

A CARD.

THE Subscriber returns his sincere thanks to the public generally, for the marked patronage which they have manifested towards the Steamer Rosbud, during the past season.

In the absence of that paternal regard for home production and enterprise, in which modern popular Governments are supposed to excel, and in the face of the most determined opposition,—the Rosbud has performed her bi-weekly trips, between Charlottetown and Pictou, for the last 5 months, with almost unvarying regularity, and without even the smallest accident.

The Rosbud is now laid up for the winter, and the Subscriber anticipates her being placed on the route, next year, with additional speed, and in such condition as will ensure the fullest support of the travelling public.

WILLIAM HEARD.

Oct. 6, 1855.

Grand Division.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Annual Session of the Grand Division, S. of T. of this Island, will be held on Thursday the 25th day of October, instant, at 4 o'clock p. m. in the Temperance Hall, Charlottetown. A full attendance is requested.

By order,

P. DESBRISAY, G. S.

Oct. 8, 1855.

JUST RECEIVED, per Schrs. 'SUPERB,' from J. Ballin, and for Sale at DODD'S BRICK STORE, a splendid

LOT OF TEA, SUGAR AND MOLASSES, which will be sold Wholesale and Retail.

THOMAS W. DODD.

Oct. 8.

FREEDOM LAND

FOR SALE, Lot 48, as laid down on the Plan Township No. 58, bounded on the Division line between Townships No. 55, and 56, containing 100 acres of Land. It is near Boughton River, on the South side of the Island, and is covered with good Wood. For further particulars apply to

JAMES D. HASZARD,

Recreation, Sept. 27th, 1855.

A Teacher Wanted,

FOR the Campbell School, Lots 5 and 6 there will be a liberal sum given in addition to the government allowance. Application to be made to Eugene McCarthy, Chairman of Trustees.

Valuable and desirable

Freehold Property for Sale.

TO BE SOLD, that valuable and highly cultivated Farm and Premises, elegantly and beautifully situated on the Princetown Road, about one mile from Charlottetown, known as Willow Farm, the property of the Subscriber. This Farm contains about Eighty-four (84) acres, all under cultivation, divided into eleven parts or fields, besides a Kitchen Garden, suitably laid out, and well fenced, with ponds of water in six fields; a large amount has recently been expended on this property, in the application of manure, to put it in the best state of improvement, and the present Crop bears testimony to its productiveness. There is on the premises a comfortable Dwelling House, recently built, with a deep and spacious Cellar, and an extensive range of Barns and Stables, all new, with room for a large Crop of Grain and Hay, with a Granary, Horse Stable, Cow Houses, Piggy, Fowl House, and Yard, and also, a convenient Greenhouse.

If the above property is not disposed of in one month from this date, it will be let for a term of years. The Subscriber also offers for sale, the whole or any part of his well known properties in Charlottetown and Georgetown. A large portion of the purchase money of which, (if required), may remain on security for such time as may be agreed upon.

JAMES PEAKE.

Charlottetown, September 4th, 1855.

TO LET with immediate possession, the southeast end of the House recently built on the corner of Great George and Kent Streets, and next to that occupied by Messrs. Galvin & Co.

The cellar is 24 feet by 50, has a substantial wall, is over 7 feet deep and is perfectly dry. There is on the first floor a shop 20 feet in front and 30 feet in depth; also a front Entrance, a Hall in rear of the shop and two other apartments. There are on the second floor one room 24 feet by 15, one 20 feet by 15 and two about 11 feet by 12, and the third floor nearly corresponds with the second. There are three rooms on the fourth floor and a fine view of the Harbour, the Rivers and the Country round, there is also attached to the premises a new Ware-house and it is one of the best stands in this City for Mercantile or any other business. Further information may be obtained by applying to

THOMAS DAWSON.

July 14th, 1855.

Valuable Farm for Sale.

A valuable Farm, consisting of 75 acres of Freehold Land on the Emy Vale Road, Lot 65, twelve miles from Charlottetown, (forty acres of which are clear), with a large DWELLING HOUSE newly erected and completely finished, is now offered for Sale, with immediate possession. For particulars, apply to

JOHN KENNY, Central Academy.

May 28, 1855. Ed. Ex.

From the Halifax Daily Sun.

What next? What will be the next move of the Allies, now that they are in actual possession of Sebastopol?

We are at liberty to assume that the Generals commanding the Allied Army are left at perfect liberty to carry out such plans as they, on the spot, may agree upon. We can hardly fancy, that their hands will be tied up with orders and instructions from their respective Governments.

Napoleon the First, by far the most gifted soldier of the last eighteen hundred years, was requested to send from Warsaw to his Generals in Spain detailed instructions for their campaigns. He sent them, instead, a lecture on the wild absurdity of such an idea, and merely glanced at the grand general principles of war which ought to guide their operations.

The main strength of Russia has been thrown into the defence of Sebastopol—first the Army of Bessarabia, then the troops of the Don Cossacks—together with those which had evacuated Anapa—then the troops of Podolia and Volhynia—and lastly, the Army of frontier Bland, the troops precipitated upon the French and Sardinians on the Tchernaya. Russia, in the present war, having somewhat departed from her usual "waiting game," has fought three pitched battles in the open field, suffering signal defeat at each venture. The tactics of Russia in 1812 was to retreat steadily before the invading force, and avoid as much as possible meeting him in numbers on the open field—the result is matter of history. Suppose, then, that Alexander II. had dismantled and burned Sebastopol, as Alexander I. reduced Moscow to ashes, and evacuated the Crimea, it is believed by competent judges that the movement would not have been to Russia one-tenth part of the injury, either morally or materially, that she has now sustained by the destruction of her strongest hold at the hands of her enemies.

The capture of Sebastopol is not merely equivalent to the defeat of many large, separate Armies, but actually comprises and involves the destruction of those Armies. What next, then? The Allies command the sea, and are speedily and amply provisioned by supplies floated to ports actually within the cordon of their late military lines.

"As in forcing the passage of a river, when the assailants possess all the boats, it is easier to effect the operation where the farther bank offers a salient angle, because then the debarkation cannot be molested on either flank, so, for a similar reason, and in a much greater degree, a peninsula furnishes to Naval Powers the most favourable scene for attacking on the land a great Empire like Russia. Not only is the Crimea all round its coasts subject to the visits of the allied flags, but as all the roads by which Sebastopol was victualled, except one, where roads which, in part of their line, ran along the sea—one of them actually bridging a great lagoon—the commissariat exertions of the enemy—maintained by means of bullocks and carts—have become more difficult, perhaps, than those of any great army in the field ever were before."

Heretofore, in the usual process of war, the storming and capture of a fortress has implied previous victories in the field, followed up; in the present instance, we probably shall find the order reversed, and the fortress being carried, the enemy will be pursued into the interior. Will he make a stand? We think not: not if he can get away. We say if, for our present impression is, that unless he make haste to be off, he will shortly find the door closed and bolted, so that with Sterns Staring he may cry, in vain, "I can't get out; I can't get out."

Holloway's Pills an unfailing Remedy for bilious complaints.—Thomas Hodson, of St. Andrew's, N. B., had the misfortune to be afflicted with the severest of bilious disorders, nausea and a foul stomach, which prevented him relishing any kind of food, and frequently threw him on a bed of sickness for several weeks. He tried many remedies recommended him by friends, but they only tended to increase his malady; his brother, last fall, recommended him to use Holloway's Pills, which he did; the result, to use his own words, "was truly extraordinary, for after about six weeks' usage of this inimitable medicine, I was completely cured; and will never again be without it."

THE CRIMEAN FLOATING FACTORY.—This gigantic contrivance, under the name of the Chasseur, is now on its voyage to the Black Sea. It comprises an engineer's fitting shop, a Smithy, a foundry, a sawmill, and a carpenter's shop, and has on board mechanics and all the most improved machinery for carrying out each of those branches effectually. There are on board also other useful workmen, including a brickmaker, a wellborer, and miner; and the internal arrangements for their accommodation on board are excellently contrived, including a bath-room, ventilation by fan-blast, messing and sleeping galleries, manager's office, and foreman's apartments, and factory store-rooms. There is on board a portable engine, shafting, and standards, so that when occasion serves, a plant of machinery may be worked on the shore. Model huts of wood, canvas, and iron are also sent.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT.—On Thursday night, the 23d August, a shocking accident, the result of drinking liquor, occurred on the Great Western Railway, about two miles above Jordan. It appears a couple of young men, brothers, had been in town on Thursday to get a draft to forward to their relatives in Ireland, and after doing so, had gone into some of the taverns and got intoxicated. They lived somewhere above Jordan, but before they got home, the liquor they had taken, that they lay down, one on the track and the other alongside a few feet off. The one that lay on the track was killed by some one of the night trains, his head being completely severed in two, and was found by his brother in the morning dead, and mangled in a shocking manner.—St Catharine's Post.

It has been adventurously suggested by some progressive spirit, that in the ultimate developments of chemistry, it will be found possible to manufacture out of primordial elements, drawn to each other by invisible but potent forces, most of the various kinds of food. The time will come, it is conjectured, when one may order from the chemist laboratory a wheaten loaf for example, to be made, not out of wheat in the concrete, but wheat, as near as may be, in the abstract—a loaf hermetically compounded of the carbon, hydrogen, nitrogen, and other necessary ingredients, kept in readiness for the purpose.

A treaty of friendship and commerce was concluded at Teheran on the 12th July, between France and Persia.

AN EXTRAORDINARY COW.—Singular to say, that the cow which at one birth brought three calves, last year, has this year on last Thursday, given birth to four fine looking calves. She is owned by Mr. Myra of Blackpoint.—Liverpool Transcript.

HORSE TAILS.—The tail of the horse is considered an emblem of dignity in Turkey, from the fact that a Turkish army once lost its standard in battle, when the leader to inspire the drooping courage of his men, cut off the tail of a horse, hoisted it on the head of a spear, and rallied his force to victory. As a reward, he received military promotion, the emblem of which was a horse's tail. The rank of the owner is known by the number of tails he is allowed, the highest being three, and the officers are called "pashas of three tails."

WHICH IS THE WORST?—A liquor seller in a heated discussion about the Maine Law, exclaimed, "These Temperance men carry matters altogether too far. We never compel men to buy or use liquor, but if they are fools enough to do it, it is their look out ours."

Sir," said a bystander, "Do you say a man is a fool, who buys and drinks to excess?"

Said the liquor dealer, "Yes, any man is a fool to do it, I don't care who he is!" "Well sir" replied the bystander, "I will not dispute you. But if the man who drinks is fool enough to spend his time and money in a way that is ruining his property, character, health, happiness, family, soul and body—what is the character of the man who will take advantage of his folly, because he can make money by it? If the one is a fool, is not the other a knave?" Selected.

Letters from Rome announce that in a consistory to be soon held, the Pope intends to create a new religious and military order, to be called "The Order of the Immaculate Conception," and to consist of a hundred knights chosen exclusively from princely families.

A CRIMEAN HERO.—Thomas Everett, a native of Brook Street South Weald, sergeant in the 7th Fusiliers, and 22 years in the service, has just returned to his native village, Brentwood, with five wounds and the loss of an eye. His proudest boast is that he had the distinguished honor of shaking hands—a hearty English shake, too—with her Majesty at Portsmouth, who, in presenting him with a silk handkerchief, homed by herself, said, "I am proud of you my brave sergeant;" that Miss Nightingale also made him a similar present; that Miss Taylor honored him by walking arm-in-arm with him aboard ship; and that Miss Stanley sent his pay, &c., for him to Halifax. He received a shot through the ear at Alma, a bayonet wound through the arm in a scuffle, a ball through the hip the same night, and had the sole of his shoe torn off by a cannon ball as he was lifting his leg in walking. He considers that he "bagged" about 50 Russians by his own hands. He also states that he was compelled to feign dead 16 hours as he laid on the field of battle surrounded by Russians, in order that he might be enabled to release two comrades who were taken into Sebastopol prisoners. He got into Sebastopol, shot the sentry who was guarding the house where they were confined, released them, and then brought them safely out.

HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

Wednesday, October 10, 1855.

The narrow escape from an extensive and dangerous fire in the centre of Charlottetown, ought to suggest we think to the members of the Corporation, the necessity of at once revising the Acts relative to Fires and Firewardens, and enacting a more efficient Law in its stead. The City is now filling up in every direction; in that block where the fire happened, the houses are as densely built as in the oldest town in America; it therefore becomes of more importance every day, that precaution should be taken against an enemy whose attacks are always made without warning, and but too frequently in the dead of the night. The great want it appears to us is in the absence of a code of regulations for the conduct of the people, upon whom devolves the necessity of acting as firemen in a place so unequally built as Charlottetown. When an alarm of fire is given, there is no want of either will or energy in the mass of the people, but both are often so ill directed that disorder and confusion at once ensue. There is no one to give the necessary orders, and no subordinate to carry out instructions if there were a competent principal to issue them. The firewardens act independently one of the other, and the consequence is, that much valuable time—and time is everything at a fire—is lost, before the necessary lines for supplying the engines are formed, and a fire which a few hogheads of water judiciously applied at an early period would have effectually quenched, is suffered to get to a head which nothing can stop, leaving the exertions of the engine men to be directed to the adjoining buildings. The City is now divided into wards and there would be no difficulty we think, in the Mayor and Councilmen nominating one, two and even three residing in places forming as much as possible equidistant centres in each of the wards, upon whom the command at the moment should devolve, subordinates might be appointed to carry his orders promptly into effect and thus a beginning effected until the chairman of the firewardens or person on whom the chief command should devolve had time to arrive; in short we would have a species of organization of the citizens somewhat after the military method where the subordinate should have power to act, until his superior officer arrived on the field. And that there should be no hesitation in obeying the orders of the lowest subordinate, we would have a printed code of instructions furnished to every household, and which should be kept in some part of the house to which easy access might be had, and which should in a plain easy manner define the duties both of the officer and the citizen, so that in case of alarm, instead of looking on in silence or running about and giving orders that no one obeys, each should know his place and at once occupy it. We throw this out as a hint to be improved on by the wisdom of the Common Council, when this matter shall occupy their attention, as it needs must. We are well aware of the number and importance of the several matters that are now pressing upon the labors of the Council and of their willingness to do their utmost to effect the necessary changes, and one of them is we know the subject of fires, and we can hardly name a more important one.

THE KING

The King's usual, at Friday the 28th wet and storm up at 10 o'clock evening. The very inferior, was no comp commended accordingly the influential County will keep pace with in Prince Corriching Brictious man Fraser. Mr prepared a Dinner, at a parlour of M'Gowan, meeting with The follow

ENTIRE B

None

BLOOD FII

1st prize, Ale;

2d do Edu

3d do Don

ENTIRE C

1st prize, Edu

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Cows, of:

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2d do Joh

3d do Joh

HERRING,

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Pigs of 3 E

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