

Wanted
 mery of Mr. John Vickeron, a good
 nan Currier; Also, two or three good
 emakers. Call at this establishment,
 ad, 63 miles from Charlottetown.
 J. L. VICKERSON.
 an, July 27, 1855.



of the Prince Edward
 islander.

OWAY'S OINTMENT.

ORDINARY CURE OF ASTHMA !!
 D LADY SEVENTY FIVE YEARS
 OF AGE.

After from Mr. Thomas Weston, (Book
 oronto, dated the 9th October, 1854.)
 Holloway,
 I am compelled to make known to you
 the benefit an aged parent has derived
 of your Pills. My mother was afflicted
 of four and twenty years with asthma
 of blood; it was quite agony to see her
 in her cough; I have often declared, that
 all I possessed to have her cured; and
 did a large sum for medicine and advice,
 to no purpose. About three months ago,
 I gave your Pills to her; at all
 I give them a trial, which I did;
 as marvellous by slow degrees, my
 mother, and after persevering with
 for nine weeks, she was perfectly
 and enjoys the best of health, although
 years old. I remain, Sir,
 Yours obliged,
 THOMAS WESTON.

REMARKABLE CURE OF DROPSY.
 BEING TAPPED THREE TIMES.

Letter from Anthony Smith, Esq
 Nova Scotia, dated the 25th August, 1855
 Holloway,

I desire to add my testimony to the value of
 in cases of dropsy. For nine months I
 greatest torture with this distressing com-
 pressed three times, and finally given up
 ore; having become in appearance as a
 id with no more strength in me than a
 orn. It was then, that I thought of
 Pills, and immediately sent for a quantity,
 need using them. The result I can
 fit even now, although true it is. After
 for four weeks, I felt much better, and
 ng with them, at the expiration of two
 was completely cured. I have since en-
 of health.
 I am, Sir,
 Yours sincerely
 ANTHONY SMITH.

NG CURE OF GENERAL DEBILITY
AND LIVER COMPLAINT !!

Letter from William Reeves, of
 tletown, Prince Edward Island,
 dated 17th Nov. 1854.

I am happy to say, that your Pills have re-
 m to health after suffering for nine years
 st intense general debility and languor,
 sd bowels were also much deranged for
 f that time. I tried many medicines, but
 f no good to me, until I had recourse to
 g taking which, and following the printed
 r seven weeks I was cured, after every
 failed to the astonishment of my neigh-
 bours, and friends. I shall ever feel
 you for this astonishing restoration to
 y recommend your Pills to all sufferers,
 y duty to do so.

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

rated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in
 the following complaints.

Dropsy	Inflammation
Dysentery	Jaundice
Erysipelas	Liver Com- plaints
Female Irregulari- ties	Lumbago
Fevers of all kinds	Rheumatism
Fits	Retention of Urine
Gout	Scrofula, or King's Evil
Head-ache	Tumours
Indigestion	Worms all of kinds
Stomach and Gravel	Weakness, from whatever cause, &c.
The Delirious	
Veneral Affections	

Establishment of Professor HOLLOWAY
 1, (near Temple Bar,) London, and by all
 Druggists and dealers in Medicines
 the Civilized World, at the following

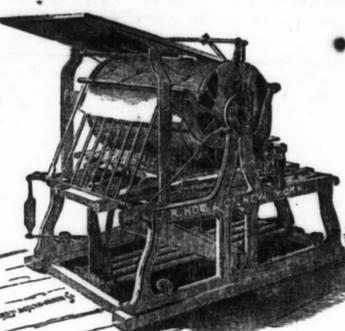
and 20s. Currency each Box.
 there is a considerable saving by taking the
 Directions for the guidance of patients in
 der affixed to each Box.

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

HASZARD'S

FARMERS' COMMERCIAL

PUBLISHED ON EVERY



GAZETTE

JOURNAL & ADVERTISER.

WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY.

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HASZARD'S GAZETTE,
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 THE LATEST NEWS, AT HOME & ABROAD.

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OFFERS for Cash at low prices, Springs, Axes,
 Bolts, Spokes, Rims, Shafts, Enamelled Cloth,
 Patent and Enamelled Leather; all of first quality.
 Superior malleable iron on hand, and furnished to
 order and pattern. Full assortment American Har-
 nesses, Hardware. PARTICULAR ATTENTION
 GIVEN TO ORDERS.

Royal Agricultural Society's
Industrial Exhibition !!

AN EXHIBITION of Domestic Manufactures
 and Agricultural Productions, will be held in
 Charlottetown, on WEDNESDAY, the 31st
 of October, when the following Premiums will be
 distributed:

For the best 10 yards of Cloth of Island wool, spun and woven on the Island, but which may have been dyed and finished either in this Island, or in the Provinces of Nova Scotia or New Brunswick.	£1 10 0
For the best 10 yards wool grey Homespun, milled and pressed,	1 0 0
10 do dyed, milled & finished,	1 0 0
10 do fancy mixture, do	1 0 0
10 do Shepherd's Plaid,	1 0 0
10 do twilled Flannel,	10 0 0
10 do plaid do	10 0 0
10 do women's wear,	10 0 0
10 do wool and cotton, do.	10 0 0
Best pair of Horse Rags, milled, not less than two yards square,	1 0 0
" Hearth Rag, made of woollen yarn,	10 0 0
" do made of rags,	10 0 0
" Woolen fancy plaid Shawl,	10 0 0
" do shepherd's plaid do.,	10 0 0
" do net Shawl,	10 0 0
" do long Shawl or Scarf,	10 0 0
pair of thick knit woollen Stockings, for Overalls,	0 5 0
" three pairs woollen Socks,	0 3 0
" do woollen Gloves,	0 3 0
" do woollen Mittens,	0 3 0
" linen Table Cloth,	10 0 0
" 6 yards linen Toweling,	10 0 0
" 8 linen Sacks, capable of holding four bushels each,	0 10 0
" Bonnet, made of grass plait	0 10 0
" Hat, do do	0 5 0

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

Best tub of Butter, not less than thirty pounds weight,	0 10 0
do do do	0 5 0
2d Cheese, not less than twenty pounds,	0 10 0
do do do	0 5 0
2d Half-dozen Swede Turnips,	0 3 0
do do Carrots for the table,	0 3 0
do do Root Blood Beet,	0 3 0
do do Roots of Mangold Wortzel,	0 3 0
do do Roots of Parsnips,	0 3 0
do do Ears of Indian Corn,	0 3 0
do do Onions,	0 3 0
do do Apples,	0 3 0

POULTRY.

Best pair, (male and female,) Dorking Fowls, not more than one year old, (alive),	0 5 0
do do Cochin China, do	0 5 0
do do Turkeys, do	0 5 0
do do Geese, do	0 5 0
do do Ducks, do	0 5 0

Discretionary Premiums will be awarded for such
 articles as may be considered worthy by the Commit-
 tee, although not enumerated in the list.
 All articles exhibited, must be strictly the man-
 ufacture of persons residing on the Island, with the
 exception of the first mentioned in the list. And all
 articles for competition, excepting live Stock, must
 be sent in to the Secretary on or before 12 o'clock on
 Tuesday, the 30th of October, otherwise they will
 be excluded.
 The Exhibition will be open to the public at 12
 o'clock.
 By order,
 W. W. IRVING, Sec'y.
 Com. Room, Sept. 5. (All papers)

NEWS BY THE ENGLISH MAIL.
ODESSA.

A letter from Odessa, of the 30th ult., in
 the *Cologne Gazette*, says:—"It is not sur-
 prising, after the late events in the Crimea,
 that the inhabitants of this place should lose
 all confidence in the strength of our batte-
 ries and the courage of our troops, and
 that all those who can do so should hasten
 to quit the town. A decree has just been
 published which, under any other circum-
 stances, would have been received with
 great satisfaction. It emanates from Count
 Kleinmichel, dated Peterhof, 3d of August,
 and orders the commencement of surveys
 and preparatory works for a railway from
 Charkov to Kaffa by Genitchi and Arabat,
 and another from Genitchi to Sebastopol,
 by Simpheropol and Baktchi-Serai. The
 same decree states, that surveys are also to
 be made for a railway from Moscow to
 Odessa, by Charkov. General Menikoff
 and Colonel Aleksiew, of the Engineers,
 are charged with these works. A letter
 from Kherson, states that in the course of
 the month there had arrived in that port
 from Nicholaieff twenty-one vessels, eight
 laden with flour and oats, and thirteen in
 ballast; and that twenty-two had left the
 port for Nicholaieff and Otschakow, laden
 with corn, linseed, timber, salt, coal, &c."

THE BALTIC.

A letter from Stockholm, of the 30th ult.,
 says:—"Letters from Helsingfors state, that
 the Russians are repairing with the greatest
 activity the fortifications of Sweaborg, which
 were so dreadfully damaged by the bomb-
 ardment of the 9th and 10th August.
 They are establishing new powder maga-
 zines in the rock, in order to avoid the risk
 of new explosions; the storehouses which
 were in wood are being built of stone; the
 arsenal, which was completely destroyed,
 is to be placed in a more protected position;
 the barracks, which before the bombard-
 ment were capable of containing 10,000
 men, are being enlarged, and an attempt is
 to be made to fortify the Isle of Drunsio.
 General de Berg, the Military Governor,
 has visited the rock of Longom, in which
 the French established a battery, to see if
 it will not be possible to construct during
 the winter a sort of citadel there."

THE MOVEMENT AGAINST THE RUSSIAN LEFT
FLANK.

The *Journal des Debats* of the 11th has
 an article on the probable intentions of
 Marshal Pelissier. It says that the Corps
 d'Armee of Eupatoria constitutes the ex-
 treme left of the general system of opera-
 tions of the allies. This corps menaces
 the right of the Russians and the centre of
 their communications with Southern Russia.
 The Russian army maintains for the present
 its right at the northern forts of Sebastopol;
 its centre in the fortifications of the Mac-
 kenzie heights, opposite the lower course
 of the Tchernaya; and its left on the heights
 above Tchorgoum, which are occupied by
 the Piedmontese. The Russian left appears
 at present greatly menaced by the move-
 ments of the right wing of the Allies in the
 mountains of Baidar.

Prince Gortschakoff's despatches allude
 to some combat which had enabled the
 allies to come down from the mountains and
 force themselves a passage. It appears
 distinctly from the Russian despatches, that
 the allies, after extending their operations
 from the mountains of the Baidar to the
 valley of the Upper Belbec, had left the
 Upper Belbec. This last circumstance

denotes a marked progress of the allies on
 the left wing of the Russians to surround
 them. The Belbec, in fact, flows at three
 or four leagues to the rear of the Mac-
 kenzie heights.

If the object of Marshal Pelissier is to
 prolong his right wing to the Belbec, he
 will not attempt to establish himself on the
 upper course of that river before having
 driven the enemy from Aitodor. At pre-
 sent, all the right wing of the army has
 taken possession of the mountain on the
 extreme left of the Russian wing, which is
 even fortifying itself in the most im-
 portant passages, and arming redoubts
 on commanding positions, and is forming
 roads to facilitate the arrival of provisions
 and ammunition. These measures seem to
 indicate, that the army thinks of establishing
 itself during the bad season on the line
 from Sebastopol to the Upper Belbec.

Fresh proofs of Prussian duplicity accu-
 mulate. It was hardly possible for any
 power to sink lower in the judgment of
 Europe than that of Prussia, but during the
 present week, events have transpired which
 exceed all that we were led to anticipate
 respecting her innate dishonesty. It is
 stated on apparently unexceptionable au-
 thority, in a communication from Berlin,
 that while the King of Prussia, in order to
 serve the Czar, was opening a correspon-
 dence with the Emperor of the French, with
 a view of obtaining the most favourable terms
 for Russia, he was at the same time at-
 tempting by all the means in his power to
 detach Austria from the Western alliance.

A confidential agent in the pay of Prussia
 was despatched to Paris, the bearer of an
 autograph letter from the king to the head
 of the French nation, filled with the most
 odious professions of friendship, at the very
 time that the Prussian monarch was offer-
 ing to Austria an armed neutrality in order
 to put an end to what he called an "unjust
 war." Austria, disgusted with this double
 dealing, denounced her perfidious ally to
 the Western Courts, and the hypocrisy of
 the weak and wicked king met with its de-
 served reward. Conduct like this gives a
 peculiar significance to the visit at the present
 moment of a Prussian prince to Balmoral,
 and the nefarious exposure is not likely,
 we suspect, to promote the union of the
 king's nephew with "a daughter of Eng-
 land." In ordinary life, a man who thus
 acted,—who was detected in so discredit-
 able a trick,—would probably have a horse-
 whip making an acquaintance with his
 shoulders; but it seems that rascality which
 would not be endured in the every-day
 course of society may be indulged in with
 impunity by the holder of a sceptre. But
 it is gratifying to know, that the Prussians
 are becoming weary of a family which can
 thus play fast and loose with the principles
 of morality and honour. The elections in
 the Prussian capital show this feeling; they
 are in favor of the liberal candidates, and
 against the court; and it is satisfactory to
 see, that the Prussians as a people are as
 much provoked as ourselves at the policy
 of their own ruler.

Certainly, we owe little to Austria, for
 her conduct since the commencement of
 the war has been something worse than
 erratic, but she, at least, has the decency
 to preserve the semblance of sincerity, and
 she has even gone the length of addressing
 to her agents at the German and other
 courts a diplomatic note respecting the
 position of affairs arising out of the fall of
 Sebastopol. In this note, she proclaims
 herself to be the ally of the Western Pow-

ers, and, being so, must decline to mediate
 between the belligerents. This is some-
 thing. But Prussia, she mentions, tied by
 no such limits, can assume the part of a
 mediator, a hint upon which, as we have
 seen, the King of Prussia did not hesitate
 to act upon. It is further declared by
 the Austrian note further declares, that
 although the fall of Sebastopol was a
 great success, it will not terminate the war.
 For other successes must be realized ere
 Russia can be brought to terms. This is
 correct enough, and the allies are prepar-
 ing to act upon it. It is further declared by
 the Austrian court, as an apology for its
 do-nothing policy, that if, at the commence-
 ment of the war, the Buid had given its
 cordial support to the Government of Fran-
 cis Joseph, terms might have been secured
 for Russia, which she cannot now expect.
 The note closes with an illusion to the amity
 which prevails between Austria and France,
 —that the alliance is sincere and perfect,
 and that but for this fact, the relations be-
 tween England and Austria would be less
 satisfactory than they are at present. This
 means, we apprehend that the allies must
 cut their way to a permanent peace as best
 they can, and that they have Austrian sym-
 pathy to cheer them, which, truth to say, is
 not worth much under the circumstances.

Prince Gortschakoff reports on the 7th—
 "The enemy's fleet, consisting of eight ships
 of the line and 27 steamers, with other vessels
 weighed anchor this morning, and proceeded to
 the north-west."

Prince Gortschakoff has telegraphed to St.
 Petersburg that the enemy's fleet (the allies),
 which left Kamiesch on the 7th, appeared off
 Odessa early in the morning of the 8th inst.,
 and anchored there.

VIENNA, Oct. 11, Evening.—Up to 9 o'clock
 on the evening of the 9th inst. the fleets had
 undertaken nothing against Odessa.

A letter from Berlin, of the 7th, in the *Ludo-*
pendance of Brussels, announces that France fa-
 vours the idea of having a European congress, to
 settle the question of the Sound dues.

JUBILEE OF THE REV. J. ANGELL JAMES.

The Rev. John Angell James having com-
 pleted a term of fifty years as minister of Carr's
 Lane Chapel, Birmingham, a jubilee was held
 last week in celebration thereof. On Wednes-
 day morning, the sermon in the chapel was
 preached by the Rev. Dr. Bennett of Falcon
 street Chapel, London, who also preached Mr.
 James's ordination sermon half a century ago.
 In the evening, at a large meeting held in the
 Town Hall, a number of addresses were pre-
 sented to this venerable Christian minister from
 the heads of many Christian denominations.
 A magnificent silver vase was presented to him;
 and a chapel in honour of the event is to be
 erected near Mr. James's own residence, at a
 cost of between twenty and twenty-five thou-
 sand dollars. The first stone was laid on
 Tuesday, and it is to be called "The Jubilee
 Chapel." "It is rare (says the *Christian*
Times) that pastor and people are permitted to
 be united together so long in the bonds of
 Christian love. Time brings many changes. The
 union, once so delightful, sometimes becomes
 irksome; or health gives way; or the labour
 seems in vain; or on the one side may appear
 imprudence, or on the other impatience; or
 death may dissolve the tie and summon the
 mourner home. In Mr. James's case, none of
 these accidents have occurred, and he stands
 where he has long stood, with his gray hair,
 to proclaim the living gospel, dear to him in
 earliest youth. In many lands the manufac-
 turers of Birmingham have obtained a wide
 renown; but we believe those simple, touching
 appeals from Mr. James's pen, which the press
 has distributed over the world far and wide,
 have obtained for Birmingham a renown wider
 and more precious still."—*English paper.*

THE RETURN OF DR. KANE.

New York, Oct. 11.—The propeller Arctic and the bark Release, which sailed from this port in June, in search of Dr. Kane and his followers, returned to this port this evening, having on board Dr. Kane and his party.

The propeller and bark made their way north in Smith's Sound to latitude 79 30, when they were stopped by ice, and working their way inshore to find a passage, discovered an Indian village where his party had gone south. They then returned to discover an island in Davis' Straits, where they found the Kane expeditionists. It appears that Dr. Kane pushed his vessel as far north as 81 degrees, when she was frozen in and remained all the winter, sending to the Indian village above mentioned, 80 miles south, for provisions, which were supplied by the inhabitants. In the spring they abandoned the ship and made their way southward on sledges, until they reached the town of Upernavik, a Danish settlement off the west coast of Greenland, whence they were conveyed in a Danish vessel to the Island of Disco, and found there by the searching expedition, as above stated.

Three of Dr. Kane's party died from exposure, viz: Pierre Schubert, the cook, and Jefferson Baker, seaman. The remainder were more or less frost-bitten.

On the 4th of September, the bark Rescue narrowly escaped shipwreck by coming in contact with an iceberg, which stove her bulwarks and carried away her boats. The two vessels were fast in the Great Pack for several days, and were frozen in for the winter, which was unusually severe in the Arctic regions. Many natives have perished from exposure and starvation, having had to eat their dogs.

No traces whatever of Sir John Franklin and his party were discovered. The following is Lieut. Hartstein's account of his expedition:

"Left New York May 30th, and arrived at the Isle of Disco, Greenland, July 5th. Coasted along the shores of Greenland and Holsteinburg to lat. 78 38, touching at Lievely. Hove Island of Upernavik, Halkuyt Island, Cape Hatherton, and other places on the coast. Were 28 days boring through the Pack in Melville Bay.—Thence cruised Davis' Straits, went up Lancaster Sound as far as Admiralty Inlet, where they were opposed by a solid pack which entirely stopped their progress. Thence proceeded down the Western coast, examining possessions, ponds and bays. Were fast in the great middle Pack for several days, to all appearance for the winter. In lat. 68 39, long. 60 30 west, spoke English whale ship Relapse, of Peterhead, bound to Cumberland Inlet. They had taken three fish, and were all well, and arrived at Lievely, on their return from entirely circumnavigating the North waters as far as the ice would permit."

On the 13th of September, they there found Dr. Kane and his associates, excepting the three who had died from exposure. The expedition succeeded in crossing Melville Bay, and reaching the headlands of Smith Sound as early as the 6th of August, 1853. Finding the ice to the north completely impenetrable, they were forced to attempt a temporary passage along the coast, where the rapid tides—running at the rate of four knots an hour, with a rise and fall of sixteen feet—had worn a temporary opening. Previous to taking this step, which involved great responsibility, and which was, in fact, equivalent to sacrificing the vessel, a Francis metallic boat, with a canoe of provisions, was concealed as a means of retreat.

The penetration of the pack ice was attended by many obstacles. The vessel grounded with every tide, and but for her extreme strength would not have been able to sustain the shocks of the ice. She was twice on her beam-ends, and once on fire from the upsetting of the stove. Some idea of this navigation may be formed, from the fact of her losing her jibboom, best bower anchor and bulwarks, besides about 600 fathoms of warping line. They were cheered, however, by a small daily progress; and by the 10th of September, 1853, had succeeded in gaining the northern face of Greenland—at a point never reached before. Here the young ice froze around the

vessel, and compelled them to seek a winter asylum. The winter gave them a degree of cold much below any previous registration on record. Whiskey froze in November, and for four months in the year mercury was solid daily. The mean annual temperature was five degrees below zero, summer and winter included. This, without a doubt, was the greatest cold ever experienced by man, as the seat of their winter quarters was nearest to the pole.

The scurvy was readily controlled, but the most novel feature of this winter was a tetanus, or lockjaw, which defied all treatment. It carried away fifty-seven of their best sledge dogs, and was altogether a frightful scourge.

The operations of search commenced as early as March. The first parties, under personal charge of Dr. Kane, crossing the ice at temperatures of minus 57 below zero. The loss of their dogs obliged them, as an only alternative, to adopt this early travel. Many of the party were frost bitten and underwent amputation of the toes. It was by means of these efforts, that the expedition succeeded in bringing back their important results. The parties were in the field as late as the 10th of July, only ceasing from labor, when the winter darkness made it impossible to travel.

Greenland has been followed and surveyed by Dr. Kane towards the Atlantic, with a coast line fronting due North, until a stupendous glacier absolutely checked their progress. This mass of ice rose in a lofty precipice, 500 feet high, abutting into the sea. It undoubtedly is the only barrier between Greenland and the Atlantic—it is an effectual barrier to all future explorations.

1. This glacier, in spite of the difficulty of falling bergs, was followed out to sea by means of sledges, the party rafting themselves across open water spaces on masses of ice. In this way they succeeded in traveling eighty miles along its base, and traced it into a Northern land. This glacier is, we believe, the largest ever discovered by any previous navigator.

2. This new land thus cemented to Greenland by protruding ice, was named "Washington." The large bay which intervenes between it and Greenland bears, we believe, the name of Mr. Peabody, of Baltimore, one of the projectors of the expedition. This icy connection of the old and new worlds seems to us a feature of peculiar interest.

3. The range of the sledge journeys may be understood from the fact that the entire circuit of Smith's Sound has been effected, and its shores completely charted.

4. But the real discovery of the expedition is the open Polar sea. The channel leading to these waters was entirely free from ice, and this mysterious feature was rendered more remarkable by the existence of a belt of solid ice extending one hundred and twenty-five miles to the southward. This sea verifies the views of Dr. Kane, as expressed to the Geographical Society before his departure. The lashing of the surf against this frozen beach of ice was impressive beyond description. Several gentlemen with whom we have conversed, speak of this as one of the most remarkable sights which they observed during the expedition. An area of three thousand square miles has been seen entirely free from ice, and was named after the Hon. J. P. Kennedy, late Secretary of the Navy, under whose auspices the expedition was undertaken.

The land to the north and west of this channel has been charted as high as 83 30. This is the nearest land to the Pole yet known. It bears the name of Mr. Henry Grinnell, the founder of the enterprise.

The winter of 1854-55.—The extreme severity of the previous season made it evident, that the brig could not be liberated before the winter set in. She was fast impounded in the centre of a large field of ice. The provisions, although abundant, were not calculated to resist scurvy, and the fuel, owing to the emergency of the previous winter, was deficient in quantity. Under these circumstances, Dr. Kane, with a party of volunteers—on an attempt to reach the mouth of Lancaster Sound, in hopes of meeting the English expedition, and thus giving relief to his associates—passed in an open boat over the track of Baffin's travel, riding out a heavy gale.

They found an uninterrupted barrier of ice, extending in one great horseshoe from Jones to Murchison's Sound, and were forced after various escapes to return to the brig.

During the winter which ensued, they adapted the habits of the Esquimaux, living upon raw walrus meat, surrounding themselves by walls of moss. In spite of these precautions, the scurvy advanced with steady progress; but by the aid of a single team of dogs, Dr. Kane succeeded in effecting a communication with a settlement of Esquimaux seventy miles to the southward, and by organizing a hunt relieved the party. At one time, every man of the expedition except Dr. Kane and Mr. Bonsel were confined to their bunks with scurvy; but by a providential interposition the party escaped without a death.

APPEARANCE OF THE NAVIGATORS.—A northern latitude is eminently conducive to the development of hair and fat. At least, the samples of its effect in the persons of the returned Arctic navigators yesterday would unavoidably lead us to this conclusion. Every one was stout and rosy, and as no razor had marred the beards of the mariners since their departure from these shores, every face was covered with a sturdy growth of hair that was perfectly refreshing to behold. Dr. Kane himself wore a beard of patriarchal proportions, in the corners of which still lingered the silver traces of his residence within the frigid zone. His little body was wrapped in multitudinous layers of flannels and skins, and over all was drawn a tight worsted shirt, so that his person was of almost Falstaffian proportions. The doctor looked quite fleshy in the face, and altogether his Arctic sojourn seemed to agree with him wonderfully well. Between the doctor and his men an almost fatherly feeling seemed to exist, they looking up to him with pride and veneration, feelings which he returned by an affection for them that was truly paternal.

At an early moment after anchoring, Dr. Kane, Lieut. Hartstein, Dr. Kane's officers and several of his men went on shore, accompanied by their numerous friends, who had already put off to the ship to welcome them home.

PITCAIRN.—The Pitcairn Islanders, descendants of the mutineers of the Bounty, were visited in March by the Amphirite, one of the British squadron in the Pacific. They are dressed nearly all alike, except the Nobbs, who wear shoes and are regarded as superior. There are only eight of the first generation, two men and six women. The oldest man is sixty, and the oldest woman between seventy and eighty. None of these will leave the Island, at least they say so, and only wish removal to Norfolk Island for their children's benefit; for, they say, in a few years the island will be too small for them. The number of inhabitants at present is a hundred and ninety, ninety five males and ninety five females. They sent off to the ship's company, lots of pumpkins, water-melons, plantains, &c. Every house is beautifully clean with scrapers made out of old cutlasses. They are all excellent swimmers, being in the water as soon as they can walk. The women are considered the best. They rise at daylight and begin the day's work; but strange to say, they eat nothing till noon, then generally vegetable food, with meat once or twice a week only; they have a supper about seven o'clock, and go to bed about eight P. M. The houses are raised about three feet off the ground, and thatched with palm leaves, so that all the rain runs off clear.

AID FOR THE JEWS.—Sir Moses Montefiore arrived at Alexandria by the last steamer from Syria, being perfectly satisfied with the result of his visit to Jerusalem, where he is to found a hospital on a large scale for the benefit of the Jews. Sir Moses returns to England, via France, to-day, and during his stay here has been treated by the Pacha with every mark of respect, a house in the country being placed at his disposal, and his meals daily sent to him. The Viceroys' attentions to Sir Moses are in consequence of his Highness having been for some time his guest when in London, in 1852.

SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH.—Signor Bonelli of Turin, has submitted a proposal to the British Government to carry the submarine telegraph from Cagliari, in the Island of Sardinia, (where a line already starts from Algeria) to the Island of Malta. He offers to do it in two months, at a cost of \$50,000. He also offers to carry the line from Malta to the Dardanelles in one direction, and to Alexandria, in Egypt, in the other, in six months' time, and at a cost of \$300,000.

Late from California.

The Northern Light connected with the Cortes, left San Francisco September 20th, in company with the mail steamer Sonora for Panama. The Golden Age arrived upon the 12th of September, and the Nicaragua steamer Uncle Sam, it will be remembered, put into Acapulco with cholera on board, and before she reached San Francisco, the disease had carried off 106 of her passengers, of which 98 were adults. Seven others subsequently died in the hospital and 14 remained under treatment. No new cases of cholera had occurred at San Francisco, and the city was quite healthy.

The allied fleet, after its visit to Amoor in search of the Russian fleet from Petropaulowski, proceeded to the Bay of Castro, where they discovered the Russian ships. The allies left two frigates to blockade the port, while a steamer sailed with all expedition for Hakodadi, for the purpose of bringing up the East India squadron to their assistance. The fleet immediately sailed for the Bay of Castro, but the Russians managed to escape under cover of a fog.

Schooner E. E. Foster had arrived from Japan. The Foster sailed from Honolulu with stores for the whaling fleet, but the Japan authorities refused permission to trade, alleging that the treaty made no provision for anything more than a temporary residence at Hakodadi. England and Russia had concluded treaties similar to the United States.

The fire at Grass Valley broke out 11 o'clock at night on the 14th of September, in the French hotel. It spread with such rapidity, that in two hours the town was nearly destroyed.

The number of buildings burnt is three hundred and fifty, including all but one of the principal business houses. A correspondent at Grass Valley says, the total loss is put down at \$400,000.—The loss was greatly increased from the fact, that most of our merchants had just laid in heavy stocks of fall goods. All the hotels, bakeries, and every boarding-house in the town were destroyed.

LORD NELSON wrote thus of the Piedmontese in 1803:—Sardinia is very little known; it was the policy of Piedmont to keep it in the back ground, and it has been the maxim to rule its inhabitants with severity, loading its produce with such duties as prevented their growth.—The country is fruitful beyond idea, and abounds in cattle, sheep, corn, wine and oil. In the hands of a liberal government, there is no telling what its products would amount to." Lord Nelson's wishes have been realized.

Life is a fountain fed by a thousand streams that perish, if one be dried. It is a silver chord twisted with a thousand strings, that part asunder, if one be broken. Thoughtless mortals are surrounded by innumerable dangers; which make it more strange that they must all perish suddenly at last. We are encompassed with accidents every day to crush the decaying tenements we inhabit. The seeds of disease are planted into our constitutions by nature. The earth and atmosphere whence we draw the breath of life, are impregnated with death; health is made to operate to its own destruction. The food that nourishes contains the element of decay; the soul that animates it by vivifying, first tends to wear it out by its own action; death lurks in ambush along the paths. Notwithstanding this truth is so palpable by confirmed by the daily example before our eyes, how little do we lay it to heart. We see our friends and neighbors die, but how seldom does it occur to our thoughts that our knell may give the next warning to the world!—Newark Mercury.

A new horse-shoe has been invented by Mr. C. Short, of New London, Connecticut. The peculiar feature is, that the new shoe has not a nail or nailhole in it! Otherwise it is made in the common form, and is held on to the foot by an iron cap, something in the shape of a low cut vamp of a man's leather shoe, or the leather peak of a boy's cloth cap. The iron cap on the hoof is about two inches wide at the toe, but narrows on each side towards the heel. It is so thin as to be a little flexible, and is fastened to the foot by a screw passing through the two ends behind the heel. The lower edge of this cap fits into a groove cut in the outer edge of the shoe, which holds them together, and the screw fastens them both to the hoof. This cap does not come to much wear, and will last out many shoes.

AN AERONAUT SUPPOSED TO BE LOST.—On Tuesday afternoon of last week, Mr. Winchester made an ascension in a balloon from Norwalk Ohio, and on the Friday following he had not been heard from. The balloon took a north-easterly direction, and it is feared that the daring voyager either descended into Lake Erie, or that the intense cold of the upper regions froze him to death. When he started, he said he intended to go higher and further than aeronaut had ever dared to think of going.

Extracts from an Essay, "nada," by J. Sheridan Hoag was awarded the first prize in the Paris Exhibition.

THE HABITANT, OR LOW

No persons can contrast the habitant of Lower Canada of Upper. The latter is enterprising, and cosmopolitan in his always ready to change his better one; and his homestead acres of cleared land is never than five hundred acres of wild satisfy himself, that the latter for his children. The habitant, knows no love stronger than often, contracted farm. This was born, though giving him, slender livelihood, is still des all the world. In vain for his ficient West been opened up, i America been filled with acco in it. His dreams hover roid. His imagination is bou round his farm. He asks no live where his father lived, a father died.

As might naturally be expected little to do with such a clear not the rewards of grasping; not its feverish disappoinments. There is not, in cheerful, happy, and content ones than the Lower Canada little farm—for, as a general frequent subdivisions, the fada are small—supplies him upon; and he never, by any excess of tomorrow. He ha and he knows that should g himself and his family, and self anxiety about the ecoo their number, or improving has six or eight pigs, and i two or three for market—w would be sure to do—the t Heaven as they are sent to whole of them. He copies ments, and imitates no per His life, his food, his joy by the opportunities of i sumptuously, he thanks Ppy. If he occasionally thinks it is all right, and i Simple, therefore, in his l simplicity. For generation not undergone a perceptible ly, his gentleness, his inno falness, have been equaly

I cannot take leave of th Canada, without alluding sition, and native politene a country parish in any p matter low remote, and y hands, by both old and y ly, yet with so much eas you forget for the moment go into a habitant's house washed—and though the est in his parish, his h with so much cordiality ar ly unembarrassed and un can with difficulty, belie excusable French—many provoke the ribibility of never see a smile on the er, nor even on the face course after you go aw amazing. Your relig your country, may, from ces, be distasteful to hi are under his roof—if it would never hear a wor feeling or wound your p that boldness of thought a people great and a co are unquestionably far rica. In not seeking to times opposing the intry preventions and inventi low their own intelligi and good breeding—it stranger, and makes th them—they are immen lar class on this contin can teach them in eed what they could to features of civilization— good manners.

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Extracts from an Essay, entitled, "Ca- nada," by J. Sheridan Hogan,—to which was awarded the first prize, by the Com- mittee of the Paris Exhibition, of Canada:—

THE HABITANT, OR LOWER CANADIAN.

No persons can contrast more strongly than the habitant of Lower Canada and the farmer of Upper. The latter is enterprising, adventu- rous, and cosmopolitan in his feelings. He is always ready to change his neighborhood for a better one; and his homestead of a hundred acres of cleared land is never more dear to him than five hundred acres of wilderness, if he can satisfy himself, that the latter would be better for his children. The habitant, on the con- trary, knows no love stronger than that for his, often, contracted farm. The place where he was born, though giving him, in many cases, a slender livelihood, is still dearer to him than all the world. In vain for him has the mag- nificent West been opened up, in vain for him has America been filled with accounts of prosperity in it. His dreams hover round his own fire- side. His imagination is bounded by the fences of his farm. He asks no better lot than to live where his father lived, and to die where his father died.

As might naturally be expected, avarice has little to do with such a character. If he knows not the rewards of grasping ambition, he knows not its forlorn disappointments, or its mortified pride. There is not, in consequence, a more cheerful, happy, and contented being in existence than the Lower Canadian habitant. His little farm—for, as a general rule, on account of frequent subdivisions, the farms in Lower Canada are small—supplies him with enough to live upon; and he never, by any chance, invokes the cares of to-morrow. He has five or six cows, and he knows that should give milk enough for himself and his family, and he never gives himself anxiety about the economy of increasing their number, or improving their quality. He has six or eight pigs, and, instead of fattening two or three for market—as an old-countryman would be sure to do—he takes the blessings of Heaven as they are sent to him, and eats the whole of them. He copies no man's improve- ments, and imitates no person's mode of living. His life, his food, his enjoyments are regulated by the opportunities of the day. If he fares sumptuously, he thanks Providence, and is happy. If he occasionally fares otherwise, he thinks it is all right, and is equally contented. Simple, therefore, in his life, but happy in its simplicity. For generations his character has not undergone a perceptible change; but, happily, his gentleness, his innocence, and his cheer- fulness, have been equally enduring.

I cannot take leave of the habitant of Lower Canada, without alluding to his amiable dispo- sition, and native politeness. You pass through a country parish in any part of the Province, no matter how remote, and you are saluted on all hands, by both old and young, and so graceful- ly, yet with so much ease and frankness, that you forget for the moment where you are. You go into a habitant's house—always clean, with flowers in the windows, and the walls well white- washed—and though the man may be the poorest in his parish, his hospitality is dispensed with so much cordiality and refinement, that you can with difficulty, believe such people could have always lived in such a place. You speak execrable French—many English people unfor- tunately do—and make mistakes which would provoke the risibility of a very saint, yet you never see a smile on the face of your entertainer, nor even on the faces of his children. Of course after you go away, they enjoy the fun amazingly. Your religion, your politics, or your country, may, from accidental circum- stances, be distasteful to him; yet, as long as you are under his roof—if it were for months—you would never hear a word that could hurt your feeling or wound your pride. In enterprise, in that boldness of thought and action which make a people great and a country prosperous, they are unquestionably far beyond the rest of Amer- ica. In not seeking to understand, and some- times opposing the introduction of palpable im- provements and inventions, their conduct is be- low their own intelligence. But in refinement and good breeding—in all that fascinates the stranger, and makes the resident happy among them—they are immeasurably above any simi- lar class on this continent. And all that Amer- ica can teach them in enterprise would not ex- ceed what they could teach America in the finest features of civilization—namely, gentleness and good manners.

To appreciate the magnitude of the canals and their locks on the St. Lawrence, it is necessary to glance at the splendid river, of whose nearly two thousand miles of navigation they form the completing links. Let me conduct the reader then to where the steamer, destined to "shoot the rapids," first winds in amongst the Thousand Islands. It is between Kingston and Brock- ville, and usually just after sunrise. The scene here, of a bright morning—and mornings are seldom otherwise in Canada—is magnificent and often description. You pass close by near enough to cast a pebble from the deck of the stea-

mer upon them—cluster after cluster of beauti- ful little circular islands, whose trees, perpetu- ally moistened by the river, have a most luxuri- ant and exquisitely tinted foliage, their branches overhanging the water. Again you pass little winding passages and bays between the islands, the trees on their margins, interlacing above them, and forming here and there natural bow- ers; yet are the water of these bays so deep; that the steamers of considerable size might pass under the interlacing trees. Then opens before you a magnificent sheet of water, many miles wide, with a large island apparently in the dis- tance, dividing it into two great rivers. But, as you approach this, you discover that it is but a group of small islands, the river being divided into many parts, and looking like silver threads thrown carelessly over a large green cloth. Your steamer enters one of these bright passa- ges, and you begin at length to feel that in the multitude of ways there must be great danger; for your half-embowered and winding river comes to an abrupt termination four or five hundred yards in advance of you. But as you are approaching at headlong speed the threat- ning rocks in front, a channel suddenly opens upon your right; you are whirled into it like the wind; and the next second a magnificent am- phitheatre of lakes opens out before you. This again is bounded, to all appearances, by a dark green bank, but at your approach, the mass is moved as if in a Kaleidoscope, and lo! a hun- dred beautiful little islands make their approach. And such for seventy miles, and till you reach the rapids, is the scenery which you glide through.

It is impossible, even for those whose habits and occupation naturally wear them from the pleasures derivable from such scenery, to avoid feeling akin to poetry, while winding through the Thousand Islands. You feel, indeed, long after they have been passed, as if you had been awakened out of a blissful dream. Your memory brings up again and again, the pictures of the clusters of Islands rising out of the clear, cool water. You think of the little bays and wind- ing passages embowered in trees! and recurring to the din, and dust, and heat, and strife of the city you have left, or the city you are going to, you wish in your heart that you had seen more of nature and less of business. These may be but dreams—perhaps they are so,—but they are good and they are useful dreams; for they break in, for the moment, upon the dull monoton- ousness of our all-absorbing selfishness; they let in a few rays of light upon the poetry and purity of sentiment which seem likely to die of perpetu- al confinement in the dark prison-house of modern avarice.

The smaller rapids, and the first you arrive at, are the Galops, Point Cardinal and some others. The great rapids are the Long Sault, the Coteau, the Cedars, the Cascades, and the Lachine. The first of these is the most magnificent, the high- est waves rising in the lost, or north channel. The last is the most dangerous, extensive and difficult of navigation. The thrilling and sub- lime excitement of "shooting them," is greatly heightened by contrast. Before you reach them there is usually hardly a breath of air stirring, everything is calm and quiet, and your steamer glides as noiselessly and grandly down the river as she would down an ordinary canal. But suddenly a scene of wild grandeur breaks upon you: waves are lashed into spray and into breakers of a thousand forms, by the dark rocks they are dashed against in the headlong impetu- osity of the river. Whirlpools—narrow pas- sages beset with rocks,—a storm-lashed sea,—all mingle their sublime terrors in a single rapid. In an instant you are in the midst of them! Now passing with lightning speed within a few yards of rocks, which, did your vessel but touch them, would reduce her to an utter wreck, before the sound of the crash could die upon the air—Again shooting forward like an arrow towards a rocky island, which your barque avoids by a turn almost as rapid as the movement of a bird. Then, from the crests of great waves rushing down precipices, she is flung upon the crests of others receding, and she trembles to her very keel from the shock, and the spray is thrown far in upon her decks. Now she enters a narrow channel, hemmed in by threatening rocks, with white breakers leaping over them as she dashes through them in her lightning way, and spurns the countless whirl- pools beneath her—Forward is an absolute precipice of waters; on every side of it break- ers, like pyramids, are thrown high into the air. Where shall she go! Ere the thought had come and gone, she mounts the wall of wave and foam like a bird, and glorious, sublime scene, lands you a second afterwards upon the calm, unfluted bosom of a gentle river! She is "shooting the rapids." Cut no words can convey a just idea of the thrilling excitement that is felt during a few moments you take in passing over them. It is one of the sublime ex- periences which can never be forgotten, though never adequately described.

The inhabitants of Carleton, NB., cele- brated the success of the Allies at a Public Dinner. Sentiments followed in rapid suc- cession, and "a feast of reason and a flow of soul," inspired without the aid of intoxi- cating drinks.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

NICOLAIEFF.

Nicolaieff, to visit which the Emperor Alex- ander II. left St. Petersburg, and where he proba- bly now is, has since the spring been the locale of a camp of reserve for Prince Gortschakoff's army in the Crimea. In May last, it was commonly said that there were 60,000 troops there. For some time, this camp has not been much spoken of, but the place has again been brought into notice by a statement to which undue prominence has been given, and which could only have been penned in the remote interior of Central Ger- many, viz., that the Russian government had resolved to make Nicolaieff replace Sebastopol. About two months ago when the operations of the Allies in the Sea of Azoff were exciting expectations of further naval exploits in the East, the well-known importance of Nicolaieff, the cradle of the Black Sea navy, pointed it out at once as a desirable object of attack. The chief question to be considered was, whether its arsenals and dockyards were not effectually secured from naval aggression by the shallowness of the river in which they are situated, and which has so little depth of water that the Russian ships built at Nicolaieff can only reach the sea by the aid of floating machines. This fact must be entirely overlooked, when it is said that Nicolaieff is to become "a second Sebastopol;" a phrase which can mean nothing unless that port is to afford shelter to a Russian fleet, and serve as the basis of naval operations in time of war. The suggested removal of the establish- ment at Nicolaieff to some point nearer the sea, within the limits of the Dnieper, since it would bring them nearer to the enemy, would be a measure in opposition to the principles by which the naval authorities of Russia have governed their conduct throughout the war.

ABD-EL KADER IN PARIS.—Abd-el-Kader has arrived in Paris. His health continues to im- prove. He brought with him some magnificent presents for the Empress and the ladies of the court. The present for the Empress consists of a pair of slippers so richly set with precious stones as to be worth 20,000 piastres, and a rich carpet for the side of a bed. The Princess Matilda is to receive a complete coffee service in chased silver, in the fashion of Constantinople, and on the sultan the Emir has caused to be engraved some Arabian verses, complimentary to the Princess. A splendid embroidered napkin cov- ers the silver, and it alone is worthy 5,000 piastres. Accompanying the service is a quantity of Mocha coffee, and also a mill to grind it; so that the Princess will be able to drink coffee, exactly as it is prepared in the seraglio. The other object brought by the Emir consists of pipes, narghiles, carpets, scuffs, and other Oriental arti- cles.

PROVISIONS AND AMMUNITION.—It is said that the belligerents in Europe, have been and still are drawing very large supplies of provisions and ammunition from the United States! The thing has been managed very quietly, but every powder-mill in the United States has been for months constantly and most fully employed, and that article has been sent by whole cargoes to Europe. To such an extent has this been carried on, that the supply of saltpetre in this coun- try is very nearly exhausted, and, un- less further supplies are received shortly, the manufacture of powder will soon come to a stand-still.

A SMALL ITEM.—The New York Sun, descending on the extravagancies of dress in that city, estimates the annual cost of dressing and jewelling the ladies of New York and its vicinity, at from thirty to forty millions of dollars, as much as it costs to maintain the general government.

AN IMMENSE ROOM.—The largest room in the world, under a single roof, and unbroken by pillars or other obstructions, is at St. Petersburg, and is 650 feet in length, and 150 feet in breadth. By daylight it is used for military displays. In the evening, it is often converted into a vast ball room, when it is warmed by sixteen prodigi- ous stoves and 20,000 wax tapers are required to light it properly. The roof of the structure is a single arch of iron, the bars alone on which it rests weighing 12,831,000 pounds.

A young lady in Charleston, S.C., recently at- tempted to commit suicide by taking laudanum. Her attempt was discovered in season to save her life. She gave as a reason for the deed, that her lover had kissed her upon the cheeks, instead of upon the lips, as was his custom. He had never been so cruel before, and from that moment "life became a burden and a curse."

The Norfolk correspondent of Petersburg (Va.) Express thus speaks of the "plague fly" which has appeared at Norfolk and Portsmouth, since the commencement of the fever:—"Its body is about the size of our common fly, of a yellowish color, with long delicate porous wings of a texture as fine as the softest silk. They fly to- gether in swarms, and may be seen in large num- bers on the fig trees, but their great point of attraction seems to be the collins, in which repose the ill-fated victims of "yellow jack." We took a stroll out to that Golgotha of burial grounds, Potters' Field, yesterday, and were intensely horrified at seeing many of the coffins that lay on the ground, scattered around, awaiting inter- ment literally black with those loathsome little insects, that squirmed themselves upon one another so thick as to exclude the coffin entirely from sight. It was the most disgusting specta- cle we ever beheld, having an oily, waxy sig- nificance of the last of poor mortality about it that was absolutely sickening!"

Canada extends in length from the coast of La- brador to the river Kamistiquia at the end of Lake Superior, about 1000 miles, with an aver- age breadth of 250 miles, being nearly three times larger as Great Britain and Ireland. It con- tains an area of about 350,000 square miles, or 221,600,000 acres.

INCREASE OF THE METALS.

There can be no doubt but any increase in the use of the workable metals—such as iron, copper, tin, lead, zinc, silver, gold, and platinum—tends to advance the useful arts. The cheaper these metals become, in the same proportion will man be benefited. Were iron to be obtained at one-half its present price, the building of machin- ery, houses, railroads, &c., would be greatly stimulated, and all classes would be gainers by the improvement. In its own place copper is just as valuable, and were it as cheap as iron it would be used for many purposes for which the latter is now employed. We never expect to see it become as cheap, still, we hope it will be much cheaper and plentiful than it now is. The great copper deposits of the Lake Superior re- gions should, in the course of time, influence the price of copper, and render it more abundant. It is estimated that the yield of pure copper from these regions this year, will not be less than 5000 tons. In a few years, these mines will be yielding more annually than is now produced by all the other mines in existence. When sheet copper be- comes as cheap as tinned-sheet iron, it will be exclusively employed for the roofs and conductors of buildings.—Scientific American.

The other day a friend of mine saw a grave looking old Turk, with spectacles, reading for his own edification, aloud from the New Testa- ment, and a crowd of Turks standing around listening to him: Is not this strange! Last week a box of New Testaments, in the Turkish language, was sent from the bible depot to the Custom House, according to rule, from whence it was going to be shipped for Thessalonica. The Custom House officer said, that as the contents were books, they must be examined by the Government Censor before they could be allowed to pass. Some copies were accord- ingly sent to the Censor's office, and they soon came back with the Government seal on the first blank leaf, authorizing their free circulation in Turkey!"

CONVENIENT AND WHOLESOME FOOD.—A very cheap, convenient, and palatable dish may be prepared with the common pilot bread, which is a hard, dry cracker, made of flour and water. These can be purchased by the barrel at a price but a little higher than flour, pound for pound, as they are generally made by machinery, and the cost of making and baking is but trifling when it is done on a large scale. We see the price of pilot bread is quoted in this market at less than half a cent per pound above good flour, and as they are nearly as dry as flour, they are about as nutritious. They will keep longer than flour without deteriorating or becoming stale. They can be used in a variety of ways, such as putting them in stews of meat, or meat and pota- toes; they improve "hash" materially, and are a good substitute for "crust" in potpie, having the advantage of always being light and wholesome. For an ordinary, every-day dish, put them into an oven after the bread is removed, or into a stove oven, and let them dry- thoroughly; then break them up and pour boil- ing water over them, and add a little salt, and butter, cream or milk. We know of no more easily prepared, more wholesome, and more palatable dish than this, for the breakfast, sup- per, or even for the dinner-table.—American Agriculturist.

ADVANCE ON PEREKOP.

The second edition of the *Daily News* has the following:—

HAMBURG, Friday.—A despatch from Prince Gortschakoff, dated the 9th instant, has been received at St. Petersburg. It says:

"The enemy has advanced from Eupatoria, threatened Perekop, but retired on meeting the advanced posts of our left flank. The enemy put in disorder sixteen battalions from Kokouloussa to Janyssata."

RETIREMENT OF THE RUSSIANS.—According to the *Frankfort Post Zeitung*, it is certain that the body of the Russian army has been withdrawn from the plateau on the north side of Sebastopol towards the heights of the Belbec. Only a few thousand men now garrison the northern forts. In the neighbourhood of Nicholaieff some 45,000 men are concentrated, 28,000 of whom belong to the newly raised militia.

A BRITISH FLEET SENT TO THE COAST OF ITALY.—Her Majesty's ships *Rodney*, *Albion*, *London*, *Leander*, and *Wasp*, have received orders to proceed, under the command of Admiral Stopford, to the coast of Italy. They will begin their mission, it is said, in the Bay of Naples.

FILLING-UP THE TRENCHES.—A letter from Sebastopol, in the *Marseilles Journal*, says:—"One of the orders which has been executed by the troops with the greatest pleasure, is that of filling-up the trenches." It is stated, that the troops regard their prospects so favourably, that a great number of the soldiers of the class of 1847, who may now quit the service, do not wish to do so.

REINFORCEMENTS FROM FRANCE.—Advices from Marseilles, of the 10th, state that the Minister of War was still using every exertion to reinforce the army in the Crimea.

RUMOURS OF A RUSSIAN LOAN.—VIENNA, Oct. 4.—Several bankers here give credence to the rumour, that Russia is contracting a loan in North America, and that the negotiations are nearly concluded.

PRINCE GORTSCHAKOFF'S REPORT ON THE FALL OF SEBASTOPOL.

We have now received the Russian *Invalid*, containing General Gortschakoff's detailed report of the assault of the 8th. Prince Gortschakoff says:—

"On the 17th of August, the enemy opened from the side of Karabelnaia a very heavy and murderous cannonade, which lasted 20 days. Our loss during this period was, on the first day 1500 men; on the days following, 1000; and from the 22d August till the 5th of September, from 500 to 600 men every 24 hours.

"On the 5th of September, the enemy continued the bombardment with redoubled force, and the cannonade was inconceivably destructive, to such a degree that our fortifications were shaken by it along the whole line of defence. This infernal fire (*feu d'enfer*), principally directed against the embrasures, proved that the enemy was endeavouring to dismount our guns, to demolish our ramparts, and to prepare for taking the city by storm. It was no longer possible to repair the damage done to our works, and our efforts were limited to covering the powder magazines and the blindages with earth. The parapets crumbled down and filled up the ravines; it was necessary to continue to clear the embrasures, and the number of artillerymen killed was so great, that it was with difficulty we could bring up others to take their place. Our loss at this period of the siege was extraordinary; from the 5th to the 8th of September they were placed hors de combat, superior officers, 4; subalterns, 47; and 3,917 soldiers, without reckoning the artillerymen who perished at their guns."

After giving a description of the attack and capture of the Malakhoff, the report adds:—

"The general loss of the garrison on the 8th of September was four superior officers, 55 subalterns, and 2,625 men, killed; wounded, 23 superior officers, 206 subalterns, 5,825 men; contused, 9 superior officers, 38 subalterns, 1,133 men; missing, 24 officers and 1,739 men."

The attack on the Redan is thus described:—

"At mid-day the English threw themselves in loose order of battle, supported by strong reserves, upon the salient of Bastion No. 3. The Vladimir Regiment, driven back at first, but afterwards supported by those of Kamtschatka and Iakutsk (12 battalions), bore down on the enemy with the bayonet, hurled over such of the English as had gained the rampart, and set fire to the fascines lining the checks of the embrasures. Lieutenant-general Pawloff, anticipating a renewed attack of the enemy on Bastion No. 3, strengthened himself by the Selinghinsk regiment, which stood in reserve (thus making 16 battalions—equal to about 8,000 men). The enemy renewed his attack on the salient, but was repulsed by the Selinghinsk regiment, under Colonel Niensenzoff, who was killed during this attack. A third assault of the enemy was repulsed with the same success as the two preceding. A part of the enemy posted itself in the ditch, where it opened a hot fire of musketry. Forty-eight volunteers of the Vladimir regiment, under the command of Ensign Ducrowin, let themselves down into the ditch and drove out the English."

THE MAGAZINE UNDER THE REDAN.

The following is an extract of a letter from Sebastopol professing to show how the Redan escaped being blown up by the Russians like the other forts:—"A sapper, who was exploring the batteries of the Redan just as the Russians were evacuating the town, discovered a rather large cable which he cut in two by a blow of an axe, and then called the attention of the officers to it. On further examination, it was found to be a thick metallic wire, covered with a coating of gutta percha. This wire led to a very large powder magazine dug under the Redan, and the discovery of which made the boldest tremble, when they thought of the frightful explosion from which they had escaped. The wire came from across the town as far as the sea, which it crossed to the other shore, from whence the electric spark was to be dispatched to set fire to that volcano. It was discovered just at the nick of time, as the last soldiers had not yet evacuated the town when the forts blew up one after the other, filling up the trenches with the ruins. The Careening port, Flagstaff Battery, the Central Bastion, the forts of the bay, the arsenals, and all the principal edifices crumbled to the ground beneath the combined action of shells, fire and mines. The Redan and Malakhoff alone remaining up-standing, the former saved by the sapper, as just mentioned, and the latter saved by a shell, which, directed by Providence, had cut the electric wire in two."

THE CAPTURE OF THE REDAN.

The following is an extract from a letter of an officer of the Light Division:—"Sebastopol, Sept. 18.—By the way, I must give you the history, in a few words, of a few hours in the life of a hero, and, depend upon it, of a future great man if he lives. He is in the next regiment to us, and I have the details from a wounded sergeant of ours who lay next him during the day and night of the 8th. I allude to young Dunham Massey, of the 19th—I believe the youngest officer of the army. He is now known as 'Redan Massey,' for there are three of the same name in the regiment. This noble boy, in the absence of his cousin, led the Grenadier Company, and was about the first man in the corps to jump into the ditch of the Redan, waving his sword, and calling on his men, who nobly stood by him, till, left for nearly two hours without support, and seized by fear of being blown up, they retired. Young Massey, borne along, endeavoured to disengage from the crowd, and stood almost alone, facing round frequently to the batteries, with head erect, and with a calm proud, disdainful eye. Hundreds of shot were aimed at him, and at last, when leading and climbing the ditch, he was struck, and his thigh broken. Being the last, he was of course left there. Now, listen to this. The wounded around were groaning, and some even loudly crying out. A voice called out faintly at first, loudly afterwards, 'Are you Queen Victoria's soldiers?' Some voices answered, 'I am! I am!' 'Then,' said the gallant boy, 'let us not shame ourselves; let us show those Russians that we can bear pain, as well as fight like men.' There was a silence as of death, and more than once he had it renewed by similar appeals. The unquailing spirit of that beardless boy ruled all around him. As evening came on, the Russians crept out of the Redan, and plundered some of the wounded, at the same time showing kindness, and some cases giving water. Men, with bayonets fixed, frequently came over the body of young Massey. One fellow took away his havresack. Sometimes he feigned death. At other times, the pain of his wound would not permit him. A Russian officer, with a drawn sword, came to him and endeavoured to disengage the sword which the young hero still grasped. Seeing that resistance was in vain, he gave it up. The Russian smiled gently and compassionately on him, fascinated, probably, by his youth, and by the bold, unflinching glance

which met his. When the works of the Redan were blown up in the night by the retreating Russians, the poor boy had his right leg fearfully crushed by a falling stone. He was found in the morning by some Highlanders, and brought to his regiment almost dead from loss of blood. Great was the joy of all at seeing him, as he was about to be returned as 'killed' or 'missing.' 'Dangerously wounded' was substituted, but he is now doing well."

Latest News!

(From *Wilmer's European Times*.)

The detailed accounts from the seat of war come down to the 29th ult., the telegraphic despatches to the 11th inst. By the latter we learn, that on the evening of the 9th the allied fleets were before Odessa, and that the bombardment of the place was every moment expected to begin. Twelve or fifteen months back, when Odessa was first bombarded, a very needless display of clemency was shown to the enemy. The military part of the town was assailed, but the commercial or pacific portion of it was spared. This, at the time, was regarded as the refinement of modern warfare, and much ingenious writing was indulged in, to prove that we had materially advanced on the barbaric practices of our ancestors. The response which the Russians made to that of firing upon the crew of the Tiger when that unfortunate vessel run ashore on the enemy's coast. We hope that the bombardment on this occasion will be effectual, for, if, last year, our ships-of-war had levelled the place with the ground, it would have been the wisest policy. When nations go to war, humanity is a beggar's virtue, and the work of extermination ought to proceed as swiftly and effectively as possible. We may probably be enabled to announce the result of this bombardment in a late edition. General Simpson's despatch gives an encouraging account of the state of affairs in Sebastopol. "Large fatigue parties are daily employed in the town dismantling and conveying timber and other materials from the ruins, and I hope to get a considerable portion of the troops under cover before the bad weather." In another paragraph General Simpson states that, the enemy had been firing into the town from the North forts, but very inefficiently, as only one man had been killed and another wounded. Prince Gortschakoff, upon whose despatch we commented last week, gave a melancholy picture of the state of affairs in the city before the evacuation, but the Russian organ communicates details which show still more fully the horrid carnage in the ranks of the enemy. It appears from these figures that the Russians lost during the last three weeks of the siege more than thirty-two thousand men. Another account is still more precise, and exhibits a still higher range of mortality. The figures stand thus:—

August 16th	8,600
Bombardment, 17th	1,500
From 18th Aug. to 4th Sept.	17,000 (1,000 per day)
5th, 6th and 7th September	7,500 (2,500 per day)
8th September	11,700
	46,300

On the day of the assault, the number of killed wounded and missing exceeded eleven thousand. The Brussels correspondent of a Manchester paper, commenting on this terrible destruction of life adds,—"The loss is equal to the full effective force of five and a-half corps d'armee, averaging the 16 battalions of each division, at the liberal amount of 600 effectives, which average is, however, at least far beyond the numbers generally present under arms."

No stronger proof can be adduced of the determination of the Allies to prosecute the war with vigor, than the fact, that the Commander of the Turkish troops encamped on the Danube has received orders to provide provisions for 5,000 French troops, which may be looked for in Silistria by the end of the present month. France, at all events, is thoroughly in earnest about the war, and the energy thus displayed appears to be reacting on our Turkish coadjutors. Omar Pacha's corps, which was at Batoum at the date of the last advices, has received orders to advance to the relief of Kara, the garrison of which, as we intimated last week, is reduced to considerable straits. The rations are sadly restricted, and all the cavalry have been sent away in consequence of the absence of forage. The accounts of the

condition of the Kara garrison are painfully distressing; the men are without an adequate supply of food, clothing and ammunition. The poor fellows, too, it appears, have received no pay during the last two years,—a state of things by no means calculated to make men endure unheard-of privations and shed their blood like water. We hope the relieving army under Omar Pacha may be enabled to change this state of things, and rescue the 10,000 brave fellows thus hemmed in from the miseries to which they have been too long exposed. Our distinguished countryman, at the head of this band of heroes, General Williams, has proved himself fully worthy of the post which he occupies.

It will be seen by the latest intelligence that the allies are advancing on Perekop. Prince Gortschakoff's despatch, which does not communicate much information, shows at least, that the allies are in force in the vicinity of Eupatoria, and that they are giving uneasiness to the enemy in that quarter.

A French force of 50,000 is to occupy Silistria and the neighbouring points along the Danube.

Nearly the entire of the British cavalry and the whole of the battering train at present in the Crimea are to pass the winter on the Bosphorus, and at Kutchuck Cheekmajee, on the coast of the Sea of Marmora.

With the month of September departed the restriction which for ages has existed on the free transit of whiskey from Scotland into England. The revenue duties in both countries are now alike, and the occupation of the smuggler and the border ranger become extinct together.

EXPECTED BOMBARDMENT OF ODESSA.

Telegraphic advices received from Nicholaieff, and dated Monday, the 8th instant, announce that at an early hour on that morning the allied fleet, consisting of nine ships of the line, twenty-eight steamers, nine gunboats, and three floating batteries, anchored off Odessa. Telegraphic accounts received from St. Petersburg, represent that the allied fleets anchored off Odessa on the 8th instant. At the time, however, that this news was despatched to St. Petersburg, the bombardment had not commenced.

Authentic intelligence reached London to the effect that a large squadron of the allied fleets had left Sebastopol on the evening of Sunday the 7th, for Odessa. On the following day, they appeared off Odessa, and took up their station before the arsenal. The bombardment was to have commenced on Tuesday morning.

It may not be uninteresting at the present moment to give a statement of the Russian fleet at Sebastopol previous to the invasion of the Crimea by the allies. It consisted of the following ships:—

Ships of the Line.—Twelve Apostles, 120 guns; Paris, 120; Three Saints, 120; Grand Duke Constantine, 120; Vladimir, 120; Sviatoslaw, 84; Rostilaw, 84; Selaphael, 84; Three Hierarchies, 84; Tro-Sviatitain, 84; Varna, 84; Gabriel, 84; Empress Maria, 84; Tschesme, 80. **Frigates.**—Cagul, 60; Kavarna, 60; Medea, 60. **Corvettes and Brigs.**—Calyso, 18; Pylade, 18; Ptnlemy, 20; Theseus, 20; Aeneas, 20. **Smaller Vessels.**—The Nearch, Streilla, Orianda, Drolik, Ziabiaka, Lastorga, Smaglega, eleven transports, and sixty-four gun-boats. **Steamers.** 12—6 large and 6 small. Among the first are the Vladimir, Bessarabia, and Gromnostetz, which were remarkable for their power; and the range of their guns.

In all, 108 sail, mounting 2,200 guns. The existence of this imposing fleet continually threatened Turkey. Created at an immense cost, it has been destroyed without having achieved anything, from the time of its building, but the disgraceful murder of 4,000 Turks at Sinope. Admiral Nachimoff, who commanded on that occasion, is dead. Never did ships meet with a more ignominious end—sunk by their own commanders, without the glory of a fight!—the admiral killed, with an unenviable reputation attached to his memory!—the crews shot down whilst working the guns of Sebastopol!—this is a terrible blow for 'Holy Russia.'

LARGE FORTUNE.—The fortune left by the late Baron Diedrich of Vienna to his Grandson, Prince Sulkowsky, amounts to eighteen millions of florins (about \$9,000,000.) There were found in the cellar twenty-two bags, each containing 1,000 ducats in gold, and in different chests, securities out of date and lost, for a sum of 188,000 florins.

the Kars garrison are painfully the men are without an adequate of food, clothing and ammunition poor fellows, too, it appears, and no pay during the last two months of things by no means calculated to make men endure unheard-of hardships shed their blood like water. The relieving army under Omar enabled to change this state and rescue the 10,000 brave fellows from the miseries to have been too long exposed. The British countryman, at the head of heroes, General Williams, himself fully worthy of the post.

seen by the latest intelligence is advancing on Perekop. Schakoff's despatch, which does not indicate much information, shows the allies are in force in the vicinity, and that they are giving the enemy in that quarter.

force of 50,000 is to occupy Silistria during points along the Danube. The centre of the British cavalry and the rattering train at present in the Crimea the winter on the Bosphorus, at Cheekmajee, on the coast of the north.

month of September departed the ship for ages has existed on the free sky from Scotland into England. duties in both countries are now occupation of the smuggler and the become extinct together.

BOMBARDMENT OF ODESSA.
Advices received from Nicholasief, on the 8th instant, announce an hour on that morning the allied fleet of nine ships of the line, twenty-nine gunboats, and three floating batteries of Odessa. Telegraphic news from St. Petersburg, received on the 10th, announce that the allied fleets anchored off Odessa on the 10th. At the time, however, that the fleet had not commenced.

Intelligence reached London on the 11th on the evening of Sunday the 7th. On the following day, they appeared to look up their station before the bombardment was to have commenced.

It is uninteresting at the present to give a statement of the operations at Sebastopol previous to the time the Crimea by the allies. It is the following ships:

of the Line.—Twelve Apostles, 112; Three Saints, 120; Constantine, 120; Vladimir, 84; Rostislav, 84; Selapree Hierarchies, 84; Tro-Svin-Varna, 84; Gabriel, 84; Emmanuel, 80. **Frigates.**—Kavarna, 60; Medea, 60. **Brigs.**—Calypso, 18; Pylade, 20; Theseus, 20; Aeneas, 20. **Sloops.**—The Nearch, Streilla, Drolik, Ziabiaka, Lastorga, seven transports, and sixty-four Steamers, 12—6 large and 6 small, the first are the Vladimir, and Gromnostetz, which were for their power; and the range

of 108 sail, mounting 2,300 guns. The loss of this imposing fleet contained Turkey. Created at an 4, it has been destroyed without achieving anything, from the building, but the disgraceful 1,000 Turks at Sinope. Admiral, who commanded on that occasion. Never did ships meet with such an ominous end—sunk by their orders, without the glory of a admiral killed, with an unenviable attached to his memory!—hot down whilst working the stop!—this is a terrible blow to Russia.

The Earl of Shaftesbury has subscribed £5 to the fund for presenting a testimonial to Sergeant Brodie, whose interference prevented a duel between two commissioned officers recently returned from the Crimea, after very long service, with a pension of only 1s. a day.

SKIRMISH WITH COSSACKS.
OFFICIAL DESPATCH.

SEBASTOPOL, Sept. 29.

My Lord.—Since my last despatch the troops have been employed, to the number of 9500 men, daily, in making the road from Basklawa to the camp; and as, after a few hours of rain, the whole distance is converted into a mass of deep mud, the work that has to be performed, from this reason as well as the great distance that the stones have to be transported, renders it one of great labour and difficulty.

Large fatigue parties are daily employed in the town, dismantling and conveying timber and other materials from the ruins of the buildings, and I hope by this means to get a considerable portion of the troops under cover previous to the commencement of the bad weather.

The enemy have been firing from the batteries on the north side at the working parties in the town, and although causing some little annoyance, they have not prevented the work being carried on, and I am happy to add, that one man killed and one wounded are the only casualties occasioned by their fire.

I regret to have to report to your lordship that, owing to the explosion of a Russian magazine on the 27th instant, one officer and nineteen men were wounded. I ordered an investigation to be made, and from the report I have received, the origin was from the explosion of a hidden fougasse, a number of which have been dug up in various parts of the town and batteries.

The invention of this machine is peculiarly Russian. I have received a letter from Lieutenant Colonel Ready, 71st Regiment, commanding her Majesty's troops at Yenikale, reporting the proceedings of a trifling affair, in which a detachment of the 10th Hussars, in company with the Chasseurs d'Afrique, were engaged on the 21st inst., with the Cossacks.

Colonel D'Osmond, commanding the French troops at Kerch, received information that the Cossacks were collecting and driving away all the arabs from the neighbourhood, and, as he determined to endeavour to prevent this, he invited the assistance of the English cavalry to co-operate with the Chasseurs d'Afrique. For this service Lieutenant-Colonel Ready ordered two troops, commanded by Captains the Hon. F. Fitz-Larence and Clarke, of the 10 Hussars.

The Cossacks were supposed to have assembled their arabs at two villages, named Koss-Serai, Min and Seit Ali, equidistant from Kerch about 15 miles, and from one another 6½. Captain Fitz-Larence's troop was ordered to the first village, and Captain Clarke's to the latter. At each of these villages they were to join a troop of the Chasseurs d'Afrique who had preceded them. On arriving at Koss-Serai Min, Captain Fitz-Larence found both troops of the French Dragoons, and immediately sent off an order, to Captain Clarke to join him that night; the letter was unfortunately not delivered until the following morning. In complying with the order Captain Clarke, whose troop consisted only of 34 men, fell in with a body of about 50 Cossacks, which he immediately charged and pursued; but, as they were soon reinforced by upwards of 300, he was forced to retire upon the village, with a loss of his serjeant-major, farrier, and 13 men taken prisoners.

Captain Fitz-Larence's troop, with the Chasseurs, the whole under the command of the officer commanding the French troops, having seen a large body of the enemy, skirmished with them at some distance, and moved in the village of Serai Min, where, after having joined Captain Clarke's troops, the whole force commenced their march upon Kerch.

At about the distance of half a mile from the village, they were attacked by a large body of Cossacks, who, were, however, beaten back by repeated charges. The loss of the 10th Hussars consisted of—

2 privates, supposed to have been killed. 1 wounded. 1 troop serjeant-major, 1 farrier, 13 men, 14 horses missing.

From information that has since been received the Cossacks were supported, within a quarter of an hour's march, by eight squadrons of Hussars and eight guns.

Colonel Ready informs me, that nothing could exceed the coolness and courage of the troops in the presence of such overwhelming numbers of the enemy, who were kept at bay by their steady movements.

I have the honor to enclose the lists of casualties. The health of the army, I am rejoiced to say, is excellent.—I have, &c., JAMES SIMPSON, General Commanding.

The Lord Panmure, &c.
Casualties from the 9th to the 27th September.—One rank and file killed, one officer, one serjeant, 19 rank and file wounded. The officer wounded is Ensign W. A. Nash, 4th regiment, slightly.

HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

Saturday, October 27, 1855.

THE BRITISH MAILS.—The Steamer brought an English Mail yesterday. We have no further battles to record, but have selected much interesting news with regard to the movements of the Allies. We are informed by the Deputy Post Master General that a bag of English newspapers is missing.

Married.
At Port Sarnia, Canada West, on Monday, 8th inst., Mr John R. Hubbard, son of William H. Hubbard, Esq., Tigish, P. E. Island, to Ellen, youngest daughter of Mr. D. Ross, of the first named place.

Died.
On Saturday, 7th inst., at Miminegash, Mr. George Kelly, aged 62 years. At the same place, on the 15th inst., William, eldest son of Mr. Richard Costin, aged 19 years. At Egmont Bay, on Friday last, the 19th inst., after a few hours illness, Capt. Archd. McMillan, aged 57 years. The deceased was a strong healthy man, and retired to rest on Thursday night apparently quite well, and had only been in bed a few hours when he was attacked with a sort of cholera, which terminated his existence at noon next day.

On the 16th Oct., Mr. Alexander Campbell, Princeton Road, aged 80 years, much lamented by all who knew him. He was a native of Isle of Sky, Scotland, and emigrated to this Island in 1830. His end was peace.

Port of Charlottetown.

ARRIVED.
Oct 24th, Schr. Jupiter, Canoe, fish. 25th, Greyhound, Barret, Pictou; flour, &c. Hope, M'Kenzie, Pictou; bal. William, Halifax, fish. Rifle, do. do. 26th, Mayflower, Bay Verte; deal. Bark Sir Alexander, Scott, London, 36 days, gen. cargo. Mary Ann, Peggwash; stone. American Schr. Eglington, Parker, Boston; goods. Lady Le Marchant, Pictou; mails.

SAILED.
Oct. 24th, Abigail, Halifax; produce. Emily St. John, N. B. produce. 25th, Elizabeth, Scott, Halifax. Catharine and Elizabeth, do. do. Lone Star, Canoe; do. Hope, M'Kenzie, Newfld.; do. Lady Le Marchant, Pictou; mails. Trial, M'Kenzie. 27th, Lady Le Marchant, Shediac; do.

Diocesan Church Society.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of this Society will be held (D. V.) at the INFANT SCHOOL HOUSE, on TUESDAY, the 30th inst., at 7 o'clock, p. m. The Clergy and friends of the Society are respectfully requested to attend.
DAVID FITZGERALD, Sec'y.

1855. Fashions and Fashionable Goods from England.

JUST RECEIVED, Fall and Winter supply of West of England CLOTHS, WHITENES, BEAVERS, SIBERIAN CLOTHS, DOESKINS, CASIMERES, TWEDES, VESTINGS, and TAILORS' TRIMMINGS, at—

Bell's Clothing Store.

Market Square. - - - Charlottetown. Which will be made up to order, in the latest style, and on the most reasonable terms. As the best Journeymen Tailors on the Island are kept constantly employed, and the Cuttings being done by the Subscriber, the fit and workmanship will be warranted superior to that of any other Establishment in this City.

CLOTHING.—The Subscriber is making up, and will keep on hand, the largest and best Stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING in the City, which will be sold as cheap as at any House in the Trade. Also, Shirts, Undershirts, Collars, Drawers, Socks, Suspenders, Neckties and Stocks, Pocket and Neck-handkerchiefs, Mufflers, Gloves and Mitts, Fur, Cloth and Push Caps, in great variety; Rubber and Oil Clothing, Sailors' Shirts, and almost every article necessary for Men's wear, which will be sold at the lowest price for prompt payment.
CHAS. BELL, Merchant Tailor.
Oct 27.—Is! Ex & Adv 2m

Notice to the Public.

THE Undersigned begs to return his sincere thanks to the inhabitants of Wheatley River, New Glasgow, Cavendish, New London, and the Island generally, for the very liberal patronage he has hitherto received in his Business at—

Tanner, Currier and Shoemaker, and now informs them that it is his intention to continue to carry on said Business in all its branches, in a more extensive manner than heretofore, and trusts, by always keeping a good STOCK on hand, and furnishing superior articles, to continue to receive a share of public patronage.
The highest price in Cash will be paid for GREEN HIDES.
ISAAC WHITLOCK.
Wheatley River, Oct. 20. 2m

Stratford Hotel.

THE above Establishment, which is delightfully situated on the South side of the Hillsborough, and commands an extensive view of the City and Harbour, is JUST OPENED, and has superior accommodations for private Families and transient Boarders; and the Subscriber trusts, by assiduity and attention to the convenience and comfort of his guests, to merit the countenance and support of the public generally.
There is also good STABLE accommodation on the premises.
October 27th.—if
GEORGE MOORE.

New Importations.
BRUSHES in great variety, Spirit levels assorted sizes, do. with plumb and side light, do. Bench screws, (Birch and Walnut) 2s 6d to 4s 6d each.

IRON.
Axes, Hatchets and Hammers assorted. Superior Mortice Locks, at prices from 1s 9d to 2s each. Mortise Latches, low priced. Rim Locks and Latch Locks. Store Door Locks with 2 keys, a good article. Glass, Porcelain, Mineral and Argillo door knobs, Electro Plated Drop Escutcheons, Screws, a large lot, Excelsior Screw Auger Bits, sizes from 3-16 to 1 inch.

Chisels, all sizes, Screw Wrenches, Hand and Bench Vices, Oil Stones, Turkey and Hindostan, &c., lately received from the United States, and for sale by
HASZARD & OWEN.
Oct. 24, 1855.

NOTICE.

THE business heretofore carried on by the Subscribers under the name and firm of JOHN HASZARD & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent, and all persons indebted to them are required to pay the same to "JOHN HASZARD," who is also authorized to adjust and pay all claims against the said firm.
JOHN HASZARD, CHARLES COMPTON.
Dated this 25th day of Oct. 1855.

The Subscriber begs to intimate to his friends and the public generally, that he will continue the business heretofore carried on at St. Eleanor's by the late firm of JOHN HASZARD & Co., and having received a large stock of English Goods by late arrivals, viz Shirts, Majestic, Isabella, and Sir Alexander, he is prepared to sell cheaper than any offered in the market.
JOHN HASZARD.
St. Eleanor's, 25th Oct. 1855. Is! 3 ins.

Removal.

G. H. LOCKERBY, Wheelwright, returns his thanks for the liberal patronage he has received, and begs to inform his friends, and the public generally, that he has removed to upper QUEEN STREET, where he will continue to make large and small Spinning Wheels, Reels, Warping Spools, &c., &c., &c.
Work warranted.
Upper Queen Street, Charlottetown, Oct. 17, 1855.—if

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 Gala 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 Braids; Napoleon Satin Stocks; Berlin Wool, Furze Silks, Knitting Satin Stocks; and Crochet Hooks; Furze Mountings, Brasces, &c. Also—a variety of Yorkshire Broad Cloths, Ladies' Cloaking, gent's Comforters, Blankets, Flannels, Carpets, Hearths, Horse Cloths, Bed Ticking, 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 good supply of TEA, COFFEE, Groceries and Spices.
NICHOLAS BROWN.
Kent Street.
Oct. 22.

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 for unreserved sale, and will be sold Wholesale and Retail, at very low prices.
BENJAMIN DAVIES.
Oct. 19.

Bricks! Bricks!

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

AUCTIONS.

Without the least Reserve!!
ON MONDAY next, the 29th inst., at 12 o'clock, at the subscriber's Establishment,—

BY AUCTION,
7 **FRANKLIN STOVES,** of excellent English Castings, fit either for burning wood or coal—large Stoves—handsome pattern.
JAMES N. HARRIS.
Oct. 23.—Adv.

TO BE SOLD At Public Auction.

AT the OLD COURT HOUSE, Charlottetown, on Tuesday the 30th October next, at twelve o'clock, if not previously disposed of by private Sale, all that tract of land situate on Township No. 19, known as the Douglas Estate comprising 1620 Acres. This property is freehold and under Lease to various Tenants at an annual rent of one shilling currency per acre. An indisputable title will be given. A plan of the property may be seen and other particulars made known on application to the undersigned.
ROBERT STEWART.
Charlottetown, Aug 28th, 1855.

The above sale is postponed until further notice.

News for the People!

THE GOOD SCHR. 'SHANNON,' has arrived from BOSTON, and brought for **DODD'S BRICK STORE,** a Choice Lot of all sorts of **AMERICAN GOODS,** which will be sold by the Subscriber Cheap, and on good terms.
THOMAS W. DODD.
Oct. 5.

JAMES R. WATT,

Offers for sale a good assortment of **Cooking, Parlour, and other STOVES.**
Prices much lower than usual.
Oct. 10.

Cigars! Cigars!!

FOR SALE at VERY LOW PRICES. The Subscribers have received—
22,000 superior Cherokees,
on Consignment, with instructions to effect a speedy sale.
HASZARD & OWEN.
Oct. 23.—Adv. 3w

On Hand,

PER "Napoleon III," and "Lady Sale," from Boston, Gothic, O. G. & L. G. CLOCKS, LOOKING GLASSES, (assorted sizes), a variety of toy and useful articles,—
100 doz. Masons' superior Blacking; 12 nests Tubs, 6 Cradles and Rockers, 300 assorted Chairs, (elegant patterns), 4 casks of superior Vinegar, with a variety of other articles. These are to be sold at cost and charges. Cheap wholesale customers please apply at once.

Also,—per Schr. Joseph and Mary,—150 Tons Sidney COALS, at 30s. per ton.
Also,—per Mary, from Labrador,—HERRINGS, CODFISH, (dry and Fat cured), SEAL OIL, and COD OIL.
And former importations,—CAPLIN, SOUNDS & TONGUES.
JAMES N. HARRIS.
Oct. 23.—Adv. 3w

Steamer for Liverpool.

Lady Le Marchant.
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.
THEOPHILUS DESBRISAY.
Charlottetown, Oct. 24, 1855.

CAUTION!

WHEREAS, SARAH ROPER, a servant in my employ, has left my service without fulfilling her engagement, this is to caution all persons from employing the said SARAH ROPER, without her producing a written discharge, otherwise, they will be prosecuted as the Law directs.
GEO. T. HASZARD.

JOHN T. THOMAS

requests all persons indebted to him, on account of his late Business, to settle their respective Accounts immediately, with **Mr. W. E. DAWSON,** who is duly authorized to receive the same.

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.

Equitable Fire Insurance Company of London. Incorporated by Act of Parliament. BOARD OF DIRECTORS for P. E. Island.

Silent Sorrow. CERTAIN HELP. Numerous Extraordinary, Anatomical, Explanatory Coloured Engravings, in Six Languages.

THE MEDICAL ADVISER on the physical decay of the system produced by delicate excesses, indigestion, the effects of climate, &c.; with remarks on the treatment practised by the Author with such unvarying success, since his settlement in this country.

THE CONCENTRATED GUTTE FIVE. 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, Study 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.

THE COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, as their name Renal (or the Kidneys) indicates, 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.

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.

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

FEWART & MACLEAN, OKERS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Sole and Purchase of American & Foreign Produce, and Dealers in Provisions, Fish, Oil, &c.

WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON. Sole and Purchase of American & Foreign Produce, and Dealers in Provisions, Fish, Oil, &c.

NOTICE. THE Business heretofore carried on by the Subscribers, under the Name and Firm of A. & J. DUNCAN & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent, and all persons indebted to them, are required to pay the same to DUNCAN, MASON & Co., who are also authorized to adjust and pay all claims against the said Firm of A. & J. DUNCAN & Co.

Notice. THE undersigned having this day entered into a Partnership under the firm of "DUNCAN, MASON & Co.," beg to intimate to their friends and the public generally, that they will continue the business heretofore carried on in this Island by the late firm of "A. & J. DUNCAN & Co.," as a General Importing and Merchants, in their New Brick Building at the Corner of Queen and Dorchester Streets in this City.

JAMES DUNCAN, JAMES DUNCAN MASON, ROBERT HUTCHINSON HODGSON. City of Charlottetown, October 3, 1855

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.

W. HEARD, President. HENRY PALMER, Secy and Treasurer. Secretary's Office, Kent Street, August 5th, 1853.

ALLIANCE LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON. ESTABLISHED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT. Capital £5,000,000 Sterling.

The National Loan Fund Life Assurance Society of London. CAPITAL £500,000 Sterling. Empowered by Act of Parliament, 2d Victoria. A Saving Bank for the Widow and the Orphan.

THE STEAMER Lady Le Marchant, PHILIPS F. IRVING, Commander, under Contract with the Provincial Government, carrying Her Majesty's Mails, will for the remainder of the season, or until further notice, unless prevented by unforeseen circumstances, run as follows:

THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY. THE following Premiums, to be competed for in QUEEN'S COUNTY this season, viz. For the best acre of Swede Turnips, £8 0 0

APOTHECARIES' HALL. The Old Established HOUSE, 1810. CHARLOTTETOWN, MAY, 1855. T. DESBRISAY & Co.

CUTLERY, &c., From the Manufacturers in Sheffield. HASZARD & OWEN, have just received a Case of Cutlery from the Sheffield Manufacturers, which they are enabled to sell at low prices.

By the Mayor of the City of Charlottetown. THE Mayor of the City of Charlottetown, in pursuance of a Resolution of the City Council to that effect, hereby cautions all persons from dealing or trafficking in the sale or purchase of any part of the Common of Charlottetown, and from erecting or placing any kind of buildings upon the same, it being the intention of the Corporation to take all legal measures that may be necessary for putting the City in possession of its rights and privileges in respect to the said Common.

PAPER HANGINGS! JUST RECEIVED—3,200 PIECES FROM BOSTON. HASZARD & OWEN. And for Sale by Aug. 16, 1855.

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. Sperma, do., 1 hhd. Olive do., 1 hhd. machinery do., 1 hhd. Copal Varnish, (sold at 2, 3, and 4s. a pint), and varnish Brushes, Dye-woods, Indigo, Madder, Cudbear, Blue-stone, Copperas, Alum, Starch, Blue, Soda, Potash, Baking Soda, Baking Powder, Cheolite, Cocoa, Farina, Sage and Corn Starch.

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

THE HYDROMAGEN, OR WATERPROOF ANTI-CONSUMPTIVE CORK SOLES, Manufactured by HARCOURT BRADLEY & Co., 38, Abchurch Lane, London, and at Manchester, England.

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

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

TURNIPS. THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY. THE following Premiums, to be competed for in QUEEN'S COUNTY this season, viz. For the best acre of Swede Turnips, £8 0 0

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APOTHECARIES' HALL. The Old Established HOUSE, 1810. CHARLOTTETOWN, MAY, 1855. T. DESBRISAY & Co.

Church of England Prayer Books.

HASZARD & OWEN have received a large supply of the above and are prepared to sell them at the following low prices, viz.
 Ruby 32mo. Cloth, Gilt Edged, 1s 6d.
 " Cape Morocco, Embossed richly Gilt, 3s.
 Morocco, 4s 6d.
 Minion 32mo. Roan, Embossed, Gilt Edged, 3s.
 Nonpareil 32mo. 3s.
 Pica 24mo. 5s 6d.
 8vo 9s.
 Cal. 12s 6d.

LONDON HOUSE.

New Fall Goods for '55.

EX "ISABEL," from Liverpool, the subscriber has received part of his FALL SUPPLY of BRITISH GOODS, suitable for the season, which he offers at prices hitherto unequalled in the market, for prompt payment.
 A further supply daily expected per "Sir Alexander," from London, and "Majestic," from Liverpool.
 HENRY HASZARD.
 Great George Street, Charlottetown, Oct. 15.

American House.

No. 12, Grafton Street
 JUST RECEIVED, per Schra. "Saxe Gotha," from Boston, and "Superb," from Halifax, the following large

Stock of Goods,

which the subscriber offers for sale, wholesale and retail, on moderate terms:—
 20 chests TEA, 50 boxes do., 6 puncheons Molasses, 50 boxes Raisins, 15 do. Candles, 20 do. SOAP, 100 sides Sole Leather, 20 boxes Glass, 1 case Indigo, 100 pairs India Rubber Shoes, 50 Clocks, 100 Axes, 25 barrels Pilot Bread, 10 barrels Chickens, 10 do. Nuts, Barrels Crushed Sugar, do. Currants, Shoe Thread, Curriers' Knives, Clearing Stones, Barrels Seal Oil, do. Lard Oil, do. Olive Oil, do. Whale Oil; Patty, 100 boxes assorted Confectionery, 100 do. Lezenges, 5 lbs. Sugar, 10 SOFAS, 40 Bedsteads, 6 Mattresses, 2 Lounges, 10 Children's Cribs, 300 Chairs, of every description, Buckets, Brooms, Hay Forks, Manure do., Single Hatchets, Clothes Lines, Fluid Lamps, Crust Stands, Spoon Holders, Sugar Bowls, Lanterns, Room Paper, Paper Curtains, Looking Glasses, Mortice Locks and Latches, Molasses Gates, Zinc and Iron Shoe Nails, Whips, Wood Saws, Blacking, Ginger, Matches, Starch, Rim Locks, Mineral and Brass Knobs, Sand Paper, Sleigh Bells, boxes Tobacco, Pepper, Coffee, Saleratus, Washing Powder, Cheese, Crackers.
 WILLIAM B. DAWSON.
 October 15.

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.

Building Lots for Sale.

FOR Sale or Lease a few desirable Building Lots situate in the Town of Stratford, Lot 48, opposite Charlottetown. For terms apply to
 BENJAMIN DAVIES.
 Oct. 17, 1855.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having been appointed by Power of Attorney, from the Heirs of the Estate of the late DONALD McDONALD, of Glensadale, deceased, dated 3d 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,
 Glensadale, Oct. 13. Agent.

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

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

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

To be Let,

THAT excellent Stand, known as the "Manchester House," Sidney Street, possession given immediately. Apply to—
 JOHN ARCH. McDONALD.

HASZARD & OWEN have JUST OPENED.

and now offer for Sale, an extensive Stock of HARDWARE, among which are the following:
 LOCKS.—Rim, and Mortise of various descriptions, for Parlors, Front doors, Shops, Warehouses, Cupboards, Closets, Ship's Cabins, Wardrobes.
 HATCHES.—Patent Stop, Gate, and night Carriages and Tire bolts, Patent Awl Hafts with 20 Instruments.
 HAMMERS.—Claw, Riveting, Carpet and Shoe.
 AXES & HATCHETS.—For cutting hard and soft wood, Shingling, Road.
 AUGER BITS.—From three sixteenths to inch. Socket Chisels.
 Metal and Wood head gimblets.
 Hickory Mallets, with screwed handles.
 Walnut Bench Screws.
 Chisel handles.
 Mortise Gauges of various kinds.
 Trying Squares and Bevels.
 Spring Callipers and Dividers.
 Levels, Plumb and levels, and level Glasses.
 Knives and Forks, Carvers.
 Putty Knives.
 Wrenches of various kinds.
 Carry Combs, Rein Snaps.
 Trunk rivets.
 Dinner Bells.
 Cow Bells.
 Spring Balances, weighing from ¼ to 24 lbs. Very cheap.
 Well Wheels. Grindstone fixtures.
 Molasses Gates. Iron squares.
 Coffee Mills. Bed Keys,
 Handled Auger Bits.
 Hand and Bench Vices.
 Plyers, flat and round nose.
 Wood and Iron Braces, Giered Wheel do.
 Turkey and other Oilstones and Slips.
 Thick Glass for Skylights.
 Ladies' Garden Hoos.
 Turnip Hoos.
 Assortment of Hay and Manure Forks.
 Iron pumps.
 Door Scrapers.
 Cast Iron Sink.
 Strainers for Sinks.
 Fog horns, useful for calling on a Farm.
 Mouse traps.
 Cheap and useful Lanthorns, with various other articles too numerous to mention.

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 such parts thereof as may be agreed on. Part of the purchase money may remain unpaid for a limited period, by being secured on the premises.
 F. BRECKEN,
 Barrister-at-Law.
 September, 18, 1855.

Bargains! Bargains!!

AT the Subscriber's SALE ROOM, opposite Mr. Peake's Store,—
 6 most approved American COOKING STOVES, 5 large Wood Stoves, (second hand,) 4 casks BRANDY, 10 bbls. Ship Bread, 1 coil 6 inch Shroud Rope, 1 set Standing Rigging, (second hand) for a Vessel of 60 tons, 1 Windlass Rim and Falls, 110 bars ¾, 300 do. ½, 130 do. 1 inch, 27 do. 1 1/2 inch Round IRON, and 75 bars of flat and square refined IRON.
 TERMS.—Cash on delivery.
 BENJAMIN DAVIES.
 October 16, 1855.—Ex 4i

Coach and Sleigh Making.

ROBERT McINTYRE returns thanks for the patronage heretofore extended to him, and would inform the public, that he keeps on hand, and makes to order,—
Carriages, Wagons, Carts, Sleighs, &c.
 Upper Queen Street,
 October 13th, 1855.



AMERICAN GOODS.

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

FAIRBANKS'

CELEBRATED SCALES,

OF ALL VARIETIES.

Warehouse, 34 Kilby Street, BOSTON.

GREENLEAF & BROWN,

AGENTS.
 Railroad, Hay, Coal, and Farmers' SCALES set in any part of the Provinces by experienced workmen.
 Sep. 8th, 1855.

UNITED STATES.

The steamship Adriatic, now being built for the Collins line of steamers, will be, when completed, one of the largest and most magnificent vessels afloat. She will measure five thousand six hundred tons; her length will be three hundred and forty-five feet on the broad line; depth of hold thirty-three feet; breadth of beam fifty feet.

There is quite a curiosity in Bangor, in the form of a bed-cord made from the sinews of a whale. It was brought into this country in 1640, and has been in possession of Uncle Tim. Colby forty-seven years, in constant use, and never was broken. It is as good as ever, and has been in the possession of the Colby family for two hundred years.

A man who was recently digging a cellar at Portage Lake, Michigan, found a mass of copper weighing 1,276 pounds, which bears evident traces of having been beaten and worked, until the rock was entirely separated, leaving the pure mass of copper. There are no indications of copper in the vicinity where this mass was found.

The Pennsylvania Prohibitory Liquor Law went into force on the 1st instant. The Law does not entirely stop the sale of liquor, but its force is chiefly directed against grog shops and other places where liquor is sold by the glass. It does not interfere with the manufacture of liquors, nor with their sale or use within certain restrictions. Licenses to sell liquor by the quart may be issued to citizens of the United States, provided they are not the keepers of any hotel, inn, tavern, restaurant, eating house, oyster house or cellar, theatre or other place of entertainment. Every person receiving a license enters into a bond of \$1000.

COLONIAL.

A private of the 17th Hussars, English, who was in all the battles in the Crimea, and who took a part in the attack on the Redan, has arrived at Montreal, he having got his discharge, with a pension of about 2s. per day. This hero was wounded in several battles.

A resolution providing £1000 to encourage emigration to the islands passed the House of Assembly of Bermuda, on the 25th. All foreign steam mail packets in the regular employ of their respective governments, are exempted by decree from all large tolls collected under the act of 1844, on payment of the following tolls: For every such packet exceeding six hundred tons the sum of £3; packets not exceeding that measurement, £1 4s., for each time of her arrival.

A few nights since, William Lyon McKenzie was pelted with rotten eggs by the citizens of Brampton, Canada, while advocating a dissolution of the Union between the two Canadian provinces.

CANADA SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.—On the 8th inst. at four o'clock, P. M., the change of the seat of government of Canada, from Quebec to Toronto, was officially accomplished. His Excellency Sir Edmund Head Governor General of the Province took the cars of the Quebec and Richmond railway, at the station of the former city, attended by a guard of honor, and saluted by the guns of the royal artillery, at Durham Terrace. Previous to his departure from Government House the judges, magistrates, city corporation and others, waited upon and took leave of his Excellency.

CURIOS FACT IN SCIENCE.—It is a curious fact in science that glass resists the action of all acids, except the fluoric, it loses nothing in weight by use or age; it is more capable than all other substances of receiving the highest degree of polish; if melted several times over and properly cooled in the furnace, receiving a polish almost rivaling the diamond in brilliancy. It is capable of receiving the richest colours produced from gold or other metallic colouring, and will retain its original brilliancy of hue for ages. Medals, too, embedded in glass, can be made to retain for ever their original purity and appearance.

Mr Carmichael, the celebrated marine painter, who was present and sketched the bombardment of Sveaborg, intends to paint a large picture of the event, which is to be afterwards engraved.

PRICE OF LAND IN LAKE SUPERIOR COUNTRY.

A piece of land containing about 160 acres, situated in the county of Ontonagon, on Lake Superior, was recently sold at public auction, under an order of the Judge of Probate, for the sum of \$12,560, being \$78.75 per acre. The land was located by a coloured man, now deceased, a few years since, and purchased by him from the government for \$125 per acre. The lot is sold for the benefit of his wife and children.

RETURN OF PROSPERITY IN NEW ORLEANS.

The season (says the New Orleans Delta) opens gloriously. We never remember to have seen such confidence and cheerfulness amongst the business men of the city at the close of the September month. Every thing promises well for those interested in cotton, sugar, molasses, dry-goods, and newspapers, and we would not be astonished to see New Orleans receiving a push ahead this winter, such as has not been witnessed since '51 and '52.

It is reported that the demoralization of the Russian Army is complete, and such was the confusion from the first moment of the assault of the Allies upon Sebastopol, that the soldiers became exhausted with fatigue, having remained twenty-four hours without any sustenance. The loss of the Russians during the bombardment and assault is estimated at 18,000 men. The final bombardment of Sebastopol lasted three days and a half. The victory was not altogether one over the Russian stronghold, but it annihilates the long running naval power of the Russians in the Black Sea, and so leaves a victory by sea and by land. For years and years, the Russians have been aiming to become a great naval power in the Black Sea—and so far as Turkey was concerned, they had been able to destroy her fleets—but now they have not, so far as we know, a vessel left. It is mentioned, as a fact worthy of notice, that the naval armament destroyed by the Russians themselves, to prevent it from falling into the hands of their enemies, exceeded in number of guns the whole naval force of the United States. A fearful tempest had occurred at Sebastopol, followed by heavy rains. Sebastopol is to be razed and the basins filled up.

THE BIRD HUNTER.

Lieutenant Gibson's explorations in the valley of the Amazon, present to the reader many interesting features. We clip the following in relation to bird-hunters:

There are a few individuals among the Creoles of Santa Cruz who understand the art of collecting and preserving the skins of birds with arsenical soap. They make their living by stuffing birds with cotton, to be boxed up and exported. The bird-collector differs from the bark-gatherer; he is found on the plains as well as in the woods; his ammunition is good powder, in small tin canisters, different sized shot, and a small quantity of quicksilver. The shot are for ordinary birds. He puts a few drops of quicksilver in a small piece of paper, and loads his gun with it instead of shot. The quicksilver knocks the humming bird over, without tearing the skin or disfiguring the plumage; it stuns, and before the bird recovers, the sportsman has him in hand. After the hunter has collected some five hundred kinds, he then becomes difficult to please; he wants the beautiful songster who sits at the base of the Andes, and sends forth his music before the rising sun. There are many birds who feed by night and sleep in daylight; some steal the eggs of their neighbours; others drive away the parents, feed and rear their young, or sit upon the eggs and hatch them for the rightful owner. All these birds we see around us, have their regular hours for feeding, singing, bathing, resting, and sleeping.

We met a bird-hunter in Trinidad; he had been at work two years collecting near six hundred different kinds. He was of opinion there are over a thousand varieties of night and day birds to be found in the Madeira Plate, besides snakes, lizards, and any quantity of insects. Trinidad was his headquarters, from which he branched off in all directions during the dry season. His room was a perfect curiosity shop. The birds were rolled up in paper after they had been properly cured, and stowed away in large wooden boxes. Every day, at different hours, he went to the field; after days of labour, he would be seen returning with a single bird, differing from any in his room. He procures poisonous snakes by splitting the end of a stick to form a fork, which he places over the neck of the snake, and holds him till a gourd or bottle is fixed over his head, when he fossens his fork and the snake crawls into the cavity. He then corks the gourd and puts it into his pocket. After the snake starves to death, or is drowned in spirits, his skin is taken off, preserved, and stuffed, ready for transporting to the museums of the civilized world.

During the rainy season, the bird-hunter enters a canoe, and repairs to those places where the various animals are collected together. He obtains many species there, which would require a length of time to follow up, and fills his canoe with venison and deer skins.