INDIA AND CHINA.

Trieste, Nov. 8.—The steamer Calcutta has arrived here from Alexandria. The overland mail had arrived at Alexandria, with dates from Calcutta to Oct. 3rd; Bombay, Oct. 14th; Burmah, Sept. 17th; Hong, Sept. 27th.

In Burmah our troops are in a state of seige, and the country is in possession of Meaton and other chiefs of equal rank, who give out that they are acting under the authority of the King of Ava. Our steamers are fired upon in going up the rivers, and the country is becoming a desert.

Nr. James Thompson, the governor of the Agra presidency, is dead.

Reports are current that a Russian army is invading Khiva and Bokhara; that Russia has entered into an alliance with Dost Mohammed and Persia; and that a large Persian army has been collected in the valley of Scoltonia, for the purpose of co-operating with Russia against the Turks.

Trade in India fair. Exchange at Calcutta, 2s. 1d.

Shanghai has been occupied since the 7th of September, by a band of insurgents. At Amoy, on the 12th of September, the rebels completely routed a body of imperial troops. Exchange on London, 7s. to 7s. 2d.

COMMERCIAL.

The events in the seat of war between Turkey and the Cossacks, as quoted elsewhere, have excited apprehensions in the Commerical World The difficulties are believed to be insurmountable on the basis of peace. The English Funds do not appear to have been much affected—the latest quotations being for Consols 94¼ to ⅜r Money is easy and plenty at the Banks and discount houses, and may be readily obtained on first rate paper for weeks rather than months, at 4½ per cent—for onger periods rather higher rates are charged and obtained. The demand for cold on the Continent, occasioned by the downward tendency of Exchanges, is good.

Trade returns for the month ending the 10th October, shows an improvement of £12,596,291 over the corresponding period of last year—and when compared with 1851, an increase of Thirteen Millions and upwards. The chief elements of expotation comprise metals, clothing, hardware, &c. Cotton manufactures, cotton yarn, salt, refined sugar and silk exhibit a decrease. Tea, coffee, cocoa, sugar and articles of general consumption.

This is a future remarkably illustrative of the prosperity of the industrial and consuming classes.

Trade inthe manufacturing districts is in a healthy state.

The Corn market was quiet—prices in some instances in favor of the purchaser; but holders of Flour, the stock being small, are firm, and higher prices anticipated. Quotations: Western Canal, sweet, 36s. a 36s. 6d.; Southern 37; a 37 6d and 38; Canada, sweet 39 a 37; sour 31 a 33 Wheat—Canada, mixed and red 9s. 4d. a 9s 9d; white 9 10 a 10; U. S. do. 9 5 to 10 8.

Tea extensively purchased; late arrivals, at full prices. Congou, common to fair, 1s. 0½d. to 1s. 4d.; good to finest, 1s. 5d. to 2s. 3d.

Sugar for refining purposes was in more demand.

Sales of Coffee had been made, Jamaica realising 48s to 85s per cent. for good, ordinary to fine, and middling.

Iron firm—and difficulty in meeting orders by manufactures. Scotch Pig advanced considerably.

At Liverpool Timber quotations as follows:—Quebec Yellow Pine, per cubic foot, 1s 10½d a 2, 2d: St. John, N.B., 2s 4d a 2s 7d; Maramichi and Bay Chaleur, 1s 10d a 1s 11d; Nova Scotia and P. E. Island, 1s 3d a 1s 4d. Birch—New Brunswic and Nova Scotia qualities, 1s 8d a 2s. Deals or Planks, standard hundred, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia Pine and Spruce £11 10s a £12; ditto Red Oak and Ash hhd staves, £5 10s a £6 10s.

For Seal Oil £37 10s had been paid, and for Cod, some extent of business having been done £34 per tun.

Freights buoyant to the United States.

GREAT BATTLE BETWEEN THE TURKS AND RUSSIANS.

This might possibly mean nothing very decisive, but, from the additional information which has reached us, we are almost compelled to conclude that the encounter was nothing less than a regular engagement between the main bodies of the Russians and Turkish armies, in which the Ottomans, though greatly inferior in numbers, succeeded in completely routing the forces of the Czar.

No accounts were furnished of the strength of the operations of the Russians main body which, at the first passage of the Danube by the Turks, marched to encounter them at Kalafat. It is now asserted that this force, which was under the command of General Dannenberg, numbered between 30,000 40,000 men, and that it was in position between Krajova and Slatina, so as to intercept the route from Kalafat to Bucharest. The Turks, we were also told by the latest despatches, were occupying Lessers Wallachia,—that is to say, the country about Kalata with 12,000 men; but, as this was evidently the chief point at which the Danube was to be crossed, it is probable that the force referred to had received constant augmentations from the other bank of the stream. Indeed, it was expressly mentioned that "large bodies" of Turkish troops were concentrated round Widdin—the fort opposite to Kalafat, and all these could, of course, be brought over without much difficulty when the passage of the river had been once secured. Now, whether the Russians advanced to attack the Turks, or the Turks is marching up the country encountered the Russians, we are not fully informed; but it is between these two armies that "THE BATTLE" reported above, must apparently have been fought. Nor can we have any doubt that it proved disastrous to the Russian troops. We are, it is true, mercy told that "14 superior Russian officers were killed," and that "the Russians were retreating upon Bucharest;" but these intimations, if correct, convey a volume of intelligence. If 14 superior officers were killed, how many inferior officers and how many men must have shared, in all probability, the same fate? And how many of all ranks must have been wounded? Those acquainted with the rules of military calculation would construct a fearful list of casualties from the unit given in the despatch. In the affair at Oltenitza, for instance, though no "superior officer" was reported killed and only six wounded, the total number of those placed hors de combat seem to have exceeded 700. Nevertheless, this battle must have been fought and won, if we are to accept the present accounts strictly, by some 12,000 Turks against 30,000 or 40,050 Russians.

That it was won we cannot doubt, for the Turks are described as "masters of the field," and the Russians as retiring by what under such circumstances would be their natural line of retreat, "upon Bucharest." Rumours, moreover, had been in circulation for the last day or two to the effect, that the "right wing of the Russian army, nnder General Dannenberg."—which was no other than this very force,—had experienced a check, and the inaccuracies of our information from Bucharest and Vienna are not likely to tell often in favour of the Turks. We must needs, infer, therefore, that any exaggeration of numbers applies rather to the Ottoman forces than to the Russian fosses, and the inevitable conclusion armies that the main Russian army has been defeated by the Turkish army with severe loss, and on a field favourable to the former. No doubt, the 12,000 Turks at Kalafat had been reinforced, and pehaps largely, from the troops concentrated at Widdin; but it seems hardly probable, on any supposition, that they could have been raised to a strength equalling that of the Russians. Omar Pasha had some 65,000 or 70,000 men in Bulgaria. Of these he had already carried, according to reports, 24,000 across the river, —viz., 18,000 at Kalarache, and 2,000 at Giurgevo. He was also measuring other points of the stream and 12,000 of his best troops had been established at Kalafat. This accounts for some 40,000 of his army; so that not more than 25,000 or there-abouts would remain to be brought over. But, even supposing that as many as 20,000 of of these were taken to reinforce the 12,000 at Kalafat, still the whole Turkish force thus concentrated in Lesser Wallachia would amount only to 32,000 men; indeed, on accounts yet received rate it at so high a strength, whereas the Rnssians are plainly set at between 30,000 and 40,000, with strong cavalry and artillery. We wait with some curiosity for the details of so remarkable a battle.

Alarming Riot at Wigan.— Yesterday week a serious riot occurred at Wigan. The coalmasters were assembled at the Royal Hotel, in the Market-place to discuss whether they should accede to the workmens' demand for an advance of 2d in each shilling of their wages. The debate was long and protracted, and in the meantime the Market-place had become crowded with operatives, who thronged the steps, and other approaches to the hotel, anxiously waiting the issue of the deliberations within. At length though no formal announcement was made, it became understood that the masters refused to accede; aud then commenced a scene ef riot and confusion which lastsd until near midnight. An angry mob gutted the hotel, put out and smashed the street lamps, and attacked the houses of employers, and others who were deemed obnoxious to men. The Mayor, with the six policemen whom Wigan could muster on this occasion, together with thirty special constables, made a brief appearance upon the stage of action; but, as the "specials" deemed it their particular business to run away, and as the regulars almost immediatly followed their example, the inhabitants were left without any protection whatever The Mayor, who seems to have been about the only official who had his wits about him, telegraphed to Preston for the military, but it was so late before they arrived that the mob had spent their strength, and had left little more mischief to be accomplished. The damage sustained is estimated at about £4000.

The Cholera in France.—The cholera has made its appearance at Havre, and several of the persons attacked have died. The disease has also made its appearance at Bordeaux, and with much greater intensity than at Havre The authorities have adopted energetic measures to prevent its gaining head. Some cases have also been notified in Paris, but of a mild form.

Perpetual Motion.—We have just been given to understand that an artisan in very humble circumstances, residing in Ipswich, has, after three years' labour, succeeded in constructing a model of a machine, 15 inches by 12, and 11½ deep, which is self-acting, after being put in motion by a screw. It is powerful enough to turn a grindstone against the power of one person who had an iron bar on the stone. It has kept in motion upwards of 36 hours, at the end of which time the speed was not diminished, and the constructor, whose name is Thomas Stannard, contends that the machine will keep in motion as long as the materials will last. The invention was offered to several firms in Ipswich, who declined taking it up, since which three persons belonging to one of the first firms of engineers in London have visited Ipswich, and examined the machine, and have been induced to pay the inventor liberally, and have taken the machine and the inventor to London to prosecute inquiry.

THE GOLD FIELDS OF AUSTRALIA.

The Sydney papers received by the last mail contains a curious and interesting medley of information on the commercial, social, and political progress of the colony. Its prosperity, though seemingly eclipsed by the astonishing accounts from the Victoria gold fields, is not therefore less substantial, and perhaps is more firmly established, and more general in its diffusion. In the week ending the 4th of June, 2, 161 ounces of gold, valued at about £8,000, reached Sydney from the various New South Wales diggings, which may be enumerated as follows:—Bathurst, Sofala, Yass, Bingara, Tambaroora, Avisford, Mudgee, Braidwood, Bell's Creek, Major's Creek, Goulbourn, Murrurundi, Cameron's Creek Tamworth, Hanging Rock, Rocky River, and the Ovens, where new and rich placers had been discovered. In the week ending June 10, the arrivals amounted to 4, 395 ounces, valued at £15,-030; in the week ending June 18, 1,446 ounces of gold came to Sydney, together with £2,864 in cash. The total of the exports of gold since the first discovery amounted to 1,332,741 ounces, which, at 70s per ounce, represent a capital of £4,664,593. it is of course impossible to estimate the amounts taken out by passengers, either on their own account or for others. Considerable losses, in some cases amounting to 8s or 10s on the ounce, had been sustained by Sydney gold brokers from *adulterated gold*, sent from Melbourne, and the consequence was that New South-Wales gold was much in demand, while the parcels imported from Victoria were looked upon with a good deal of suspicion. Among the gold fields mentioned above are several new diggings which have never, or but very slightly, been mentioned in England. The first among them is *Nuggety Gully*, near the Ovens, where the gold. we learn, is distributed capriciously, and success has consequently been unequal. Nevertheless at least 500 diggers were at work in that locality in the last week of May, and the majority of these adventurers says the correspondant of the *Sydney Morning Herald*, "are doing very well." By some Nuggety Gully was spoken very highly of; others maintained that the washing stuff is only a few inches in thickness, and that, unless it is very rich, it would not pay for working. Three or four parties are mentioned as getting 12 ounces to the tub. An instance of great good fortune is reported from a new locality—Maitland Bar, on the Meroo. A party of three were digging on a claim for 24 days. They paid all their expenses, sold the gold, and in the end had a surplus amounting to £1,080. Of the same diggings it is stated that four diggers had within a very short time (there are no further details) obtained 800 ounces of gold-dust, and another party of three was mentioned whose weekly earnings for many weeks past ranged from 20 to 100 ounces. The working of the alluvial diggings and the washing of the soil engaged the attention of the diggers in almost all the fields. Formerly, in the majority of instances, washing would not pay, for it was necessary to carry the "dirt" uphill and downhill for the distance sometimes of a mile or two, in order to bring it near the water. But, within the last month, water companies have established themselves at almost all the gold fields, which, by the aid of pipes, and in some instances, with the help of machinery conduct the water to the places it is most wanted. These companies, it is said, are successful, but their success would be greater if they could command a sufficiency of labour to supply the wants of all applicants. They offer 15 per day and rations, but they are unable to procure the hands they want. A hundred miles of gutta-percha tubing and a dozen small steam-engines would, under these circumstances, meet with a hearty welcome at the diggings. The mining population seem determined to be not only prosperous, but as comfortable as can be expected under the circumstances. Diggers' tents and lairs, constructed of dry branches, give way to bark and slab huts, some of them constructed in a very substantial manner, and doing, by the taste and judgment displayed in their arrangements much honour to the impromptu architects. Log huts, too, are being built at almost all the diggings.

From late Canadian Papers.

CAUGHT A TARTAR.

A person named Trambley, while fishing in the Rideau this week, saw a Kingfisher dart down into the water in pursuit of its prey. Instead however of rising again with a fish it was observed to have been fastened to something that appeared to impede its flight. Upon further examination it was found that the bird had thrust its bill between the shells of a living clam, which closing suddenly held him fast as in a trap, until he was himself captured. This frequently happens on the sea shore, where larger bivalve shells will close upon birds who thrust their bills into them rather too inquisitively. If any one doubts the power of the fresh-water clam of our rivers to perform the above feat, let him just thrust the end of his little finger into one while open. The result, although perhaps not very agreeable, will be perfectly convincing in itself.—*Ottawa Citizen.*

It is stated that while two men were hunting on the Nation river lately, near Crysler's mills, their dogs put a deer into the river, where he was closely pursued by the sportsmen it their canoe. On approaching the animal, they were surprised to see it struggling violently, and sometimes jerked under water. On dragging the animal into the canoe, a large turtle weighing 40 lbs. was found firmly attached to its tail. It retained its hold for two hours after the deer was killed.—Ibid.

It is a question of great national importance to us whether the numerous deposits of valuable iron ore with which Canada is so richly supplied will ever be manufactured in such quantities, and with sufficient economy, to come into competition with that exported from Great Britain. A country may be said to be rich in natural wealth when its surface abounds with the raw materials necessary to manufactories or produce the innumerable articles of utility or comfort essential to civilized life. In this respect Canada may be said to be a golden land, for no spot upon the earth has been furnished with a more teeming soil or a greater supply of a least one or the useful metals. Iron ores abound in many parts of the country of a superior quality, but the difficulty is, that we are not able, to work them upon a large and profitable scale. Labour is so expensive, and capital so scarce, that we are crippled in this as in many other enterprises which might be made of great service to the prosperity of the Colony. A discovery has recently been made, however, in the process of making wrought iron which promises to effect a considerable revolution in that department of industry. By the method at present in use in most large smelting establishments we believe the ore is first broken into small pieces and formed into a long oblong pile of a broken ore, with intervening layers of fine coal, forming a heap generally 36 feet long, 15 broad, and 5 deep, sloping off at the top like the ridge of a house. There is a thick layer of coal at the bottom, which is kindled when the pile is completed, and the whole is then left to burn for five or six days. When the ore gets cool it is then ready for the smelting furnace. This process is called roasting. It is next put into a furnace made like a tall chimney, and filled to the top with coke and ore, mixed with broken limestone. Fire is applied below, which is kept in a state of fierce agitation until the iron is melted and settles to the bottom, whence it is drawn out and run into pigs of cast iron. It is then in a state fit for casting stoves, kettles, and other articles. But before it can be used as wrought iron it must undergo another expensive operation. It is remelted in some instances several times over, until when stirred in the fire, instead of being liquid, it clots together in soft pasty lumps. In this state masses of it are taken out and beaten under heavy hammers until they are drawn out into bars. It is then wrought iron, and instead of being brittle and fusible, like cast iron, is possessed of great tenacity, ductility and malleability. This is the general outline of the process of making wrought iron, and is attended with much labour and expense.

By an invention made in the States within the last year, a furnace can be so constructed that the wrought iron can be forged immediately from the ore without the intermediate operations of roasting and melting. The cheapness with which the material can be produced by this new process will, if carried extensively into use, make a great impression upon our iron trade, and render it possible to bring many of our valuable deposits of ore into the market.—*Ottawa Citizen.*

THE LASSO AT VALPARAISO.

The Chilean horse is a lively and active little animal, and capable of far more exertion than you may think at first sight. The Chilean nearly always gallops, but not at such a wild speed as the Argentine, he thinks more of horse-flesh, and pays more attention to his animals than the former, but we need not say more, for the Argentine does not attend to them at all. Nearly all the Chileans carry the lasso on their saddles, and have the same dexterity in using it as their Eastern neighbors. The children commence in their earliest youth, practising with it, and you can see nearly everywhere little boys running about with thin lasses of twine, and catching chickens or little dogs, even trying their skill once in a while on a large one, but this is rather a hazardous experiment, as the Chilean dogs, as soon as they feel something around their necks—for they live day and night in the greatest fear of this instrument—fly for their lives, not unfrequently carrying the little darling, but now screaming boy, with them a long way through the street, till the line breaks, or somebody else comes to the rescue. Even the horse-police always carry the lasso on the back part of their saddles, and they sometimes use them also in broad daylight, if they want to catch anybody.

There is a law in Valparaiso against galloping through the streets, and a most excellent law it is, too, for nobody would be safe a minute otherwise from being run over, whenever he turned a corner; but the strangers who came here did not agree with it at all, especially the Americans, and besides that, all seamen in particular, fight hand and foot against it. If they get on board of a horse, they do not want to log two or three knots; they must also have, of course, a pair of those large Chilean spurs, if they only mean to go a couple of miles on a pleasure trip, and therefore are in a continual quarrel with the police, always ending to their disadvantage, sometimes with walking home, and paying a fine besides. A vessel came in not long before, from Baltimore, and some of the passengers, of course, must go right in the very first hour to a livery stable (and you see the sign-boards with a horse and "livery stable" painted to the right and left all over town,) and each hire a horse for a trip into the interior. The man who let the horses too them, acquainted them, of course, with the laws, and warned them not to gallop so long as they were in the streets. But what did they care? the men only told them this, they fancied, not to have his horses ridden hard, and digging their spurs in, away they went. But they had hardly passed the first corner, the stable-boy looking after them with a grin—for he knew the consequences—when they heard the call of the first policeman. Three of the horses being used to this city, came suddenly at a halt, nearly throwing two of their riders over their heads, and were far to well satisfied with the law itself to be induced, either by whip or spur, to move a step till the police officer came up and had a chance of giving the riders a fair warning; but the fourth, a young, lively, and rather wild animal, with a good rider upon its back, and the sharp wheel of the spur in its side, never stopped, but did its utmost to get out of harm's way as soon as possible. The police officer called again, and seeing it was of no use, also spurred his horse, and the chase began. The American, a Green Mountain boy, who had ridden many a Saturday night at a much wilder speed than this, perhaps, and not fearing these "Spanjoles," as he calls them, was satisfied with having such a good horse under him, and cared little about the rest. On they went, the people getting out of the way, and looking after the wild, but not uncommon chase, though rather astonished at seeing a foreigner ride so well. But even the policeman found out at last that he should not overtake him till they got out of town, and not wishing to leave his station so far, he gave a last warning and loosened his lasso. On seeing that was not obeyed, he whirled the dangerous weapon a couple of times round his head, and while the noose darted off, and his own animal reared back, the astonished Green Mountain boy was suddenly caught round the arms and jerked somewhere, he did not know where, till he recovered from the fall, and found himself bruised all over, in the hands of the police, and obliged to pay a certain amount of dollars and reals for the pleasure.

The above interesting account is by Gerstaecker, in his voyage around the world. The facts are easily recognised by those acquainted with Chilean customs.

HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

Wednesday, November 30, 1853.

Mr. Coles' Letter.—Mr. Coles, it is evident, knows so little of the practice or principles, advantages and disadvantages, either commercial or political, of Banking Associations, that we may safely pass by his letter in silence. We have, however, been informed, that Mr. Coles did, when a meeting took place some time since for the purpose of instituting a Joint Stock Bank of Discount and Deposit, enter the place of meeting and give those assembled to understand that he should set his face against the establishment of any such institution, as the Government had not made up their minds as to what course they meant to adopt with respect to the Currency, as if the Government had anything to do with the matter, except when a bill to that effect is introduced into the Legislature, to take care that it contains the usual and necessary clauses, to prevent its being made an instrument of fraud, and to guard against their exceeding their powers of answering their acceptances and obligations, by establishing a proper audit, &c. But as to the Government refusing its sanction to a properly constituted Joint Stock Banking Company, the thing could never be heard of, except in Prince Edward Island, and under the dictatorship of such a Premier as Mr. Coles, who seems to have an idea that Government is to have his hand in every man's dish, a control over every thing. A Banking Company is like every other association which enables an unlimited number of people to act as one man, to have a common bond of interest, and is one of those things which springs up when the time has arrived for it so to do; and though that time may not be hastened, it may be retarded, and much injury effected by an ignorant or despotic Government. We would caution any Government against interference in commercial matters. "Let us alone," was the answer of the French merchants to the famous Colbert, when he offered to do anything for them in return for some great benefit conferred on the Monarchy. So we say: Let Commerce alone and it will find, like water, its own level; and when Banking, Insurance, Gas Light, Water and all other Companies apply for Acts of Incorporation, they ought to be at once granted, and with no other restrictions than one positively required for the safety of the people.

The advent of the English mail prevents our notice of several matters in the last Royal Gazette which will however be borne in mind and the contents duly noted.

W. Cooper's letter is totally unworthy of notice.

The Weather.—The past few days of cold weather very nearly closed in the vessels around the Wharfs. Yesterday afternoon it commenced to thaw and it has now every appearance of being mild for some days to come.

The letter of the Trustees of Orwell Cove School came to hand too late for insertion in this day's paper, but shall appear in our next, and the directions accompanying it carefully attended to.

Mr. Lawson, will lecture at the Temperance Hall, this evening, at 8 o'clock, subject "*The dignity of Labor.*"

Passengers,

In the Clipper Yacht *Ellert*, from Pictou to Murray Harbour, on Saturday last—Messrs. Jeremiah Simpson, Edward Goff, Jas. Campbell, Finley, A. Campbell, McInnis, Capt. McKay.

Arrivals in Britain from P. E. Island.

Oct. 31st, Queen, at Swansea.
Nov. 1st, Margaret, at Liverpool.

Liverpool, Nov. 4.—The Margaret, from P. E. Island, arrived here 1st November, encountered a a violent hurricane 21st October,—which lasted 15 hours, accompanied with thunder and lightning, and torrents of rain. The ship laboured heavily and made much water; was passed by a sea, which did much damage on deck, and burst in the cabin doors.

LADIES' RUBBER BOOTS.

AT the *King Square House*, a few pairs Ladies' long RUBBER BOOTS, Ladies' and Misses Rubber OVER SHOES.

GEO. BEER, jnr.

Charlottetown, Nov. 29, 1853. 1sl 3i

CHRISTMAS FRUIT, &c.

JUST RECEIVED at the *King Square House*, a quantity of best BLOOM RAISINS, Cask do. CURRANTS, APPLES, NUTS, SPICES, ONIONS, &c.

Also,

DRIED APPLES.

GEORGE BEER, jnr.

Charlottetown, Nov. 29, 1853. 1sl 3i

Ox Strayed

FROM the Subscriber's Premises, about the 20th October last, a Black Ox with a white streak on the back, branded on the horn with the letters T. Dodd. Whoever may bring him to the owner, will be rewarded for their trouble.

T. DODD.

Charlottetown, Nov. 30th, 1853.

A BAZAAR.

WILL be held at the Temperance Hall, at Charlottetown, on *Thursday*, the 12th day of *January*, 1854, to aid in the erection of the Parsonage House, in connection with St. John's Church, at Crapaud. Contributions will be thankfully received by the following Ladies.

Mrs. Jenkins, Mrs. T. Desbrisay,
" Fitz. Gerald, " E. Palmer,
" Cundall, " R. T. Roach,

Charlottetown Gas Works.
NOTICE.

IT is requested that all parties wishing to become Gas Consumers, this season, will give early notice in writing to the Companies' Engineer, at the Works, so that no time may be lost in laying the service pipes, and internal fittings, which will be done according to priority, of application.

The Gas Company have engaged an experienced Gas fitter, from Scotland, and have imported an assortment of Lamps, Pendants, Brackets, &c., which may be seen in a few days at the Works.

By Order,
JOHN GAINSFORD, Secty.

Oct 24, 1853. In all the papers.

A CARD.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the Public generally that he has commenced business as,

Commission Merchant and Auctioneer.

At the corner of Queen & Sydney Streets, and hopes by promptness and punctuality to merit a share of their patronage.

ARTEMAS G. SIMMS.

☞ Cash advanced upon articles left for Auction.

A CARD.

THE undersigned having this day entered into *CO-PARTNERSHIP* as GENERAL and COMMISSION MERCHANTS, their Business heretofore carried on by them individually, will in future be conducted under the Name and Firm of *LONGWORTH & YATES.*

FRANCIS LONGWORTH,
ALBERT H. YATES.

Charlottetown, P. E. Island,
June, 16th, 1853.

N. B. The AUCTION business will at all times receive their best attention.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Copartnership heretofore subsisting between the Subscribers under the firm of CROSS & RENDLE, Tanners & Curriers, hath been this day dissolved, by mutual consent. And all persons indebted to the said firm are hereby requested to make payment to Christopher Cross.

CHRISTOPHER CROSS.
JOHN RENDLE.

Charlottetown, 14th Sept., 1853.

N. B.—Likewise all persons having any demands against the said parties will please to render their accounts for settlement.