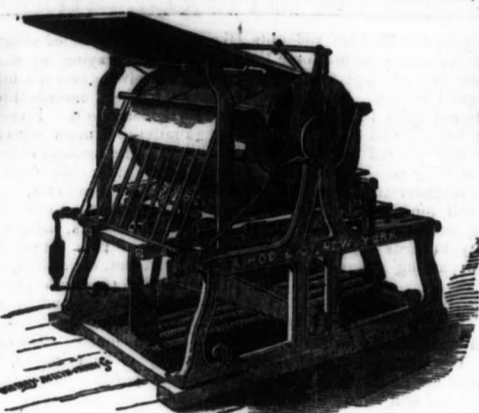


HASZARD'S

FARMERS' COMMERCIAL

PUBLISHED ON EVERY



GAZETTE

JOURNAL & ADVERTISER.

WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY.

Established 1823.

Charlottetown, P. E. Island, Saturday, September 15, 1855.

New Series, No. 274.

AUCTIONS.

Town Lot for Sale.
TO BE SOLD, BY AUCTION, ON SATURDAY, NEXT, the 15th SEPTEMBER, at the hour of 12 o'clock, on the premises, TOWN LOT No. 27, in the 4th Hundred in the City of Charlottetown, with four DWELLING HOUSES thereon, OUT-HOUSES, &c. This property is fronting on Kent Street 84 feet, and is eligibly situated for any public business. It runs back 160 feet, and is known as the property of Mr. JOHN BROWN, Blacksmith. A plan of the property may be seen and further information given, by applying to the Auctioneer.
TERMS.—Ten per cent. down, and one-half of the purchase money on delivery of the Deed; the remainder may remain secured by Mortgage on the property.

W. H. GARDINER,
Auctioneer.

SALE OF HORSES, Carriages, Sleighs, Harness, Agricultural Implements, &c.
BY PUBLIC AUCTION, ON SATURDAY, the TWENTY-NINTH day of SEPTEMBER next, at the hour of Eleven o'clock, at the

Livery Stables of Mr. Jakeman, GRAFTON STREET, the whole of his STOCK.
—CONSISTING OF—

- 5 HORSES
- 2 Single Sleighs } All furred complete
- 2 Box do }
- 1 Double do }
- 3 Wood Sleighs }
- 3 Light Waggon } With Steel Springs
- 3 Gigs }
- 1 Double Waggon }
- 1 Covered Buggy }
- 1 Covered Coach, (superior article, new,) with Pole and Laups, complete

9 Sets Single Harness
2 Sets Double Harness
12 Sets Sleigh Bells
3 Sets Cart Harness
3 Riding Saddles
3 do Bridles, 7 Head Stalls and Chains
6 pairs Chain Traces, 2 doz. Hay Forks
3 new Ploughs, 6 pairs new Harrows
1 Hay Rake, 1 Cart, iron axle
1 Truck, 2 Cooking Stoves
1 Close Stove
Also about 80 Cords Firewood.
TERMS.—All sums under £10 Cash; over £10 Three months, on approved Notes.

WM. DODD, Auctioneer.

August 24th.

Freehold Estate for Sale.
TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION next 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.
Charlottetown, Aug. 27th, 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. 29th, 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

Gas Works, Sept. 4, 1855.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an extraordinary GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders in the Charlottetown Gaslight Company will be held at this office on MONDAY, the 17th instant, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of authorizing the Directors to raise—by loan or otherwise—the sum of Three Thousand Pounds.
By order,
W. MURPHY, Manager and Sec'y.

WANTED.

FOR Middle District School, Brackley Point Road, a COMPETENT TEACHER to whom a liberal allowance will be given by the Trustees of the aforesaid School.

By order of the Trustees,
CHARLES STEWART,
Brackley Point Road, September 15th, 1855.

Valuable Freehold Property For Sale.

THE Proprietor offers for sale that valuable and well known Property GOWAN BARN, 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 39 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 73 feet long by 26 feet, double boarded and barked, and conveniently laid off as a Horse Stable, with five stalls; a spacious Cow Stable with cellar 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 Sleigh 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 30 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.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber being about to close his present business, requests all person indebted to him, to settle their accounts on or before the 10th OCTOBER next. All accounts unsettled after that date, will be sued for without further notice.
D. R. STEWART.
Summerside, Aug. 30, 1855

Valuable Farm & Business Stand.

FOR SALE, that very valuable BUSINESS STAND at WILMOT CREEK BRIDGE, BRIDGE, consisting of Fifty Acres of prime LAND, all under cultivation, with the STORE, DWELLING HOUSE and OUT-OFFICES thereon. The Lease is for 999 years, and only subject to One Pound Seven Shillings, Currency, per annum, rent. Part of the purchase money may remain some time on interest, secured on the property if required. Enquire of HON. D. BROWN, Charlottetown, or to the Subscriber on the premises.
JOHANNA CONNORS.
Wilmot Creek, Bedouque, Aug. 15.

Also,—Fifty Acres of LAND on Lot 8. N.B.—If the above Property be not Sold before the First of October next, it will be then offered at Public Auction.
4w

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

COLT'S REVOLVING PISTOL.—Experience always the loudest and most valuable of counsellors, has at length prevailed upon the British government to adopt as an established weapon, we trust, for cavalry, artillery, and engineering corps of the British army, and we hope soon to add royal navy and marines, Colonel Colt's repeating pistol. The same stern monitor has, on a hundred different occasions, borne strong testimony to the unvarying success of Colt's repeater, but a deaf ear has been turned to those oft-urged representations. The counsel, which has always had our warm support, has now had the desired effect; and we have great pleasure in adding, that an order has been received by the patentee of Colt's pistol to supply, without loss of another day, 9000 of these powerful weapons, whether for offence or defence. With the surpassing merit of Colt's pistol, the public have long been acquainted. Their safety to the user is no small recommendation, while their great range, the rapidity with which they deliver their shot, and the certainty and celerity with which they are loaded and primed, are qualities which, being well known, scarcely need another word to be advanced in their praise. The soldier on foot or mounted, the artillery man, who has so often to defend as well as work his gun, the miner in the trench, or the sentry on his solitary post, would no longer have to rely on his Minie, Brown Bess, or sabre, for defending himself, or for giving warning to his comrades that an enemy is at hand.—*United Service Gazette.*

A CANADIAN LEGION.—It gives us much satisfaction to announce that the failure of the attempts which have been made to raise a foreign legion in British North America has at length induced her Majesty's Government to give a cordial response to the loyal offers of the Canadian people. It is intended to raise two battalions in Canada—a force consisting of two thousand eight hundred men. We believe that the regiment will bear the name of the Royal British North American Regiment, and that the Colonel-in-chief will be given to his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge. It will be composed of men of British and French origin, and it will be a representative of the two great Powers who are now battling side by side in the Crimea.—*Post.*

AN INCIDENT OF WAR.—A letter from Odessa says,—“An affecting scene took place here a few days since. At the time of the attack of the 18th, a French officer, Captain M., and a Russian, Captain S., met and fought with the sabre; the latter received a severe wound and was carried off by his men. After remaining for a time in the hospital at Nicolajoff, he was brought here in order to take sea baths. Captain M. was also wounded and made prisoner, and after having been cured of his wounds at Cherson came to Odessa to await his exchange. While walking in the street, he met his former antagonist supported on crutches; he recognised and immediately embraced him. Since that period, the closest intimacy has existed between them, and when Captain M. embarked on board the steamer to return to France, it was not without tears on both sides that they parted.”

Some crusty, rusty, fusty infamous curmudgeons, gave the following toast at a recent celebration:—“Our fire-engines—may they be like our old maids—ever ready, never wanted.”

THE COLONIES AND THE PATRIOTIC FUND.—With the parliamentary papers is published a statement of all the remittances received up to the present time from the colonies on account of the Patriotic Fund. The total sum, including grants from colonial governments, is £143,358. This is exclusive of £10,000 from Canada, and £500 from the Mauritius for the French army; of this, India contributes £56,630; of which, £30,000 is from Calcutta, £13,000 from Bombay, and Madras £11,837. The Australian colonies give £38,948; of which, New South Wales sends £30,000, South Australia £6,000, Van Diemen's Land, £1,948, and Victoria £1000. From Canada comes £18,374; and among the subscriptions which make up that sum, we find “Mohawk Indians, at the Bay of Quinte,” contributing £8, the Rice Lake Indians, £57 2s. 6d., and the Six Nations Indians, £100. Nova Scotia sends £4,944; New Brunswick, £4,107; British Guiana, £4,000; Ceylon, £3,551; Hong Kong, £3,216; Prince Edward Island, £2,002; Gibraltar, £1,508; Jamaica, £1,030; Malta, £874; the Cape, £473; Mauritius, £632; Trinidad, £500; New Zealand, £441; Barbadoes, £403; Bermuda, £405. The smaller West India Islands various sums. The lowest is Tortola, which has contributed £3.

The *Times*, in a leader, says, nobody now doubts that we are for another winter campaign in the Crimea. Experience forbids us to be sanguine on the chance of the next bombardment and assault. The *Times* still suspects that we are not prepared for the winter. It cannot also help thinking, that by force of numbers we might press the siege rather closer, as the Russians, both in and out of Sebastopol, are desperate with starvation. The *Times* approves of Miss Nightingale's hospital scheme.

In reply to an enquiry, Mrs. Herbert, wife of Mr. S. Herbert, M. P., states, that the one wish of Miss Nightingale's heart has been to found a hospital in London, and to work it on her own system of unpaid nursing. A subscription is to be opened at Coutts and Co. for the Nightingale Hospital Fund—the sum to be presented when Miss Nightingale returns, which will enable her to carry out her object, namely, the Reform of the Nursing System in England.

A French canteen woman had been delivered of twins in the trenches.

Why are ladies like churches?—Because there is no living without them.

An Irishman's will—“I will bequeath to my beloved wife Bridget all my property without reserve, and to my eldest son the rest. If anything is left, it may go to Terence M'Carthy.”

An old woman who sold ale, being in church, fell asleep during service, and unluckily let fall her old-fashioned clasped Bible, which making somewhat of a noise, she exclaimed, half awake, “So you jade, there's another jug broken!”

An M. P., one day comparing his merits with another's, said ironically—“In short you have never opened your mouth yet in the House!” “I beg your pardon,” retorted the other quietly; “every time you made a speech, I yawned!”

MARRIAGE.—It resembles a pair of shears, so joined that they cannot be separated; often moving in opposite directions, yet always punishing any one who comes in between them. *Life of Sydney Smith.*

A friend of ours who tasted champagne, “strongly recommended,” the other day, remarked that although “good wine needed no bush, it required a precious lot of gooseberries.”

NEWS BY THE ENGLISH MAIL.

BATTLE OF THE TCHERNAYA.

THE DETAILS.

For some time rumours had been afloat each night that an attack in force along the whole line would be made, but the deserters had so often proved false prophets, that people began to doubt all their stories, until on Wednesday evening three spies came in, who positively declared that an attack would be made in force on the following morning; and hardly had they ceased speaking, when Gen. Alloville, commanding the French cavalry at Baidar, telegraphed that the heights around were covered with troops, and that he wished to retire, from the fear that he might be cut off, but could not, owing to the road being blocked up by some hundreds of commissariat waggons. The Turks remained under arms all night, but, strange to say, the French, who were most of all interested in the matter, seem to have given themselves no trouble whatever about it, but went to bed and slept tranquilly. A peloton of Chasseurs d'Afrique went out to patrol during the night, and on the other side of the river fell into an ambush, and were all made prisoners, except two men, who escaped and gave the alarm, but even this was treated as one of the ordinary incidents of night duty in presence of the enemy. About an hour before daybreak, the French sentinels in front of the bridge thought they could perceive shadows gliding past them in the darkness and fired. There was no reply, and silence deep as death followed; about the same time, a few shots were heard from the hill occupied by the Piedmontese out-post, but, as the utmost stillness prevailed afterwards on every side, no precautions were taken till just as the first streak of light made itself visible in the horizon, a sharp fire was opened from a party of skirmishers against the *tete de pont*, and a regular assault made upon the Sardinian picket. Gen. Marmorosch was already on the ground, and sent a battalion of bersaglieri to reinforce the post, so that they might defend themselves, till the troops could be got under arms, and the necessary arrangements made. When the reinforcements arrived half the picket was already *hors de combat* and the assailants were up on the parapet of the little redoubt firing down into them. To prolong the conflict here would only have caused a useless massacre, and the Sardinians consequently withdrew behind an *epaulement* on the other side of the river, near the aqueduct, and there defended themselves till the day broke clearly, and the attack became general. On the side of the French, the *tete de pont* was assaulted in great force, and carried very soon after the enemy's first showing himself on the ground, notwithstanding the heroic resistance of the 20th Regiment of the line, which in one battalion alone lost twelve officers. The bridge was now occupied, two batteries of artillery were brought across, so as to sweep the road leading between the two heights towards Bala Clava, and a strong column was pushed on to the assault and mounted the declivity. Strange to say, although Gen. Pelissier had received full warning the previous night, he refused to believe in an attack until it actually commenced, and consequently no dispositions were made, and nobody was ready. The Russians had already reached the crest of the hill, while the French were still asleep: many officers were awakened by the round shot passing through their tents; a sergeant had his head taken off, while writing the orders of the day for the division. At this critical moment two battalions alone of the 2d Regiment of Zouaves held the whole assaulting column in check, and contested the ground inch by inch till they were forced back upon their own tents. In the meantime the alarm was sounding, the troops got into order, the artillery into position, and a vigorous onset drove the Russians down the declivity, leaving it covered with their dead and wounded. All this occurred in the grey of the morning, which the smoke of the action converted into something like positive darkness, leaving everybody as yet in complete ignorance as to the force they had to contend with, or the dangers they had to bear. In the short pause which followed, however, and during which both sides prepared for a renewal of the struggle, the sun came out from behind the hills, the smoke rose, and the valley of the Tchernaya lay before us like a picture. The tract of table-land lying at the foot of the Mackenzie heights was covered with masses of cavalry, infantry, and artillery. About 30 guns were ranged in a crescent outside the bridge, and thundered unceasingly against the French position. The Piedmontese were drawn up in line behind a small eminence close to the ford on the Tchergoum road, and their batteries on the heights to the right were vigorously replying to the Russian fire: the three divisions of French, Camoux, Erbillon, and Fancheux were under arms, front line a little way back from the brow of the hill, and a great number of Zouaves were lying down in shelter behind a small ridge. Below, on the plain, along the hollow on which the English light horse died so gallantly last winter, every turf beneath their feet a soldier's sepulchre, were ranged the English and French cavalry, squadron, ex-

tending back nearly to the Turkish redoubts, ready to act in case the enemy should force the Piedmontese position and attempt to debouch upon the open ground behind. The pannon of the Lancers fluttered gaily in long lines in the fresh morning breeze, and when the sun rose high in glory and poured down its rays full on the plain, making scarlet look redder, and steel and brass brighter and more resplendent, gilding the hill tops, making the tents glitter, and rolling smoke and mist in great packs up the valley towards Inkermann, the scene became one of passing splendour as well as of passing interest.

RENEWAL OF THE CONFLICT.

We looked in breathless anxiety for the renewal of the conflict. The combatants had taken breath—their blood was up, for hundreds on both sides lay already stark and stiff on the river side around the bridge, and the artillery evidently was simply playing an interlude till the curtain rose upon another act in the tragedy. We were not kept long waiting. From behind the cloud of smoke which naturally hung around the Russian batteries, came two large columns of the enemy, marching in quick time, about 200 yards apart, and exactly parallel, a short distance from the river, and in a line with the bank. As they wound and twisted, mounted and descended, following the inequalities in the ground in long, compact masses, their bayonets glancing in the sunlight, they looked exactly like two huge serpents creeping rapidly along, their scales glistening, and their prey in sight. On arriving within about eight hundred yards of the ford, one halted, and the other turned off abruptly towards the river. It was evident they were about to assail the French position more to the right, on the side next to the Sardinians. On reaching the water, some passed on small bridges hastily thrown over, the rest forded, and on gaining this side, the column broke into loose order, and pushed on towards the canal or aqueduct, which rises with an embankment at the very foot of the hill. Before reaching it, they had to traverse about two hundred yards of smooth, green sward; they were no longer exposed to the French artillery, because the guns could not be depressed sufficiently to rack them, but they had their flank turned to that of the Piedmontese, who had got the range to an inch, and fired with an accuracy little short of marvellous. The head of the column had hardly come up dripping from the water, when they found themselves in the midst of a storm of round shot, grape, and shell, bent upon relentlessly, unrelaxingly, mowing them down by the score, and covering the survivors with clay and gravel. But I must do these survivors justice, and say that they bore up right gallantly, marched firmly onward and upward, passed the canal, though the water was breast high, pushed some yards still on the precipitous side of the hill, though here every wound was mortal, for all who fell rolled helplessly downwards into the aqueduct, and were instantly drowned; but at last halted, turned, and fled—never stopping till they reached the river, when they got shelter under the banks and amongst the old willows. An officer remained for some time alone on the declivity, vainly urging them to follow him. Reinforcements now came up from the second column; they re-formed, but again in loose order, or rather no order at all, for they marched exactly like a flock of sheep. This was done evidently so that they might present less mass for the artillery to play upon, but it was a great mistake, as will be seen afterwards. This time they displayed more pluck and resolution; they fell to be sure by the dozen, but they never wavered nor faltered, climbed on slowly and laboriously, and at last reached the crest of the hill, and came out on the level. When the head of the column attained this point, the Zouaves, who were lying down behind the ridge on the Russian left, jumped up and ran off to join the main body, posted near the artillery on the centre of the plateau, and at the same moment the whole of the French, the artillery included, retired about one hundred yards before the advancing enemy. The firing had ceased except broken and puny filering from the assailants, who now, unable to form in line, and mixed up in disorder, doubtless perceived they should have either mounted in line, or halted and deployed before coming out on the open ground above. For some moments, I thought the French were about to give way and retreat, and the Russians become masters of the heights, but I was soon convinced of my mistake. One could see them, it is true, falling back on all sides, and closing up into a small round mass, but in the twinkling of an eye, this mass opened out like a fan, two black lines shot from it on each side across the plateau, the centre closed up, divided itself, and the next moment a sheet of flame broke from the whole line, followed by a cloud of smoke, and the crash of the musketry fell on our ears in a long, continuous, unflinching whirl, like the roar of a waterfall, drowned every second by the mightier thunder of the artillery, which had made half a wheel to the right, and raked the crest of the hill with a tempest of grape. The Russians paused for a few seconds, seemed to hesitate, but were speedily released from all embarrassment as to the course they should pursue, by the advance of the French, whose cheer rang merrily through the morning air, as they levelled their bayonets and rushed to the charge. The Russians gave one "Hurrah," as if they intended to come up to the scratch, but instead of suiting the action to

the word, they wheeled about, the Sardinian artillery again playing upon them as before, and lunged themselves down the hill side in complete disorder. Some hundreds threw down their arms, and surrendered to the French, sooner than run the gauntlet once more across the aqueduct and the river. The remnant of the column got under cover on the other side of the stream, and remained there for some minutes, until two battalions of Piedmontese came out upon the plain, and throwing out skirmishers, advanced upon the river. The Russians now retired in haste, and not in very good order, skirmishing as they went, until they reached the high ground on which their cavalry and the reserve of their artillery were stationed. During the pursuit, the Piedmontese made some prisoners. *The moment was propitious for a charge of light cavalry, who might have cut them up completely.* Major Grovac, the second of the Sardinian *etat-major*, accordingly brought down their four squadrons, but the colonel objected to charge in face of the Russian cavalry force, fully five thousand in number, unless he were supported by French or English. A message was accordingly sent to Gen. Maurice, the French general commanding the cavalry, requesting him to push forward a body of his men in the rear of the Piedmontese, but he declined, alleging that he had positive orders not to pursue, having returned a similar answer to a similar request on the part of Gen. Erbillon, who commanded on the heights. This is extraordinary, but true, and the only thing one can say about it is to express a hope, that there was some good reason for it not visible at first sight. The greater part of the Russian artillery now retired, followed up for a short distance by the French Chasseurs de Vincennes; the cavalry then advanced in an immense line, forming a crescent, from out of which issued three guns, which fired away to protect the retreat, till the last column had wound its weary way up the road to McKenzie's Farm, or disappeared amongst the hills towards Tchobion.

THE BANKS OF THE RIVER AFTER THE BATTLE.

Nothing now remained but to visit the field of battle, on which the Zouaves had already descended like vultures, and were removing everything portable. The scene which presented itself on the banks of the river, below the canal, was something fearful beyond description, much more fearful than the ordinary horrors of a battle field. The canal itself was choked with dead, most of whom had doubtless fallen into it living, after rolling down the hill side, and found repose in its muddy waters; broken muskets, bags of bread, cartridges, one dark red stain on the white chalky gravel, often alone marked the spot where the men first fell; in a moment afterwards tumbled back to perdition. Many had fallen, after scrambling up to the brink of the aqueduct, and ere they had time to cross it, and if not caught in the bushes, rolled into the plain, breaking their bones in the descent, and lay there as we passed, shrieking in agony, and imploring us to kill them and thus put an end to their suffering. Never did eye rest upon humanity in forms so mutilated, defaced and disfigured, as those unhappy wretches, who lay writhing there in their bloody rags, their faces so plastered over with gore and dust that neither wife nor mother would ever have recognized son or husband in these hideous masses of mortality. Some, but they were a small minority, sought to drag themselves to the shade of the few bushes that skirted the river; some sought to hide their heads from the fiery heat of the midday sun under their tattered garments, and others lay with faces upturned and ghastly, their limbs still trembling in the last quiver, and the flies already burrowing in their wounds. Men shot down by any sort of missile, and lying where they fall, gory and mutilated though they may be, is a sight to which one soon gets habituated, but wounded men who have been rolled over a rough soil, and their bones broken in their progress, is one of those sights that one rarely witnesses, and which he who has once seen it never wishes to see more. On towards the bridge the dead lay thicker and thicker. On the banks of the river about it, and in the river itself, they were "heaped and piled," mostly fine men in the prime of life—many with a *vieux grognard* air, which bespoke long years of service. Nearly every one had a brandy bottle, either actually in his hand, or lying near him, or broken under him in his fall. I was riding with a Polish officer, who conversed with a great many of the wounded, who informed us, that large quantities of brandy had been served out to the soldiers before the action, except the artillery men. There were a great many small platforms lying about, some resembling ladders with the rungs very close, and car-

ried by rope-slings attached to each end, as a bridge to be thrown across the aqueduct. The great majority, however, passed without them. One man, who fell high upon the hill side, assured us that he was in the last battalion of the reserve, and that every soldier had been sent down from the heights; so that had we pursued them we might have gained the Mackenzie plateau along with them and held it. Prince Gortschakoff commanded in chief, and General Martinaloff the assaulting columns.

(From the European Times, Sept. 1st.)

The accounts which have come to hand from the Baltic during the last few days exhibit more blundering on the part of the Home authorities, and enable the Russians to boast that the fortifications and batteries of Sweaborg are still intact. In the course of the two days' firing, all the mortars were used, and these were of so inferior a quality that they either burst or became unfit for use. Admiral Dundas sent the mortar-boats home; but the Admiralty, on learning this, despatched a steamer to countermand their return, and at the same time forwarded another supply of mortars, the want of which at the proper time saved the defences of the Russian fortress. From this we infer that another attack is resolved upon, but it is distressing to record the want of adequate preparation for an attack, the completion of which failed from a cause which might have been readily guarded against. A despatch from Berlin declares, that the fleets have retired from Cronstadt, and taken up another position. If, during the next month or six weeks, something still more decisive not done, the return of the fleet from the Baltic will not add greatly to the national rejoicing. The remarks in the Times of yesterday, respecting the shortcomings of the Baltic and the Black Sea fleets, are unfortunately warranted by the facts, for, as far as the war has progressed, the result has been anything but creditable to our "wooden walls." At the same time it may be stated that while General de Berg asserts, that the loss of life at Sweaborg only amounted to 44, and 110 wounded, a telegraphic despatch from the Baltic declares emphatically that the Russian loss was upwards of 2000.

THE GRAND DUKE AT HELSINGFORS.

In the accounts published of the bombardment of Sweaborg, it is particularly mentioned, that a large Imperial Russian flag was seen flying on one of the buildings, but which was not hoisted on the second and third days. Private accounts received here from Helsingfors state, that the building in question was the habitation of the Grand Duke Constantine, who had come down from St. Petersburg expressly to be present at the expected attack, and to excite the ardour of the Russian troops by his presence. The flag attracted the especial notice of the attacking ships, and particularly served as a mark for the mortar vessels, in consequence of which the building was speedily reduced to a mass of ruins, but the Grand Duke escaped unhurt. From the same accounts, it appears that the navigation department on board the fleet was carried on with consummate skill and an extraordinary knowledge of the intricacies of the approaches, which reflects the highest credit on the masters of the different ships.

GENERAL SIMPSON.

It is rumoured in London, and we fear with sufficient reason, that General Simpson has been obliged, from sickness, temporarily to abandon the command of our army in the Crimea; and that Lieutenant-General Sir H. Bentinck, the next senior officer, is at this moment commanding in the room of General Simpson.

FRENCH REINFORCEMENTS.

On the 20th two English steamers, having in tow the Mary Ann and Eva, transports, embarked about 4000 men at Marseilles for the East. A sailing transport proceeds in tow with every steamer that clears out, and the same plan is adopted on the return voyage, by which a great saving of time and expense is accomplished. Since the beginning of the war, official returns show that 2500 officers and 38,000 horses and men have embarked for the East at the ports of Toulon and Marseilles.

THE NARGEN quietly on successful ing confid the pride appreciate our service authorities been able damage d guess, fr houses, n public bu have been rain the doubt, of most likel ing eleme in a pitia fell round went into boat, and der; fort and that bulged in to extrac The Exu miral Se fleet ther Comman he (Adm Bothnia, to make accompa gun-boat fast, and ter. Af and gu prepar another pons. I had pleu make th at St. have no the stric tained, pretty destroy! Bothnia certain out of t both in they are sively. Russian under t good c when a shell fr other v vessels telegra Russia afraid t ply to: in the boats a us, th boats have j broke, a coup rent p until t ported and bourb is to h morta Eury: clear Basili gone tillery energ cess, gone in th two. order The our " St. chak —Th No n Tu from mont Tche

THE RETURN FROM SWEABORG.

NARON, Aug. 20.—We are resting quietly on our oars after the glorious and successful bombardment of Sweaborg, feeling confident that so important a blow at the pride and power of the enemy will be appreciated throughout Europe, and that our services will be rewarded by the authorities at home. We have not as yet been able to arrive at the extent of the damage done; we can only make a rough guess, from seeing the arsenal, store-houses, magazines, and other important public buildings in a blaze, that it must have been enormous. A heavy shower of rain the day after we left was, without doubt, of great service to the enemy, and most likely stayed the havoc of the devouring element. Sweaborg must, indeed, be in a pitiable state now. The shot and shell fell round us like hail. One red-hot shot went into the magazine of a French gun-boat, and lodged between two cans of powder; fortunately the cans were of metal, and that, although the shot absolutely bulged in the outer coating, they had time to extract it before it could do any harm. The Exmouth has gone to Cronstadt. Admiral Seymour will take command of the fleet there, and Admiral Baines rejoins the Commander-in-Chief. It is reported that he (Admiral Baines) is to go to the Gulf of Bothnia, and that Admiral Dundas is about to make a tour of his station in the Duke, accompanied by one or two ships and some gun-boats. The weather is breaking up fast, and everything portends an early winter. After this grand triumph of mortars and gun-boats, I suppose we shall make preparations to give the "Rhoosians" another dose next year with similar weapons. There is no question but that if we had plenty of this class of vessels we could make the Emperor shake in his shoes, even at St. Petersburg. For this season we have nothing more to do, except to keep up the strict blockade we have hitherto maintained, and live in hopes of getting home in pretty good time. The Tartar has been destroying 19 more vessels in the Gulf of Bothnia, and has taken a small steamer; certainly the enemy must wish us anywhere out of this, for in every hole and corner, both in the Gulf of Finland and Bothnia, they are harassed and annoyed most excessively. From Cronstadt we hear that the Russian gun-boats make frequent sorties, under the cover of their batteries, but take good care to make all haste into harbour when any of our vessels make a move. A shell from Risbank struck the Bulldog the other day, when she was chasing these vessels back into their port. Whenever a telegraph appears, it is knocked down. The Russians declare tauntingly, that we are afraid to land. I think we may justly reply to such a taunt by asking them why, in these dark nights, with 35 steam-gun-boats at their command, they do not annoy us, the more particularly so as our gun-boats have all been withdrawn lately? I have just heard that the Cornwallis, Pembroke, Hastings, and Amphion, are to take a couple of gun-boats each, and go to different parts of the Gulf, there to be stationed until the break-up of the season. It is reported that the Duke goes to Baro Sound and Led Sound; and, lastly, to the neighbourhood of Stockholm, where the admiral is to have an audience of the King. The mortar boats have all gone home; the Euryalus and the Magicienne take them clear of the Baltic and then return. The Basilisk and the Princess Alice are also gone home. The officers of marine artillery, who have by their intelligence and energy so mainly contributed to our success, are gone home, or rather one-half are gone in the Basilisk, and the others follow in the Calcutta, which sails in a day or two. The Eolus and Volage are under orders to start immediately for England. The Cuckoo also goes to-day; so you see our "small fry" are fast breaking up.

THE CRIMEA.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 31.—Prince Gortschakoff writes from the Crimea, Aug. 28th:—The enemy continues to fire briskly. No new facts.

TURIN, Au. 30.—The latest despatches from Gen. La Marmora state that the Piedmontese are fortifying their position on the Tchernaya.

THE VICTORY OF THE TCHERNAYA.

The Russians chose for their attempt the Feast of the Virgin, which is one of the greatest festivals in the Greek Church. The religious ceremonies were invested with extraordinary pomp, and the preachers appointed endeavoured to excite the zeal of their hearers to fanatical fury. Fresh troops, who had felt neither the effects of labour in the trenches nor of the valour of their opponents, were picked as far as possible, for the occasion. They marched out to the combat about 50,000 strong, their force consisting of forty odd battalions of infantry, and six or seven thousand horse, with 250 pieces of cannon. With these superior numbers the Russians directed their attack against a point where they would meet with but three divisions of French infantry, and General Morris's cavalry. One of these divisions was that of General Mayran, which suffered so terribly in the assaults of the 7th and 8th June, and should, therefore, barely reckon as half a division, as the vacancies in its ranks had not been filled up. In fact, the French had only 12,000 effective men to resist an army of 50,000, which had chosen its own battle-field, and leisurely made its preparations. The Russians again tried their Inkerman tactics. Then they tried to cut off a portion of the English army; they now endeavoured to break the French line, by first separating General Morris from the infantry, and then making a path into the intrenchments. Not for a single moment, however, did success smile on them. The movements of the French and Piedmontese were as vigorously executed as ably planned, and in three hours the Russians were in full rout. The enemy have now learnt, by the severest experience, and after repeated trials on their part, that their soldiers and their generals are inferior to those of the allies in the open field, and the effect on the spirit of their troops and on the convictions of the whole Russian empire, must be proportionate.

THREATENING ATTITUDE OF AUSTRIA TOWARDS PIEDMONT.

The jealousy of the Cabinet of Vienna is such that orders have been given not to publish any news favourable to the arms of Piedmont. The war is spoken of with enthusiasm by the Italians, but the Austrian officers are to a man Russian. It is irritating to hear them laugh at the Governments of France and England for supposing that Francis Joseph would ever draw the sword against the Car. A new loan and a fresh drawing of conscripts are spoken of as likely to take place in Lombardy before the end of the year. A large camp is forming at Somma, near the Piedmontese frontier, at the foot of the Lago Maggiore. The excuse given for the large number of troops in the Italian provinces is this camp, which is an annual affair. So far there is truth in the apology; but last year the camp was not formed on account of the cholera, which is worse this year than last in the country towns of Lombardy. The Austrian Government of course opposes the formation of our Italian Legion by every means in its power. The rich are threatened with sequestration; the poor are refused passes to move from one province to another, and, if very much suspected, are shut up in jail.

RUSSIA.

A Berlin correspondent of the *Daily News* writes: We are assured in private letters that we can form no idea of the strain of the war upon the Russian people during the last six months. The enrolment of the new militia of the empire or levy en masse had a terrible effect. The organisation of this new corps has been pushed forward with a haste which tells volumes on the condition of the regular army. Although the first line of troops which stood opposed to Austria six months ago has been withdrawn, it has been necessary to order to the Crimea about 30,000 of the new troops, who can hardly yet have learned their drill. 17 Drushines, each of the nominal strength of 1000 men, entered the north camp of Sebastopol on the 16th, amid the ringing of bells. The order of the day by which Prince Gortschakoff greeted them is most instructive. There is no ordinary case of conscription. As the Prince remarks, they have left behind their wives and children, houses and goods, and marched down to the extremities of the empire. The process is being repeated, and before long 100,000 families will have lost their heads. Did the safety of the country demand this? and if so, what has become of the great army which has for generations repressed the inspirations of the half of Europe, and been the hope and comfort of its despotic princes?

The *Invalide Russ* publishes a long report from General de Berg of the bombardment of Sweaborg. General de Berg states the loss of the Russians during the bombardment to have been 44 men killed, two

superior officers, three subaltern officers, and 110 men wounded. In addition to this, 11 men were killed on board the man-of-war *Russie*, and one subaltern and 88 men wounded; and one sailor wounded on board the *Ezechie*.

RUSSIAN CIRCULAR NOTE.

It is stated at Berlin, that Count Nesselrode has addressed a circular note to all the Russian ambassadors, in which the Count repeats the willingness of the cabinet of St. Petersburg to accept honorable propositions of peace.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of *La Presse* remarks, that the Government has formed this Imperial Militia instead of ordering a war recruitment as a concession to the landed proprietors. Serfs taken for the regular army are bound to serve for 25 years, and surviving that term, become freemen. Serfs taken for the new militia are to be restored to their proprietors, if living at the end of the war.

BRIBERY IN RUSSIA.—There is one thing that, so long as it lasts, will prevent Russia from taking her rank among the great civilized nations of Europe, and that is the vast system of bribery that is carried on in all the public offices. It may appear strange to say a system of bribery, but so it is. Bribery forms the rule, and honesty the exception, in all matters relating to the law or the Government, though, doubtless, there are some few honest and honourable men to be found in the Russian empire; but the number is very small. Peculation is again another very prevalent sin, and generally practised throughout the country, otherwise how could men live upon the miserable pittance allowed them by the Government for their services? All this, however, is not considered as a stain upon men's characters: on the contrary, as it prevails universally throughout the country, there is no dishonour attached to it. A man, a staff officer in the military service, holds a situation, the salary of which is about £70, and to be able to retain his place, he is obliged to pay for the protection of another man, £1,000 per annum! This he not only does, but keeps up a large establishment of servants, horses, &c. It will be naturally asked, how can he do it? Why, by bribery, which renders his place worth to him about £4,000 or £5,000 a-year. Nobody ever thinks of inquiring about the salary attached to any office, but how much can be made in it?

FRANCE.

DISAPPOINTMENT AT THE BRITISH EMBASSY IN PARIS.—Great and expensive preparations had been made at the Chapel of the British Embassy, as it was understood her Majesty was anxious to set an example before her British subjects of publicly repairing to hear the Litany of the Church of England where, alone, it was read under authority. But the fatigue consequent on her late arrival from Boulogne in the first place, and the incessant strain upon her time in the various hospitalities extended to her Majesty by her gallant and imperial host have prevented her fulfilling her intention.

The internal repose which France has enjoyed under the existing dynasty has been disturbed by an insurrection at Angers so serious that it had to be put down by the military, and human blood was shed on the occasion. The accounts from the French metropolis state, that the prefect of police had been blamed for allowing an account of the transaction to appear in the newspapers of the department, and the Paris journals had been cautioned not to discuss it in their columns. Louis Napoleon has not out-lived, it seems, his dread of newspaper criticism. This gagging of the press is the worst feature of his rule, and the act to which his enemies constantly point, as showing the utter absence of anything like practical freedom under his sway. Considering how amazingly France has advanced in material prosperity since the present Emperor ascended the throne, we should have thought the time had come, now that he funds his power consolidated, to relax the stringency which he deemed necessary, in the outset of his regal career, to impose on the literary mind of France.

The number of orphans now receiving relief from the Royal Patriotic Fund is upwards of 2200.

THE CRIMEA.

Prince Gortschakoff reports from Sebastopol, under date of the evening of the 20th:—The enemy's fire is slack. Nothing new." And again, dating August 27, he states that "Nothing fresh of importance had occurred."

From the Crimea there is nothing worth recording. The opinion gains ground that the resources in Sebastopol are daily diminishing, and that the place must speedily fall. Preparations for the bombardment are constantly going on, and any hour may bring us intelligence of the final assault. A little affair on the slope of the Malakhoff was very creditable to the French arms, and our allies will give a good account of themselves when the last effort takes place. In the meantime ample preparations are being made for another winter campaign in the Crimea. Huts on a large scale have been sent out, with an ample supply of winter clothing, and the timely cautions thus taken will prevent, it is to be hoped, a repetition of the fatal suffering which marked the events of the last winter. These preparations may possibly be anticipated by the fall of the fortress, in which case our troops would winter within the city, but the surest means of success in war is to be prepared for every possible contingency—the best and the worst.

We hear of renewed negotiations in the Austrian capital on the basis of the four points, but the time for entertaining nonsense of this kind has long passed away; and there will be no renewal of negotiations until the allies are in possession of Sebastopol. Lord Palmerston, who can intuitively gauge the national pulse, is much too shrewd, now that he has success within his grasp, to pause until he has secured it, and the language recently held by the French Emperor indicates his belief that we are at the beginning of the end. We can readily understand that Russia is weary of the war, and would be glad to patch up a peace on terms much more humiliating than those which she so scornfully rejected four months back; but as the English Foreign Minister declared in his place in the House of Lords, terms so favorable as those which the enemy refused to entertain will not be offered again. In the meantime large reinforcements of men and munitions of war are daily leaving the French ports for the Crimea, and the energy and determination which the allies are exhibiting contrast favourably with the efforts of the enemy to protract a losing game.

From India come accounts of the insurrection of a mountain tribe called the Southals, inhabiting the district of Ragmahal, in Bengal. Descending with great force into the plain, they committed the direst excesses, and robbed and murdered a considerable number of Europeans. A force had been sent forward to restore order, and punish the offenders. As a set-off to this unpleasant piece of intelligence, it is gratifying to state that the commercial position of India is improving. The import and export trade was expanding, and affairs in other respects wore a healthy and even cheering appearance. China continues to be torn by the rebellion, which is carried on with the ferocity of savages. How lamentably the Chinese are deficient in the higher traits of civilization will be gathered from a record of the butcheries recently perpetrated on the captured prisoners at Canton. The mere reading of these horrid and superfluous cruelties disgust and sicken, and a dynasty which could enforce them cannot be far from annihilation.

Spain has published the correspondence with the see of Rome, and challenges the judgment of the world respecting the conduct of Government in the matter of church property, out of which the dispute has arisen. The protest is spirited and to the point, and the Spanish authorities make out a strong case against the Papal Court. The diplomacy of Rome, in thus solicting a conflict with Spain, the opprobrium of which country is, that it has always been ultra-Catholic, appears weak and shortsighted. The tidings from Rome itself are of the most painful kind. Arrests are constantly taking place, and the country is overrun with brigands and assassins. Another explosion cannot be distant.

EVA.

Rest in thy southern grave, Eva,
Rest 'neath the orange trees,
Let a requiem be sung over thee
By each softly sighing breeze.

Sleep in that sunny land, Eva,
Let naught disturb thy rest,
Let brightly budding roses
Bloom o'er thy spotless breast.

From that low narrow chamber,
Thou shalt no more arise,
But thy happy spirit now, has found
A home in yonder skies.

No, from thy dreamless slumber
Thou shalt no more awake
Until heaven's awful summons
The bonds of death shall break.

Why mourn for one like thee, Eva,
Why weep that thou art flown,
Into that blissful climate,
Where death no more is known?

Why wish thee back to earth, Eva,
From that bright angel band,
That thou art now united to
In Canaan's happy land?

Even when thou wast on earth, Eva,
Thou wast on thy brow,
The seal of that dear Saviour
Whose arm upholds thee now.

With love thy heart was flowing
To all of human kind,
Thou faint would'st every letter
Of the oppress'd unbind.

Sweet child! thou now art joining
In that all-glorious song,
Sung to the harp of seraphs
And by the ransom'd throng.

Nor pain nor grief annoys thee,
Thou'rt free from every fear,
Where every eye is beaming
Undim'd by sorrow's tear.

29th August, 1855.

MISCELLANEOUS.

INSURMOUNTABLE.—I once dissuaded a youth from entering the army, on which he was bent, at the risk of breaking his mother's heart, by asking him how he would prevent his sword from getting between his legs. It quite staggered him; he never solved the difficulty; and took to peace instead of war.—*Rev. Sydney Smith.*

Mrs. PARTINGTON has bought a horse so spirituous, that he always goes off in a decanter.

QUESTION FOR COUNSEL.—Whether a man suffering under extreme weakness could be cured by power of attorney?

RECIPE FOR OBTAINING GOOD SERVANTS.—Let them observe in your conduct to others just the qualities and virtues that you desire they should possess and practise as respects you. Be uniformly kind and gentle. If you reprove, do so with reason and with temper. Be respectful, and you will be respected by them. Be kind and you will meet with kindness in them. Consider their interest, and they will consider yours. A friend in a servant is no contemptible thing. Be to every servant a friend; and heartless, indeed, will be the servant, who does not warm in love to you.

A HINT ON HOUSEHOLD MANAGEMENT.—Have you ever observed what a dislike servants have to anything cheap? They hate saving their master's money. I tried this experiment with great success the other day. Finding we consumed a vast deal of soap, I sat down in my thinking chair, and took the soap question into consideration, and I found reason to suspect, we were using a very expensive article, where a much cheaper one would serve the purpose better. I ordered half-a-dozen pounds of both sorts, but took the precaution of changing the papers on which the prices were marked before giving them into the hands of Betty. "Well, Betty, which soap do you find washes best?"—"Oh, please, sir, the dearest, in the blue paper; it makes the lather as well again as the other."—"Well, Betty, you shall always have it, then;" and thus the unsuspecting Betty saved me some pounds a year, and washed the clothes better.—*Sydney Smith.*

A blow from a frying-pan, though it may not hurt, sullies. A calumny, though known to be such, too often leaves a stain on the reputation.

Mrs. Partington says, that she always likes to travel by a trunk line, because then she feels confidence about the safety of her luggage.

EXECUTION OF REBELS AT CANTON.

(From the Friend of China, March 14.)

In our remarks on the retirement of the rebels from Suchow, it is stated, that the thousands of men brought to Canton as prisoners are now being decapitated at the rate of a hundred and fifty a-day. That was the number, we were told, executed on Saturday last, a spectacle to which we were witness. The Canton execution ground has before been described in this journal, and for all our readers it is not necessary to repeat, that it is situated about 100 yards from the river, at a distance of two miles or so below the factories. The ground is oblong, about 150 feet in length, the entrance on the side nearest the river being about six feet. This is closed with bars during practical operations. At the grand entrance the ground is about 20 feet wide. On the right hand, doorways open to several oven and tile manufactories.

As we approached the execution ground many were met with hands to their nostrils, or with their tails tied round their faces, for the purpose of avoiding the horrid stench, which could literally be "felt" at a considerable distance. The ground was covered with partially dried gore, the result of the past day's work. There are no drains to take the blood away, nor is any substance used to slake it. One man was found digging holes for two crosses, on which, he said, four were to be tied and cut in pieces. The execution had been fixed for noon. At half-past eleven half-a-dozen men arrived with the knives, preceded by bearers of rough deal-wood boxes, decorated with bloody sides. These were the coffins. Unconcern was the general appearance of the soldiers and spectators, of whom, altogether, there may have been one hundred and fifty. The day was dull, a fresh breeze from the eastward carrying the stench away from foreigners, who, to the number of a dozen, had obtained admittance to the top of one of the houses on the far side of the street passing the entrance of this "field of blood." At a quarter to twelve the first batch of ten prisoners arrived, speedily followed by the rest in similar quantities. Each prisoner (having his hands tied behind his back, and labelled on the tail) appeared to have been thrust down in a wicker basket, over which his chained legs dangled loosely, the body riding uncomfortably, and marked with a long paper tally, pasted on a slip of bamboo thrust between the prisoner's jacket and his back. These "man-baskets," slung with small cords, were carried on bamboos on the shoulders of two men. As the prisoners arrived, each was made to kneel with his face to the south. In a space of about 20 feet by 12, we counted a smony as 70, ranged in half-a-dozen rows. At five minutes to twelve a white-button mandarin arrived, and the two to be first cut in pieces were tied to the crosses. Whilst looking at this frightening process the execution commenced, and 20 or 30 must have been headless, before we were aware of it. The only sound to be heard was a horrid cheep—cheep—cheep, as the knives fell. One blow was sufficient for each, the head tumbling between the legs of the victim before it. As the sword falls, the blood-gushing trunk springs forward, falls on the breast, and is still for ever.

In four minutes the decapitation was complete; and then on the other victims commenced the barbarity which to think of only is sufficiently barbaric. With a short sharp knife, a slice was cut out from under each arm. A low suppressed fearful groan from each followed the operation of the weapon. Dexterous as butchers, a slice was taken successively by the operators from the calves, the thighs, and then from each breast. We may suppose, we may hope, that by this time the sufferers were insensible to pain; but they were not dead. The knife was then stuck into the abdomen, which was ripped up to the breast bone, and the blade twisted round and round as the heart was separated from its holding. Up to this moment, having once set eyes on the victim under torture, they had become fixed as by fascination; but they could be riveted no longer. A whirling sensation ran through the brain, and it was with difficulty we could keep ourselves from falling. But this was not all; the lashings were then cut, and the head, being tied by

the tail to a limb of the cross, was severed from the body, which was then dismembered of hands and arms, feet and legs, separately. After this the mandarins left the ground, to return, however, with a man and woman; the latter, it was said, the wife of one of the rebel chiefs—the man a leader of some rank. The woman was cut up in the way we have described: for the man a more horrible punishment was decreed. He was flayed alive. We did not see this, but it was witnessed by the sergeant of the marines of the U. S. S. J. P. Kennedy—the cry at the first insertion of the knife across the forehead, and the pulling of the flesh over the eyes, being most horrible.

THE INTERIOR OF SEBASTOPOL.

The following letter, from the interior of Sebastopol, appears in the Vienna papers:—

SEBASTOPOL. Aug. 5.—"As I write, a heavy torrent of rain is sweeping past my door, for you are aware my mud-habitation has no windows; the reverberating thunder keeps me on the qui vive; I keep on fancying that messieurs les besiegers have something in the wind, but it is only the illusion of fancy; the wrath of God evidently displeases them, for not a shot is to be heard! To-day they have, relatively speaking, sent but a few bombs into the town; this comparative stillness seems strange to us all, for the ear had got used to the eternal booming of a thousand guns, and no one feels at ease during this repose, momentarily interrupted by the thunder and the rain. Spies and deserters bring us word that the enemy is preparing a bombardment, and that the French "Suvoroff" means after that to hazard a fresh storming attack. We have been long expecting this, and are ready at an hour's notice to meet the enemy with the sign of our holy cross. I saw the other day two French prisoners in Catherine Harbour, and they were being conveyed to the north side. One of them was a non-commissioned officer, the other a private, but both of them were gay young fellows. This never-failing cheerfulness of the French is a remarkable feature in their character, and it looks, as if they liked being prisoners. On the non-commissioned officer being asked whether he should not feel homesick in Russia, he answered, 'Why should I? In Russia I shall learn Russian, and when the war is over, shall carry back this language to my countrymen.' On the other hand the English prisoners are, for the most part, very gruff and monosyllabic. An English deserter was asked what induced him to desert, and he moodily answered, 'Fancy!' Another answered the same question, 'I got dull, and if I had not done so, should have blown my brains out!' A copy of a London newspaper was handed in the hospital to an Englishman, not severely wounded by-the-by, and after he had read it with deep attention, he turned suddenly round to the physician that happened to be standing near, and said in a low voice to him, 'Can't you give me some medicine that will finish me out of hand?' The enemy's fleet continues in Kamiesch and Arrow Bays; only a few liners and steamers are off the roads at a distance equal to twice the range of our fort guns. The ships are often exercised at firing. Perhaps the enemy is again preparing for some heroic feat, which it will not be so easy to accomplish against Sebastopol, girt with artillery. Since the second bombardment, there is not a spot in this town that is not strewn with bombs and ball. It would be hard to find in the whole town a single house that has not suffered more or less. The glorious public library—I allude to the edifice—has likewise been extensively damaged, but the books, prints, maps, and book-shelves are removed to a safe place. The news-room however, is crowded as usual, especially on a post-day, with officers of all arms, who, being relieved for a few hours from bastion duty go there to read the newspapers lying on the table. It often happens that while they are reading some very interesting article, a bomb will explode with its horrid crack right over the building, or a rocket will hiss past the open windows. Not a soul, however, turns his head to look after it. so much for habit, which in man becomes a second nature!"

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

ENGLISH AND FOREIGN.

EXPORTATION OF IRON PROHIBITED.

The Gazette contains an order in Council prohibiting the exportation of the following articles, viz.:—Rivet iron, single iron, rivets, strips iron, Lowmoor and Bowling plates, sheet plate iron, exceeding a quarter of an inch, and round bars of from $\frac{3}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ of an inch in diameter, to any place in Europe, north of Dunkirk, and permitting the export of these articles to any other part of the world upon taking from the persons exporting the same a bond that they shall be landed and entered at the port of destination.

Upwards of 4,000 tons of projectiles have been shipped from the royal arsenal at Woolwich within the last six days.

No fewer than 75,000 persons visited on Friday the apartments of the Hotel de Ville, at Paris, and on Saturday the municipal palace was again thronged with persons who wished to see the decorations used at the fete given to Queen Victoria.

The Birmingham statue of the late Sir Robert Peel was formally inaugurated on Monday last, in the presence of at least 15,000 persons. The statue, which is by Mr. Hollins, and cast by Messrs. Elkington and Mason—the first colossal work of the kind ever produced in one piece in Birmingham—is in bronze, and stands eight feet and a half high. It weighs upwards of a ton.

WANT OF RUSSIAN OFFICERS.

The Hamburg News has published the following letter from St. Petersburg, dated the 10th inst.:—"The want of officers is beginning to be so much felt in the army that the Government is obliged to resort to all sorts of methods to fill up the existing vacancies. Last year the scholars of the military schools were allowed to enter the army upon leaving the school, and later still greater advantages were given them. The students of the colleges of Petersburg and Moscow, who have obtained the degree of candidates, and who have gone through a prescribed course of military study, can be immediately gazetted to infantry or cavalry regiments as officers. The students of the academies can enter the army as non-commissioned officers; nobles can be passed as officers at the end of six months, and others after any time, according to their capacity. The period of service in the reserve is also much shortened. Besides this, the students of physics and mathematics from the universities of Moscow and St. Petersburg can be admitted into the artillery as officers, on passing an examination to that effect."

RUSSIA ASSUMING THE OFFENSIVE.

A letter from a pro-Russian source says, it is the intention of the Czar to concentrate two grand armies for Asia and the Danube, which will open two distinct campaigns. The military service of the empire will be entrusted to the militia. Recruiting is now taking place in several quarters. It is said the Russian Government has succeeded in obtaining money both from Europe and America. The Asiatic and Danubian armies are intended to act on the offensive. If the forces in the Crimea suffer any great reverses, we expect they will be withdrawn for the operations already intimated.

INTERIOR OF SEBASTOPOL.—A communication from Marseilles, published in the Semaphore contains a letter from a Russian merchant still resident in Sebastopol. The following is an extract:—"I was obliged to emigrate and abandon my quarters for a subterraneous habitation, or rather cellar, whither I was driven, whether or no, by the shot and shell of the enemy. Very many of the houses that survived the bombardment of the last nine months are now in ruins. The cellar in which I now am is dug out of the rock, has no window, and but one means of egress or ingress. The warehouses and shops are removed into Fort Nicholas. The goods are placed in a long corridor on the ground floor, which is vaulted over. The public offices—those of the governor, the port, the magistracy, the police, the customs, &c., are all in the same fort. In short, the whole town has moved into Fort Nicholas."

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Very little has occurred of a nature calculated to excite the commercial or general reader during the past week.

The money market has resumed its easy position; the recent pressure has been succeeded by an abundant supply of money both in the Stock Exchange and "out of doors."

THE BALTIC.

BERLIN, Aug. 29.—The allied fleet, which was before Cronstadt, has gone further out to sea.

A Russian despatch, received from Berlin, 28th, says:—"It has been decided that the Russian fleet in the Black Sea shall be considerably increased."

DANTZIC, Aug. 30.—The Geyser has arrived. Authentic information has been obtained in the fleet that the Russians lost upwards of 2000 men at Sweaborg.

THE SEA OF AZOFF.

The Monitor of the 30th publishes a report from Vice-Admiral Bruat, giving an account of the battle of the Tchernaya, but does not contain any new feature of interest.

We take the following notice of the leading news from the Halifax Sun:—

The expected assault upon the Malakoff had not been delivered on the 1st inst., but, so it was reported, preparations for the bombardment were completed, and the batteries would open on the 3d.

The Times, and other leading British journals, are loud in denunciation of the shortcomings of the Fleet in both the Baltic and Black Seas.

We remember that poor Byng was shot, not for cowardice, of which charge he was most honorably acquitted, but merely that "he had not done all he might have done to destroy the enemy."

When intelligence reached us, via New York, that tempestuous weather, very unfavorable for harvesting operations, had prevailed in England, and that grain and flour had, consequently, advanced in price, we had our misgivings, that this was but another of the several lies invented by fraudulent speculators, and transmitted nearly weekly over the wires from the same quarter; it now turns out that our suspicions were well grounded.

The European Times of the 1st says:—"We are about to be blest with a plentiful harvest. The gathering of the fruits of the earth has already proceeded so favorably, that a rough estimate can now be formed of

the result, and the weather for some days past has facilitated the labours of the husbandman, while the present state of the barometer points to continued warmth and sunshine. Every day of such weather at this critical time of the year, literally produces millions of capital, and the horrors of war are greatly relieved by the bounty of nature.

HASZARD'S GAZETTE

Saturday, September 15, 1855.

The labour saving and economical inventions of the people of the Northern United States—and they are more numerous than perhaps among any other people—are better suited to the wants of the inhabitants of this Island than those of older countries.

At a meeting of the Passengers in the LADY LE MARCHANT, held on board on Friday, 31st ult., the Hon. Charles Young, in the chair, and Mr. Paw acting as Secretary, it was unanimously

THE BARRICK MAILS.—The Lady Le Marchant brought a British Mail on Wednesday.

The Royal Mail Steamship Africa, Capt. Harrison, arrived at Halifax on Tuesday morning, at 1 o'clock, after a passage of 9 1/2 days from Liverpool.

PRINCE COUNTY CATTLE SHOW will be held at Princetown on Tuesday the 2d October.

KING'S COUNTY CATTLE SHOW will be held at Finlay's Cross Roads on Friday the 28th September.

The Premiums offered will be the same as those given for Queen's County, except that the following will be left out.

Table with 3 columns: Description, Quantity, and Price. Includes items like 'Best pen of 3 Ewes of any age' for £1 10 0.

At a meeting of the Passengers in the LADY LE MARCHANT, held on board on Friday, 31st ult., the Hon. Charles Young, in the chair, and Mr. Paw acting as Secretary, it was unanimously

Resolved, That much praise is due to Mr. GEORGE LANG, the Mate and acting Commander of the Boat, for the skill and seamlike conduct exhibited by him to-day in her management during a very boisterous passage from Pictou to Charlottetown; and that the Steamship Lady Le Marchant displayed great power and excellent qualities, as a sea-beat in making the passage against a very heavy sea and violent gale of wind. Dated 31st Aug., 1855.

CHARLES YOUNG, Chairman.

Joseph Hensley, Wm. Hall, John Packer, G. R. Duncomb, C. W. Dixon, Edward Albro, James G. E. Lewis, J. Campbell, J. C. Binns, William Morpeth, William Harry, True Queenby.

Port of Charlottetown.

ARRIVED. Sept. 11, Dove, Robertson, Pictou; coal. 12th, John, Creelman, Richbuck; deal. Ariel, Moore, do, do. Mayflower, Purdie, Pugwash; limestone.

SAILED. Sept. 12, John, Creelman, Pictou; bal. 13th, W. Nelson, Bay Verte. 14th, Rival, Match, Sidney; bal. Mary Ann, Anderson, do, do. Rosebud, Pictou; passengers, Lady Le Marchant, Shediac. Petrek, Pictou; bal.

Arrivals in Europe from hence, Liverpool, Aug. 24—Arthur, Atkinson; Lydia, Boyle. Belfast, 29—Peri, Gordon. Loading for P. E. Island—London—Sir Alexander. Liverpool—Isabel; Majestic.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Extraordinary Cure of a Bad Leg, communicated to Professor Holloway by E. Marchant, Esq., of the Gazette Office, Edgartown, Mass.—Mr. Daniel Norton, of Edgartown, had a soar on his leg, which defied all ordinary remedies, and instead of improving him he only became worse. At last, he had recourse to Holloway's Ointment and Pills, a few applications of the Ointment to his leg, effected a wonderful change for the better; it lost its swollen and angry appearance, and in a very short time he was completely cured. His leg is now quite sound, and he is able to resume his work, although sixty years of age! This astonishing agent will cure wounds and ulcers even of twenty years standing.

Passengers, In Lady Le Marchant from Pictou, on the 12th—Messrs. John Campbell, S. Moore, Alex. Grant, Miss A. Ross, 2 Misses Rice, 2 Misses Rankin and servant.

In the Rosebud from Pictou, on the 12th—Mr. & Mrs. Browning, W. F. Boggs, Esq., D. Macphoe, J. Libby, Miss Hamilton, and 9 in the steerage.

Died, On the 22d August, at Kensington near London, Louisa Margareta, the beloved wife of the Hon. Charles Hensley.

The Rosebud has changed her days of sailing, see advertisement.

The Great American Hair Tonic.

Bogle's celebrated Hyperion Fluid, for the growth and preservation of the Hair is well known to be without a rival on this continent. Hundreds of imitations have started into an ephemeral existence since the introduction of this unrivalled Hair restorative, and their doom been sealed, whilst Bogle's Hyperion Hair Fluid, with a popularity never attained by any other article, goes on "conquering and to conquer."

Bogle's Electric Hair Dye converts red or grey hair into a beautiful black or brown, the moment it is applied, literally dyeing the hair without staining the skin and leaving the Hair soft and glossy without injuring its texture in the least; a decided superiority over all other Hair dyes.

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 1/2d, 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

By the Mayor of the City of Charlottetown.

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

ROBERT HUTCHINSON, Mayor. City of Charlottetown, Sept. 13, 1855.

CLOTHING

At a great Reduction in Prices. CHARLES BELL

OFFERS for Sale his STOCK of READY MADE CLOTHING, Hats, Caps and Furnishing GOODS, at a great reduction in price, as his determination is to clear off his present Stock irrespective of profits.

The STOCK as usual consists of the best and most extensive assortment of Men's Wearing Apparel to be found in the City, and as every care has been taken to get the Clothing made up in a substantial manner, purchasers can rely on getting a good article at a low price.

CHARLES BELL, Opposite the Market, Charlottetown. September 13, 1855. E&A 4in

Great and Extensive sale of Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, SHIP CHANDLERY, &c.

BY JAMES MORRIS.

TO be sold by AUCTION, at the Store of DENNIS REDDIE, Esq., on Monday, 1st of October, at 11 o'clock—the whole of his extensive assortment of Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, Ironmongery, Crockeryware, Glassware, &c., &c.

For particulars vide Handbills. The Sale will be continued from day to day until the whole are disposed of. Country Merchants and Dealers would do well to attend this sale, as the Stock is one of the largest ever offered at auction in this City.

TERMS OF SALE.—£10 and up to £20, three months; £20 and up to £50, six months; £50 and upwards, nine months—credit will be given on good and approved joint notes of hand; all sums under £10 cash on delivery. September 13.

For Sale

A VERY superior pair of MARES, by Saladin, rising 5 and 4 years old, trained to saddle and double or single harness, color brown,—will be sold by Auction on the Market Square, at 1 o'clock on WEDNESDAY, the 20th September.

TO BE SOLD,

At Private Sale, and if not disposed of previously, then at Public Auction on the first day of May next, at Summeride on the Premises.

ALL That Lot of Land, now in the possession of Mr. William H. Lane, having a breadth of fifty feet, and running back from the high Road to the Shore, with the two Buildings thereon erected; One of which is divided into three convenient tenements for business; and the other is at present occupied by Mr. Lane, as a Dwelling House, and Dry Goods Store—being one of the best stands for business.

The terms are, one half of the purchase money to be paid at time of Sale, when a Deed will be given if required; and the Balance, with interest, at six per cent, to be secured by Mortgage, payable in one year from date of Sale—

For title, &c., please apply, at the office of CHARLES YOUNG, Charlottetown July 6th, 1855. Ex.

Equitable Fire Insurance Company of London

Incorporated by Act of Parliament.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS for P. E. Island.—Hon. T. H. Haviland, Hon. Charles Hensley, Francis Longworth, Esq., Robert Hutchinson, Esq., Thomas Dawson, Esq.

Detached Risks taken at low Premiums. No charge for Policies. Forms of Application, and any other information, may be obtained from the Subscriber, at the Office of G. W. Deblis Esq. Charlottetown. H. J. CUNDALL, Agent for P. E.

Silent Sorrow. CERTAIN HELP.

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

THE MEDICAL ADVISER on the physical decay of the system produced by deleterious excesses, the effects of climate, &c.; with remarks on the treatment practiced by the Author with such unvarying success, since his settlement in this country. Rules for self-treatment, &c.

By WALTER DE ROOS, M.D., 35, Ely Place, Holborn Hill, London, where he may be consulted on these matters daily, from 11 till 4. Sundays excepted.

Sold also by Gilbert, 49, Paternoster-row, London; Watt, 11, Elm Row, Edinburgh; Powell, 15, Westmoreland-street, Dublin; and through all others.

Dr. De Roos, from long practical experience in the most celebrated institutions of this country and the continent, has had, perhaps, unusual opportunities of observing the peculiarities relating to the physiology, pathology, and general treatment of the disorders referred to in the above work, and having devoted his studies almost exclusively to this class of diseases, he is enabled confidently to undertake their removal in as short a time as is consistent with safety.

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

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

Their almost marvelous power in removing contumacious, Secondary symptoms, Eruptions, Sore Throat, Pains in the Bones and Joints, Scoury, Scrofula, and all other impurities, must be felt to be believed. 4s. 6d.; 11s.; and 33s. per bottle. The £5 Packages, by which £1 12s. are saved: and the £10 packages, by which a still greater saving is effected, will be sent from the Establishment only, on receipt of the amount per draft on a London house, or otherwise.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, Indigestion, Bile, Flatulency, Headache, Nervousness, Debility, Diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys, Stricture, &c.

THE COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, as their name Renal (or the Kidneys) indicates, are the most safe and efficacious remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges of any kind, and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally, which if neglected, frequently result in stone in the bladder, and a lingering, painful death. They agree with the most delicate stomach, strengthen the digestive organs, increase the appetite, improve the general health, and will effect a cure when other medicines have utterly failed. Price 4s. 6d., 11s., & 33s. per Box, through all Medicine Vendors.

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

Sold by HASZARD & OWEN, Queen Square, Charlottetown.

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

NEW GOODS. Spring 1855.

THE Subscribers are now receiving, per FRANK and SIR ALEXANDER, from Liverpool, 60 Packages DRY GOODS and IRONMONGERY, which have been purchased, and will be sold at unusually low prices, and to which they solicit the attention of their customers and the public.

- The assortment consists of: 4 Cases HATS and CAPS, 5 Trunks BOOTS and SHOES, 3 Cases Ready Made Clothing, 1 bale broad and summer CLOTHS, 1 do Carpets, Drills, &c., 1 case GLOVES and Ribbons, 1 case Shawls, 1 do Straw and Silk Bonnets, 1 do Silks and Barges, 3 do Haberdashery and Hosiery, 2 bales Grey, white and printed Calicoes, 2 do Cotton Warp, 2 cases Fancy Dress Muslins, Alpacas, Delaines and Orleans, 3 do Linnen Drapery, 18 Packages Hardware and Ironmongery, 18 bundles Cast, German and Spring Steel, 8 Tons Bar IRON.

D. & G. DAVIES, Charlottetown, May 11. w

Charlottetown Mutual Insurance Company

Incorporated by Act of Parliament in 1848. THIS COMPANY offers the best guarantee in a case of loss, and accepts Risks at a saving of fully 50 per cent, to the assured.

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

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

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

ALLIANCE LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT. Capital £5,000,000 Sterling. CHARLES YOUNG, Agent for P. E. Island.

The National Loan Fund Life Assurance Society of London.

CAPITAL £500,000 Sterling. Empowered by Act of Parliament, 2d 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. 1st

REDUCED FARES.

A CHANCE TO HEALTH & PLEASURE-SEEKERS. DURING the present Month, Passengers to and from Pictou will be carried at the reduced Fare of Five British Shillings; Deck and Fore Cabin, half-price. August 7th, 1855.



NEW ARRANGEMENT.

THE STEAMER Lady Le Marchant, PHILIPS F. Iving, 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 Bedeque to JAMES C. FAY, Esq. In Pictou, to Messrs. J. & J. YORSTON, In Shediac, to EDWARD J. SMITH, Esq., Postmaster.

L. P. W. DESBRISAY, Richibuctou, June, 1855.

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, Warrick's Jack and Hunters' Knives, Scissors of various kinds.

Dinner and Dessert Knives, Carvers, Planing Knives and Scissors. Putty and Palette Knives. Chisels from three eights to two inches. Cross cut and saw files.

Chambers' Publications.

HASZARD & OWEN are Agents for Prince Edward Island for the sale of Messrs. Chambers' Publications. A catalogue of the Books of this eminent firm can be had on application; among the Books published, will be found such as are suited for Schools, public and private, Libraries, &c., and embracing in a cheap and popular form, the literature of the day

THE HYDROMAGEN, OR WATERPROOF ANTI-CONSUMPTIVE CORK SOLES,

Manufactured by HARCOURT BRADLEY & Co., 35, 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 India 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 store-keeper can make a fine profit on any 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, 35 Ann Street, New York.

1855.

LONDON HOUSE. New Spring Goods.

DER "ISABEL," from England, the Subscriber begs to announce the arrival of a large and general Assortment of SPRING and SUMMER GOODS, comprising a varied assortment in the newest styles of Dress Goods, Shawls, Bonnets, Children's Hats, Ribbons, Neck-ties, Millinery, Hosiery, Gloves, Mantles, Boots and Shoes, white and black satin and morocco Slippers, Broad Cloths, Dressings, summer cloths, gambroons, drills, ready made Clothing, India rubber Coats, Tapestry, Brussels, kidder, stair and crumb Carpetings, Hearth Rugs, stair Diaper, worsted and union Damask, long cloths, cheap Prints, cotton warps, Ladies' Work Boxes, Writing Desks and Dressing Cases, together with a variety of other Goods.

Also, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF HARDWARE, &c. GROCERIES:

TEA, Leaf, crushed and moist Sugars; Coffee, ground and unground washing and baking Powders, washing Soda, Soap, Starch, Blue, Spices, &c. &c.

The whole having been carefully selected and purchased on the most favourable terms, will be sold at the lowest Cash price at the Store of

H. HASZARD, Great George Street, opposite the Catholic Chapel City of Charlottetown. May 18th.

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 Lazzages; 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.

CLOTH MILL.

Fulling, Dying and Dressing Establishment, New Perth, Georgetown Road.

THOSE MILLS are now in full operation, and Cloth will be received by the Subscriber and his Agents; and manufactured in a superior manner

AGENTS: Charlottetown, Mr. David Stewart, Kent Street; Georgetown, Daniel Gordon, Esq.; Belfast, Capt. Andrew Smith; Lot 49, Mr. Alex. McNeill, 10 mile House; Murray Harbor, James Dalziel, Esq. The Subscriber has also three sets of Carding Machinery in operation, the cards having been imported this spring from the United States. JAMES McLAREN, New Perth, Lot 52. 3ms.

Lescher's Starch, &c.

10 BOXES Lescher's best London Starch, 5 do. Glasfield Patent do, 1 cut. Thumb Blue, ex Anne Reddin. W.R. WATSON

The Infallible Remedy!



HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

ERYSIPELAS OF EIGHT YEARS' DURATION CURED.

Copy of a Letter from Geo. Sinclair, Esq., of Paris, Canada, dated the 18th July, 1854.

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

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

ULCERS IN THE LEG,—REMARKABLE CURE.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Edward Tomkinson, of Cape Breton, Nova Scotia, dated the 4th May, 1854.

To Professor Holloway.

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

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

A BAD BREAST CURED WHEN AT DEATH'S DOOR!

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Henry Malden, of Three Rivers, Canada West, dated July 9th, 1854. To Professor Holloway.

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

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

- Bad Legs, Cancers, Sore-throats, Bad Breasts, Contracted and Stiff Joints, Skindiseases, Burns, Elephantiasis, Scoury, Bunions, Gout, Sore-heads, Bite of Mosquitoes and Sand, Fistulas, Sore-nipples, Soft Corns, Flies, Glandular swellings, Tumours, Coco-bay, Lambago, Ulcers, Chiego-foot, Piles, Wounds, Chilblains, Rheumatism, Yaws, Chapped hands, Scalds.

Sold at the establishment of Professor HOLLOWAY, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar,) London, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines; throughout the Civilized World, in Pots, at 1s 3d, 2s 3d, and 5s each. There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes. N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each pot. GEORGE T. HASZARD Agent

BOAT LOST. REWARD.—A WHALE BOAT drifted from Rustico Cape on the 29th Aug., with sails and appurtenances for Fishing. Bottom green, top sides black and white streak, inside green. Salvage will be paid by ALEXANDER LAIRD. Rustico Cape, 6th Sept., 1855.

FLUIDS! FLUIDS!!! FOR SALE by the Subscriber, (warranted.) A. G. SIMS, Queen Street. September 8. Ex 3w

Cheese! Cheese!! Crackers! Crackers!!! Just Received, and for Sale at A. G. SIMS, Queen Street. Sept. 8. Ex 3w

Royal Agricultural Society's Cattle Show for 1855.

THE Queen's County Cattle Show will be held in Charlottetown, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th SEPTEMBER, 1855.

Table with columns for animal type (e.g., Best Entire Blood Colt), age, and prize amount (£2 0 0, 1 0 0, etc.).

Table with columns for animal type (e.g., Best Bull, Best Cow), age, and prize amount (£2 0 0, 1 0 0, etc.).

Table with columns for animal type (e.g., Best pen of 3 Ewe Tegs), age, and prize amount (£2 0 0, 1 0 0, etc.).

Table with columns for animal type (e.g., Best Sow), age, and prize amount (£1 0 0, 1 0 0, etc.).

REGULATIONS. No imported Stock of any description will be allowed to compete. No person will be allowed to exhibit Stock in competition, unless he be a Subscriber to the Society, or to one of its Branches.

FAIRBANKS' CELEBRATED SCALES, OF ALL VARIETIES, Warehouse, 34 Kilby Street, BOSTON. GREENLEAF & BROWN, AGENTS. Railroad, Hay, Coal, and Farmers' SCALES set in any part of the Provinces by experienced workmen. Sep. 8th, 1855.

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.

For Sale. THE Property in Sidney Street, owned by Mr. Stephen Boyer late of this Town; an indisputable Title will be given. One half the purchase money may remain on security on the premises. For particulars apply, (next door,) to HENRY J. CALBECK. Charlottetown July 30, 1855.

NEW ARRANGEMENT. THE ROSEBUD, Captain Matheson.

WILL until further notice leave CHARLOTTE-TOWN for PICTOU on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 10 o'clock, a. m., and will leave PICTOU for CHARLOTTETOWN on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 9 a. m., wind and weather permitting.

Royal Agricultural Society's Industrial Exhibition!!

- AN EXHIBITION of Domestic Manufactures and Agricultural Productions, will be held in Charlottetown, on WEDNESDAY, the 31st of OCTOBER, when the following Premiums will be distributed: For the best 10 yards of Cloth of Island wool, spun and woven on the Island, but which may have been dyed and finished either in this Island, or in the Provinces of Nova Scotia or New Brunswick, £1 0 0

- For the best 10 yards wool grey Homespun, milled and pressed, 1 0 0; 10 do dyed, milled & finished, 1 0 0; 10 do fancy mixture, do 1 0 0; 10 do Shepherd's Plaid, do 1 0 0; 10 do twilled Flannel, do 1 0 0; 10 do plaid do 1 0 0; 10 do women's wear, do 1 0 0; 10 do wool and cotton, do 1 0 0

- Best pair of Horse Rags, milled, not less than two yards square, 1 0 0; "Hearth Rag, made of woollen yarn, do 1 0 0; "do made of rags, do 1 0 0; "Woolen fancy plaid Shawl, do 1 0 0; "do shepherd's plaid do., do 1 0 0; "do net Shawl, do 1 0 0; "do long Shawl or Scarf, do 1 0 0; "pair of thick knit woollen Stockings, for Overall, 0 5 0; "three pairs woollen Socks, do 0 3 0; "do woollen Gloves, do 0 3 0; "do woollen Mittens, do 0 3 0; "linen Table Cloth, do 1 0 0; "6 yards linen Toweling, do 1 0 0; "3 linen Sacks, capable of holding four bushels each, do 1 0 0; "Bonnet, made of grass plait do 1 0 0; "Hat, do do 0 5 0

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. 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.

REAL ESTATE TO be sold by Auction,

ON THURSDAY, the 11th day of October next, at noon, in front of the Colonial Building, Queen Square. Mr. Lobban has been instructed to offer for Sale, at Public Auction, the following Lots of Land, with the valuable Buildings thereon: LOT No. 1.—Those premises situate in Water Street, and known as the "Terrace House," with the Stables attached thereto, measuring 84 by 120 feet. The buildings could easily be turned into three shops, leaving plenty of yard room for warehouses. LOT No. 2.—That Lot of Land situate in Sidney Street, immediately adjoining the Hon. D. Brennan's Brick Building, measuring 40 by 80 feet. The building consists of two shops and a Dwelling house. LOT No. 3.—That Lot of Land, with the Dwelling House thereon, situate in King Street, measuring 33 by 60 feet, having the privilege of the Birnie Mews, formerly in the occupation of W. C. Hobs, and now occupied by Mrs. Pine. LOT No. 4.—One-fourth part of Town Lot No. 49, in the 1st Hundred of Town Lots, nearly opposite the last Lot, with the Dwelling House thereon, now in the occupation of Mr. John Matheson. LOT No. 5.—Half Town Lot No. 54, in the first Hundred of Town Lots, with the commodious Dwelling House and Stable thereon, measuring on Dorchester street 84 feet and now in the occupation of W. M. Howe, Esq. LOT No. 6.—The other half of the above Lot, in one or two Lots, to suit purchasers, fronting on King street. LOT No. 7.—The convenient premises, situate in Kent street, nearly opposite to the Hon. G. Coles' brewery, and now in the occupation of Dr. Plimpton and Mr. Long, measuring on Kent street 49 feet, including a right of way of 9 feet, and running back to Clark's Lane, and measuring thereon 59 feet. LOT No. 8.—The Lot of Land and Dwelling House, situate in Grafton street, opposite to the Temperance Hall, making 32 by 40 feet, and now in the occupation of Mr. Beninto, adjoining the property of the late Mr. Dennis, Tinnan. LOT No. 9.—Pasture Lot No. 344, fronting on the Malpeque Road, with the Dwelling House and Barns thereon—containing 12 acres of Land, beautifully wooded. LOT No. 10.—Pasture Lot No. 343, fronting on the Malpeque Road, and the cross Road leading therefrom to the York River Road, consisting of 12 acres all cleared. LOT No. 11.—Pasture Lot No. 364, fronting on the said Malpeque Road, and containing 12 acres, all cleared. The above Buildings are all in good repair, and can be viewed prior to the sale. For title &c. please apply at the Office of the Hon. CHARLES YOUNG. Terms of sale.—A deposit of 25 per cent the day of sale, a further payment of 25 per cent. within two months, when the Deed will be delivered, and the balance may remain on Mortgage on interest, for such term of years as may be agreed on, should the purchaser require the same. H. W. LOBBAN, Auctioneer. Charlottetown, Sept. 1855.

Valuable and desirable Freehold Property for Sale.

TO BE SOLD, that valuable and highly cultivated Farm and Premises, eligibly and beautifully situated on the Princetown Road, about one mile from Charlottetown, known as Willow Farm, the property of the Subscriber. This Farm contains about Eighty-four (84) acres, all under cultivation, divided into eleven parts or fields, besides a Kitchen Garden, suitably laid out, and well fenced, with ponds of water in six fields; a large amount has recently been expended on this property, in the application of manure, to put it in the best state of improvement, and the present Crop bears testimony to its productiveness. There is on the premises a comfortable Dwelling House recently built, with a deep and spacious Cellar, and an extensive range of Barns and Stables, all new, with room for a large Crop of Grain and Hay, with a Granary, Horse Stable, Cow Houses, Piggy, Fowl House, and Yard, and also, a convenient Greenhouse. If the above property is not disposed of in one month from this date, it will be let for a term of years. The Subscriber also offers for sale, the whole or any part of his well known properties in Charlottetown and Georgetown. A large portion of the purchase money of which, (if required), may remain on security for each time as may be agreed upon. Charlottetown, September 4th, 1855. JAMES PEAKE.

From late American Papers.

By the Africa, arrived on Tuesday afternoon, we received Boston journals to the evening of the 31st ult. Of the news, which is of rather more than ordinary interest, we give, on other columns, a copious synopsis, including details of one of those frequently occurring and terrible accidents which might almost lead us to wish that railways and locomotives had never been invented. That pestilence—the Yellow Fever—continues to rage in Norfolk, Va., without any abatement. The Boston Evening Journal says:—

"The accounts of the ravages of the yellow fever at Norfolk on the 23d and 24th are as heart-sickening as those which we have published for several days past. It will be seen by our telegraph dispatches that the noble-hearted Mayor of the city has fallen a victim to the disease while nobly laboring for his fellow-men.—Nurses were fast pouring in and relief from all quarters was being received. A correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, writing on the 24th, 1 P. M., says:

"I cannot tell you of any abatement of the fever, though I think it has reached its climax: 230 prescriptions were put up at the dispensary yesterday, and as I told you before, there are five other apothecary establishments in the city doing a large business."

"The Richmond American says, that the fever is pronounced by Dr. Stone, from New Orleans, the same that afflicted that city in 1853, and to which the Crocoles gave the name of la peste. The American says:

"It seems to differ from the old type of yellow fever in manner of attack, in treatment required, and in the celerity with which the work of death is performed—many of its victims dying within a few hours of their attack. The premonitory symptoms are simply a sharp acute pain like rheumatic pain, or sometimes a paralytic shock in some part of the body. For instance, Mr. Barclay was attacked by what felt to him like a severe blow upon the right hip. Others are attacked by a sharp pain across the knuckles of the hand. Unless attended to immediately, the pain extends up the arm, or leg, and gradually over the entire body. Internal fever ensues, while the skin and extremities are icy cold. The first effort is to bring about a reaction by wrapping the patient in ice, followed by hot mustard applications; the object being to produce perspiration, which, if successful, is generally followed by a cure. Very little, if any internal medicine is needed or allowed, except perhaps a slight tonic."

A sergeant-major of the 95th writes from the Camp before Sebastopol—"We are so very close to the Russians that the men amuse themselves with the following dialogues to them, viz, 'Johnny Rush, no bona; black bread; Malakoff no bona, &c.; to which the Russians reply, 'Engle no bona;' but between these jokes in goes a shower of Minie balls to butter their black bread."

Charlottetown Markets, Sept. 12.

Table with columns for commodity (e.g., Beef, Pork, Mutton, Lamb, Veal, Butter, Flour), price, and quantity.

COLT'S REVOLVER.

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

PAPER HANGINGS!

—JUST RECEIVED— 2,300 PIECES FROM BOSTON. And for Sale by HASZARD & OWEN. Aug. 16, 1855.

Cod Liver Oil.

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

Estab

Boo THE Sub very su English and first rate artic Sydney Su

I PALATABLE led for Pies, Custar Ice Creams, a choice Di sale by June 7

SHIP B No 7, C

Pa Vessels for Also, the Colonial Pro

Ca THE Sub Machis Pickers, Pro. (John Morris morland Ne Charlotte

SEVERA East si about a qua opposite to March 21

Lip WEST THE Su Prince NEW Est to his old power, he works.

Mr. KEN ANDREW Cloth le finished at usual. Aug. 15

Dye

JOHN I intima ward Isla Dyeing es favouring ment, in regards hi terial as v establish solicits a

George White Charle Summ Pictou

Bras Shop—C

KEEP! Bru Rudder 1 Fastening Balls. Co Brasses, the best; P. S. per, Bru