

THE BEST ESTATE.

BY CHARLES SWAIN.
It hath its own estate—
And it hath its wealth untold;
Of fortune to be great,
Here's a coin surpassing gold.

Which way fortune leans,
Makes not happiness secure;
And hath little means—
A heart is always poor.

The greatest still enthral,
Very hath its high compeer;
We enter palace halls,
Sens are not exempt from tears.

Aly robe and beggar's coat,
The and sword, the plume and plough,
A grave of equal note—
But in the eternal "Now!"

Pointment tracks the proud,
Vest 'neath defeat may fall;
The rich, the country crown
Are's calamity for all.

To house that honour makes—
A poor is a thing divine;
And precedence takes—
A spirit make the shrine!

So yet a generous heart,
Fast and contented mind;
If death consent to part
At, which friend to friend doth bind.

Terred from the life within
Not by the life without;
If ways something to begin
Life in faith and life in doubt!

Thou Truth—though black appears
God path her steps have trod—
By friend in other spheres;
In the world of God.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Is your master a good farmer?
"Is your master a good farmer?
"Is your master a good farmer?
"Is your master a good farmer?"

Do you think I look very young?
"Do you think I look very young?
"Do you think I look very young?
"Do you think I look very young?"

Do you have your daguerreotype?
"Do you have your daguerreotype?
"Do you have your daguerreotype?
"Do you have your daguerreotype?"

What's that?" asked Mrs. Parting-
"What's that?" asked Mrs. Parting-
"What's that?" asked Mrs. Parting-
"What's that?" asked Mrs. Parting-

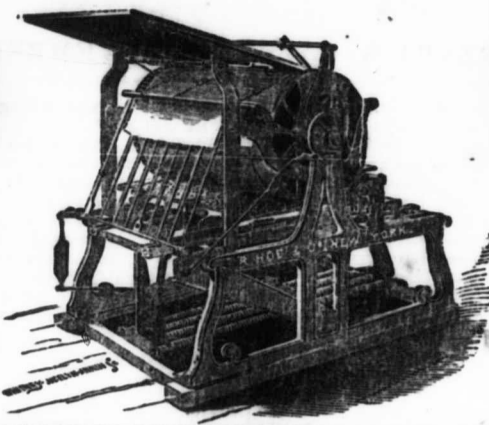
INJURY.—A mason from Balmoral was
"INJURY.—A mason from Balmoral was
"INJURY.—A mason from Balmoral was
"INJURY.—A mason from Balmoral was"

—In the play of "Love and Res-
"—In the play of "Love and Res-
"—In the play of "Love and Res-
"—In the play of "Love and Res-

all sweetness," rejoins the General.
"all sweetness," rejoins the General.
"all sweetness," rejoins the General.
"all sweetness," rejoins the General-

nan giving a description of a toad,
"nan giving a description of a toad,
"nan giving a description of a toad,
"nan giving a description of a toad-

HASZARD'S FARMERS' COMMERCIAL



GAZETTE JOURNAL & ADVERTISER.

PUBLISHED ON EVERY

WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY.

Established 1823. Charlottetown, P. E. Island, Saturday, November 10, 1855. New Series, No. 290.

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Alexander, from England, a very extensive
assortment of
British and French Merchandise,

The Largest and most Elegant Assortment of
Millinery and Fancy Goods,
ever imported to this Island, will be open for inspection

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FALL 1855.
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205 Packages British & Foreign Goods,
and 10 Tons BAR IRON, carefully selected by one
of the Firm, with their Stock on Hand, they can

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56 Chests, and 20 half do. primo Congo Tea,

20 do IRONMONGERY,
2 cases Jewelry and Fancy Wares,
3 do Oil Floor Cloth, 2 do. Furs & Fur Caps,

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2 cases Jewelry and Fancy Wares,
3 do Oil Floor Cloth, 2 do. Furs & Fur Caps,

NEW GOODS.

FALL 1855.
Duncan, Mason & Co.
SUCCESSORS TO
A. & J. DUNCAN & CO.

GENERAL Importers wholesale and retail have
JUST RECEIVED, ex Barque Isabel, a large
assortment of—

GOODS

SUITABLE FOR THE PRESENT AND
APPROACHING SEASON.

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City of Charlottetown, Oct. 8, 1855.

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Scotch Castings.

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Door Scrapers, Umbrella Stands, Sash Weights, Cart
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WATSON, Agent for P. E. I.
June 19th. 1 yw

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MAN'S LIQUID HAIR DYE instantly and

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tor and Sole Proprietor.

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THE GREAT RESTORATIVE.

FEVER AND AGUE CURED BY DR. McLANE'S LIVER
PILLS.

Mr. Jonathan Hougham, of West Union,
Park County, Illinois, writes to the proprietors
that he had suffered greatly from a severe and

Dr. Mc Lane's Celebrated Liver Pills, and take
some else. There are other Pills, purporting to
be Liver Pills; also his Celebrated Vermifuge,

Row, BROTHERS, now.—Here is the scene of
Moore's undying Canadian Boatman, which he
wrote on the 36th day of his descent of the St.

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NEWS BY THE ENGLISH MAIL.

ADVANCE OF THE ALLIES FROM EUPATORIA.

CRIMEA, Oct. 25.—On the 22d the allies,
30,000 to 40,000 strong, advanced from Eupa-
toria on Toulant. They arrived on the 23d at
the heights of Ashaga Jamin; but seeing the

THE FLEET IN THE DNIESTER.

ST. PETERSBURG, Friday, October 26.—The
whole of the militia has been ordered on the
march to reinforce the army of the South under

THE DEFENCE OF KARS.

TREBIZOND, Oct.—The Russians are supposed
to be preparing to attack Kars again.

GENERAL MOURAVIEFF'S ACCOUNT OF THE

BATTLE OF KARS.

(From the Invalide Russe of October 18.)

General Mouravieff announces, under date of
Sept. 30th that, having been informed that the
Turkish troops had received reinforcements in

THE RUSSIAN EMPEROR.

The Oesterreichische Correspondenz states that
the Emperor Alexander has left Nicolaieff for
Elizabetgrad, situated to the North of that

FRANCE.

The health of the Empress is now better.
She was playing at billiards the whole of Tues-
day morning.

Madame Histari returned on Wednesday
from her journey into the provinces. She will give
an extraordinary representation at the Grand

Opera on behalf of the army in the Crimea.

The following is from Marseilles:—"The
embarkations for the East continue here. With-
in a few days about 10,000 men have left our

port, and the local journals announce that from
3000 to 4000 of the 82d Regiment, the artillery,
and the siege train, arrived from the 15th to

the 17th for the same destination."

LANDING OF THIRTY THOUSAND MEN NEAR

PEREKOP.

VIENNA, SUNDAY EVENING.—The Oes-
terreichische Correspondenz asserts, on the
authority of a telegraphic communication
from Odessa of the 27th, that, at the time
the allied fleets attacked Kinburn, 30,000

DESTRUCTION OF OTCHAKOFF BY THE

RUSSIANS.

The following telegraphic despatch has
been received from Rear-Admiral Sir E.
Lyons:—

"OFF THE MOUTH OF THE DNIESTER,
Oct. 18.—This morning the enemy blew up
his fortifications on Otchakoff Point, mount-
ing 23 guns, which were assailable by our

mortar-vessels."

[Otchakoff, but for its strategical posi-
tion, would be considered at this day as an
unimportant village. Kinburn, the Kilburn

of the Tartars, is not even a village. These
two points, previous to the present war,
were scarcely fortified, and the most recent

accounts only mentioned the existence of
one battery at Otchakoff; but, since the
bombardment of Odessa, the Russians com-
prehended the necessity of defending that

passage, and the siege of Sebastopol has
taught us the promptitude with which the
enemy can raise fortifications, and make up

in that respect for lost time. The capture
of these two fortresses opens the passage of
the mouth of the Dnieper to the Anglo-
French squadrons, and in consequence the

road to Nicolaieff and Kherson. The oc-
cupation of Otchakoff, moreover, permits
the despatch of a land expedition against
the first named town. Nicolaieff forms the

point of a triangle, having the mouth of the
Dnieper for basis, and of which the citadel
of Otchakoff and the town of Kherson oc-
cupy the other extremities. The roads

which conduct to them do not appear to
offer any serious obstacles. Kherson, the
capital of the government of the same name,
was for many years the central point of the

naval and commercial resources of Russia
in the Black Sea. There were to be found
at the same time arsenals and dockyards.
Sebastopol and Nicolaieff successively de-
prived it of its importance as a military

establishment. Later it was abandoned by
commerce in favour of Odessa, and its po-
pulation which once comprised from 14,000
to 18,000 souls, fell to 6,000 or 8,000.
Kherson has no other importance than that

of being situated on the high road which
leads from the centre of the empire to
Perekop. The allied fleets are at this mo-
ment at anchor in the depths of the mouth

of the Dnieper. The distance from that to
Kherson is but 15 leagues. Is it the inten-
tion of the allied admirals to press on
towards that town? We are unable to re-
ply, but the mouths of the Dnieper offer

two or three principal branches of which
the medium depth is from 22 to 25 English
feet. At Kherson the river is one mile
broad and 30 feet in depth, and it would be

no small triumph to destroy the creation of
Potemkin, which would disperse its 12,000
inhabitants, and would transform into ruins
its dockyards, arsenals, barracks, and ma-
gazines. The success at Kinburn facilitates

every other enterprise in that direction, and
will keep in check all the Russian forces
scattered over the country from Odessa to
Perekop.]

A NEW "SAW,"
—OR—
CURING A BAD HABIT.

CHAPTER I.

Tom Whitewood was tired; he had done an unusually hard day's work in the shop, and it was with a feeling of satisfaction that he entered his neat cottage, where rest and refreshment awaited him.

Tom was the village blacksmith, at Spindleville, and people had a very high opinion of his good qualities of mind and heart, no less than of his industry and perseverance in business. He had been married about two years, and a bright little girl had for six months smiled upon his happy home.

Tom went into the house, rejoiced that his day's work was done. Sundry vivid pictures of a lounge on the sofa after supper, with the newspaper in his hand, and of listening to a dozen pages or so from "Bleak House," which Susan had taken out of the Spindleville Library, which she had been reading to him at his leisure—in short, a picture of comfort and ease, which only a tired man can appreciate, played through his mind. Hanging his hat upon the nail—Tom's bump of order was "plus 6"—he threw off his coat, and proceeded to give himself the regular scrubbing which his sooty calling required. This done, he put on his slippers and sat down by the kitchen fire, to wait till Susan got the supper upon the table. The steaming tea-pot, and the hot biscuit looked more than usually inviting, for Tom was hungry, as well as tired—and his bump of alimentiveness was also "plus 6."

"Thomas won't you bring in an armful of wood!" said Susan.

Tom would, and did; and when he returned, supper was ready.

"Oh, dear! I'm so tired!" said Susan, as she threw herself into the chair and drew a desperate long breath.

"So am I," replied Tom, "and the chair feels good. These are first-rate biscuit, Susie; they taste tip-top."

Susan was pleased with the compliment. We believe housekeepers have a weakness in being tickled, when their culinary preparations are praised.

"I am glad you like them, Thomas."

"I do, and no mistake," added Tom, cramming the half of one into his capacious maw. They say a wide mouth indicates a large heart, and Tom's mouth was very large indeed.

"Won't you get me a pitcher of hot water, Thomas? This tea is too strong for me; I shall not sleep a wink, if I drink it so strong."

Tom got up and filled the pitcher with water, as desired, and retreated himself.

"There! I declare I have forgotten the cheese," continued she, when he was fairly down.

"Never mind it, Susie; I don't want any."

"But I do; won't you bring it out of the pantry?"

Tom brought the cheese, though candor compels us to say, that his tired limbs growled a little. He didn't; Tom was too good-natured to growl just then. Once more he seated himself, for the further enjoyment of his meal.

Susan rehearsed the gossip of the day. Mrs. Sam Swelter had called; old Mr. Booby had another fit of apoplexy; Tim Jones was really scouring Nancy Sykes; and she had seen the doctor stop at Mr. Peter Pendleton's house, and was quite sure they had four children now, instead of three, as before.

"Hark!" said Susan, suddenly dropping her knife and fork.

"What's the matter, Susie?"

"Didn't you hear the baby?"

"I guess not."

"Do, Thomas, just step into the bed-room and see if she hasn't waked up."

"She will let you know it in the natural way, when she does," replied Tom, a little vexed.

"I am sure I heard her."

"If you did, she wants you, and not me."

"Just step in and see if she is awake, won't you, Thomas?"

Tom wanted to say he would not get up again for anything till he had finished his supper; but his better nature saved him this time from being saucy, and he left the table, to comply with his wife's request. The baby was all right, sleeping like a trooper after a forced march, and he so reported.

"I was sure I heard her," said Susan.

"Another cup of tea, Thomas!"

Tom passed his cup; but now the milk had been all used out of the pitcher, and Tom could not drink his tea without milk.

"Is there any more in the house?" he asked.

"Plenty down cellar; you will find it in the tin pail, on the cellar bottom."

That was a broad hint, but Tom's better nature triumphed again, and he brought the milk. His supper was finished without further interruption.

CHAPTER II.

"What are you driving at now, Mr. Optic?" I can almost fancy I hear from the pouting lips of some wife or maiden. "You are always

scolding us women about something, and finding fault with us! Now it is poor Mrs. Whitewood. She is an awful sinner, no doubt; but I suppose Tom Whitewood is an angel."

There is the trouble. Tom was not an angel. If he had been, probably I never should have found the material for my sketch. He was human, and though a very clever fellow, and a model of industry, perseverance and thrift in Spindleville, he had his infirmities.

It would have taken seven men and a boy, to wait upon Mrs. Whitewood; that was her infirmity. If there was anything to be done, she always asked somebody to do it; if she wanted anything, she never could get it herself. Tom had never been permitted to sit twenty minutes at a time, without being called upon to execute some little commission—to get a pitcher of water; to put a stick of wood on the fire; to go into the sitting room to see what time it was; to go up stairs and bring the baby's napkin; and a thousand and one other little things, which she might have done herself. But Susan was a very good-hearted little woman, and loved Tom with all her soul. She would willingly have sacrificed her own comfort to that of her husband's; but she did not think! Tom worked very hard, and his was a laborious calling; especially for one of slender build. It never occurred to her, that it was unreasonable to ask him to wait upon her, after he had done a hard day's work; it was a habit she had fallen into, of asking to be waited upon; a habit whose consequences never presented themselves to her mind. Compared with her husband's, her daily duties were very light. She was in good health, hearty, and strong; and a woman came regularly every week, to do the washing and ironing.

At the risk of still further offending our lady readers, we must repeat that Tom was a good fellow, and bore his trials with exemplary patience. It is true, he felt a little growling in his infirm nature, when called upon to exert his wearied limbs in doing these little chores. He could not help feeling a little sour about it, but he manfully kept down the storm that was brewing in his breast.

Supper was ended, and the "things" cleared away. Tom stretched himself upon the sofa in the sitting-room, and began to feel very comfortable.

"Come, Susie, where is Bleak House?" said he.

"It is up stairs."

"Why don't you leave it down here?"

"I am afraid it will get injured. You run up and get it, won't you? It won't take you but a minute."

It was true, it didn't take him but a minute; but then he was so nicely fixed on the sofa, and his aching bones had begun to feel so good!

But Tom was a philosopher, at the time of which I write, and he set off himself comfortably upon the sofa again, and began to wonder what Lady Dedlock would say and do in the forthcoming chapter.

Susan began to read, and things went on quietly for the full space of half an hour, at the end of which time, the reader, like the pendulum of the old clock, which had hung for fifty years in a farmer's kitchen without giving its owner any cause of complaint, suddenly stopped.

The lamp burned rather dimly. Sundry nullifying incrustations had gathered upon the wick, which Susie superstitiously declared were "letters" for her, at any rate they made their light darkness, and if they were letters at all, they were "dead letters," so that it became necessary to remove them.

"I wish you would bring me the lamp scissors, Thomas. I can't see worth a cent."

Ugh! to get up again! But Lady Dedlock was about to say something smart, and he was anxious to know what it was.

All right again!

"Now, let us know what Lady Dedlock has to say," said Tom, stretching himself once more.

Susan continued the reading for five minutes and then stopped again.

"My throat is all dried up. I wish you would get me some water. There is some in the pail in the back room."

Tom got the water, and Susan went on again. Rap, tap, tap!

"Somebody is at the door, Thomas."

"Take the light, Susie, and see who it is."

"You go, Thomas."

Tom did go. It was only a man who wanted to know where Mr. Peter Pendleton lived.

Once more Tom was scolded for the fire got down, and Susan wanted him to fix it, though the wood lay by the fire-place.

"I guess I won't hear any more to-night, Susie. I will go to bed now," said he, yawning.

"There are only two pages more to the end of the chapter."

"I am too fatigued," and Tom retired in disgust.

CHAPTER III.

Three years after.

Tom sat in the store smoking a long pipe. For nearly a year he had spent his evenings

there, smoking and telling stories till long after bedtime.

What for? Tom used to have such cozy times at home evenings—why don't he stay there now, instead of loafing about the stores, and associating with all the rowdies and vagabonds in Spindleville!

We are sorry to say it; but Tom's house is no longer a pleasant place to him. He never could sit down there half an hour, without his wife asking him to do something which more properly belonged to her, and which she could do just as well as he.

That very evening he had sat down before the fire in his comfortable sitting room, to make out some bills against some of his customers. He had got the items of Mr. Pendleton's account on the paper, and was running up the column of figures.

"Tom, I wish you would get a pitcher of water; I am almost choked," interrupted Susan, who sat the other side of the table making a little apron for the second baby.

"Forty-one, forty-seven, fifty-one," said Tom continuing to add the figures.

"The pitcher is on the table in the kitchen."

"Sixty-three, seventy-one, eighty—"

"Rinse it out before you put it in the pail."

"Zero, carry eight."

"Come Tom, will you?"

"Eight, eleven, sixteen—"

"I am almost choked," said Susan, reaching over and taking hold of his arm. "Get me some water, will you?"

"Get it yourself—eight, eleven, sixteen—"

"That is polite, I must say."

"Twenty-one, twenty-eight—"

"How cross you are, Tom!"

"Thirty-one, thirty-seven—"

"Will you get the water or not?"

"No, I won't!"

"It did not use to be so," snivelled Susan.

"When I asked you to do anything for me—"

"Like a darn fool, I did it—eight, eleven, sixteen—"

"I never thought you could treat me so."

"Twenty-one, twenty-eight—"

"You are an altered man; you are off now almost every evening," whined the poor wife—

"we pity her, while we point out her fault."

"There!" exclaimed Tom, closing his account-book in a pet, and putting it back into the secretary. "I should as soon think of doing anything in Tophet, as here!"

Seizing his hat, he rushed out of the house, and made his way to the store, where we found him at the opening of this chapter.

He had not been gone more than half an hour, before Uncle Tim, her mother's brother, a solid, substantial old farmer, who took a great interest in Susan's welfare, made her a call.

The poor wife's tears were scarcely dry, and her eyes were swollen with weeping.—She believed herself the most cruelly abused woman in Spindleville—a martyr to the harshness and cruelty of her husband.

"Where's Tom?"

"He is not at home. You know he never stays in the house evenings now," replied Susan, struggling to repress a fresh flood of tears.

"What's the matter, Susie? You look so you had been cryin'," continued the old man kindly. "I'm 'fraid Tom ain't so good a fellow as we used to think he was."

Susan only shook her head, and uncle Tim sat in silence for a few moments. Suddenly the poor wife, no longer able to hide her grief, burst into tears and sobbed like a child.

"What's the matter, Susie?"

"Tom was very cross to me to-night."

"How did it happen?" asked the old man, who had been a close observer of his niece's domestic relations, and who already understood the matter very well.

"Why, you see, he was making out bills, and I asked him to bring me a pitcher of water. Then he scolded terribly."

"I have been afraid of this since the first week you were married," added uncle Tim.

"I am sure I do everything I can to please him, but he grows worse and worse."

"I s'pose you won't thank me, Susie, for tellin' you it is mostly your fault."

"My fault, uncle?"

"In my opinion."

"Why, uncle?"

"I remember, nigh three years ago, passin' some time in the house here one night. Tom had come in from work dreadful tired, that day, and throwed himself on the sofa to rest his bones. I remember, too, you made him get up four times within an hour to get things for you, that you might just as well get yourself."

"Was there any harm in that?"

"Sartin. When he was all tired out, you ought not to bothered him. Things have been goin' on in this way. You ask him to do things, and that makes him fret, and then you fret. Men-folks ought to bring in the wood and water, and do the heavy work about house; but when you make a nigger servant of 'em, they won't stand it."

Susan reviewed the past, and she could trace a great many of their little quarrels to the

source which uncle Tim had pointed out as the fountain of their discord.

"I s'pose you've read Poor Richard's almanac, and all the 'old saws' it contains; but I'm goin' to give you a new 'saw'—NEVER ASK ANOTHER TO DO FOR YOU WHAT YOU CAN JUST AS WELL DO YOURSELF."

Uncle Tim took his leave, and Susan set herself to thinking very vigorously. The result of her reflections was a resolution to make the new "saw" a principle of every-day life.

It was faithfully applied, and was oil upon the troubled waters of the sea of matrimony. Tom soon discovered the difference, and after a while the matter was talked over between them.

Again home was pleasant to him, even more pleasant than it had ever been before. Peace was entirely restored, and Tom is seldom disturbed—Never for unnecessary demands.—So much for the New Saw.

WHO ARE THE SANTALS?

It is perhaps necessary to say a word regarding the nature of our new enemies in India. Who are the Santals? is a question which until recently, few even in India could answer. The name is familiar enough to those who have paid any attention to the condition of the aborigines of India, and much light has been thrown on the habits of the people by recent missionary researches. Thus a very elaborate description of a branch of the tribe—a branch which is not yet, we hope, implicated in the insurrection—will be found in a work lately published in London, entitled, 'India is a Field of Foreign Missions,' by Macleod Wylie, Esq. It is sufficient for our present purpose to say that the Santals, though possessing many of the characteristics of the real hill tribes, whose similarity if not identity, as they exist throughout the country from the hills of Assam to those of Coconac, is so remarkable, are still in many respects distinct from their highland neighbours.

The tribe in question, occupy rather the lower slopes of the hills themselves, and extending as they do from Bangalore to Orissa, they form a sort of connecting link between the various hill tribes which occupy the higher regions of that section of the country. Thus although any direct communication between the present insurgents and the hill men of Orissa would be out of the question, yet by means of the Santals, who are common to both districts, such communication becomes easy. And to this circumstance it is that the rapid spread of disaffection seems to be attributable. For the rest, the Santals are little better than savages; they are for the most part destitute of fire arms, but they in a measure make up for this disadvantage by their skill in the use of the bow, which they do not hesitate to render more deadly by the cruel device of poisoned arrows.

Their religion is a simple and barbarous idolatry, the worship of stocks and stones without any of those mystical refinements by which the idolatry of the Hindoos is overlaid. Their mythology compared with that of the Hindoos, is almost a plank, and they have no notions of caste. Their food consists of almost anything that can be eaten, from toads and caterpillars up to tigers and horned cattle, for the flesh of kine is not forbidden to them. As to their vices, it is certain from their recent proceedings that they combine cowardice with cruelty, to a remarkable degree, for they war with women and children as well as men, and unlike the North American Indian, who prizes as a warrior's scalp, the head of a woman is to the Santal the most acceptable trophy that he can take away from the village of his enemy. But with all this, it is remarkable that the Santals are distinguished for a love of truth, which exists nowhere else among the natives of India. Their numbers are said to amount to 100,000 fighting men, and if they are joined by the other tribes, the number of Vindhya hill men capable of bearing arms against us would become formidable indeed.

A FOUR-FOOTED CRIMEAN HERO.

The Trieste Journal contains the following:—Great sensation was created in the camp of the allies by the courageous conduct of a large dog, belonging to Colonel Metmain, of the 73rd Regiment of French infantry. On the 16th of August, during the battle of the Tchernya, the animal broke his chain and dashed into the fray, fighting in the ranks of the soldiers. He saved the life of a sergeant and a private of the regiment, and made three Russian prisoners. A ball grazed his four-paw, but the smarting wound only served to make him more infuriated. He singled out a Russian officer, and attacked him with ferocity, threw him down, and dragged him as a prisoner to the French lines. A surgeon dressed his wound, and the four-footed hero is going on well. He will probably be decorated with a medal as a reward for his bravery.

CATRAGES FOR THE CRIMEAN.—The Montreal Chronicle of 12th inst., states that at the commissariat advertisements for a vessel to convey six thousand barrels of catridges from Quebec to England. The large consumption of ammunition in the present war not only exhausts all that the mills can make, but will cause the larger part of the contents of the provincial magazines to be called out of their slumbers into actual service.

NOTICE.

THE Business heretofore carried on by the firm of MASON & CO., in this day dissolved, and all persons indebted to them to pay the same to DUNCAN, MASON & CO., are also authorized to adjust and pay the said firm of A. & J. DUNCAN. Dated this Third day of October. ANDREW DUNCAN, JAMES DUNCAN, JAMES DUNCAN.

Notice.

THE undersigned having this Partnership under the firm of MASON & CO., they will intimate to the public generally, that they will since heretofore carried on in this firm of "A. & J. DUNCAN & CO., porters and Merchants, in their N. at the Corner of Queen and Dorchester City.

JAMES DUNCAN, JAMES DUNCAN & ROBERT ROBINSO City of Charlottetown, October

Charlottetown Mutual Life and Fire Insurance Company.

Incorporated by Act of Parliament. THIS COMPANY offers the case of loss, and accepts it fully 50 per cent, to the insured. The present reliable Capital exceeds having property in Charlottetown should lose no time in applying to this Company for Policies or Indemnity. One of Phillips' Fire Insurance purchased by the Company, for insured in this Office. In case of loss can be obtained immediately. Secretary's Office, W. BEAUFORT HENRY, Sec. Secretary's Office, Kent Street, August 5th, 1853.

ALLIANCE LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT. CAPITAL £500,000. CHARTERED. The National Life Assurance Society. CAPITAL £500,000 Sterling of Parliament, 24 Victoria. the Widow and the Orphan. T. HEAT Agent for P. Office, Queen Square, September 5, 1853. 1st

THE STEAMER Lady Le...

F. LEVING, Commander the Provincial Government, & Mails, will for the remainder further notice, unless prevented stances, run as follows: Leaving Charlottetown, P. M. Pictou one hour after her arrival Pictou at eight a. m., on Wednesday, will leave Charlottetown at six o'clock, a. m., return Pictou at six o'clock, a. m., and proceeding on to Bedouque For Freight or passage to town to THEO. DEBARRA In Bedouque to JAMES C. In Pictou, to Messrs. J. I. In Shediac, to EDWARD Richibucto, June, 1855.

Pure Corn PALATABLE, Nourishing...

led for rich puddings, Pies, Custards, Cakes, Griddle Cakes, &c. A great choice Diet for Invalids. June 7

CUTLER From the Man Sheffield

HASZARD & OWEN, of Cutlery from the which they are enabled to Pen, Warrinoff's Jack and of various kinds. Dinner and Dessert Knives and Scissors. Putty and Palette Knife Chisels from three eight Cross cut and saw files.

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.

ANDREW DUNCAN, JAMES DUNCAN, JAMES DUNCAN MASON.

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 General Importers and Merchants, in their New Brick Building at the Corner of Queen and Dorchester Streets in this City.

JAMES DUNCAN, JAMES DUNCAN MASON, ROBERT ROBINSON HODGSON. City of Charlottetown, October 2, 1855.

Charlottetown Mutual Insurance Company.

Incorporated by Act of Parliament in 1845. THIS COMPANY offers the best guarantee in any case of loss, and accepts Risks at a saving of 50 per cent. to the insured. The present reliable Capital exceeds £1700. Persons having property in Charlottetown, or vicinity, should lose no time in applying to the Secretary of this Company for Policies or Information.

W. HEARD, President. HENRY PALMER, Secy and Treasurer. Secretary's Office, Kent Street, August 5th, 1855.

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

The National Loan Fund Life Assurance Society of London. CAPITAL £300,000 Sterling. Empowered by Act of Parliament, 21 Victoria. A Saving Bank for the Widow and the Orphan. T. HEATH HAVILAND, jr. Agent for Prince Edward Island. Office, Queen Square, Charlottetown. September 5, 1855.

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

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: Leaving Shediac every Tuesday morning, at six o'clock, for Charlottetown, and proceeding on to Pictou one hour after her arrival; returning, leaving Pictou at eight a. m., on Wednesday. Thursday, will leave Charlottetown for Pictou, at ten o'clock, a. m., returning on Friday, leaving Pictou at six o'clock, a. m., for Charlottetown, and proceeding on to Shediac. For Freight or passage, apply in Charlottetown to THEO. DESBRISAY, Esq. In Shediac, to JAMES C. POPE, Esq. In Pictou, to Messrs. J. & J. YORSTON, Esq. In Shediac, to EDWARD J. SMITH, Esq. Postmaster. L. P. W. DESBRISAY. Richibucto, June, 1855.

Pure Corn Starch.

PALATABLE, Nourishing and Healthy, unequalled for rich PUDDINGS, nice Blanc Mange, Pies, Custards, Cakes, Griddle Cakes, Porridges, Ice Creams, &c. A great Delicacy for all, and a choice Diet for Invalids and Children. For sale by JUNE 7 W. R. WATSON.

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. Pocket, Pen, Warranted Jack and Hunters' Knives, Scissors of various kinds. Dinner and Dessert Knives, Carvers, Planing Knives and Scissors. Patty and Palette Knives. Chisels from three eights to two inches. Cross cut and saw files.

FRIEND OF CHINA OFFICE, Monday, August 6, 1855.

H. M. S. S. Rattler arrived back last evening from the cruise on which she started on Friday last, as mentioned in our Saturday's paper. We have been favored with the following particulars of the desperate service on which the Rattler was engaged. Towing the Eaglet and two launches and cutter from the Powhatan, she left Hong Kong about 3 P. M. the 2d instant, and at midnight anchored off the East end of Tylo. At 6 30 A. M. of Saturday, the Eaglet leaving the Rattler at anchor under charge of the master, Mr. Clements, and a few hands, steamed down the channel towards Kulau; but on opening the creek only one trading vessel could be seen, and the Eaglet then stood across to the opposite land, in an easterly direction. At about eight, reached the entrance of a stream about a mile wide, and counted between thirty and forty large junks, some of which immediately commenced firing toward the steamer.

When the Eaglet started from the Rattler, it was under the expectation of landing at Kulau; to take the junks expected to be found there by attacking them simultaneously from the shore and the boats, and the expedition was organized in the following order:—Left Division—First launch with 12 pounder howitzer (Powhatan's) Lieut. Bolando and 30 men—Pinnace (Rattler's) Lieut. Wray and Greer, and Mr. Lomax (mate) and 14 men with some marines. Right Division—Cutter (Rattler's) in charge of Mr. James, boatswain, 5 men and some marines. Second launch with 12 pounder howitzer (Powhatan's) Lieut. Pogram and 30 men. Right Flank—1st Cutter (Rattler's) Mr. Brownson (purser) and ten men, (besides marines.) In rear, Rattler's pinnace with 12 pounder howitzer, Powhatan's cutter, and Rattler's gig, with Capt. Fellows and Mr. Wilson, Assistant Surgeon on board.

On board the Eaglet were Dr. Pritchard of H. M. S. Rattler, to attend to whatever casualties might occur, and Mr. Pine, gunner (Rattler) in charge of the rocket department (Messrs. Benney and Roberts, engineers, Rattler, assisting).

Shortly before making the entrance of the creek, a lancha flying English colors was observed steering to the Eastward, and the Rattler's pinnace (with Lieuts. Wray, Green, and Mr. Lomax), was detached, with the Powhatan's cutter, under Mr. McCaully, to cut her off—the attacking force being thus reduced to five boats, and in all about one hundred men. As we have said, the pirates commenced firing before the Eaglet's progress was stopped by the shallowness of the water (9 feet) and no time was lost by the boats under Captain Fellows in proceeding up toward the squadron—rockets from the Eaglet having the first effect in bringing the pirates to their senses—sails hoisting and cables cutting almost immediately; the whole fleet standing up the stream toward a small island, off which seven of the largest junks made a stand and belched out their broadsides on the advancing boats, fairly raking the whole channel.

Three quarters of an hour after casting off from the Eaglet, the two most formidable of the large junks were boarded and carried by the Powhatan's launches, and other boats. A few men being left on board, the other large junks, without delay toward the other large junks, which were then captured in detail. Following onward, Captain Fellows, with Assistant Surgeon Wilson, in the gig, got under the guns of a large junk, and was engaged for upwards of ten minutes pouring in musketry, when Lieutenant Bolando with the Powhatan's first launch came up, and threw in heavy volleys—then giving three cheers, boarded the most sanguinary description here took place, some of the crew flying literally covered with Chinese heads and cocoas nuts (the ruse of flinging the latter overboard before jumping themselves, showing some premeditation.) Captain Fellows in his gig alongside the junk forward) was just telling Lieut. Bolando of his fear that some of the desperadoes would blow the junk up, when an explosion took place, taking with it all on board and capsizing the Rattler's gig.

With much difficulty those of the Powhatan's launch's crew remaining on board succeeded in rescuing nine of their comrades and the Rattler's gig's crew; Captain Fellows being hauled on board with his head bleeding from contusions by the falling spar. Lieut. Bolando was blown to some height into the air, and narrowly escaped death afterwards, while swimming to his boat, by the descent of a crowd of spears from the falling stern of the burning blown up junk. Nine of the Powhatan's crew were taken out of the water, variously wounded (as shown in the schedule.) Two were gone altogether, and one of the wounded died next day on board the Eaglet. Mr. Wilson, assistant surgeon, lost his sword and box of surgical instruments by the capsizing of the gig. Captain Fellows, also, lost his sword and hat. The only other severe casualty of the engagement occurred with the first cutter, under the charge of Brownson, paymaster. That officer had gallantly captured two junks, left a couple of men on each, and was about to board a third, when a shower of sink-pots drove him and his men overboard; two men then being spared to the death in the water, and a third drowned. The junk did not escape, however, and with nine others was destroyed by fire before Capt. Fellows left.

It is hardly possible to speak of the gallantry of any particular individual, but we may remark in passing, that the cool, determined conduct of Mr. James, boatswain of H. M. S. Rattler, in charge of a cutter, as well as that of Lieutenant Pogram, commanding one of the Powhatan's launches, was most conspicuous. The order to the Rattler's pinnace with her first and second Lieutenant and Mr. Lomax on board, and to the Powhatan's cutter, with Mr. McCaully and Dr. Schriver was unfortunate for those officers—who were unable, after completing the service on which they were detached, to reach the battle-field until the fight was well over. Not that the task before them would have proved a serious affair, had the lancha turned out to be as it was supposed she was, a decoy and had shown fight.

Below will be found lists of the casualties. The Eaglet having found the three lanchas of which she before had the conveying, and being escorted by the masters of three other junks to escort them to Macao, may not be looked for here till to-morrow. Altogether ten junks were destroyed, mounting it is supposed, a couple of hundred guns, mostly thirty-two and twenty-four pounders—(one was a sixty-eight.) Not less than eight hundred Chinese will have been killed by gun-shot or sword wounds, or made to lose their lives by drowning. This, however, is only a third, though the cream of the total number of junks first seen, the rest escaping into a large lagoon.

HARPER ESTABLISHMENT AND FEMALE EMPLOYMENT.

About two years ago, the large book establishment of the Harpers, in New York, was burned down, utterly destroyed; as all our readers must be aware they will rejoice to hear, that a new establishment has arisen on the ruins, a vast palace-like structure, far surpassing in all respects the old one. It is a wonderful establishment, all about it is a wonder of ground, is seven acres in height, built almost entirely of brick stacks in height, built almost entirely of brick and iron, and filled with books, or the materials and apparatus for making books, can find all the information in Harper's Story Book. No full information a volume to describe such an establishment properly; and Mr. Abbot has given a very entertaining as well as instructive book on the subject; but there is one noble feature in this great enterprise to which we must refer.

It is a very common subject of complaint, and one not altogether unfounded, that the present arrangements of society afford so few employment for women; it is usually supposed that they are almost entirely shut up to the needle and domestic service. A visit to the establishment of Messrs. Harper and Brother convinced us that there are modes of employment for the young women comparing favorably with the various mechanical occupations followed by the stronger sex, while a glance at the appearance and manner of the employers would convince any observer, that these occupations involve no sacrifice of delicacy or self-respect; we were, therefore, induced to collect a few statistics in regard to female labor in this establishment.

In the press-room, we found that the employment was given to twenty-two girls; their work is performed standing, and consists in placing the sheets of paper upon the presses in such a position as to be reached by the machinery of the press. All the heavy work and that involving contact with the ink and machinery, is performed by men, of whom about an equal number are engaged in this room.

In the folding-room, one hundred and forty-four girls are employed, and no men. The employment is sedentary, but is perfectly neat and wholesome, and is in nowise as tiresome as the labor of the needle; in fact, there is hardly a mechanical employment performed by men which, for its own sake, would be as desirable. In the sewing-room, eighty girls are employed; the labor of sewing books is far less confined to the body and trying to the eyes, than any other manner of using the "feminine implement," the needle.

The gilding-room gives employment to thirteen girls; and the work is free from all unpleasant accompaniments. Here, then, in this one establishment, employment is given to two hundred and fifty-nine young women, most of whom had that quiet, ladylike manner, and educated. Some, we saw well brought up, and educated. Some, we understood, are daughters of clergymen; and the assiduousness was remarkable for beauty and for propriety of dress. With the exception of twenty-two, all are employed in apartments wholly by themselves. These rooms are, without exception, large, lofty, perfectly warm and lighted, and admirably ventilated; they are kept very clean, and are amply provided with

dressing-rooms, closets, and retiring-rooms—Few of the better class of school-rooms present as attractive an appearance.

They are paid wholly by the piece for their work; their earnings, of course, vary in proportion to their skill and dexterity. They will average, taking one with another, five dollars a week for nine hours' labor a day.—Godey's Lady's Book.

THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE.—It appears that upon this Journal, the actual force employed intellectual and material, is as follows:—McGraw, editor-in-chief, A. Dana, general managing editor; James S. Pico, William H. Fry, George Ripley, George M. Snow, Bayard Taylor, F. J. Otterson, city editors; William Newman, marine department; B. Rockway, Solon Robinson, Donald C. Henderson (scissors), assistant editors. Besides these there are fourteen regular reporters, for police, fires, accidents, courts, lectures, meetings, translations, ship news, &c., employing twelve assistants. The number of regularly paid correspondents is thirty-eight, eighteen foreign and twenty home. Then in the business department, there is Mr. McElarth, principal business partner, assisted by eight clerks. There are in the composing room, one foreman, eight assistant foremen, thirty-eight regular compositors, and twenty-five "subs." In the press-room, there are one foreman, three assistants, sixteen feeders, twenty-five folders, three wrapper writers, &c. The whole number of persons regularly employed upon the paper is about two hundred and twenty.

VOICES OF THE DUMB.

It is a curious fact, that many animals which are naturally dumb, in the widest sense of the word, are possessed of a power of producing sounds, by the use of some external organ or foreign instrument, that forms a very convenient substitute for a natural tongue. I have observed this of the goat-chaffer, which, whenever taken, utters a shrill shriek of fright by rubbing its chest against its wings-shells and the upper part of its abdomen; and of the death-walker, that produces its measured, and, to the superstitious, alarming strokes, by striking its horny footlet against the bedpost, or any other hard substance in which it takes its abode. The tick-watch is an insect of a different order, but armed with a similar apparatus, and makes a noise by the same means, like the ticking of a watch, from the old wood or decayed furniture in which it resides. And it is a singular circumstance, which I shall merely glance at in passing, that some species of the woodpecker, in the breeding season, in consequence of the feebleness of its natural voice, make use of a similar kind of call, by strong reiterated strokes of the bill against a dead sonorous branch of a tree. The most astonishing instance, however, of sound excited in this manner, is that made by two species of Italian grasshoppers—the Cicada plebeia and C. crux. The music of these insects, which is confined to the male, is produced by a singular apparatus, that consists of several winding cells under the body, separated by two narrow valves. In the centre of these cells is contained a scaly sonorous triangle, and exterior to them are two vigorous muscles, by the action of which the cells are supplied with air through one of the valves, and so powerfully reverberate it against the triangle as to produce the notes of which the grasshopper's song consists, and which is so loud, that a single insect hung in a cage has almost drowned the voices of a large company.—John Mason Good.

RUSSIAN TROPHIES.—Yesterday we had the pleasure of looking at some Russian trophies, brought from England by the High Sheriff, who obtained them from his son, Dr. Wm. Corbett, at present in the Isle of Wight recruiting his health. They were taken from a Russian soldier, on the 7th of June last, and consists of a musket, ear-coche, bayonet, dirk knife and cap. The musket is a detonator, stamped on the stock with the double-headed Eagle of Russia, and on other places with the figures 1848. It evidently saw good service, as the point on the stock was worn off, and the brass with which it is liberally mounted, well polished. The bayonet is not as large as those used by British troops. It is slender and seemingly intended to run through a fellow with the slightest pressure and in smooth style. The cartouche box had a hole in it through which the ball sped that killed the wearer. A murderous looking knife was suspended from the cartouche box well stained, both handle and blade, with blood. The cap is a foraging one, old and greasy with the letters "I. K. P." worked in front on the band. These were all taken from the dead body of the soldier. The Sheriff has also a lady's reticule, very curious, that was found on a Russian woman battle ground, in the hand of a Russian woman dressed in man's clothes. The reticule contains over two dozen minie balls—the woman was shot while in the act of distributing the balls to the Russian soldiers. The trophies are very interesting and must cause some sensation at the Agricultural Fair, whither the High Sheriff sent them by the last evening's boat.—Kingston (C. W.) Herald, Oct. 11.

which uncle Tim had pointed out as the of their discord. You've read Poor Richard's al- ad all the 'old saws' it contains; but to give you a new 'saw'—NEVER ASK TO DO FOR YOU WHAT YOU CAN JUST AS YOURSELF. I'm took his leave, and Susan set her- linking very vigorously. The result of tions was a resolution to make the w' a principle of every-day life. faithfully applied, and was oil upon led waters of the sea of matrimony. discovered the difference, and after the matter was talked over between home was pleasant to him, even more than it had ever been before. Peace re- vely restored, and Tom is seldom dis- Never for unnecessary demands.—So the New Saw.

WHO ARE THE SANTALS? rhaps necessary to say a word regarding of our new enemies in India. Who antals? is a question which until recent- in India could answer. The name r enough to those who have paid any at- the condition of the aborigines of India, light has been thrown on the habits of e by recent missionary researches. Thus laborate description of a branch of the ranch which is not yet, we hope, im- in the insurance—will be found in a ily published in London, entitled, 'India of Foreign Missions, by Macleod Wy- It is sufficient for our present purpose at the Santals, though possessing many aracteristics of the real hill tribes, whose y if not identity, as they exist throughout try from the hills of Assam to those of is so remarkable, are still in many re- nts from their highland neighbours. rbe in question, occupy rather the lower hills themselves, and extending as rom Bhaugulpore to Orissa, they form a onnecting link between the various hill ch occupy the higher regions of that e country. Thus although any direct ion between the present insurgents ill men of Orissa would be out of the y, by means of the Santals, who are to both districts, such communication be- ay. And to this circumstance it is that spread of disaffection seems to be attri- For the rest, the Santals are little bette- ages; they are for the most part destitute- ma, but they in a measure make up for vantage by their skill in the use of the ich they do not hesitate to render more y the cruel device of poisoned arrows. ligion is a simple and barbarous idolatry, ipical of rocks and stones without any of istical refinements by which the idolatry ndoos is overlaid. Their mythology com- th that of the Hindoos, is almost a plank, y have no notions of caste. Their food of almost anything that can be eaten, from d caterpillars up to tigers and horned cattle, fesh of kine is not forbidden to them. As vices, it is contain from their recent pro- that they combine cowardice with cruelty, a- luable degree, for they war with women dren as well as men, and unlike the Nortn n Indian, who prizes almost a warrior's e head of a woman is to the Santal the eptable trophy that he can take away rillage of his enemy. But with all this, arkable that the Santals are distinguished e of truth, which exists nowhere else e natives of India. Their numbers are ount to 100,000 fighting men, and if oined by the other tribes, the number of e hill men capable of bearing arms against d become formidable indeed.

A FOUR-FOOTED CRIMEAN HERO. Trieste Journal contains the following: sensation was created in the camp of the courageous conduct of a large dog, ig to Colonel Metmain, of the 73rd Regi- French infantry. On the 16th of August, the battle of the Tehornya, the animal is chain and dashed into the fray, fighting nks of the soldiers. He saved the life of jeant and a private of the regiment, and ee Russian prisoners. A ball grazed his e, but the scurrying wound only served to im more infuriated. He singled out a officer, and attacked him with ferocity, im down, and dragged him as a prisoner French lines. A surgeon dressed his and the four-footed hero is going on well, probably be decorated with a medal as a for his bravery.

FINDES FOR THE CIMEA.—The Montreal de of 19th inst., states that at the commis- dertices for a vessel to convey six thou- arels of cartridges from Quebec to Eng- The large consumption of ammunition in esent war not only exhausts all that the an make, but will cause the larger part of ments of the provincial magazines to be out of their slumbers into actual service.

Latest News!
THE WAR.

(From *Wilmer's European Times*.)

We announced last week, in a late edition, the fall of Kinburn, the surrender of the garrison, its transference to Constantinople, and the taking of a large quantity of stores and ammunition. This has been followed by a characteristic movement on the part of the Russians—the blowing up of Otchakoff on the following day; but the Russian commander telegraphs to his government, that the allies have since made an unsuccessful attempt to pass up the Bug and Dnieper. Nevertheless, it is evident, that affairs are approaching a crisis, and Prince Gortschakoff feels that the game is up, and that he must beat a precipitate retreat from the Crimea. Every hour in which he retains possession of the north of Sebastopol adds to his perils. We see it stated, that his prolonged defence of the place may be attributed rather to pride than to policy,—a desire to preserve, even for a short time, and at enormous risks, the prestige of Holy Russia. "There is a natural feeling of pride and defiance on the part of the Russians, in showing how completely they had provided for their retreat, and how bold a front the remnant of the defenders of Sebastopol can exhibit to her captors. There is also a motive of policy in breaking the fall of Russia as much as possible, and giving the public mind of Europe time to pause, before the startling news of the fall of the fortress and the confession of defeat implied only too clearly in the evacuation of the fortress. There may, besides, probably be another reason, in the difficulty of moving an army disorganized and dispirited by a long succession of terrible hardships, and a shattering defeat, at a time of the year when the scarcity of water renders a retreat across the steppes, even without the presence of an enemy, an operation of the utmost danger and difficulty." To us there appears to be a good deal of force in the first two reasons assigned, and very little in the last. With regard to the hardships which her soldiery may have to endure, Russia is the last Power to bestow a thought upon the subject. She has shown herself ready to sacrifice anything to preserve the notion of her invincibility, and to sustain the delusion, the loss of human life appears to have been a consideration not worth entertaining. The Earl of Ellesmere, in his lecture on the war,—to which we have briefly referred in another article,—states, that he has had it from excellent sources, that since the commencement of hostilities, the Russians have lost at least 400,000 men, and although he believes this estimate to be rather overcharged, he knows they have lost more than 300,000. This loss, compared with that of the allies, is ruinous, and we mention it as a proof of the recklessness of human suffering, which the Czar's generals have displayed since the opening of the campaign. So that, while we attach considerable importance to the policy foreshadowed in the first part of the extract we have given, we are a little incredulous respecting the more humane and considerate view set forth in the last part. But, be that as it may, the longer the retreat is delayed, the more difficult it will become, for the allies are hemming in the enemy on all sides, and a retrograde movement with any reasonable chance of success will be an operation attended with enormous risks. In fact, the position of the Russians at the present moment, and the tactics of the Allies, render probable either a total defeat of the former in the event of a battle, or what is still more likely, a surrender of the entire force under Gortschakoff. It is stated, that, feeling his position to be most critical, the Russian Generalissimo has telegraphed to St. Petersburg for instructions how to act, and that Generals Benkendorff and Hackelburg have been sent to the Crimea to confer and advise with him. As this last statement comes through Berlin, it may be worthy of attention.

According to letters from St. Petersburg, the Emperor Alexander's mind is becoming affected. He has grown exceedingly religious since his troops have been every where beaten, and he prays the whole day, invoking Providence to accord to him a victory. It is likewise stated that his train includes more priests than generals.

DESPATCHES FROM ADMIRAL LYONS.

Off the Mouth of the Dnieper, 17th Oct. 1855

The three forts on the Kinburn Spit, mounting upwards of 70 guns, and garrisoned by 1,500 men, under General Kokonovitch, have this day capitulated to the Allied Forces. The day before yesterday a flotilla of gunvessels forced the entrance into the Dnieper, and the Allied troops landed on the Spit to the southward of the forts; thus, by their simultaneous operation, the retreat of the garrisons and the arrival of reinforcements were effectually cut off, so that the forts being bombarded to-day by the mortar-vessels, gun-vessels, and French floating batteries, and being closely cannonaded by the steam line-of-battle ships and frigates (having only 2ft. of water under their keels,) were soon obliged to surrender. The casualties in the fleets were very few, but the enemy had 45 killed and 130 wounded. A steam squadron, under the orders of Rear-Admirals Stewart and Pellicon, lie at anchor in the Dnieper, and command the entrance to Nicholaioff and Kherson. The Forts are occupied by the Allied Troops. The prisoners will be sent to Constantinople immediately.

FRENCH OFFICIAL DESPACHES

Marshal Pelissier has forwarded to the Minister of War the following communication, dated Sebastopol, Oct. 21:—

"I have received from General Bazain his report of the capture of Kinburn. The Anglo-French division of the army has actively contributed to the success of the allied squadron. Having being landed on the peninsula about 5 kilometres from the fortress, it took up its position, and in the night of the 16th opened the trenches at 800 metres from the works. When the fleet commenced its heavy fire on the 17th, two companies of Chasseurs, under cover at a distance of 400 metres from the batteries, were able to keep up a fusillade on the Russian artillerymen at their guns. The field artillery also played an effective part in the operation. We have taken 1,430 prisoners, including General Koinovitch and 40 officers, with 174 pieces of cannon and a quantity of ammunition and stores. We are now in full occupation of an important position. Such are the results to the allies of this successful expedition. The Russians have rendered this success complete by themselves blowing up the fortifications of Otchakoff on the 18th. I send you the standard, with the arms of Russia which floated over the walls of Kinburn."

The Minister of Marine has received from Admiral Bruat the following despatch dated Kinburn, Oct. 17:—

"On the morning of the 14th of October the squadron left the roadstead of Odessa as soon as the heavy easterly winds, which had checked their operations since the 8th of October, had ceased. In the evening of the same day, they anchored off Kinburn. In the night four French gunboats—the *Tirailleuse*, *Stridente*, *Meutriere*, and *Mutine*—sent by Rear-Admiral Pellicon, under the orders of Lieut. Allemand, of the *Cacique*, sailed with five English gunboats through the pass of Otchakoff, and entered the Dnieper. The next day Oct. 15, at daybreak, the troops were landed at about 4,500 metres from the place to the south of it. In the afternoon the bomb-ketches opened their fire; but they were obliged to suspend it when night fell, on account of the swells, which rendered the aim uncertain. The entire day of the 16th was nearly lost for us, as the winds had veered round to the south-west. The troops were occupied in entrenching themselves, and making reconnaissances towards the south. The gunboats in the Dnieper were alone able to annoy the place. The wind having shifted to the north during the night, we were engaged early in the morning, Admiral Lyons, and myself, in causing to be put into execution the plan of attack arranged on the previous evening, agreeably to the soundings taken by Captain Spratt, of the *Spitfire*, and Lieutenant Clone, of the *Brandon*, assisted by Messrs. Ploix and Manen, hydrographic engineers. At 20 minutes past 9 the three floating batteries, the *Devastation*, *Lava*, and *Tonante*, opened their fire. The success they obtained on this day has answered all the hopes of the Emperor. The rampart they battered presented very speedily and on several points practicable breaches. The French

and English mortar vessels opened their fire at 45 minutes past 9. Their aim, rectified by the signals of the paddle steamers, was most admirably directed. I attribute to them in a great measure the quick surrender of the place. The five French gunboats, the *Grenade*, *Fauche*, *Mitraille*, *Flamme*, and *Alarime*, sustained by six English gunboats, took up their positions nearly at the same time as the mortar vessels. Their aim ricocheted very advantageously the open batteries (*a barbette*), which were contending against the floating batteries. As soon as the firing of the place had slackened, our gunboats advanced, at the signal given by the Captain of the *Grenade*, M. Jaureguiberry, to the line formed by the floating batteries. They were accompanied in this movement by the English gunboats. Precisely at noon, the ships, followed by the frigates, corvettes, and paddle-steamers, got up steam. The ships formed on a front line; they cast anchor, and lay with their broadsides to the forts at a distance of 1,600 metres in 2½ feet of water. At the same moment, six English frigates commanded by Rear-Admiral Stewart, and three French frigates under the orders of Rear-Admiral Pellicon, *Asnodée*, *Cacique*, and *Sane*, made for the pass of Otchakow, in order to take the forts of Kinburn in the rear. The English ship, the *Hannibal*, advanced to the middle of this pass. Generals Bazaine and Spencer brought up their riflemen and field-pieces to about 400 metres from the place. These bold manoeuvres and the imposing front presented by the nine French and English ships, broadsides on and bowsprit to stern, thundering with all their guns, had a decisive effect. At thirty-five minutes past one, observing that the fort of Kinburn fired no longer, although the northern works continued still to make use of the mortars, Admiral Lyons and myself thought it right to respect the courage of the brave fellows we were fighting against; consequently we made the signal to cease firing, and hoisted the flag of truce, sending a French boat and an English one on shore. The forts accepted the capitulation offered. The garrison left the place with honors of war and gave themselves up as prisoners. Our troops occupy all the Russian works. The capitulation stipulated that the place should be given up to us in the state it was then in. We take possession, therefore, of the enemy's stores and munitions. Admiral Lyons and myself are sending the surgeons of the two squadrons to tend the Russian wounded, numbering about eighty. The number of prisoners is from twelve to fifteen hundred. We are going to occupy ourselves with forming here a solid establishment.

THE RUSSIAN POSITION IN THE CRIMEA.

BERLIN, October 24.—It is reported, that Prince Gortschakoff has represented to the Emperor Alexander that there are great difficulties in his present position, and asking for instructions as to whether he shall risk a decisive battle or evacuate the Crimea. The Emperor has thereupon sent Generals Benkendorff and Hackelburg to the Crimea to make a personal inspection, and upon their report future movements depend. Rumour adds that the Czar has sprained his foot in the most serious manner, and is obliged to keep his room.

The *Moniteur* says:—"General Bosquet, Melinet, and Trochu, whose wounds are in a fair way of being healed, embarked on the 18th of October, in order to return to France. Their state of health is satisfactory."

It is confidently affirmed that Perekop will be besieged. A corps of 30,000 men, it is stated, is to be disembarked to the north of Perekop, while another corps is to be placed before the fortress, to invest it on the other side.

General Simpson is coming home, not, it is asserted, because of the clamour which has been raised against him by the press, but because the command was originally forced upon him against his will, and that he has insisted upon being relieved of it. If, as is alleged his successor be General Codrington, this statement of the case is probably the correct one, for all the errors which are fastened upon General Simpson were equally shared by the officer who is named to fill his place.

PRINCE GORTSCHAKOFF'S DESPACH.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 18.—The fortress of Kinburn resisted the Allies by a very heavy fire up to the 17th. At noon on that day the fire ceased, and at 3 p. m. the enemy (the Allies) entered the place.

Up to the 17th, there was nothing new in the Crimea.

[The fall of Kinburn will facilitate an entrance into the estuary of the Dnieper; but the guns of Otchakoff still remain overhauling the channel, although not so effectively as the guns of Kinburn. An Odessa letter writer asserts, on the authority of a talkative official, that the enemy has rendered the passage between Kinburn and Otchakoff impracticable, by resorting to his old expedient of sinking large stones and fragments of rock in the channel. In the same way the mouth of the Boug has been filled up, except a narrow passage by sunk vessels and stones. These statements, if true, are, to some degree, exponents of the fear which the enemy entertains of a visit from the Allies to Nicholaioff. The destruction of Kinburn uncovers the road to Aleski, Barislay, and Perekop, between which and the Allies there are only the great natural obstacles of the country. Whatever may be the use which will be made of the possession of Kinburn, it is certain that Prince Gortschakoff will not hear with indifference that that fortress has so rapidly succumbed to the Allies. By this success we have opened to ourselves a path into an important district of Southern Russia, and indulge a reasonable hope of penetrating to the building arsenal of the Russian fleet. We have also placed a tourniquet over two more of the arteries of Russian commerce, and materially augmented the difficulties caused by our blockade. The position of Kinburn is well supplied with wood and water, and, from the peculiar structure of the isthmus, admits of being defended by our gunboats against any force that is likely to be brought against it. Here, then, is another judgment effected on the sacred soil of Russia, another guarantee that peace shall not be made, except on conditions fully carrying out the just and reasonable objects of the Western Powers, and another blow struck at that communication with the interior, by which the Russian army in the Crimea has hitherto been so wonderfully supported. We have gained much, and may without overweening or presumptuous confidence reasonably expect that we are about to gain still more.]

DESCRIPTION OF KINBURN.

The waters of the Bug and the Dnieper debouch into the sea by a single branch. After forming a lake, where they blend, the two rivers flow together, between Otchakoff on the north, and Kinburn on the south, through a narrow channel of variable depth (15 feet the minimum), much nearer Kinburn than Otchakoff. Otchakoff, on the right shore, is built on the top of a cliff of middling height, advancing in an acute angle straight to the south, and throwing out a low flat on which rises a fort of Genoese origin, in a very dilapidated state. A battery of nine guns of large calibre, recently erected on the cliff, outside the channel, taking it in enfilade, but at a long range, completes the defence of this side, without presenting any serious obstacles. It is on the left shore, on the tongue of sand formed by the alluvial deposits of the two rivers, that the citadel of Kinburn is built, commanding the passage much nearer, as its guns act both outside and inside, constituting in a word the sole defence of the mouth of the Dnieper. The citadel of Kinburn is a hornwork of masonry, with earthen parapets, surrounded by a moat wherever it is not washed by the sea, containing barracks and other buildings, the roofs and chimneys of which are visible above the rampart. It is armed in all its faces, having one tier of guns covered and casemated, which tier is crowned by a battery *a barbette*, the whole possibly presenting some sixty guns, half of which sweep the sea outside, from the south-east to the north-north-west. Kinburn has the war-flag always flying, the sign of armament, and contains a garrison of two thousand men, not including the military colonists settled outside, in a village regularly built, to the south, and within range of the fort guns. Two fresh batteries were lately erected to the north-west of the fortress.

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CRIMEA, Oct. 16.—

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ADMIRALTY, O

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The Czar, according to one account, is
confined to his room by an accident—the
sprain of his ankle, according to another.
his reason is affected, and he is constantly
on his knees praying for victory. Which
of these statements is the correct one, we
have no means of knowing; but there may
possibly be a dash of truth in both; or, the
seclusion arising out of the accident may
have led to the belief, in the insanity. That
the malady is hereditary in the family is
undeniable, and nothing, certainly, is so
likely to produce it as the sad reverses
which his arms have recently undergone,
and the utter destruction of those hopes
which have formed the traditional aspira-
tions of his house.

ROMOURED EVACUATION OF THE
CRIMEA.

There is reason to believe that the Russian
garrison of the north forts of Sebastopol is making
arrangements to abandon them. What is more
important, we understand that advices have just
been received from Vienna and Berlin, which
state that, at both those capitals, it was expected
and the expectation was derived from Russian
sources, that the forces of the Czar were about to
evacuate the whole of the Crimea. We look sharp-
ly for further news thence. The Russians will
not be allowed to leave seatless, but the amount
of damage we can do the most, of course, be
decided by the fortune of war. General D'Alton-
ville and Spencer have now a large army manœu-
ring the rear of the Russians; and the latest intelli-
gence states that more troops have gone to swell
their numbers. Our positions at Kinburn and
Otchakoff are very threatening; and, in short, the
crisis is approaching which will determine not only
whether the Russians can hold the Crimea but
whether they can save the armies which at pre-
sent occupy it.

CRIMEA, Oct. 16.—General Bosquet's corps
occupies the passage of Dianna, near the allies,
and is not molested by the enemy. Marshal
Pelissier's quarters are at Skelia. The enemy
continue to augment the defences of North
Sebastopol.

The latest intelligence from the Crimea,
received via Germany, is to the 14th. On that
day the 2nd French Corps, commanded by
General Bosquet, occupied the passage of
Dianna, near Alsa, and the excellent positions
of Tehouhou and Choumion, the route leading to
Atiodor and the passage of Mangupkale, the
heights of which, as well as those of Kermun,
are occupied by the Russians, to the number of
24,000. The French were engaged in fortifying
the roads which lead from the valley of the
Tehouhou to a distance of fourteen leagues,
without meeting with the slightest resistance.
It was only when the French began to retire to
the heights of Baidar, on the 14th, that a
Russian corps appeared disposed to attack them.
Marshal Pelissier, who still had his head-
quarters at Skelia, on the 13th.

ADMIRALTY, Oct. 23.—The following tele-
graphic despatch has this day been received at
this office from Rear-Admiral Sir E. Lyons:—
"Off the Mouth of the Dnieper, Oct. 18.

"This morning the enemy blew up his fortifi-
cation on Otchakoff Point, mounting 23 guns,
which were available by our mortar vessels."
The defences of Otchakoff were comparatively
insignificant, and it was not contemplated that it
could offer any protracted resistance. The
Allies are now, therefore, in possession of the
estuary of the Dnieper and Bug. The possession
of the two fortresses of Kinburn and Otchakoff,
the Assemblée Nationale informs us opens the
passage of the Dnieper to the allied fleets, and
consequently, the approaches to Nicolaieff and
Kherson. Moreover, should the channel be too
shallow for our gun-boats, the occupation of
Otchakoff would enable a land force to be sent
against Nicolaieff. That town, according to the
Assemblée, "forms the apex of a triangle, having
the mouth of the Dnieper for its basis, and
Otchakoff and Kherson for its extremities."

OPENING OF THE BATTERIES AGAINST FORTS
CATHERINE AND CONSTANTINE.

The advices brought by the Indus state,
that the mortar batteries opened their fire
on the 13th against Forts Catherine and
Constantine. The belief gains ground at
Sebastopol, that the Russians are preparing
to evacuate the north side. The Allies are
advancing from their positions in the Baidar
valley and the heights, and the Russians are
retreating. General d'Autemarre's divi-
sion is firmly established on the heights of
Balbek. General Faily's division and the
English cavalry sent to Eupatoria have
landed safely and joined General d'Alton-
ville. Troops have been embarked for
Trebizond from Constantinople.

HASZARD'S GAZETTE.
Saturday, November 10, 1855.

In vol. 2 of Chambers's Journal, for 1855,
there is an article headed "Curiosities in
Cookery," and an excellent one it is. You
are there informed that ox-liver may be pre-
pared at the most trifling cost, and yet the
result be a dish fit for—no, not a prince, but
a hungry man. Yet it is not ox-liver that we
are about to treat, that may be purchased in
the market and the reader has only to purchase
in addition to the liver, the second volume of
Chambers's Journal, in order to learn how to
cook it and we honestly advise him or her so to
do.

What we lament is, that though we have
oxen and swine in abundance, we are yet,
strange to tell, without either tripe, cow-heel,
or black pudding. Mrs. Winifred Jenkins, in
"Humphry Clinker," was told, that she would
get nothing to eat when she went to Scotland,
but sheep-heads and trotters: "I might
have known," she writes afterwards, "that
where there was heads, there must have been,
in course, carcasses." So we say, where there
is good, fat beef, there ought to be good, fat
tripe. Chambers has another paper which we
have not seen, it is entitled "Neglected Treas-
ures," and is referred to in the one mentioned
above. Now that meat with every other article
of food is rising in price and is likely to be-
come dearer rather than the reverse, it becomes
us all to make the most of what has been
provided for us, and we do say, that it is tempt-
ing Providence as the saying is, to have good,
may, luxurious food thrown into hogstyes or
given to dogs. Tripe in every other country is
not only a thing of daily domestic consumption,
but salted; as much an article of commerce as
salted pork, beef, or fish. There are those who
may turn up their noses at cow-heels "and yet
cow-heels with some of Lady Mary's sauce to
it—as Beau Tibbs says—is not bad eating."

Look into Mrs. Glasse—the book is out of
print, but may be still met with in well regu-
lated families, who have a due regard for good
cookery—Mrs. Rundell, Mrs. Dalgluiss, the
immortal Ude, the glorious, world-renowned
Soyer, periling that precious life in the Crim-
ean; turn to the index, and look for ox-tail soup
—food for kings. Ask in Charlottetown mar-
ket for a few pounds of ox tails, and what will
be the answer? "Go to the tanners, and if
they have not given them to the dogs, you may
get them for the skinning." There is as much
good food thrown away every week in Char-
lottetown as would feed all its poor. We would
suggest to those charitable Ladies, who make
the attention of the wants of their poorer bre-
thren their study, to set some of them to work
upon converting these rare materials—the first
cost of which is little or nothing—into whole-
some edible manufactures. It is vain to boast
of departmental and municipal governments,
while we are without a gastronomic establish-
ment. Contemplate the long train of evils that
followed the want of a Commissariat in the
Council. Let the head of the government and
that of the City, look to it and take proper pre-
caution, so that in future the reproach that our
markets are wanting in three such essential
articles of culinary necessity as tripe, cow-heel,
and black-putting—we leave the ox-tails to
the rich who will always take care of them-
selves—may no longer exist. Should the
government object to erecting a gastronomic
department, we recommend that it be made an
adjunct to that of Keeper of Plans, the head of
which is we believe fully competent to the
office; while in the city, we think the subject
might be safely recommended to the attention
of the Recorder, who it is said is somewhat
vain of his knowledge and experience in this
line, and who contemplated at one time, as we
know, recommending that the Inspector of
schools should deliver a lecture on "Culinary
Chemistry," for the edification of the female
pupils in town and country, as a pendant
to those on Agricultural chemistry, which have
been of so much advantage to the rising gen-
eration in the schools devoted to the male
population.

The News by the British Mail yesterday
afternoon is highly interesting. The Allies
were not in possession of Perekop as we pre-
viously reported, but it will be seen that they
have large forces on the march thither. The
fall of Kinburn and the destruction of Otcha-
koff are events of importance, and bode well
for the future progress of the allied armies.
Little or nothing has occurred at Sebastopol.
We have copied as much of the news into this
day's issue as our time will admit.

Sir William Molesworth, Secretary for the Colo-
nies, is dead, Lord St. Vincent and Lord John Russell
spoken of as his successors.

His Excellency the Lieut. Governor has is-
sued a proclamation, appointing THURSDAY
SIXTH DECEMBER, as a general thanksgiving for
the inestimable blessing of an abundant
harvest."

The Rev. William Murray will preach in the
Temperance Hall on Sabbath first, the 11th Nov.
at eleven o'clock forenoon, and at three in the
afternoon.

Birth,
At Malta, on the 13th October, the wife of Cap-
tain Edward Harvest, H. M. 97th Regiment, of a
Son.
At St. John's N. F., on the 7th ultimo, Mrs.
Francis Nichol, of a son.

Married,
At Portland, Maine, on the 26th inst., by the Rev.
Mr. Bailey, Mr. Douglas Davison, of Stratford, C.
W., to Miss Eliza Gardner, of Charlottetown, P.
E. Island.
On Thursday last, by the Rev. D. Fitzgerald, Mr.
John Bell, to Rosabella, fourth daughter of Mr.
Nicholas Harvie, all of this City.
On Thursday, 1st Nov. inst., by the Rev. Mr.
Leahy, D. C. L., Mr. Montague McKee, to Miss
Eliza Achem, all of this City.

At St. Columba's Chapel, by the very Rev.
Donald McDonald, P. P., Mr. Lancelin McDonald,
of St. Peter's Lake, to Maria Margaret, only daughter
of Capt. McDonald, of Tullach.
At St. Andrew's Chapel, on the 5th August last,
by the Rev. Mr. McPherson, P. P., Mr. Angus Mac
Donald, of Tullach, to Miss Isabella McDonald, of St
Peter's Lake.

Died,
At Lot 49, on the 16th ultimo, Margaret, relict of
the late Mr. G. Jenkins, aged 67 years, much re-
gretted by her numerous friends and acquaintances.

Passengers,
In the Lady Le Marchant, from Pictou, on the 7th
inst.—Hon. W. W. Lord, Messrs. J. Crabb, Revs.
A. Sutherland, Wm. Murray, Miss Bethune—4 in
the steerage.—Light S. E. wind, strong head current
—5 1/2 hours passage.

Launched.
On the 29th October, from the Shipyard of Mr.
Ewen Clark, Fifteen Point, a very superior Juniper
built Frigate of 203 Tons, called the Mercury, built
for Mr. Duncan MacRae, of Kingston. This vessel is
intended to class 8 years A. 1 at Lloyd's.

Port of Charlottetown.
ARRIVED.
Nov. 6, Brig. Napoleon, Arichat; bal. Conserva-
tive, Furneaux; lumber. Swift, Bay Chaleur;
lumber. Lively Lass, Pictou; coal. Victoria,
Sidney; coal. Isabella, St. John's, Newfld.; fish.
Lady LeMarchant, Pictou; mails, &c.

SAILED.
Nov. 6, Express, Collings, St. John's, Newfoundland;
produce.
8th, Bagque Sir Alexander, Pictou; bal.
9th, Amundale, Bearist, St. John, N. B.; produce.
9th, Ellen, Campion St. John, Newfld.; produce. Ship
Henry Ware, Liverpool; timber and deal, by
Welch & Co. Brig Vesta, Clow, Georgetown.
Lady LeMarchant, Shediac; mails, &c.

Charlottetown Markets, Oct. 31.
Beef, (small) lb. 3d a 6d Turkeys each. 3s a 5s
Do. by quarter. 3d a 5d Geese. 1s 9d a 2s 6d
Pork. 4d a 5d Ducks. 1s 3d a 1s 6d
Do. (small). 6d a 8d Fowls. 8d a 1s
Mutton. 2d a 6d Partridges. 8d a 1s
Lamb, per lb. 3d a 6d Eggs dozen. 9d a 10d
Butter (fresh). 16d a 18d Cate, bush. 2s 3d a 2s 6d
do. by tub 1s 2d a 1s 8d Parsley. 4s a 5s
Tallow. 1s a 1s 2d Potatoes. 1s 6d a 2s
Wool. 11d a 1s Turnips. 10d a 1s
Flour. 3d a 4d Honespan yd. 2s 6d a 5s
Pearl Barley. 3d Hay, ton. 60s a 70s
Oatmeal. 2d a 2 1/2d Straw, cwt. 1s 6d a 1s 9d

NEW STORE!
DAWSON'S BUILDING,
Corner of Great George and Kent Streets.
NOW OPENING at the above Establishment a
general assortment of
Dry Goods, Hardware and Gro-
ceries, &c., &c.
to which the Subscriber respectfully invites the at-
tention of his friends and the public generally.
ROBERT A. STRONG.
P. S. The remainder of his Fall Stock expected
weekly.
Nov 10, 1855. 3i

THE WAR! THE WAR!!
A LECTURE will be delivered on THE WAR,
in the Temperance Hall, on FRIDAY night,
the 16th inst., by the Rev. John Brewster, Tickets
9d each. The proceeds will be given to the Ladies'
Committee of the Bazaar, for the relief of the poor,
under the patronage of Mrs. Daly.
Doors open at 7, and Lecture to commence
at 8.
November 9.

Prince Edward Division.
A FULL attendance of the members of Prince
Edward Division, No. 1, Sons of Temperance,
is requested next WEDNESDAY EVENING, at 8
o'clock, on special business.
By order,
JOHN LOCKERBY, R. S.
Ch. Town, Nov. 9, 1855.

AUCTION.
SALE OF LAND,
Stock, Crop, &c.

TO BE SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, on Wed-
nesday, the 21st day of November inst., at
the hour of Ten o'clock, at the Subscriber's prem-
ises, BALTIMORE, Lot 18, (near Princetown Royal);—
About 70 acres valuable FREEHOLD LAND; a
GRIST MILL & KILN thereon,
Also—the following STOCK, CROP, FARMING
UTENSILS, &c., &c., viz.—4 superior Horses,
20 head Cattle, 12 Pigs, (6 fattened,) some
hundreds bushels OATS, tons of HAY and
STRAW; 1 set Fanners, 1 Iron Plough, 1
Wooden Plough, 1 set Iron Harrows, 1 set
Wooden Harrows, 2 Horse Rakes; 2 Carts, 1
Dray, 1 Wagon and Harness; 1 Gig and Har-
ness, (new,) 3 Wood Sleighs, 1 Bob Sleigh, 1
Roller, 1 Wheelbarrow, 1 Furrow Fowling Ma-
chine, 1 Cooking Stove, 1 Air-tight Parlor Stove,
superior Chest and Drawers and Tables, (new,)
1 Sofa, 1 Arm Chair, (new,) a lot of other
Chairs, 1 eight-day Clock, Looking Glass, Weav-
ing Loom; Cheese Press, and various other
articles.
TERMS.—All sums over £2, (Land excepted.)
Credit until October, 1856, on approved Notes of
Bank.
As the Subscriber intends going to Scotland,
Bargains may be expected.
JAMES HENDERSON.
Baltic, Nov. 8th, 1855.

CHARTS, &c.
BELLE ISLE to Boston, including Gulf and River
St Lawrence, with a large book of sailing direc-
tions, 24s.
Cause to Philadelphia, including Bay of Fundy
with do. 25s.
Gulf of St. Lawrence and Newfoundland, 20s.
Nova Scotia and Bay Fundy, 12s 6d.
Northumberland Straits, two parts, 3s 6d each.
Atlantic General Charts.
English Channel, a full chart of the South of
Ireland, St. George's Channel, the English Channel,
and of the North Sea to Yarmouth and Amsterdam,
21s.
South of Ireland and St. George's Channel, 12s 6d.
St. George and English, with sailing directions, 25s.
St. George and British Channel, 22s 6d.
Parallel Rules, 3s a 5s 9.
Mathematical Instruments. For sale by
HASZARD & OWEN.

FALL GOODS.
1855.
JAMES DESBRISAY has received by the
Majestic, from Liverpool, and Sir Alexander,
from London, his usual supplies of
Autumn and Winter Goods.
which are offered to the public at the lowest possible
prices for CASH. A large lot of
Ready Made Clothing.
among which are some very superior Coats. Also
on hand a few very good India Rubber Coats, Ses-
sion's Caps, &c., &c.
Nov. 1, 1855.

COMMISSION MERCHANT
and General Agent.
THE undersigned having good Shop, Cellarage
and Warehouse room, offers his services as
General Agent and Commission Merchant, would
attend to the purchase and shipment of Produce, &c.
REFERENCES.—Hon. JAMES FRASER,
" W. W. LORD,
" D. BREXAN,
" CHAS. YOUNG,
W. B. DEAN, Esq., Am. Con. Agent.
GEORGE MOORE.
Stratford Hotel, opposite Charlottetown,
3d Nov. 1855, Tel. Ex. Ad. 2mo.

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

Fall Consignments.
Tea, Candles, Soap & Dry Goods.
THE SUBSCRIBER has just received, on Con-
signment, per Sir Alexander and Sir Alexander,
from London and Liverpool
An Extensive Assortment of Goods, in part, viz:
134 Chests and half chests of superior TEA.
30 Boxes Sperm CANDLES,
20 do Mould do.
50 do very good SOAP.
20 Bals and Cases MERCHANDISE, con-
sisting of
Blue and fancy Prints, Orleans, Coburgs, &c.
Grey and white Cottons, ready made CLOTHING,
Cloths, Doekins, &c.
—Also on Hand—
A large Lot of Cooking, Franklin and Air Tight
STOVES, Casks of Metallic Paints, Sofas,
Bureaus, cane-seated and common Chairs, &c.
&c.
Oct. 26. JAMES MORRIS.

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

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.

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. GEORGE MOORE. October 27th—t

New Importations. BRUSHES in great variety. Spirit levels assorted sizes. do. with plumb and side light. Bench screws, (Birch and Walnut) 2s 6d to 4s 6d each. IRON. Axes, Hatchets and Hammers assorted, Superior Morrice Locks, at prices from 1s 9d to 2s 6d each. Morrice Latches, low priced. Rim Locks and Latch Locks. Store Door Locks with 2 keys, a good article. Glass, Porcelain, Mineral and Argillite 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, ex ships '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, Winding Spools, &c., &c., &c. Work warranted. Upper Queen Street, Charlottetown, Oct. 17, 1855.—t

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 Madras Collars, black Lace and Gauze Veils, Caps and Bonnet Shapes and Lappets; a splendid assortment of Artificial Flowers, Wreaths and Ribbons; ladies' Bracelets; ladies' and children's Braids; Napoleon Stain Stocks; Berlin Wool, Parse Silks, Knitting Cotton, Needles and Crochet Hooks; Parse Mountings, Bras, &c. ALSO—a variety of Yorkshire Broad Cloths, ladies' Cloaking, gents' Comforters, Blankets, Flannels, Carpets, Hearstings, 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!! FOR SALE at VERY LOW PRICES. The Subscribers have received— 22,000 superior Cheroots, on Consignment, with instructions to effect a speedy sale. HASZARD & OWEN.

American House. No. 12, Grafton Street. JUST RECEIVED, per Schs. '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:— 30 chests TEA, 50 boxes do., 6 puncheons Molasses, 50 boxes Raisins, 15 do. Candies, 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 Crackers, 10 do. Nuts, Barrels Crushed Sugar, do. Currants, Shoe Thread, Carriers' Knives, Clearing Stones, Barrels Seal Oil, do. Lard Oil, do. Olive Oil, do. Whale Oil; Putty, 100 boxes assorted Confectionery, 100 do. Lozenges, Corn Starch; 20 barrels APPLES, 20 do. Onions, 5 Hides, Sugar; 10 SOFAS, 40 Bedsteads, 6 Mattresses, 3 Lounges, 10 Children's Cribbs, 300 Chairs, of every description, Buckets, Brooms, Hay Forks, Manure do., Shingle Hatchets, Clothes Lines, Fluid Lamps, Crut Stands, Spoon Holders, Sugar Bowls, Lanterns, Room Paper, Paper Curtains, Looking Glasses, Morrice Locks and Latches, Molasses Glass, Zinc and Iron Shoe Nails, Whips, Wood Saws, Blacking Ginger, Hatchets, Sash, Rim Locks, Mineral and Brass Knobs, Sand Paper, Sleigh Belts, boxes Tobacco, Pepper, Coffee, Saleratus, Washing Powder, Cheese, Crackers. WILLIAM B. DAWSON. October 15.

On Hand, 'Nepoleon III.' and 'Lady Sale' from Boston, Gothic, G. & L. G. CLOCKS, LOOKING GLASSES, (assorted sizes), a variety of toy and useful articles.— 100 doz. Misses' superior Blacking; 12 nests Tabs, 6 Cradles and Rockers, 200 assorted Chairs, (elegant patterns); 4 cases of superior Vinegar, with a variety of other articles. These are to be sold at costs and charges. Cheap wholesale customers please apply at once. ALSO,—per Schrs. 'Joseph' and 'Mary'—150 Tons SILDSEY COALS, at 10s per ton. ALSO,—per 'Mary,' from Labrador,—HERRINGS, CODFISH, (dry and Fall cured), SEAL OIL, and COD OIL. And former importations,—CAPLIN, SOUNDS & TONGUES. JAMES N. HARRIS. Oct. 23.—Adv. 3v

1855. Fashions and Fashionable Goods from England JUST RECEIVED, Fall and Winter supply of West of England CLOTHS, WHITNEYS, BEAVERS, SIBERIAN CLOTHS, DOESKINS, CASIMERES, TWEEDS, 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 Plush 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 Underigned 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 as

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

Great English Remedy! The most valuable Spring and Summer Medicine in the World. Dr. Halsey's FOREST WINE! Patented by the Nobility and Medical Faculty of England, and esteemed the most extraordinary Medicine in the World.

Medicine containing molasses or liquorice, like the boasted Sarsaparilla, require many large bottles to produce the slightest change in health. The Forest Wine is altogether a different article. It contains no syrup to give it consistency, but acquires its excellent flavor and powerful medicinal properties from the vegetable plants of which it is composed. The Forest Wine combines the virtues of the WILD CHERRY, DANDELION, YELLOW DOCK, AND SARSAPARILLA, with other valuable plants whose properties are all most effective. Its high concentration renders it one of the most efficient medicines now in use. Sometimes less than a single bottle restores the lingering patient from weakness, debility, and sickness, to strong and vigorous health. Every dose shows its good effects on the constitution, and improves the state of the health. The Forest Wine is recommended, in the strongest terms, for all complaints of the Stomach, Liver, Kidneys, Nervous Disorders, Bilious Affections, Dropsy, Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, Jaundice, Female Complaints, Scrophula, and all Disorders arising from BAD BLOOD and impure habit of the system.

Testimony of Mr. Nathan Mathews, a highly respectable and wealthy citizen of Newark, N. J. Dr. G. W. Halsey—I believe your Forest Wine and Pills have been the means of saving my life. When I commenced taking them I had at the point of death with dropsy, pines and asthma. My Physician had given me up as past cure, and my family had lost all hopes of my recovery. While in this dreadful situation, your Forest Wine and Pills were procured for me, and before I had finished the first bottle of the Wine and box of Pills, I experienced great relief; my body and limbs, which were greatly swollen, became sensibly reduced. Hopes of my recovery began, now to revive, and after continuing the use of your medicines for about a month, the Piles and Asthma were completely cured. The Dropsy, through which my life was placed in such great danger, was also nearly gone. I have continued the use of your medicines until the present time, and I now enjoy as perfect health as ever I did in my life, although I am more than sixty years of age. Yours, respectfully, N. MATHEWS. Newark, N. J., Dec. 19, 1847.

GREAT CURE OF LIVER COMPLAINT OF TEN YEARS' STANDING. New York, January 9th, 1848. Dr. Halsey—Dear Sir,—Having taken your Forest Wine and Pills to remove a disease of the Liver from which I have suffered severely for upwards of ten years; and having adhered closely to the directions which accompany the medicines, I have recovered my health, notwithstanding all who knew me thought my case incurable. Previous to taking the Wine and Pills, I had recourse to the best medical treatment, but continued to grow worse to an alarming degree. Some of my friends spoke desparingly of my case, and tried to persuade me from making use of any advertised remedies; and I doubt not, that there are hundreds who are dissuaded from taking your excellent medicines in consequence of the deception and inefficiency of many advertised remedies put forth by unprincipled men in flaming advertisements. But, what a pity it is, that the deception used by others should be the means of dissuading many labouring under disease from making trial of being cured by your excellent remedies. Humanely speaking, they have saved my life; when I commenced making use of them, I was in a wretched condition, but began to experience their good effects in less than three days; and in six weeks from the time I purchased the medicines, to the great surprise of all my friends, I was entirely cured, and had increased fifteen pounds in weight, having taken one box of the Pills, and two bottles of the wine. Would to God that every poor sufferer would avail himself of the same remedies. Yours, &c., JAMES WILTON.

NERVOUS DISORDERS. Are diseases of the mind as well as of the body, usually brought on by troubles and affliction, and are most common to persons of delicate constitutions and sensitive minds. Low spirits, melancholy, frightful dreams, and fearful anticipations of evil from the slightest causes, generally accompany nervous disorder. The Forest Wine and Pills are an energetic remedy in these complaints. Extract of a letter from Mr. Joseph C. Paulding, dated PHILADELPHIA, September 7th, 1848. Mr. G. W. Halsey—Dear Sir,—Your Forest Wine and Pills have cured my wife of a dreadful nervous disorder with which she has been affected for many years. Her body was almost wasted away. She was frequently disturbed in her sleep by frightful dreams, awakening quite exhausted and covered with perspiration, and at times laboring under the delusion that something dreadful was about to happen to her. By the use of four bottles of the Wine, and a box of the Pills, she is now in perfect health. She has regained her flesh and color, and enjoys society as well as ever. J. C. PAULDING. Dr. David Marcin, a celebrated practitioner of New York, declared publicly that one bottle of Halsey's Forest Wine contained more virtue than fifty of the large bottles of Sarsaparilla. Messrs. S. S. Lampman Co., one of the largest and most respectable druggists in Syracuse, in a letter, says: "From what they have heard and seen of Halsey's Forest Wine

it is an excellent and good medicine, and will undoubtedly become the leading medicine of the day." The Forest Wine is put up in large square bottles with Dr. Halsey's name blown in the glass, \$1 per bottle, or six bottles for \$5. Gum-coated Pills, 25 cents per box. Agents are authorized to retail, as well as wholesale, on as favorable conditions as the proprietor, No. 161 Duane St. corner of Hudson, N. York. W. R. WATSON, General Agent.

NATURE OUTWITTED!! Dr. Antrobus's Persian Hair Restorative, AND HAIR DYE. Under the immediate Patronage of the Princes of Persia and India.

These articles are without doubt the most extraordinary in their powers ever submitted to the Public, and require but to be tried, to be appreciated, admired, and continued. The RESTORATIVE strengthens the hair and prevents it falling off after every other means have been resorted to unsuccessfully; it cures baldness and creates a natural curl, and by its use, myriads of persons of both sexes are indebted to having a good head of hair at the present moment. Its efficacy if therefore undoubted, and the whole world is challenged to produce an article to equal it, either for beautifying the human hair or preserving it to the latest period of life. For the production of Whiskers or Moustache, it is infallible. The qualities of the HAIR DYE are decidedly superior to any thing of the kind ever attempted and the whole surface of the head can be changed into a most natural black or brown, within five minutes after using it, so as to defy detection from the greatest connoisseur. Advice by post gratis on receipt of Postage Stamps.

Certificate from one of the greatest Medical Men of the day.—Read it!!! Copy of a Letter from Dr. Magrath, M. R. C. S., dated Duke Street, Adelphi, London, the 17th January, 1854.

To Dr. ANTROBUS, Sir,—I feel great pleasure in attesting the virtues of your Persian Hair Restorative. Several parties who have been patients of mine having derived the most inestimable benefit from using it; and in fact it is owing to this article alone, that many of them are not at the present moment completely bald; one party I may mention in particular, who had been laid up with typhus fever; (a most beautiful young lady,) the attack however left her although as beautiful as ever in the face, still with scarcely any hair on her head. She tried every thing unsuccessfully, until I recommended her to use your Persian Hair Restorative, and in three months, she again possessed the same dark curling locks, as before her illness, although if possible, still more jet like, and attractive. I must admit, although I have recommended it to hundreds of persons of both sexes, I have never found it fails and consider, that where the hair is not past human aid, your wonderful preparation will restore it to its pristine state. Your Hair Dye is the best I have ever seen or heard of, and has been used among my private acquaintances, with the most unbounded satisfaction. I am, Sir, yours most truly, (Signed) DENNIS MAGRATH. Letter from Henry Vinson, Court Hair Dresser and Wig Maker, of 124, Leadenhall Street, London.

To Dr. ANTROBUS, Sir,—Your Hair Restorative is one of the greatest blessings ever invented. Several of my customers are quite enraptured with it, and consider it beyond all praise. I cannot deny, but that it has appeared to me quite wonderful, the alteration it causes after using it for a few weeks, it excels any thing of the kind I ever saw, causing a complete metamorphosis; giving the hair a natural curl, and even entirely hiding grey locks, setting nature at defiance. You may depend upon it, that it surpasses any thing of the kind ever brought before the public, and as to its unquestionable good. I am, Sir, yours faithfully, (Signed) HENRY VINSON. The Restorative is sold at 6s. 2s. 6d., and 4s per Bottle, Sterling. The Hair Dye 2s. 6d. and 7s per one. The larger sizes are a great saving. Directions for use accompany each Bottle and Case. Be particular to ask for Dr. Antrobus's, or you may be imposed upon. Sold by all respectable Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world, and at Dr. Antrobus's Establishment, 2, Brydges Street, Strand. If any difficulty arise in obtaining it, send postage stamps to Dr. Antrobus's address, and it will be forwarded by return of post.

STEWART & MACLEAN, SHIP BROKERS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS, For the Sale and Purchase of American & Provincial Produce, and Dealers in Provisions, Fish, Oil, &c. FERRY LANDING, Water-Street, ST. JOHN, N. B. CHARLOTTE TOWN, P. E. I., JAS. PURDIE, Esq., St. John, N. B., Messrs. R. HANFORD & Co. April 13, 1855.

PRINCE GORTSCHAKOFF. This name is joined to fierce, the most deadly warfare, writes a leading paper, "The last act of the late Emperor to command which age and weakening resolve induced to relinquish. Nicholas A quarter of a century ago on the war in Poland with the case was this:—He Prisoners on all occasion of the Russian service or a body of 2,000 insurgees and took refuge in the A. The Austrians disarmed them to Gortschakoff. F. usual choice of entering the they desperately refused, the General was present which followed. The fog hours; ten died under the yielded after terrible tor borne to the hospital. G his determination to go a number, if the execution The Poles then bowed the draughted into Russian le the stern nature of the me sent to defend Sebastop chakoff has published in th his version of the captu which is characteristic, recounts the length of th of the bravery of the Rus then describes the final the subsequent events, below; "Taking advantage of their fire at short range the concentrated action 30 days—which cost over to 1,000 men per day, terrible bombardment (ba from their innumerable e of a calibre hitherto un destroyed our defences, w paired at night with gr great loss, under the in enemy—the principal v Redoubt, on the Malakh Sebastopol) as a point d own, having experience irreparable damage. "To continue under t the defence of the sou butchery, and their pre more than ever, necess of Russia. "For these reasons, heart, but with a full co to evacuate Sebastopol the troops to the north constructed beforehand boats. "Meantime, the ene 27th of August (8th of 30, the half-rained woi the Korniloff Redoubt filled up, resolved upon first on Bastion No. 2, the Bolkin and Schwart ly repulsed. Some of like that of Bastion e enemy had succeeded flying bridges, having taken and retaken, re But the Korniloff Red than the others by th taken by the French, than 30,000 men agui be retaken after the suffered at the commu bat, for it would hav ascend in the midst of incline, and then cr above a deep ditch o cupied by the French. ing might have prove proposed object, and without the slightest losses. "The attempt was for reasons already solved to evacuate it as the success of the to the sole capture of I ordered that no atta that redoubt, and to oppose any continu attack on the town i was executed, despit

it and good medicine, and will use the leading medicine, of the day. The name blown in the glass, \$1 per bottle for \$5. Gum-coated Pills, 25 Agents are authorized to retail, as he, on as favorable conditions as the 161 Duane St corner of Hudson, N.

R. WATSON, General Agent.



RE OUTWITTED!!

Dr. Antrobus's Hair Restorative, AND HAIR DYE.

mediate Patronage of the Princes of Persia and India.

re without doubt the most extraordinary powers ever submitted to the Public, but to be tried, to be appreciated, admitted.

BRATIVE strengthens the hair and ng off after every other means have o unsuccessfully; it cures baldness atural curl, and by its use, myriads of sexes are indelibly fixed to the present moment. Its efficacy if hied, and the whole world is chal- ce an article to equal it, either for human hair or preserving it to the life. For the production of Whiskers it is infallible.

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n one of the greatest Medical Men "the day.—Read it!!!

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

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Dye is the best I have ever seen or has been used among my private ac- th the most unbounded satisfaction. I am, Sir, yours most truly,

(Signed) DENNIS MAGRATH. Henry Vinson, Court Hair Dresser fakes, of 124, Leadenhall Street, London.

onus,

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I am, Sir, yours faithfully,

(Signed) HENRY VINSON.

size is sold at 2s. 6d., 2s. 6d., and 4s. ring. The Hair Dye 2s. 6d. and 7s. e larger size are a great saving use accompany each Bottle and Case.

ticular to ask for Dr. Antrobus's, or u may be imposed upon.

respectable Chemists and Perfumer world, and at Dr. Antrobus's Esta Brydges Street, Strand. If any diffi- taining it, send postage stamps to address, and it will be forwarded by

CARD.

VART & MACLEAN, IRB & COMMISSION MERCHANTS, and Purchase of American & Pro- duce, and Dealers in Provisions, Fish, Oil, &c.

DING, Water-Street, St. JOHN, N. B. REFERENCE down, P. E. L. JAM. PURDIE, Esq., B., Messrs. R. HANXIN & Co.

PRINCE GORTSCHAKOFF.

This name is joined to the longest, the fiercest, the most deadly struggle in modern warfare, writes a leading English Journal. The last act of the late Czar was to appoint him to command which age, failing health and weakening resolve induced Menschikoff to relinquish. Nicholas knew the man. A quarter of a century ago, he had carried on the war in Poland with fearful severity. The case was this:—He proposed to his Prisoners on all occasions the alternative of the Russian service or the Knout. Once a body of 2,000 insurgents were defeated and took refuge in the Austrian territory. The Austrians disarmed them and sent them to Gortschakoff. He gave them the usual choice of entering the Russian ranks; they desperately refused. It is said, that the General was present at the execution which followed. The flogging lasted many hours; ten died under the lash; seven more yielded after terrible tortures, and were borne to the hospital. Gortschakoff stated his determination to go through the whole number, if the execution lasted a month. The Poles then bowed the head, and were draughted into Russian legions. Such was the stern nature of the man whom Nicholas sent to defend Sebastopol. Prince Gortschakoff has published in the *Parade Rasse*, his version of the capture of Sebastopol, which is characteristic of the man. He recounts the length of the siege as a proof of the bravery of the Russian Soldiers, and then describes the final bombardment and the subsequent events, which we give below;

"Taking advantage of the superiority of their fire at short range, the enemy after the concentrated action of their artillery for 30 days—which cost our garrison from 500 to 1,000 men per day—commenced that terrible bombardment (bombardment d'enfer) from their innumerable engines of war, and of a calibre hitherto unknown, which destroyed our defences, which had been repaired at night with great labour and at great loss, under the incessant fire of the enemy—the principal work, the Korniloff Redoubt, on the Malakhoff Hill (the key of Sebastopol) as a point dominating the whole town, having experienced considerable and irreparable damage.

"To continue under these circumstances the defence of the south side would have been to expose our troops daily to useless butchery, and their preservation is to-day, more than ever, necessary to the Emperor of Russia.

"For these reasons, with sorrow in my heart, but with a full conviction, I resolved to evacuate Sebastopol, and to take over the troops to the north side by the bridge constructed beforehand over the bay and by boats.

"Meantime, the enemy beholding, on the 27th of August (8th of September), at 12.30, the half-ruined works before them and the Korniloff Redoubt, with its ditches filled up, resolved upon a desperate assault, first on Bastion No. 2, Korniloff, and 5, and the Bolkin and Schwartz redoubts.

"Of these six attacks, five were gloriously repulsed. Some of the points of attack, like that of Bastion No. 2, on which the enemy had succeeded in bringing guns by flying bridges, having at various times been taken and retaken, remained finally ours. But the Korniloff Redoubt, more damaged than the others by the bombardment, was taken by the French, who brought more than 30,000 men against it, and could not be retaken after the great losses we had suffered at the commencement of this combat, for it would have been necessary to ascend in the midst of the ruins a very steep incline, and then cross a narrow ridge above a deep ditch of the rear face occupied by the French. Such an undertaking might have prevented us achieving the proposed object, and would have cost us, without the slightest doubt, incalculable losses.

"The attempt was the more needless, as for reasons already mentioned, I had resolved to evacuate the place. Therefore, as the success of the enemy was confined to the sole capture of the Korniloff redoubt, I ordered that no attack should be made on that redoubt, and to remain in front of it to oppose any continuation of the enemy's attack on the town itself, an order which was executed, despite all the efforts of the

French to get beyond the gorge of the redoubt.

"At dusk the troops were ordered to retire according to the arrangements previously made.

"The examples of bravery you gave during that day, valiant comrades, aroused such a feeling of esteem in the enemy, that, despite the knowledge they must have had of our retreat by the explosion of our mines, which our troops exploded one after the other as they gradually retreated, they not only did not pursue us in columns, but even ceased firing with the artillery, which they might have continued with impunity.

"Valiant Comrades, it is painful, it is hard, to leave Sebastopol in the enemy's hands. But remember the sacrifice we made upon the altar of our country in 1812. Moscow was surely as valuable as Sebastopol—we abandoned it after the immortal battle of Borodino. The defence of Sebastopol during 319 days, superior to Borodino, and when the enemy entered Moscow in that great year of 1812, they only found heaps of stones and ashes. Likewise it is not Sebastopol which we have left to them, but the burning ruins of the town which we ourselves set fire to, having maintained the honor of the defence in such a manner that our great-grand-children may recall the remembrance thereof with pride to all posterity.

"Sebastopol kept us chained to its walls; with its fall we acquire freedom of movement, and a new war commences, a war in the open field, that most congenial to the Russian soldier. Let us prove to the Emperor, let us prove to Russia, that we are still imbued with the spirit which animated our ancestors in our memorable and patriotic struggle. When the enemy may show himself, we will present our breasts to him and defend our native land as we defended it in 1812.

"Valiant warriors of the land and sea forces!—In the name of the Emperor, I thank you for the unexampled courage, firmness, and constancy you have displayed during the siege of Sebastopol.

[Here follow the names of the officers who most distinguished themselves.]

"In thus expressing the gratitude your worthy commanders are entitled to who are still living, let us also honour, comrades, those who have fallen honourably for our faith and for our country, on the ramparts of Sebastopol.

"Let us remember the immortal names of Nachimoff, Korniloff, and Istomine, and let us address prayers to the Most High that He will grant them peace and eternalize their memory as an example to the future generations of the Russians."

A TOUCHING STORY.—The Hon. A. H. Stephens, of Georgia, in a recent address at a meeting in Alexandria, for the benefit of the orphan Asylum and Free School of that city, related the following anecdote:

"A poor little boy in a cold night, with no home or roof to shelter his head, no paternal or maternal guardian or guide to protect or direct him on his way, reached at nightfall the house of a wealthy planter, who took him in, fed and lodged him, and sent him on his way with his blessing. Those kind attentions cheered his heart, and inspired him with fresh courage to battle with the obstacles of life. Years rolled round; Providence led him on, and he had reached the legal profession; his host had died; the ornaments that prey on the substance of man had formed a conspiracy to get from the widow her estates. She sent for the nearest counsel to commit her cause to him, and that counsel proved to be the orphan boy long before welcomed and entertained by her deceased husband. The stimulations of a warm and tenacious gratitude was now added to the ordinary motive connected with the profession. He undertook her cause with a will not easily to be resisted; he gained it; the widow's estates were secured to her in perpetuity; and Mr. Stevens added with an emphasis of ention that sent an electric thrill throughout the house, that orphan boy stands before you.

The Heron family have paid, in the aggregate, £170 for the rent of the Temperance Hall during their several visits to Halifax.

PROSPECTUS OF THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN ELEVENTH YEAR.

The Proprietors of the Scientific American respectfully give notice, that the Eleventh Annual Volume of their Journal will commence on the 16th of September next.

THIS work differs materially from other publications, being an Illustrated Periodical, devoted chiefly to the promulgation of information relating to the various Mechanic and Chemical Arts, Industrial Manufactures, Agriculture, Patents, Inventions, Engineering, Millwork, and all interests which the light of Practical Science is calculated to advance.

The Scientific American is printed once a week, in convenient quarto form for binding, and presents an elegant typographical appearance. Every number contains eight pages of reading, abundantly illustrated with original engravings. All the most valuable patented discoveries are delineated and described in its issues, so that, as respects inventions, it may be justly regarded as an Illustrated Repository, where the inventor may learn, what has been done before him in the same field which he is exploring, and where he may bring to the world a knowledge of his own achievements.

Reports of U. S. Patents granted are also published every week, including Official Copies of the Patent Claims; these Claims are published in the Scientific American in advance of all other papers. The Contributors to the Scientific American are among the most eminent, scientific, and practical men of the times. The Editorial Department is universally acknowledged to be conducted with great ability and to be distinguished, not only for the excellence and truthfulness of its discussions, but for the fearlessness with which error is combated and false theories are exploded.

Mechanics, Inventors, Engineers, Chemists, Manufacturers, Agriculturists, and people of every profession in life, will find the Scientific American to be of great value in their respective callings. Its counsels and suggestions will save them hundreds of dollars annually, besides affording them a continual source of knowledge, the experience of which is beyond pecuniary estimate.

Terms of Subscription, \$2.00 a year, \$1.00 for six months.

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

Wanted The Tannery of Mr. John Vickers, a good Journeyman Carrier; Also, two or three good Boot and Shoemakers. Call at this establishment, St. Peter's Road, 64 miles from Charlottetown. J. L. VICKERSON. Charlottetown, July 27, 1855.

JUST RECEIVED, per Schr. 'SUPERB,' from Halifax, and for Sale at DODD'S BRICK STORE, a splendid LOT OF TEA, SUGAR AND MOLASSES, which will be Sold Wholesale and Retail. THOMAS W. DODD.

Oct. 5. TWO LET with immediate possession, the southeast end of the House recently built on the corner of Great George and Kent Streets, and next to that occupied by Messrs. Gahan & Co.

The cellar is 24 feet by 50, has a substantial wall, is over 7 feet deep and is perfectly dry. There is on the first floor a shop 20 feet in front and 30 feet in depth; also a front Entrance, a Hall in rear of the shop and two other apartments. There are on the second floor one room 24 feet by 15, one 20 feet by 15 and two about 11 feet by 12, and the third floor nearly corresponds with the second. There are three rooms on the fourth floor and a fine view of the Harbour, the Rivers and the Country round, there is also attached to the premises a new Ware-house and it is one of the best stands in this City for Mercantile or any other business. Further information may be obtained by applying to THOMAS DAWSON.

July 14th, 1855.

FREEHOLD LAND FOR SALE, Lot 42, as laid down on the Plan of Township No. 55, bounded on the Division line between Townships No. 55 and 56, containing 100 acres of Land. It is near Boughton River, on the South side of the Island, and is covered with good Wood. For further particulars apply to JAMES D. HASZARD, Recreation, Sept. 27th, 1855.

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

FOR SALE THAT beautifully situated farm at Darnley, known as the Subscriber's, it contains 100 acres of land in a high state of cultivation; it is a leasehold for 999 years, the yearly rent is £5 11s 11d, currency, there are on the premises a large two-story dwelling House, a large and convenient Barn, with a Threshing Mill, and an out-house for a Granary.

Also, A small farm, containing 24 acres of freehold land, situate in Princetown Royalty, within a few chains of the Darnley Bridge; the above mentioned properties are well worth the attention of persons wishing to purchase. For further particulars enquire of WM. E. CLARK. Charlottetown, 12th September, 1855. wix

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



Friend of the Prince Edward Islander. HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

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

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

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

(Signed) THOMAS WESTON. REMARKABLE CURE OF DROPSY. AFTER BEING TAPPED THREE TIMES.

Copy of a Letter from Anthony Smith, Esq Halifax, Nova Scotia, dated the 25th August, 1855 To Professor Holloway.

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

(Signed) ANTHONY SMITH. ASTONISHING CURE OF GENERAL DEBILITY AND LIVER COMPLAINT!!

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

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

These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints.

Table listing various ailments such as Ague, Asthma, Bilious Complaints, Dropsy, Dysentery, Inflammation, Jaundice, Liver Complaints, etc., and their corresponding cures.

Sold at the Establishment of Professor HOLLOWAY 24, Strand, (near Temple Bar,) London, and by all respectable Druggists and dealers in Medicines throughout the Civilized World, at the following prices:—

2s. 5s. 8s. and 20s. Currency each Box. There is a considerable saving by taking the larger size.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder affixed to each Box. GEORGE T. HASZARD, Sole Wholesale Agent for P. E. Island.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GREAT AND LITTLE.—In Lieutenant Maury's recent work on the "Physical Geography of the Sea," he gives the result of microscopic examinations, of some shells thrown up from the bottom of the Atlantic Ocean, where it is more than two miles in depth. The shells are so minute that to the naked eye they appear like common dust or clay, although not a grain of sand is among them, and yet are so preserved that their most delicate edges are all perfect. It would require a larger grave to hold all the coral insects of the world than all the elephants. The smallest tenants of the ocean, not the largest, are its most important occupants and the microscopic shell-fish create more important changes than the whales.

It has been the great error of historians, statesmen, and politicians to lose sight of this truth. They look only at the whales, the big fish, and seem to consider these as the monarchs of the deep sea of politics, and that they alone have the right to swim there. If the Austrian emperor speaks, or the Russian autocrat turns over on his side and dies, each incident is duly chronicled. But in the meantime, what do we hear of the progress of the people, the industrious classes, the small fish? They are the true monarchs of this great and wide sea of politics after all. They form the strata by which the geologists of history will hereafter mark the progress of this age, and classify all its products; and upon the basis of which all future society will develop itself. Take care of the poor, and the rich will take care of themselves. Evangelize the masses, and they will give tone and temper to the age and to the country, determining the character of its leaders far more than the leaders that of the masses. And so in individual life and character. It is little things that make and unmake us all. There are thousands of young men of talent and enterprise at this moment who dream of fame and distinction, and who, if it only required some great act of daring or sacrifice within the scope of human possibility to become distinguished, would be heroes; but because true eminence is only to be attained by a persevering application in a number of daily virtues, are constantly at war with the whole scheme of things, and esteem it a very badly governed world, in which they find no higher place.

Little habits drive nails into our coffins. They more than make up their number what they seem to lack in individual importance. They are the true seeds of character. We might as well plant acorns and not expect them to grow, as cherish small vices and not calculate on their increase; or as reasonably hope to see the firm and noble oak where no acorns were ever planted, as true greatness and success in life where the seedlings of a thousand little habits of industry and virtue had not been first carefully cherished.

We understand that Thomas Baillie Thomson, youngest son of the Rev. Dr. Thomson, Rector of St. Stephen, has, through the interest of his father's old friends, been gazetted to an Ensigny in her Majesty's 47th regiment, whose depot is at Templemore, county Tipperary, Ireland, but the regiment is in the Crimea. The young gentleman was offered an appointment, when at the Horse Guards, to a regiment serving in Canada, but declined, saying he had proposed to be a soldier, and thought the only proper place to learn his profession was in actual service. The Commander-in-Chief approved, and immediately after, he was gazetted in the 47th.—*St. Andrew's Provincialist.*

A RUSSIAN AMBASSADOR.—A Washington dispatch says that, by the last arrival from Europe, Mr. Marcy, Secretary of State, received a despatch from Mr. Seymour, our Minister at the Russian Court, notifying him of an extraordinary diplomatic appointment to the United States. The person thus selected by His Imperial Majesty is known in the diplomatic world for more than ordinary ability, besides having possessed the confidence of the deceased Emperor. He comes clothed with the highest diplomatic power known to the Russian Court, and his arrival here is shortly expected.

The bread of life is love; the salt of life is work; the sweetness of life, poetry; the water of life, faith.

Fall Importations.

Queen Street Clothing House.
THE SUBSCRIBERS have received per Barque Sir Alexander, from London, and Majestic from Liverpool, their fall supply of British Goods which they now offer for sale at the lowest possible prices for cash.
M'NUTT & BROWN.
ALSO ON HAND
Tea, Sugar, Starch, Blacking, Black lead, Currants, Raisins, &c.
Oct. 31st. Sin

PAPER HANGINGS!
—JUST RECEIVED—
3,300 PIECES FROM BOSTON,
And for Sale by
HASZARD & OWEN.
Aug. 16, 1855.

BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.
THE HYDROMAGEN,
OR WATERPROOF ANTI-CONSUMPTIVE
CORK SOLES,
Manufactured by HARCOURT BRADLEY & Co.,
38, Ann Street, N. Y., and at London and
Manchester, England.

THE HYDROMAGEN is a valuable discovery for protecting the feet from damp or cold, and therefore a preventive of many Lung diseases, without any doctoring whatever. The Hydromagen is in the form of a sole, and worn inside the boot or shoe. Its medicated character is a powerful antidote to disease.

For Gentlemen it will be found agreeable, warm and healthy, to wear in the coldest or rainiest weather, as the foot cannot become wet, if the Hydromagen is inserted.

Ladies may wear the lightest soled boots or shoes in the most inclement weather with impunity; while consumption, so prevalent among the young of our country, may be thwarted by general adoption. They entirely supersede over-shoes, as the latter cause the feet to perspire in a very unhealthy manner; and, besides, are not dangerous wear to pedestrians in icy weather, like Indian rubbers. While the latter cause the feet to appear extremely large, the Hydromagen being merely a thin slice of cork prepared, peculiarly placed inside, does not increase the size of the boot, or cause the foot to appear untidy.

To Children they are extremely valuable, as they may engage in exercise, with comfort and healthy effects. Their expense is so slight as to scarce need mention; besides those who patronise them will find their yearly doctor's bill much diminished thereby.

As the Hydromagen is becoming more known, its sale is increasing to an almost incredible extent. Last year in London, Manchester, Birmingham, Liverpool, Glasgow, Leeds, Dublin, Paris, Antwerp, Hamburg, and Berlin, our sales reached the almost incredible number of 1,732,450 pairs of cork soles. This year the number will far surpass that.

Ask the Faculty their opinion of their value as a preventive for COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, and CONSUMPTION.
Men's size, per pair, 2s 3d.
Ladies' do, do, 2s.
Boys' and Misses' do, 1s 6d.
NOTICE.—From the Retail Prices we make a very liberal allowance to Jobbers and Wholesalers, so that any storekeeper can make a fine profit on their sale, while they are an article, that may be kept in any store, among any class of goods.

For terms, apply to HARCOURT, BRADLEY, & Co. 38 Ann Street, New York.

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 Province by experienced workmen.
Sep. 8th, 1855.

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

HAVE just received, per late arrivals from London, Dublin, United States and Halifax, their Supplies for the Season, comprising, in the whole, an Extensive and Varied Assortment of **DRUGS & CHEMICALS, PERFUMERY,** Brushes, Combs, Soaps, and other Toilet requisites; Paints, Oils, Colours, and Dye Stuffs; Fruits, Spices, Confectionary, Medicated and other Lozenges; with all the Patent Medicines in repute, and every other article usually kept at similar Establishments in Great Britain (See Apothecaries' Hall Advertiser.) The whole of which they can with confidence recommend to the public, and, if quality be considered, at as low, if not lower prices, than they can be procured in the market.
Charlottetown, May 12, 1855.

AUCTIONS.

EXTRA STOCK!
Another Chance of
IMPROVED STOCK!!!
AT BINSTED.

TO BE SOLD, BY AUCTION, on THURSDAY, the 15th day of November, at "Binstead," the Farm of R. A. FELLOWS, Esq.:—
4 very fine COWS, (pure Durham.)
1 do BULL CALF, do.
2 do HEIFER do do.
1 beautiful FARM HORSE,
1 do do MARE,
20 superior Leicester EWES,
2 do RAM LAMBS, together with a variety of useful FARMING UTENSILS, &c., &c.
Sale to commence at 12 o'clock.
JAMES MORRIS, Auctioneer.
Charlottetown, Nov. 6, 1855.

AUCTION.
On Thursday the Sixth of December,
THAT valuable and well wooded block of land containing about 250 acres, eight miles from Charlottetown, on the St. Peter's Road, next to Dr. Boswall's, will be sold in lots to suit purchasers, December 6th, at 12 o'clock. Terms made known at sale.
JOHN ARCH. McDONALD, Agent
Oct. 29th, 1855. 4w

LONDON HOUSE.
Fall 1855.
Ex. Sir Alexander from London and Majestic from Liverpool.
THE Subscriber has completed his Fall Supply of British Merchandise, now forming one of the most extensive and general stocks in the market—(which will be sold on the most moderate terms for prompt payment, a liberal discount made to wholesale customers,) comprising every variety in Ladies' dress materials at extraordinary low prices—Ladies' mantles and bonnets in the newest styles, together with a large assortment of Millinery—Ladies' sets stone martin, sable, Fitch, mink, squirrel and other furs, cloaking in great variety, cloths a large assortment, blankets, prints, shirtings, carpeting, health rags, crumple cloths, hosiery haberdashery, ribbons a choice selection, silk velvets, trimmings in great variety, ready made clothing all sizes, boots and shoes, satin slippers, oil floor cloth, with a great variety of other goods.
Also
A large assortment of hardware, and groceries of all kinds, teas very cheap, to be had at the Subscriber's Store, Great George Street, opposite the Catholic Chapel.
Charlottetown, Nov. 1st, 1855. H. HASZARD.

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

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

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

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.
Baby 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.
Fica 24mo. 5s 6d.
8vo 9s.
Calf. 12s 6d.

COPAL VARNISH.
A FEW Tin-cans of superior COPAL VARNISH, for sale by
H. HASZARD.
Charlottetown, July 21, 1855.

TO BE LET,

THE DWELLING HOUSE and Premises near Government House, at present occupied by Captain Beazley, consisting of a Dwelling House which contains a spacious Dining-room and Drawing-room, Breakfast-room, 7 Bed-rooms, large Kitchen, Servant's Hall, 3 Servant's Bed-rooms, Pantry, 1 larder, Front-porch, large Entrance Hall, large Inner Hall, Back-porch, 2 Back entrances, Back and Front stair-cases, Scullery, Pump and Wash-house, Lumber-room, and a splendid 6 roomed cellar.

A large and commodious Coach-house, 3 stabled Stables, Harness-room, cow-house, large Hay-loft and Grain-room, Manure-yard, large Kitchen garden with fruit trees, &c., Flower garden, elegant front entrance and carriage drive, a large Lawn running down to the Harbour with convenience for keeping boats, &c. Extensive plantation of young trees of all kinds, large Root-house, Wood and chopping house, and a spacious and commodious yard.

There are front and back gates-facing on different Streets, and a never failing well of water on the premises.
This splendid Mansion from its situation commands the finest view of any house in Charlottetown, and from its proximity to Government House and other advantages the Subscriber confidently offers it as the most elegant, comfortable and desirable residence for a gentleman's family in or near Town. For further particulars apply to
DAVID WILSON, Richmond Street
Sept. 6th, 1854.

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

City Tannery, No. 12, Grafton Street.

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

To be Let for a term of Years,
THAT highly cultivated Estate known by the name of Kensington, the property of Captain Beazley, and at present in the occupation of Mr. George Beer. For particulars apply at the office of T. Heath Hayland, Esq. Barrister at Law.

The New Chapel of the Christian Church, at New Glasgow.
WILL be opened, and dedicated, to the service of God, on Lord's day, the 11th of November at 11 o'clock, a. m. A collection will be taken in aid of the Building fund.

WANTED.
A MILLER for a Grist Mill, who thoroughly understands his business, to whom liberal wages will be given.—Apply to
JESSE WRIGHT.
Bedouque Mills, Sept. 26.
N. B.—A single Man preferred.

Bargains! Bargains!!
AT the Subscriber's SALE ROOM, opposite Mr. Peake's Store,—
6 most approved American COOKING STOVES,
6 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 3, 300 do. 1, 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

Butter, Wool & Sheepskins.
THE Subscriber will pay Cash for Butter, Wool and Sheep Skins.
ROBERT BELL,
Charlottetown, P. E. I. June 9th 1855. 6 m

FOR SALE.
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