stroyed the Russian works opposite the west front, slaying a thousand men." "The marvellous resistance of Silistria still continued at the date of our despatch; though, of course, a garrison of eight thousand men cannot be expected to withstand for over an army of 60,000." "Silistria still holds out." "It is rumoured that Omer Pacha, on the—, was advancing, at the head of 70,000 men, from Schumla, to the relief of Silistria. The rumour wants confirmation. The Allied troops were still busy encamping round Varna." "The telegraphic report about the advance of Omer Pacha, at the head of 70,000 men, turns out to be a *canard* of the Viennese Stock Exchange. It is doubted whether Omer Pacha could bring quite that number into the field at present. He remains quietly intrenched at Schumla, where he is supposed to have only about 55,000 troops of all arms. The besieging force scattered around Silistria in the necessarily dispersed array of an investing army, numbers now at least 60,000 men, who are very much harassed by the repeated and desperate sallies of the garrison." "The reported surrender of Silistria is not true. The place still keeps the Turkish ensign flying, though the valiant garrison is nearly exhausted. It is a pity something could not be done to succour them. Theirs is a waste of heroism." A curious story is told about an interview, under flags of truce, demanded by the Russians. The Muscovite Commander wished to spare, he said, the needless effusion of blood, by merely informing Mussa Pacha of a fact, viz., the Czar had sent *conclusive* directions that Silistria "*must be taken*;" therefore it might as well be given up at once; to which Mussa, stroking his beard, replied that he also had a fact to communicate, viz., "that Abdul-Medjid Khan had honoured him, Mussa, originally (and he was not aware that the mind of his sacred Highness had changed) with conclusive instructions to defend the place, nor would he surrender it if he had but a thousand men, and all Russia was at its gates, with the Czar in person." Thereupon, a sort of Masonic sign is said to have been made by the hand of the Russian Commander, which sign implied an enormous sum in gold "imperials." Mussa's *ruse* was successful. "Let us now separate—the *Payment*," quoth the Russian, "the few under white flags is over."

(To be continued.)

GLEANINGS FROM LATE PAPERS.

THE ALLIED FORCES IN THE CRIMEA AND BLACK SEA.

A correspondent of the London Daily News gives an estimate of the allied forces in the Crimea, which makes it as numerically great as the Russian force there. The numbers landed in the first instance were 27,000 British, 30,000 French, and 10,000 Turks; total 67,000. Since then there have been sent out by a variety of vessels 44,415 soldiers, showing about the middle of last month a grand total of 111,415.

But it is necessary to deduct the loss since the 14th of September in sick, killed, and wounded, which may be estimated as follows, viz:—

At the battle of Alma, killed and wounded, say 4000; Balaklava, on the 25th Oct. 600; Inkerman 5th Nov., 3500; in the trenches since siege began, 1000—9300; carried off by cholera and disabled by sickness since the 14th Sept., say 8000; total 17,300. And there will remain as effective force of British, French, Turks, &c, on or about the 15th inst, of 94,115.

But since the 15th inst., there have been despatched a number of steamers with other forces amounting to 17,385 men,—thus showing, at a rough glance, that the allied army, on or before the middle of this month, will be above 120,000 strong around Sebastopol and Balaklava. Add to this the strength of the allied fleets, and you will have little short of a combined force of 150,000 men; besides, further French reinforcements to the amount of 35,000 men will soon be on their way to some port of the Crimea or the Danube. He does not appear, to have taken into his estimate the heavy losses which must have been sustained in the recent storm.

Opposed to them, we are told, are the remainder of the Russians who fought at Alma, 30,000, Liprandi's corps 30,000; Luder's 25,000; Dannenberg's corps, 20,000; the 3d division referred to in Lord Raglan's despatch of the 5th November, 20,000; and gunners said to be *en route* from Cronstradt, 12,000; Sebastopol garrison, 20,000; total, 157,000. Deduct losses in killed and wounded, at Balaklava, Sebastopol, and Inkerman, 26,000; and for exaggerated numbers, 20,000; total, 45,000, leaving an effective force, about 15th proximo, of 112,000. The inaction of the Russians, from the 5th to the 15th inst., proves either, that their numbers have been exaggerated, or that they are in need of supplies of shot, shell, ammunition and provisions.—These must reach them *via* Perekop, but they will be obtained with the utmost difficulty, as the country for 100 miles southward is said to have become little better than a swamp (caused by the recent rains,) as it always *is*, in November and December.

THE HOSPITAL AT SCUTARI.

The *Caledonian Mercury* has the following extract from a letter by a surgeon who arrived at Scutari with the Vectis, on the 5th instant, to his friends in Edinburgh:—

"Scutari Barracks, Nov. 9, 1854.

"I am sorry I cannot write you a long letter just now; but as the mail is going off to-morrow, I will tell you how I am quartered here, and what I have been doing. As soon as we were landed, three of us were bundled into a room, with whitewashed walls, containing two iron bedsteads and nothing else. No food was to be had, and I don't know what we would have done, if we had not fortunately been recognized by several old college companions, who very kindly shared their rations with us for three days, when we thought it necessary to look out for ourselves. So the third day I mounted a haversack and went a foraging. I went to the village and bought stewpans, pots, plates, teapots, &c., including butter, tea, and sugar. I put them all in my bag, and, with a bunch of candles in my hand, I walked into the hospital quite proud of my expedition. Next morning we got a servant, and by sending him to forage for us were relieved of that work. We made free with some wood, which we made into a table and two chairs; and now we are as comfortable as any of the others here.

"Just as I had finished my forenoon work, a vessel arrived from the Crimea, with 500 of the wounded at the battle which took place on Sunday (5th). I happened to be orderly officer for that day, and it was my duty to see them carried on shore and taken to the hospital. It was a melancholy sight and such as I can't describe. The poor fellows were either carried to the hospitals on stretchers, or staggered to their quarters unassisted. Almost the whole of them had lost their firearms, and great portions of their cloths, except their greatcoats, which formed their principal covering. As they passed up I could see distinctly where the bullet or bullets had penetrated their greatcoats for they fought in these, and I knew from this circumstance where they had been wounded. Officers came hirpling up in the same way, their once brilliant uniforms all in rags. In fact, you can form no idea of the mess every one was in. I got this duty finished, and then set off to dress as fast as I could. I do not know how many I dressed, but I was occupied until 6 p. m. The wounds were all gunshot wounds, some of them very serious. The shot generally passed through, but I had to extract one Minie bullet from a poor fellow's back, which I have kept as a memento. From another I got a splendid revolver, which he told me, he had taken from a Russian soldier, who was in the act of running away with a horse which he had captured. In the encounter for its recovery, the Russian was about to make use of his pistol, when he was shot by his antagonist, who carried it off as a trophy, and, as I have said, gave it to me for dressing his wounds. It is still loaded just as he took it. I could fill a whole letter with tales of the battle, but I am sorry there is no time at present. The next mail is on the 15th, and I will try and write again before it leaves. I cannot promise, however, as we expect more wounded men every day for some time. * * * * * * The men are all as plucky as possible, and since they are made comfortable, many of them feel proud of their wounds—their only wish being to get soon well, 'and have a rap at the —— for this yet.'

"The barracks and hospital are splendid buildings. The former is quite full, and we are filling the latter, where I am stationed. Taking all, I think we have 2000 patients and upwards I have been talking of the wounded only, but one half of the inmates have diarrhœa, dysentry, &c. These are also brought from the Crimea; if cured, they are sent home or die. You will think this a hasty letter, but you must excuse me, as I have had so much to do."

Scutari, Nov. 10.—Most gladly did we welcome good Miss Nightingale and her party, and before evening they were all comfortably lodged and provided for. They will be invaluable in severe cases of illness, and in any emergency. Our surgeons last night one and all confessed that they were of the greatest use in attending to 600 wounded who came in during the afternoon. These were the wounded of the 5th, when the Russians gave us a hard day's fighting; but we held our own, and they lost, it is said, 10,000 men.

Miss Nightingale appears eminently qualified for the noble work she has undertaken, and I trust she may have strength to carry it out. Her labours will spare the clergy many a sad sight of men sinking for want of proper nursing, and because food cannot be administered often enough. This is impossible with only hospital orderlies; but, with the nurses, all who need will be supplied.

Mrs. and Mr. Bracebridge I welcomed as friends, and their labours of love I have long known. They are most active and to-day I may say all are in full work.

Mr. S. G. Osborne has arrived here offering his services, and bearing credentials from Sidney Herbert. I have put into his care half of the Barrack Hospital, which to-day numbers 2300 patients, and will have another 600 added during the day. The Hospital Proper numbers still 1000 patients. Mr. Wright has sent for Mr. Gilburne, so that I have only Mr. Lewis here, who takes the hospital. I am, therefore, most thankful for Mr. Osborne's help. Two Roman Catholic priests are here—Messrs. Cuffe and Butt. Mr. Halett went up to the Crimea on Sunday in the Prince, but did not come to me, or I should have detained him; but Mr. Osborne in some sort supplies his place. We require another chaplain here yet, as I have not been able to get to the hulk for a fortnight past, and there are 500 men on board of her.

Mr. A Stafford, M. P. for Northamptonshire, is here, and has volunteered to write letters for the men. They are very glad of his services, and I have seen him sitting hour after hour on the beds, most patiently writing the words which will cheer many hearts at home. Mr. Osborne's son is also engaged in the same work.

The gentlemen who are sent by the *Times* to dispose of their fund are also here, and anxious to spend the fund in the best manner. I have suggested several things to them, and will give them every assistance in helping our men. Mr. Osburne has some funds, and generally adds one or two pounds to Mr. Stafford's letter, where the wives or families at home are in need.

Lady Stratford comes and sends frequently, and has made me her almoner for jellies, pies, and soups for the officers. Miss Nightingale only takes care of the men, so Lady Stratford sends for the officers.

We much need religious books and small Common Prayer books. My stock is exhausted, but I have Testaments still. I have distributed 1100, and more are needed. The Bible Society in Stamboul send me any quantity of Testaments. Devotional Books are much needed. The Bishop of London's *Private Devotion* is much prized; but 1000 prayer-books would be the best gift. There must now be immense numbers here all the winter, since we now number so many, and Sebastopol not yet attacked; so any books sent out will be in time. I will not send you any list of the killed, as my information is so incorrect at present that I may mislead. Captain Webb, 17th Lancers, died here on Monday, after amputation of the leg.

Our soldiers are delighted with the nurses. One poor fellow burst into tears, and exclaimed to me, "I can't help crying when I see them. Only think of English women coming out here to nurse us; it is so homelike and comfortable."

Cruelty of the Enemy to our Wounded.—A major of the ruffian soldiery who perpetrated these deeds is however in the hands, and evidence can be brought against him to show, that he was one of the principal actors, as well as one of the chief instigators of atrocities which will make Europe shudder with horror. Mr. Romaine, the Deputy-Judge-Advocate-General, has received instructions to prepare a case for this man. There are several men to swear to his identity; and if it can be satisfactorily proved that he has committed the acts laid to his charge, he will be swung on a gibbet in front of the walls of Sebastopol. He is a baron—a man of rank—and it is suspected he has already used the gold which was left on his person to purchase silence.

THE BATTLE-EVE IN THE RUSSIAN CAMP.

A correspondent of *La Presse*, who communicates some curious information, collected from a Russian officer, respecting the proceedings in Sebastopol and the Russian camp, from the arrival of the reinforcements under General Dannenberg until the battle of Inkermann, thus describes the solemn celebration which took place on the 4th:—

A mass was chanted with all solemnity by bishops who had come with the archdukes. At the end of the mass the troops were assembled, and one of the prelates addressed them. I should have been incredulous as to the details which I am about to communicate, had I not received them from a Russian officer, at present a prisoner at Balaklava, and if they had not been confirmed by special investigations which I have made for the purpose of ascertaining their truth.

The bishop began by reminding the soldiers of their duty to the Czar and their country, and drew their attention to the two archdukes, who had come to share their dangers. He then spoke of their enemies, and gave an explanation of the battle of Alma calculated to flatter the self-love, and to elevate the courage, of the imperial army. The English came under the special notice of the bishop. He said they were poor soldiers, destitute of all energy, and hostile to the cause of God. His allusions to the French were a mere echo of the proclamation of the Czar at Moscow in the year 1812.

The most remarkable point, however, was the strange conclusion of the address:—

"If you are conquerors," cried the bishop, "great joy is in preparation for you. We know, from unimpeachable sources, that these English heretics have in their camp an enormous sum, which God will give into your hands. This sum amounts to thirty million roubles. The Emperor makes you a present of the third part of this tremendous sum. The second third is reserved for the purpose of the re-building of Sebastopol, which you are on the point of relieving. The remainder will be divided amongst the princes and officers who will to-morrow be your commanders in the battle. Every one of you soldiers will receive 560 roubles. To the wounded the Emperor promises a month's pay and rations. As to those of you chosen by God for a glorious death, your Emperor will permit you to dispose of your share in the booty by will. Whatever may be the wishes of any one of you, they will be respected solemnly.',

The speech was terminated by an appeal to the God of armies to bless the soldiers of Russia. A distribution of medals and coronets followed.

The officer who has given me these curious details is a person of high family, with a spice of Voltairianism in his composition; but he assures me that the scene was almost sublime. It was calculated to make a great impression on the soldiers, on whom the recollection of the battle of Alma had operated most prejudicially. Whatever may have been the cause, whether it were the exhortation of the bishops, the presence of the princes, greed for gold, or any other reason, there is no doubt that the Russians fought most admirably on the morrow.

THE GREAT GRENADIER.

The subject of the following paragraph is well known in Worcester, where his stalwart proportions attracted much notice. His father is a stonemason, living at Inkbarrow, and his uncle, Mr. C. Davis, resides at Pershore:—"A colour-sergeant of the Grenadier Guards, P. F. Davis, has been in all the engagements in the Crimea, and has not yet received a wound. Standing six feet four inches high and weighing upwards of twenty-five stone, he presents a somewhat prominent mark, and fills a rather large space in the ranks; and to have come out of the desperate battery charge at Alma and the fearful slaughtering *melee* on the heights of Inkermann, in both of which the balls were whistling from all quarters, and bayonets were glittering in every direction, must be ranked among the miracles of human contingency, as they utterly baffle every attempt at explanation. Davis on one occasion defended his colours with the utmost tenacity, and literally mowed down the enemy, who made a rush to capture them. Colonel Hamilton, seeing that there was nothing left for his men but the bayonet, ordered them to charge. Amidst dead and dying, first using the bayonet, then the butt end of his musket, with his arm unnerved from sheer fatigue of striking down the enemy, this sergeant, who, according to a letter of an eye-witness, towered like a giant above the surrounding level of heads, and to miss whom would appear an utter impossibility, appeared at the roll call after the terrible engagement, with scarcely a single scratch upon him. To enumerate the enemy killed and put *hors de combat* by the single arm of Davis would appear almost incredible. Davis has been in the army seventeen years, having entered the Grenadier corps as a mere lad of fifteen. In spite of his portly frame and heavy weight, he was capable of running against any man of his regiment for 100 yards, and as to jumping, he could, to use the familiar language of his comrades, 'clear a five-barred gate like a swallow.' He ran a famous race while at Worcester."

The Allies Betrayed.—A Russian officer declared in dying, that we were betrayed by a deserter from the foreign legion. This man, it is said, informed the Russians that our batteries on the left were guarded with a certain degree of negligence; and it was in consequence of this that an attack on that point was decided on. It is known, that the foreign legion, which is so remarkable for its bravery, counts a great many deserters in its ranks. The man to whom I refer is said to be a German, and persons ask, if it would not have been prudent to have left in Africa all those who had deserted, especially those who have a certain affinity of race with the Russians. The prisoners and wounded of the 5th have, it appears, given a great deal of information respecting the besieged.—*French Letter, Nov. 8th*

A new cavalry corps in Quebec, has tendered its services to the Home Government for the war in the East, next spring. The Earl of Elgin assembled the corps for muster, and will take the offer to England.

The Emperor of France and the Scriptures.—The Emperor has presented each of the 10,400 soldiers, ordered from Bologne to Paris *en route* to the Crimea, with a copy of the New Testament, being the diamond edition published in London by the British and Foreign Bible Society.

Jewish Patriotism.—It is reported that the Jews, to manifest their patriotism and loyalty to the sovereign of these realms, and thus to prove themselves worthy of the honour they seek (to be admitted into the Legislature of the country), have determined at the present crisis to raise a regiment of their co-religionists, who are to be equipped at their own expense. The Barons Rothschild and Sir Moses Montefiore are at the head of this movement.

Great numbers of workmen have been discharged in New York, in consequence of financial struggles. Distress and beggary prevail among the working classes.

The Hamilton Gazette "earnestly entreats her Majesty the Queen to visit her British North American dominions."

A Trace of the City of Glasgow.—A relic of this lost steampacket has been picked up on the coast of Ireland. A correspondent of the Mail, at Campbeltown, states that while a herd-boy was walking along the shore at Ballochgair, he picked up a portion of the bow of a vessel, which had on it, in large gilded characters' not much defaced, *City of Glasgow*, and in the corner. *Let Glasgow flourish.* This memento is probably all that will be one of the noble vessel.

Holloway's Pills, a Certain and Effectual Remedy for Indigestion and Disordered Liver.—Mr. Bostock, druggist, of Ashton-under-Lyne, states, that a person with whom he is well acquainted, has received a most astonishing cure by the use of Holloway's Pills. For months, he was afflicted with severe pains in the stomach, chest, and liver, which entirely prevented him following his business. He availed himself of the advice of most of the medical men in the neighbourhood, without deriving any benefit from their treatment. He then determined on giving Holloway's Pills a trial, and this medicine had the effect of affording immediate relief, and finally restoring him to perfect health.

HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

Saturday, January 6, 1855.

The Supreme Court has been busily engaged during the past week, in the trial of causes, the civil and criminal docket being both of unusual magnitude. Several of the first have been tried, of which the most important were Alley *vs.* Baker, for breach of covenant of an indenture of apprenticeship, by the apprentice running away before his time of service was completed, verdict for the Plaintiff, damage £17 10s. We shall advert to this hereafter. Lang *vs.* Fife, undefended, verdict for Plaintiff. Campion *vs.* Campbell, Trespass, verdict for Plaintiff, £100. An important case which we will endeavour to place before our readers in the course of next week. Ann Halligan *vs.* John Holman, Seduction, verdict for Defendant. McEachen *vs.* Pippy, Libel—Plaintiff called.—*Doe ex dem.* Tullidge *et al. vs.* Orr, Ejectment. Verdict for Lessor of Plaintiff. We shall leave the criminal calendar until this day week, when we shall give the sentences that may be pronounced against those found guilty, and note those in which there was an acquittal.

Central Academy.—We have attended the examination of the Institution, and, in common with all who were present were highly gratified with the result. Not having been able to get there until a considerable time elapsed after the examination had commenced, we found the Lieut. Governor and other members of his family, as well as several of the Trustees, taking a lively interest in the Examination of the various classes, which was going forward. A list of the pupils for the past term was presented, from which we find the number to have been 128. The Trustees selected whatever classes they wished to have examined—visitors were invited to propose questions, or undertake the entire examination of a class, if they preferred it—a privilege of which several, ourselves among the rest, availed themselves. For our own part we confined our attention almost exclusively to the English department, and we feel pleasure in thus bearing public testimony to the highly creditable manner in which the pupils acquitted themselves. Two classes in reading and one in geography, which we were allowed to examine, gave us great satisfaction. They were all very young boys, but they gave proof of the most careful training, and aptness in acquiring knowledge very creditable to themselves and to the institution. The examination of a class in general history, conducted by the Head Master, was the best sustained of any examination we witnessed,—ancient and modern history—the history of the Holy Land, and the classic story of ancient Greece and Rome, as well as the history of England, seemed to be thoroughly impressed upon the minds of the youth forming this class, who for nearly an hour readily answered every question put to them.

Before bringing these hasty remarks to a close, we cannot help animadverting on the paucity of visitors on this as well as on similar occasions in Charlottetown. To say that people take no interest in what way their children are being prepared for the proper discharge of their duties in the several vocations for which they are destined, is not sufficient. If so, why do they go to the expense of giving their children the best education, supplying them with the best books, &c.? A more probable cause is, that most of the community are not aware of the examination being public, and of every person having a perfect right to attend. No doubt people in general cannot be expected to take great interest in the examination of classes in languages with which they are but partially, or not at all acquainted; but then, with commodious, well-lighted, and well-ventilated class-rooms, where several classes could be going on at the same time, without in the least interfering with each other, every taste could be suited. Besides the classics, there are several classes in history, geography, reading, writing, recitation, English grammar and composition, arithmetic, algebra, geometry, &c.; and among all these subjects, as already said, surely there is not one who is at all educated who would not find some class at the examination of which he could assist with pleasure. —*Examiner.*

On the 1st inst., Mr. Benjamin C. Douglas waited upon the Rev. Henry Crawford, and, as a New Year's Gift, presented him a very superior Buffalo Coat, which was purchased by the united contributions of the young gentlemen belonging to the West Church of St. Peter's, and a very neat and complimentary Address, in which the young men expressed their appreciation of the acceptable ministerial labors of their beloved Pastor, to which the Rev. Henry Crawford gave the following Reply:

Gentlemen;

One of the most intimate, endearing and important relationship which can subsist between two parties of human beings, is that which subsists between the Christian Minister and his Congregation. Upon the influence which the gospel he proclaims, exercises over their hearts, the salvation of their souls throughout eternity frequently depends. Every means therefore, of which they can avail themselves for increasing the influence of Gospel ministrations should be diligently employed by both pastor and people. If we except the operations of the Holy Spirit, nothing can contribute more to the influence of the Gospel as proclaimed by the pastor to his flock, than the kindest feelings and warmest sympathies mutually entertained and exercised. To call forth and manifest the exercise of such feelings and sympathies, no more effectual method can be adopted than frequent donations, contributed for the purpose of rendering the pastor comfortable. Even when such donations are very small, and by no means costly, they exercise a very happy influence. But in the present instance, you have given evidence of your kindness in a very tangible form. Deeply convinced as I am, that I have by no means merited at your hands, the kindness which you manifest by your valuable gift, I feel the more anxious now to exert every energy of mind and body, to promote your spiritual interests. That you would, to any extent, appreciate my very imperfect ministerial services, gives me great pleasure. At the present day, when young men are exposed to so many temptations, when Satan has so many agencies at work to lead young men from the paths of piety and wisdom, to the broad road of destruction, it is exceedingly gratifying to every friend of religion and humanity, to find a community where the great majority attend so regularly the means of grace, and to all outward appearance, prize them so highly. I would therefore, while I convey to you my sincere thanks for your very complimentary Address, and very excellent and appropriate Gift, express it as my anxious desire, as it is my constant prayer, that the means of grace which you now enjoy, may be blessed to your souls, that you may be a seed to serve the Lord, and a race to praise him. And that when the time arrives, that your fathers are called away from the sphere of their labor on earth, to the rest that remains for the people of God, and the church is left to mourn the bereavement, you may be not only qualified, but ready and willing to occupy the places, and perform the duties in the church of Christ which they now occupy, and perform. And may the God before whom our fathers have walked, the God who has fed us all our lives long, bless the lads, and let them grow into a multitude in the midst of the earth.

The Mails.—A Colonial Mail, *via* Georgetown, arrived on Thursday morning, and another by the Capes on Thursday evening.

We have no further news from the Seat of War by Telegraph or otherwise.

Recent Appointments.

COMMISSIONERS OF HIGHWAYS.

QUEEN'S COUNTY.

Thomas Pickering—District No. 1—Townships 20 and 21—in the place of William Johnston.
John Murray, sen.—District No. 2—Townships 22 and 67—in the place of Jeremiah Simpson.
John Doirant—District No. 3—Townships 23 and 24—in the place of Alexander McNeill, jun.
Ewen McMillan—District No. 4—Townships 33 and 34—in the place of David Higgins.
Joseph Trowsdale—District No. 5—Townships 29, 30 and 65—in the place of George Wigginton.
John McKaig—District No. 6—Townships 31 and 32—in the place of Theophilus Crosby.
John Mooney—District No. 7—Townships 35, 36 and 37, north side of the Hillsborough—in the place of John McLeod.
James Duffy—District No. 8—Township 48, and those portions of Townships 35, 36 and 37, south side of the Hillsborough—in the place of Robert Mutch.
Thomas Richards—District No. 9—Townships 49 and 50—in the place of John R. Bourke.
Richard Gill—District No. 10—Townships 57 and 58—in the place of Angus McRae.
Roderick Morrison—District No 11—Townships 60 and 62—in the place of Allan McDougall.

PRINCE COUNTY.

Thomas Ruggles—District No. 1—Townships 1, 2 and 3—in the place of Benjamin Haywood.
Joseph Murphy—District No. 2—Townships 4, 5, 6 and 11—in the place of Robert Gordon.
Michael Dalton—District No. 3—Townships 7, 8, 9 and 10—in the place of James Kinlay.
Donald McLaurin—District No. 4—Township 12, 13 and 14—in the place of David Ramsay.
Hubert Gaudet, (Egmont Bay)—District No. 5—Townships 15 and 16—in the place of Donald Campbell.
William Jamieson—District No. 6—Township 17 and 19, and the line Road between 19 and 20—in the place of William Bearists.
Richard W. Morson—District No. 7—Township 18, and Princetown Royalty—in the place of Robert McNutt.
James Wright—District. No 8—Townships 25 and 26—in the place of Stephen Wright.
John Lord, sen.—District No. 9—Townships 27 and 28—in the place of Jacob Gooldrop.

KING'S COUNTY.

John D. W. Alleyne—District No. 1—Townships 38, 39 and 40, west of Morell River—in the place of David McEwen.
James McKay—District No. 2—Townships 41, 40 and 39, east of Morell River, and St. Peter's Harbour Mouth, and Morell Bridge—in the place of Peter McCallum.
Angus Macintosh—District No 3—Townships 42 and 43, and Division Line between Townships 43 and 44—in the place of Robert McIntyre.
Lawrence Peters—District No. 4—Townships 44 and 45—in the place of John McGowan.
John Dingwell—District No. 6—Townships 56 and 59, and north of Grand River, and Grand River Ridge—in the place of John Frost.
Peter Walker—District No. 7—Township 58, south of Grand River, 53, north of Cardigan River, and 54—in the place of Angus McDonald.
Charles Stewart—District No. 8—Township 53, south of Cardigan River, 52, 51, 66, and Georgetown and Royalty and Common, and land adjoining the Royalty, known as Reserved Land—in the place of Thomas Owen, jun.

WORMS.

☞ Listen to the testimony of an eminent physician in favor of M'Lane's Vermifuge, which is now universally acknowledged to be the best in use; even members of the medical faculty (who are so often opposed to the use of patent medicines,) cannot withhold their approval of this invaluable remedy:

Lind, Stark Co. Ohio, Jan. 8, 1849.

I have used Dr. M'Lane's Worm Specific in my private practice, and am prepared to say, that the unparalleled success with which I have prescribed its use, both for children and adults, induces me to say the most in its favor of any specific or patent medicine ever before brought to my notice. The mode of administration, the smallness of the dose, and the certainty of its efficacious effects, give it, in my opinion, a decided advantage over any other medicine of the kind before the public.

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

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

GILMAN'S HAIR DYE.

The best article ever used, as hundreds can testify in this city and surrounding country. Read! GILMAN'S LIQUID HAIR DYE *instantaneously* changes the hair to a brilliant jet *Black* or glossy *Brown*, which is *permanent*—does not stain or in any way injure the skin. No article ever yet invented which will compare with it. We would advise all who have gray hairs to buy it, for it *never fails*.—*Boston Post*

Z. D. GILMAN, Chemist, Washington city, Inventor and Sole Proprietor.

For sale by Druggists, Hair-Dressers, and Dealers in Fancy Articles, throughout the United States. General Agent for P.E. Island, W. R. WATSON.

Nov. 24.

Ship News.

Schr. Senora Graham, Halifax; gen. cargo, go there at Governor's Island, was got off, and came into Harbour yesterday.

Married,

On the 31 instant, at St. Eleanor's, by the Rev. J. Herbert Read, B. D., Mr. John McNaught, of Charlottetown, to Miss Ann Connell of Bedeque.

On the 1st. instant, by the Rev. J. B. Strong, Mr. Stephen B. Trenaman, to Eliza Ann, second daughter of William Douse, Esq., all of Charlottetown.

Charlottetown Markets, Jan. 3.

Beef, (small) lb.	3d a 6d	Oatmeal,	2s a 2½
Do. by quarter,	3d a 5d	Turkeys each,	2s 6d a 5s
Pork,	3½ a 4½d	Fowls,	6d a 1s
Do. (small),	5d a 6½d	Partridges,	7d a 9d
Mutton,	3½d a 5d	Geese,	1s 9d a 2s 3d
Veal,	2½d a 4½d	Ducks,	1s 2d a 1s 4d
Ham,	6d a 7d	Eggs dozen,	1s a 1s 2d
Butter (fresh),	15d a 18	Barley bush.,	3s 6 a 4s 6
Do. by tub,	1s 2d a 1s 4d	Oats,	2s a 2s 3d
Lard,	10d	Potatoes,	1s 9d a 2s 3d
Tallow,	11d a 1s	Turnips,	1s
Wool,	1s a 1s 3d	Homespun yd.,	2s 6d a 3s
Flour,	2½d a 3½d	Hay, ton,	80s a 100s
Carrots bush.,	3s	Straw,	2s a 2s 6d
Pearl Barley,	2d		

AUCTIONS.

(Without Reserve.)

AT the Subscriber's Sale Room, on *Monday* 15th instant, at 10 a. m. the following articles will be sold to close a consignment, recently received from the Old Country, per ships *Peeping Tom*, *Sir Alexander* and *Cicely*.

19 Chests fine Congou Tea, 5 half-chest do; 3 bales 230 each Cotton Warp; 1 bale containing 15 bdls. red and blue do.; 7 pieces white Serge, 1 piece each red and white Flannel, 12 pairs blankets, 50 pieces shot Orleans, Coburgs and Lustres, 1 doz Medium Counterpanes, 10 pairs Sheets, 12 pieces chintz Furniture, 24 pieces navy blue Prints, 53 pieces dark fancy Prints, 10 pieces striped Shirtings; 3 pieces drab Moleskin, 26 pieces rolled Linings, 6 pieces Silesian, 3 pieces Carpeting, 30 pieces Gingham and Derries, 30 pieces book, mull and cambric Muslins, 12 pieces gold Plaid and Printed Coburgs, 10 doz. plaid and fancy Shawls, 90 doz. cotton Pocket handkerchiefs, 1 doz. Mufflers, 50 mens Over Coats, 45 Shooting Coats, 22 doz mens and youths Vests, 2 doz. trowsers, 2 doz Striped Shirts, 7 doz. regatta Shirts, 3 doz. worsted Cravats, 1 doz. Guernsey Frocks, 312 pieces Earthenware, comprising Jars, Milk dishes, Crocks, &c., 2 barrels Copperas and a lot of other articles. The foregoing can be viewed at any time previous to day of Sale.

BENJ. DAVIES, Auctioneer.

☞ Terms.—Sums over £10, 3 months will be given on approved Joint Notes, all sums under, cash on delivery.

Charlottetown, 1st January, 1855. Ad

LOOK HERE!!!

Valuable Property for Sale,

On Tuesday the 16th inst.

THE SALE of Mr. D. Wilson's Town Lots, advertised for the first of May next, will instead thereof, positively take place on TUESDAY, the 16th day of January next, 1855, at 12 o'clock noon, on the premises. These Lots are cut up into Building Lots to suit intending purchasers, having fronts of 5ft. feet each on Pownal Street, and forty-two feet on Richmond Street, and are well worth the attention of Mercantile men. An unexceptionable Title will be given, and Plans of the property can be seen at the Office of Mr. Bell, Surveyor General, at Mr. Wilson's Store, and at the Office of the undersigned.

A deposit of 20 per cent on the purchase money to be paid at the time of Sale, and the balance, if required, may lay over until the first of May next, on the delivery of the Deeds.

WILLIAM DODD, Auctioneer.

Jan. 6th, 1855.

NOTICE.

THE next Quarterly Session of the Grand Division of this Island, will be holden on Tuesday, the 30th instant, in the Temperance Hall, Georgetown, at 4 p. m.

By Order,
P. DESBRISAY, G. S.

Jan 2d, 1855.

HYMN BOOKS.

JUST RECEIVED a large supply of HYMN BOOKS, used in the Church of England.

G. T. HASZARD.

FRESH CURRANTS.

JUST received a further supply, of superior quality, for sale at "King Square House."

GEORGE BEER.

Nov. 10.

Just Published

THE

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

ALMANAC,

FOR 1855.

Containing the present Government of the British American Colonies, Imports, Exports and Revenue of this Island, and all the usual lists of Courts, Magistrates, Commissioners, &c., &c.

GEO. T. HASZARD,
Queen's Square.

Corn Meal, Burr Stones.

150 Bbls. CORN MEAL, and 2 pairs French BURR MILL STONES. For sale cheap by

E. L. LYDIARD.

Dec. 27. 1s1.m.

Farm for Sale.

THE LEASEHOLD INTEREST of 106 acres of LAND, on the Cross Road from Brackley Point Road to Winslow Road, 6½ miles from Charlottetown, between 50 and 60 acres are cleared and in a good state of cultivation; a Frame House, nearly new, 36 × 27 feet, with 12 foot wall, and out buildings 76 feet long, with a Well at the door, and a good Spring on the back of the Farm, and an abundance of river-mud, the remainder is covered with Firewood, Longers and Building Timber. Enquire of the Subscriber on the premises.

R. WILLIAM HORNE.

Lot 33, Dec. 15, 1854.

CONTRACT FOR COTTAGE.

TENDERS will be received until Monday (12 o'clock noon) the first day of January 1855, at the office of the Secretary of the Charlottetown Gas Light Company, for Building a Cottage at the Gas Works. Plan and Specification may be seen at Mr. Henry Smith's.

ROBERT HYNDMAN, Sec'y.

Charlottetown, 14th Nov., 1854.

A Stray Pig

ABOUT one year old, is on the Subscriber's premises. The owner can have her by proving property and paying expenses.

JOHN HYDE.

West River, Jan. 1st 1855.

STRAY Red OX, has been on the Subscriber's Premises for the last six weeks. He is four years old, and has a cross on her right ear. The owner can have her by proving property and paying expenses.

DONALD McNEILL.

Anderson's Road, Lot 67, Dec. 20.