 16.

Beef, (small) lb.	3d a 4½d	Oatmeal,	2d a 2½d
Do. by quarter,	2½d a 4½	Turkeys each,	2s 6d a 5s
Pork,	3d a 4½d	Fowls,	6d a 1s
Do. (small),	5d a 6d	Partridges,	7d a 9d
Mutton,	3½d a 5d	Geese,	1s 9d a 2s 3d
Veal,	2½d a 4½d	Ducks,	1s a 1s 3d
Ham,	6½ a 7	Eggs dozen,	11d a 1s
Butter (fresh),	15d a 18	Barley bush.,	3s 6 a 3s 6
Do. by tub,	1s 2d a 1s 4d	Oats,	2s 3d a 2s 9d
Lard,	10d	Potatoes,	2s a 2s 3d
Tallow,	11d a 1s	Turnips,	1s
Wool,	1s a 1s 3d	Homespun yd.,	3s 6d a 5s
Flour,	8 a 8½d	Hay, ton,	100s a 110s
Carrots bush.,	3s	Straw,	2s 6d a 3s
Pearl Barley,	2d		

Fire Wood, Fire Wood.

To be sold at Auction on Tuesday next at 11 o'clock, on the South Wiltshire Road, two miles from Poplar Island Bridge, about twenty acres Fire wood in small lots to suit purchasers.

GEORGE BEER, Jun.

20th Dec. 2in

Very Comfortable Warm feet when Sleigh driving.

Just opened, two Cases Ladies and Gentlemen's Fur Overshoes, a new and superior article, for sale at "King Square House."

GEORCE BEER, Jun.

Charlottetown, 20th Dec. 1854. 4in Isl.

Temperance Hall Company.

The Annual GENEKAL MEETING of Shareholders of the Temperance Hall Company will be held in the Temperance Hall, in this Town on Monday, the *First day of January next*, at 7 o'clock, p. m., when a punctual attendence is respectfully requested.

By order of the Directors,
J. W. MORRISON.
Acting Secretary.

December 19, 1854. Ex.

Pump and Well Assessment.

At a meeting of the Assessors of Pumps and Wells for Charlottetown, held this Evening Dec. 19th 1854. The following resolution was adopted, and ordered to be published in the *Royal Gazette* and *Hazzard's Gazette*, Newspapers.

Resolved, That the Collector of Pump and Well Assessments be authorized to enforce the immediate payment of the Assessment for the current year, due May, 1854.

Wm. C. TROWAN, Sec.
Pump and Well Assessors

Charlottetown, Oct. 19, 1854.

Sons of Temperance.

A GENERAL MEETING of the *Order* is called (for special purposes) for Thursday next the 20th inst. at 7 o'clock p. m. A punctual attendance is particularly requested.

J. T. PIDWELL, G. W. P.

Charlottetown, 14th Dec. 1854.

ALMANAC for 1855.

In the press, and will be published about the 23d December, the *PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND ALMANAC*. The lists will be revised with great care, and much statistical matter relating to this Island and the Colonies will be inserted, and in all respects, the Almanac of this year will be found to be much superior to any of its predecessors.

GEORGE T. HASZARD,
Publisher, Queen Square.

One more chance for the Public!

The Subscriber intending to make an alteration in his line of business, now offers to the public his.

FALL SUPPLY OF GOODS,

which are just landing per Barque *Sir Alexander*, and *Annie Hall*, at an extraordinary cheap rate—considering the quality. While offering these GOODS to the public—which he knows will give them satisfaction—he can assure them that no pains have been spared by his Agents at Home to have them properly selected to suit this market.

Please to make an early call before they are all sold, and before it is too late.

JAMES PURDIE.

Charlottetown, October 27, 1854.

Steamer! Steamer!

LADY LE MARCHANT!!

The subscribers have just received, per the above Steamer, from St. John N. B., their

FALL SUPPLY OF CLOTHS,

COMPRISING

Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, Whitneys, Vestings, and Trimmings.

Being confident that parties in want of any of the above articles, can suit themselves from their selection as well as in any other establishment in Charlottetown, they would recommend the public to call and examine before making purchases of Clothing elsewhere.

C. & J. BELL, Merchant Tailors,
Nov. 2. Queen Square.

Lumber; Lumber; Lumber;

Always on hand, and for sale, a quantity of 1, 1¼, 1½, and 2-inch Pine, Merchantable and Refuse DEAL, and DEAL ENDS, 2x4, 2x5, 2x6, and 2x7 sawn SCANTLING, hewn Scantling and Studding, Shingles and Birch Bark, all of which may be had on application at the Lumber Yard of the Subscriber, North-East end of the Wesleyan Chapel.

BERTRAM MOORE.

NEW GOODS.
FALL 1854.

James Desbrisay has received by the "Cicely" and "Sir Alexander," his usual Stock of Seasonable Goods, which are now opened and ready for inspection.

A large lot Ready made Clothing.
Ladies' Mantles, &c., Good and Cheap.
Queen Square, Near the Market. 1sl.

CHAMPAGNE.

Thirty cases of prime CHAMPAGNE, just received ex "Peeping Tom," from Liverpool.

Also, a quantity of *OAKUM*.
Pitch and Coal Tar,
Kegs of White and coloured paints,
Raw and Boiled Linseed Oil,
For sale by

CHARLES STEWART.

June 7, 1854. tf