



Cigars! Cigars!!

The latest pattern from the hand of the artist... 22,000 superior Cigars...

FOR SALE AT VERY LOW PRICES. The Sub...

22,000 superior Cigars, HASZARD & OWEN...

NO. 12, Grafton Street, American House.

JUST RECEIVED, per S.S. "Superior," from Halifax, the...

Stock of Goods, WILLIAM B. DAWSON...

October 15, WILLIAM B. DAWSON...

ON HAND, PER "Napoleon III," an old Greenland...

1855, FASHIONS AND FASHIONABLE GOODS...

Ball's Clothing Store, TRIMMINGS, etc.

Market Square, - - - - - Charlotteville.

Notice to the Public, THE UNDERSIGNED has been appointed...

Wholesale River, Oct. 20, ISAAC WHITLOCK...

MIRRETTARBOUR

The Patent Favourite Lattin...

The latest pattern from the hand of the artist...

and wooden clocks, in an exquisite variety...

Inveterate exhibited, at the Fair of the American...

agreed, with the machine attached, to a large and...

There are four small pulleys attached to the wall...

underneath the dress, over which are two small...

cord, one end of which is attached, with a large...

point, vertically to the front, rear, and side of the...

left-hand pocket elevates the feet in the same...

House to decide, which is the legitimate claimant...

Both will come on to Washington, each as the de-

terminately decided delegates of the Territory...

from Kansas. The delegates have been elected...

confer, will turn upon the question of the delegates...

of the new Congress on the first Monday in De-

5 beds; 2000 A.P.P.L., 100 do. Longwood,

100 doz. Masson's superior Bleeding; 12 doz. Tuba,

6 Cables and Rackets, 300 superior Tights,

(light pattern), 4 cases of superior Tights,

with a variety of articles. Cheap wholesale

and at cost and change. Cheap wholesale

Alto—per S.S. "Napoleon III," 100 do. Tuba,

standing (TUBA), 100 do. Tuba, 100 do. Tuba,

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Great English Remedy!

The most valuable Spring and Summer Medicine...

Dr. Halsey's, FORBET WINE!

Patented by the British and Medical Property...

W. E. WATSON, General Agent...

Under the immediate Patronage of the Princess of...

These articles are without doubt the most extraor-

inary in their power ever submitted to the Public.

and require but to be tried, to be appreciated, ad-

mitted, and continued.

The REMEDIAL strength of the hair and

person of both sexes are indicated to having a good

intended to produce an article or preserving it to the

of the hair, and the whole world is called

to try it, and to see the result.

Testimony of Mr. Nathan Mathews, a highly re-

spected and wealthy citizen of New York, N. Y.

Dr. C. W. Halsey:—I have been using your Remedy

for the production of Whiskers

or hair, and I have to say that it has

produced a most beautiful result.

My hair has become thicker and more luxuriant

than it ever was before.

I have also used it for the purpose of

restoring the color of my hair, and it has

produced a most beautiful result.

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LONDON

THE PATENT FAVORITE LATTIN...

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Alto—per S.S. "Napoleon III," 100 do. Tuba,

and good medicine, and will use the leading medicine, of the day...

V. R. WATSON, General Agent

BE OUTWITTED!!

Dr. Antrobus's Hair Restorative, AND HAIR DYE

mediate Patrons of the Princess of Persia and India.

ORATIVE strengthens the hair and ting off every other means have to be used...

from one of the greatest Medical Men of the day—Read it!!!

Letter from Dr. Magrath, M. R. C. S., Street, Adelphi, London, the 17th January, 1854.

ROBUS, I feel great pleasure in attesting the virtues of a Hair Restorative...

306 Packages British & Foreign Goods, and 10 Tons BAR IRON...

IRONMONGERY, 2 cases Jewelry and Fancy Wares, 5 do Oil Floor Cloth...

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LONDON HOUSE, Fall 1855.

THE Subscriber has completed his Fall Supply of British Merchandise...

A large assortment of hardware, and groceries of all kinds, very cheap...

H. HASZARD, Charlottetown, Nov. 1st, 1855.

CAUTION! WHEREAS, SARAH ROPER, a servant in my employ...

Church of England Prayer Books. HASZARD & OWEN have received a large supply...

NEW GOODS, Fall 1855. PER Ships Isabel and Majestic, from Liverpool...

IRONMONGERY, 2 cases Jewelry and Fancy Wares, 5 do Oil Floor Cloth...

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TO BE LET, THE DWELLING HOUSE and Premises near Government House...

A large and commodious Couch-house, 3 stables, 1 do cow-house...

DAVID WILSON, Richmond Street, Sept. 6th, 1854.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of the late DONALD McDONALD...

JOHN ARCH. McDONALD, Oct. 13, Agent.

City Tannery, No. 12, Grafton Street. FOR SALE at the above establishment...

IRONMONGERY, 2 cases Jewelry and Fancy Wares, 5 do Oil Floor Cloth...

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PROSPECTUS OF THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN

The Proprietors of the Scientific American respectfully give notice...

THIS work differs materially from other publications, being an Illustrated Periodical...

Reports of U. S. Patents granted are also published every week...

Contributors to the Scientific American are among the most eminent...

Mechanics, Inventors, Engineers, Chemists, Manufacturers, Agriculturists...

Wanted. The Tannery of Mr. John Vickers, a good Journeyman Carrier...

JUST RECEIVED, per Sch. 'SUPERB' from Halifax, and for sale at DODD'S BRICK STORE...

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

TO LET with immediate possession, the southeast end of the House recently built on the corner of Great George and Kent Streets...

FREEHOLD LAND. FOR SALE, Lot 42, as laid down on the Plan of Township No. 55...

TO MILLERS. HASZARD & OWEN have much pleasure in announcing to their customers...

FOR SALE. A valuable Leasehold Property for 999 years, at no shilling per acre...

TO BE LET, THAT excellent Stand, known as the "Manchester House"...

For Sale or to Let, SEVERAL BUILDING LOTS...

Apply to WILLIAM FORGAN, March 21st, 1855.



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 8th October, 1854.

TO Professor Holloway, Sir,—Gratitude compels me to make known to you the extraordinary benefit...

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...

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...

These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints:

Ague, Asthma, Bilious Complaints, Blisters on the skin, Bowel Complaints, Cholera, Constipation of the Bowels, Consumption, Debility, Sore Throats, Secondary Symptoms, Ulcers.

Sold at the Establishment of Professor HOLLOWAY, 241, Strand, (near Temple Bar), London...

There is a considerable saving by taking the larger size.

Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder affixed to each Box.

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

CARD. FEWART & MACLEAN, FOKERS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS...

Sale and Purchase of American & Produce, and Dealers in Provisions, Fish, Oil, &c.

LANDING, Water-Street, St. JOHN, N.B. REFERENCE: P. E. I. JAS. PURDIE, Esq., N. B., Messrs. R. HANRIN & Co., 1855.

Latest News!

THE CZAR'S MOVEMENT IN THE CRIMEA.

The Emperor Alexander arrived at St. Petersburg on Monday night. In the *London Review* we find a few additional details of interest relative to the Emperor's movements in the Crimea. It will be seen from the following that his Imperial Majesty was at once in the close neighbourhood of the allied troops:

On the 11th his Imperial Majesty inspected the troops near the Belbek and Yankhara Karates, and was perfectly satisfied with their condition. In the morning of the same day some of the enemy's battalions, together with artillery, appeared on the crest of the hills which divide the valley of the Belbek from that of the Baidar. Our outposts drew near with their reserves, but on the departure of the enemy soon afterwards, resumed their usual positions. On Nov. 12, the Emperor inspected the troops upon the river Katcha, and near the village of Tsch-Basty, and found them, like all the other positions of the army, in a perfect condition. After this inspection, the Emperor left for St. Petersburg, by way of Moscow. Up to the night of the 12th, nothing new had taken place in the Crimea. Accounts from Warsaw state that the Emperor will visit the military preparations now being made in the Baltic provinces. The recruitment in Russia is being conducted with the greatest vigour.

THE KING OF SARDINIA.—A telegraphic report from Marseille, dated Thursday, the 22nd, 10 a. m., says:—The King of Sardinia has just disembarked. He has been conducted to the Palace by the public authorities and an immense multitude.

THE CRIMEA.—We have received telegraphic intelligence from Trieste, dated the 23rd, containing news from Constantinople of the 12th, which states that General Vissan was last pressed by the Russian troops under General Wrangle, and that he had demanded to be transferred to his cavalry arm.

REMARKED ARMAMENT OF RUSSIA.—A notice received from St. Petersburg, dated the 16th instant, states that a proposed general armament of the country had become a much debated question. The project was announced as under discussion at that moment, and should the levy in case of need be finally determined upon, it was to be effected under the name of Transiense Ban.

THE RUSSIAN MARINE.

A telegraphic despatch from Koenigsberg, on the date of the 22nd inst., announces that the Minister of War had published an order of the day, in which the 15th instant, by which it is decreed that the maritime administration at Nicolaief shall be subject to the orders of General Leders, to whom in this respect Prince Gortchakoff is to be subordinate. This measure has been decided upon with the object of securing greater unity in the operations.

EMBARKATIONS FROM THE CRIMEA.

BERLIN, Friday, Nov. 23.—The *London Review* announces that large numbers of the enemy (the allied forces) embarked at Eupatoria on the 14th instant, and sailed westward.

GENERAL CANROBERT IN DENMARK.

COPENHAGEN, Friday, Nov. 23.—General Canrobert arrives tomorrow forenoon, and will stay at the Hotel de Angleterre. On Monday he will have an audience of the King at the Palace of Christiansburg. He is expected to remain here a week.

CONVENTION WITH SWEDEN.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says:—"The rumours alluded to yesterday with reference to the mission of General Canrobert to Stockholm are stated on good authority to be well founded, and no doubt appears to be entertained that he has succeeded in his object. The terms of military convention have, it is affirmed, been agreed on, in virtue of which Sweden will furnish a contingent next spring, to act conjointly with us in the event of peace not being made before then, and her gunboats will co-operate with our fleet in the north. It is also stated that an army, composed of French, English, and Swedish, will be sent to Courland, so that both Austria and Prussia will be forced to declare themselves. The independence offered to Sweden to take this important step is not positively stated, but there can be no difficulty in believing that the restoration of Finland, so dear to the hearts of the Swedish people, is one of the principle conditions of their joining the alliance. Thus Russia finds herself gradually hemmed in, and if she does not come to terms we may fully expect next year will witness events as great, if not greater, than any that have yet occurred. The effect produced on Poland by an allied army occupying Courland is not difficult to foresee, and from that moment Austria and Prussia may have quite as much to dread as our present enemy."

On Thursday it was positively stated in Paris that General Canrobert had succeeded in obtaining the signature of the King of Sweden to a convention under which the Swedish army and navy will co-operate with the allies next spring. General Canrobert has been decorated with the Swedish order of Staphors, which is usually conferred only on crowned heads, or the members of sovereign families. His mission to Copenhagen is now the great point of interest—want of success there might neutralize the advantages gained at Stockholm, as it is not believed that the two Scandinavian powers could each adopt a distinct policy.

On this subject the *Times*' correspondent writes: I believe it may at last be positively affirmed that Sweden has engaged to adhere to the alliance of France and England, and not only this, but Denmark has declared that she will follow the example of Sweden. The propositions which Prussia is pressing on the Court of St. Petersburg in order to arrive at a pacification are represented as precise and urgent, and even if not listened to now, they will be pressed again and again more energetically and without relaxation. It is alleged that the success of General Canrobert's mission to Sweden, the promised adherence of Denmark, the possible occupation of Courland by the Allies, and in case of such an event an anticipated rising in Poland, have thrown the Prussian Court into a wholesome panic, and hence the energetic efforts that Prussia will make for the restoration of peace.

GENERAL CANROBERT'S VISIT TO DENMARK.

A letter from Hamburg says:—According to letters from Stockholm, of the 13th, General Canrobert was to leave that city on the 15th for Copenhagen, where the French Minister, M. Datzac, has officially announced his speedy arrival. The King will come to the Palace of Christiansburg to receive him, and a series of fêtes will be given in honour of the Ambassador Extraordinary of the Emperor of the French. The French corvette, *Asa*, is to be ordered by Admiral Pezon, near the Island of Gotland, to be at the disposal of General Canrobert.

A letter from Copenhagen, in *Fox's Gazette* of the 14th inst., says:—The people are preparing a reception for General Canrobert, who is expected here in a few days, and will thus testify the sympathy of the Danish people for the Western Powers, and its disposition to take part in the war against Russia. Notwithstanding the statement of certain journals, the General will be received here with the greatest enthusiasm; the students in particular, and the society of workmen have announced their intentions of taking part in the reception.

THE PEACE RUMOURS.

The pacific rumours in Paris, on Thursday, were of the most confident character. It is stated, that M. de Munster, the military envoy of Prussia at St. Petersburg, had visited the Czar at Nicolaief with a view of inducing him to recognize certain conditions of peace, such as could be laid before the French and English Cabinets. The Czar listened favourably to M. de Munster's propositions. The Prussian Cabinet is now in possession of the views of the Emperor Alexander, and is empowered to make them known to the Western Powers, who, on their part, have not refused to listen to them, though, at the same time, they have declared them to be insufficient. The great fact is, that the negotiations between Russia and Prussia on this subject are still proceeding. The Court of Berlin is making the greatest efforts to induce the Czar to consent to such terms as will really lead to a pacific result. As the Prussian Cabinet is sufficiently well acquainted with the firm resolution of the Allied Powers, the continuance of the negotiations affords ground for hoping, that there is at least a chance of peace. Such is the substance of the reports which were circulated in Paris, on good authority, on Thursday.

THE NORTH SIDE OF SEBASTOPOL TO BE BOMBARDED.

The *Globe's* Paris correspondent writes, that it is stated in quarters where information has often proved correct, that, although winter will stop field operations in the Crimea, it is intended to bombard the northern side with mortars, so as to enable the fleet to enter the harbour.

BOMBARDMENT OF MARIONOPOL.

An Odessa letter in *Le Nord*, dated 5th of November mentions, that Marionopol, on the north coast of the Sea of Azoff, was bombarded by the English on 31st ult.

A letter from Riga, of the 14th instant, states that all the minor waters began on the previous day to form icicles.

ENORMOUS DESTRUCTION OF GRAIN IN THE SEA OF AZOFF.

Official Dispatch from Captain Sherard Osborn.] Her Majesty's ship *Vesuvius*, at Sea, Oct. 23, 1855.

Sir,—I am now returning westward towards Ghenitch, having been employed with her Majesty's ships *Carlew*, *Recruit*, and *Arden*, since the 9th of October, 1855, along the north-coast of this sea as far as Taganrog. On Crooked Spit, as well as Biolosarai or White House Spit, the enemy had established a large force in the remains of the old fishing establishments, and constructed a series of rifle pits and breast-works, from which they opened fire upon any of our vessels taking shelter under those points; and as the enemy had a number of boats with them, with which they could easily board a vessel in distress, I thought it right to destroy the latter and dislodge the men. The *Recruit*, Lieut. George F. Day, came in collision with them on the 15th inst., and although he could not dislodge the Russians, he succeeded in destroying seven launches and five large fisheries, in spite of the enemy's cavalry and infantry. Lieut. Day, I am sorry to say, received a severe injury of the foot by the accidental explosion of an 8-inch gun, but he speaks in high terms of the satisfactory manner in which Mr. Wm. Parker, Second Master of the *Recruit*, executed the service entrusted to him. On the 23rd Oct. the *Arden*, Lieut. Hubert Campion, drove in a large force of cavalry which attempted to prevent him approaching Crooked or Krivaia Spit, and he likewise destroyed three boats. On the 24th Oct. the weather was sufficiently favourable to enable me to get the *Vesuvius* close enough to force the enemy from their rifle-pits upon the Biolosarai spit; at one p. m. the small arm and marines of this ship landed, under Lieut. Clotian H. Strode, Mr. R. R. Armstrong, mate, and Mr. H. B. R. Arquehouson, midshipman, supported by the ship and boats. Directly the enemy saw their escape threatened they set a rapid retreat, though fully 150 in number, and effected their escape by a superior knowledge of the paths through the swamps. Lieut. Strode then destroyed their posts, which had been recently reconstructed; they were eight in number, and calculated to house 200 men; besides these, eleven fine boats and an extensive fishery were set fire to near the town of Ali. The *Recruit*, Lieut. Day, at the same time destroyed, in the neighbourhood of Marionopol, two large fisheries and some fine launches mounted on regular travelling land carriages, and in the evening we were enabled to destroy the only portion of the coast the enemy had attempted to establish themselves upon, and as the boats have already set in, I am in hopes that they will not be able to recover their ground before next spring. The extraordinary efforts made by the enemy to prosecute their fisheries upon this coast are the best proof of their importance. They sometimes move down 200 or 300 soldiers, who escort large launches placed upon carriages and drawn by oxen laden with nets and gear, as well as fishermen to work them. The fish, directly they are caught, are carried off into the interior; and when it is remembered that we have destroyed some hundred and odd launches upon one spit alone, some idea can be formed of the immense quantity of fish consumed on this coast; and in proof of its being a large item in the subsistence of Russian soldiers, I would remind you that hundreds of tons of salted and dried fish were found and destroyed by us in the first destruction of the military depots at Ghenitch in May last. This report is closed at Ghenitch, where I had the satisfaction of learning, as the enclosed letter from Lieut. Commerell will show that he had succeeded in destroying a large collection of forage and corn at the entrance of the Bolgar or Kar-Su River. The zeal and enterprise displayed by Lieut. Commerell on this occasion, as well as whenever any service has to be performed, is most conspicuous; and his judgment in seizing the only good opportunity that has occurred for some time to cross Aralia Spit and traverse the Patril Sea, deserves to be particularly called to your notice. The Quartermaster, William Rickard, praised so highly by Lieut. Commerell, was one of my boat's crew. I fully concur in the high character given of him.

At last the "vacant places" have been filled up, Mr. Labouchere having consented to undertake the duties of Colonial Secretary, and the Duke of Argyll having been appointed Postmaster General, retaining, however, for the present, his office of Lord Privy Seal.

The Duke of Wellington has subscribed £10 to the Roebuck Testimonial, in recognition of his great national services, and in commemoration of his worth as a liberal, patriotic, and disinterested statesman.

The King of Naples is about, it is said, to profess from the Holy See the canonisation of his first wife, Maria Christina of Savoy—a pious queen, whose memory is still respected by Neapolitan devotees.

The Russians defeated in a pitched battle.

On the 5th of November (the anniversary of Inkerman) Omar Pacha beat the Russians in a pitched battle on the river Ingour, in Mingrelia, The Russians numbered 20,000. The fight lasted five hours. The Russians suffered severely." A second dispatch adds:—"Omar Pacha forced the passage of the Ingour at four points, against superior numbers. The Generalissimo has pushed on to Kutais."

The telegraph is now at work between Nicolaief and Simferopol. This telegraphic line consists in its extent of Petersburg with Finland, Warsaw, and all the west or one side, and with the heart of the Crimea on the other.

The fortifications of the Germanic Confederation, at Ulm, on the Danube, are nearly completed. This place, famous in the last war for the surrender of a large Austrian army to the French, will be one of the strongest fortresses in Germany.

Letters from Malta, of the 9th inst., mention that on the preceding day there had been two shocks of earthquakes, which had, however, occasioned no damage to property. A similar shock had been felt at the neighboring island of Gozo some three weeks before.

From the Crimea we learn that, although the winter will put a stop to field operations there, it is the intention of the allied generals to subject the northern part of Sebastopol to a bombardment of mortars, which will probably have the effect of dislodging the enemy from Forts Severnina, Constantine, and their vicinity. Although the expediency of this step, which entails an immense amount of labor on the artillery and engineers, may not be immediately apparent to a civilian, military men are assured that it is extremely desirable to do so, as it will prevent the Russians annoying the southern side with their fire, and enable the fleet to enter the harbour, a place of refuge being highly desirable in a sea so tempestuous as the "perfidious Euxine."

THE NEW COMMANDER IN CHIEF.—THE CRIMEA.

The Crimea correspondent of the Daily News says:—There is a report in camp that General Sir William Codrington, Commanding the Light Division, is to be the new Commander-in-Chief of the British forces in the East. If this be true, the rise of this officer will have been remarkably rapid. He is a Guardsman, and connected by family ties with the late Field-Marshal Lord Raglan, and to these circumstances, he is thought by some partly to owe his selection; but it may with equal fairness be supposed to be owing to the recommendation of General Simpson, and especially to the fact, that he is first of what may be termed the list of young general officers in the field.

General Codrington is now only in his twenty-fifth year of service. When the Guards landed at Scutari, he was still a captain in the Coldstreams, but a colonel in the army. By the Brevet of June, 1854, he became major-general; and, subsequently, when Colonel Airey vacated the command of the First Brigade of the Light Division to the higher appointment of Quartermaster-General, was appointed by Lord Raglan to be his successor. This command he held throughout the campaign, until the resignation of General Sir George Brown, when he was made General of Division. He is invariably spoken of as a painstaking, active commander, always accessible, and one anxious to remove all just grounds of complaint, and to rectify abuses. Whether he possesses the varied qualities and talents necessary for a Commander-in-Chief of a large army can only be ascertained by experience. His friends describe him as possessing conciliatory manners, and, at the same time, an excellent knowledge of modern languages, so that there is reason to hope, that the same good understanding and accord which have hitherto existed between the generals in chief of the allied armies may continue to exist in their future operations.

The Barris Mail: 11 o'clock on Thursday for delivery at the Post on Friday morning—her trip with the paper news by this art nature.—The success the accession of Sweden Denmark, to the West anything that has late alarm the Czar and m—the destruction of enemy's stores in the hood of a speedy fall—and many other its into this day's paper, readers.

Sir Charles Nap London, without rough of Southwar

(For Ha

Arithmetical Quo Robert Mooney. "The youngest of five my Mother."

The eldest of six Dear me! in this three

There's a quest Murdoch Stark Could't solve, I light to dark Now the days are not vain,

With this pen, I make plain. The eldest of six Two Mooney in The man for his Sure 'tis plain.

Two at least no Well! the ans given

To this questi Eten. Had the twelf by tree

Oh! ye daugh He'd be!

Parson to N. of the resident Church district the 27th inst, in celebration, the arbitrary pro trustees of said

The meeting Hon. Jas Craws address, recom between the tru

The following out a dissent Moved, by J F. Cannon

Resolved, Th ing, from the Josiah Mr. Lo extraordinary pr under his sup good understand

lars, that, he is the district, an engaged as tea

Moved by Mr. A. Craws

Resolved, Th have acted in t ent manner, I the Board of

fulfilled his en, fees and s refused his mu ly carried.

Proposed by Mr. George

Resolved, T man of said reason for no as he, and I reason, they trusteeship.

Moved by J Mr. George

Resolved, T fished in all Moved by Jas. J. Fra

Resolved, g given to the and impart Residenc resolutions.

Hon. Jas. Donald R. Frederick Frederick George B. James J. Allan G.

HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

Saturday, December 8, 1855.

The British Mail unexpectedly arrived at 11 o'clock on Thursday night, and was ready for delivery at the Post Office before 8 o'clock on Friday morning—the H. Ingram performing her trip with the punctuality of a Steamer. The news by this arrival is of an interesting nature.—The success of the Parks in Asia, the accession of Sweden, and probably that of Denmark, to the Western Alliance—more than anything that has lately happened, will tend to alarm the East and make him anxious for peace,—the destruction of a great quantity of the enemy's stores in the Sea of Azoff,—the likelihood of a speedy fall in all kinds of provisions,—and many other items, which we have copied into this day's paper, will be interesting to our readers.

Sir Charles Napier was duly elected in London, without opposition, for the borough of Southwark.

(For Haszard's Gazette.)

Arithmetical Question, proposed by the Hon Robert Mooney. "I'm the eldest of six and the youngest of five: How many children had my Mother?"

The eldest of six and the youngest of five? Dear me! in this world, how some families thrive!

There's a question abstruse, which John Murdoch Stark Couldn't solve, though he cipher'd from day-light to dark

Now the days are so short; but which I, tho' not vain,

With this pen, ink and paper am bound to make plain.

The eldest of six! and the youngest of five! Two Mooneys in one—sure as Robin's alive!

The man for the people! when voters he poses: The man for himself! when in office he poses: Sure 'tis plain, with such union of qualities rare!

Two at least must be counted for Robin Adair! Well! the answer correct, when properly given

To this question abstruse, is the number Eleven.

Had the twelfth one but perch'd on the family tree

Oh! ye daughters of Eve! what a cluster 't had be!

Pursuant to a general public meeting of the resident householders of the St. Eleanor's Church district, held on Friday the 27th inst. in St. Eleanor's to take into consideration, the best means to counteract the arbitrary proceedings of a majority of the trustees of said School.

The meeting was opened by the chairman, Hon. Jas. Craswell with a short, pithy prelatory address, recommending unanimity and concord, between the trustees and House holders.

The following resolutions were passed without a dissenting voice:

Moved, by J. J. Fraser, seconded by Mr. F. Cannon.

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this meeting, from the years trial they have had of Mr. Josiah Mr. Lead's system of teaching, the extraordinary progress the children have made under his superintendence, and the known good understanding between Master and scholars, that, he is a most valuable acquisition to the district, and the most suitable person to be engaged as teacher.

Moved by N. J. Brown, Esq. seconded by Mr. A. Craswell.

Resolved, That the majority of the Trustees have acted in the most arbitrary and inconsistent manner, inasmuch as they have certified to the Board of Education, that Mr. McLeod has fulfilled his engagement with "Diligence, Faithfulness and sobriety," and, at the same time, refused his much desired services.—Unanimously carried.

Proposed by Mr. Anthony Craswell, seconded by Mr. George Gay.

Resolved, That as Mr. George Jones, chairman of said Trustees, has refused to give any reason for not again engaging Mr. McLeod, and as he, and his colleagues, can give no valid reason, they are now called upon to resign their trusteeship. Unanimously carried.

Moved by Mr. Donald Hochford, seconded by Mr. George Bennett.

Resolved, That the resolutions passed be published in all the Island papers.

Moved by Mr. George Gay, seconded by Mr. Jas. J. Fraser.

Resolved, That the thanks of the meeting be given to the Hon. Jas. Craswell, for his able and impartial conduct in the Chair.

Resident Householders present, and for the resolutions.

Hon. Jas. Craswell, Charles Jackson, Frederick Gay, Anthony Craswell, Frederick Cannon, George Gay, George Bennett, Isaac Seabrook, James J. Fraser, Charles Gay, Allan G. Howat.

We were visited with a very severe gale from the North, last evening, accompanied by a dense snow storm. We fear, that it may prove disastrous to some of the vessels on the coast at this late season of the year.

POLICE COURT.

Dec. 7.—Michael Murray, drunk and disorderly; convicted; fined 5s, or be imprisoned 48 hours.

John Sheridan, for assault on Michael Rielly, convicted; fined 60s, with 19s costs, or be imprisoned 50 days.

Thomas McGonnel, for alleged assault and battery on John Sheridan, case dismissed each party to pay costs.

These assaults are two of the many results ensuing out of that low-bred practice far too prevalent in this community viz.: Raffles, where drinking, cursing, swearing, and too often fighting occur, depraving the morals and stirring up all the bad passions of nature. In this instance the aggressor somewhat the worse of liquor, used insulting language to McGonnel, when the latter assailed him and he fell; on getting up it was discovered that he had an open knife in his hand, which three persons in the company endeavoured to take from him, Rielly being one of the three, and though he used no further violence than to hold Sheridan by the collar while the others took the knife, the latter treacherously turned upon Rielly (the oldest and most foolish of the three) some little time after he had been released, struck him a blow on the head which felled him head foremost into a deep hard frozen gutter, causing contusion, and for some days Rielly's life was despaired of—had this resulted in Rielly's death, of what avail would regrets have been? It is to be regretted that the pernicious practice of Ruffling cannot be put down till some life is forfeited through it.

We are requested by the managers of the Mechanics' Institute since to announce that all necessary arrangements and preparations are being made for the entertainment on Tuesday evening next. See Advertisement.

Charlottetown Markets, Dec. 5.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes items like Pork, Beef, Mutton, Lamb, Butter, Eggs, and various oils.

ON THURSDAY last, between Recreation Cottage and the City, a BROWN BOY, the finder will be rewarded by leaving it at this office.

English Newspapers.

EXTRA Nos. of the following papers were received by the last Mail: Illustrated London News, News of the World, Bulls Weekly Messenger.

And are for Sale. Subscribers received for any of the British papers at HASZARD & OWEN'S, Bookstore.

Apprentices Wanted.

THE Tinsmith Business. One from the country preferred, who can read and write. Apply at this office. December 6.

Auction at York River.

BY H. W. LOBBAN.

ON TUESDAY, the 18th inst., commencing at 10 o'clock, on the premises of Mr. HECTOR McKINNON, at the junction of the York River and Bed-que Road.

The Stock and Farming Utensils, Household Furniture, &c., comprising 5 COWS, in calf; 2 Heifers, 2 two year old Cows, 10 Sheep, 2 Pigs, 1 Cart, 1 pair Harrows, 1 Plough, 1 Winnowing Machine, 1 Truck, Feather and other Beds, Bedsteads, Parlour and Kitchen Furniture.

The Household Furniture is of good quality, and in the very best condition, the Auctioneer having viewed them personally.

Terms—Cash up to £2; from £2 to £5, three months; from £5 upwards, five months.

WANTED.

A MILLER for a Grist Mill, who thoroughly understands his business, to whom liberal wages will be given.—Apply to

JESSE WRIGHT, Bed-que Mills, Sept. 26 N.L.—A single Man preferred.

HARDWARE.

JUST RECEIVED from the U. S., and for sale by HASZARD & OWEN.

Headley and Clemon's Superior Machine ground cutting off and splitting Circular Saws, 18 inch, Circular Saw Arches, 23 inches, Metric Latches, Locks, Latch Lock, Lever Locks, and Locks with Night Latch for front door, from 6d to 2s each.

Western and People's Rim Locks, Wardrobe Hooks, Hat and Coat Hooks, plain and brass 2 1/2 to 3 1/2 per doz.

Argille, Mineral, Porcelain (with plated shank and roses and Bronze Mounting), Door Knobs, Hinges, Butt, T. Hooks and Hinges, &c., superior articles.

Tower and Barrel Bolts, Brass and Iron, 4 1/2 to 2s each.

Axes and Hatchets, assorted sizes, Hammers, Music Steel Screws, Bench do. Wood and Iron, Screw Wrenches, &c.

Cutlery in every Variety, besides a general assortment of Hardware.

Orwell and Montague Cheap Stores.

THE Subscriber thankful for the very extensive patronage received at his Establishment, at ORWELL, for the past twelve years, trusts in future to merit a continuance of public patronage, not only at the above Establishment, but at his new Store at MONTAGUE BRIDGE, which will be conducted on the same principle as the one at Orwell; which has obtained the character of always having on hand a good assortment of GOODS, and being the cheapest Store on the Island, having a fixed price for every article, and no deviation. The motto in both Establishments is "Quick sales and light profits."

FOR SALE.—50,000 feet cut "Green Deal", now ready for shipment, at 3/30 per 1000 feet, which might be kept off at 1/2 to 3/4 more at Georgetown, if arranged for this week. For further information, application to be made to B. DAVIS, Esq. Charlottetown, or to Mr. P. STEPHENS, Orwell.

Any person about to engage in ship building run here from 2 1/2 to 3 1/2 tons Hardware, at a very low price, to order on the Subscriber's books at Orwell and Three Rivers.

WANTED.—500 OX & COW HIDES, for which the highest Market Price will be given in cash, at Goods at Charlottetown, at either Establishment.

ADVANCE now offers for two respectable Apartments, with cellars, in good repair, 2 front rooms, parlour, and kitchen, and a good fire, and a garden, with a good view of the Harbour, and is brought up to date.

PATRICK STEPHENS, Orwell, Dec. 1st, 1855.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons who have subscribed by Bond to the "National Loan Fund Life Assurance Society," and have not yet paid their respective shares, are hereby notified that unless the same are paid, on or before the 30th December next, the respective shares will be handed over to John Longworth, Esq., of Charlottetown, his Attorney, for collection. PRODUCE of any kind in good order, will be taken by the subscriber in payment, and the highest price allowed for it.

PATRICK STEPHENS, Orwell and Montague Cheap Stores, Nov. 27, 1855.

"THE Scribe's Record," for Orwell, and "Mary Elizabeth's" for Montague Bridge, are hourly expected with a large and well selected STOCK OF GOODS, in endless variety, with an extensive assortment on hand, which will be sold at very reduced prices, for prompt payment in cash, and all kinds of PRODUCE, at both the above Establishments.

The above named vessels have arrived with the goods, and they are now offered for Sale at very low prices.

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 29th, 1855.

Stoves! Stoves!!

JUST ARRIVED per Schr. Romp, a large assortment of Cooking, Franklin, Cabinose, Air-tight and Close Stoves; and for sale by

JAMES PURDIE, Charlottetown, Nov. 30, 1855.

Chambers's Publications.

HASZARD & OWEN are Agents for Prince Edward Island for the sale of Messrs. Chambers's 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 embracing in a cheap and popular form, the literature of the day.

FOR SALE.

THAT Pasture lot in the Royalty of Charlotte Town lying on the North side of unincorporated Lots belonging to the Hon. G. Coles, and bounded on the East by the Mount Edward Road. The said lot is 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.

CHARTS, &c.

BELLE ISLE to Boston, including Gulf and River St Lawrence, with a large book of sailing directions, 24s.

Canoe to Philadelphia, including Bay of Fundy with do. 25s.

Gulf of St. Lawrence and Newfoundland, 26s.

Nova Scotia and Bay Fundy, 12s 6d.

Northumberland Straits, two parts, 2s 6d each.

Atlantic General Charts.

English Channel, a full chart of the South of Ireland, St. George's Channel, the English Channel, and of the North Sea to Yarmouth and Amsterdam, 31s.

South of Ireland and St. George's Channel, 12s 6d.

St. George and English, with sailing directions, 26s.

St. George and British Channel, 22s 6d.

Parallel Rules, 3s 3d.

Mathematical Instruments. For sale by HASZARD & OWEN.

Valuable Farm for Sale.

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

JOHN KENNY, Central Agency, May 23, 1855. Id. Ex.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber has just received, per Sir Alexander, from England, a very extensive assortment

British and French Merchandise, which will be open for inspection on MONDAY next, at the New Store, immediately adjoining his old stand, in Great George St.

The Largest and most Elegant Assortment of Millinery and Fancy Goods,

ever imported to this Island, will be open for inspection on and after Monday next (between the hours of 10 and 3), at the Dwell House, West side of Queen's Square. The whole will be offered at a very low price.

Dec. 26. WM. HEARD.

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, 21 Victoria. A Saving Bank for the Widow and the Orphan.

T. HEATH HAVILAND, jr. Agent for Prince Edward Island. Office, Queen's Square, Charlottetown. September 5, 1853. Id.

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 fully 50 per cent, to the assured.

The present reliable Capital exceeds £1700. Persons having property in Charlottetown, or vicinity, should have no time in applying to the Secretary of this Company for Policies or Information.

One of Philips' Fire Amalgamators has been purchased by the Company, for the benefit of persons insured in this Office. In case of Fire, the use of it can be obtained immediately, by applying at the Secretary's Office.

W. HEARD, President HENRY PALMER, Sec'y and Treasurer.

Secretary's Office, Kent Street, August 5th, 1855.

Stoves!! Stoves!!!

A BETTER ARTICLE, and for less money, than was ever offered for sale in this City. The subscriber has just received, from the City of Albany, 150 Stoves, of every description of style and pattern, including several new patents; as well as his late STOCK on hand, which he solicits his friends and the public generally, to call and examine to judge for themselves.

WILLIAM B. DAWSON. October 15.

Notice to Tenants.

THE Subscriber requests all persons indebted to him for Rent, or arrears of Rent, on his part of Mill Lot or Township No. 37, to pay the same forthwith. He is also prepared to lease or sell any part of the above property—his titles being now duly recorded; and takes this opportunity of notifying that any person or persons found trespassing on the above property, will be prosecuted to the utmost rigor of the law. Also, the Tenants on the Estates under the management of the subscriber, viz.—on Lot or Township No. 25—the property of Messrs. Thomson; on Lot or Township No. 36—the property of the Rev. John Macdonald; and on Lot or Township No. 49—the property of Messrs. Hathorne;—as no arrears will be allowed to remain due after the first of January, 1855.

JOHN R. BOURKE, Mill View, Nov. 15, 1855. Id.

NEWS BY THE ENGLISH MAIL.

THE WAR.

The telegraph announces in brief but explicit terms a great victory gained over the Russians by the Turks in Asia Minor, led by Omar Pacha. The battle, it is alleged, lasted five hours, and the enemy suffered severely. The scene of the conflict was Ingour, the passage of which the enemy disputed with 20,000 men, but the Turkish Generalissimo forced it at four points, and pressed on to Kutais. Advices from Trebizond, four days anterior to this engagement, state that the Russians had sent off from Kars, in the direction of Alexandropol, the greater part of their baggage, and that they were about to raise the blockade of Kars. This last-named intelligence is rather confirmatory of the fact of a great battle having been fought at the point mentioned, which is on the road through which Omar Pacha and his troops would have to pass on their way to the relief of Kars. The fear sometime ago was, that the season was too far advanced to enable Omar Pacha to complete his enterprise; but if the intelligence which has now come to hand be confirmed, the position of the Russians in the trans-Caucasian provinces will be even more critical, than in the Crimea. With a powerful garrison at Kars, flushed by the great victory which it secured a couple of months back, under General Williams, ready to march out on the instant, and with the Turks under Omar Pacha in their rear, the Russian situation in Asia Minor must be critical, if not desperate. The details are too meagre to enable us to conjecture eventualities; but enough has transpired to prove, that it will require all the skill which Mouravieff, the ablest of the Russian generals, is said to possess, to get out of the trap in which he is placed. The allies are reported to have applied to the Shah of Persia for leave to march an Anglo-Indian army through his territory into Asiatic Turkey, but, assuming the correctness of this battle and victory of the pass of Ingour, the principal work will be consummated before its arrival. The Shah of Persia is not a very reliable personage; but as the fortune of war is against the Czar and his troops, he is far more likely to concede, than to refuse the request.

The detailed accounts from the Crimea state that a belief prevailed in the camp of the allies, that a battle there was impending; but the assertion rests on very unreliable authority, that of a Russian cadet, who deserted on account of some trifling punishment. According to this youth's version, the Russians, 70,000 strong, were preparing to attack the lines of the allies from Tchergoun, and if the attack did not succeed, the army had orders to evacuate the Crimea and retire upon Kherson and Nicholaieff. This contemplated attack, however improbable, was regarded in the British army as a thing that might be, and, in corroboration of its likelihood, it is mentioned, that the Russians had burned the furze on the heights of Mackenzie, where they are encamped, the better to facilitate their movements. It was conjectured that the attack would be made on the 6th or 7th instant, but as twelve days have passed, the intention, if it was ever entertained, has probably been abandoned. At the same time, it will be remembered, that when the Russians attacked the French and Sardinians in July last, with such melancholy results to themselves, information of the attack was communicated by deserters to the allied commanders at least a fortnight before it was made. The motion was ridiculed at the time, and it was probably the recollection of this circumstance, which has induced a belief in the cadet's story. But we incline to the belief, that the statement is a ruse to throw the Allies off their guard, and enable the Russians to retreat the more easily. In these kinds of tactics, the Russians are unrivalled.

Nothing has transpired respecting the success of General Canrobert's mission to the King of Sweden, beyond the fact that he was most graciously received by that monarch and that the leading personages about the Court strongly favoured the alliance. If Sweden should join the Western Powers, the war would increase in intensity, and it is to be feared also in duration, for, willing as Russia may be for peace at the

present time, against the dismemberment of her Northern Empire she would fight with redoubled fury. Nothing is so likely to bring the contest to a triumphant conclusion as the adhesion of Sweden, but against the restoration of Finland, the price of the alliance, the Swedes will have to consider the position in which they will be placed whenever Russia regains strength enough to be aggressive. To protect Sweden, now and hereafter, the Western Powers are willing to bind themselves by treaty; but Sweden will probably remember, that though she can rely upon England keeping her faith, the instability of the French throne may prevent our Gallic neighbours from doing the same. In the meantime, ample preparations are making for commencing the attack next year in the Baltic and the Black Sea with redoubled vigour. Gun and mortar boats of the lightest possible draught of water,—some of them only drawing two and a half to three feet,—are being built, not only in the Royal dock-yards of this country and France, but by many of the private shipwrights in both countries, and these will be ready in the spring when the campaign re-opens. To the Emperor of the French, according to the *Moniteur*, credit is due for the mortar boats recently used at Kinburn, from which shot rebounds as hail does from marble, and all the new erections are on this principle. But Russia is not idle. She is bracing her nerves anew for the conflict, and as winter in that country affords the best means of rapid travelling, the interval will be devoted to the concentration of all her powers. That these powers are already considerably strained, there can be no doubt, but her resources are yet vast, and while English writers wonder how she can sustain the expense of the war, few of them have the foresight to perceive, or the candour to acknowledge, that her paper currency in war is the real source of her strength. The *London Times*, one of the strongest bullionist papers in the kingdom, was compelled the other day to confess, that a metallic basis in time of war was not essential to the carrying on of domestic trade. The passage is so remarkable, and affords such striking evidence of the truth of the views which we have recently taken of the currency, that we cannot avoid transcribing it:—

"For the purposes of internal trade, paper may be largely substituted for the precious metals without distress to the people; and it is evident that, the more they are disconnected from foreign countries, the more they are independent of the metallic currency which is necessary for international dealings."

This admission, it is only fair to state, leaked out somewhat reluctantly, in an article professedly devoted to the subject of Russian resources; but we apprehend, that what is true in this case of Russia, is equally applicable to England. Many a merchant and man of business in this country, who has been sorely pressed to meet his engagements during the last few months, owing to the dearth of money,—who, with abundance of assets, has been unable to procure accommodation by the stringency of the money market,—who has passed feverish days and sleepless nights in indescribable torture, may well ask, why this easy method of international dealing is not had recourse to by us, at a time when the absence of gold from the coffers of the Bank of England has brought so many "dealers and chapmen" to the very verge of ruin, and is every day engulfing others?

**RUSSIAN TRADE.**—The letters from St. Petersburg state, that in consequence of the facilities of transport during frost, it is contemplated this winter to export considerable quantities of linseed overland. It was also thought, that the general exports after the commencement of December would be sufficient to produce a rally in the rate of exchange. According to the reports of the trade of the Prussian port of Memel, it appears that great quantities of sulphur, saltpetre, and other articles contraband of war continue to be sent over the frontier to Russia. The parties engaged in the traffic undertake for a very small premium to insure the delivery of the goods on the Russian soil.

INTOXICATION IN THE ALLIED CAMPS.

The Crimean correspondent of the *Daily News* writes—"Intoxication has greatly increased among the troops since the grant of the field allowance of 6d. per diem in addition to their former pay. Moreover, the men are earning sums of money just now, which are very considerable, if estimated in relation to the amount of intoxicating liquor which can be purchased by their means. These sums are obtained by them either from being employed as artificers, or as laborers in such public works as road-making, or from private contracts with officers who are permitted to engage a limited number of soldiers to assist in building huts, stables, or to help in other camp occupations. It does not require to notice the increase of canteens in all directions, or to watch the clustering of half-tipsy men at the wine and beer shops, to become aware, that a great amount of this money is spent in drink. Some of the drunken scenes about the camps of late have been creditable in the extreme. In some parts, towards the time when the soldiers are supposed to return to their respective camps, one might almost suppose, there had been an action with the enemy, from the number of men to be seen lying about in a state of drunken helplessness or unconscious stupor. On the evening of the 4th inst. two privates of the 33rd Regiment were carried home to their camp in such a state of insensibility from drinking, that notwithstanding the use of the stomach-pump, and every means that medical skill and attention could devise, neither could be restored. Both of these men died in the unconscious and brutal condition into which they had plunged themselves of their own free will. On the afternoon of the 6th inst., one of the sergeants of the Grenadier Company of the Connaught Rangers, by name Robinson, a non-commissioned officer who had seen long service with the regiment, and who had several times been conspicuous for bravery, deliberately committed suicide, and it is feared the artificial horror, produced by over-indulgence in strong drink for some days previously, was the exciting cause of the dreadful act. He selected a time when all men were away from the hut which he occupied excepting one, and this one he got rid of by sending him to purchase some trifling article. He then deliberately took off the boot and stocking from his right foot, and having planted the muzzle of a loaded firelock, which he grasped firmly with clenched hands, against the upper part of his throat, he pulled the trigger with the toe of his bare foot, and the contents of the weapon passed through his brain. There seems also to have been a marked increase in intoxication among the French troops since the termination of the siege, much more so, than can be accounted for simply by the relief from trench duties. Formerly it was a very rare occurrence to meet a French soldier insensibly drunk; his habit seemed to be to halt at the stage of intoxication, when an uncontrollable desire to exercise his vocal powers was excited, and then at certain hours of the day, the tunes of French chansonsnettes and snatches of Italian melody, with wonderful roulades, and variations, all fortissimo, were heard on all sides; now examples of a stage of intoxication far beyond the singing stage are by no means unfrequent. Perhaps the prizes drawn from the ruins of Sebastopol may have had something to do in causing this change, for the sales effected by the French soldiers, must have placed a good deal of ready money in their pockets—perhaps the liquor supplied at the English canteens, for they have free access to them. It is a mistake to suppose, that the French soldiers are so temperate as they are generally considered to be in England; intoxication is nearly as common among them as among our own men; but is not usually carried to the same degrading excess. Indeed the French Zouaves, like our own Highlanders, have the character of being hard drinkers, men who carry well a large quantity of liquor; and most of the line regiments who have been serving in Algeria exhibit a tendency to the same distinction. The native Algerian Zouaves, like the Turks and other Mohammedan troops, are examples of the opposite extreme of temperance."

FOREIGN.

According to the best reliable authorities, General Canrobert has succeeded admirably at Stockholm. In Sweden the popular feeling is decidedly in favor of an alliance with the Western Powers, and if we can believe the concurrent testimony of witnesses, Sweden has consented to conclude a military convention with the Western Powers, and to take part in an invasion of the Russian territories on the Baltic in the ensuing spring—that, though England and France have repudiated territorial aggrandisement for themselves, their allies have made no such engagement, and that Russia, having broken through the treaties by which the division of Europe is regulated, has forfeited her right to those Swedish provinces she acquired in virtue of them.

A letter from Odessa in *Le Nord*, dated Nov. 5, mentions the town of Marianopol, on the north coast of the Sea of Azoff, as having been bombarded by the English on the 31st ultimo; more than 100 balls, shells, and other combustibles were thrown into the town, and the fire was suspended only in consequence of a merchant there hoisting the Austrian flag over his warehouses. Spain is improving her tariff,—liberalising her commercial policy. We learn that the prohibition at present existing against many articles of cotton goods is to cease altogether in five years' time, and is at once to be altered by the admission of some classes of the coarser kind, which are now excluded. Cotton twist is to be admitted to importation from and after No. 39 and upwards, and the prohibition to import cotton goods is reduced from 25 threads to the quarter inch to those below 20 threads to the same measure.

Fears prevail at St. Petersburg. It is believed that, in the spring, the Allies will attack the capital, and this impression contributes to the general uneasiness.

A GREAT RUSSIAN ARMY FOR THE CRIMEA.

It is thoroughly believed by the war party at St. Petersburg that Prince Gortschakoff will hold his position in the Crimea throughout the winter, when, it is stated, an army of 500,000 men, formed of the militia, is to relieve him, and drive the allies from the Russian soil! The recruiting, according to the extended age, as lately decreed, would produce a much larger number of men than the stated 500,000. A quantity of rifles had arrived from America, which have been distributed to the troops, with crosses said to be blessed by particular saints from Heaven. We hear, says the writer, that the Emperor is highly satisfied with the state of the army in the Crimea, and that he has given Gortschakoff orders to hold his positions, but not by any means to attack the allies until the spring army is at hand. The nobles are verbally promised great rewards. The tax on slaves is to be removed, but no one believes much in these assertions. The public finance is in a worse condition than is generally known. A very large issue of paper money is expected to take place.

THE KING OF SARDINIA'S VISIT TO ENGLAND.

It is understood that the King of Sardinia will arrive in this country in the first week in December. His majesty's visit is, however, unavoidably limited. He will only be able to spend five days in England. The Queen will receive the King at Windsor, where preparations on a scale of fitting magnificence are being made for his majesty's accommodation. The King, who is especially desirous of becoming familiar with the English people, will pass through London, through the streets and parks, by the same route that the Emperor Napoleon followed. The details of the visit have not yet been completely settled, but arrangements have been made for a visit to the City of London, to the Crystal Palace, and Woolwich. When the King leaves our shores he will be conveyed to Belgium by an English vessel of war. His majesty will arrive at Dover in a French ship.

ILLNESS OF PRINCE PASKIEWITCH.

Accounts from Warsaw represent Prince Paskiewitch as seriously ill. The King of Prussia has sent Dr. Schoonbein, the court physician, to the suffering veteran.

A NEW FACE FOR

(From Chamber) As impression prevails the Her Majesty's visit to Paris adoption of a system of salubrity of the Grand Metropolitan Building something, and might very basis of a general scheme don will perhaps never be as Paris; but with smokeless atmosphere, its surprisingly different from What we want is sunlight colour—that is, colour or no reason why they should there is an available means covered with a weather-proof colour, which impurity would be washed off with We mentioned the subject the *Journal*, and think it present juncture.

A paper on 'Hydraulic and Different Novel Apparatus, addressed by M. Academie des Sciences, subject in theory and practice, that when once the for silicic acid was dissolved stone became an easy further, that the active oxides has led, and will salt in art. He lay whenever a salt repur brought into contact with the acid of which form insoluble salt, a salt an exchange; but in no but partial, admitting salts.' By direct application succeeded in giving a tation to chromate of lead metallic carbonates, an larly oxide of lead.

Another step was the silicates to painting; ordinary vehicles. M. treated solution of alk work well with verm blue, the ochres, ox others. These colours come so to speak, pa almost imperishable. either plain, or any then sprinkle the wis of patch about me cover it with a pe has been taken of the of public buildings at in Germany, and wa in another way; wa rebuilt, the inflamm to the solution, to b known that fire e staffs and cotton th solution.

Should the cost o jected to, the wall n water colours, and t This is applied by a or a syringe fitted a shall fall as a lig dries, and turns a What scope is th cones, or many spe beauty of our streets or smoke!

Wood, affected well adapted for th stone. The most M. Kuhlmann, glass, porcelain, colours readily, transparency is ab cable, at low co houses or of cur admirable effects paces artistically author makes the

Artificial sul means of the silic the latter a milk The sulphate of with the silic; a washed off even the glass thus p temperature, a b eed on the surf replace the ena their base. Ut and coloured or resources in th there be no ch applications of powerful adhe cement, of whic itated by the e presented to the M. Kuhlma his silicated col ings, on cotton press printing differ very little modes of print maintain the of humidity th the application

A NEW FACE FOR AN OLD HOUSE.

(From Chambers's Journal.)

An impression prevails that one consequence of Her Majesty's visit to Paris will be the gradual adoption of a system for promoting the beauty and salubrity of the Great Metropolis.

A paper on 'Hydraulic Lime, Artificial Stone, and Different Novel Applications of Soluble Silicates,' addressed by M. F. Kuhlmann to the Academie des Sciences at Paris, takes up the subject in theory and practice.

Another step was the application of alkaline silicates to painting; and instead of oils and the ordinary vehicles, M. Kuhlmann uses a concentrated solution of silicate of potash, fusing it with vermilion, green, ultramarine-blue, the ochres, oxide of chrome, and some others.

Should the cost of the silicated colours be objected to, the wall may be painted with ordinary water colours, and then coated with the solution.

Wood, affected as it is by moisture, is not so well adapted for the silicated colours as brick or stone.

Artificial sulphate of baryta, applied by means of the silicate of potash to glass, gives to the latter a milkwhite colour of great beauty.

M. Kuhlmann has further succeeded in using his silicated colours for designs on paper hangings, on cotton and woollen cloth, and in letter-press printing.

metal, or by having recourse to type. All the colours that I have applied, he adds, on stone, wood, metal, or glass, serve for printing on paper or woven cloths.

Here we have a wide range of applications arising out of M. Kuhlmann's discovery; and that the range will be extended, is not doubtful.

Specimens of M. Kuhlmann's art are to be seen in the French Exposition. Perhaps some practical member of the Society of Arts, during his visit to Paris, will inform himself of the means by which the discovery may be made available in this country.

IMPORTANT TO DUELLISTS.—Would it not be a good plan to substitute for the modern custom of duelling (under the mis-called "code of honour") with pistols, rifles, or swords, the plan adopted in Kurdistan?

When a gentleman of that nation considers himself aggrieved, he sends the offender a formal challenge, which, it is presumed, is always accepted.

An agard, or couch, is then brought forth, and the two combatants place a foot each to the edge of the couch, the breadth of which alone divides them.

He who is entitled to the first blow then inflicts as hard a lash as he can on his opponent, who stands perfectly still to receive the compliment, and then prepares to return it.

They thus continue, 'turn and turn about,' to flog each other's back and shoulder (the head must on no account be struck), while the blood flows copiously at every stroke.

The rivals now shake hands, declaring that they have received sufficient satisfaction; their friends congratulate them on the reconciliation; their wounds are washed, and sundry jugs of 'merissa,' the national beverage, provided beforehand, are produced, and emptied by the spectators in honour of the gallant opponents.

This seems to be administering "equal and exact justice;" and the "style" is like the play of "cutting jackets," by which country boys sometimes test each other's prowess.

THE FARMER'S BANK.—The following is a good description of this model institution.—Vault: Mother earth.—Exchanges: The transplanting of the nursery and garden.—Deposits: Happiness, sobriety, and manly independence.—Assets: Smiling fields, waving with a golden harvest.—Liabilities: Indebted to God alone, who sends the sunshine and the rain.—Dividends: Health, wealth, and pure hearts.

EVERYTHING LENT.—An old quaint writer once said that children, relations, friends, honours, houses, lands and endowments, the goods of nature and fortune, nay even of grace itself, are only lent.

A NEGRO LIEBIG.—"I say, Sambo, does ye know what makes the corn grow so fast, when ye put the manure on it?" "No, I don't hardly." "Now I'll jist tell ye. When the corn begins to smell the manure, it don't like the fumery, so it hurries out of the ground and sits up as high as possible, so as not to breathe (breathe) the bad air."

A WRITER beautifully remarks that a man's mother is the representative of his Maker. Misfortune and crimes set no barriers between her and her son.

JUGGLING EXTRAORDINARY.

One of the old men came forward upon the graveled and hard-trodden avenue, leading with him a woman.

He then took a closely woven wicker-basket, that narrowed towards the top, lifted the woman in the net from the ground, and placed her in it, though it was not without the exertion of some force that he could crowd her through the narrow mouth.

In a moment, placing his hand under the cloth, he drew out the net quite untied and disentangled. He then took a long, straight, sharp sword, muttered some words to himself which he sprinkled the dust upon the cloth, and put some upon his forehead; then pulled off and threw aside the covering, and plunged the sword suddenly into the basket.

Prepared as in some degree we were for this, and knowing that it was only a deception, it was yet impossible to see it without a cold creeping of horror.

The quiet and energy with which he repeated his strokes, driving the sword through and through the basket, while the other jugglers looked on, apparently so much interested as ourselves, were very dramatic and effective.

Throughout the whole of this inexplicable feat, the old man and the woman were quiet removed from the rest of their party.

The basket stood by itself on the hard earth, and so much beneath the veranda on which we were sitting, that we could easily see all around it.

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By what trick our watchful eyes were closed, or by what means the woman invisibly escaped, was an entire mystery, and remains unsolved.—Crayon (U. S.)

SINGULAR GEOLOGICAL FACT.—St Modena, in Italy, within a circle of four miles around the city, whenever the earth is dug, and the workmen arrive at a distance of sixty-three feet, they come to a bed of chalk, which they bore with an auger five feet deep.

They then withdraw from the pit before the auger is removed, and upon its being drawn out, the water bursts up with violence and quickly fills the well thus made—the supply of water being neither affected by rains nor droughts.

At the depth of fourteen feet are found the ruins of an ancient city, houses, paved streets, and mason-work; below this, again, is a layer of earth; and at twenty-six feet, walnut-trees are found entire, with leaves and walnuts upon them.

AERIAL VOYAGE.—The New Orleans papers have an account of the most successful aerial voyage ever performed by a balloon, with five persons in it, including some members of the press.

TOO LITERAL.

A lady at a neighbouring village (says the Cambridge Independent) the other day, patted on the head a little boy, of about nine years of age, the child of a labourer, saying, "I should like to have your curly locks, my little fellow."

The boy had a splendid head of hair. About an hour afterwards the boy appeared before the lady, with a pateful of curly locks, saying, "Please, Mum, here's that ere hair as how you wanted; I've cut it off for yer."

Last week, Judge Williams, at one time Associate Judge of Union County Ohio, while in a state of intoxication, seated himself upon a railroad track, and was run over by a train of cars and killed.

Having succeeded in getting her into the basket, in which, from its small size, she was necessarily in a most cramped position, he put the cover upon it, and threw over it a wide strip of cloth, hiding it completely.

In a moment, placing his hand under the cloth, he drew out the net quite untied and disentangled. He then took a long, straight, sharp sword, muttered some words to himself which he sprinkled the dust upon the cloth, and put some upon his forehead; then pulled off and threw aside the covering, and plunged the sword suddenly into the basket.

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A FINE OLD COUPLE.—A woman, aged 115 years has just died at Oraviza. She had preserved her vision almost unimpaired, and all her teeth. Her husband, who died three years ago, had reached the same age as herself, and both sank at last under the burden of old age alone, for neither of them had ever been ill.

WHERE TO FIND A WIFE.—In one of the factories in Maine, recently, the proprietors reduced the wages, whereupon there was a general determination to strike; and as they were obliged to give a month's notice before quitting work, they have meanwhile issued a circular to the world at large, in which is the following interesting paragraph: "We are now working out notice, and will soon be without employment; can turn our hands to most anything; don't like to be idle—but determined not to work for nothing, where folks can afford to pay. Who wants help? We can make bonnets, dresses, puddings, pies and cakes, patch, darn, knit, toast, stew and fry; make butter and cheese, milk cows, feed chickens and hoe corn, sweep out the kitchen, put the parlor to rights, make beds, split wood, kindle fires, wash and iron, besides, being fond of nursing, and in fact do anything the most accomplished house-wife is capable of; not forgetting the sewing on Mondays and Saturdays. For specimens of spirit, we refer you to our overseer."

A ROYAL TIGER.—A vessel called the Robert Peel, which has just arrived in the Loire from Sumatra, has brought a magnificent royal tiger for one of the French menageries. Forty armed men were, it is stated, sent to capture him, but he killed ten and injured thirteen of them, before he could be secured.

DON'T WASTE A PIN.—In the year 1780, a boy called Lafitte first appeared in Paris. He was poor, and greatly desired to obtain an inferior place in a banking-house. Furnished with a letter of introduction, he went to the house of a rich Swiss banker to ask for employment. He was friendless, timid, and estorwn, and the banker, thinking him unfit for a clerk, told him he had no room for him in his office.

FOREIGN.

to the best reliable authorities, inrobert has succeeded admirably. In Sweden the popular opinion is decidedly in favor of an alliance with the Eastern Powers, and if we can concur in the testimony of witnesses has consented to conclude a convention with the Western Powers.

from Odessa in Le Nord, dated 21st of the town of Marianopol, the coast of the Sea of Azoff, as a bombardment by the English on 10th; more than 100 balls, shells, combustibles were thrown into the fire was suspended only once of a merchant there hoisted a flag over his warehouses, proving her tariff,—liberalising real policy. We learn that the at present existing against many cotton goods is to cease altogether in 1850, and is at once to be admitted to import cotton reduced from 25 threads to the 20 those below 20 threads to measure.

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RUSSIAN ARMY FOR THE CRIMEA.

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S OF PRINCE PASKIEWITCH. ts from Warsaw represent Prince Pas- is seriously ill. The King of Prussia Dr. Schonbein, the court physician, to ing veteran.

JAMES R. WATT, Offers for sale a good assortment of Cooking, Parlour, and other STOVES.

Prices much lower than usual.

THE MAILS for the neighbouring Provinces and the United States will be made up during the month of December, every TUESDAY and FRIDAY morning, precisely at 10 o'clock, and forwarded direct to Pictou, or by Georgetown; and Mails for England will be made up at the same hour on the 4th, 14th, 18th and 25th.

THOMAS OWEN, Postmaster General. General Post Office, Nov. 29, 1855.

A Card.

MISS MILLER, from Fredericton, N. B., begs to inform the ladies of Charlottetown, that she is about to commence DRESS AND MANTUA MAKING in the latest and most fashionable styles.

Young Ladies desirous of learning the Trade, can receive such information as is necessary by calling on Miss Miller, at Mr. Scott's, where she will be glad to give her names and addresses.

THE Subscriber, thankful for the liberal patronage he has hitherto received, begs leave to inform the public, that, having recently returned from England, where he directed his attention to the latest improvements in HORSE SHOEING and having put himself under the instruction of one of the most scientific Surgeons of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons, London, he considers himself competent to shoe Horses upon the most improved principles.

ALL persons to whom the subscriber is indebted, will please forward their Accounts for adjustment; and all persons indebted to him will oblige by making immediate payment.

WILLIAM JAKEMAN. Charlottetown, Nov. 25, 1855.

GENTLEMEN: I hereby certify, that Mr. Wm. Jakeman has been carefully examined by me, and I find him fully competent to administer Medicines and attend Horses. As I have had every means of testing his abilities, do my best to say in London.

WM EVERARD, Veterinary Surgeon. Member of R. V. Col.

To Theologians.

HASZARD & OWEN have on hand Dr. Kitto's Cyclopaedia and general works; Dr. Chalmers, Dr. Jay's Works; Ryle's, Bonar's and Hooker's Works, mostly complete; Pearson on the Creed, do on Infidelity, (price Essay); Dr. Dick's Theology; Dr. Thos. Dick's complete Works, besides a large STOCK of Miscellaneous THEOLOGICAL WORKS, too numerous to mention.

What H. & O. have got in the above, they can supply at an early date.

AMERICAN EDITIONS

Dr. Cumming's Works JUST RECEIVED BY Haszard & Owen.

Apartments to Let.

THE Subscriber begs to request persons desirous of obtaining comfortable apartments to call and examine the Rooms he now offers to let, in his commodious Dwelling House. The Rooms were most very recently occupied by the Rev. Dr. Jenkins, are situated on Hill-borough Square, commanding a beautiful and extensive view of the Harbour, and have been lately fitted up with Gas. Immediate possession will be given.

THOMAS CASELEY. Nov. 16, 1855.

HASZARD & OWEN Have received and offer for sale DAWSON'S

Acadian Geology;

AN Account of the Geological Structure and Mineral Resources of Nova Scotia and portions of the neighbouring Provinces of British America. By John William Dawson, F. G. S., &c. 250 pages small 8vo., with a large colored Geological Map, Four Engravings and numerous Woodcuts. Price 12s. Sold by the Publishers, J. Dawson & Son, Pictou, and by all Booksellers. Aug. 9.



FALL SUPPLIES

BEGINNING TO ARRIVE AT THE CITY DRUG STORE No. 14, Queen Street.

100 TINS white, black, red, blue and yellow PAINTS, 2 casks Linseed Oil, 1 hhd. Sperin, do. 1 hhd. Olive do., 1 hhd. machinery do., 1 hhd. Copal Varnish, (sold at 2, 3, and 4 a pint), paint and varnish Brushes, Dyewoods, Indigo, Madder, Calumet, Bluestone, Copperas, Alum Starch, Blue, Soda, Potash, Baking Soda, Baking Powder, Chocolate, Cocoa, Farina, Sago and Corn Starch.

Also, in stock. A general assortment of Drugs, Medicines, patent do., Perfumery, Brushes, Soap, &c., &c. W. R. WATSON.

Winter Goods!!

THE subscriber informs the inhabitants of Charlottetown and the Island generally, that he has received from Liverpool, per "Majestic," his Winter supply of GOODS, consisting, among other articles, of—

colored Velvets; black and colored Silks, Merinos, Coburgs, Orleans, Circassian Robes and Gals Dresses; a variety of Shawls, Ladies' Mantles, Velvet, Mohair, silk Trimmings and Fringes; Habit shirts, Lace and Muslin Collars, black Lace and Gauze Veils, Cap and Bonnet Shapes and Lapets; a splendid assortment of Artificial Flowers, Wreaths and Ribbons; ladies' Bracelets; ladies' and children's Fringes; Napoleon Satin Stock; Berlin Wool, Paris Silks, Knitting Cotton, Needles and Crochet Hooks; Parasol Mountings, Ribbons, &c. Also—a variety of Yorkshire Broad Cloths, ladies' Cheeking, gent's Comforters, Blankets, Flannels, Carpeting, Hair Fringes, Horse Cloths, Bed Tickings, grey, white and striped Shirting, and all kinds of Tailor's Trimmings.

A variety of CUTLERY, including two sets of splendid Table Knives and Forks, balance handles; Joiner's Tools, &c. And a general supply of TEA, COFFEE, Groceries and Spices. NICHOLAS BROWN. Kent Street. Oct. 22.

FALL IMPORTATIONS.

BEER & SON

BEG 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, Melton, Pilot and Whittney Cloths, Dress Materials comprising Pellissier and Alma Checks, Gala Plaids, 1 metres, Coburgs and Orleans, Seal Skin Coats, Beaver, Whittney and Pilot OVERCOATS, 1/2 both Mantles and scarf Shawls, Velvets, 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, Counterpanes, Oil Cloths, Worsted shirts, Children's Felt Hats and Hoods, Reversible Waterproof Coats, Rubber Overcoats, 5 Tons NAILS, assorted, American Marline Lacks, with fancy knobs, An assortment of HARDWARE, Kege White Lead, Whiting and Washing Soda, Best White and Gold China, with coffee 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.

Shingles! Shingles! !

JUST ARRIVED from Bathurst, - 200 sq. PINE & CEDAR SHINGLES, and for sale by— JAMES PURDIE. Charlottetown, Nov. 12.

Mechanics' Institute Soiree.

THE General Committee of the Mechanics' Institute, being desirous to open the forthcoming Session of that Institution at the earliest possible period, beg respectfully to inform the public, that they will inaugurate the Session of 1855 and 1856 by a GLEE, to be held at the Temperance Hall on TUESDAY, the 11th December next; and the Members of the Institute are solicited to use their best exertions to cause the attendance to be as numerous as possible, to be creditable to the Institution, as the Soiree of last year proved itself to be, and, by creating an interest in the evening classes of the Mechanics' Institute to promote a love for literature and the fine arts, - enhance the prosperity of the Institution.

The best Vocal and Instrumental Music will be performed; and the entertainment of the evening will be further enlivened by a short lecture and address from gentlemen to be appointed for the occasion. Tickets may be had at the several Book Stores, and from either of the undermentioned Committee of Management. Gentleman's Ticket, 2s. 3d.; Ticket to admit a Lady and Gentleman, 3s. 3d. Tea to be on the table at Six o'clock, P. M.

CHARLES YOUNG, President of Institute EDWARD WHEELER, Vice President T. H. HAYLAND, Vice President SILAS BARNARD, Vice President G. W. MILLNER, Vice President WATSON DUCHEMIN, Vice President W. C. TROWAN, Vice President JOHN WILLIAMS, Vice President MARK BUTCHER, Secretary W. E. HAYSON, Secretary. Charlottetown, November 12, 1855.

New Store & New Goods!

MANCHESTER HOUSE.

REMOVED from Sydney Street to a new Building, EAST SIDE OF QUEEN-STREET. Now opening, large Importations by recent arrivals, of FALL and WINTER MERCHANDISE, including every variety of DRY GOODS, in the newest styles, carefully selected, which will be disposed of at the very lowest prices, among which are—

Ladies' Dress Materials of all kinds, Alpaca, Shot and figured Lustras, Plain and Brocaded Colours, Bayadere Robes, Delaines, Challies, Cashmeres, Poplins, Fancy Prints, Gingham, Blk. and Col. Gros de Naples, very cheap, Paisley, Cloth and Cashmere long Shawls, Furs—Stone Marten, Squirrel, Fish, and Musquash Bone and Collar, Polka Jackets, Crochet Stitches, Cashmere and Wool-n Hoods, Plush and Velvet Bonnets, Bonnet Shapes, Bonnet and Cap Ribbons, Trimmings, Ribbon Velvets of all widths, Neckties, lace and mourning Veils, Ladies' and Edging, Crapes, Hair Nets, head Dresses with curls, Flowers, Wreaths and Borders, Collars and Hair Shirts, White and coloured French Stays, Hosiery and G. sets of all kinds, Cloakings and Cloak Patterns, Plaids, Tweeds, Lion skin, Black, Brown and Drab Habit Cloths, London Mantles, Broad Cloths, Dorekins, Pilots, Whitesys, Beavers, Sattinets, Blankets, Flannels, Carpeting, Druggists, Rags, Ready made Clothing of all kinds, India Rubber Coats, reversible, Stocks and Ties, Lamb's wool Shirts, scarfs and Mufflers, Silk and felt Hats, Winter Caps, White and fancy Shirts, French Fronts, Boots and Shoes in great variety, Ladies' and Gent's, India Rubbers, Oil Coats and Trousers, Domestic Sheets and Sheetings, White, grey, striped and fancy Shirtings, White Frets, Irish Linens, Tablelinen and Toweling, Oil Cloth Table Covers, Bedticks, Quilts and Counterpanes, Damask, Morocco and Fringes, Furniture, Prints, Linings, Salisbury Flannels, Cotton Battine and Wadding, White, blue and red Cotton Warp, Umbrellas, Looking Glasses, Desks and Work Boxes, Toilet soap, Combs and Brushes, Knitting and Moravian Cotton, Excellent TEA, chests and half chests, and b retail, with a general assortment of other GOODS. Purchasers may rely upon having every satisfaction, both as to quality and price, in good obtained at this Establishment. Observe the sign "MANCHESTER HOUSE," adjoining Mr. Sims' Store. SAMUEL M-MURRAY, Charlottetown, Nov. 1, 1855.

INDIA.

About 270 miles from the Bay of Bengal, the river Ganges divides into two separate streams, the one leading eastward, the other westward, as both flow south towards the sea. The branch on the east retains the name, and the greatest portion of the water of the parent stream, and flows in a somewhat devious course for 300 miles to the swampy Sunderbund through which, in a great many separate channels, it enters the ocean. The western branch, flowing onward about 40 miles divides, and after a considerable distance again unites and becomes the Hooghly, which forms the port of Calcutta and is the only part of this vast Indian river system navigable by the ships of the great maritime nations who now trade with British India. The city of Calcutta itself, stands about 100 miles from the sea, on the western bank of this noble stream. From this point inland, to near the town of Rajmabul, which stands on the Ganges somewhat above the first dividing of that river, the navigation, even for the small native craft that use it, is dangerous and uncertain, and the growing commerce of the country has led to the projection of a railway connecting the grand stream with the Hooghly. This undertaking has been pushed successfully onward, until it begins to penetrate the last portion of the region to be passed over. Here it approaches the borders of the hilly country of the Santals. These are a race of mountaineers very different in many respects from the Hindoos and also from the Mahomedan population of India. Their idollatry is of a more simple and colder nature, and they have nothing of the caste of the Hindoo, nor does it seem, as if they had the deep bigotry of the Mahomedan. With many of the vices of the savage, this people are said to evince an honesty and love of truth unusual among the natives of India. One of the most fierce and fatal of insurrections has burst out among the Santals, and descending from their hills, they have destroyed villages of the more peaceful inhabitants of the lower country in indiscriminate fury. It was at first said, that unjust and licentious conduct on the part of those employed on the railway had provoked the rising. It was also reported, that the approach of the railway had led them to dread the idea of their country being seized, and their liberties destroyed. These reports, however, are completely set aside by the discovery of a proclamation on the person of one of their leaders. It states that the Santals have been oppressed by the Bengalee money lenders who had settled in their hills, that they were also oppressed by the Amahs, or native officers of our Government, from whom they could obtain no redress, and that those oppressions were "the sin of the Sahibs." - That is, that the Government was responsible for them; that the Santals were, therefore to take up arms to redress their own wrongs; that their Thakoor, or god, had become incarnate at the house of Sindoo Mungoo, through whom all communications to him would be made. The proclamation directs the Santals to assemble at the appointed rendezvous, and promise them the sovereignty of the whole country on the right bank of the Ganges and Bhagirata. This indicates that the evil is one of gradual and considerable growth.

The railway is proving of the greatest service in forwarding troops to the scene of conflict, and there is little doubt that the rising may soon be quelled, still it is one of the most serious kind, and from the nature of the country, full as it is of all but impenetrable jungle, it may turn out to have far too much of the characteristics of a Caffre war. It is one of those instructive calamities that teach us, with no gentle voice, the necessity of seeking the enlightenment of the heathen, and also their defence from the grasping and wicked hands of those who seem ever to walk in the van of civilization, to give the savage the worst possible view of civilized man, by robbing and plundering as they go along. Were it possible (and we doubt not it is) to protect these native tribes from the wrongs to which they are subjected, millions less would be required to keep them in order. We earnestly hope that prevention will yet be found out by Governments to be infinitely better and vastly cheaper in all such concerns.

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