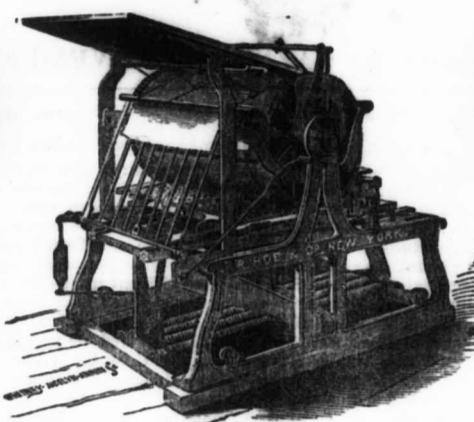


HASZARD'S

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GAZETTE

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HASZARD'S GAZETTE,
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THE Steamer Lady Le Marchant will leave Charlottetown for Liverpool, England, early in December next, has good accommodations for a limited number of Passengers if early application be made.
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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' Information, 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.
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Also, from Messrs. Oliver & Boyd,
Eton Latin Grammar; Edward's Latin Delectus; Dymock's Caesar; Reid's English Dictionary; Fulton's Johnston's do.; Hutton's Book-keeping; Bridges' Algebra & Key; Key to Lennie's Grammar; Bangall's Questions; Markham's English; Markham's France; Stewart's Modern Geography; Cumming's Signs of the Times, urgent questions; Protestant Discussion with D. French, Esq., &c.

To be Let,
excellent Stand, known as the "Manchester House," Sney Street, possession given by Apply to—
JOHN ARCH. McDONALD.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having been appointed by Power of Attorney, from the Heirs of the Estate of the late DONALD McDONALD, of Charlottetown, deceased, dated 28 September, and 10th October, is 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.
Glenaldale, 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 STRES 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.

Freehold Farm for Sale.

TO BE SOLD, by private contract, a valuable FREEHOLD FARM, 6 miles from Town, consisting of 60 acres of LAND, or thereabouts, 54 of which are cleared, and in an excellent state of cultivation. 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 commanding situation, well sheltered from the north and north-west winds, and has a splendid view of the river. The farm buildings have all been 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. 28, 29, 30, and 62 in the 1st Hundred of Town Lots in Charlottetown, fronting on Water Street and King Street or each 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. BRECKEN,
Barrister-at-Law.
September, 18, 1855.

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

AMERICAN GOODS.
FROM ALBANY DIRECT, and for SALE at DODD'S Brick Store, in Pownall Street.
900 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.
Lot 48, October 18th, 1855.
To Messrs. Beer & Son,
Gentlemen.—For your satisfaction, and general information, we beg to certify, that those Cooking Stoves we purchased from you a short time since, (being of a new description) give great satisfaction. The excellent baking qualities of the same, together with the spacious room for fuel, make it a very desirable Stove, and we can strongly recommend the same to any person purchasing.
Your Obedt Servants,
JOHN FARQUHAR,
WILLIAM BOYCE,
WILLIAM FARQUHARSON.

A further supply of the above JUST RECEIVED at the "King Square House," together with a good assortment of other STOVES, and will be sold very cheap.
BEER & SON.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY.—A late notable discovery is that of a process for transforming plaster of Paris into marble, pure and white, or of whatever grain, and scarcely varying from real marble in weight, while it is impervious to wet and cold, and is susceptible of the highest polish. This discovery has been made by one of our New York artists, Mr. Wallace Wetherston, the landscape painter. It has (in its products) been critically examined by leading builders and marble-workers, and pronounced the desideratum. Mr. Wetherston conceived his idea while sojourning in Italy, and after several months' chemical experiment, has fully realized it. It will give the sculptor a means of casting his bust or statue in the most perfect counterfeits of marble, while it is adapted for walls and ceilings of dwellings, and will give the builder power to put up the most elaborate mantel and other ornaments at a third of the cost of real marble. In truth, plaster of Paris promises, like flax cotton, to create a revolution in a branch of trade and industry.—New York Mirror.

ANECDOTE OF THE SULTAN.—A Story is told, which I cannot vouch for as being more than a report. It is said, that the Sultan has been so struck with the fact of English ladies charitably devoting themselves to the good of the soldiers as they have done here, that he came to the conclusion it must be "their Book," which made such a difference between them and the Turkish females. So he has begun to read the Bible, in order to compare its teaching with that of the Koran! Whether this be the true version or not, it would certainly be a matter of incalculable importance, if English Christians out here were to be seen and noted as epistles of Christ indeed. Very quickly do the Turks perceive the difference between the old Armenian nominal Christians and those Armenians who are truly converted by the Protestant missionaries. Very soon, too, will they observe and appreciate, as the case may be, the character of English Christianity; and much must, therefore, depend on the specimens which may now be exhibited hereabouts as samples of the material.—Evangelical Christendom.

POLITENESS FOR LADIES.—Ladies complain that gentlemen pass them by in the streets unmolested, when in fact the fault arises from their own breach of politeness. It is their duty to do the amiable first, for it is a privilege which the ladies enjoy of choosing their own associations or acquaintance. No gentleman likes the risk of being cut in the streets by a lady through a premature salute. Too many ladies, it would seem, "don't know their trade" of politeness. Meeting ladies in the streets whom one has casually met in company, they never bow, unless he bows first, and when a gentleman never departs from the rules of good breeding except occasionally by way of experiment, his acquaintance do not multiply, but he stands probably charged with rudeness. This rule is plain. A lady must be civil to a gentleman in whose company she is casually brought, but a gentleman is not upon this to presume upon acquaintanceship the first time he afterwards meets her in the street. It is he who will, she gives some token of recognition, when the gentleman may bow; otherwise he must pass on and consider himself a stranger. No lady need hesitate to bow to a gentleman, for he will promptly answer, even if he has forgotten his fair saluter. None but a brute can do otherwise—should he pass on rudely, his character is declared and there is a cheap riddance. Politeness or good breeding is like law, the reason of things.

NEGRO WIT.—There is a tradition that one of the old negroes in Malden, Massachusetts, had a slave who had been in the family, until he was about 70 years of age. Perceiving there was not much more work left in the old man, the equities took him one day, and made him a somewhat pompous address, to the following effect:—"You have been a faithful servant to me and my father before me. I have long been thinking what I should do to reward you for your service. I give you your freedom! You are your own man." Upon this the old negro shook his grizzly head, and with a sly glance, showing that he saw through the master's intentions, quietly replied, "No, no, massa; you eat de meat, and now you must pick de bone!"

THE WIFE.—That woman deserves not a husband's generous love, who will not greet him with smiles as he returns from the labors of the day—who will not try to chain him to his home by the enchantment of a cheerful heart. There is not one in a thousand so unfeeling as to withstand such influence and break away from such a home.

RIGHTEOUS RETALIATION.—The Journal de Constantinople says:—"It was on the 8th September, 1851, that the Russians entered Warsaw, and it was on the 8th September, 1855, that the allied armies entered Sebastopol by the Malakoff Tower. There are thus great expiations in the history of nations."

NOTARIES.—The use of notarial seals would seem to be of English origin. The French, like the Spanish, have adopted in their stead, a pen-and-ink device which they call a "paraph," and which is generally of a very intricate and imitable form. As the use of seals has become in England the ordinary method of authenticating public documents, so has the "paraph" in France, with this difference, that the difficulty of counterfeiting the latter affords a greater security against any attempt at forgery. "Paraphes" are now commonly used throughout the Continent, not only by notaries and public men, but by persons of every class; and even the ladies seldom sign their names without attempting a "flourish" of some sort. With a foreigner, the "paraph" is as necessary an appendage to his signature as the moustache is to his face.—Notes and Queries.

TRANS-ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.—We have heard of people endeavouring to move Heaven and Earth to accomplish an object. Precisely in this condition are our friends in the neighbouring Republic. They want an Electric Telegraph from Europe to the United States, independently, if possible, of passing through British territory; to effect which they contemplate the circuitous route of Greenland, Iceland, and the Faro Islands. Brother Jonathan can neither turn to the right or the left but he finds Old Bull in his way. Now these confounded Colonies, embracing Nova Scotia and New Brunswick stand directly in his road; hence he seeks a route through dreary and savage regions, whose eternal snows and savage Esquimaux, set bounds to his aspirations. What a pity it is, that the Great Republic, when it new-modelled the Constitution of the Mother Country, had not been vouchsafed the privilege of changing the geographical localities of the world. All would have been perfection. But, as it is, our younger brother must be content to play second fiddle to the Old Gentleman across the water, for a few Centuries more; he can't fix it just yet.—St John Chronicle.

THE LATE MAJOR WELSFORD.—The following letter was written by this late lamented officer within an hour of being blown to atoms from the cannon's mouth.—"Camp, Sept. 8. My dear B ———— This is about to be an eventful day to some of us, as we are to storm the Redan, the French the Malakoff; and, as you say, 'would it were bed time, Hal, and all were well.' But I trust in Providence, all will be well, and that I will be instrumental in making her Majesty a present of the Redan, as I am to lead the Light Division storming party, and, if God spare me, to be the first in and first up. This is to be done by escalade. I am glad her Majesty has seen my photographs, and I now send you some more like them. No time for writing more, as the drums are going. Remember me to Lady.— They asked me if I liked the idea of active service; I will tell them more about it when this day is over. God bless you, my dear B ———. Believe me truly yours, A.F. WELSFORD."

A GEM FROM AN OLD BOOK.—It has been eloquently and truly said, that if Christianity were compelled to flee from the mansions of the great, the academies of philosophers, the halls of legislators, or the throngs of busy men, we should find her last retreat with women at the fireside. Her last audience would be the children gathering round the knee of a mother; the last sacrifice, the secret prayer, escaping in silence from her lips, and heard, perhaps, only at the throne of God.

(From the Glasgow Commonwealth.)
 ADDRESS BY JOHN MACGREGOR, ESQ., M. P., TO
 HIS CONSTITUENTS.

On Wednesday evening the electors and members of Glasgow met in the Merchant's Hall, for the purpose of hearing Mr. Macgregor, one of the members for the City of Glasgow, deliver an account of his stewardship during the past session of parliament.

Mr. Macgregor, who, on rising, was received with great applause. He said—I am here in the conscientious discharge of what I consider my duty to my constituents. I am of strong belief that the meeting of a member of Parliament with his constituents ought to be attended with beneficial results. The object was, in the first place, in order to give them an account of what had been done since he last had the pleasure of addressing them, and in order to afford the constituents an opportunity of asking him such questions, as they wished to be informed on, whether with respect to the representation, the condition of the country, or the management of the war. I consider, under these circumstances, that meetings of this kind ought to be followed by beneficial results, and not be mere pantomimes. (Applause.) Since I had the honor of last addressing you, momentous events have occurred, the results of which may prove, as they are wisely or foolishly taken advantage of, whether just or unjust in their nature, of the utmost importance to the civilization of the world or the degradation of mankind. With your permission, gentlemen, I shall venture to confine myself to the objects which at the present moment press most hardly on the attention of mankind, and which involve your interests, and those of every living citizen in the empire. I am aware I will have to crave your patience and good sense while going over the momentous events which have taken place since I last had the honor of addressing you, and which affect so much the prosperity and happiness of the community. With respect to the last session of Parliament, I regret to have to declare to you that not only were there no measures of importance carried into law, but some which might have proved beneficial were either altered so as to be of little or no avail whatever in accomplishing their avowed object, or rejected altogether. The time of the House was taken up by many long and useless debates, and in bringing forward measures most of which were afterwards abandoned. Were it not for the review of the conduct of the statesmen at the head of the affairs of the country and the war—were it not for the personal and individual questions that were brought forward, we might have terminated the session in two months, instead of eight. A bill was brought forward, that might have been of great importance to Scotland. I was one of those who supported it at first, but I found it had undergone so many changes that at the last it did not bear the slightest resemblance to its original bantling. I therefore moved that it be read that day six months, in order that it might not be gone on with; and two days afterwards the Lord Advocate withdrew it. It was of so sectarian a character that it would have thrown all the religious world into a perfect ferment. I trust that when an educational bill so important for the people of Scotland is again brought forward, it will be devoid of all these objections which characterized that of the Lord Advocate during the past session. (Cheers.) With respect to other legislation I have very little to say, except that we were induced to raise money by the means of loans and income-tax for the purpose of carrying on the war in which France and Britain are engaged with the greatest tyrant that has ever appeared or afflicted the earth. If we had not gone to war there would have been a most astonishing combination of the military forces of Russia, Austria, and Prussia to prevent anything like an expression on the part of the people in regard to civil and religious liberty. Any attempt in the Italian States would be put down in the same way as the Hungarians, who struggled so nobly for their independence, were crushed by Austria. If any attempt were made in Poland, the Russian and the Prussian armies would immediately join and put down the revolutionists. I have seen such documentary proof of all this, that I believe if any war ever was just, it is the war in which we are now in so momentous a manner engaged. (Cheers.) With regard to the Empire of Russia, it is a remarkable historical fact, that they have never yet been faithful to a single treaty into which they have entered, and that the breach of faith with Turkey has been at all times marked by a degree of perversity unequalled in the annals of the acquisition, or the barbarity of the middle ages. (Cheers.) In the last war, Catherine instructed her generals, that when they conquered or took any place, and wished to be rid of any difficulty, they should carry out the principle of extermination. Now it is important to remark, that when the Crimea was taken by force, the whole man, woman, and children were put after their surrender to the sword. In order to put down the early attempts at revolt in Italy, neither man, woman, nor child was spared. At the last unsuccessful attempt at revolution in Poland, the whole inhabitants of the Prusse, which bears the same relation to Warsaw as the south side of Glasgow to the

north, were slaughtered. There was not a single soul spared—not one. The great policy since that time of those three Powers has been to repress every attempt at liberty in Europe. That has been the great policy. In order to do this, they consider that they must bring all the country bordering on the Danube under the subjection of Austria, or Russia. And Austria, notwithstanding her pretensions agreed to Russia entering the principalities. Austria now occupies the Principalities on a distinct understanding with Russia, that there shall be no war betwixt them. Under these circumstances we found that the liberties of Europe were invaded. All the petty princes of Germany were Russian in heart and in policy, and relied upon Russia and Prussia to put down every attempt at their subjects regaining the freedom they had lost, or acquiring the liberty they never had enjoyed. (Great applause) We declared war—did we carry on that war with good faith and sincerity? Did we manage it as we ought to have managed such a war? I say that we did not. Without a hesitation, and in possession of full and complete proof, I say that the Government of Lord Aberdeen was never sincere in carrying on that war. (Hear, hear.) They have mismanaged everything connected with the war. From their mismanagement, they allowed a great number of brave soldiers, and those who were necessarily accompanying them, to perish from want of shelter, from want of proper clothing, and from want of food, and from consequent diseases—near Varna—in the Crimea—near the cemeteries of Scutari, and elsewhere.—From their criminal mismanagement, carelessness, and want of energy in carrying on the war, before the end of last winter twenty-eight thousand more of our brave fellow countrymen fell. (Great sensation.) I am sorry, there should have been influences at work that might have been exceedingly dangerous to our civil and religious liberties even in this country. From some weakness, Lord John Russell at the Vienna Conference was made ready to accept the terms of Russia. (Hear.) I regret and feel humiliated at having to express anything of the kind, but it was nevertheless the case.—The House of Commons, as indeed all the country, were struck by the narration of the miseries and privations endured by the British army in the Crimea. (Hear.) Then came Mr. Eobuck's motion, and the ministry were condemned by the largest majority that was ever known in the British House of Commons, and of course retired. Lord Derby was sent for to form an administration, but he abandoned the task as hopeless. Lord John Russell was then sent for, he also failed in forming an Administration. Lord Palmerston was then sent for, and notwithstanding all the difficulties thrown in his way, succeeded in doing that which Lord Derby and Lord John Russell had failed to accomplish. Lord Palmerston was told at the time, that if he took any of the Aberdeen Cabinet into his Administration they would very soon abandon him and show their Russian countenances in some other part of the House. So it has proved. In a very short time when the Aberdeenites, who had still retained a good deal of influence in certain quarters, found they could make no impression on Lord Palmerston, they retired and took their seats upon the benches with men whom, with one exception, I do not esteem very much, with those in fact, who were for peace-at-any-price, regardless of what the consequence might be to the dignity of the people of this country. They no sooner did so but they turned round on Lord Palmerston, and Lord John Russell shortly afterwards stated that he was following the same policy. Lord Palmerston however, was firm and said, that he would make no peace with Russia till he could do so on terms that would maintain the honour, dignity, and honesty of this country. Lord Palmerston spoke of many of his confidential friends, and he and Lord Clarendon declared that they would carry on the war with the utmost vigor, and with a perfect understanding with the Emperor of the French never to accept of a peace till they had humbled the pride of Russia, and secured a sufficient and material guarantee for the peace of Europe—until we bring about a peace that will insure upon material securities from Russia against any future aggression, and that we will continue the war in such a way that our alliance with France may be maintained in all its integrity, so that all the commercial restrictions still existing in these two great nations may vanish with all our traditional hatred, and the powers of the West thus advance in the civilization necessary for the present age, and secure the future happiness and prosperity of mankind.

MILES OF CLOTHES.—Mr. Ewbank, in one of his mechanical essays, thus speaks of the miles of clothes we wear. He says: "In winter a lady is wrapped in a hundred miles of thread, she throws over her shoulders from thirty to fifty in a shawl. A gentleman winds between three and four miles around his neck, and uses foot more in a pocket handkerchief. At night he throws off his clothing, and buries himself like a larva in four or five hundred miles of convolved filaments."

THE WAR.

(From the New York Tribune.)

The cavalry action near Eupatoria was fought by twelve French squadrons (fourth hussars, sixth and seventh dragoons). According to Gen. d'Altonville's report, which is plain and intelligible, the French and Turks made an extensive reconnaissance toward the interior on three different roads—one to the south and two to the north of Lake Sazik. The two latter columns met at a village called Dolshak, where they discovered the approach of the Russian cavalry. Here the reports begin to disagree. Gen. d'Altonville maintains that eighteen squadrons of Russians—while the French were dismounted, baiting their horses—tried to turn them by the south and cut off their retreat to Eupatoria; that he then ordered his men to mount, fell upon the flank of the Russians, routed and pursued them for two leagues. Gortschakoff says that the Russians were only one regiment (eighteenth lanciers) or eight squadrons; that they were surprised by the French after having dismounted in order to unlimber a battery of artillery, and that under these circumstances, they had to run for their lives. He makes Gen. Korff responsible for this mistake. Now what business a whole regiment of lanciers had to dismount and assist in unlimbering a battery of eight guns, and how it was that the gunners, whose business it was to do this work, were not at hand, we are left to guess for ourselves. The whole report of Gortschakoff is so confused, so unimpressive, so impregnated with the desire to palliate this first cavalry disaster, that it is impossible to treat it as a serious statement of facts. At the same time we see Gen. Korff made responsible for this defeat, as Sular was made responsible for Silistria, Solomoff for Iakerman, Keud for the Chernaya, Gortschakoff, though defeated in every action, is still invincible. It is not he who is beaten, far from it; it is some unlucky subaltern who upsets the general's wise plans by some clumsy mistake, and who generally gets killed in action in punishment for this crime. In this instance, however, the blunderer is unfortunate enough to preserve his life. Perhaps he may, hereafter, have something to say to Gortschakoff's dispatch. In the mean time he represents him in a far better light than his infallible commander-in-chief does. Since then, the British light cavalry division has been sent to Eupatoria to reinforce the French.

Two other expeditions have been undertaken on the extreme banks of the Crimean theatre of war. One of these was from Kerch and Yenikale to the opposite side of the straits. The small fortresses of Taman and Phanagoria have been destroyed, and about one hundred guns captured; and thus the entrance to the sea of Azoff has been completely secured by the Allies. This operation was merely one of precaution; its immediate results are of no great consequence.

The second expedition is of greater importance. The allied fleets, with about ten thousand troops, first made a demonstration off Odessa—where, however, not a shot was fired—and then sailed to Kinburn. This place is situated near the extremity of a tongue of land which on the south encloses the estuary of the Dnieper and Bug. At this point, the estuary is about three miles wide, according to the best charts a bar with fifteen feet of water closes its entrance. On the north side of this entrance is situated Otshakoff, on the south side, Kinburn. Both these places first came into notoriety during the Russo-Turkish campaign of 1787, when the Bug formed the frontier of the two empires, and consequently Otchakoff belonged to the Turks and Kinburn to the Russians. At that time Suvaroff commanded the left wing of the Russian army (under Potemkin) and was stationed at Kinburn. The Turks, then masters of the Black sea, crossed over from Otshakoff. They first made a diversion by landing behind the town of Kinburn, to the south-east; but when they saw that Suvaroff was not to be led astray by this false manoeuvre, they landed with their main body at the north-western extremity of the spit, exactly opposite Otshakoff. Here they entrenched themselves, and attacked the fortress; but Suvaroff sallied forth with a far inferior number of men, engaged them, and, with the help of reinforcements drove them into the sea. Their loss was enormous. Suvaroff himself, however, was wounded during this action, which was followed up in the following year, 1788, by the storming of Otshakoff.

This time the Allies landed, not below, but about four miles above the town of Kinburn, so as to intercept its communications by land with Kherson and the interior of Russia. Their gun-boats intercept the communications by water also. The spit of Kinburn, for six miles above the town, is extremely narrow, like that of Arabat, and so low and sandy that on digging a few feet below the surface water is found. Thus, strong fortifications with deep ditches cannot be constructed there in a hurry; and the works thrown up by the Turks in 1787 were either stockades or sand-bag batteries. The fortifications of Kinburn themselves cannot, for the same reason, be very formidable—no good foundation for masonry scarps being pos-

sible, though since that time broad wet ditches have no doubt been constructed. Kinburn did not long hold out against the Allies. It opens to them a perspective of important operations in the direction of Kherson and Nikolief—that is, the direction of the base of operations of the Russian army in the Crimea.

The defeat of the Russians before Kara will very probably prove to be the crowning event of the campaign in Armenia. The Turks, badly organized and short of every requisite, had played but a poor part in this portion of the seat of war. Unable to hold the field, they confined themselves to the occupation of Kara, Erzeroum and the country immediately under the command of these fortresses. Gen. Williams who had entered the Turkish service commanded at Kara and superintended the construction of proper defensive works. For the greater part of the summer the whole campaign on either side was confined to skirmishes, forays and foraging expeditions in the hill country; the general and first result of which was that the Russians, gradually gained ground, succeeded in blockading Kara and even in cutting off its communication with Erzeroum. Kara is situated in a lateral valley of the Upper Araxes; Erzeroum at the source of the Euphrates; Batoum on the mouth of the Churuk Su (Bathys), the upper course of which passes near both to Kara and to Erzeroum, so that one of the roads between these two places follows the basin of the Churuk Su as far as Olti, whence it strikes off across the hills toward Kara. Olti, was therefore, the central point for the Turks, as a road from Batoum there joins the one mentioned above; and Batoum was the place from which the nearest and strongest reinforcements were to be expected. Had the Russians succeeded in taking Kara, their first step would have been to detach themselves at Olti, thereby cutting off Erzeroum from its nearest and best communication with the Black sea and Constantinople. The Turks, however, were so dispirited that they retired as far as Erzeroum, merely occupying the mountain pass between the Upper Euphrates and the sources of the Araxes, while Olti was all but completely neglected.

At last, when Kara was more closely hemmed in, they attempted to form a convoy of provisions at Olti, and with a strong escort to force an entrance into Kara. Part of the cavalry from Kara, having been sent away, as it was useless there, actually fought its way through the Russians as far as Olti, and the convoy started shortly afterwards; but this time the Russians were better on the alert—the Turks were completely defeated, and the convoy was captured by the Russians. Kara, in the mean time, began to run short of provisions; Omar Pasha was, indeed, sent to take the command in Asia and to organize at Batoum as army fit to act in the field; but this creation of a new army takes a deal of time, and a march direct to the relief of Kara by Olti would not have been the best course he could take, as Kara might any day be compelled to surrender from want of provisions before relief could arrive.

In this difficult position the Turks stood at the end of September; Kara was considered as good as lost, and the Russians were sure by merely blockading the town, to starve it out. But the Russians themselves appear not to have been willing to wait until the last flour was baked and the last horse cooked in Kara. Whether from the fear of approaching winter, the state of the roads, shortness of provisions, superior orders, or the fear of Omar Pasha's relieving corps, they at once made up their minds to act vigorously. Siege-guns arrived from Alexandropol, a fortress on the frontier but a few leagues from Kara, and after a few days of open trenches and cannonading, Kara was assaulted by the concentrated main body of the Russian army under Muravieff. The combat was desperate, and lasted eight hours. The Bashibazouks and foot irregulars, who had so often run before the Russians in the field, here fought on more congenial ground. Though the attacking forces must have been from four to six times more numerous than the garrison, yet all attempts to get into the place were vain. The Turks had here at last recovered their courage and intelligence. Though the Russians more than once succeeded in entering the Turkish batteries, (very likely lunettes open at the gorge, so as to be commanded by the fire of the second line of defence) they could no where establish themselves. Their loss is said to have been immense; four thousand killed are stated to have been buried by the Turks; but before crediting this, we must have more detailed and precise information.

As to Omar Pasha's operations, he had a double object: either to march up the Churuk Su, by Olti, to the relief of Kara—where he would run the risk of arriving too late for this object, while he would have led his army over the Armenian plateau, where the Russians are secure from effective front attack by a strong line of fortresses, and where Omar Pasha could have no opportunity to fall on their flanks; or he would have to march up the Riva to Katsis, and thence across the hills into the valley of the Kar toward Tiflis. There he would meet with no fortified ports of any consequence, and would menace at once the centre of Russian power in the South Caucasian country. A more effective means for recalling Muravieff from

Armenia could not be found, may recollect that we have often fit to deal a great blow the Russians in Asia. The rations for this march would but as there is no safe harbours has chosen Sukum Kaleh good harbour and a better risk. Whether the season is not a any serious operation there.

Late from Cal

CAPTURE OF A RUSSIAN

The Steamship Northern I York with dates from San F The Northern Light con with the steamer Sierra Ne down about 300 passengers, to the apprehended trouble. The steamer golden Age 1 hours ahead of the Sierra board the mails, a large nu and about \$2,000,000 of sp We learn from the Pur Light that everything was and that no further troubl Col. Walker, leader of the Nicaragua, had concluded the Chamorro party, and, Presidency in favour of I sworn into office on the 31 nada. Col. Walker was aj in-Chief of the Nicaragua H. French, formerly of the had been appointed Comm The people of Nicaragua ed with the new order of Col. Kinney was at Gre a dozen men, some of wh sickness. Gen. Walker's men we ed to drive Kinney and hi try.

BRITISH CAPTURES IN

U. S. steamship Job San Francisco on the 19th bringing news, that the River had fortified the British steamer Baroco discovered the place des Fur Company, which was a small steamer upon th then left for Petropu the town, after which Elizabeth Island, encoas Oreta, with 140 Russhis board, which she captu Kong.

The Russians on the getting the fleet thro river by lightening the Red fleet had attempt The British Admiral b informing the inhabita turn to Ayan, providi of the vessels touchi Previous to the sailing was currently reported in the Gulf of Tartary, passage of the Amoor if they succeeded, they All the towns along had in Kamachka an ed at the river Amoor succeed in getting th we shall probably ha from this quarter by t er.

IMPORTANT PRO

The Whaling barq arrived at San Franci bringing full particu of the Allied fleet in English steamer Ba Pique on the 10th of July. were much surpris the inhabitants ret The following is cond paper:— "There was at An stocks, which the R small steamer that h year before. She w the river Amoor. I hole dug in the beac and with tackles an boat into the hole, w her. At the time t night, the Russian merchandise in the warehouses.—The Russians did not ha "On the 11th of J boats on shore, and everything they cou to them that the landing of the boats

ough since that time broad wet ditches doubt have been constructed. Kinburn did hold out against the Allies. It opens a perspective of important operations in the direction of Kharson and Nikolai. The direction of the base of operations of the Russian army in the Crimea. The defeat of the Russians before Kars will probably prove to be the crowning event of the campaign in Armenia. The Turks, had organized and short of every requisite, had but a poor part in this portion of the war. Unable to hold the field, they withdrew themselves to the occupation of Kars, and the country immediately under command of these fortresses. Gen. Willoughby had entered the Turkish service command at Kars and superintending the construction of proper defensive works. For the part of the summer the whole campaign was confined to skirmishes, foraging expeditions in the hill country, and first result of which was that the Russians, gradually gained ground, succeeded in blockading Kars and cutting off communication with Erzeroum. Kars is situated in a lateral valley of the Upper Araxes, at the source of the Euphrates; Batoum at the mouth of the Churuk Su (Bathyn), a river of which passes near both to Erzeroum, so that one of the roads between these two places follows the basin of Churuk Su as far as Olti, whence it strikes across the hills toward Kars. Olti, was the central point for the Turks, as from Batoum there joins the one mentioned, and Batoum was the place from which the strongest reinforcements were expected. Had the Russians succeeded in taking Kars, their first step would have been to cut off the communication with the Black sea and Constantinople. The Turks, however, were so dispirited that they retired as far as Erzeroum, merely occupying the mountain pass between the Upper Euphrates and the sources of the Araxes, while Kars was all but completely neglected. When Kars was more closely hemmed in, an attempt was made to form a convoy of provisions to Olti, and with a strong escort to force an entrance into Kars. Part of the cavalry having been sent away, as it was useless, actually fought its way through the Russians as far as Olti, and the convoy started afterwards; but this time the Russians were defeated, and the convoy was captured. Kars, in the mean time, began to run short of provisions; Omar Pasha, indeed, sent to take the command in Asia to organize an army fit to act in the field; but this creation of a new army takes time, and a march direct to the relief of Olti would not have been the best he could take, as Kars might any day be relieved to surrender from want of provisions. At this difficult position the Turks stood at the end of September; Kars was considered as lost, and the Russians were sure by mere standing the town, to starve it out. But the plans themselves appear not to have been waiting until the last hour was bated the last force of approaching winter, the state of roads, shortness of provisions, superior arms, or the fear of Omar Pasha's relieving army, they at once made up their minds to act. Siege-guns arrived from Alexandria, a fortress on the frontier but a few miles from Kars, and after a few days of trenches and cannonading, Kars was assailed by the concentrated main body of the Russian army under Muravieff. The combat was desperate, and lasted eight hours. The Russian and foot irregulars, who had no run before the Russians in the field, here fought on more congenial ground. Though the attacking forces must have been from four to five times more numerous than the garrison, yet attempts to get into the place were vain. The Turks had here at last recovered their courage and intelligence. Though the Russians had once succeeded in entering the Turkish batteries, (very likely lunettes open at the top, so as to be commanded by the fire of the line and line of defence) they could not where they wished themselves. Their loss is said to have been immense; four thousand killed are stated to have been buried by the Turks; but before admitting this, we must have more detailed and precise information. As to Omar Pasha's operations, he had a double choice: either to march up the Churuk Su to the relief of Kars—where he would run the risk of arriving too late for the relief, while he would have led his army over Armenian plateaus, where the Russians are more effective front attack by a strong force of fortresses, and where Omar Pasha could have no opportunity to fall on their flanks: or would have to march up the Riva to Kutais, thence across the hills into the valley of the Churuk Su toward Tiflis. There he would meet with fortified ports of any consequence, and would be at once the centre of Russian operations in the South Caucasian country. A more effective means for recalling Muravieff from

Armenia could not be found, and our readers may recollect that we have over and over again referred to this line of operations as the only one fit to deal a great blow at the strength of the Russians in Asia. The proper basis of operations for this march would be Redut Kaloh; but as there is no safe harbor there, Omar Pasha has chosen Sukum Kaloh, where there is a good harbour and a better road along the coast. Whether the season is not too far advanced for any serious operation there we shall soon learn.

Late from California.

CAPTURE OF A RUSSIAN MAN-OF-WAR.

The Steamship Northern Light arrived at New York with dates from San Francisco to Oct. 20. The Northern Light connected at San Juan with the steamer Sierra Nevada, which brought down about 300 passengers, but no specie owing to the apprehended troubles at the Isthmus. The steamer golden Age left San Francisco six hours ahead of the Sierra Nevada, having on board the mails, a large number of passengers, and about \$2,000,000 of specie. We learn from the Purser of the Northern Light that everything was quiet at the Isthmus, and that no further trouble was apprehended. Col. Walker, leader of the Democratic party in Nicaragua, had concluded a treaty of peace with the Chamorro party, and, having declined the Presidency in favour of Rivas, the latter was sworn into office on the 31st of October, at Granada. Col. Walker was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Nicaragua forces, and Parker H. French, formerly of the Sacramento Tribune, had been appointed Commissary of War. The people of Nicaragua appeared much pleased with the new order of things. Col. Kinney was at Greytown with only about a dozen men, some of whom were suffering from sickness. Gen. Walker's men were anxious to be allowed to drive Kinney and his men out of the country.

BRITISH CAPTURES IN THE NORTH PACIFIC.

U. S. steamship John Hancock, arrived at San Francisco on the 19th from Petropaulowski, bringing news, that the Russians on the Amoor River had fortified the place very strongly. The British steamer Baracouta had been at Ayan, and found the place deserted. They, however, discovered the secreted goods of the Russian Fur Company, which were seized, and burnt with a small steamer upon the stocks. The Baracouta then left for Petropaulowski, and fired upon the town, after which she left, and when off Elizabeth Island, encountered the Bremen brig Oreta, with 140 Russian officers and soldiers on board, which she captured, and carried to Hong Kong. The Russians on the Amoor had succeeded in getting their fleet through the passage into the river by lightning them. A portion of the Allied fleet had attempted it but without success. The British Admiral had issued a proclamation informing the inhabitants that they might return to Ayan, providing they did not molest any of the vessels touching there for provisions, &c. Previous to the sailing of the John Hancock it was currently reported that the Allied fleet were in the Gulf of Tartary, and would attempt the passage of the Amoor River, where, no doubt, if they succeeded, they found a warm reception. All the towns along the coast were deserted, and all the available forces that the Russians had in Kamshatka and Siberia were concentrated at the river Amoor. Should the Allied fleets succeed in getting through the shallow passage, we shall probably have some interesting news from this quarter by the next California steamer.

IMPORTANT FROM EASTERN RUSSIA.

The Whaling barque George, Capt. Wall, had arrived at San Francisco from the Ochotsk Sea, bringing full particulars in relation to the doings of the Allied fleet in the vicinity of Ayan. The English steamer Baracouta, and the frigate Pique an Amphitrite, arrived off Ayan about the 10th of July. The English commanders were much surprised to find the town deserted, the inhabitants retreating into the interior. The following is condensed from a San Francisco paper:— There was at Ayan a small vessel on the stocks, which the Russians were building, and a small steamer that had been brought there the year before. She was intended as a tug-boat on the river Amoor. The Governor of Ayan had a hole dug in the beach, above high water mark, and with tackles and purchases, hoisted the tug-boat into the hole, with the intention of burying her. At the time the British steamer hove in sight, the Russians were engaged in gutting merchandise in the tug-boat from the company's warehouses.—The steamer had got so close to the shore before she was discovered that the Russians did not have time to cover her up. On the 11th of July, the squadron sent their boats on shore, and commenced taking all and everything they could find that was of any use to them that the Russians had left. On the landing of the boats, they found the place where

the tug was buried, and they commenced taking out the boxes of merchandise and hardware that the Russians had put into the tug-boat, and conveyed them on board the squadron. After they had got all that was convenient for them to take, the commander ordered the tug-boat to be blown up, which was done by putting one hundred pounds of powder into the fore part of the vessel, and applying to it a slow match.

The British squadron did not have the pleasure of making many prizes in the Ochotsk Sea. All the towns along the coast being deserted.

The battery at Ayan had been destroyed by the Russians themselves, and the guns were all buried. All the available force that the Russians had in Kamshatka and Siberia were concentrated at the river Amoor. The only vessel we have heard of, being taken off Cape Elizabeth. She had on board part of the crew of the Russian frigate Diana, which vessel was wrecked at Sionada, Japan; she was bound to the Amoor river.

The Times, in a leader, observes that Gortschakoff must look with anxiety towards a retreat as the only means of extrication from a position which every day is rendering more untenable.

Marshal Pellissier's object in avoiding to press the Russians with so much rigour as to force upon them the necessity of taking an immediate and decided part is to oblige them, when they shall at any time execute their retrograde movement, to endure all that the inclemency of the elements can inflict upon them, and to run the gauntlet through large bodies of troops, which may compel them to fight for its very existence.

The Times believes that, should no unforeseen accident disarrange and destroy our most carefully formed combinations, the Russian retreat will be the commencement of a series of calamities not inferior to those which for so many months have rained fire, sword, and pestilence into the hands of the devoted defenders of Sebastopol.

HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

Wednesday, November 21, 1855.

MUNICIPAL TAXATION.

In our last, we took a short review of the consequences of limiting taxation to real estate. By the terms of the Act of Incorporation, the City Council are empowered to assess the owners or occupiers of real or personal estates, or both. In looking over the Pump and Well Assessment Books for the year 1854, we found the rental of Charlottetown is computed at upwards of £20,000, this would make the taxable valuation of real estate to be upwards of £200,000, but in that valuation, there are many town lots reckoned at far beyond the sum they are actually let for one year, which is the criterion of value given by the Act; on the other hand, there is to be added the value of the houses and lands in the Common so called. The total amount of real estate in the City, taking ten times the amount of rent, according to the Act, as the rule for taxable valuation, will be perhaps, £225,000. An assessment on this sum at one penny in the pound, would give £237 10s., fully as much, or more, than would be required for the present year, but in this case, the occupant of a £5 tenement would have to pay 4s. 2d., which, added to the 4s. he is compelled to pay for statute labor compensation, makes 8s. 2d. for the laboring man, who is still liable to pay his education tax. Now comes the question of personal estate: what this may amount to, it is impossible to say, and difficult to conjecture, there can be no question, however, but that it would greatly exceed the amount of real estate at 10 years purchase, we should say at least, double it, that is, £500,000, which, added to the £250,000, makes a total of £750,000, which, at one farthing in the pound, gives £705 7s. 4d. In this case, the owner of the £5 tenement, supposing him to possess £10 of personal property, will be reckoned at £60, makes 5s. 3d., about the sum he at present pays. Take now the occupier of a house worth £50 per annum, or £600, give him in furniture, &c., £600 more, in all £1,200, his tax will be £1 5s., no very great sum for a man of his substance. The tax on the shop-keepers and capitalists of any description, will be at first proportionably high, but when it is considered, that they have the power of adding it in the shape of profit their goods, they will be nearly, if not fully, compensated for the outlay. We are not anxious to fatigue our readers with any further calculations, enough has been done to show the difference between imposing a tax on both kinds of property, instead of selecting either, and of the propriety of endeavoring to bring the taxes to the ability of the several classes to pay. The City Council are anxious, we are certain, to do what is right, and they will, we doubt not, give the matter its fullest consideration.

The Steamer Lady LeMarchant brought the usual Mails from Shediac yesterday, but no further news from Europe than that we published on Saturday. We have however, some interesting news from the Pacific by the way of California and the United States.

We have copied an interesting article on the War from the New York Tribune which, although it gives no later news, shows some light on the strategic movements of the Allies.

The Rev. Mr. Brewster gave according to promise, a highly instructive and entertaining Lecture on the subject of the Russian War, to a numerous and attentive audience. It is impossible to give any synopsis of what was partly written and partly extempore, suggested apparently on the spur of the moment. All however who heard the Rev. lecturer were highly satisfied with the style in which the subject was treated, both as respects manner and matter. The sum realized was we understand, about £15. The result therefore is gratifying to the Rev. Gentleman as well as to their charity profiting by this exertion of his talents.

Launched

On the 27th October, from the Shipyard of Joseph Dingwell, jun., & Brothers, Bay Fortune, a splendid Brig, called the "Elizabeth," of 237 tons, O. M., built for Capt. Daniel Flynn. This fine vessel has been built and fitted out in every respect complete for the purpose of prosecuting the seal fishery.

Married

On Friday last, by the Rev. John Brewster, Mr. Thomas Kirwan, Printer, to Ana, fourth daughter of Mr. Samuel Westcott, Bookseller, all of this City. At St. John, N. B. by the Rev. James G. Hensinger, Mr. James G. McCurdy, Merchant, of Moncton, Westmorland, to Mary S., eldest daughter of D. J. McLaughlin, Esq.

LOST.

ON Sunday last in the Street, a handsome BLACK VEIL. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at HASZARD & OWEN'S Bookstore, November 20th, 1855.

STRAY FOAL.—Strayed from the premises of W. R. WATSON, on Saturday, the 10th inst., a Chestnut FOAL, with a white star on its forehead. Whoever will give information that may lead to its recovery, will be rewarded. Nov. 19, 1855.—2i

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, at Mr. WILLIAM LARGES', Covehead Road, on FRIDAY, the 23d.— 1 COW, 7 tons of HAY. A large quantity of STRAW, &c. Terms.—Two month's credit. November 20.

Stock and Farming Implements BY AUCTION, TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, on TUESDAY, the 27th November, at 11 o'clock, at the Farm of JAMES PEAKE, Esq., one mile from Charlottetown, on the Malpeque Road, the following STOCK and Implements, viz.—

- 1 large breeding MARE,
 - 2 good Farm HORSES,
 - 1 FILLY, very large, (by Waxwerk.)
 - 1 large OX, (good Beef),
 - 3 Milch COWS,
 - 1 HELPER, 1 year old do., (very fine)
 - 2 CARTS, 1 TRUCK,
 - 2 Rollers, 2 sets Harrows, 1 Plough,
 - 1 Moulding Plough, 2 Wood Sleighs,
 - 1 Turnip Drill, 1 Horse Rake,
 - 1 Turnip Cutter.
- A quantity of Rakes, Hay and Manure Forks, Shovels, Spades, &c., 1 Grindstone, 1 Winnowing Machine, 1 Wheel-barrow.
- A variety of Plough and Cart Harness, together with a variety of other articles necessary for a Farming Establishment.
- ALSO— A few tons superior HAY, A quantity of Oat and Barley STRAW, Together with a lot of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
- TERMS.—All sums under £10, cash; over that sum, three months credit, on approved Notes. WM. DODD, Auctioneer. Nov. 19.—i

TAKE NOTICE. ALL persons indebted to the Subscriber are hereby notified, that unless their respective Accounts are settled in one month after this date, they will be sued for without further notice. JOSEPH McLELLAN. Charlottetown, Nov. 12.

FOR SALE. WHAT Pasture Lot in the Royalty of Charlottetown lying on the North side of unenclosed Lots belonging to the Hon. G. Coles, and bounded on the East by the Mount Edward Road. The said Lots under cultivation and fenced round. Apply to the Subscriber. WILLIAM CRANSTON.

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

WANTED. A GOOD COOK. Apply at Government House. Nov 12.

MUSIC, JUST RECEIVED BY MAIL, AND FOR SALE BY HASZARD & OWEN.

- The Old Arm Chair, 3 0
- Low Back'd Car, 1 6
- Do they Miss me at Home, 1 6
- Good News from Home, 1 6
- Home again, 1 6
- The Lone Starry Hours, 1 6
- The Lay of Pental, 1 6
- What will they say in England! 1 6
- Good Bye, 1 6
- Lilly Dale, 1 6
- Home of my Youth, 1 6
- Little Gipsy Jane, 1 6
- Blue Bells of Scotland, 1 6
- Raise High the Flag, 1 6
- The Blue Junata, 1 6
- By the Sad Sea Waves, 1 6
- The Sleigh Ride, 1 6
- Lulu, 1 6
- Katy Darling, 1 6
- Bruce's address to his Army, 0 6
- The Queen's Letter, 3 0
- The Swiss in the West, 1 6
- Oh Susanna, 1 6
- The Blind Girl's Request, 1 6
- It was a beautiful Lady, 1 6
- Herz Quadrilles, 3 0
- Oh Could I but recall the time, 1 6
- Ida May, 1 6
- The Mountain Daisy, 1 6
- Man cannot always joyful be, 1 6
- Alain Quik Step, 1 6
- Wedding Day Polka, 1 6
- Hommas Schubert, 2 6
- Copette Polka, 1 6
- Estelle Waltz, 1 6
- Deligio or Leonore Polka, 1 6

SOCIAL TEA MEETING.

THE Members and Friends of the Baptist Church and Congregation worshipping in Providence Chapel, Charlottetown, respectfully inform the friends of the several denominations, they intend having a Public Tea, on FRIDAY, Nov. 30th, inst., at the Mansion of David Wilson, Esq., near Government House, (lately occupied by Captain Beazley,) for the express purpose of raising a fund, to assist the Trustees in liquidating a debt recently incurred in the plastering of the said Chapel. They feel assured by the liberality of the friends on former occasions that this request will cheerfully be responded to. A Committee of the following Ladies were appointed to receive contributions, &c. &c. Mrs. NICHOLSON, Mrs. J. SCOTT, " HUGHES, " SIMPSON, " SCANTLEBURY, " JAS. MCGREGOR, " BUTCHER, senr., Tea at 7 p. m. Tickets to be had at Mrs. Scott's, Mrs. Hughes, Mrs. Simpson, (at Mr. Jury's senr.) Haszard & Owen and Mr. Stumper's, Market Square. MARGARET HUGHES, Secretary. Charlottetown City, Nov. 13th, 1855.

FALL IMPORTATIONS. BEER & SON

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

LORD ELLESMERE ON THE WAR.—At the opening of the lecture season on Tuesday evening, the Earl of Ellesmere delivered an address upon the subject of the present war, during which he said:—There had been wars attending on the wills of statesmen, of kings, and even of kings' mistresses; and he had lived in a time, when one man, contrary to the advice of all surrounding him—his most confidential and faithful advisers—could launch the whole of France into wars that overwhelmed that country. But this was emphatically the war of the people, as far as this country was concerned. It was very natural that a people, in great sacrifices or great struggles, should be influenced either by fear or revenge. But neither of these influences had any particular effect on the present struggle. We were actuated by a sentiment against the oppression of the weak, and by a feeling of indignation at the breach of that peace under which Europe was prospering; and these were the motives that had led us to this contest. Russia had thrown down the gauntlet of defiance to Europe, and Europe would have been disgraced, if she had not taken it up. The prevention of the extension of Russia was only a provident step on our part; and, on looking at her past history, he thought it was wise to check her progress towards becoming a great naval and military power.

A few days ago, a cow suddenly entered the house of Mr. Maskelyne, surgeon, of Hereford, by the front door, and proceeded to the drawing-room, where Mrs. Maskelyne gave so violent a scream, that the cow took a daring leap through a large bow-window, carrying away the glass, and the whole of the frame and appendages.

Letters from Batoum report, that Schamyl has at last resolved on taking an active part in the war.

A despatch from Hamburg states that Admiral Dundas, and the Duke of Wellington, had proceeded to Stockholm to pay a visit to the King of Sweden.

Mr. White, the celebrated shipbuilder at Cowes, has received an order from the Government to build two gunboats the size of the Jasper and Grinder.

Miss Nightingale was to leave Scutari for Balaklava on the 8th, and all the nuns or sisters of mercy at Kuitlee Hospital are also going to the front.

The privilege of managing the theatre in Sebastopol has just been conferred. The Italian company at Constantinople will proceed there to give regular performances.

A letter from St. Petersburg states, that every one in that capital was busy making lint, and that as fast as it was ready, it was sent to the Empress, who forwarded it to the Crimea.

HOW TO BREAK UP A COLD.—Dr. Hall, in his *Medical Journal*, gives the following directions for breaking up a cold: "A bad cold, like measles and mumps, or other similar ailments, will run its course about ten days, in spite of what may be done for it, unless remedial means are employed within forty-eight hours of its inception. Many a useful life may be spared by increasing its usefulness, by cutting a cold short off, in the following safe and simple manner. On the first day of taking a cold, there is a very unpleasant sensation of chilliness. The moment you observe this go to your room and stay there; keep it at such a temperature as will entirely prevent this chilly feeling, even if it requires a hundred degrees Fah. In addition, put your feet in water half leg deep, as hot as you can bear it, adding hotter water from time to time, for a quarter of an hour, so that the water shall be hotter when you take your feet out than when you put them in, then dry them thoroughly, and put on warm, thick, woollen stockings, even if it be summer, (when colds are the most dangerous,) and for twenty-four hours eat not an atom of food, but drink as largely, as you desire of any kind of warm teas, and at the end of that time, if not sooner, the cold will be effectually broken, without any medicine whatever." This theory is, no doubt, good for weak constitutions, but for a hale hearty person, we would recommend the substitute of cold water drinks in place of hot tea.

GERMAN BITTERS.
Prepared by Dr. C. M. JACKSON,
German Medicine Store,
No. 120 Arch St., one door below Sixth Pilla.
Their power over the above diseases is not exceeded, 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 vital 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."

JOE B. HALL & Co., Presque Isle, Arrostook Co., Maine, April 24, 1854, say: "We herewith send you a certificate of a cure performed by the first 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. JOE B. HALL & Co.—Gentlemen—In answer to your inquiries, I will state that my daughter, aged about 16 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, Arrostook 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. DESBRIAY & 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, Bechoque,
" JAMES FROBSON, New London.

Carding Machines, &c.
THE Subscribers offer for Sale Carding Machines, Machine Cards, Crank Plate, Cleaners, Wool Pickers, Power Treadmill Machinery on a new construction. Orders punctually attended to. Address John Morrice & Son, Sackville, County of Westmorland New Brunswick, or David Stewart, Charlottetown, July 18, 1855. 11x11

Under the Patronage of Mrs. Daly.
A BAZAAR will be held, (D.V.) on the 27th of DECEMBER next, in the TEMPERANCE HALL, by a Committee of Ladies appointed from all denominations, on behalf of the poor of Charlottetown and its immediate vicinity.

N. B.—No relief will be granted from the Bazaar Fund to residents in the Island, who may remove into Charlottetown after the publication of this Notice. Contributions will be thankfully received by the undermentioned Ladies:—

| | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| Mrs. BAYFIELD, | Mrs. LLOYD |
| BREWSTER, | LYDIARD, |
| COLES, | Miss E. McDONALD, |
| DEMPSEY, | Miss E. McDONALD, |
| Miss E. DESBRIAY, | Mrs. McMURRAY, |
| Miss FORGAN, | C. PALMER, |
| P. GAUL, | PURDIE, |
| GRAY, | RIGG, |
| H. HASZARD, | SNODGRASS, |
| HEARD, | C. STEWART, |
| J. HENSLEY, | TUCKER, |
| D. HODGSON, | WALKER, |
| JERKIN, | |

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, disgust 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 veils before the sight, fever and dull pain in the head, deficiency of perspiration, yellowness 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 Pilla.

Their power over the above diseases is not exceeded, if equalled, by any other preparation in the United States, as the cures attest, in many cases after skillful physicians had failed.

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For sale by respectable dealers and storekeepers generally.

ALLIANCE
LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE COM- PANY, 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, 21 Victoria. A Saving Bank for the Widow and the Orphan.
T. HEATH HAVILAND, jr.
Agent for Prince Edward Island.
Office, Queen Square, Charlottetown.
September 5, 1853. 1a1

COLT'S REVOLVER.
FOR Sale a few sets of the above complete in Cases, at Haszard and Owen's.

The Infallible Remedy!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.
ERYSIPELAS OF EIGHT YEARS' DURATION CURED.
Copy of a Letter from Geo. Sinclair, Esq., of Paris, Canada, dated the 18th July, 1854.
To Professor Holloway.

Sir,—I feel a pleasure and a pride in bearing witness to the wonderful benefit I have derived by the use of your inestimable Ointment and Pills. For eight years I suffered incessantly from attacks of erysipelas; large purple blotches came all over my body; in addition to the unpleasant feeling of itching and burning, which afflicted me both night and day, reading life a misery to me, as well as to all around me, as severe was the attack. I used several reputed remedies without deriving the least cessation to my misery. At last, I determined to try your Ointment and Pills; after taking them for a few weeks, a visible improvement took place, and I feel considerably better;—in three months, by continuing with your medicines, I was completely cured, and now enjoy the best of health. The truth of this statement is well known here, hence there is no necessity for me to request secrecy.

I am, Sir, yours respectfully,
(Signed) GEO. SINCLAIR.

ULCERS IN THE LEG.—REMARKABLE CURE.
Copy of a Letter from Mr. Edward Tomkinson, of Cape Breton, Nova Scotia, dated the 4th May, 1854.

To Professor Holloway.
Sir,—My sister, Miss Jane Tomkinson, suffered for a great number of years from a bad leg; in which there were several deeply seated and old wounds, defying the skill of some of the most eminent of the medical faculty, a variety of remedies were also used unsuccessfully; and it seemed to me that there was not any thing capable of mitigating the agonies she endured. At length, she had recourse to your Ointment and Pills, and after using them for about five weeks she was completely cured, after all other means had failed to afford her the slightest relief. I have no objection to these facts being published, if you feel disposed to make them known.

I remain, Sir, your most obedient servant.
(Signed) EDWD. TOMKINSON.

A BAD BREAST CURED WHEN AT DEATH'S DOOR!
Copy of a Letter from Mr. Henry Malden, of the River Canada West, dated July 9th, 1854.

To Professor Holloway.
Sir,—My wife suffered most severely after the birth of our last child with a bad breast. There were several holes in it one as large as a hand; and the devices and stratagems I tried would not heal them, but it assumed an aspect more frightful than before, and horrible to behold. As a last resource I tried your Ointment and Pills, which she persevered with for seven weeks, at the expiration of that time her breast was almost well; by continuing with your remedies for two more weeks, she was entirely cured, and we offer you our united thanks for the cure effected.

I am, Sir, yours truly,
(Signed) HENRY MALDEN.

The Pills should be used conjointly with the Ointment in most of the following cases:—

| | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------|---------------|
| Bad Legs | Cancers | Sore-throats |
| Bad Breasts | Contracted and Stiff | Skin-diseases |
| Burns | Joints | Scurvy |
| Bunions | Elephantiasis | Sore-heads |
| Bite of Mosquitoes and Sand | Fistulas | Sore-nipples |
| Piles | Gout | Soft Corns |
| Coco-bay | Glandular swellings | Tumours |
| Chincho-foot | Lumbago | Ulcers |
| Chilblains | Pains | Wounds |
| Chapped hands | Rheumatism | Yaws. |
| | Scalds | |

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, in Pots, at 1s 3d, 2s 6d, and 5s each.

NOTE:—There is a considerable saving by taking the larger size.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder specified to each pot.

GEORGE T. HASZARD Agent

TO BE SOLD.
At Private Sale; and if not disposed of previously, then at Public Auction on the first day of May next, at Summerside on the Premises.

ALL That Lot of Land, now in the possession of Mr. William H. Lane, having a breadth of fifty feet, and running back from the high Road to the Shore, with the two Buildings thereon erected; One of which is divided into three convenient tenements for business; and the other is at present occupied by Mr. Lane, as a Dwelling House, and Dry Goods Store—being one of the best stands for business.—The terms are, one half of the purchase money to be paid at time of Sale, when a Deed will be given if required; and the Balance, with interest, at six per cent, to be secured by Mortgage, payable in one year from date of Sale—For title, &c., please apply, at the office of CHARLES YOUNG, Charlottetown July 5th, 1855. EX.

Equitable Fire Insurance Company of London
Incorporated by Act of Parliament.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS for P. E. Island.—
Hon. T. H. Haviland, Hon. Charles Hensley, 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. Deblais Esq., Charlottetown.
H. J. CUNNALL,
Agent for P. E.
April 7th, 1854.

Silent Sorrow.
CELESTIAL HELP.

Numerous Extraordinary, Anatomical, Exploratory Coloured Engravings, in Six Languages. Fifty-third Edition. Price 2s. 6d. in a sealed envelope through all Booksellers, or sent post free from the Author, for 42 Postage Stamps.

THE MEDICAL ADVISER on the physical decay of the system produced by delusive excesses, infection, the effects of climate, &c.; with remarks on the treatment practiced by the Author with such unvarying success, since his settlement in this country. Rules for self-treatment, &c.
By WALTER DE ROOS, M.D., 35, Ely Place, Holborn Hill, London, where he may be consulted on these matters daily, from 11 till 4. Sundays excepted.

Sold also by Gilbert, 49, Paternoster-row, London; Watt, 11, Elm Row, Edinburgh; Powell, 15, Westmoreland-street, Dublin; and through all others.
Dr. De Roos, from long practical experience in the most celebrated institutions of this country and the continent, has had, perhaps, unusual opportunities of observing the peculiarities relating to the physiology, pathology, and general treatment of the disorders referred to in the above work, and having devoted his studies almost exclusively to this class of diseases, he is enabled confidently to undertake their removal in as short a time as is consistent with safety.

PERSONS IN ANY PART OF THE WORLD, may be successfully treated by forwarding a correct detail of their case, with a remittance for Medicines, &c. which will be returned with the utmost despatch, and secure from observation.

THE CONCENTRATED GUTTE VIVE, or Vegetable Life Drops, are recommended to all those who have injured themselves by early excesses, and brought on Spasmodic, Nervousness, Weakness, Languor, Low Spirits, Aversion to Society, Sturdy or Business, Timidity, Trembling and shaking of the Hands and Limbs, Indigestion, Flatulency, Shortness of Breath, Cough, Asthma, Consumptive Habits, Dimness of Sight, Dizziness, Pains in the Head, &c.

Their almost marvelous power in removing constipations, Secondary symptoms, Eruptions, Sore Throat, Pains in the Bones and Joints, Scarcity, Scrofula, and all other impurities, must be felt to be believed. 4s. 6d.; 11s.; and 32s. per bottle. The £3 Packages, by which £1 12s. are saved; and the £10 packages, by which a still greater saving is effected, will be sent from the Establishment only, on receipt of the amount per draft on a London house, or otherwise.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, Indigestion, Bile, Flatulency, Headache, Nervousness, Debility, Diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys, Stricture, &c.
THE COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, as their name Renal (or the Kidneys) indicate, are the most safe and efficacious remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges of any kind, and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally, which if neglected, frequently result in stone in the bladder, and a lingering, painful death. They agree with the most delicate stomach, strengthen the digestive organs, increase the appetite, improve the general health, and will effect a cure when other medicines have utterly failed. Price 4s. 6d., 11s., & 32s. per Box, through all Medicine Vendors.

GUARD AGAINST the recommendation of spurious or other articles by unprincipled Vendors who thereby obtain a large profit. To protect the PUBLIC against FRAUD, Her Majesty's Hon. Commissioners have directed the words "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON" to be printed in white letters on the Stamp affixed to the above, to imitate which, is felony.
Sold by HASZARD & OWEN, Queen Square, Charlottetown.

SLATE PENCILS,
196 BOXES received per Ann Reddin, and for sale by HASZARD & OWEN

HASZARD & OWEN
PUBLISHED
Established 1823.
HASZARD'S GAZETTE
Published by Haszard & Owen, Queen Square,
Is issued twice a week, at 15s. AND CONTAINS THE LATEST NEWS, AT HOME & ABROAD.
HASZARD'S GAZETTE
Saturday, November 24,

We have not a particle of intar either domestic or foreign, whereof our readers. What a day may we write on Friday—it is impossible in the mean time, the weather of the year, has been propitious in degree; with the exception of one we have had nothing that can be called even a snow storm, for the flu day scarcely deserves remark.

vessels are fitting out for the II. We wish them safe to their des. There has been much complaint Insurance offices we understand, of ing from this and the adjacent col been lost in sight of port; so gre the losses that a suspicion of foul p engendered in the minds of under a difficulty of insuring, in foreign a as domestic, craft from these provi the result. An action is now pend ing a vessel from some part of which was sold in this Island for all concerned; the purchaser for hauling her, preparatory to rep several auger holes had been bot bottom; a commission for taking, sped to this Island, and several w in consequence examined. If su actions are perpetrated the soon parties are brought to trial and better. Frauds on underwriters a root of that commercial confiden essential to the well being and mercantile transactions.

The Lady Le Marchant will no make more than one or two trij sets out for England; she is a spl and is particularly adapted for on heavy sea.

Married.
On the 12th inst., at the residence linker, by the Rev. John M. McLe Lanketter, to Miss Catherine Boundy, On the 22d ult., at St. Eleanor's, Herbert Road, E. D., Mr. Robert Si to Jane Matilda, daughter of Mr. Geo Eleanor's.

Died.
At St. Andrew's, on the 21 Nov short illness, Mr. Norman McPhee, ag

Port of Charlottetown
ARRIVED.
Nov. 16, Lady Le Marchant, Pictou; ment, Lotty, fishing voyage; fish &c 19th, Trusty, Bathurst; lumber, Sej 20th, Jaranar, Bechoque; for Boston.

SAILED.
19th, Belgrade, Le Blang, Pictou; 20, Bride, Pictou, Boston.
20, Dark Robert Barker, Liverpool; Gazelle, Halifax; produce. Sup Olive Branch, do. do.

21st, Brig Intended, Bay Verte; to Isabel, Wm. McDonald, Liverpool Duncan & Co. Ivy, Green, Salem; 23d, Sophia, New Brunswick; Produce Arrivals at Liverpool from P. i Nov. 7th, Three Brothers;—8th, 1th con.

We kept back the first side o awaiting the arrival of the Stea British Mail. It reached the P about 11 o'clock. We have inser most prominent items of news and the remaining half as early as evening.