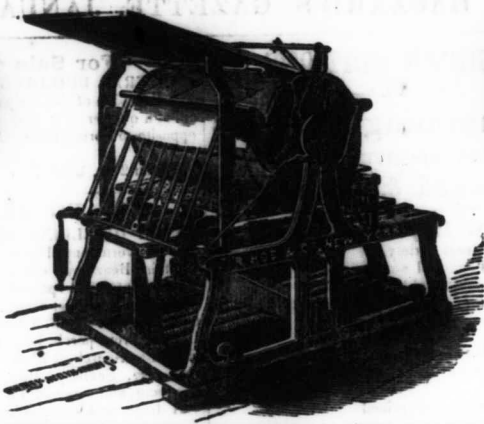


# HASZARD'S

FARMERS' COMMERCIAL

PUBLISHED ON EVERY



# GAZETTE

JOURNAL & ADVERTISER.

WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY.

Established 1823.

Charlottetown, P. E. Island, Wednesday January 16, 1856.

New Series. No. 309.

**HASZARD'S GAZETTE,**  
Published by Haszard & Owen,  
Queen Square,  
Is issued twice a week, at 15s. per year.  
AND CONTAINS  
THE LATEST NEWS, AT HOME & ABROAD.

### Coach and Sleigh Making.

ROBERT McINTYRE returns thanks for the patronage heretofore extended to him, and would inform the public, that he keeps on hand, and makes to order,—

**Carriages, Wagons, Carts, Sleighs, &c.**

Upper Queen Street,  
October 13th, 1855.

### Harness and Coach Hardware.

**EDWARD DANA,**  
MANUFACTURER & IMPORTER  
29 Kilby Street. (near State), Boston.

OFFERS for Cash at low prices, Springs, Axles, Bolts, Spokes, Rims, Shafts, Enamelled Cloth, Patent and Enamelled Leather; all of first quality. SUPERIOR malleable Iron on hand, and furnished to order and pattern. Full assortment American Harness, Hardware. PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO ORDERS.

A good Assortment of  
**WILSON'S**  
CELEBRATED

### Botanic Medicine

AND  
Thomsonian Preparations,

with full directions for

**FAMILY USE**

—ALSO—  
**B. O. & G. C. WILSON'S**

Compound Sarsaparilla,  
Neuropathic Drops,  
Wild Cherry Balsam,  
Dysentery and Cholera Syrup and  
Wild Cherry Bitters.

For Sale by **Haszard & Owen,**  
Sole wholesale Agents for Prince Edward Island

### NEW BOOK

Just issued from the Press of Haszard & Owen,  
price 2s.

### The Constitution of the Government of Newfoundland

IN its Legislative and Executive Departments, with  
Appendix containing the Rules and Orders of the  
Legislative Council and House of Assembly by  
**JOHN LITTLE, Esq.,** Barrister at Law.

### New Books!

**HASZARD & OWEN** have JUST RECEIVED  
this day, per "Majestic," 1 case BOOKS, from  
Edinburgh, among which, are a new supply of  
**CHAMBERS' PUBLICATIONS,** viz.—Chambers' In-  
formation, English Literature,  
Journal of Popular Literature, new series, Jan. to  
July, 1855.

Pictorial History of England, 1st volume.—A History  
of the People as well as of the Kingdom,  
illustrated with many hundred Wood Engravings,  
to be completed in 10 volumes,  
Chambers' Pocket Miscellany. Tales for the Road  
and Rail. Mathematics. Algebra. Geometry.  
Arithmetic. Book-keeping & Natural Philosophy  
and Science, in all its branches, &c.

Also, from Messrs. Oliver & Boyd,

Latin Grammar; Edward's Latin Delectus;  
Dymock's Cæsar; Reid's English Dictionary;  
Fulton's Johnston's do., Hutton's Book-keeping;  
Bridges' Algebra & Key; Key to Lennie's Grammar;  
Mangnall's Questions; Markham's England;  
Markham's France; Stewart's Modern Geography;  
Cumming's Signs of the Times, urgent questions;  
Protestant Discussion with D. French, Esq., &c.

### Chambers's Publications.

**HASZARD & OWEN** are Agents for Prince  
Edward Island for the sale of Messrs. Cham-  
bers' Publications. A catalogue of the Books of this  
eminent firm can be had on application; among the  
Books published, will be found such as are suited for  
Schools, public and private, Libraries, &c., and em-  
bracing in a cheap and popular form, the literature of  
the day

### Freehold Farm for Sale.

TO BE SOLD, by private contract, a valuable  
FREEHOLD FARM, 6 miles from Town, consist-  
ing of 60 acres of LAND, or thereabouts, 54 of  
which are cleared, and in an excellent state of cul-  
tivation. Nearly the whole has been cleared within  
the last 12 years. It is situated on the north side of,  
and adjoins, the West River, and contiguous to Mr.  
John Hyde's Mill. The House is placed on a com-  
manding situation, well sheltered from the north and  
north-west winds, and has a splendid view of the  
river. The farm buildings have been all erected by  
the present proprietor, and consists of a Barn 63 x  
26 feet, including Stable and Cow-house, also, a  
Coach-house and Granary, Out-houses, Green-house  
and Piggery. Mangel Meal to any extent can be  
obtained from the river. For particulars apply to  
**NICHOLAS BROWN,**  
Kent Street.  
Oct. 22.

### TOWN LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR Sale TOWN LOTS Nos. 24, 29, 30, and  
62 in the 1st Hundred of Town Lots in Char-  
lottetown, fronting on Water Street and King Street  
or such parts thereof as may be agreed on. Part of  
the purchase money may remain unpaid for a limited  
period, by being secured on the premises.  
**F. BRUCKEN,**  
Barrister-at-Law.  
September, 18, 1855.

### Cigars! Cigars!!

**40,000 SUPERIOR GERMAN CIGARS**  
received by the Subscriber on Con-  
signment, and for sale at his Auction Mart, corner of  
Queen and Water Streets.  
The above Cigars are for unreserved sale, and will  
be sold Wholesale and Retail, at very low prices.  
**BENJAMIN DAVIES,**  
Oct. 19.

### COPAL VARNISH.

A FEW Tin-cans of superior COPAL VARNISH,  
for sale by  
**H. HASZARD,**  
Charlottetown, July 2d, 1855.

### Carding Machines, &c.

THE Subscribers offer for Sale Carding Machines,  
Machine Cards, Crank Plate, Cleaners, Wool  
Pickers, Power Treenail Machinery on a new con-  
struction. Orders punctually attended to. Address  
John Morrice & Son, Sackville, County of West-  
morland New Brunswick, or David Stewart, Char-  
lottetown, July 18, 1855. lyxif

### AMERICAN GOODS.

FROM ALBANY DIRECT, and for SALE at  
**DODD'S Brick Store,** in Pownal Street:  
200 Cooking, Parlour and Air Tight Stoves,  
which will be Sold Twenty-five per cent. less than  
any ever imported into this City.  
**THOMAS W. DODD.**

### Pure Corn Starch.

PALATABLE, Nourishing and Healthy, unequal-  
led for rich Puddings, nice Blanc Mange  
Pie, Custards, Cakes, Griddle Cakes, Porridges,  
Ice Creams, &c. A great Delicacy for all, and a  
choice Diet for Invalids and Children. For  
sale by  
June 7  
**W. R. WATSON**

### Sky Light Glass For Sale.

**HASZARD & OWEN** have a good stock of the  
above (such as is used in the United States for  
Sky Lights in the Roofs of Houses), each sheet,  
36 x 15 inches, and ½ inch thick.

### Bricks! Bricks!

FOR Sale at the 3 Mile Run, Malpeque Road,  
and at the Store of  
**HASZARD & OWEN.**

### HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

Wednesday, January 16, 1856.

### TEA MEETING.

The official members of the Wesleyan Church  
in Charlottetown invited the Choir and the  
Teachers of the Sunday Schools of their Church  
to take tea with them in the Temperance Hall  
on Wednesday evening the 2d inst. The Hall  
was beautifully and appropriately decorated,  
and a large company sat down to a most sumptu-  
ous tea, which was most fully and amply  
discussed. The doors were thrown open at  
half-past seven, for such members of the society  
and congregation as could make it convenient  
to attend, when the Rev. Mr. M-Murray took  
the Chair and commenced proceedings by giving  
out a hymn suited for the occasion, and which,  
with other hymns during the evening, was sung  
by the Choir in their most artistic and best  
style. The Rev. Gentleman then delivered an  
address, and the following Resolutions were  
unanimously passed, preceded by stirring  
speeches made by the several gentlemen who  
introduced them.—

Moved by H. A. Johnston, Esq., M. D. Se-  
conded by Mr. Wm. Heard. Supported by Mr.  
Geo. Milner:

Whereas, the official members of the Wesleyan  
Church of Charlottetown, feeling a sense of the ob-  
ligation they are under to the Choir, have great plea-  
sure in inviting them to, and in meeting them on the  
present festive occasion, and being desirous to give  
some expression to their sense of indebtedness,

Be it therefore Resolved, That the most cordial  
thanks of this meeting be given to the Choir for their  
efficient services in the sanctuary during many years  
past, and this meeting most devoutly hopes, that the  
members of the Choir will long be spared to fulfil  
their pleasing and delightful duties in leading the  
singing of the praises of Jehovah, in our Services, and  
that they, with all the Society and congregation, will  
be ever found speaking to themselves in Psalms  
and Hymns and Spiritual Songs, singing and making  
melody in their hearts to the Lord, with the spirit  
and with the understanding, and eventually join the  
Heavenly Host in singing of Moses and the Lamb in  
one united and eternal choral Song.

This Resolution was acknowledged by Mr.  
John Boyer, the Father of the Choir, in a very  
grateful and appropriate manner.

Moved by Hon. Charles Young. Seconded by  
Mr. Wm. Wright:

Whereas, the Teachers of the Sunday Schools in  
connection with our Church, have been invited to this  
Festival chiefly for the purpose of showing them, that  
we highly appreciate their disinterested and un-  
wearied efforts on behalf of the Youth of our Families,

Therefore Resolved, That this meeting would ex-  
press the deep interest it feels on behalf of Sabbath  
School institutions, believing that these Schools are  
nurseries to the Church, and most fervently pray,  
that each one of the Teachers may be taught of God,  
having "Wisdom and understanding exceeding much,  
and largeness of hearts, even as the sand is on the  
Sea-shore," and that the instruction imparted will be  
crowned with God's Blessing, and be the means of  
leading the Lambs of Christ's Flock fully into His  
own Fold.

This Resolution was acknowledged by Mr.  
James Moore, one of the Superintendents of the  
Sunday Schools, in his usual feeling and fer-  
vent style.

Moved by Rev. Mr. Brewster. Seconded by  
Mr. Geo. Beer. Supported by Mr. James R.  
Watt:

Resolved, That this Meeting cannot separate with-  
out giving its humble and hearty thanks to God for  
His loving kindness and tender mercy in thus permit-  
ting us, as Pastors, official members and people, to  
assemble in the bonds of Fellowship and bonds of  
Holy Love; that our present position fills our hearts  
with gratitude to the Giver of all good, and we can  
truly say with the sweet singer of Israel, "Behold,  
how good and how pleasant it is for Brethren to dwell  
together in unity," and our sincere prayer and fer-  
vent desire is, that this state of things may long con-  
tinue, and that we all may be faithful unto death,  
and wear in each other's presence a Crown of Life at  
the right hand of God, for ever and ever.

The Meeting was closed with Prayer; the  
Doxology was sung and Benediction pronounced.

ENGLISH MAIL.—We received a British Mail  
at a late hour on Saturday night. The Bags of  
London papers were left behind on account of  
their weight. We have however the papers  
of the latest date from Liverpool, from which we  
have copied the most important items of news,  
which will put our readers in possession of all  
that has occurred of any importance.

We have taken up the greater part of our  
paper with the News, to the exclusion of many  
advertisements, we trust our readers will ap-  
preciate the sacrifice we have made for their  
benefit.

### The Great American Hair Tonic.

Bogle's celebrated Hyperion Fluid, for the growth  
and preservation of the Hair is well known to be with-  
out a rival on this continent. Hundreds of imitations  
have started into an ephemeral existence, since the  
introduction of this unrivalled Hair restorative, and  
their doom been sealed, whilst Bogle's Hyperion  
Hair Fluid, with a popularity never attained by any  
other article, goes on "conquering and to conquer."  
There is no malady, which can affect the Hair, but  
can be cured by this incomparable preparation. To  
ladies it is invaluable; and on children's heads it lays  
the foundation of a good head of Hair. It is now pa-  
troned by Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain,  
and commands an extensive sale throughout Europe.  
Bogle's Electric Hair Dye converts red or grey  
hair into a beautiful black or brown, the moment it  
is applied, literally dyeing the hair without staining  
the skin and leaves the Hair soft and glossy without  
injuring its texture in the least; a decided superiority  
over all other Hair dyes.

Bogle's Amole Shaving compound renders that  
usually unpleasant operation (shaving) a decided  
luxury.  
Bogle's Hebeonina removes Freckles and tan from  
the face in the shortest possible time, and is acknow-  
ledged to be the very best article for beautifying the  
complexion.

To be had, wholesale or retail, of W. Bogle, 227,  
Washington street, Boston, U. S.  
And by all Druggists and perfumers throughout the  
Canadas, United States and Great Britain. W. R.  
WATSON, Agent for P. E. I.  
June 19th. 1 yw

### GILMAN'S HAIR DYE.

The best article ever used, as hundreds can testify  
in this city and surrounding country. Read! GIL-  
MAN'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 inven-  
ted which will compare with it. We would advise  
all who have grey hairs to buy it, for it never fails.  
—Boston Post  
Z. D. GILMAN, Chemist, Washington city, In-  
ventor and Sole Proprietor.  
For sale by Druggists, Hair Dressers, and Dealer  
in Fancy Articles, throughout the United States.  
W. R. WATSON, Agent for P. E. I.

### The Greatest Discovery of the Age.

The Great New and  
Wonderful European Discovery!!!

YOUR OWN PORTRAIT PAINTER  
FOR 50 CENTS!!

Portraits, Views, &c.  
TAKEN BY THE SUN'S RAYS.

By this New Process, any person can produce, in  
a few seconds, true Life-like PORTRAITS of their  
friends; LANDSCAPES, VIEWS, BUILDINGS,  
&c. No knowledge of drawing required to produce  
these Wondrous Works of Art and Beauty.  
Printed Instructions, containing FULL PARTICU-  
LARS for practising, by any one, this beautiful and  
fascinating Art with ease and certainty, will be for-  
warded, (prepaid,) by return Mail, to any address,  
on receipt of 50 cents, or postage stamps for the  
amount, and addressed to MR. COX, No. 161,  
GRAND STREET, New York City.  
Every applicant may depend upon being  
duly supplied, as it is no humbug!!  
November 17, 1855.

NOTE.—Printers of Newspapers inserting the above  
Advertisement, Heading Displayed—six times, inclu-  
ding this Note, and sending me the paper with it in,  
with bill enclosed, will receive copies of the Work or  
cash, as preferred, forthwith.

Stratford Hotel.

THE above Establishment, which is delightfully situated on the South side of the Hillsborough, and commands an extensive view of the City and Harbour, is JUST OPENED, and has superior accommodations for private Families and transient Boarders; and the Subscriber trusts, by assiduity and attention to the convenience and comfort of his guests, to merit the countenance and support of the public generally.

BOARDING.

A FEW LADIES or a Married Gentleman and his wife, can be accommodated by applying to Mrs. H. B. DOUGLAS, Fownal Street, next door above Mr. Purdie.

NOTICE.

PERSONS wanting the services of children as Apprentices or otherwise, from 10 years old and upwards, can be assisted in procuring such, if early application is made at the office of Mr. T. STEWART, in DesBrisay's Buildings.

Notice to Tenants and Settlers on parts of Townships No. 53, 57, 58, 59, 60 and 62.

THE Subscriber informs the Tenants and Settlers on the above Townships, that the Property formerly held by the Trustees of the late THOMAS EARL OF SELKIRK, is now conveyed by Deed, bearing date the Twelfth day of November last, to the Right Honorable DUNBAR JAMES, Earl of Selkirk, and that all sums due for rent, or otherwise, must in future be paid him at his office, in Charlottetown.

Notice to Tenants on Township 31.

THE TENANTS on the "SELKIRK ESTATE," North West of Charlottetown, are respectfully notified that the Subscriber has purchased from the Right Honorable Dunbar James, Earl of Selkirk, by Deed of Conveyance, bearing date the 17th day of November last past—ALL his Right, Title, and Freehold Interest in and to Fourteen Thousand five hundred acres of LAND, on Township number Thirty-one, known as the "SELKIRK ESTATE," including all Tenancies, Arrears of Rents, or otherwise; and he hereby gives Notice that all amounts now due to him as Proprietor of said Property.

CAUTION.

I HEREBY caution all persons indebted to the Firm of TRAVERS & McPHEE, not to pay any sum or sums of money due to the said Firm, to either John C. Travers, or any other person on his behalf, until publicly notified that a dissolution has taken place by mutual consent, and that business of said Firm is fairly closed, as the notice which appeared in the Islander of 14th instant, signed J. C. Travers, is without the knowledge or consent of the subscriber; and I further caution all persons from trafficking in, or buying any part or parts of the goods of whatsoever description now in the shop, cellar, or about the premises occupied by TRAVERS & McPHEE, Queen Street, without my authority so to do, as myself and my father are alone liable for said Goods.

ALLIANCE

LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON. ESTABLISHED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT. Capital £5,000,000 Sterling. CHARLES YOUNG, Agent for P. E. Island.

The National Loan Fund Life Assurance Society of London.

CAPITAL £500,000 Sterling. Empowered by Act of Parliament, 2d Victoria. A Saving Bank for the Widow and the Orphan. T. HEATH HAVILAND, jr. Agent for Prince Edward Island.

Charlottetown Mutual Insurance Company,

Incorporated by Act of Parliament in 1848. THIS COMPANY offers the best guarantee in case of loss, and accepts Risks at a saving of daily 50 per cent, to the assured. The present reliable Capital exceeds £1700. Persons having property in Charlottetown, or vicinity, should lose no time in applying to the Secretary of this Company for Policies or Information.

AMERICAN EDITIONS

Dr. Cumming's Works JUST RECEIVED BY HASZARD & OWEN.

New Importations.

BRUSHES in great variety. Spirit levels assorted sizes. do. with plumb and side light. Bench screws, (Birch and Walnut) 2s 6d to 4s 6d each. IRON, Axes, Hatchets and Hammers assorted, Superior Mortice Locks, at prices from 1s 9d to 2s each. Mortise Latches, low priced. Rim Locks and Latch Locks, Store Door Locks with 2 keys, a good article, Glass, Porcelain, Mineral and Argillio door knobs, Electro Plated Drop Escutcheons, Screws, a large lot, Excelsior Screw Auger Bits, sizes from 3-16 to 1 inch, Chisels, all sizes, Screw Wrenches, Hand and Bench Vices, Oil Stones, Turkey and Hindostan, &c., lately received from the United States, and for sale by HASZARD & OWEN.

LIVER COMPLAINT.

JAUNDICE, DYSPEPSIA, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and all diseases arising from a disordered liver or stomach, such as Constipation, inward Piles, fullness, or blood to the head, acidity of the stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, indigestion for food, fullness or weight in the stomach, sour eructations, sinking, or fluttering at the pit of the stomach, swimming of the head, hurried and difficult breathing, fluttering at the heart, choking or suffocating sensations when in a lying posture, dimness of vision, dots or webs before the sight, fever and dull pain in the head, deficiency of perspiration, yellow ness of the skin and eyes, pain in the side, back, chest, Limbs, &c., sudden flushes of heat, burning in the flesh, constant imaginings of evil, and great depression of spirits, can be effectually cured by DOCTOR HOODLAND'S CELEBRATED GERMAN BITTERS, prepared by Dr. C. M. JACKSON, German Medicine Store, No. 120 Arch St., one door below Sixth Philada.

Their power over the above diseases is not excelled, if equalled, by any other preparation in the United States, as the cures attest, in many cases after skillful physicians had failed. These Bitters are worthy the attention of Invalids. Possessing great virtues in the rectification of the liver and lesser glands, exercising the most searching power in weakness and affections of the digestive organs, they are withal safe, certain, and pleasant. Testimony from Maine.

CAPT. DANIEL ABBOTT, Brooklyn, Maine, July 16, 1843, says: "I was taken sick one year ago, last April, upon my passage from Havana to Charleston, S. C. At the latter place I took medicine and procured a physician, but for ten days could obtain no relief, no sleep or appetite. At last taking up a newspaper having your advertisement of 'Hoodland's German Bitters' in it, I sent for some immediately, this was about 10 o'clock, at 11 o'clock I took the first dose, and another at 6 o'clock. The effect was so rapid on me, that I had a good appetite for supper, and rested well that night, and the next day found me a well man. I have not been without your medicine since, having been sailing between Baltimore, Charleston and the West India Islands ever since. I have now given up going to sea, and reside in this place, where you should have an agency, as you could sell large quantities of it."

Jos. B. HALL & Co., Presque Isle, Aroostook Co., Maine, April 24, 1854, say: "We herewith send you a certificate of a cure performed by the use of only one bottle of the German Bitters, we think Mr. Clark to be a man of veracity, and have no doubt of the truth of his story."

Messrs. Jos. B. Hall & Co.—Gentlemen—In answer to your inquiries, I will state that my daughter, aged about 18 years, had been complaining of a pain in her side, for six or seven years, and about the first of January last, was taken down and confined to her bed. The pain in her side was very severe, besides being troubled with pains between her shoulders and in her breast. From reading a number of cures performed by "Hoodland's German Bitters" I was induced to try it in her case, and sent to your store and purchased one bottle. She had taken it but a few days when she began to improve, and now, after taking only one bottle, she is enjoying better health than she has for years. She feels no pain in her side or in any part of her body, and attributes her cure entirely to the German Bitters. WILLIAM CLARK, Salmon Brook, Aroostook Co., Me. You should bear in mind that these Bitters are ENTIRELY VEGETABLE, thereby possessing advantages over most of the preparations recommended for similar diseases. For sale by respectable dealers and storekeepers generally.

T. DESBRISAY & Co., General Agency

- And by Mr. LEMUEL OWEN, Georgetown, " EDWARD GOFF, Grand River, " EDWARD NEEDHAM, St. Peter's Bay, " J. J. FRASER, St. Eleanor's, " GEORGE WIGGINGTON, Crapaud, " JAS. L. HOLMAN, do. " Wm. DODD, Bedeque, " JAMES FIDGON, New London.

For Sale or to Let, SEVERAL BUILDING LOTS, fronting on the East side of the Malpeque, or Princetown Road, about a quarter of a mile from Charlottetown, and opposite to Spring Park. Apply to WILLIAM FORGAN. March 21st, 1855.

TO BE LET,

THE DWELLING HOUSE and Premises near Government House, at present occupied by Captain Beazley, consisting of a Dwelling House which contains a spacious Dining-room and Drawing-room, Breakfast-room, 7 Bed-rooms, large Kitchen, Servant's Hall, 3 Servant's Bed-rooms, Pantry, Larder, Front-porch, large Entrance Hall, large Inner Hall, Back-porch, 2 Back entrances, Back and Front stair-cases, Scullery, Pump and Wash-House, Lumber-room, and a splendid 6 roomed cellar. A large and commodious Coach-house, 3 stalled Cow-house, large Hay-loft and Grain-room, Manure-yard, large Kitchen garden with Fruit trees, &c., Flower garden, elegant front entrance and carriage drive, a large Lawn running down to the Harbour with convenience for keeping boats, &c. Extensive plantation of young trees of all kinds, large Root-house, Wood and chopping house, and a spacious and commodious yard. There are front and back gates facing on different Streets, and a never failing well of water on the premises.

This splendid Mansion from its situation commands the finest view of any house in Charlottetown, and from its proximity to Government House and other advantages the Subscriber confidently offers it as the most elegant, comfortable and desirable residence for a gentleman's family in or near Town. For further particulars apply to DAVID WILSON, Richmond Street Sept. 6th, 1854.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of the late DONALD McDONALD, Glenaladale, are requested to settle their Accounts immediately, or steps must be taken to enforce payment. JOHN ARCH. McDONALD, Agent. Oct. 13.

City Tannery, No. 12, Grafton Street.

FOR SALE at the above establishment—800 sides Neat's Leather, 300 sides Harness Leather, 200 sides light Sole Leather, 500 Calf-skins. N. B.—Four-pence half-penny per pound will be paid for any quantity of Green Hides. WM. B. DAWSON. October 20.

Cigars! Cigars!!

FOR SALE at VERY LOW PRICES. The Subscribers have received—22,000 superior Cheroots, on Consignment, with instructions to effect a speedy sale. HASZARD & OWEN.

Union of the Colonies AND THE Organization of the Empire.

THE SPEECH on the Union of the Colonies delivered by the Hon. Joseph Howe in the Nov. Scotia Legislature, in February 1854, together with the Hon. Francis Hincks' REPLY to said Speech, and Mr. Howe's LETTER in Reply to Mr. Hincks—the whole forming a pamphlet of eighty pages, has just been published, and is now for sale at Haszard & Owen's Book Store. Price One Shilling and threepence. Sept. 27, 1855.

FOR SALE.

A valuable Leasehold Property for 999 years, at one shilling per acre, formerly the property of JAMES BAGWELL, deceased, situated at Bedeque, Lot 26, near Mr. William Strong's; the farm contains one hundred Acres good land, one half under a state of cultivation, with a house and barn thereon, and a good spring of water near the door and abundance of fine wood and firing on the same. If it be an accommodation to the purchaser, one half of the purchase money may remain on interest for a time. For further particulars apply to John E. Gardiner, Bedeque, or William Dodd, Charlottetown.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having been appointed by Power of Attorney, from the Heirs of the Estate of the late DONALD McDONALD, of Glenaladale, deceased, dated 2d September, and 10th October, in empowered to sell or lease all their Lands on the Island, and to collect all Debts, Rents, Arrears of Rents, Promissory Notes and Book Accounts, &c. JOHN ARCH. McDONALD, Agent. Glenaladale, Oct. 13.

All persons desirous of purchasing or leasing Lands will do well to call on the Agent as soon as possible, for the best Farms will be first taken. Two MILL SITES to let.

Any person or persons found trespassing on the above Estate, either by cutting, hauling Timber, making Roads, barking or boxing Trees, or in any other way damaging or destroying the said Property, will be prosecuted to the utmost rigor of the Law.

THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE, 1855-6.

THE TRIBUNE is now in the middle of its fifteenth year; Vol. XV. of its weekly issue commenced on the 1st September last. The American public need not now be made acquainted with its character or claims to consideration. With but a subordinate regard for prudence, policy or popularity, it has aimed to stand for Righteousness, for Truth, for Humanity, against licentious Iniquity, Fraud and Oppression. There is not a slave-trader on this Continent, though he may never read anything but his bills of sale and notes payable, who does not know and hate THE TRIBUNE; there is not an extensive fabricator of drugged and poisonous Liquors who does not consider it a very dangerous and immoral paper and wonder why its publication is tolerated in a commercial, cotton-baying City like New-York. The NEWARK MERCURY once forcibly remarked, that it had never known a hard, gripping, screwing, avaricious employer, who was not hostile to THE TRIBUNE, nor one eminently generous and kindly who did not like it. Prompt and plain-spoken in its denunciations of iniquity and abuse of power, while claiming no exemption from human fallibility, it may have done temporary injustice to individuals, but it has never been unfaithful to Principle, nor deaf to the cries of the wronged and suffering. In its columns the advocates of novel and unpopular theories contemplating the melioration of human woes, especially those of the voiceless and down-trodden, have ever found audience and hospitality; while it has ardently resisted, and will persistently combat, every attempt to proscribe and degrade any class because of diversities of Nativity, Creed, or Color.

In defiance of calumnies the most atrocious, and of hostilities the most deadly and untiring, THE TRIBUNE has grown steadily in public appreciation from the day of its origin. Its means of serving the public have been augmented in proportion. Instead of a single editor with one or two assistants, its organization now comprises a numerous body of writers, each fitted by special accomplishment and experience for the particular line of discussion to which his pen is devoted; the daily amount of reading matter given more than quadruples that of its earliest issues; a staff of valued correspondents encircles the globe, transmitting early and intelligent narrations of whatever is most worthy of attention; while Politics, Legislation, Literature, Art, History—in short whatever affects the social well-being of mankind, Polemic Theology alone excepted—finds here the freest and most searching discussion.

Attached by profound conviction to the beneficent policy of Industrial development and Internal Inter-communication, whose most conspicuous champion through the last Half-Century was HENRY CLAY—imbued, moreover, with that spirit of forbearance towards our weaker neighbors and toward the much wronged Aborigines of this Continent and of Peace with All which will hallow the name of Whig, THE TRIBUNE, while surrendering no jot of its proper independence co-operated earnestly and ardently with the Whig party so long as its vitality was preserved. When in 1850-2 an attempt was made to interpolate slave-hunting into its creed, we sternly resisted that imposition; when, at the close of the last Presidential canvass, it was seen that a large portion of the Whigs preferred to defeat their own party rather than allow its Anti-Slavery wing to share its triumph, even under a conservative Chief on a Pro-Slavery platform, we knew and proclaimed that the Whig party was no more. Subsequent events, including the rise and culmination of the Know-Nothing conspiracy, and the speedy absorption therein of the whole force of Pro-Slavery Whiggism, only confirmed our undoubting anticipations. With no sickly lamentations, therefore, for the inevitably bygone, but with hope, and joy, and sympathy, and words of cheer, have we hailed the beginning and watched the progress of that mighty REPUBLICAN movement which, impelled by the perfidious violation of the Missouri Compact, and stimulated by the astounding outrages whereof the rights of the Free Settlers of Kansas have been the victims—by the repeated and utter vitiation of their elections by an armed mob collected by conspiracy and hurried suddenly upon them from the border counties of the neighbouring Slave State, is destined to sweep away the landmarks of old party feuds, and arise the true hearts and strong arms of the free-soiled in one mighty effort to confine the scourge and scandal of our country within the limits of the States, which unwisely uphold it. To the success of this effort, the energies of THE TRIBUNE will be sternly devoted; while the TEMPERANCE REFORM, including the entire suppression of the Traffic in intoxicating Beverages, will find in it, as hitherto, an earnest and unflinching champion.

Commencing as a daily folio sheet of moderate size, and with scarcely a shadow of patronage, THE TRIBUNE is now issued in quarto form, DAILY (three distinct editions), SIZES—WEEKLY, on a sheet 44 by 34 inches, eight ample pages of six columns each. Its circulation has steadily grown from nothing to the following aggregates:

Table with 2 columns: Edition and Copies. Daily issues (evening and morning) 29,500 copies; Semi-Weekly 14,175; Weekly 136,500; Californian edition 6,000.

Total 186,175 copies. We believe no other newspaper in the world has a subscription list over half so large as this; and no periodical of any sort can rival it. And while its extreme cheapness, rendering an increase of paying readers only an indirect pecuniary advantage to us, has doubtless largely swelled its subscription list, it would be absurdity not to perceive in this unprecedented patronage some evidence of public approval and esteem.

Table with 2 columns: Rate and Frequency. Terms—Daily, \$6 per annum; Semi-weekly, \$2; Weekly, \$2; Postage—Daily, \$1.56 cents; Semi-weekly, \$2; Weekly, 26.

HASZARD & OWEN, Agents for P. E. I.

HASZ... We can his, suffer Islander it noticed. ry knew u manly an suppose f slander in pose of— they cons circulation for its ext liar and engaged never see sion of a ters, the are agai and hence them in c and atta wholly u we shoul Jack Dav having g on his s everythin site mean without corrupt economy grae wa And, kn everythin a mediu prejudic a mome by the p nor plac of those the ardu remark instance the chos deprave Saints a arch by single r ever, is ening, d er lines mellow of the o ressembl life tim So, to in the p his opp so has is diffic The fac row a state, t time al a good before We hav ing of was do dually the tim bo eff acrimo a featu vices, and w We a definit sidera into t great by wh on wh Mar John "Corr plaine of wo by wh from a thous dence and h the ro follow the m the su it into requ durin T. on To tory. The by F pard busin

HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

Wednesday, January 16, 1856.

We cannot, for our own sake as well as for his, suffer the charge made by the Editor of the Islander in the paper of the 11th inst., to go unnoticed. We had hoped, that our contemporary knew us better and gave us credit for more manly and more gentlemanly feeling than to suppose for one instant, that we alluded to the slander in the Examiner for the amiable purpose of—as he states—"assisting to give, what they consider a personal detraction, a wider circulation."

So, to compare small things with great, is it in the present day, that Governor Hincks has his opponents and his partisans, so has Howe, so has Sir Allan M'Nab, so has Johnston, and it is difficult to say where the truth really lies. The fact is, that these Colonies are now, to borrow a figure from geology, in their transition state, to what they will ultimately settle down, time alone can tell; it is evident, however, that a good deal more of change must be looked for before their permanent destination is achieved.

We shall take our contemporary the Islander's definition of Responsible Government into consideration, and calmly and temperately examine into the correctness of it. It is a matter of great importance that we should know not only by whom we are governed, but the principles on which that government acts.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—Last evening Mr. John Williams, gave his instructive Lecture on "Cornish Mining," to a full house; he explained in a clear and lucid manner the mode of working the Veins or Lodes—and the means by which the Miners descend into and ascend from the pits, a distance of from sixty to two thousand feet. The Lecturer gave ample evidence of his thorough knowledge of the subject and his familiarity with the Cornish dialect, the repetition of some of the terms of which was followed by applause and laughter; owing to the many branches of operation connected with the subject, he found it impossible to condense it into one short Lecture; and was therefore requested to give a continuation of the same during the present Session of the Institute.

T. Heath Haviland, Esq., V. P., will lecture on Tuesday evening next, on "Modern History."—Com.

The Legislature of Nova Scotia is summoned by Proclamation of His Excellency Sir Gaspar Le Marchant, to meet for the despatch of business on Thursday, 31st January.

Charlottetown Markets, Jan. 16.

Table listing market prices for various goods such as Beef, Pork, Butter, Flour, etc.

METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL.

Meteorological journal table with columns for Day, Barometer, Direction, &c., and Weather.

GRAND DIVISION. NOTICE is hereby given that the next Quarterly Session of the Grand Division Sons of Temperance of this Island will be held on Thursday the 31st day of January, instant, in the Temperance Hall in this City, at 7 p. m.

TO THE YOUNG. A JUVENILE MISSIONARY MEETING will be held (D. V.) in the Infant School Room, on Monday evening next, the 21st Jan., when an address will be given to the children by the Rev. D. Fitzgerald. Painted illustrations will be shown descriptive of incidents in Missionary operations.

WILLIAM CONROY, IMPORTER & DEALER IN BRITISH AND AMERICAN GOODS, OF THE BEST QUALITY, IN ALL THEIR VARIETY.

Scale of prices as cheap as any in the City. STORE IN RIDER'S BUILDING, NEAR THE TEMPERANCE HALL, CHARLOTTETOWN. Tea, Sugar, &c. Confectionery. Cutlery, Jewellery. Fancy articles of beauty and durability.

AUCTION.

THE Subscriber begs to announce to the public, that he will offer at AUCTION at his Sale Room, Queen Street, Water Street, on Thursday, 17th January, at 12 o'clock, the following articles, viz.— 3 casks BRANDY, (Hennessy's brand.) 9 casks VINEGAR, 1 coil 6 inch Shroud ROPE, 1 do 4 1/2 do 1 Set Pinnles and Braces, Spider Hoops, Tent and Mast Hoops, &c., fit for a Ship about 500 tons, Rim and Falls, 2 cooking Stoves, 2 air-tight do 2 box do (new) 1 handsome Hall, do. and 3 Franklin. Also, 5 barrels prime split No 1, Nova Scotia, and 20 bbls. No 2 Newfoundland HERRINGS. Terms, Cash down. BENJ. DAVIES, Auctioneer. January 9, 1856.—Ex & Adv 21

CHEESE! CHEESE!! JUST received from Boston, a further supply excellent quality, at the KING SQUARE HOUSE Dec. 13. 1m BEER & SON.

SEARS' GREAT WORK ON RUSSIA!

JUST PUBLISHED, AN ILLUSTRATED DESCRIPTION OF THE RUSSIAN EMPIRE! By ROBERT SEARS.

Being a Physical and Political History of its Governments and Provinces, Productions, Resources. Imperial Government, Commerce, Literature etc. Educational Means, Religion, People, Manners, Customs, Antiquities.

From the latest and most authentic sources. Embellished with about 200 ENGRAVINGS AND MAPS OF EUROPEAN AND ASIATIC RUSSIA. The whole complete in one large octavo volume of about 700 pages, elegantly and substantially bound. RETAIL PRICE,—EIGHTEEN SHILLINGS. GEO. W. MILLER, sole Agent for P.E.I. Mr. JOHN M'DONALD is authorized to solicit subscriptions in the City until further notice, for any of Sears' Works. Jan. 14, 1856.

JUST PUBLISHED, THE PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND CALENDAR FOR 1856:

The Almanack of this year is embellished with a number of neat and appropriate WOOD ENGRAVINGS, and besides the usual information, contains, by request of several friends, the day's length for every day in the year.

JUST PUBLISHED. "The Balance of Power."

by JOHN LE PAGE, third master of the Central Academy. To be had at the several bookstores in this City. Contents: Introduction; The escape from Elba; The Waterloo Campaign; Peace, 1816; Death of Napoleon and Wellington; Entry of the Russians into Moldavia; 1853; Battles of Oltenitza and Kalafat; Siege of Silistria; Slaughter at Sinope; Bombardment of Odessa and Sebastopol, &c. Jan. 7

NOTICE. ALL Persons indebted to GEORGE BEER, whose Accounts, or Notes of Hand, are long overdue, are requested to make immediate payment to save expenses. BEER & SON, Will also feel obliged to those indebted to them, whose Accounts are due, by an early settlement. Charlottetown, January 10, 1856 1m

Temperance Hall Company. THE Annual General Meeting of Shareholders of this Company was held in the Temperance Hall, last evening. The accounts of the Company were submitted, audited and passed, and a dividend of 5 per cent on each share declared, payable as soon as the few outstanding debts of the Company are collected. Officers-benevolers for the ensuing year were then chosen, as follows:— CAPT. ORLEBAR, R. N. President. JOHN W. MORRISON, Sec'y and Treasurer. DIRECTORS.—Capt. Orlebar, Messrs. W. Heard, John W. Morrison, W. M'Kay, G. Beer, J. D. Mason, Jan. John Rider. Charlottetown, Jan. 12, 1856.

Fall 1855. Duncan, Mason & Co. SUCCESSORS TO A. & J. DUNCAN & CO. GENERAL Importers wholesale and retail have JUST RECEIVED, ex Barque Isabel, a large assortment of—

GOODS SUITABLE FOR THE PRESENT AND APPROACHING SEASON. Brick Building, corner of Queen and Dorchester Streets. City of Charlottetown, Oct. 8, 1855.

Superior Cooking Stoves Scotch Castings. JUST RECEIVED by the subscriber, from Glasgow, a quantity of Cooking Stoves, Cannon and Close Stoves, (all sizes); Wilkie's Plough Mounting, Door Scrapers, Umbrella Stands, Sash Weights, Cart and Gig Boxes, Pot Metal, and a variety of other Castings. The superior quality and durability of these Castings are well known to the public. To be had at the Store of HENRY HASZARD. Ch. Town, Great George-St. October 23d, 1855.

COOK WANTED.

WANTED a good plain COOK, who can produce a good character. Apply at HASZARD & OWEN'S Book Store.

Mails—Winter Arrangement.

THE Mails for the neighbouring Provinces will be made up and forwarded on and after Monday, the 7th January, every Monday morning, at 11 o'clock, and every Friday evening, at 6 o'clock, to be sent via Cape Traverse and Cape Tormentine. Mails for England will be made up and forwarded at the same hour on the respective days following, viz: on the 7th, 11th, 21st and 24th January, and on the 4th, 8th, 18th and 22d of February.

THOMAS OWEN, Postmaster General. General Post Office, Dec. 27, 1855.

To the Churches, Ministers, Sabbath School Superintendents and Teachers throughout the British Provinces,—

ON the First of JANUARY, 1856, will be published the first Number of a new ILLUSTRATED PAPER for CHILDREN. Prospectuses of Terms and a Specimen Copy of the "CHILDREN'S PAPER," will be largely distributed, free per Mail to all Ministers and friends of Sabbath-day reading for children as far as their address is known to the Publishers, and all who desire to promote the sale of this Publication, hitherto so much desired in the British Provinces, are invited to apply for a Specimen Copy which will be mailed free. All letters to be Postpaid. Address.—Office of Children's Paper, Thos. Nelson & Son, York Chambers, Toronto Street, Toronto, C. W.

FOR SALE.

THE American built SHALLOP "REWARD," lying in Pinnetto Harbor, 42 tons Register, built principally with live Oak, Copper-fastened, being in a good state of repair, and well found with Sails, Rigging, Ground Tackle, &c. Apply to the Owners MESSRS. DONALD & JOHN M'DONALD, Pinnetto, or to BENJ. DAVIES, Broker. Ch. Town, Jan. 1856.—Ex & Adv 31

BUILDING LOTS.

SEVERAL Town BUILDING LOTS for sale Apply to JAMES N. HARRIS. January 8, 1856.—41

Varieties on Hand.

100 BBLs. Labrador and Canso Herrings 10 bbls. Pilot Bread 20 bbls Russet, Greening and Baldwin Apples 20 bbls onions 10 bbls pilot bread 6 puncheons fine flavored old Jamaica Rum 33 overproof 1000 Bushels Turks, Island and Liverpool 50 doz Mason's Blacking salt 2 doz very superior Buffalo Robes 2 doz dress Trunks 6 Casks Cut shingle nails 50 Cooking, Franklin, Box and other Stoves Brooms, Buckets, Nests of Tabs Pickles, Ketchup, GLASSWARE—Lamps, handsome Jugs, Dishes, Creams, Nappus, Tumblers. Together with Furniture, the largest Variety of any Establishment in town, viz. CHAIRS—Cane and Wood seat, Rockers, ornamental Cottage, very handsome Cano-bottoms and Common, SOFAS—handsome Mahogany, Spring bottom, BEDSTEADS—Canopy, Cottage, Plain made and four-post Mahogany, FEATHER BEDS—and Palm Leaf and Straw Mattresses, CLOCKS—both Gothic and OG, CRADLES—Wicker worked, WASH STANDS—and Sinks, TABLES, (Two leaf,) Kitchen, Dressing and Common, 30 Bbls. PITCH, TAR and ROSIN. Bark Kate sailed from Georgetown for London on Monday 7th January. Georgetown harbour is quite clear of Ice.

WANTED—A FARM SERVANT. An un married man preferred. Apply at this Office Dec. 20.

To Plasterers & Contractors.

THE Subscriber will receive Tenders first of February next, from such persons as are willing to contract for the Lathing and Plastering of his new Building, on Hillsborough Square. All materials except sand, which is in the cellar, to be found by the Contractor. The work to be well finished with 3 Quarts Plastering, on or before the first day of July next. DANIEL BRENNAN. Charlottetown, Jan. 24, 1856.

New Cabinet-Making Establishment.

THE subscriber would respectfully announce to the public, that he has commenced business in the Cabinet-Making line, in the building lately occupied as Sail-loft by Mr. Thos. Williams, one door below the residence of W. E. Clark, Esq., where he trusts, by strict attention to business, neat workmanship and moderate charges, to merit a share of public patronage. MICHAEL REILLY, Cabinet-Maker. Ch. Town, Dec. 31, 1855.—31.

Vertical text on the left margin, partially cut off, containing various notices and advertisements.

NEWS BY THE ENGLISH MAIL.

The Ministry, by an order in Council, have come to the rescue of the Bank of England—the first step towards the relaxation of that metallic basis, an adherence to which, in the judgment of many wise and clear-headed men, is at the root of the present dearth of money, and of the embarrassments of the commercial community. This order empowers the Bank of England to issue notes to the extent of £475,000 beyond the fourteen millions of securities specified in the Bank charter. According to this Bank charter, the issue department of the Bank of England is a self-adjusting machine. For every million of gold withdrawn, bank notes to the amount of a million must be cancelled. If ten millions of gold are required, ten millions of notes must be withdrawn from circulation, without any power on the part of the Bank of England to issue them, excepting for bullion brought to them for sale. The concession now granted to the Bank is a virtual admission that the Bank charter has broken down—that its provisions, in a time of war, at least, cannot be carried out; and this act of the Government, like Lord John Russell's circular to the Bank Directors in 1817, is a proof that however well the charter may work in ordinary times, it cannot stand the strain of a crisis like the one through which we are now passing.

Enough appears on the cards to show that all the vapouring of the bullionists cannot prevent, at no distant day, such a change in the monetary system of the country as will adapt itself to all contingencies—to a time of peace and a time of war, when money is relatively plenty, and when, as now, it has attained a price which seriously cripples the productive capacity of the nation. In this act of the Government the principle is conceded of a limited amount of inconvertible currency, and the opponents of the present state of things, who are every day increasing in numbers and power, will go a step further, and insist, with unanswerable force, that to the Bank of England ought not to be entrusted the money-coinage prerogative of the crown. The smallness of the relaxation which the order in Council sanctions is only important in connection with the principle which it impugns, or we should rather say—annihilates.

The leading journal of yesterday, which has always been a stickler for the purely metallic basis, has a strong article on the subject, by way of keeping up the spirits of those who have faith in its stringent currency views, of which views this last act of the Government is a decided impeachment; and in order to put a good face on the matter, the journalist has enlisted the co-operation of a writer who signs himself "MANAGER," one of the late Sir Robert Peel's created noblemen, whom a London banker, to whom the harshest features of the Bank charter of 1844 are said to owe their paternity. This writer discourses most glibly on the philosophy of money, its uses and abuses, how it goes and how it comes, the causes of national wealth and poverty, and other self-evident axioms which no one out of Bedlam will dispute. His reasoning, however, will afford very poor consolation to that large body of commercial men and manufacturers, who have plenty of realised wealth in the shape of shipping, produce, and material, but who cannot get bank accommodation except at rates of interest which are positively ruinous; while there is one striking feature in the existing condition of things which the editor and his contributor have both found it alike convenient to overlook. Everybody knows that the straightened position of the Bank of England is owing to the large quantities of gold which have been sent from this country and from France to the East, for the maintenance of the war. This gold is lost to commerce—will never return in the course of legitimate trade, for the natives who receive it in payment of their demands hoard it, and only part with it in infinitesimal proportions, extending over a considerable number of years. All the gold-finding power of Australia and California will be insufficient for a long time to supply the vacuum so created; yet the advocates of the metallic basis under all and every imaginable circumstance, make no more account

of this great primary fact than if it never had an existence. Any sensible man who attentively scans the article to which we have referred, and also the letter of "MANAGER," will see at a glance what fluent prattle may pass for philosophy in the minds of many,—minus the point on which, as in the case we have illustrated, the whole turns.

The difference between father and son was never more strongly exemplified than in the peculiarities of the present as compared with the late Sir R. Peel. Men naturally evince a desire that their first male progeny should bear their own christian names. In the case of ordinary citizens, who are never likely to have a biographer, this feeling is well enough; but when men become eminent by their talents, when they rise to the dignity of governing their fellows, the rule is more than questionable, for posterity is very apt to confound the persons, although they may remember the names. There have been three Sir Robert Peels in our time; the first, a fine specimen of an Englishman, with abundance of natural, but with very little of acquired talent. Feeling the want of a first-class education, he determined, having realised a fortune by his own personal industry, to make his son a model statesman,—and he succeeded; and that, too, in a country where a long line of ancestry is the first passport to success. This, we apprehend, was the reason why the second Sir Robert Peel was wedded to the then dominant political party, for the Tories had ruled the country so long that all political power seemed to be concentrated in their persons. This distinguished man,—prudent, proud, reserved, and most industrious—fulfilled his destiny, and passed from the stage of life, after filling every high office in the State which talent and confidence could secure. He was succeeded by the third baronet, his first-born, who made a speech the other day to the Staffordshire Yeomanry, of a character so peculiar, and showing a judgment so weak, that we shall be surprised if his superior, the Premier, with whom he is understood to be a favorite, will overlook it. The subject-matter of this speech was the war—a topic upon which any member of the House of Commons, any nobleman or gentleman holding a non-official position, may discourse *ad captandum*. But the position of a member of the Government is widely different. For every word which falls from such a personage is supposed to bear an official impress; and although the Austrian government, from its weakness or double dealing, as the case may be, deserves to be handled in the rough and ready way indulged in by the present Tamworth baronet, we can only say that we question the prudence of the act, and this feeling, we are certain, will be participated in by the hon. baronet's colleagues in the Government. If the second Sir Robert Peel, with all his acknowledged powers, had not had more discretion, he would never have been the First Minister of England.

The Bible-burning prosecution against Father Petcherine has resulted in his acquittal, the jury which tried the case consisting of five Protestants and seven Roman Catholics. The prosecuting counsel on behalf of the Crown was Mr. Keough, the Irish Attorney-General, himself a Roman Catholic, and he denounced the atrocity of the act, if it were committed intentionally, in terms as vehement as the most ardent disciple of Exeter-hall could wish. The remarks, too, of this liberal Irish Catholic respecting the sacredness with which the authorised version of the Scriptures ought to be regarded, told on the court and jury, and will tell amongst all sensible people, whether in Ireland or elsewhere. Father Petcherine's counsel met the charge in a very unexceptional spirit, and contended that it was altogether a misrepresentation to assert that the church to which his client belonged was the enemy of the sacred writings, and he entered into historical proofs in corroboration of his view. This trial, having terminated as it did, will, we hope, allay the religious bickerings of which Ireland for centuries has been the scene.—*Wilmer's European Times*.

Two seamen, belonging to the *Desperate*, 8, screw, Commander White, have been turned out of the service for fighting "a duel" with cutlasses.

OUR CRUISERS IN THE BALTIC.

As the vessels of the fleet arrive from the Baltic they severally bring with them accounts of their proceedings while cruising in that Sea. The *Amphion*, 34, screw steam-frigate, Captain Astley C. Key, C. B., arrived at Sheerness on Sunday, the 10th inst. She has been for the most part of her time blockading Sweaborg, during which time, at different periods, a number of Russian soldiers, artillerymen, and seamen, came on board, and gave themselves up as deserters from the different islands, and the gunboats which lay secreted behind some of the inner islands off Sweaborg. The *Amphion's* boats have been busily engaged in destroying a number of the enemy's vessels, laden with firewood, for the winter supplies of the garrison and town. She has been twice under heavy and severe fire from the Sandhamn batteries. She has been hulled several times. One solid shot fell on deck over the foremost part of the cabin, which completely shattered the deck and beam under which it fell. One seaman was killed by a round shot, which severed the head from his body. One officer was wounded and four of the crew. A solid shot passed through her main-yard, nearly cutting it asunder, but, being at a short range, went through the yard, remaining in the slings. Her standing and running rigging were cut to pieces, as the enemy fired with great accuracy. In her engine and machinery department she is in very excellent order, except her main shaft, which was broken nearly six months since, and was repaired by her own engineers, assisted by the engineers on board the steam factory ship the *Volcano*.

The *Driver*, 6, paddle-wheel steam-sloop, Commander Allan H. Gardner, which arrived at Sheerness from the Baltic, on the same day, while cruising off the Aland Archipelago, on the 21st of November last, stood in near to Uto Island, and there discovered six Finnish vessels belonging to Abo. They were riding there windbound, being destined for Sweden. They were laden principally with baulks of timber and planks. Great difficulty was experienced in getting them out in consequence of the heavy weather and the intricacies of the navigation between the numerous Islands. It was at first decided on burning them at their anchors, but, by the judicious arrangements of the commander and first-lieutenant, they were all warped, and sailed out clear of the shoals. This work occupied the whole of one day and a night, the thermometer at the time being 14 degrees below the freezing point. The *Driver* was attached to Admiral Baynes's squadron as a despatch vessel. She left Faro on the 30th of November, and was beset in the ice in Arinsburg Bay, while communicating with the *Archer*; both vessels got clear in the course of the next day. The weather was very severe—such was its severity that, on the *Driver* getting into anchorage water, on letting go the shank-painter and the stopper, to get the anchor (weighing 36 cwt.) the anchor would not fall, being frozen to her bows, encased in a solid mass of ice. It occupied the men more than half-an-hour to clear the anchor from her bows. After this had been effected it was found that the whole of the chain cable in board and out was frozen to a solid mass of ice. After some time they succeeded in anchoring, and afterwards proceeded to Faro, at which port the Admiral was at anchor. For three consecutive months the *Driver* was not at anchor for more than three days, calculating each time of her being at anchor. Her machinery is in very excellent condition, and quite ready for any immediate service for which she may be required. She left at Elsinore the *Tartar*, *Pylades*, *Esk*, *Cruizer*, *Conflict*, *Centaur*, and the French frigate *D'Assas*.

The paddle-wheel steam-frigate *Magicienne*, 16, Capt. Nicholas Vansittart, also arrived, left Hango on the 29th ult., when the thermometer was at 8 deg. Fahrenheit, and the ice was forming so strongly on the south shore that the flying squadron was forced to retire, and thus raised the blockade, which had been strictly maintained up to that date. This frigate appears to have been as actively occupied on the enemy's coast as any ship in the British fleet. She was engaged no less than ten times with

the enemy, and notwithstanding the difficulty of the navigation and the absence of local pilots, has sustained no injury—a fact reflecting much credit on her officers and crew. Subjoined is an account of some of the principal services which the *Magicienne* has rendered. On the 27th of May, in company with the paddle-wheel steam-vessel *Merlin*, 5, Captain B. J. Sullivan, at the north-end of Niorko Sound, she captured and destroyed 20 of the enemy's ships. On the 28th she saw two galliots in tow of a war-steamer, gave chase, when the galliots, laden with granite for the Russian Government, were captured and burnt, the steamer having cast them off and escaped into Sweaborg. On the 6th of June two galliots laden with granite were destroyed at Kankiala Light. On the 7th the *Magicienne* engaged and drove off a field battery of artillery at Maxlax, on which occasion her mooring chain cable was destroyed, several shots lodged in her stern. On the 14th she destroyed the fort of Rotachenslan, and on the 16th scuttled four galliots laden with granite. On the 20th, in company with the screw steam-frigate *Arrogant*, 43, Captain Hastings R. Yelverton, at Kotka, mouth of the Kymene river, she burnt a number of barracks sufficient for 5000 troops, and on the 21st blew up the walls of the fort. On the 23d, in company with the crew of the screw steam-gun boat *Ruby*, 1, in boats, engaged a large body of infantry at Maxlax, and drove them off, 30th.—Burnt and sank 29 galliots with granite. July 5, at Lovisa dispersed a party of Cossacks. 6th.—Burnt and blew up the fort of Svartholen, capable of mounting 122 guns and a number of mortars. 11th.—At Kouander Bay skirmished with a body of Cossacks, who were dispersed by rockets. 12th.—At Pourtisioki Bay destroyed a guard-house and drove away the enemy. 13th.—A boat expedition from the *Magicienne* and the *Arrogant*, towed by the *Ruby*, reconnoitred Traug Sound, and was attacked from a concealed post by a body of troops consisting of artillery and rifles, and also by three row and one steam gunboat. This action continued an hour and three-quarters. The boats accomplished the object of the reconnoissance, and returned to the ships with one killed and eight wounded, of whom two died subsequently. On the night of the 20th of July the passage into Frederick Sound was buoyed off under fire of the Russian batteries, on the morning of the 21st the fleet entered, the *Magicienne* taking position 1800 yards from the guns; after an engagement of two hours the fort was completely silenced. Although perfectly at the mercy of the fleet, the town was spared. On the 26th and 27th the destruction of the barracks and extensive storehouses of Kotka was finished. At the bombardment of Sweaborg by the allied forces the crew of the *Magicienne* had charge of four mortar and two gun boats. Since the bombardment this steamer has been engaged in a variety of blockade duties, and in towing mortar boats, &c. She was the last ship to make a reconnoissance of Sweaborg, and found the Russians busily occupied in repairing the damage received in the attack by the united fleets.

The Sound Dues.—Only two States have, as yet, pronounced in favour of Denmark's views, viz. Russia and Mecklenburg. On the part of the former it took place some time back, when Count Neesselrode stated to the representative of Denmark at St. Petersburg that the Minister of Finance would not be able to part with so large a sum as would be required to capitalise Russia's contributions hitherto made annually to the Sound dues, and that therefore Russia would be in favour of their continuance on the present footing. Since then Mecklenburg-Schwerin has declared that she has no objection to offer to the continuance of the Sound dues as at present constituted. This is easily accounted for by the interest Mecklenburg has in the retention of the Elbe dues, which must be given up at once as soon as the Sound dues have been done away with. It is understood that Lord Clarendon has declared to the Danish Minister, with reference to the possibility of any vessels of the United States passing the Sound or Belts without paying dues, that whenever that should take place no English Minister would be able any longer to submit to England's paying any.

WOOD-BURNERS would make capital executioners, for they are so constantly in the habit of cutting heads on a block.

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PEACE OR WAR?

(From *Wilmer's European Times*.)

Although the fall of Kars is now placed beyond doubt, the intelligence which has been received of another victory gained over the Russians by Omar Pacha at Khoni, a considerable town of Georgia, about twenty miles from Kutais, atones to some slight extent for the disaster. Some time must elapse before the details of this victory can come to hand; and in the meantime it is hoped that the Turkish Generalissimo will possess himself during the present campaign of Kutais, which is the capital of Imeritia.

The details of the fall of Kars cannot be read without agony. We learn that when the place surrendered the garrison consisted of 8000 brave and determined men, who were literally starved into submission. It seems that when, on the 14th of November, the Russian General summoned the place to surrender, a council of war was held under the presidency of General Williams, a delay of ten days was demanded and conceded, in order to send Colonel Thomson to Erzeroum, for it was believed that Selim Pacha, with 10,000 men, was marching to the relief of Kars. He found however, that Selim Pacha had not left Erzeroum, and that snow had closed the roads. On the 24th of November Colonel Thomson had an interview with General Mouravieff, and obtained what is called an "honourable capitulation;" but the garrison are now prisoners of war, together with the gallant General Williams and nine Pachas. If Omar Pacha can secure Kutais, in which it is said there are only 10,000 Russians, it will counterbalance the loss of Kars; but the moment that General Mouravieff had secured the prize for which he had so long and laboriously struggled, he despatched a portion of his army against Omar Pacha.

We are now in a position to judge of the nature of the convention which has been formed between the Western Powers and Sweden and Norway. The Scandinavian kingdoms engage that they will not cede any portion of their territory to Russia, and the Western Powers, on their parts, guarantee to those kingdoms their present boundaries, the object of which is to prevent Russia from obtaining possession of the large and important island of Gothland. This treaty is important because it secures the integrity of the Swedish territory, and foils the great object of Russian ambition, that of obtaining possession of the Bay of Varanger, by which she would have an Atlantic port open the whole year, and might become, in the course of time, a formidable naval power. We can readily conceive that this treaty has produced considerable uneasiness at St. Petersburg, for nothing has occurred since the commencement of hostilities which is more fatal to those projects of aggression and absorption which have constituted the policy of the Czars since the time of Peter the Great. This treaty declares emphatically, "Thus far shalt thou go and no further!"

It is now certain that Prince Esterhazy, the Austrian diplomatist, has left Vienna for St. Petersburg, the bearer of propositions of peace, suggested by Austria, and assented to by France and England. The Prince left on Sunday, and fourteen clear days are to be allowed for consideration. The intelligence from the Austrian capital verifies what we stated exclusively at the time, that the propositions were made by the Austrian government to the Western Powers, and that they were more readily entertained by our French ally than by our own cabinet. The time which has elapsed since we first made the announcement—this day three weeks—has been passed in correspondence arising out of certain modifications of the original terms, and these terms agreed upon by the three Powers Prince Esterhazy has now taken to St. Petersburg. There will be no war of words respecting them, for the ultimatum is, that they are to be unconditionally accepted or rejected—a determination which will speedily let us know the worst or the best. These terms are in substance what we stated them to be in our last,—namely, that neither Russia nor any other power shall maintain a fleet in the Black Sea,—that Russia shall

give up her claim to a protectorate and right of interference in the Turkish dominions,—that she shall surrender so much of the territory of Bessarabia as is necessary to render free the navigation of the Danube; and finally, that she shall not rebuild the fortress of Bomarsund in the Baltic. These terms, if agreed to, would meet all the requirements of the war; but it is very doubtful whether Russia is yet sufficiently humbled to accept them. It is added that in the event of their rejection, Austria will cut off all diplomatic intercourse with Russia; but she has not pledged herself to the extreme step—to take the field. It is stated, however, that the recent successes of the allies in the Crimea have detached Saxony, Bavaria, and some of the small German States from the Prussian party in the German Bund, and that as these States are now disposed to favour the Western Powers, Austria finds herself in a stronger and better position to act independently than she has been since the commencement of the war. Whatever may be the effect of Prince Esterhazy's mission, it is certain that it will not retard in the least the preparations which are now going on for the ensuing campaign in the Baltic and the Black Sea. The publication of the spirit of the convention between Sweden and the Western Powers appears to confirm the statement which a morning contemporary made some time ago, to the effect that there was no provision in it for Sweden assisting us next year in the Baltic. But should the war last another year or two, this will, no doubt, be its inevitable effect.

LETTER FROM A RUSSIAN NOBLEMAN.

The following is an extract from a private letter from a Russian nobleman attached to the court of the Emperor Alexander, to a relative in Paris:—"We suffer greatly from the war, and everybody desires peace—everybody. . . . But in spite of our sufferings we would not consent to a peace dishonourable to Russia, nor to one which should diminish her power in any respect. Even those who opposed the war at the beginning, and were loudest in their complaints of Mentschikoff, now say the same thing. . . . We laugh at the grotesque idea of our Cabinet allowing itself to be influenced by the 'moral weight' of the German powers being thrown into the scale of the Allies—an idea which was started by the French Emperor, and which is insisted on by his newspapers. The 'moral weight' of the German powers! They have none! If their moral power had counted for anything in our eyes we should never have gone to war, for Austria and Prussia and all the German powers employed their 'naval power' to prevent us. But our old Chancellor Nesselrode thinks it politic to be civil to the said powers; and so our Emperor will probably return autograph replies to the letters he has received from them—but those letters will say nothing. . . . We are all pleased to see how firm the Czar remains in the midst of the disasters that have befallen us. He even beheld the ruins of Sebastopol without any real discouragement. . . . Peace is not seriously thought of here, and all that is said about it in England, France, and Germany is silly. I doubt even if there will any negotiations, but if there be, depend upon it that they will be undertaken on our part merely to gain some secondary object—not at all for peace."

LOSS OF LIFE AT SEA.—By the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steam-ship *Ava*, arrived at Southampton, we receive intelligence of the total loss of the Spanish brig *Bravo*, Daniel Maury, master. The unfortunate vessel was bound from Barcelona for Havana, with a cargo of wine, soap, paper, &c., and there were likewise on board 45 passengers. The melancholy event occurred on the night of the 10th instant (during which the weather was unusually boisterous and stormy), upon the beach to the eastward of Gibraltar Rock, near Torre Carbonera. Full particulars of the wreck have not yet been received, but it is known that out of the 45 persons on board, 22 were drowned, including seven women.

THE EMPEROR ALEXANDER.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Times* in a letter dated 16th instant, says:—"From a letter from St. Petersburg, I learn that since the Emperor's return from Nicolaieff a very noticeable change is described as being observable in him, even to those not intimately introduced into the court circle. He was never a particularly demonstrative person, or very lively in his communications, nor has he ever concealed his preference of peace. Of late it is remarked that he has become more silent than formerly, and often bears on his countenance an expression of sadness. Those who are intimate with his character describe this expression as by no means resulting from faintheartedness or despair, but rather like many of his expressions on his journey, and to persons in his confidence since his return, as the reflex of deep regret at the immense sacrifices and privations which the present war is causing at his hand. It is not so much the loss of men that it is deplored as the enormous districts of half-cultivated territory which are thus deprived for many years to come of the hands to till and the arms to thresh. Russia in the country of raw material, and if she cannot raise and consume, or dispose of this, she falls into a state approaching financial starvation. The Emperor's last journey has brought this reflection very much home to his mind, and, touched as he has often been to tears at the willingness of self-sacrifice shown by his subjects, he has not been able to shut his eyes to the fact that the means will soon fail them, even if the willingness lasts. The Russian army has had still more enormous losses than the reports which reach the West confess, and the most daring fancy imagines. For these losses the Russians endeavour to console themselves with the reflection, that the English army—the first one, the real one—has been destroyed too. That the Emperor is himself sincerely desirous of peace cannot be denied, any more than that his mother and his consort leave no opportunity of presenting to his mind the desirableness of his desisting from the conflict."

A BALTIC CAMPAIGN.

The *Sibele* anticipates a future campaign in the Baltic provinces, and after having enumerated the forces possessed by Russia in these regions, which it values at 200,000 men, thus marshals the armies which the allies, in conjunction with Sweden and Denmark, could dispose of if necessary:—"Admitting that Sweden was to furnish 70,000 men and Denmark 30,000, the Western Powers would have to furnish 100,000 men, or 70,000 French, and 20,000 English. France could even increase her contingent if the military organisation of our neighbour were not to permit them to complete theirs for our country possesses a military strength really formidable. Thus is constituted the French army:—Infantry of the line, 328 battalions; light infantry (rifles), 30 ditto; artillery, 248 companies; siege train, 20 ditto; engineers, 54 ditto; sappers, 11 ditto—cavalry, 373 squadrons; gendarmes and firemen of Paris 119 squadrons or companies; veterans of all arms, 17 companies. It is not a question here of an improvised force. At the advent of the government of the 2nd of December, the army was composed of 327 battalions of infantry, 313 squadrons of cavalry, and 240 companies of artillery. It has thus only been augmented by 30 battalions of infantry and 60 squadrons of cavalry. Without any offence we may say that this great army has been organised under the constitutional regime, and had found in Algeria the traditions of victory. 'I like to hear the roar of cannon in Algiers,' said Louis Philippe, 'Europe does not hear it.' Europe has since heard this African cannon, and friends and enemies know that it fires well. A great expedition to the Baltic is therefore not impossible. England will pay her alliance in vessels, and our soldiers will find at Cronstadt another Malakoff."

Details of various regiments at the seat of war embarked at Portsmouth, on the 19th, to the number of about 750 officers and men, on board the fine steam ship *Queen of the South*.

TO MILLERS.

Camel Hair Bolting Cloth.

HASZARD & OWEN have much pleasure in announcing to their customers that they have received this day, a new supply of the above, Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7, which they offer for sale at 10 per cent below former prices.



Friend of the Prince Edward Islander.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF ASTHMA!! OF AN OLD LADY SEVENTY FIVE YEARS OF AGE.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Thomas Weston, (Book Store,) Toronto, dated the 9th October, 1854.

To Professor Holloway,

Sir,—Gratitude compels me to make known to you the extraordinary benefit an aged parent has derived from the use of your Pills. My mother was afflicted for upwards of four and twenty years with asthma and spitting of blood; it was quite agony to see her suffer and hear her cough; I have often declared, that I would give all I possessed to have her cured; but although I paid a large sum for medicine and advice, it was all to no purpose. About three months ago, I thought perhaps your Pills might benefit her; at all events I resolved to give them a trial, which I did; the result was marvellous: by slow degrees, my mother became better, and after persevering with your remedies for nine weeks, she was perfectly cured, and now enjoys the best of health, although seventy-five years old.

I remain, Sir, Your obliged, THOMAS WESTON.

REMARKABLE CURE OF DROPSY.

AFTER BEING TAPPED THREE TIMES.

Copy of a Letter from Anthony Smith, Esq. Halifax, Nova Scotia, dated the 25th August, 1854.

To Professor Holloway,

Sir,—I desire to add my testimony to the value of your Pills, in cases of dropsy. For nine months I suffered the greatest torture with this distressing complaint; was tapped three times, and finally given up by the doctors; having become in appearance as a skeleton, and with no more strength in me than a child just born. It was then, that I thought of trying your Pills, and immediately sent for a quantity and commenced using them. The result I can scarcely credit even now, although true it is. After using them for four weeks, I felt much better, and by persevering with them, at the expiration of two months, I was completely cured. I have since enjoyed the best of health.

I am, Sir, Yours sincerely ANTHONY SMITH.

ASTONISHING CURE OF GENERAL DEBILITY AND LIVER COMPLAINT!!

Copy of a Letter from William Reeves, of Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, dated 17th Nov. 1854.

To Professor Holloway,

Sir,—I am happy to say, that your Pills have restored me to health after suffering for nine years from the most intense general debility and languor, my liver and bowels were also much deranged for the whole of that time. I tried many medicines, but they were of no good to me, until I had recourse to your Pills, by taking which, and following the printed directions for seven weeks I was cured, after every other means failed to the astonishment of my neighbours, acquaintances, and friends. I shall ever feel grateful to you for this astonishing restoration to health, and will recommend your Pills to all sufferers, feeling it my duty to do so.

I remain, Sir, your humble servant, (Signed) WILLIAM REEVES.

These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints.

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|----------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Ague                       | Dropsy                             | Inflammation             |
| Asthma                     | Dysentery                          | Jaundice                 |
| Bilious Complaints         | Erysipelas                         | Liver Complaint          |
| Blotches on the skin       | Female Irregularities              | Pain                     |
| Bowel Complaints           | Fever of all kinds                 | Lumbago                  |
| Cholera                    | Fits                               | Rheumatism               |
| Constipation of the Bowels | Gout                               | Retention of Urine       |
| Consumption                | Head-ache                          | Scrofula, or King's Evil |
| Debility                   | Indigestion                        | Tumours                  |
| Sore Throats               | Stone and Gravel                   | Veneral Affections       |
| Secondary Symptoms         | Tic Doloureux                      | Worms of all kinds       |
| Ulcers                     | Weakness, from whatever cause, &c. |                          |

Sold at the Establishment of Professor HOLLOWAY 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar,) London, and by all respectable Druggists and dealers in Medicines throughout the Civilized World, at the following prices:—

2s. 6s. 8s. and 20s. Currency each Box.

There is a considerable saving by taking the larger size.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patient every disorder affixed to each Box.

GEORGE T. HASZARD, Sole Wholesale Agent for P. E. Island.

Progress of the War.

THE BRITISH EXPEDITION IN THE CRIMEA.

(From the Special Correspondent of the Times.)

CAMP BEFORE SEBASTOPOL, Nov. 30.—The needy knife-grinder would not be in possession of more abundant materials for anecdote, had he lived out here for the last week, than he was when he met Mr. Canning several years ago in the neighbourhood of Eton. We are all ankle deep in mud. No, that would be nothing. It would be no great matter of complaint or grievance if we had to deal with ordinary material, so familiar to all Londoners after a few wet days, ere the scavengers remove the formidable soft parapets which line the kerbstones. That can be scraped off, cleaned, rubbed away, or washed out. This nothing but long and persevering efforts, continually renewed, and combining all the former operations, can remove. It sticks in pasty clods to the shoes, and will insist on being brought into clean huts and tents to visit your friends. It has a great affection for straws, with which it succeeds in working itself into a kind of gigantic brick, somewhat underdone, in which condition it threatens to build your legs into the ground, if you stand long enough in one place to give it a chance; and it mightily affects horse-shoes also, and sucks them off with a loud smack of relish in those little ravines between rocky hill sides in which it exercises the greatest influence. Literally and truly it is like glue half boiled and spread over the face of the earth for the depth of several feet. It is no joke for a soldier to see his sleeping place, in hut or tent covered with this nasty slime; but they cannot be kept clean. One step outside and you are done for. The mud is lying in wait for you, and you just carry back as much on your feet as if you walked a mile. Carts stick immovably in the ground, or the wheels and axles fly into pieces from the strain of the horses and mules, which have led a wretched existence, indeed, ever since this weather began. As I write, the air resounds with the noise of the blows inflicted on the head, sides and legs of the miserable quadrupeds drawing fuel and stores from the commissariat depot of the division. But then, it will be said, that huts can be swept out and cleaned. Doubting the fact considerably, from my personal experience, I must be permitted to tell our good friends, the public, that they are labouring under great delusions respecting these same huts. Now what, for example, do they think of the Guards being at this present writing under canvas, and likely to be so, till the middle of January or thereabouts? It is of course no great privation in ordinary weather to have to live in a sound, well-pitched tent, but it is well to let the truth be known. The new huts are much complained of, and it is said they are frail, ill made, full of chinks, and knots, which drop out, and leave inimical little embrasures for the wind to shoot through. During a moderately strong breeze of wind, a short time ago, the roof of one of the hospital huts at the monastery went off on a mission of its own, and left the poor inmates shivering in the cold, till they were removed to another building. The hut in question, however, was built before the new ones came. The tents now issued to the army are new and good, and most of the war and time-worn fabrics, inside which our gallant ancestors reposed in Egypt or Spain, have been condemned, and are used as outsiders for the new tents, or as covers for huts, officers' quarters, stables, and fabrics of that kind. The authorities of home, you already know, refused the application of the commissariat, for more tarpaulins to cover the stores, "because they were so expensive." Well the wet weather comes on—hay began to smoke, corn and barley to heat; and the commissariat officers were obliged to purchase canvas wherever they could to prevent the loss of thousands of pounds' worth of property, not to speak of the mischief to the army. But the "holders of the canvas stood firm;" they saw their opportunity, and they refused to sell it for less than 2s a yard; at which sum many hundred yards were purchased for the commissariat store of this division. But even now the stores are badly protected, for there is no pitch or tar to cover the canvas, although there is a vessel reported to be in Balaklava with 300 tons of those useful articles on board for the use of the army.

TUESDAY, Dec. 4.—There has been a complete dearth of incident since I last wrote. We are in the *status quo*, possibly the mud is deeper, and the Russians fire more than usual upon the town. There is no change in the attitude of the enemy. The storm of Saturday morning taxed the new huts severely, and they are by no means highly spoken of; they are too frail, and lightly built, and the rain and wind pass through with uncomfortable facility. The huts constructed in the sides of the hills by the French and Sardinians are much more comfortable, and do not cost a tithe of the money. They are roofed with wattles, covered with mud and earth, and if they are rather dark they are at all events warm and water-tight. It is now said, that the men would have done much better, if the authorities had sent out nails, hammers, planks, old canvas, and some glass. The "races" were the great object of

attraction and of talk during the week, and the stewards can only wonder at their good fortune in the weather, which was such as permitted all who could get away from duty to go to the course, if they pleased. Monday was like a breezy English October day, with just enough of cold to make exercise pleasant; the ground dried up amazingly, and the course was altogether in a very sound and excellent condition. The spot where the races took place was in a valley between the French headquarters and the Monastery, about two miles from the shore, and the distance from camp was too great to permit the attendance of many of the soldiers,—a circumstance which General Codrington regretted, as the cheering effects of such assemblages among English soldiers are undoubted; but no other piece of ground equally good and large enough for the purpose was available within easy reach of the camp. The races were well attended. Marshal Pelissier drove over in an open carriage, preceded by a solitary Spahi (who seems the last of the bright-eyed, wild-looking, and picturesque warriors who formed St. Arnaud's escort), and followed by a guard of regular cavalry. Several of his staff and a large number of French officers were also present, and seemed to take a lively interest in the races. General della Marmora, and many Sardinian officers, paid us the compliment of coming over from the neighbourhood of Tchorgoun; and Sir Wm. Codrington, attended by a single orderly, rode across from the English headquarters, and remained on the ground, till the principal races were over. The divisional generals, brigadiers, colonels, and staff officers, were plentiful as blackberries; and though the only representative of the fair sex was Mrs. Seacole, who presided over a sorely-invested tent full of creature comforts, the course had a very animated appearance, owing to the number and variety of uniforms; and at the same time, the domestic character of the scene was preserved by the efforts of a band of Ethiopian serenaders, furnished by amateurs from the Guards, who favoured us with abundance of the peculiar vocal and instrumental music in vogue among that interesting race. The course was over 2½ miles long, and abounded with "famous obstacles" in the shape of banks and stone walls close on four feet high, hurdles, and a brook 12 feet wide. The Royal Artillery came out in an astonishing manner; all the races were won by "the gunners." No accidents occurred during the races. General Lawrenson, when riding in admirable style a good second, got a "purrier," owing to the swerving of his horse, but he received no greater injury than a slight shaking and a scratch on the nose; and there was the usual number of spills on the course. One officer was ridden down in the rush from one point of the course to the other, and was taken away in a state of insensibility. These rushes were tremendous; not less than 4000 horses at it together; and no small amount of kicking, biting, and tumbling going on at the same time. In the evening 110 of the officers interested in the sports of the day, and their friends, dined at the restaurant of the 3d Division, Colonel Daubeny in the chair; and the foundation was laid for an army jockey club, with a permanent fund for races wherever troops may be encamped. The dinner would have astonished those who knew the camp this time twelvemonth. The tables, the room itself, the lights, the songs, would seem to him the effect of enchantment, and more than once one shut his eyes as he thought of last year, and asked himself could it all be a dream. The night was pitch dark, and the rain fell in torrents; as the camp is intersected by deep drains, and full of all kinds of unpleasant *trous de loup*, many of the company bivouacked on the floor of the shed, and only left at dawn. The rain has now ceased, but the wind blows strongly from the eastward, and the sea is high. The mud is deep all over the camp, and the road has settled so much in various places as to require considerable repairs. The weather looks exceedingly threatening, and the gale increases every moment. The waste of property as of life in war is prodigious and unavoidable. I firmly believe that for three feet deep, the whole of the quay of Balaklava, near the commissariat landing place, is a concrete of barley and corn. The sacks are often badly tied or rotten, and full of holes. It is no uncommon thing to see a Croat or Turkish labourer waddling slowly along with a sack on his back from which the corn is descending in streams against the back of his legs, till he arrives from the ship at the store, and then to behold him depositing the collapsed and flaccid bag on the heap with the greatest gravity and satisfaction at his success in diminishing his load at every step. In the various divisional commissariat depots, there is also an enormous loss of grain from similar causes, and from shifting the sacks and the distribution of the rations. But it seems to be impossible to prevent these losses, which are regarded as incidental to a state of war.

The saturnalia in which the army seems to have indulged whilst the expedition was at Kinburna have terminated, and wise, judicious, and feeling measures have been

taken by the commander-in-chief to prevent their recurrence by pointing out to the soldiers the mischief they do themselves, their families, the army, and the country by such excesses. The fact is, that Major Powys has pointed out some of the main causes of the evil in his letter, and those causes will be removed in a great measure by the orders which General Codrington has issued respecting the transmission of soldiers' money to home. There will be drunken soldiers ever, just as there are drunken cobblers and drunken gentlemen—but the figure of *pars pro toto* is not just. The men had more money than they knew what to do with; they could not get rid of it in any way but by drinking it or throwing it away, and some of them selected the former plan, while many more escaped the alternative by wisely keeping it. The other day a man came to me and begged of me to take care of 30 sovereigns for him, as "he did not know what to do with it till he could get leave to purchase his discharge, and it was not safe to carry it about with him." Would it not be practicable to establish ambulatory regimental savings banks in the field at trifling trouble and small expense. The French are by no means free from evil, but the extent of it is less apparent, inasmuch as the men are not permitted to stagger about the country in a state of drunkenness, although an occasional bacchanalian may be seen singing *chansons* from between his blankets of mud anywhere between Kamiesh and the left *parc de siege*. As to our own authorities they are waging a war of extermination against spirit vendors and, above all, against raki importers. This villanous spirit inflames men's brains and sets them mad; it has all the abominable properties of fresh raw rum or new whisky, but it affects the nervous system more mischievously, and produces prostration, which frequently ends in death. It is dreadfully cheap, it is white like gin, with a taste of bad anisette and a fiery burning smack on the tongue, and is alcohol, all but pure, with the exception of the adulteration, which contributes to give it the flavour. Captain Shervinton, the provost-marshal at Balaklava, has a wonderful knack of following out the concealed depot of this by the smell, and the process of punishment is simple. The owners are compelled to start the poison into the sea, and they are then ordered to leave the Crimea instantaneously. Canteen keepers who keep it are fined heavily, their canteens are shut up, and themselves deported at their own expense to Constantinople. No less than three native vessels were seized the other day by Captain Shervinton full of raki; the cargoes were confiscated, and the ships sent away never to be let into Balaklava more. Every canteen keeper or storekeeper, on whose premises a drunken soldier is seen, no matter what the excuse may be, is fined £5 for each, and the provost-marshal has more money than he knows what to do with from this source alone. But they are a wealthy race, these social vultures—many of them king vultures—respectable birds of prey, with kempt plumage and decent demeanour—others mere adjutants, dirty and predacious. The settlers care little for £5 fines while they can get 6d. a dozen for tacks and 2s. a pound for lard (subnomine butter,) and they pay their taxes like lords, or rather much more willingly now, that the income tax is pressing on them. Taxes!—What is the man talking about? It is quite true nevertheless. There is an unchartered corporation in the town of Kadekoi, with a mayor and aldermen, or town councillors, and a vigorous administrative staff that would astonish the elder brethren about Gulldhal. They have a machinery of scavengers and sewer men, and they pay about £120 a month for keeping their city in order. This weather, however, does not contribute to their comforts, and diminishes their profits, and the condition of the roads makes the chariot wheels drive heavily. As to these roads, on which so much depends, it is not possible to express an opinion yet; but a portion of the section below the Col. is in a very bad state, as I can attest, and I am told, that the portion in question is just the very part where the military engineers interfered with the civil engineers.

At first it was proposed to repair the old road between Balaklava and Kadekoi, to carry the whole traffic between those points, and also to repair the old French road between Kadekoi and the stationary engine, passing up the Vinoy Ravine for an up-road, while the car track round the east side of Frenchman's Hill was to be improved and used as a down road between those two latter points. Mr. Doyne reported on the whole line, and after careful examination, found that it would require much less labor to make a new and good road between Balaklava and Kadekoi by a different route, than to attempt to repair the old one while the traffic was passing over it. Accordingly, a main drain was cut down the centre of the valley, running into the head of Balaklava harbour, to intercept all water flowing from the east of it, and free the road and railway drains rapidly from the rain water. The road was made parallel to the railway, the material over which it passes being deep, spongy, vegetable soil, easily drained in its natural state, but very retentive, if worked up under wet; drains four feet deep were cut at 40 feet apart, and the surface between rounded to a foot higher at the centre. Cross drains were cut at every 44 yards, connecting main drains, and the large stone pitching, 28 feet wide, was filled in with smaller stones, and afterwards macadamised. Before laying on the pitching, the whole traffic of the camp was turned over the former surface for five days to beat it down, and to consolidate it, a strong force of navvies being employed in the morning and evening to keep up the proper form. This course proved perfectly successful—the surface was quite smooth when the metalling was laid on, and, consequently, the rain runs freely off without penetrating the soil. On this section there has been laid down about 13,000 tons of hard limestone pitching, and metalling on a length of one mile. From Kadekoi to the stationary engine, the old road up the Vinoy Ravine was so steep (1 in 12), and so liable to be washed away, and the ground over which the down line was prepared to pass was so bad in (some places 1 in 7), that Mr. Doyne determined to abandon both, and make a new road round the eastern base of Frenchman's Hill, nearly parallel with the railway, and Sir Richard Airey gave his assent to the change. Here for a considerable distance the road is terraced out on the hill side, formed of hard carboniferous limestone rock, and a clear metalled roadway is obtaining from 20 to 25 feet wide throughout. In the next section to Mrs. Seacole's hut, the old French road is widened, deep drains cut, the centre raised, and a deep coat of limestone metalling laid on. In the next section up to the Col, the ground again slopes very rapidly, and the road is terraced out for a mile, partly in rock, sand stone, and clay, and is then formed and metalled as before. From Balaklava to the Col the chief difficulty to be contended with in maintaining a road is the numerous bodies of water that come down the hill-sides. To protect the road against this enemy trenches are cut on the upper side, zig-zagging according to the line of the ground so as to intercept the water, and convey it into large culverts constructed under the road at every dip in the undulation of the hill, so that no water can get upon the road except what actually falls upon the surface, and that small quantity, from the rounded form of its surface, is rapidly carried away into the side drains. To relieve a road in every way from the destructive action of water, both by sub and surface drainage, is the first principle of road-making; without attention to this, any amount of labour will prove fruitless. From Balaklava to the Col, about three miles and a half, the works throughout are of a very heavy character, and the provisions for drainage are upon a very extensive scale; besides about 10 miles of open ditching, there are between 150 and 200 culverts constructed; from the great want of materials these are formed in every variety of way—many with Army Works Corps' water barrels, some with commissariat pork casks, others with royal engineers' fascines and green platform timber. But the work which required the greatest amount of labor was the metalling, there having been over this 3½ miles, nearly 40,000 tons of hard limestone rock quarried, collected, and

laid upon the road. Above the Col. the main trunk proceeds over the plateau of Sebastopol, following nearly the direction of the railway, crossing the Woronzoff road up to the camp of the light division, on the extreme right. Here the difficulties are of a different character, and the surface and geographical formation changes from deep clay valleys and plains and carboniferous limestone rock hills to a comparatively uniform surface of a very plastic retentive clay; on examination Mr. Doyne found this did not exceed an average of 18 inches deep, and that underneath there is a light rubby oolitic limestone rock, similar to that in the neighbourhood of Stroud, Gloucestershire. The whole of the clay was removed for a width of 32 feet, and a solid foundation was found, upon which the road is securely constructed by paving and metalling it with the parts of the oolite rocks which had become harder by exposure to the weather, and for the worst parts hard metal has been brought from the other district. It was opened for traffic in 43 days from the time of its commencement. There was no gradient upon it worse than 1 in 17, and it is intended to erect mileposts, and, if possible, to affix lanterns to them, which will be found very useful in the dark wintry nights which are approaching.

SATURDAY, Dec. 8.—A dreadful gale passed over us last night. Many huts and tents were blown down all over the camp.

SURRENDER OF KARS.

We have just received intelligence from St. Petersburg, dated the 16th instant, which places beyond doubt the perfect correctness of the information, exclusively announced by the Morning Post, of the fall of Kars.

The following is the Russian despatch:—"Kars surrendered to General Mouravieff on the 28th November. Vassef Pasha, other Turkish Pachas, and General Williams, together with the whole of the garrison, are prisoners of war."

News received at Constantinople from the Turkish Division, under Selim Pacha, which had been sent off to the relief of Kars, states that the division had not been able to advance.

The table lands of Armenia were covered with snow.

Despatches brought by a courier from Omar Pacha's army announces that the Generalissimo had not yet attacked Kutais, and that the head-quarters of the army had been removed to Redoubt Kale.

The troops now under Omar Pacha's command number 40,000 men, but the transport service was found to be very difficult on account of the season.

Mingrelia and Gouriel are entirely occupied by an Ottoman army of 40,000 men.

Another despatch says, that Omar Pacha's plans may be considerably modified by the fall of Kars. Independently of his army, the Turks have only 21,000 men in Asia.

The Breslau Gazette publishes a letter from St. Petersburg, containing extracts from the Caucasus and the Tifliser Blatte, both published at Tiflis, relative to the siege of Kars. The writer says, that early in November the blockaded garrison voluntarily surrendered 15 Russian prisoners and one officer, obviously for the purpose of diminishing the number of mouths to be fed, although at the risk of exposing the extremity of their condition. He then praises the happy audacity of General Suslow's advance upon the Droen Dagh, which so "imposed" on the Turkish commander, Vely Pacha, that he abandoned the hope of relieving the garrison. It would have been, he says, very easy to relieve Kars soon after the 29th of September, but the attempt was deferred, until Mouravieff had had time to recruit his army. The St. Petersburg correspondent, who necessarily writes in ignorance of the fall of Kars, concludes thus:—"Should Kars however, be compelled

to surrender, the enterprise of Omar Pacha will have fallen to the ground. General Mouravieff will not have earned any great renown, but the moral effect on the Turkish army and its foreign officers, so helplessly abandoned by the authorities at Constantinople, will be immense. That army, however, may take to itself credit for having held the Russian army of Asia in check, until a season when it must suspend the further prosecution of its plans.

The park of artillery at Kars, when it surrendered, numbered 120 field-pieces and a few siege guns. The garrison is believed to have been about 16,000 strong. The defiles between Kars and Erzeroum are held by the Russians.

Galignani's Messenger says:—"The town of Kars itself is but a congregation of huts and squalid dwellinghouses, dominated by an ancient Genoese citadel, long since in ruins and unsusceptible of defence. The Russians would obtain no plunder, for the inhabitants are poverty stricken. The companion of Kmety will probably have been General Colmen, formerly chief of the staff in Hungary, who replaced General Guyon in the capacity of head of the staff at Kars. This officer is one of the best tacticians of the day, as Kmety is one of the bravest and most brilliant of infantry commanders. The only other Hungarian officers who would incur this danger of being delivered up to Austria by the Russians are Baron Schwartzburgh and Major Taschler. The latter has probably accompanied the two generals in their escape provided such has really taken place! whilst the former would shelter himself from the animosity of the enemy under his Belgian nationality."

THE PEACE RUMOURS.

The following despatch, dated Vienna, the 17th inst., has been received:—"Count Esterhazy left Vienna yesterday (Sunday) night, for St. Petersburg, with orders to return immediately, should the Austrian propositions, of which he is the bearer, not to be accepted by the Russian Government."

The Times Paris correspondent states that the difference which existed between the French and English Governments relative to the conditions on which they would make peace with Russia, are terminated. The propositions which Count Esterhazy will have to communicate to M. De Nesselrode are such as are considered acceptable by England and France. Opinion is divided as to the result of the mission, but the majority incline to the belief, that Russia will not accept the propositions: and if she perseveres in the determination expressed not many weeks since, the Times correspondent fears that that opinion will prove to be correct. Not long since, the Prussian Minister at St. Petersburg had a long interview with Nesselrode, and urged an arrangement, but was unsuccessful. Nesselrode replied, Russia will never treat while there is a single foreign soldier on her territory.

Mr. EDWARD OLIVER'S AFFAIRS.—We understand that, the statement which has been going the round of the papers to the effect that Mr. Oliver's estate will only pay 2s 6d in the pound is perfectly erroneous. The creditors have already received a dividend of 2s 6d in the pound; and, in addition, we may remark that all vessels belonging to the estate already sold, and purchased with his (Mr. Oliver's) bills at 10s in the pound, were purchased with a banker's guarantee to return 2s 6d in the pound, if the estate pays 7s 6d, and 5s, if it pays 5s in the pound. There is also to be taken into consideration the fact that the freights earning by the vessels in the government employ in the Black Sea have yet to be handed over to the trustees. In addition to this, there are also several ships belonging to the estate yet unsold.

An establishment has been formed at Scutari, as a branch of the War-office, for the purpose of examining and auditing the accounts of the Turkish Contingent.

THE RUSSIAN ARMY.

Russia has put forth this year, if not the whole, at least the greater part of her strength and of her military resources. Her army ready for activity consisted of more than 1,000,000 men, 250,000 of which were either in the Crimea or upon the Danube, 150,000 occupied the Caucasus, 250,000 were disseminated in Poland, 150,000 in Finland and on the Baltic coasts, and 250,000 held the garrisons of the interior. To these should be added 40,000 or 50,000 sailors and marines, and the Cossacks of the line. The losses amongst these troops are set down as follows:—The cholera and other maladies have carried off nearly half the men who occupied the Danube. The Caucasian army has suffered greatly, not alone by war, but from the necessity of sending reinforcements to General Mouravieff, who complained of being left to wait both soldiers and provisions, and who especially called out to the home government for artillery. A proof of the immense losses in the remainder of the army is to be adduced from the fact of the students of the university having been authorised to take officers' rank at once, and that without passing any examination, going successively through any inferior grades up to the higher ones, or receiving any education in any of the military colleges of the empire.

REPORTED CONSPIRACY IN RUSSIA.

The Paris Patrie says, that to the external difficulties she has to contend with, Russia is about to become a prey to internal dissensions of a most serious character. Private information enables the Patrie to state, that a conspiracy has broken out in the heart of the empire to overthrow the government of the Czar. Members of the first families are, as usual, to be found among the conspirators. The Patrie not indicating the source from whence this intelligence extraordinary is derived, it should be received with the greatest caution.

The gunboat flotilla for next year's campaign in the Baltic will be commanded by Captain the Hon. H. Keppel (Commodore), Captain George Elliot, Captain Yelverton, and Captain Key.

The Presse d'Orient states that the Czar, on looking on the ruins of Sebastopol, exclaimed—"Peace, now, is impossible."

The Emperor of the French has received a letter from the President of the republic of Costa Rica, congratulating his Majesty on the taking of Sebastopol.

Each of the captains selected to command the gunboat and mortar-boat flotilla for the ensuing year's campaign will have a line-of-battle ship armed en flûte, as a store and depot ship, attached to his squadron.

Five steam-gunboats, lately launched, are fitting out in the East India Docks. They are named the Victor, Emanuel, Wanderer, Intrepid, Griper, and Emerald.

Mr. Laird, the shipbuilder of Liverpool, has received an order from government to build fourteen gunboats, ten of the class 230 tons and 106 feet long, and four, 212 tons and 100 feet long.

The Opinions of Turin states, that the number of mules lately bought in Piedmont for the British Government amounts to 4500, of which 3000 have been already shipped to the Crimea.

In recently digging out foundations in the Crimea for huts, a good many snakes have been found, about six feet in length, green in colour, white bellies, small tails, and flat-headed like the "bush-master."

The office for enrolling volunteers in the Anglo-Swiss Legion, which was opened at Hunnington in May last, has already enlisted 2200 men. The office is established at the Hotel du Corbeau; the English flag waves over the house.

During the siege of Sebastopol the French army alone fired 1,600,000 shot; and their trenches extended sixty miles, and in their construction 800,000 gabions and 1,000,000 sautoirage were expended; and during the siege 1500 cannon of all sizes and mortars were used.

Cardinal Wiseman contradicts the report of his appointment as librarian of the Vatican.

RETURN OF FRENCH TROOPS FROM THE CRIMEA.—MARSEILLES, DEC. 12.—Troops

continue to return in large numbers from the army in the Crimea. The American clipper Titan entered the port this afternoon, having on board 1150 men of various regiments whose period of service has expired, and who have received their discharge. They cheered heartily as the ship entered the harbour. The Titan sailed from Kamiesch the 13th of November; Constantinople, the 16th; and Malta, the 19th. Notwithstanding a rough and tedious passage, there is not a sick man on board. The American clipper Edward Stringer arrived yesterday, with 1000 men of the 50th Regiment of the line. They are in good health, but they appear to have been severely worked and not over-fed. The British steamer City of Washington arrived from Kamiesch on Sunday last, with the staff and 750 rank and file of the 97th Regiment of Infantry. The 97th is one of the regiments which suffered most severely during the siege of Sebastopol. When they marched through Marseilles on Monday, and displayed their colours, riddled with Russian shot, they were loudly cheered by the people.

On Wednesday, 500 artisans, handicraftsmen, and navvies, very carefully selected for the duties which they will have to discharge, embarked with their officers on board the Jura steam transport, and proceeded at an early hour on Thursday direct to the Crimea. They form a portion of Sir Joseph Paxton's army works corps.

Miss Nightingale has been in the habit of sending home weekly considerable sums (often as much as £200 or £300 a-weekly), made up of small ones of 20s or 30s; which soldiers begged her to remit.

General Todtloben met with an enthusiastic reception on arriving at St. Petersburg a few days since. A dinner was given him by the Grand Duke Nicholas and the generals and officers of the army at Sebastopol, who happened to be staying at the moment in the capital.

We have a reserve force at Malta to reinforce the army in the Crimea of upwards of 10,000 effective men, to which place alone infantry drafts are in the first instance to proceed, with the exception of the Guard, who go direct to their brigade.

The Genoa Gazette announces that on the 11th a French steamer entered the port of La Spezia, on her way to Marseilles with a prize, having captured a Russian vessel off Leghorn, sailing under Tuscan colours.

The Duke of Argyll has decided to send out immediately instructions to the officers of the army post office in the East, to open money-order offices, for the transmission of money to the United Kingdom, at Constantinople, Scutari the head-quarters of the army, and at Balaklava.

The Emperor of Russia, it is said, in his late journey to and from the Crimea, discovered, both in the military and civil departments, a great deal of corruption and dishonesty, added to irregularities of every kind.

A VENERABLE young gentleman, four years old, recently threw his maternal relative into a fit of admiration by the following speech:—"I like 'most all kinds of cake—pound cake, sponge cake, and jelly cake, but I don't like stomachache."

MEN are not attracted by highly-accomplished women, so much as by truly natural and artless women—women sufficiently well educated to be able to speak and write accurately, and sufficiently childish not to despise common things.

A DELICATE HINT TO THE FAIR SEX.—The best illustration of a woman in a hurry is undoubtedly a lady in a bustle!

"Ma," said little Wilhelmina, "I don't think Solomon was so rich as they say he was." "Why, my dear?" said her astonished mother. "Because he 'slept with his fathers'; and I think if he had been so very rich he would have had a bed of his own!"

CABINET, CHAIR AND SOFA Manufactory.

Queen Square, in the rear of Haszard's Gazette Office.

THE Subscriber having engaged a part of the Steam Power belonging to the above Establishment, is now prepared to manufacture every article appertaining to his business.

Turning, straight and sweep-sawing executed with dispatch to any pattern.

January 1st, 1856.

Stoves!! Stoves!!!

A BETTER ARTICLE, and for less money, than was ever offered for sale in this City.

WILLIAM B. DAWSON.

October 15.

News for the People!

THE GOOD SCHR. 'SHANNON,' has arrived from BOSTON, and brought for DODD'S BRICK STORE, a Choice Lot of all sorts of

AMERICAN GOODS,

which will be sold by the Subscriber Cheap, and on good terms.

THOMAS W. DODD.

Oct. 5.

New Store.—New Goods.

"Queen Square House."

THE Subscriber begs to announce his REMOVAL from the OLD STAND in Great George Street, to his NEW STORE in Queen's Square, where he is NOW OPENING the remainder of his FALL SUPPLY OF BRITISH and other GOODS.

WILLIAM HEARD.

Charlottetown,

Queen's Square House, Dec. 24, 1855.

THE Subscriber being about to leave the Island, requests all persons to whom he may be indebted, to furnish their Accounts for settlement; and all those who are indebted to him, will please pay the same to Mr. CHARLES WELSH, who is duly authorized to act as the Subscriber's Agent during his absence from the Island.

WM. WELSH.

Dec. 28. 3w

Carriage Bolts.

HASZARD & OWEN have received a large Stock of the above—of the following sizes:—

Table with columns: LENGTH, DIAMETER. Rows: 1 1/2 inches by 1/2 5-16 3-8, 1 1/2 " 1/2 5-16 3-8, 2 " 1/2 5-16 3-8, 2 1/2 " 1/2 5-16 3-8, 3 " 1-1/4 5-16 3-8, 3 1/2 " 1-1/4 5-16 3-8 7-16 1/2, 4 " 1-1/4 7-16 3-8.

These Bolts have neatly turned heads and are offered for sale at from 25 to 50 per cent lower than they can be made for on the Island.

Robes! Robes! Robes!

EXTRA No. 1, BUFFALO ROBES Just received, at the KING SQUARE HOUSE.

BEER & SON.

Charlottetown, Dec. 5, 1855. Isl. Adv. 1m.

Valuable Properties.

TO be sold by Auction, on Thursday, the 10th day of January next, at 12 o'clock, that valuable WHARF PROPERTY, adjoining Queen's Wharf, having a water frontage of 120 feet, and fronting on Lower Water Street 40 feet, with the new buildings thereon.

A portion of the purchase money can remain on interest for a few years: For further particulars, apply to Longworth and Yates.

Also, on the same day, at half-past 12 o'clock, that desirable two-story DWELLING HOUSE and LAND, 1/4 of a Lot, at present occupied by the Subscriber, situate in Water Street, immediately opposite the Terrace House.

Also, immediately after, the unexpired leasehold interest of half of Town Lot No. 7, in the first hundred, fronting on King Street 160 feet, immediately opposite to Mr. Charles McKenna's, with the large new warehouse and other buildings thereon.

Terms of sale and other particulars made known on application to A. H. YATES, Auctioneer.

NOTICE.

Dissolution of Co-Partnership.

THE Co-partnership hitherto existing between the Subscribers under the firm of LONGWORTH & YATES, has been dissolved by mutual consent.

FRANCIS LONGWORTH. ALBERT H. YATES.

Ch. Town, Dec. 31, 1855.—Isl. & R. G. 2w

Equitable Fire Insurance Company of London

Incorporated by Act of Parliament.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS for P. E. Island.—Hon. T. H. Haviland, Hon. Charles Henley, Francis Longworth, Esq., Robert Hutchinson, Esq., Thomas Dawson, Esq.

Detached Risks taken at low Premiums. No charge for Policies Forms of Application, and any other information, may be obtained from the Subscriber, at the Office of G. W. Deblois Esq. Charlottetown.

H. J. CUNDALL. Agent for P. E.

QUEEN SQUARE HOUSE.

Now ready for Inspection.

A LARGE STOCK of BRITISH & FOREIGN GOODS adapted to the wants of the present season.

Ladies' Dresses of the latest style and of every variety in quality and price, Winter Capes, Bonnets, Caps, Shawls, French Stays, Mohair Caps, Hair Nets, French Blouses, White Blk and coloured Rushes, Widows Caps, Black Velvets, Flowers and Feathers, Fringes, Gimps and Trimmings in great variety, French Merinoes, Paramatas, Coburgs, Alpaccas, Orleans, Fancy Plaids, Cloakings, Ribbon Velvets, Bonnet Cap and Sash Ribbons, French and English Kid Gloves, Winter Gloves, Fancy Prints, Patchwork, Damasks and Fringes all colors, Cotton Warp, Pilot, Whitney and Broad Cloths, Tweeds, Lion Skin, Doeskins and Casimeres, Velvet and Satin Vestings, Railway Rugs, Merino and Lamb's Wool Shirts and Drawers, Stockport Florentine Long cloth and Linen Shirts, Shirt fronts, Collars, Mullers, Silk Hats, Jim Crow Hats, Cloth Caps, Blankets, Red Blue and White Flannel and Serge, Striped Kersey, Hosiery a large selection, Sable, Fitch, Mink, Stone Martin and Musquash Muffs, Riding Boas, Cardinal Capes, Cuffs, Mitts and Gloves, Gentlemen's Fur Coats, Caps, Gloves and Mitts, Brussels and Kidderminster Carpets and Rugs, Cassocks, Leather and Carpet Bags, Electro plated goods from the first House in Britain, viz:—Teapots, Croquet Stands, Toast Forks, Sugar Baskets, Table dessert Tea and Salt Spoons, Table and dessert Forks, Sugar Sifters and Tongs, Butter Knives, &c., &c. Jewellery and fancy goods of the newest kind: comprising, Gold and Silver Watches and Chains, Gold Lockets, Brooches, Rings, Pencil cases, Shirt and Sleeve Studs, Bracelets and Pins, Gold plated goods in abundance, Lava Baskets, Dresden and French Toilet Sets, Bohemian Glass Lustres and fancy ornaments, Papier Mache Work Boxes and Blotters, Ink Stands, Bronze and Alabaster Figures, Toilet Soap and Perfumery, Gentlemen's dressing Cases, Velvet and Chatelain Spee Cases.

Also,

A general assortment of Ironmongery, Indigo, Starch, Blue, Tea, &c. A few moderator Lamps and Colza Oil said to be the most perfect Lamp yet invented. Funerals furnished to order.

The goods remaining unsold of former Importations will be marked down to suit present prices and the whole will be disposed of at the lowest possible rate for Cash.

WILLIAM HEARD.

Charlottetown, 1st Jan. 1856.

FREE CHURCH.

THE Committee of Trustees of the FREE CHURCH, having inspected the building, feel much pleasure in stating that they are satisfied with the progress which their contractor is making in the work; and as they are anxious to have the building completed as soon as possible, they hereby respectfully request the congregation and other friends who have not yet paid their subscriptions to forward them with as little delay as possible.

The Committee beg leave at the same time to tender their most grateful acknowledgments to all those whose contributions they have already received.

Any persons who may have a desire to contribute towards the completion of the above place of Worship will have an opportunity still to do so, and will oblige by handing over their donations to the Treasurer, GEORGE ALLAN.

JOHN SCOTT, Secretary.

A BEAUTIFUL INSCRIPTION.—In Trinity church-yard there is an inscription on a tomb so singularly and affectingly beautiful, we cannot forbear to record it, and the emotions it awakened in the bosom of a stranger. It is an oblong pile of masonry surmounted by a slab-stone, on which are cut the following words:

"MY MOTHER.

THE TRUMPET SHALL SOUND, AND THE DEAD SHALL RISE."

There are no other letters or characters to be found on the slab or pile. If there is one inscription in the thousand languages, that are, or have been on earth, fitted to retain its sublime meaning through every period of time up to the resurrection morning, it is this. The writer seemed aware that names would be forgotten, and titles fade from the memory of the world. He, therefore, engraved the name by which he first knew her who gave him birth, on the stone—and the dearest of all names, that of MOTHER, shall sound a thrill through the heart of every one who may ever lean over this monumental pile. If any shall wish to know further of her, who had a child to engrave her most endearing name upon a rock, he is sublimely referred to the sounding of the trumpet, and the rising of the dead, when he may know all.

LOVE AMONG THE TURKS.—A young man desperately in love with a girl at Stancho, eagerly sought to marry her, but his proposals were rejected. In consequence of his disappointment, he bought some poison and destroyed himself. The Turkish police instantly arrested the father of the young woman, as the cause, by implication, of the young man's death, under the fifth species of homicide; he became, therefore, amenable for this act of suicide. When the case came before the magistrate, it was urged literally, by the accusers, that if he, the accused, had not a daughter, the deceased would not have fallen in love, consequently he would not have been disappointed, and had not died. Upon all these counts, he was mulcted to pay the price of the young man's life; which was fixed at eighty piastres, and was accordingly exacted.

TOBACCO.

WHAT think you a lad of sixteen said to us lately, when we remonstrated with him upon the base indulgence of tobacco?

"I don't smoke because I love it, but because it's a habit I can't overcome."

It was at the same time a very sad and very laughable excuse. Can't overcome it—a boy can't overcome the filthy habit of smoking cigars, and chewing filthy tobacco; had rather deny himself the pleasure of decent company; rather possess a breath filled with the odor of corruption, than give up the pleasure of sucking at one of the most nauseous compounds that man, in his foolishness, ever concocted.

We pity that boy—we pity anybody who has not sufficient resolution to cast off a habit that he acknowledges is hourly committing ravages upon his health; who suffers in numerous ways; who loses self-respect, allows his teeth to accumulate offensive matter; lounges in ungraceful postures, obliges every one to open the windows wherever he goes, his own olfactory organs being deadened by the constant effluvia, so that he is not aware how great a nuisance he is; gives up all refinement—for who ever saw refinement—in the midst of a puffing, lolling, spitting circle? Who ever saw refinement in the low bar-room, the street-corner loungers, the mean, vile denizens of the most infamous haunts?

But what shall we do, when infants use the destructive agent—infants of six and seven years, some of whom smoke manfully, if that word pleases the grown-up sucklings?

Not long ago, a little boy, not seven years old, came into the house where we were staying, stupid and sick, reeling unsteadily, and fell almost senseless, upon the floor, causing great panic, as may be supposed. We found out the cause in a few moments. Another little boy, somewhat older, had coaxed him to smoke a few puffs on an old cigar, and the alarming symptoms of poison were the result of his first effort. Thus even babes are teaching one another, and it behoves parents to be on the watch, to guard these poor innocents from a habit that too often leads to infamy—that infamy—cherishes as one of her most darling sins.

LORD LUCAN AND THE "SPECTATOR."

Lord Lucan has published a letter, respecting an article which appeared in last Saturday's Spectator, and was copied by the Times. The noble lord threatens the Spectator with an action for libel. An evening contemporary takes up the cudgels for Lord Lucan, and condemns the article in the Spectator. Having had occasion to watch narrowly the conduct of that journal for five and twenty years, and ever found it alike fair and cautious, we are disposed to wait till we hear what it has to say for itself on the present occasion. There is a want of proper self-respect in the readiness evinced by some journals to take part, on all occasions, against those of their own profession, on ex parte statements from men high in office.—Daily News

SAGACITY OF THE NORTHERN BEARS.—

On one occasion a bear was seen to swim cautiously to a rough piece of ice, on which two female walrusse were lying asleep with their cubs. The wily animal crept up to some hammocks behind the party, and with the help of his fore feet loosened a large block of ice; this with the help of his nose and paws, he rolled and carried till immediately over the heads of the sleepers, when he let it fall on one of the old animals, which was immediately killed. The other walrus, with its cubs, rolled into the water, but the younger one of the stricken females remained in its dam; upon these helpless creatures, the bear leaped down, and thus completed the destruction of the two animals which it would not have ventured to do openly. \* \* \* The stratagems practised in taking large seals are not much less to be admired. These creatures remarkably timid, and for that reason, always lie to bask or sleep on the very edge of the pieces of floating ice, so that on the slightest alarm they can by one roll tumble themselves into their favorite element. They are exceedingly restless, constantly moving their heads from side to side, and sleeping by very short naps. As with all wild creatures, they turn their attention to the direction of the wind, as if expecting danger from that quarter.—The bear seeing his intended prey, gets quickly into the water, and swims until he is leeward of him, from whence, by frequent short dives, he silently makes his approaches, and so arranges his distance that at his last dive, he comes up to the spot where the seal is lying. If the poor animal attempts to escape by rolling into the water, he falls into the bear's clutches; if on the contrary he lies still, his destroyer makes a powerful spring, kills him on the ice, and devours him at his leisure.

THE RIGHT OF FOOT PASSENGERS.—

In the course of a trial before Mr. Justice Coleridge, where a widow sued for damages, her husband having been run over and killed by an omnibus, the learned judge said he wished to make an observation. There was one thing it was really right to state. When passing along the street, the side pavements were for foot passengers, and the centre of the street was for carriages, and those who wished to cross were bound to watch their opportunity—to use due care and caution; but at the end or corner of a street if a foot passenger wished to cross, it should be known that the centre of the street belonged as much to the foot passenger as to the carriage, and he had as much right to tell the driver of a carriage to wait for him as for the driver to make him wait.—English Paper.

Lord John Russel delivered a lecture at Exeter Hall, London, on the evening of Tuesday, November 13, on the subject of "The obstacles which have retarded moral and intellectual progress."

He is a foolish husbandman who neglects to sow his seed—and he is an unwise man who neglects to inform the public of his business and whereabouts.

A SHREWD WOMAN.—Mrs. Rogers was very indignant on hearing that the Russians had taken flight—at the same time she observed that it must have been an outlandish sort of a place at best, for she couldn't find it anywhere in the map.

A WIT of the 17th century observed that, when the cannon of King Charles began to go off, the authority of canons was overthrown. It was first mitre and then nitre that governed the world.—St. Peter and Saltpetre.

"I find, Dick, that you are in the habit of taking my best jokes, and passing them off as your own. Do you call that gentlemanly conduct?" "To be sure I do, Tom. A true gentleman will always take a joke from a friend."

CONSIDERING the great utility of the ocean, are not poets wrong to call it a "waste of water?"

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