

MORE Newspapers.
The following papers were re- sent Mail: London News, World, Messenger.

Subscriptions received for any of at HASZARD & OWENS,

NOTICE.
debited to the Subscriber will immediate payment, or their ac- for at the Commissioner's Court

ALEXANDER SMITH.
11th, 1855.

CAN HOUSE.
ck Completed.

er, Mary Jenine, and Mary Ann.
TON AND HALIFAX.
the subscriber has just finished
ORTATION, comprising (besides
y advertised) as follows:
warranted good,
es, 4 hhd. Sugar,
is, 100 sides Sole Leather,
ble, Apples, 4 cwt. Cheese,
1, 10 do. Pais, 3 casks Fluid,
at safety Lamps and Lamp
a variety of styles,
20 do Crackers and Pilot Bread,
Robes, &c. &c.
ing a most extensive stock, and
the different articles, and moder-
worthy of attention.
SE, Grafton Street.
W. B. DAWSON.



Can House?
closing up his present business
specially requests all parties,
o him, to hand over, on or be-
ANUARY NEXT.
JOHN GIBSON.

riage Bolts.
OWEN has received a large
of the following sizes:
DIAMETER.
1/2 5-16 3-8
1/2 5-16 2-8
1/2 5-16 3-8
1/2 5-16 3-8
1/2 5-16 3-8 7-16
1/2 7-16 3-8
nly turned heads and are offered
to 50 per cent lower than they can
island.

es! Stoves!!
per Schr. Romp, a large assort
Franklin, Caboose, Air-tight
ed for Sale by
JAMES PURDIE.
ev. 30, 1855.

GOODS.
has just received, per Sir
from England, a very extensive

French Merchandise,
for inspection on MONDAY next,
immediately adjoining his old
age St.
d most Elegant Assortment of
and Fancy Goods,
island, will be open for inspec-
tion next (between the hours of
Dwelling House, West side of
the whole will be offered at a very

Robes! Robes!
BUFFALO ROBES Just re-
KING SQUARE HOUSE.
BEER & SON.
Dec. 5, 1855. 1st. Adv. 1m.

Card.
t, from Frederick, N. B., begs
Ladies of Charlottetown, that also
en DRESS AND MANTUA MA-
and most fashionable styles.
s, by long experience and strict
ness, to merit a share of public
at Mr. JOHN SCOTT'S, Carriage
ous of learning the Trade, can
ation as is necessary by calling
Mr. Scott's. None need apply but
good references.



FALL SUPPLIES
BEGINNING TO ARRIVE AT THE
CITY DRUG STORE
No. 14, Queen Street.

100 TINS white, black, red, blue and yellow
PAINTS, 2 casks Linseed Oil, 1 hhd.
Sperma, do., 1 hhd. Olive do., 1 hhd. machinery do.,
bbls. Copal Varnish, (sold at 2, 3, and 4s. a pint),
paint and varnish Brushes, Dye-woods, Indigo, Mad-
der, Cudbear, Bluestone, Copperas, Alum, Starch,
Blue, Soda, Potash, Baking Soda, Baking Powder,
Chocolate, Cocoa, Farina, Sage and Corn Starch.
ALSO, IN STORE.
A general assortment of Drugs, Medicines, patent
do., Perfumery, Brushes, Soaps, &c. &c.
W. R. WATSON.

Winter Goods!!
THE subscriber informs the inhabitants of Char-
lottetown and the Island generally, that he has
received from Liverpool, per "Majestic," his Win-
ter Supply of GOODS, consisting, among other
articles, of—
colored Velvets; black and colored Silks, Merinos,
Coburgs, Orleans, Circassian Robes and Gala
Dresses; a variety of Shawls, Ladies' Mantles,
Velvet, Mohair, Silk Trimmings and Fringes; Hat-
bit Shirts, Lace and Muslin Collars, black Lace
and Gauze Veils, Cap and Bonnet Shapes and
Lapets; a splendid assortment of Artificial Flowers,
Wreaths and Ribbons; ladies' Bracelets; ladies'
and children's Braids; Napoleon Satin Stocks;
Berlin Wool, Parse Silks, Knitting Cotton, Needles
and Crochet Hooks; Parse Mountings, Braces, &c.
Also a variety of Yorkshire Broad Cloths, ladies'
Cloaking, gents' Comforters, Blankets, Flannels,
Carpets, Hearthrugs, Horse Cloths, Bed Ticking,
grey, white and striped Shirting, and all kinds of
Tailor's Trimmings.
A variety of CUTLERY, including two sets of
splendid Table Knives and Forks, balance handles;
Joiner's Tools, &c.
And a good supply of TEA, COFFEE, Groceries
and Spices.
NICHOLAS BROWN.
Kent Street.
Oct. 22.

FALL IMPORTATIONS.
BEER & SON
BEG to intimate to their friends and the Public in
general that they have lately received from Lon-
don, Liverpool, Boston and Halifax—
400 Packages of
British, West India and American
Goods,
Comprising an excellent assortment, suitable for the
season, which will be sold at a small advance from
cost for prompt payment, among which will be
found—
Black, blue, brown and invisible Broad CLOTHS,
Fur, Beaver, Meltons, Pilot and Whitney Cloths,
Dress Materials comprising Pellissier and Alma
Checks,
Gala Plaids, Lustres, Coburgs and Orleans,
Seal Skin Coats,
Beaver, Whitney and Pilot OVERCOATS,
Cloth Mantles and scarf Shawls,
Velvets, Flannels, Ribbons and Trimmings,
Veils, Collars, Habit shirts, &c.
Ticking, striped Shirting, white and grey Cottons,
Ladies' Winter boots, Furs, Fur Caps,
Winter Gloves, Mufflers, Blankets,
Counterpane, Oil Cloths, Worsted shirts,
Children's Felt Hats and Hoods,
Reversible Waterproof Coats, Rubber Overcoats,
5 Tons NAILS, assorted,
American Horace Locks, with fancy knobs,
An assortment of HARDWARE,
Kings White Lead, Whiting and Washing Soda,
Sets White and Gold China, with coffees and extra
plates,
SOLE LEATHER, SOAP, CANDLES Burn-
ing FLUID,
Corn Starch, Crackers, Pilot Bread,
CONFECTIONARY, Digby Herrings, APPLES,
Onions,
Ladies' Rubber Boots and Overshoes,
Gentlemen's Rubbers, Sleigh Bells, &c. &c.
King Square House, Nov. 1, 1855.

Shingles! Shingles! !

JUST ARRIVED from Bathurst, 3000 in PINE
J & CEDAR SHINGLES, and for sale by—
JAMES PURDIE.
Charlottetown, Nov. 12.

Mechanics' Institute Soiree.

THE General Committee of the Mechanics' In-
stitute, being desirous to open the forthcoming
Session of that Institution at the earliest possible pe-
riod, beg respectfully to inform the public, that they
will inaugurate the Session of 1855 and 1856 by a
SOIREE, to be held at the Temperance Hall on
TUESDAY, the 11th December next; and the Mem-
bers of the Institute are solicited to use their best ef-
forts to cause the attendance to be as numerous as
possible, to be creditable to the Institution, as the
Soiree of last year proved itself to be, and by cre-
ating an interest in the ennobling efforts of the Me-
chanics' Institute to promote a love for literature and
the fine arts, to enhance the prosperity of the Institu-
tion.

The best Vocal and Instrumental Music will be
procured; and the entertainment of the evening will
be further enlivened by a short lecture and addresses
from gentlemen to be appointed for the occasion.
Tickets may be had at the several Book Stores,
and from either of the undermentioned Committees of
Management. Gentlemen's Ticket, 2s. 2d.; Ticket
to admit a Lady and Gentleman, 3s. 8d.
Tea to be on the table at Six o'clock, P. M.,
CHARLES YOUNG, President of Institute
EDWARD WHELAN, } Vice Presidents
T. H. HAYLAND, }
SILAS BARNARD, }
G. W. MILLNER, }
WATSON DUCHEMIN,
W. C. TROWAN,
JOHN WILLIAMS,
MARK BUTCHER,
W. E. DAWSON, Secretary.
Charlottetown, November 12, 1855.

New Store & New Goods!
MANCHESTER HOUSE.

REMOVED from Sydney Street to a new
Building, EAST SIDE OF QUEEN-STREET.
Now opening, large Importations by recent
arrivals, of FALL and WINTER MER-
CHANDISE, including every variety of DRY
GOODS, in the newest styles, carefully selected,
which will be disposed of at the very lowest prices,
among which are—
Ladies' Dress Materials of all kinds,
Wreaths and Ribbons; ladies' Bracelets; ladies'
and children's Braids; Napoleon Satin Stocks;
Berlin Wool, Parse Silks, Knitting Cotton, Needles
and Crochet Hooks; Parse Mountings, Braces, &c.
Also a variety of Yorkshire Broad Cloths, ladies'
Cloaking, gents' Comforters, Blankets, Flannels,
Carpets, Hearthrugs, Horse Cloths, Bed Ticking,
grey, white and striped Shirting, and all kinds of
Tailor's Trimmings.
A variety of CUTLERY, including two sets of
splendid Table Knives and Forks, balance handles;
Joiner's Tools, &c.
And a good supply of TEA, COFFEE, Groceries
and Spices.
NICHOLAS BROWN.
Kent Street.
Oct. 22.

WAR COURTESIES—POLAND—FUNDS.

(Correspondent of the N. Y. Courier & Enquirer.)
PARIS, Nov. 12.

The piping time of peace would appear to have
arrived in Europe. All the civilities,
amenities, and even frivolities of private civil-
ized life obtain, not only among the crowned
heads of this quarter of the globe, but even
among the belligerents of the Crimea. Instead
of barbarising men, war seems to have rendered
them polished and human. In the early conflicts
that succeeded to the battle of the Alma, the
Russian soldiers—instructed by, and following
the example of their officers, no doubt—butchered
nearly every wounded man they found in their
path. Admonished by the brave, amiable, but
too mild and gentle Lord Raglan, and the
equally excellent French General, Canrobert—
as were the British commanders by Washing-
ton—certain of incurring terrible retaliation,
the Russian generals assented (probably reluc-
tantly) to observe passive humanity to the
mained, disabled—equally with the unhurt—of
their adversaries who fell into their hands.
That "man is an imitative animal," is a uni-
versally admitted old and modern saw. In a
former letter, I eulogized a quiet, tranquil British
officer—the Hon. Capt. Stuart, of the Rifle
Brigade—whom a friend "left in the trenches
before Sebastopol playing at 'double dummy'
with his Lieutenant." We now learn that the
Russian officers in the casemates of the Mala-
khoff, indisposed to exposure to the pelting of
the pitiless storm of projectiles poured in upon
them by their opponents on the 8th of Septem-
ber last, were precisely similarly occupied, when
Paul Pelly and the person of a Zouave, "intruded"
on them. One of the most admirable traits of
British character elicited by this war is the
consideration, the kindness and tenderness dis-
played towards their Russian prisoners, sound
or wounded, and especially those brought to
England, in which proceeding, as a matter of
course, the gentler sex covered themselves with
glory. Exactly alike, we now find, has been
the treatment of the British, and nearly alike,
that of the Turkish prisoners of the Russians.
Some four hundred of English and Turks, were
exchanged at Odessa on the 21st Oct. last, who
one and all bore testimony to the negative and
positive kindness of their captors, and to the
commiseration, consideration, and even gener-
osity they experienced from the inhabitants of
the country through which they were marched,
even beyond Moscow.

Thus if the passage of bullets and death-
dealing shells between the conflicting armies
was reciprocal, and possibly balanced, the
sternness—harshness—and insolence of Mensch-
ikoff has been superseded by the courtesy of the
intrepid, unflinching Gorishakoff, and a just
return for British humanity is made.

These facts indicating an approach to sym-
pathy on the part of the contending nations and
their warriors are calculated to suggest, more
strongly than any "private," or "public,"
or "special," or even "official" correspond-
ence could do, the possibility that with this
present year, will terminate this cruel, but, on
the part of the Allies, most just and necessary
war. When men with arms in their hands begin
to seek and seize upon occasions for the demon-
stration of respect and esteem for each other,
reconciliation ought not to be far off. It might
hardly surprise you, therefore, (while you look
with amazement and bewilderment upon the
tens of thousands of tons of "shot and shell,"
and the hundreds of thousands of muskets, re-
volvers, rifles, sabres and bayonets—yes, and
of that new implement of slaughter the *Sabre*
Bayonette, leaving France and England daily
and nightly for the East,) if some fine morning
the Paris *Monitor* or the London *Gazette* an-
nounce a "suspension of hostilities."

Should this dream of peace, for as yet it is
only such, prove a reality, (preluded by a sus-
pension of hostilities,) we shall have France,
England, Turkey, Sardinia, and Russia, swear-
ing, *once more*, by the ashes of their mother,
that there shall be eternal peace and amity
between France, England, Turkey, Sardinia and
Russia and the cordons of the Legion of Honor,
of the Garter, and of the Bath, of Saints, and
the decoration of the *Médjidji*, and the Grand
Crosses of Sts. Alexander Nevsky and St. Wlad-
imir, and other Saints "of some dozen conso-
nants apiece," will blaze upon the breasts of
the Generals of the now belligerent powers, and
reconciliation and embracings will replace
death-giving personal encounters, and confirm
the justice of the adage.

I mean not to convey that in their aspirations
after Peace, the Government and the people of
France and England contemplate an unsafe one.
From a hasty, inconsiderate, insecure peace,
may Heaven defend Europe—and what other is
possible at this identical moment!

"A truce is made!" say the Heralds in their
tabards on the *Place de l'Hotel de Ville* and on
the *Boulevards*, and on the *Place de la Bastille*,
and on the *Pont Neuf* of Paris, and at the Man-
sion House, and at Charing Cross, London,—
"Pax Volucrum?"

"A truce is made," the auditors exclaim and
depart. "A truce is made."
"Et apres!" as the French say. When "the
half hour of *Rabelais*"—the setting of the *carte*

a *payer*, arrive, when the expenses of the war,
and the restitution or retention of the acqui-
sitions made by the Allies in the course of it, and
the future of the Principalities, and the fate of
Poland and of Italy, (to say nothing of Hun-
gary,) and the nature of the pledges to be
exactod of Russia to keep the peace, come on
for discussion, will the preliminary cessation of
hostilities (deemed possible, as I have just said)
be rendered, and become a permanent one?
Napoleon the Third, Queen Victoria, King Vic-
tor Emmanuel, the Sultan Abdul Medjid, and the
Emperor Alexander, may become of accord,
and their subjects, whose conflicting commer-
cial interests present no trifling obstacles to an
arrangement, may acquiesce in the stipulations
made respecting them in the Treaty of Peace.

But the outsiders—what is to be their fate?
For example, how is that glorious remnant of
freemen, and of warriors unsurpassed for cou-
rage, and by only one or two contemporaries
equalled for instruction in the art of war—in a
word, how are the Poles to be finally disposed of?
How are the Hungarians, the Lombardians, the
Neapolitans, and Sicilians, who writhe under
oppression, and who are determined to be free,
how are their claims to independence to be re-
conciled with the *status quo* of Russia, Austria,
Prussia and Naples? Besides, what is to be
the destiny of Wallachia, of Moldavia of Bes-
sabria, of Servia, of Circassia, of Georgia, nay
of Egypt, and Syria, respectively; for every
one of these matters must be weighed; consid-
ered, resolved, and dated, before a general
Peace can be proclaimed and established.

This is no rhapsody—no visionary summary
of an advocate of war, though it may indicate
a prayer that the nations in bondage and adver-
sity be befriended and delivered. Every item
I have just recapitulated must be regarded and
redressed ere Europe can again relapse into
peace. Let Poland alone be unhooded, and the
seeds of future Russian aggression will be
sown with marvellous promise of productiv-
ness, and will bear fruit, possibly, at a moment
when Western Europe may not be in a condi-
tion to oppose them.

POPULATION OF SAN FRANCISCO.—We are in-
formed that the agent of a Business Directory,
recently made, has been able to gather 44,000
names. To these are to be added, of course,
the women and children, together with a large
number of Spaniards, Mexicans and Chinese,
whose names would not, of course, be included
in a Business Directory, so we see no reason
why we may not boast, that San Francisco con-
tains at least 60,000 inhabitants.—*Pioneer*.

PRAIRIE FIRES.—A Bloomington paper
gives the following account of fires
on the prairie:—
"Every night for three weeks past, ex-
cept immediately after a rain, the horizon
in every direction has been all in a glow
from the burning grass on the prairies. So
brilliant have been these displays of fire-
works, as not unfrequently to reflect
quite a strong light upon our streets,
enabling the pedestrian to make his way
safely and pleasantly without other light,
even in very cloudy nights with no moon.

These fires may be seen, in a cloudy
night, a distance of twenty and thirty
miles across the prairies, lighting up the
heavens, half way to the zenith, with the
most gorgeous colors, and as changeable
as those of the kaleidoscope. The smoky
weather, which we call Indian summer,
is doubtless the result of those fires, and
if there is any truth in the Espy theory,
the rains which have followed each spell
of every smoky weather, may also be
attributable to the extensive prairie burn-
ings."

SHARPENING EDGED TOOLS.—The Washing-
ton *National Intelligencer* translates the follow-
ing from a German scientific journal:—"It has
long been known that the simplest method of
sharpening a razor is to put it for half an hour in
water to which has been added one-twentieth of
its weight of muriatic or sulphuric acid, then
lightly wipe it off, and after a few hours set it on
a hone. The acid here supplies the place of a
whet-stone by corroding the whole surface uni-
formly, so that nothing further but a smooth
polish is necessary. The process never injures
good blades, while badly hardened ones are
frequently improved by it, although the cause of
such improvement remains unexplained. Of late
this process has been applied to many other cut-
ting implements. The workman, at the begin-
ning of his noon-spell, or when he leaves off in
the evening, moistens the blades of his tools with
water acidified as above, the cost of which is
almost nothing. This saves the consumption of
time and labour in whetting, which, moreover,
speedily wears out the blades. The mode of
sharpening here indicated would be found espe-
cially advantageous for sickles and scythes."