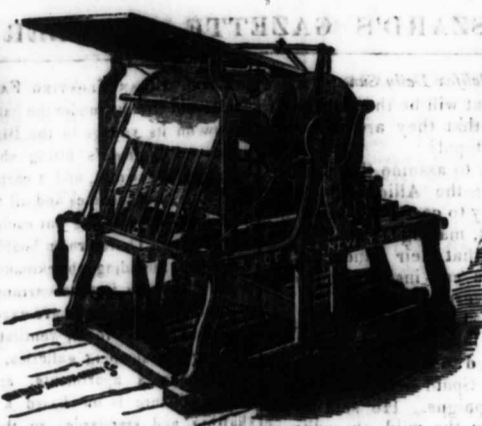


HASZARD'S
FARMER'S
COMMERCIAL
PUBLISHED ON EVERY



GAZETTE
JOURNAL &
ADVERTISER.
WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY.

Established 1823.

Charlottetown, P. E. Island, Wednesday, October 10, 1855.

New Series No. 8 21.

FOR SALE

THAT beautifully situated farm at Darley, 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 25 lbs 1s, 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, situated in Pincetown Royalty, within a few chains of the Darley Bridge; the above mentioned properties are well worth the attention of persons wishing to purchase. For further particulars enquire of

W. E. CLARK.

Charlottetown, 12th September, 1855. wix

Valuable Freehold Property For Sale.

THE Proprietor offers for sale that valuable and well known Property known as BEAR, delightfully and eligibly situated at the head of Souris River in King's County, Prince Edward Island, commanding a view of Colville Bay and the Gulf. The property consists of One Thousand Acres of superior Land; the Homestead, on which the owner resides, contains Two Hundred Acres; of which between 40 and 50 Acres are in a high state of cultivation, and divided into five-acre fields, substantially fenced. The Dwelling House is 45 feet long by 20 wide, and most conveniently planned, the lower floor contains Drawing Room, Dining Room, two Bedrooms, Nursery, large and small Hall, and commodious Kitchen, and Pantry. The upper floor contains a Hall, two Bedrooms, Servant's room, and large Store room. Collar, the full size of the House, walled with stone, and partitioned off in three apartments.

A FLOWER GARDEN in front of the House, enclosed with black thorn hedge and planted with ornamental Trees.

The Barn is 75 feet long by 26 feet, double boarded and belted, and conveniently laid off into a Horse Stable, with five stalls; a spacious Cow Stable with collar under both; for collecting Manure; a large Coach House and room as Workshop or Granary; a spacious loft the full length of the Barn, and Threshing Mill attached. A Well of the purest water at the door, which, with the Dairy, are under one roof. A Building 45 feet long used as Sheep, Pig and Slaughter House, a large and productive Kitchen Garden, enclosed with thorn fence and planted with Fruit Trees. The whole of the back land is of excellent quality, well wooded and watered, and laid off in 50 acre Lots, a part of which is let at One shilling, currency per acre.

The property is situated in the immediate neighborhood of Grist and Saw Mills, fronting on the high road to East Point, distant from Charlottetown about 50 Miles. Part of the purchase money may remain on security on the property. For further particulars apply to the owner, on the premises,
JOHN MACGOWAN.
 Souris, July 24, 1855.

FOR SALE,

THREE valuable BUILDING LOTS, well calculated for Business Stands, being in the immediate vicinity of Queen's Square. For particulars apply to the Subscriber,
 City of Charlottetown.
JOHN BALL.
 August 21, 1855. 1m

Lippincott's Cloth Mills.

WEST RIVER, PICTOU, N. S.
THE Subscriber would inform the Inhabitants of Prince Edward Island, that he has erected a NEW Establishment for dressing Cloth, in addition to his old Mills, and having a sufficiency of water power, he will be able to do a greater quantity of work.

AGENTS:

Mr. KENNETH MCKENZIE, Charlottetown.
 ANDREW A. McDONALD, Esq., Georgetown.
 Cloth left with either of the above Agents, will be finished and returned with quicker despatch than usual.
 Aug. 15. **S. LIPPINCOTT.**

NOTICE.

MY WIFE PRISCILLA having left my bed and board, notice is hereby given, that I will not pay any debts which she may contract, nor the expenses of her board and lodging.
JOSEPH McLEOD.
 St. Eleanor's, Sept. 15, 1855. Six

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.

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

FALL SUPPLIES
CITY DRUG STORE
 No. 14, Queen Street.

100 TINNED white, black, red, blue and yellow PAINTS, 2 cans Linseed Oil, 1 hhd. Sperm, do., 1 hhd. Olive do., 1 hhd. machinery do., 1 hhd. Copal Varnish, (sold at 2, 3, and 4s. a pint), and all various Brushes, Dye-woods, Indigo, Mad-dar, Cudbear, Bleestone, Copars., Alum, Starch, Bae, Soda, Potash, Baking Soda, Baking Powder, Chocolate, Cocoa, Parina, Sage and Corn Starch.

ALSO, IN STOCK,
 A general assortment of Drugs, Medicines, patent do., Perfumery, Brushes, Soaps, &c., &c.
W. R. WATSON.

By the Mayor of the City of Charlottetown.

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

ROBERT HUTCHINSON, Mayor.
 City of Charlottetown, Sept. 12, 1855.

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 10th 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 Chronic 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.

THE ADMIRALTY BOARD AND THE BALTIC OPERATIONS.

Sir Charles Napier has published the following remarks:

Any persons who reads the Russian account of the bombardment of Sweaborg will see with half an eye that had Admiral Dundas been furnished with a sufficient number of mortar-vessels, Sweaborg must have been destroyed. The Times talks of spare mortars; nonsense! Who would think of changing mortars in action? It was not the mortars that were wanted; it was a sufficient number of mortar-vessels, to enable Admiral Dundas to keep up a steady fire, as long as was necessary, without destroying his mortar beds, and shaking his vessels to pieces.

The Times has begun to attack Admiral Dundas as they did me. Let them put the saddle on the right horse. I understand all the mortars, except six, were *hors de combat*; that was the reason why the bombardment was not continued; and I dare say, if the truth was known, the shells became short also. If the Admiralty had read my letters, they would have seen that I never foresaw that Sweaborg was to be destroyed in a couple of days. I stated it might take all the summer, and summer in the Baltic begins in the middle of June, and ends in the middle of August. Why did not the Admiralty take care, that the mortar vessels were in the Baltic by that time, and enough of them? It appears by Admiral Dundas's despatch, he had no men either killed, or wounded. It is then clear, had he had 100 or 150 mortars, he could have kept up a constant fire till the works, island and all, were nearly destroyed, and the ships would have completed the work. And why was he not furnished with mortars for all the islands? Will the nation believe that after the millions of money spent in the navy since the year 1815, that we did not possess one mortar vessel at the beginning of the war? The Scourge steamer was fitted with a swinging 13 inch mortar by Lieutenant Roberts, which answered perfectly well; but it was removed. Why, I don't know. Who is responsible? Nobody. The First Lords and the Boards have been so often changed, that it is impossible to get at the delinquents; and as long as the navy is ruled by a civilian, who knows nothing about it, and who has the power of turning out the naval colleagues, if they do not do what he bids them, things will never mend.

It is clear that a great opportunity of destroying Sweaborg has been lost by the imbecility of the Admiralty; the work will have to be begun again next year under disadvantages, and the sooner a couple of hundred mortar vessels are built, the better. The Russians are more active than we are, and will cover the Baltic next year with gun-boats. They already have thirty steam gun-boats at Cronstadt, besides a great number of other gun-boats.

If we do not begin at once, we shall be driven out of the Baltic with disgrace. There are many other things necessary for success. If steam has given us a great advantage for attack, we must not forget that large shell guns and red-hot shot have given great advantages for defence. Last year I recommended that every ship should be fitted with hose to lead water fore and aft and below, worked by the engine, to extinguish fire; it has not been done. Have the Admiralty ever inquired from the officers at the attack on Sebastopol the effects of shells below? If they have in-

quired, why have they not provided against it? If the large engines, cannot be adapted for the purpose, fit small ones.

If they go on as usual, it will require half-a-dozen years for consideration. I tell the country, the Board of Admiralty, constituted as it is, is not fit to carry on the war. The Minister for the War Department has been changed. Let the Admiralty be changed also. I have shown before, and now, that they are not fit for their work.

Sir George Cockburn, who had been at the Admiralty, I believe, sixteen years, left a legacy to the country, showing how the Admiralty was conducted and how it ought to be conducted.

Lord Palmerston is a decided man—he does not like boards. I believe it does not even require an act of Parliament to reform it—Reform! did I say? It is not reformable. Abolish it altogether, and put an active and intelligent officer at the head of the Surveyor Department, with the title of Vice-Admiral of Great Britain; put another at the head of the Victualling Department, with the title of Rear Admiral of Great Britain (abolish the sinecures of that name, and give those who hold them compensation), and let each be responsible for his own department, and make the Accountant-General responsible for his; put over the whole an admiral as commander in chief, with a captain of the fleet to assist him, and as many secretaries and clerks as are necessary; and if you must have civilians to control the expenses, make him Minister of Marine, but let him have nothing to do with the promotions or management of the navy, and change him with the ministry, if necessary. Let this be done, and the navy will be connected and millions saved. Take care the right men are in the right place, and if they do not do their duty, turn them out and get others.

CHARLES NAPIER.
 Merchistoun, Sept. 4.

ARMISTICE AND CAPITULATION.

The Paris correspondent of the Daily News says,—I have received from a good private source some interesting intelligence regarding the present state of things in the Crimea. It will have been remarked that one of General Peltier's despatches, while stating that Prince Gortschakoff had asked for an armistice to bury his dead left behind near Fort St. Paul, does not say whether or not he acceded to the request. It is certain that the French General felt it his duty to refuse, and I believe his very proper answer was, that he would bury the Russian dead himself, and would take the same care of their wounded as he did of his own. General Peltier has, I understand, telegraphed for instructions in case Prince Gortschakoff should offer to capitulate, an event which he thinks exceedingly probable, seeing that the Russian army is believed to have but fifteen days' provisions, and to be very short of ammunition. An answer worthy of the allied powers has been sent by the Emperor to his General, and this I am told is the substance of it:—
 "Our conditions are that the Russians must surrender at discretion, lay down their arms, and give up to the allies all the fortified places in the Crimea, including Odessa, with all the munitions of war contained in them, and without any damage being previously done, either to the towns or the fortifications." According to my private information, the returns of casualties in the late glorious events received by government include the following names of general officers—Killed: Generals Verdier and Rivet. Wounded: General Bosquet, slightly; General Bourbaki, seriously; General Mellinet, seriously; and General Trachin, severely, the calf of his leg being taken off. There is a doubt whether General McMahon received a wound or not.

A CARD.

THE Subscriber returns his sincere thanks to the public generally, for the marked patronage which they have manifested towards the Steamer Rosbud, during the past season.

Oct. 6, 1855.

WILLIAM HEARD.

Grand Division.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Annual Session of the Grand Division, S. of T. of this Island, will be held on Thursday the 25th day of October, inst. at 4 o'clock p. m. in the Temperance Hall, Charlottetown.

Oct. 3, 1855.

P. DESBRISAY, G. S.

JUST RECEIVED, per Steer. 'SUPERB' from J. Ballin, and for Sale at DODD'S BRICK STORE, a splendid

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

Oct. 3.

THOMAS W. DODD.

FREEHOLD LAND

FOR SALE, Lot 48, as laid down on the Plan Township No. 53, bounded on the Division line between Townships No. 55 and 56, containing 100 acres of Land.

Oct. 3.

JAMES D. HASZARD, Recreation, Sept. 27th, 1855.

A Teacher Wanted,

FOR the Campbell School, Lots 5 and 6 there will be a liberal sum given in addition to the government allowance. Application to be made to Eugene M'Carthy, Chairman of Trustees.

Valuable and desirable

Freehold Property for Sale.

TO BE SOLD, that valuable and highly cultivated Farm and Premises, elegantly and beautifully situated on the Princetown Road, about one mile from Charlottetown, known as Willow Farm, the property of the Subscriber.

September 4th, 1855.

JAMES PEAKE.

TO 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. Galvin & 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.

July 14th, 1855.

THOMAS DAWSON.

Valuable Farm for Sale.

A valuable Farm, consisting of 75 acres of Freehold Land on the Emy Vale Road, Lot 65, twelve miles from Charlottetown, (forty acres of which are clear), with a large DWELLING HOUSE newly erected and completely finished, is now offered for Sale, with immediate possession.

May 28, 1855. Id. Ex.

JOHN KENNY, Central Academy.

From the Halifax Daily Sun.

What next? What will be the next move of the Allies, now that they are in actual possession of Sebastopol?

We are at liberty to assume that the Generals commanding the Allied Army are left at perfect liberty to carry out such plans as they, on the spot, may agree upon.

Napoleon the First, by far the most gifted soldier of the last eighteen hundred years, was requested to send from Warsaw to his Generals in Spain detailed instructions for their campaigns.

The main strength of Russia has been thrown into the defence of Sebastopol—first the Army of Bessarabia, then the troops of the Don Cossacks—together with those which had evacuated Anapa—then the troops of Podolia and Volhynia—and lastly, the Army of frontier Bland, the troops precipitated upon the French and Sardinians on the Tchernaya.

Suppose, then, that Alexander II. had dismantled and burned Sebastopol, as Alexander I. reduced Moscow to ashes, and evacuated the Crimea, it is believed by competent judges that the movement would not have been to Russia one-tenth part of the injury, either morally or materially, that she has now sustained by the destruction of her strongest hold at the hands of her enemies.

As in forcing the passage of a river, when the assailants possess all the boats, it is easier to effect the operation where the farther bank offers a salient angle, because then the debarkation cannot be molested on either flank, so, for a similar reason, and in a much greater degree, a peninsula furnishes to Naval Powers the most favourable scene for attacking on the land a great Empire like Russia.

Heretofore, in the usual process of war, the storming and capture of a fortress has implied previous victories in the field, followed up; in the present instance, we probably shall find the order reversed, and the fortress being carried, the enemy will be pursued into the interior.

Holloway's Pills as an unfailing Remedy for bilious complaints.—Thomas Hodson, of St. Andrew's, N. B., had the misfortune to be afflicted with the severest of bilious disorders, nausea and a foul stomach, which prevented him relishing any kind of food, and frequently threw him on a bed of sickness for several weeks.

THE CRIMEAN FLOATING FACTORY.—This gigantic contrivance, under the name of the Chasseur, is now on its voyage to the Black Sea. It comprises an engineer's fitting shop, a Smithy, a foundry, a sawmill, and a carpenter's shop, and has on board mechanics and all the most improved machinery for carrying out each of those branches effectually.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT.—On Thursday night, the 23d August, a shocking accident, the result of drinking liquor, occurred on the Great Western Railway, about two miles above Jordan. It appears a couple of young men, brothers, had been in town on Thursday to get a draft to forward to their relatives in Ireland, and after doing so, had gone into some of the taverns and got intoxicated.

It has been adventurously suggested by some progressive spirit, that in the ultimate developments of chemistry, it will be found possible to manufacture out of primordial elements, drawn to each other by invisible but potent forces, most of the various kinds of food.

A treaty of friendship and commerce was concluded at Teheran on the 12th July, between France and Persia.

AN EXTRAORDINARY COW.—Singular to say, that the cow which at one birth brought three calves, last year, has this year on last Thursday, given birth to four fine looking calves. She is owned by Mr. Myra of Blackpoint.—Liverpool Transcript.

HORSE TAILS.—The tail of the horse is considered an emblem of dignity in Turkey, from the fact that a Turkish army once lost its standard in battle, when the leader to inspire the drooping courage of his men, cut off the tail of a horse, hoisted it on the head of a spear, and rallied his force to victory.

WHICH IS THE WORST?—A liquor seller in a heated discussion about the Maine Law, exclaimed, "These Temperance men carry matters altogether too far. We never compel men to buy or use liquor, but if they are fools enough to do it, it is their look out ours."

Sir, said a bystander, "Do you say a man is a fool, who buys and drinks to excess?" Said the liquor dealer, "Yes, any man is a fool to do it, I don't care who he is!" "Well sir" replied the bystander, "I will not dispute you. But if the man who drinks is fool enough to spend his time and money in a way that is ruining his property, character, health, happiness, family, soul and body—what is the character of the man who will take advantage of his folly, because he can make money by it?"

Letters from Rome announce that in a consistory to be soon held, the Pope intends to create a new religious and military order, to be called "The Order of the Immaculate Conception," and to consist of a hundred knights chosen exclusively from princely families.

A CRIMEAN HERO.—Thomas Everett, a native of Brook Street South Weald, sergeant in the 7th Fusiliers, and 22 years in the service, has just returned to his native village, Brentwood, with five wounds and the loss of an eye. His proudest boast is that he had the distinguished honor of shaking hands—a hearty English shake, too—with her Majesty at Portsmouth, who, in presenting him with a silk handkerchief, hummed by herself, said, "I am proud of you my brave sergeant!"

HASZARD'S GAZETTE

Wednesday, October 10, 1855.

The narrow escape from an extensive and dangerous fire in the centre of Charlottetown, ought to suggest we think to the members of the Corporation, the necessity of at once revising the Acts relative to Fires and Firewardens, and enacting a more efficient Law in its stead. The City is now filling up in every direction; in that block where the fire happened, the houses are as densely built as in the oldest town in America; it therefore becomes of more importance every day, that precaution should be taken against an enemy whose attacks are always made without warning, and but too frequently in the dead of the night.

To THE SIR: It is our insertion worthy Br a consistory, No. Wood Id 12 month christian the 31st: native of t a large ci his many mournful communit assembled ful aspect which he Most si pathize v subject of the source master, I served vi their days The Y Wh C Au

THE KING

The King's usual, at Friday the 26 wet and storm up at 10 o'clock evening. The very inferior, was no comp commended accordingly t the influential County will keep pace vi in Prince Co rishing Br dicious man Fraser. Mr prepared a Dinner, at a parlour of M'Gowan, meeting with The follow ENTIRE B None BLOOD FII 1st prize, Ale; 2d do Edu 3d do Don ENTIRE C 1st prize, Edu 2d do Aug 3d do Th FILLIES, & 1st prize, B 2d do Ge BULLS, do 1st prize, Ge 2d do Do 3d do Pot 4th do Wi BULLS, of 1st prize, Joh 2d do Wl 3d do Wl Cows, of: 1st prize, Th 2d do Joh 3d do Joh HEIFERS, 1st prize, Du 2d do Th 3d do Th Pen of 3 E 1st prize, G 2d do Fe 3d do Fe RAME, an G RAM LA: 1st prize, G 2d do W 3d do W Sow, havi W BOARS, 1st prize, W 2d do W 3d do W JUDGES SANGS LAM OF CAT: John Lampi Of SHE Robert Hea Of HOOD Thomas Ba

HASZARD'S GAZETTE

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THE KING'S COUNTY CATTLE SHOW.

The King's County Cattle show was held as usual, at Finlay's on the Georgetown Road on Friday the 28th September. The weather was wet and stormy in the morning, but it cleared up at 10 o'clock and remained fine till toward evening. The show of stock altogether was very inferior, and in a number of classes there was no competition, the Judges however, recommended one or two animals, and prizes were accordingly awarded.

The following is a list of the Prizes awarded: ENTIRE BLOOD COLTS, foaled in 1855, - None exhibited.

BLOOD FILLS, foaled in 1853, - 1st prize, Alexander McMillan, £1 10 2d do Edward Poole, 1 0 3d do Donald McKinnon, 0 10

ENTIRE COLTS, for Agricultural purposes, - 1st prize, Edward Webster, St. Peter's, £2 6 2d do Angus Steel, Cardigan, 1 0 3d do Thomas McDonald, Town Road, 0 10

FILLS, for Agricultural purposes foaled in '55, - 1st prize, Barney Kearney, Sturgeon, £1 10 2d do George Moore, Bradwell, 1 0

BULLS, dropped since 1st January, 1855, - 1st prize, George Tweedy, £2 0 2d do Donald Stewart, 1 10 3d do Peter Ferguson, 1 0 4th do William Watson, 0 10

BULLS, of any age, - 1st prize, John McDonald, £1 10 2d do Thomas Owen, 1 0 3d do William Lane, 0 10

COWS, of any age, giving milk, - 1st prize, Thomas Owen, £1 10 2d do John Dewar, 1 0 3d do John McDonald, 0 10

HIPPENS, dropped since 1st January, 1855, - 1st prize, Duncan McDonald, £1 10 2d do Thomas Owen, 1 0 3d do David Kays, 0 10

PEW OF 3 YEAR THUS, - 1st prize, George Tweedy, £2 0 2d do George Tweedy, 1 0 3d do Peter Robertson, 0 10

RAMS, under 3 years old, Lambs excluded, - George Tweedy's, recommended by the Judges, £0 10

RAM LAMBS, - 1st prize, George Tweedy, £1 10 2d do do, 1 0 3d do do, 0 10

Now, having reared a litter this season, - Wm. McGowan's, recommended, £1 10

BOARS, - 1st prize, Duncan McDonald, £1 10 2d do William Watson, 1 0 3d do William Lane, 0 10

JUDGES OF HORSES, - Charles Haszard, Esq., Samuel Lane, John Clark. OF CATTLE, - Duncan Stewart, Wm. McGowan, John Lauphy. OF SHEEP, - Philip Beers, Edward Thornton, Robert Head. OF HOGS, - Edward Poole, Alexander Robertson, Thomas Baldwin.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF HASZARD'S GAZETTE. SIR: It is our painful duty to request you to give insertion in your paper of the death of our worthy Brother, the late John Munn, who was a consistent member of the "Caledonia Division, No. 24, S. of Temperance," located at Wood Islands after a protracted illness of 12 months duration, which he endured with christian fortitude, he departed this life on the 31st ult. The late brother Munn was a native of this Island, and endeared himself to a large circle of friends and acquaintances, by his many amiable and christian virtues, his mournful demise cast a deep gloom over the community generally; the vast number which assembled to attend his funeral, and the mournful aspect of the whole evinced the esteem in which he was so deservedly held. Most sincerely do we (the Caledonians) sympathize with the worthy family, who is the subject of this sore bereavement; but they know the source of consolation, and their gracious master, whom they so long and faithfully served will give them strength according to their days.

The buried brother of this year, You meet us in our dreams, When in the holy bush of night, The light of memory streams, Athwart the darkness that enshrouds, Our prison'd spirits in, And makes us long to quit this world Of darkness and of sin.

We miss thee at our meeting hour, When songs of praise and prayer Arise to him who maketh us The object of his care. We miss the music of your voice, - So soft, - so sweet, - so clear, And long to hail you in that land, Undimm'd by sorrow's tear.

We miss thee at our parting hour, When sober bands arise, And stars look sweetly down on us From far and happy skies; When sober men can scarce contain, Their weight of grief and tears, And life seems but a gloomy waste, Of death-environ'd years.

We miss thee! O! we miss thee! To hear the gavel, when With earnest hearts we first did meet, And found a refuge here, When hopes were high, and life was young, And all devoid of tears, - Alas! dark shadows from your grave, Now paints to endless years.

We miss thee: but in that clime Where death is never known, We'll hail thee with the kiss of peace, And find a tearless home; Your father, mother, brothers, friends, - The sanctified and blest, - Shall sing the mournful years away, And rest, - with Jesus rest.

CALEDONIA DIVISION, S. of T., No. 24. Wood Islands, Sept. 24.

Latest News!

BY TELEGRAPH FROM NEW YORK.

ARRIVAL OF THE "PACIFIC"

By the politeness of Capt. Irving of the Steamer Lady La Marchant, we have been favored with the following Telegraphic despatch from the office in Shediac.

Pacific arrived at New York 3d inst. Allies found in Sebastopol 4,000 guns, 50,000 shot and a quantity of gunpowder. Retreat of the Russians to Perokop is contradicted.

Nothing decisive known as to the exact movements of the Allies.

The Czar in a letter to the King of Prussia, states, he will not accept conditions of peace derogatory to Russia.

The Turks still hold Kars having repulsed the Russians on the 7th August.

Later News from the Baltic. Emperor of Austria had congratulated England and France on success of the Allies.

Nothing new in the money market. Consols 90 1/2. Bread stuffs firm but inactive. Rumours that Baron Rothenfeld had arrived at Paris with intimation that if the Western Powers agree to the proposal sending to Russia, and if the latter power declines to accept, Austria will declare war against her.

WHAT SAY OUR NEIGHBOURS OF

DR. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS. NEW YORK, August 30, 1855. We, the undersigned, having made trial of Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Liver Pills, must acknowledge that they are the best medicine for Sick Headache, Dyspepsia, and liver complaint, that we have ever used. We take pleasure in recommending them to the public; and are confident, that if those who are troubled with any of the above complaints will give them a fair trial, they will not hesitate to acknowledge their beneficial effects.

Mrs. HILL, East Troy. Mrs. STEVENS, West Troy. P. S. The above valuable remedy, also Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Vermifuge, can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores in this city. Purchasers will please be careful to ask for, and take none but Dr. M'Lane's Liver Pills. There are other Pills, purporting to be like M'Lane's now before the public. Sold wholesale and retail by W. R. WATSON.

Married,

At Boston, on the 22d Sept., at the residence of the Catholic Bishop of that City, by the Rev. Mr. O'Brien, Evan James Henry, Esq., Barrister at Law, of Cincinnati, Ohio, to Miss Lucy Maxwell Rigg, daughter of the late Thomas Rigg, Esq., Kirkcubright Shire, Scotland. On Thursday, the 4th instant, by the Rev. J. Murray, Mr. Donald Dewar, to Miss Mary Stewart, both of Lot 59. At Charlottetown, on Tuesday, 9th inst., by the Rev. Francis Metherell, Mr. Abraham Smith, of Little Buncay, 24, to Miss Eliza Hixcock, of the same place.

Died,

At the residence of Mr. John B. Howlett, Georgetown, on the 20th of September, of a diseased liver, Mr. Patrick Berrigan, aged 42 years; leaving a wife and six small children to whom their irreparable loss. The deceased was a native of the County Killinney, Ireland, and emigrated to this Country in the year 1833.

Port of Charlottetown.

ARRIVED. Sept. 7, Schr. John, Boston; goods. Brig. Lark; (Hqs. Bermuda; bal. 9th, Napoleon III. Boston; general cargo. 9th, Saxo Gothia, Miller, Boston; do. Mary Ann, Anderson, Shediac; deal. Ariel, Moore, do.; do. Elizabeth, Scott, do.; do. Barque Isabel, McDonald, Liverpool, to A. & J. Duncan. Lady LeMarchant, Shediac; mails, &c. SAILED. Sept. 7, Schr. Charlotte, LeBlanc, Richibucton; fish, &c. Mary Ann, Anderson, Bay Verte; ballast. Brig Harry Haine, Liverpool; timber and deal, by W. Welsh. Lively Lass, Robertson, Pictou. Ploughboy, do 9th, Lady LeMarchant, Pictou; mails. June 1, Schr. Lady Grey, Wilkie, hence at Melbourne in 180 days; all well.

Union of the Colonies AND THE Organization of the Empire.

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

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. Dated this Third day of October, 1855. ANDREW DUNCAN, JAMES DUNCAN, JAMES DUNCAN MASON.

Notice.

THE undersigned having this day entered into Copartnership 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 HOUGRON. City of Charlottetown, October 2, 1855

Fall 1855.

Duncan Mason & Co.

SUCCESSORS TO A. & J. DUNCAN & CO. GENERAL Importers wholesale and retail have on hand and duty expect a large assortment of

GOODS

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

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.

COPAL VARNISH.

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

AUCTION.

Just Arrived, Flour, Tea, Tobacco, Chairs, Buckets. Bureau, Hops, Cooking, Franklin and Air-tight Stoves, &c.

TO BE SOLD by Auction on THURSDAY next, 11th inst., at 11 o'clock, at the subscriber's Sale Room, Queen Street, just arrived per schr. "John," -

35 barrels superfine FLOUR, 15 chests and half chests Congo and Souchong TEA, 6 boxes and kegs Tobacco, 24 brass Clocks, 6 dozen Buckets, 4 handsome Bureaus, 8 dozen Chairs, Nests, Tubs, 8 pieces Satinet, 32 Cooking, Franklin and Air-STOVES, 6 bales Hops, 3 bbls. Damsons, 2 dozen Looking Glasses, 8 boxes Soap, &c. &c. Terms liberal. JAMES MORRIS, Auctioneer. Oct. 8.

AUCTIONS.

For the Benefit of all Concerned.

TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION, on THURSDAY next, the 11th day of OCTOBER, inst., at Ten o'clock, a. m., the Hull, Rigging & Materials Of the Brigantine "ANAN," of Pictou, Nova Scotia, 41 Tons Register Tonnage, FELIX KING, Master, where she lies stranded within one hundred and fifty yards of the shore of De Sable. -ALSO- THE CARGO of said Brigantine, consisting of - 1818 pieces of dimension Spruce DEALS, 290 SPARS, with such other articles as may be saved from said Wreck. Terms at Sale. ROBERT HYNDMAN, Broker. Oct. 5, 1855. Ex.

Freehold Estate for Sale.

TO BE SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION on Saturday, the 29th day of SEPTEMBER next, at 12 o'clock, if not previously sold by private sale. The DWELLING HOUSE and PREMISES situate at the corner of Great George Street and Fitz Roy Street, also a Building Lot adjoining, fronting on Great George Street 20 feet and running back that breadth for fifty-four feet; from the pleasant and convenient situation of this property it is well worth the attention of persons wishing to invest in Freehold Property. A plan of the Lots and every information required, can be had at the office of Henry Palmer, Esq., Kent Street, or to the Subscriber. SAMUEL COLLINGS, Proprietor.

POSTPONEMENT.

The Sale of the above Property is postponed until Saturday the 13th day of October next, then to take place at the Market Square, at 1 o'clock noon, unless previously sold at private Sale. HENRY LOBBAN, Auctioneer. Charlottetown, 29th Sept 1855.

Freehold Farm FOR SALE AT AUCTION,

ON TUESDAY, the 18th October, at 11 o'clock a.m., on the premises, formerly the residence of Mr. SIMON KNOWLTON, on the Town Road, two miles from Mrs. Barrett's, 50 acres FREEHOLD LAND, thirty acres are under cultivation, the remainder is covered with Hard and Soft Wood, with a comfortable DWELLING HOUSE, and a Well of Water at the door. Also, a BARN, 35 x 50 feet, and a Blacksmith's Shop. Terms. - One-half of the purchase money to be paid on delivery of the Deed, and the remainder will be allowed to remain 12 months on security if required. A bargain may be expected, as the above property will be sold without reserve. GEO. ANDERSON, Auctioneer. Sept. 28th, 1855.

AUCTION.

BY H. W. LOBBAN. More Real Estate.

THE Property of Mrs. MARY McMILLAN, situate on Dorchester Street 42 feet, and in depth 50 feet, will be offered for Sale on TUESDAY, the 16th inst., at 12 o'clock. This Property is just in the rear of the Barracks, and adjacent to the Property of J. D. HASZARD, Esq.; the same may be viewed any time previous to Sale. Any further particulars can be made known on application at the Auctioneer's Mart, Kent Street. October 2d, 1855.

TO BE SOLD

At Public Auction. AT THE OLD COURT HOUSE, Charlottetown, on Tuesday the 30th October next, at twelve o'clock, if not previously disposed of by private Sale, all that tract of land situate on Township No. 19, known as the Douglas Estate comprising 1630 Acres. This property is freehold and under Lease to various Tenants at an annual rent of one shilling currency per acre. An indisputable title will be given. A plan of the property may be seen and other particulars made known on application to the undersigned. ROBERT STEWART. Charlottetown, Aug 28th, 1855.

Cod Liver Oil.

WARRANTED Pure and Fresh, sold by the Bottle, or in any quantity wished. W. R. WATSON.

JOHN T. THOMAS

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

LINGARD.—The buoyancy of his mind, the playfulness of his wit, and the rich store of anecdote for ever at his command, gave to him a power over his companions which it was impossible to withstand. Connected with this subject, a ludicrous story is told among his friends. During the Northern Assizes, several of the leaders of the bar, among whom were Scarlett, Rollock, Brougham, and some others, were frequently in the habit of going over from Lancaster to Hornby, on a Sunday or other vacant day, to spend it with Lingard. As usual, one Sunday-morning, before mass, a party of them drove up to the house, and informed the servant, that they intended to dine with the doctor. In an agony of dismay, she ran to her master. The only leg of mutton which they had in the house had just been cut in two; and what could be done in a country village, where nothing more was to be procured? Lingard was not disturbed. "Saw the pieces together," said he, "and roast them as one, and I will take care that it is not discovered." She did so. The joint, thus repaired, was served up; and so entertained were the guests by his conversation, that the expedition passed off unobserved.—Biographical Sketch in the new edition of Lingard's History of England.

The New York Times strongly condemns the course pursued by the pro-slavery men in Kansas. It describes their conduct as in the highest degree disgraceful and tells the anti-slavery men in Kansas, that if they hesitate an instant to take up arms, against the dastardly tyrants who seek to trample their freedom under foot, and to spill the last drop of their blood, rather than be thus degraded and conquered; they are unworthy of their name and their descent. Our contemporary continues, "The provocation of our forefathers to Revolution was trifling compared with that which these Kansas settlers have experienced. And to this issue the matter must come, if the Pro-Slavery medicine persist in the measures by which they have thus far sought the accomplishment of their schemes. We are confident, the people of Kansas will not submit to the domination of their invaders." A violent collision is daily expected to take place between the two parties.

THE MOST MAGNIFICENT STEAMBOAT IN THE WORLD.

The steamboat, just remodeled, refitted, and set afloat on the waters of the Hudson, is the most superb and gigantic floating palace in the world. She has a length of 370 feet, and 49 of beam. Her engine has a cylinder 76 inches in diameter, with a stroke of 15 feet. Her wheels are 46 feet in diameter, and are unequalled in size by any steamship. With room to bed "and board" in voluptuous style one thousand people, she can carry upon her ample decks 250 tons of freight. In good running order she can run at the average rate of twenty miles an hour. With this great speed those who read by her chandeliers will not experience interruption from the rattling of the glass drops, so finally is she put together. Enormous as is her bulk and rapid her movement, the New World draws but 5 1-2 feet of water. She has 540 state-rooms, 30 family state rooms, 4 large club rooms, one elegant and spacious bridal chamber, two large ladies' dressing-rooms, and a noble fore-and-aft large saloon 120 feet long; the state-rooms are in three tiers. The great mass of this noble steamboat, when dashing through the water, has an effect upon the mind like witnessing the Falls of Niagara—that of admiration and awe. The fitting up of all the rooms is rich and tasteful beyond description. The elegance and costliness of the lace curtains, the rosewood and gilt furniture, the marble, the cut glass and porcelain, the numerous oil paintings of great merit and greatest interest, we must pass by. Her appointments throughout are enough to make us proud of our country, which is acknowledged by all travellers to be a century ahead of any other for large, magnificent, and swift steamboats.

It was supposed by many that when the Hudson River Railroad was completed, it would greatly injure the steamboat business on the river; but the fact is otherwise. Never, in the whole history of New York,

the North River steamboats carried so much goods and so many passengers as during the present summer. All the large steamboats, which used to have their lower decks open and free, have had their decks stowed full of bales and boxes every trip, and oftentimes in the staterooms not a single berth to be obtained at the hour of sailing. The steamboat business on the Hudson has largely increased, is increasing, and will continue to increase. The owner of the New World's Isaac Newton, Esq., who deserves great credit for his taste, enterprise, and the noble spirit he has shown to improve the accommodations of travellers.

NEWFOUNDLAND DOGS AT NEWFOUNDLAND.

A writer in the New York Herald, who was one of the excursionists on the late Telegraph expedition to Newfoundland, thus expatiates on the dogs of that uninviting country:

"Any one who has ever visited St. John's must have observed the large number of Newfoundland dogs, with which its streets are beset. You meet them wherever you turn; they lie across the pathway, and sometimes make their bed in the middle of the road; they stand like sentinels at every door, and although they never dispute your passage, they look at you with an inquiring gaze, as if they desired to know your business. In winter they are employed by the poor in drawing wood in sledges, for which they seem peculiarly adapted by their strength and docility. Dr. Kane took twenty of them with him, on leaving St. John's, as they are said to be as good, if not better, than the Esquimaux dogs, in making journeys over the ice. A perfect dog mania broke out among our company, and an extensive trade in pups was opened with the natives. Every person seemed determined to have one, and the consequence was, that we had about as many dogs on our return, as passengers. Dogs of all sizes and ages, from a month to three years old, were carried off unresisting victims into exile. Whichever doubt there might be as to the purity of the breed, there could be no dispute, as to their being Newfoundland dogs, and with many, that seemed to be sufficient. Two of my friends bought a pair of them, twins, and named them Telegraph and Cable, in their enthusiasm for the great enterprise. The pure breed, it is said, is fast becoming extinct in St. John's; but if I should judge from the large number of 'full bloods' that were shown to me, I should be strongly inclined to doubt the truth of that statement."

A FINLAND FARM-HOUSE.

After leaving Ofve Tornea there are no regular post-houses. Here is a description of one:—"A large fire blazed, that made even the large room uncomfortably warm. Divers trades were going on in different parts of it; in one corner a man was finishing a pair of harness; in another, the runners of a sledge were receiving the peculiar curve that distinguishes them in Finland; and a number of lasses, with their shoulders troubled with very little clothing, were keeping half-a-dozen spinning-wheels in constant motion. As soon as they perceived that I wanted a relay, one of the girls put on a little jacket, ran to a house a quarter of a mile off to fetch a horse. I entered few houses, where there were not shelves on each side of the fire, bearing forty or fifty birch pans filled with cream an inch thick; and they contrive to continue making butter the whole winter through. The houses are not dirty, though the rooms are generally darkened by smoke. In lieu of candles, they use laths of fir, planted obliquely in a stand; these give a cheerful but unsteady light, and require replacing every second minute."

A tradesman having sunk his shop floor a couple of feet, announces that "in consequence of recent improvements, goods will be sold considerably lower than formerly."

NOVEL ARGUMENT.

If Wine is poison, so is tea,
Only in another shape,
What matter whether one is killed
By Cassiter or Grape?

NEW YORK CITY OUT OF WORK.

Some three hundred persons have advertised through The Tribune during the last week for chances to earn an honest livelihood by downright useful labor, while not fifty in all have advertised during this term that they wish to hire in any capacity. Among the three hundred are Gardeners, Governesses, Servants, Laborers, and others—many of them, doubtless, of decided ability and energy. Supposing those who advertise through our other City journals to average half so many to each, at least Twenty-five hundred persons have advertised in our City within a week past, that they want a chance to work for bread, without taking into account the hundreds who are trying to exist by copying, teaching music, or some other of the factitious, capricious pursuits which virtually insure starvation to those who rely on them. The number who are out of work here and anxiously desire to be employed, but who lack means for or faith in advertising, is probably three times as great; so that not less than Ten Thousand capable and worthy men and women, living or staying within three miles of us, are anxiously seeking something to do, while there are not one-sixth so many to-day required within the same radius, in addition to those actually at work.

And this, be it observed, is at the beginning of Autumn, when trade is brisk in our City, the great hotels full of country merchants, and everything outwardly prosperous. Two months hence, the Fall business will be over, the hotels comparatively empty, many clerks and porters discharged from their present places, building almost at a stand, and nearly every branch of City Industry paralyzed or greatly restricted. Just about that time, the farmers around us will have finished harvesting their latest crops and turned off a part of their laborers, who, finding no further employment in the country, will crowd into the City in desperate quest of something to do. A few of them will find it; some will live on the savings of the milder season: the great majority will hover around our soup-kitchens or come to anchor in the Almshouse before Christmas, remaining a burden on our citizens till the ensuing Spring. Such is the prospect now before us; in the face of which, hundreds are weekly flocking hither from all parts of the country, or writing to one or another, to inquire, if places cannot be found or made for them.

It is very common to attribute this dearth of employment to the influx of Foreign Immigrants; but the immigration of this year has been far below that of either of the two or three preceding, and we do not find the chances of Labor thereby materially improved. In fact, we believe it exceedingly questionable that a complete stop to immigration would improve the chances of those already here for employment. For these immigrants require houses, furniture, food, clothing, as well as work: they create employment as well as seek it; many of them bring considerable capital, and nearly all of them are blessed with good appetites. Had twice as many landed this year as have done, we believe the number now seeking work would not have been materially increased.

There are many causes for the enormous, almost constant, dearth of employment among us, especially in Winter; but foremost among them we deem the fatal policy which dooms us to buy so large a portion of the Wares and Fabrics of Europe. Were we only making the Cloths, the Metals, the Fancy Goods, that we are constantly importing, the tens of thousands now and always vainly seeking employment might be steadily and usefully at work. But so long as we continue to import two-thirds of the Fabrics and one-half the Metals we require, we shall have unwilling idleness in our tenant-houses and famishing beggary in our streets.

Did any one ever hear of a Nation of Twenty-five Millions which imported the greater part of its Clothing, and yet prospered? How can we expect to have work for our laborers, all the year round, while we devote ourselves to the Summer business of growing Food and buy abroad the Wares and Fabrics that may as well be made in Winter? And how long shall we be content to eat up in Winter all the savings of Summer?

The Free-traders tell us that Protection is needless—that we can produce Cloths under Free-trade, if our capitalists will be satisfied with ordinary profits. But this day a majority of the Woollen Mills in this country stand idle because they can only be run at a loss. If they would pay even one per cent. the owners would prefer to run them rather than have them stand idle; yet idle they are. Does any one believe them only standing out for inordinate profits? They can be bought for less than half their prime cost. Why don't the Free-traders, who say no Protection is needed, just buy them and set them in motion again? If they could be made to pay five per cent. on their first cost, they might be bought so as to make it ten on their present valuation; and that, surely, is a handsome profit. Why is it, then, that the opulent Free-traders who abound among us do not buy up this machinery and set the discharged operatives at work again? Food is becoming cheap; Labor is low enough and most abundant; there are twenty mills that might be set in motion in a month; and there is need enough of the products, if our laborers could have work wherewith to pay for them. Why is it, then, that our rich Free-traders do not buy up the idle mills and start them, but that the pretense that Protection is needless is a conscious and wilful delusion?

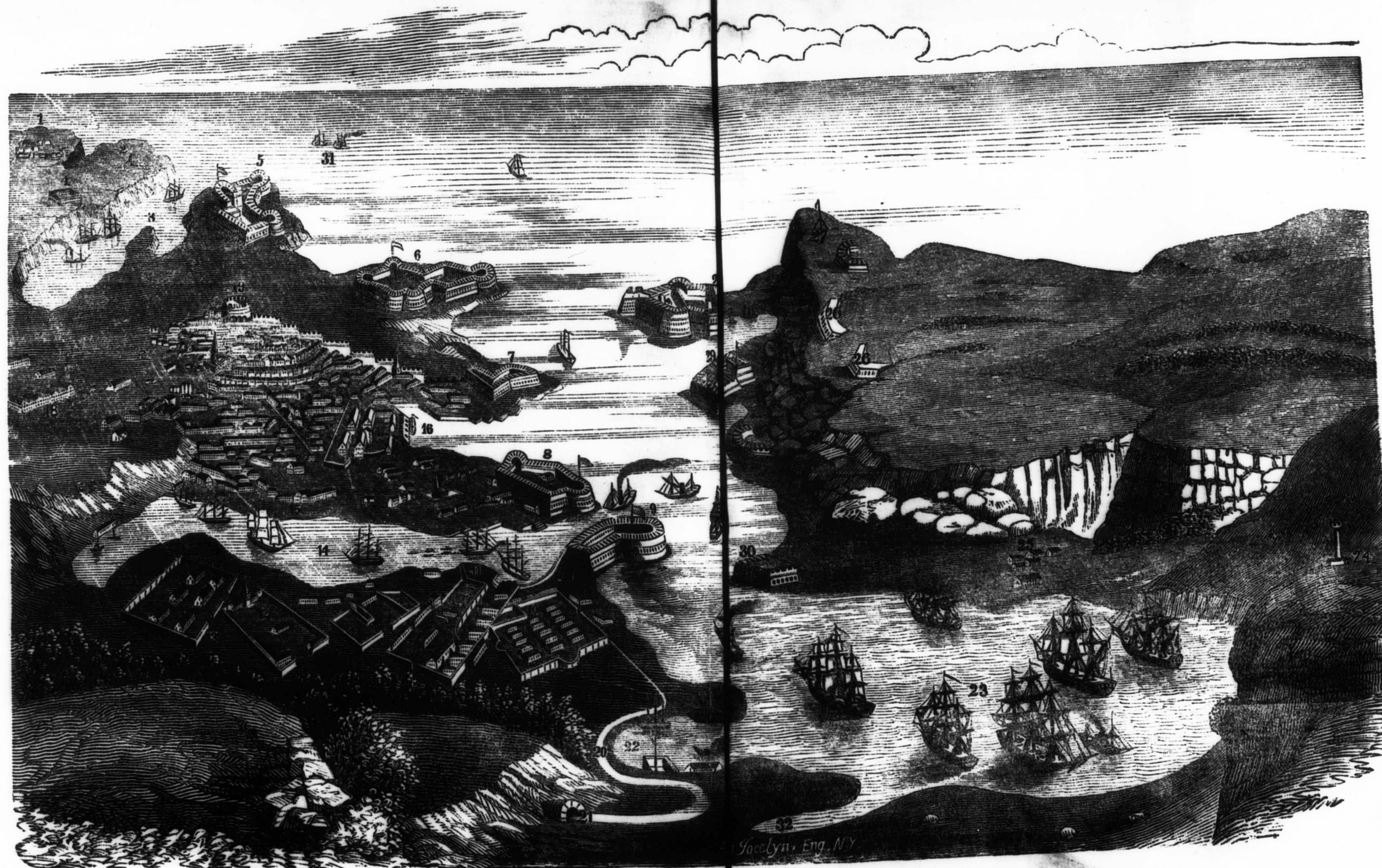
ARTIFICIAL EYES.

The following scraps of information as to the employment of artificial eyes which we have acquired in watching the practice at the Royal Ophthalmic Hospital, may be welcome to some of our readers. The success in the deception as to appearance is generally most complete. Several very pleasing cases have fallen under our notice, in which a glass eye, by hiding a loathsome deformity, and restoring personal appearance, became the means of effecting a complete revolution in the worldly prospects of the wearer. In order to complete success, it is very desirable that the substitute eye should move well. This, however, is not essential, as should the two eyes not move equally, the only defect suggested to the casual observer is that of a slight squint. To secure the movements of the artificial organ, the natural globe, in its collapsed state, should, if possible, be retained in order to serve as a stump. This stump or cushion, receives the attached muscles and obeys their movements, of course carrying with it the concave glass eye which has been fitted upon it. If the entire globe be diseased, and its removal necessary, the operation should be conducted on the modern plan, viz: by division of the muscles close to their attachments, nothing whatever excepting the globe itself being taken away. By this precaution, the muscles will be left in their full length, and becoming connected in the course of healing, with the mass of cellular tissue, fat, &c., which remains in the orbit, will constitute a cushion possessed of a certain degree of mobility. Glass eyes will not wear for ever. Even with careful patients the artificial eye generally requires to be renewed, or at least re-enamelled once a year. It becomes coated at the back by concretions from the tears, and then so irritating that its disuse becomes necessary. To obviate this inconvenience, patients should always remove them at night, and have them carefully washed; they should also, if convenient, lay them aside for a few days whenever the eye becomes irritated, or a greater tendency to deposit is observed than usual. Among the poor, this liability to soon become unwearable is a serious objection to their use. Some surgeons have, indeed, almost ceased to recommend them to their hospital patients on this account, reserving their employment for cases in which the sufferer appears more than usually intelligent, and likely to succeed in the management. Mr. Gray (of Goswell street) the maker of artificial eyes to the Ophthalmic Hospital, informed us, in answer to inquiries on this head; that he thought an artificial eye might, with ordinary care, be kept in a good state at a cost of about three dollars and fifty cents a year. This estimate of course, applies only to a pauper patient to whom cost price only would be charged.—London Medical Times and Gazette.

A lady, describing an ill-tempered man, said, "He never smiles, but he seems ashamed of it."

PLAN OF SEBASTOPOL.

Presented gratis to the Subscribers of *Aszard's Gazette*, October 12, 1855.



REFERENCES TO IMPORTANT POINTS AND POSITIONS IN THE CITY—LOOK FOR THE CORRESPONDING FIGURES.

1. Ruins of Chersonesus.
2. Church of St. Vladimir.
3. Quarantine Bay.
4. Marine Hospital.
5. Quarantine Fort, with 60 guns.
6. Fort Alexander, with 90 guns.
7. Battery of Sebastopol, with 50 guns.
8. Fort Nicholas, with 200 guns in three tiers.

9. Fort Paul, with 51 guns.
10. Dwellings of the Dock laborers.
11. Dry and Repairing Docks.
12. Hospital.
13. Magazine.
14. Southern Bay for small ships, only $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile wide, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile long.
15. The town of Sebastopol.

16. Artillery Inlet.
17. Arsenal.
18. Barracks.
19. Fort Sebastopol and wall.—The fort circular, with 50 guns, and the only defence of the town on the land side.
20. Aqueduct.

21. Tunnel through the rocks, 800 feet long.
22. Harbor Inlet.
23. Inner Bay of Sebastopol.
24. Place of anchorage for Russian ships of war.
25. Neuman Lighthouse.
26. Battery for Army and Navy.

26. Batteries.
27. Signal Station.
28. Fort Constantine, 110 guns.
29. Fort Catherine, with 120 guns in three tiers.
30. Battery of 30 guns.
31. English steamer *Fury*, and Russian Schooner.

32. Black River.

* * * From Fort Alexander, No. 6, to Fort Constantine, No. 28, there is an immense chain connected, and between said Forts the six Russian vessels are sunk.