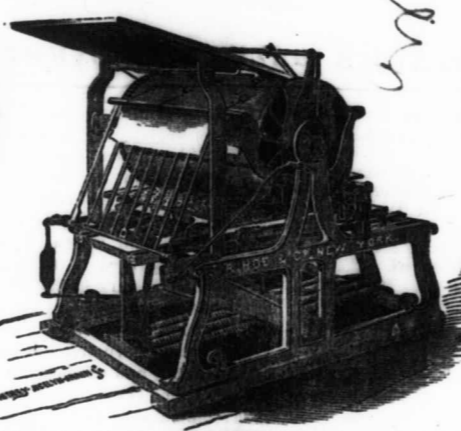


1896  
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# HASZARD'S FARMERS' COMMERCIAL



# GAZETTE JOURNAL & ADVERTISER.

PUBLISHED ON EVERY

WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY.

Established 1823. Charlottetown, P. E. Island, Wednesday, November 28, 1855. New Series, No. 295.

**ARTS, &c.**  
oston, including Gulf and River  
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**HASZARD & OWEN.**

**Farm for Sale.**  
n, consisting of 75 acres of Free-  
the Emy Vale Road, Lot 65,  
Charlottetown, (forty acres of  
it a large DWELLING HOUSE  
completely finished, is now offered  
late possession. For particulars,  
apply to  
**KENNY, Central Academy,**  
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**'s Publications.**  
**OWEN** are Agents for Prince  
for the sale of Messrs. Cham-  
A catalogue of the Books of this  
had an application; among the  
ill be found such as are suited for  
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and popular form, the literature of

**GOODS.**  
r has just received, per Sir  
from England, a very extensive  
**French Merchandise,**  
for inspection on MONDAY next,  
immediately adjoining his old  
age st.  
nd most Elegant Assortment of  
and Fancy Goods,  
island, will be open for inspec-  
Sunday next (between the hours of  
Dwelling House, West side of  
the whole will be offered at a very  
**WM. HEARD.**

**NOTICE.**  
notefore carried on by the Subscri-  
the Name and Firm of A. & J.  
is this day dissolved by mutual  
consent, and the same, who are required  
to adjust and pay all claims against  
& J. DUNCAN & Co.  
1 day of October, 1855.  
**ANDREW DUNCAN,**  
**JAMES DUNCAN,**  
**JAMES DUNCAN MASON.**

**Notice.**  
ed having this day entered into  
p under the firm of ("DUNCAN,  
beg to intimate to their friends and  
ly, that they will continue the busi-  
carried on in this Island by the late  
Duncan & Co.'s as General In-  
ants, in their New Brick Building  
Queen and Dorchester Streets in this  
**S. DUNCAN,**  
**S. DUNCAN MASON,**  
**W. ROBINSON HODGSON,**  
tewtown, October 3, 1855

**Wm Mutual Insurance  
Company,**  
by Act of Parliament in 1848.  
ANY offers the best guarantee in  
and accepts Risks at a saving of  
to the insured.  
table Capital exceeds £1700. Per-  
turity in Charlottetown, or vicinity,  
as in applying to the Secretary of  
Policies or Information.  
illips' Fire Annihilators has been  
Company, for the benefit of persons  
Company, in case of Fire, the use of it  
immediately, by applying at the  
**W. HEARD, President**  
**HENRY PALMER,**  
Sec'y and Treasurer.  
e, Kent Street,  
, 1855.

**Yes!!! Stoves!!!**  
**ARTICLE,** and for less money, than  
ffered for sale in this City. The sub-  
received, from the City of Albany,—  
of every description of style  
cluding several new patents; as well  
OCK on hand, which he solicits his  
ublic generally, to call and examine  
articles.  
**WILLIAM B. DAWSON.**

**HASZARD'S GAZETTE,**  
Published by Haszard & Owen,  
Queen Square,  
Is issued twice a week, at 15s. per year.  
AND CONTAINS,  
THE LATEST NEWS, AT HOME & ABROAD.

**Coach and Sleigh Making.**  
**ROBERT MCINTYRE** returns thanks for the pa-  
trons; heretofore extended to him, and would  
inform the public, that he keeps on hand, and makes  
to order,—  
**Carriages, Wagons, Carts,  
Sleighs, &c.**  
Upper Queen Street.  
October 15th, 1855.

**Harness and Coach Hardware.**  
**EDWARD DANA,**  
**MANUFACTURER & IMPORTER**  
29 Kilby Street, (near State), Boston.  
**OFFERS** for Cash at low prices, Springs, Axles,  
Bolts, Spokes, Rims, Shafts, Enamelled Cloth,  
Patent and Enamelled Leather; all of first quality.  
**SUPERIOR** malleable Iron on hand, and furnished to  
order and pattern. Full assortment American Har-  
ness, Hardware. PARTICULAR ATTENTION  
GIVEN TO ORDERS.

**Steamer for Liverpool.**  
**Lady Le Marchant.**  
THE Steamer Lady Le Marchant will leave Char-  
lottetown for Liverpool, England, early in De-  
cember next, has good accommodations for a limited  
number of Passengers if early application be made.  
**THOMPSON'S DESIRISAY.**  
Charlottetown, Oct. 24, 1855.

**A good Assortment of  
WILSON'S  
Botanic Medicine**  
AND  
**Thomsonian Preparations,**  
with full directions for  
**FRANZ'S USE**  
—ALSO—  
**B. O. & G. C. WILSON'S**  
Compound Sarsaparilla,  
Neuropathic Drops,  
Wild Cherry Balsam,  
Dysentery and Cholera Syrup and  
Wild Cherry Bitters.  
For Sale by Haszard & Owen,  
Sole wholesale Agents for Prince Edward Island

**New Books!**  
**HASZARD & OWEN** have JUST RECEIVED  
this day, per "Majestic," 1 case BOOKS, from  
Edinburgh, among which are a new supply of  
**CHAMBERS' PUBLICATIONS,** viz.—Chambers' In-  
formation, English Literature,  
Journal of Popular Literature, new series, Jan. to  
July, 1855.  
Pictorial History of England, 1st volume.—A His-  
tory of the People as well as of the Kingdom,  
illustrated with many hundred Wood Engravings,  
to be completed in 10 volumes,  
Chambers' Pocket Miscellany. Tales for the Road  
and Rail. Mathematics. Algebra. Geometry.  
Arithmetic. Book-keeping & Natural Philosophy  
and Science, in all its branches, &c.  
Also, from Messrs. Oliver & Boyd,  
Eton Latin Grammar; Edward's Latin Delectus;  
Dymock's Censar; Reid's English Dictionary;  
Fulton's Johnston's do.; Hutton's Book-keeping;  
Bridges' Algebra & Key; Key to Lennie's Grammar;  
Mangnall's Questions; Markham's England;  
Markham's France; Stewart's Modern Geography;  
Cumming's Signs of the Times, urgent questions;  
Protestant Discussion with D. French, Esq., &c.

**NOTICE.**  
THE Subscriber having been appointed by Power of  
Attorney, from the Heirs of the Estate of the late  
**DONALD McDONALD,** of Glenaladale, deceased,  
dated 3d September, and 10th October, is empowered  
to sell or lease all their Lands on the 1st, and to  
collect all Debts, Rents, Arrears of Rents, Promissory  
Notes and Book Accounts, &c.  
**JOHN ARCH. McDONALD,**  
Glenaladale, Oct. 13. Agent.

All persons desirous of purchasing or leasing Lands,  
will do well to call on the Agent as soon as possible,  
for the best Farms will be first taken. Two MILLS  
SITES to let.  
Any person or persons found trespassing on the  
above Estate, either by cutting, hauling Timber, mak-  
ing Roads, barking or boxing Trees, or in any other  
way damaging or destroying the said Property, will  
be prosecuted to the utmost rigor of the Law.

**Freehold Farm for Sale.**  
**FREEHOLD FARM,** 6 miles from Town, consist-  
ing of 60 acres of LAND, or thereabouts, 54 of  
which are cleared, and in an excellent state of cul-  
tivation. Nearly the whole has been cleared within  
the last 12 years. It is situated on the north side of,  
and adjoins, the West River, and contiguous to Mr.  
John Hyde's Mill. The House is placed on a com-  
manding situation, well sheltered from the north and  
north-west winds, and has a splendid view of the  
river. The farm buildings have been all erected by  
the present proprietor, and consists of a Barn 63 x  
26 feet, including Stable and Cow-house, also, a  
Coach-house and Granary, Out-houses, Green-house  
and Piggery. Mussel Mill to any extent can be  
obtained from the river. For particulars apply to  
**NICHOLAS BROWN,**  
Kent Street.  
Oct. 22.

**TOWN LOTS FOR SALE.**  
**FOR SALE** TOWN LOTS Nos. 28, 29, 30, and  
62 in the 1st Hundred of Town Lots in Char-  
lottetown, fronting on Water Street and King Street  
or such parts thereof as may be agreed on. Part of  
the purchase money may remain unpaid for a limited  
period, by being secured on the premises.  
**F. BRECKEN,**  
Barrister-at-Law.  
September, 18, 1855. if

**Cigars! Cigars!!**  
**40,000 SUPERIOR GERMAN CIGARS**  
received by the Subscriber on Con-  
signment, and for sale at his Auction Mart, corner of  
Queen and Water Streets.  
The above Cigars are for unreserved sale, and will  
be sold Wholesale and Retail, at very low prices.  
**BENJAMIN DAVIES.**  
Oct. 19.

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

**Lot 48, October 18th, 1855.**  
**To Messrs. Beer & Son,**  
Gentlemen,—For your satisfaction, and general in-  
formation, we beg to certify, that these Cooking  
Stoves we purchased from you a short time since,  
(being of a new description) give great satisfaction.  
The excellent baking qualities of the same, together  
with the spacious room for fuel, make it a very desir-  
able Stove, and we can strongly recommend the same  
to any person purchasing.  
Your Obedt. Servants,  
**JOHN FARQUHSON,**  
**WILLIAM BOYCE,**  
**WILLIAM FARQUHSON.**  
A further supply of the above JUST RECEIVED  
at the "King Square House," together with a good  
assortment of other STOVES, and will be sold very  
cheap.  
**BEER & SON.**

**NEWS BY THE ENGLISH MAIL.**  
**OUR MILITARY STRENGTH IN THE CRIMEA.**  
The *Globe* vouches for the substantial ac-  
curacy of the following statements, which  
are probably put forth to correct the general  
impression which Mr. Cobden's letter is  
calculated to create. On the 16th Oct. the  
strength of the whole British army in the  
Crimea was in round numbers 56,000 men  
of all ranks, of whom the number of ineffec-  
tives was about 4500. It was composed of  
14 regiments of Cavalry, numbering nearly  
5000; of 52 battalions of Infantry, compris-  
ing something over 33,000 in the aggregate;  
14 batteries and some troops of Artillery,  
and 9 companies of Sappers, not far short  
of 9000 men in all. The remaining 10,000  
are made up of Commissariat, Land Trans-  
port Army Works, Medical Staff and other  
Artillery Corps. Of the 4500 ineffective  
somewhat more than one-third were wound-  
ed, and the rest, very nearly 3000, were  
suffering from sickness. Summing up the  
above we have now in the Crimea 56,000  
men, of whom 51,500 are effectives. Calculat-  
ing the mortality among them as 100  
a week for the six months, and the sick list to  
be as numerous as at present, there  
would be of the soldiers at present in the  
Crimea 49,000 effective on the 18th of  
April, adding to that number reinforce-  
ments—2500 cavalry and 29,000 infantry,  
we should have at the commencement of the  
campaigning season about 70,000 British  
troops. Other important English forces,  
although containing but a small numerical  
proportion of Englishmen, will hencefor-  
ward be available. We shall put down the  
different foreign legions at the more than  
moderate estimate of 5000 men, and, omit-  
ting the Sardinian army, we calculate the  
total strength thus—British troops, 70,000;  
Turkish Contingent, 20,000; and British,  
German, and Swiss Legions, 5000 men,  
making a total altogether of 95,000 men.

A letter from Balaklava in the *Opinion*  
states—"The troops are exercised firing at  
the target when not on active duty. The  
French have erected targets in the plain  
adjoining the Tchernaya within the range  
of the Russian batteries, in order, they say,  
to accustom their conscripts to fire steadily  
under the enemy's guns. The general be-  
lief at the camp is, that the Russians must  
eventually abandon the Crimea before the  
superior forces of the allies, but another  
view is indispensable to compel them to  
retreat. The allies do not appear disposed  
to regard the Crimea merely as a battle-  
field; the works now being accomplished  
there show they intend retaining possession  
of it. The English are carrying on works  
at Balaklava on a gigantic scale. Thousands  
of Turks, coming chiefly from Constantino-  
ple and its environs, Tartars, Piedmontese,  
and others are paid by England at the rate  
of 3f. a day, besides soldiers' rations. These  
men are employed in landing in the bay an  
immense quantity of materials, which were  
conveyed from thence to the camps by  
beasts of burden. Whole regiments are  
meantime engaged in most important works.  
Along the bay, the English have built a quay,  
at which the largest ship can land the pro-  
visions of the army without the aid of small  
boats, such is the depth of the water. Im-  
mense magazines are being formed at Bal-  
aklava, which would supply the wants of an  
army numbering, not 25,000 or 30,000, but  
even 100,000 men. Assuredly all these ex-  
penses would not be incurred, if it were in-  
tended to evacuate the Crimea. We are  
now supplied with comfortable woollen gar-  
ments, with which we can brave the rigours  
of winter."

A letter from Souchum Kaleh gives a rather  
more encouraging description of the  
state of affairs at Kars than some of the  
previous accounts. Colonel Simmons ar-  
rived at the above place on the 11th of Octo-  
ber from Balaklava in the Great Britain,  
with 1800 Turkish troops. He there met  
Omar Pacha, who had sent forward the ad-  
vanced guard of his army with the intention  
of following with the main body on the 12th.  
Colonel Simmons, it appears, had been pre-  
sent at a council of Circassian chiefs, the  
result of which had been a combination of  
plans by them and Omar Pacha, the exact  
object of which is not mentioned. Regret  
is expressed at the small force at Omar Pa-  
cha's disposal, but the letter adds, that it is  
daily being augmented by draughts from the  
Crimea and elsewhere. The letter further  
alludes to the continued investment of Kars,  
and the great risk there existed of its reduc-  
tion with its garrison of 16,000 men, and  
192 pieces of artillery, and imputes to the  
commanders of the allies considerable remis-  
sness in neglecting so important a place.  
In conclusion, the writer of the letter ex-  
presses an opinion that the recent expedition  
to Kinburn and also to Eupatoria are not  
likely to be attended with any important re-  
sult at this season of the year.

**ATTACK ON NICOLAIEFF.**  
The *Fremden Blatt*, which occasionally has  
early news (where geographical position gives  
advantage to the Austrian capital), and which  
was the first to announce the blowing up of the  
fortress of Ochakoff which remained doubtful for  
two days till the Nicolaieff telegraph admitted  
the fact, has the subjoined with respect to the  
great Russian arsenal and dockyards on the Bug:  
—"It is reported, that on the 27th and 28th,  
the necessary soundings having been taken, the  
Allies proceeded to destroy the Russian strand  
batteries. The Allies have convinced them-  
selves that the Russians will not be able to make  
the channel leading from the mouth of the Bug  
up to the dockyards impassable. The smaller  
steamers, bombvetches, and gunboats can, there-  
fore, advance, and bombard the two 'crown  
works' (*ouvrage a couronne*) of Nicolaieff. It is  
not known whether the flotilla of small vessels  
will be accompanied by any of the larger ships.  
It has transpired that the French General Bessine  
intends, under the protection of the guns of the  
fleet, to construct a redoubt from which the  
bombardment of Nicolaieff itself will take place.  
We remark, that the foregoing intelligence is  
from private sources. Direct despatches we have  
none."

**TURKEY.**—The Sultan has sent sabres,  
enriched with brilliants, to the Generals  
who conducted the defence of Kars, and  
decorations to the officers who had distin-  
guished themselves on the 29th September.  
The town of Kars is exempted from all  
taxes for three years, as a reward to the  
inhabitants for the devotedness they have  
shown the garrison during the continuance  
of the siege.

We understand that it is definitely ar-  
ranged that the visit of our ally, the King  
of Sardinia, to this country, will take place  
during the ensuing month of December.  
His Majesty will, before arriving in Eng-  
land, have been previously entertained by  
the Emperor of the French.  
A man was placed a few days ago in a  
lunatic asylum, at Berlin, to be treated for  
a mental alienation, brought on by the use of  
hair dye. On examining the dye which he  
had employed, it was ascertained to be  
composed of lead, and at length led to  
madness.

THE BRITISH CAMP AND ARMY.

(From the Correspondent of the Times.)

FOURTH DIVISION CAMP, Oct.—Is the British army in the Crimea to become, or rather to continue, a model of drunkenness for all nations? Yesterday was Sunday; I rode into Balaklava at one p.m., through Kadikoi Major, and returned, towards dusk, through Kadikoi Minor. The sights I saw, both going and returning, were enough to make an Englishman despair of his countrymen. All along the road were men, not only privates, but non-commissioned officers—in every stage of drunkenness. Sobriety was really the exception, intoxication the rule. Noisy groups, flushed and unsteady with drink, were interspersed with staggering sots who could not keep on their legs. Two Highlanders, one of them on the ground, the other making violent and fruitless efforts to get his comrade to stand up, were affording, at two in the afternoon, great amusement to a number of French road-makers. Sunday is not a day of rest for the French working parties. Three hours later, I passed a group of three non-commissioned officers of some line regiment. The centre man was kept from falling only by the support of the two others, themselves far from sober, and the trio made the most of the road after the most approved fashion. Numbers of officers must have met this group, and the natural and proper course would have been to take their names and send them at once to their quarters under arrest, but drunkenness here has reached such a pitch, that it would be an endless task to do this. The tavern booths of the Old Kadikoi were crowded with drinkers, and rang with oaths, obscenity and brawl. Notwithstanding the closing of many of the establishments there, the place is still a scene of life and bustle, while Little Kadikoi, hard by the Guards' camp, has not, upon weekdays, the appearance of doing much business. But in the evening, when the working parties come off duty, and on Sundays, when they have none to do, it is as much thronged as the booths on a racecourse, or at a fair, or as the back slums of a seaport town when half-a-dozen men-of-war have just been paid off. Drink, of course, is nearly the sole object of its frequenters; and drink, not in moderation, but to the most beastly excess. Yesterday, towards nightfall, it was more than several officers, non-commissioned officers, and patrols, could do to maintain something like order, and master the insubordinate and refractory drunkards. There are plenty of witnesses here to testify to the correctness of the statement. The drunkenness and insubordination of this army is here matter of common conversation and lament. The oldest officers declare that in all their experience, they never saw anything to equal it. It will be asked why, then, do not the officers, having a keen sense of the evil, take measures to put a stop to it? Simply because it is not in their power. I believe they do, what they can, in the ordinary routine: there are plenty of flogging parades, plenty of men sent to pick up and carry stones, and you cannot ride through the camp without seeing plenty of men drilling in heavy marching order for punishment. Officers commanding regiments witness this state of things with grief, and would gladly adopt any practical means that might be ordered, or suggested, to alter it. Such measures should proceed from head-quarters, or from the War Office. One rather odd idea was hit upon the other day by the colonel of a regiment in the Third Division, who sent his adjutant to the Commissary-General to request, he would have plum puddings made to suit to the men, in order that they might thereby expend their money otherwise than in drink, for the abundance of money is the root of the evil. The men are a great deal too well paid. A private soldier gets a shilling a-day, less 4d. stopped for rations. He gets the 6d. field allowance, and, if working on the roads, as one-third of the army now is, he gets 6d. a-day for that, making altogether 1s. 9d. a-day. If he be an artificer, carpenter, mason, &c., he gets 1s. 6d. a-day working pay. If it be desirable to pay the men thus highly, it would surely be wise and prudent to teach and urge them to dispose of their money in some other way than in the purchase of intoxicating drinks. Every encouragement, too, should be given to the soldier, to send small sums to England. Sick and charitable funds should also be promoted, and the advantage of them, clearly, and forcibly put before the men. Instead of this, what says the general order of the 23d of February, 1855, regulating the pay of working parties? "The working pay will be drawn weekly, and issued in full to the men; it is not necessary that it should appear in the ledger; and it is considered objectionable that the whole working pay of a regiment or company should be assigned to charitable or other funds." Considering that, besides his working pay, the soldier gets 12d. a-day to spend, it is hard to see what objection there can be to invest the other 8d. for his future welfare, instead of leaving it to be squandered in the pothouse. Unless you took him by the arm and led him up to the tap, you could hardly do more to induce him to drink than by giving him 1s. 9d. to spend here, where drink is literally the only thing he can spend it in. The good qualities

of the British soldier have been often proved and extolled, and are admitted by all, but sobriety is certainly not one of his virtues: he will drink, if you give him money, and drink, as he does here, until he brings himself to a level with the beast. Mr. Doyno, the indefatigable superintendent of the army works corps, proceeds vigorously with his labours. Roads are opening in all directions. There are about twenty miles in progress. The number of men employed is very considerable. To-morrow 8,600 soldiers go on work, besides 1,000 Croats and the army works corps, notwithstanding its losses from sickness, is still 1000 or 1100 strong, and expects to be reinforced from England to the extent of some hundred more. The want of proper system and organization which has been so often and deplorably exposed during this war and in the army, is here again visible. With different arrangements, half the men, perhaps a quarter of them, could do the work of the whole ten thousand, and probably do it better, because they would be less crowded. The men employed to work should be camped near their work, till it is completed, instead of having to march long distances to it. Thus, for instance, a regiment of the Third Division, at the furthest extremity of the camp, marches down daily to work at Balakla, returning at night, thus daily performing a distance of nearly fifteen miles. I hear that Mr. Doyno is desirous to have the roads divided into miles, and every mile to have a station hut and a lamp, with a corporal and two men to act as police. This is a very excellent plan, which may be carried out with very little trouble and expense, and will facilitate the portioning out of repairs and works upon the roads. Besides working at the roads, parties are busy at various small jobs clearing walls, &c. Water is again getting scarce, and, in the provision of a possible continuance of the present dry weather, no large quantities are allowed to be taken from the tanks, except by order from the Quartermaster-General's department. As regards military operations, there is literally nothing worth recording. The Russians remain very quiet, and so do we. There is not much firing from the north side, now and then some artillery officer, as if suddenly exasperated, jumps up in fury, and fires half a dozen mortars at once; but as far as I can see, the French continue not caring, and scarcely take the trouble to reply. In the cavalry plain on Sunday afternoon, our allies treated the Russians to a fine view of the Imperial Guard. Gen. McMahon, having assumed the command of the corps d'armee, of reserve, passed it in review: I rode down there after sending off my despatches, and the sight was certainly very fine, and highly creditable, in every way, to the French army. Grenadiers, Chasseurs, Zouaves, Engineers, and Artillery of the Guard, were drawn up across the plain in a long line, up and down which the general rode, followed by a numerous staff, to which Sir Colin Campbell and a large number of English officers had temporarily attached themselves. The Grenadiers looked martial and imposing in their long blue coats and lofty bearskins, the Chasseurs smart and active in their most active service-like costume; the Zouaves, as usual, picturesque and effective. These two corps, the Chasseurs and Zouaves, excite the warm admiration of our officers, and are probably the most perfect soldiers in the world. I do not mean in respect of fighting, although they are no fools at that; but considering them with respect to all their military qualities and accomplishments, as well as to their dress and equipment,—their powers of marching and endurance, everything, in short, that constitutes perfection in a soldier. One of the Roman Catholic Sisters of Charity, Sister Winifred, has died of cholera, and was interred yesterday afternoon in a grave dug high up in the hill behind the general hospital at Balaklava. She was followed to her last resting-place by the surviving sisters and by Miss Nightingale, also by a few officers and a large number of soldiers and inmates of the hospital. Service was performed at the grave according to the Roman Catholic ritual. Complaints are still rife among the officers of this army concerning the great irregularity with which they receive the newspapers sent to them from England and elsewhere. I hear daily grumbling on this account, proceeding from persons who receive letters from their friends, informing them that by the same post, papers are despatched to their address, which never arrive. The grievance is a vexatious one. We are now on the verge of winter. Days grow short, evenings long. One of the greatest pleasures of a man out here is the receipt of newspapers from England; and so you would say, could you behold how the fortunes who receive them are best. It is a cruel privation and disappointment when, by mismanagement in some quarter or other, they do not arrive. The matter ought to be seen to by all concerned.

The Genoa papers announce that recruiting offices for the British Legion have been opened both at Genoa and La Spezia. The Emperor of Russia has returned from Nicolai direct to St. Petersburg, without visiting Warsaw.

THREATENED RUPTURE BETWEEN ENGLAND AND SPAIN.

The Madrid correspondent of the Times, writing on the 3rd inst., says:—"There are two cases respecting which our own and the Spanish Government are at difference, and which, I regret to say, have each arrived at a stage which seems to threaten very seriously the friendly relations between the two countries; and I have reason to think, that Lord Howden has received instructions relative to these circumstances and the possible result of the negotiations respecting them, which will be very unpalatable to the Spanish Government."

The chief details of the above mentioned cases are as follows:—Mr. Boylan, an English merchant of great respectability, had been resident for 14 years in the island of Cuba, and was established at Santiago de Cuba, where he carried on an extensive commerce. About two years since he was suddenly ordered by the authorities to leave the island, and he proceeded to England to lay his case before his own Government. It is said, though no proofs whatever have been brought forward to back the report, that he was suspected by the Spanish authorities of being implicated in political intrigues, which Mr. Boylan firmly denies, declaring, on the contrary, that he has never interfered or had anything to do with politics at all, and that his own interests were entirely bound up with the peace and prosperity of the island. It appears that our Government took up Mr. Boylan's case very strongly. He had been subjected to heavy losses by being obliged to abandon his large establishment in Cuba, and they insisted on the Spanish Government making him due reparation. The result of the negotiations which ensued was that the latter agreed to do so, and it was mutually arranged that the case should be submitted to arbitration, our Government nominating Mr. Muir, English Consul at New Orleans, as their arbitrator, and the Spanish Government the Marquis de Espana, then Governor of Santiago de Cuba, on their side. Mr. Boylan was also allowed to return to Cuba for a year to arrange his affairs and abide the result of the arbitration; but now comes the most serious part of the case. In April last, before the result of the arbitration was known, and, indeed, before the English arbitrator had even arrived, Mr. Boylan received a peremptory order from the authorities of Santiago de Cuba to leave the island within eight days, the pretext for which was that he had not fulfilled the conditions on which he was allowed to return, the principal of which were that he must either take out a letter of naturalization (which would require him to change his religion), or must apply to the Captain-General for special permission to remain longer. The latter condition he had complied with, having memorialized the Captain-General, stating that he had found it impossible hitherto to dispose of his property there, and praying for further time to allow him to do so. To this memorial no answer was received, nor would the authorities of Santiago de Cuba allow Mr. Boylan to proceed to the Havannah to lay his case before the Captain-General, but he was put on board a French merchant vessel at Santiago, and conveyed again to England. The result of all this has been, that Mr. Boylan is ruined, and that our Government, naturally indignant at the conduct pursued by the Spanish authorities, after the two governments had agreed to submit the whole case to arbitration, have demanded full and speedy satisfaction, and I believe that it has been formally intimated that the continuance of friendly relations between England and Spain may depend on these demands being promptly complied with.

The other cause is also a very serious one. A Spanish vessel called the Fernando Po, and owned by Barcelona houses sailed from that port for Fernando Po, having on board a great number of water-casks, respecting which she possessed no document to prove that they were required for any lawful purpose. She was captured by two English cruisers—the Dolphin, Lieutenant-Commander Webber, and the Minx, Lieutenant-Commander Roe—on suspicion of being employed in the slave trade, and was sent to Sierra Leone for trial by the mixed commission there. The result is not yet known. The owners have addressed

strong reclamations to the Government here, and among them is Don Domingo Moostich, who was long established on the African coast, and, according to the official reports of our authorities, was engaged most extensively in the slave-trade at Whydah, and other parts. It came to the knowledge of our Government, that this person had been selected by the Government here to fill the post of Governor of Fernando Po, which, lying in the bight of Biafra, and under the absolute sway of such a person, would become a mere depot for the convenience of slave-traders, and strong remonstrances was made against such an appointment, in the face of the engagements existing between the two countries respecting the slave-trade; but it appears that the Spanish Government persist in their intention, and that things have gone so far that our Government have felt it necessary to intimate that the appointment of Don Domingo Moostich as Governor of Fernando Po will be regarded as tantamount to making that island a depot for slaves, and that it will be dealt with accordingly.

WINTER QUARTERS IN THE CRIMEA.

A correspondent at Bala Clava, writing to us upon this point, says:—"Mr. Doyno, the indefatigable superintendent of the Army Works Corps, proceeds vigorously with his labours. Roads are opening in all directions. There are about 20 miles in progress. The pains that are taking with their constructions, and its excellence, appeared almost superfluous to some of the military bigwigs here, but before we have got through our four months' winter, they will probably change their opinion on that head. The number of men employed is very considerable. To-morrow 8,600 soldiers go on work, besides 1,000 Croats and the Army Works Corps, which, notwithstanding its losses from sickness, is still 1,000 or 1,100 strong, and expects to be reinforced from England to the extent of some hundred more."

The most remarkable addition, however, to the efficiency of the Army Works in the Crimea, is the floating factory, which has just arrived at Bala Clava. In the words of Colonel M'Murdo, "This is a measure worthy of England, for her base is on the waters, and she has now floated Woolwich to her army in the Crimea." This factory consists of a large vessel, in which many of the great works carried on at Woolwich may be done at Bala Clava. It is thoroughly fitted with every requisite. Iron anchors can be welded and turned, engines fitted, and timbers sawn. Carpenter's and smith's work of all kinds can be here performed, under circumstances the most trying, and in spite of the difficulties usually arising in the country of an enemy. This factory is to continue at work throughout the winter, while the army is resting from its past exertions, and preparing for a new campaign. In the spring, when fighting begins again, the services of the Transport Corps will be called into greater requisition, and then the full merit of this new appliance will be seen. By means of its strong reserves of wheels, axles, poles, shafts, and harness, will be ready, besides the requisites for repairing railway engines, guns, and the like. Indeed we cannot, by any sort of description, do the project better justice than in Col. M'Murdo's own words:—"I have no longer to look three thousand miles for the source of vitality!"

In the midst of all these huge and most creditable exertions to preserve the health and efficiency of the army during the winter, the only thing to be regretted is the disposition which our soldiery have lately exhibited to abuse the indulgences which have been so lavishly bestowed upon them, by excessive and habitual drunkenness. The accounts which we have received upon this head cause us to blush for our countrymen, and we sincerely trust, that some practical means will be speedily adapted by the authorities at home to check the continuance of a vice which it appears the regimental officers upon the spot cannot control, and which, if persisted in, must infallibly lead to a complete disorganization of our once well-disciplined and manly army.

Accounts from Russia state, that the rye crops were excellent, but the wheat and barley were deficient.

Wednesday, November 28.

The Editor of the Examiner, v show of justice, complains of the progress made by the City has been, however, much more aware of. The formation of a C is not so easy as the Examiner the duty of the Recorder to cipal code, for he cannot be su by in tuition, how the City Corporation shall be governed, the Laws of other places is at small risk of doing injury inste truth is, that the lower Bye-L tion is encumbered with, the b however, with him, in wishing had taken into their considera of the streets and sewers; the portant subjects, and the soon about the better. The princip tating the Corporation system to borrow money to execute ments, and it is accordingly of £5,000 by way of loan, but we heard a word of advertising f for making sewers, or lendi however, is in good time as y now setting in, and the plan o be carefully laid down at leas sary preliminary preparatio to open the campaign with v Spring commences. The fir is to ascertain the resource this cannot be effected, until i made their report as to the s liable to assessment, the next raise the necessary sum to m semi-annual payment of the sum intended to be borrowed necessary, for no one would l unless he saw that the pay est was secured beyond the p pointment. This last point sa the money would, we think coming. We have not the le the Council will bond their e during the ensuing season, selves worthy of the trust th in them.

The Westminster Review ceived. We have had but ti at one of the articles "Th man." This, however, is ex and displays a depth of res of reading, that proves the ly competent to the task. We purpose to give some c issue. The contents of the lows—1, Theism. 2, Mar 3, The position of woman among the Ancients. 4, E 5, Drunkenness. 6, Caral 6, The London Daily Press. terature.

GAS LIGHT.—The questio most universal throughout Why is it that we have cannot answer, but certain never had, and could scare gas light under which we scarcely eighteen inches fi per, and yet we are compel candle before us to enable gone out of its own accord the last fifteen minutes, a like the snuff of an exhaue the circumstance for the Company. Time—Friday There is something very v actions of the Company. I let us have something des

The Rev. Mr. Brewster nouncements, delivered hi War," to a large and cro Temperance Hall, on Mon instant. His Excellency honored the meeting w occupied the chair on the dent. By special requ Young presided, and up by reading the following

The Lord is King, and Howe's impatient, Between the Cherubim And makes his restle All power is to our Jon O'er earth's rebellion He mildly raises the he And bids the power Come glorious Lord, th Scatter thy foes, vic And Gath and Ashtole And all the sons of C Shall magnify the sove Of him that sits upon Ad earth and heaven Jehovah, and his cu

HASZARD'S GAZETTE

Wednesday, November 28, 1855.

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accounts from Russia state, that the rye were excellent, but the wheat and were deficient.

The Editor of the *Examiner*, with an apparent show of justice, complains of the slowness of the progress made by the City Council. There has been, however, much more done, than he is aware of. The formation of a Code of Bye-Laws is not so easy as the *Examiner* supposes. It is not the duty of the Recorder to draft the municipal code, for he cannot be supposed to know by intuition, how the City Council intend the Corporation shall be governed, and the copying the Laws of other places is attended with no small risk of doing injury instead of good. The truth is, that the lower Bye-Laws the Corporation is encumbered with, the better. We agree however, with him, in wishing that the Council had taken into their consideration the subject of the streets and sewers; these are most important subjects, and the sooner they are set about the better. The principal end in instituting the Corporation system was, to enable it to borrow money to execute these improvements, and it is accordingly empowered to raise £5,000 by way of loan, but we have not as yet, heard a word of advertising for tenders either for making sewers, or leading money. All, however, is in good time as yet, the winter is now setting in, and the plan of operations may be carefully laid down at leisure, and the necessary preliminary preparations made in order to open the campaign with vigor, as soon as the Spring commences. The first thing, however, is to ascertain the resources of the City, and this cannot be effected, until the Assessors have made their report as to the amount of property liable to assessment, the next point will be, to raise the necessary sum to meet the annual or semi-annual payment of the interest upon the sum intended to be borrowed, this is absolutely necessary, for no one would like to fund money unless he saw that the payment of the interest was secured beyond the possibility of disappointment. This last point satisfactorily settled, the money would, we think, be readily forthcoming. We have not the least doubt, but that the Council will bend their energies to the task during the ensuing season, and prove themselves worthy of the trust that has been reposed in them.

The Westminster Review has been just received. We have had but time to take a glance at one of the articles "The position of Woman." This, however, is extremely interesting, and displays a depth of research and a variety of reading, that proves the writer to be perfectly competent to the task he has undertaken. We purpose to give some extracts in a future issue. The contents of the Number are as follows:—1, Theism. 2, Marcus Tullius Cicero. 3, The position of woman in Barbarism and among the Ancients. 4, Evangelical Teaching. 5, Drunkenness not curable by Legislation. 6, The London Daily Press.—Contemporary Literature.

**GAS LIGHT.**—The question appears to be almost universal throughout Charlottetown—Why is it that we have such bad Gas? We cannot answer, but certain it is, that we have never had, and could scarcely have worse. The gas light under which we write at present is scarcely eighteen inches from the sheet of paper, and yet we are compelled to have a lighted candle before us to enable us to see. It has gone out of its own accord four times within the last fifteen minutes, and is now fluttering like the snuff of an exhausted candle. We note the circumstance for the information of the Gas Company. Time—Friday evening, six o'clock. There is something very wrong about the transactions of the Company. If we are to have gas, let us have something deserving the name.—E.R.

The Rev. Mr. Brewster, according to announcements, delivered his Lecture upon "The War," to a large and crowded audience, in the Temperance Hall, on Monday evening, the 19th instant. His Excellency the Lieut. Governor honored the meeting with his presence, and occupied the chair on the right of the President. By special request, the Hon. Charles Young presided, and opened the proceedings by reading the following appropriate Hymn:—

THE Lord is King, and earth submits,  
How'er impatient, to his sway;  
Between the Cherubim he sits,  
And makes his restless feet obey.  
All power is to our Jesus given;  
O'er earth's rebellious sons he reigns;  
He mildly rules the hosts of heaven;  
And holds the powers of hell in chains.  
Come glorious Lord, the rebels spurn,  
Scatter thy foes, victorious King;  
And Gath and Askelon shall mourn,  
And all the sons of God shall sing:  
Shall magnify the sovereign grace  
Of him that sits upon the throne;  
And earth and heaven conspire to praise  
The Lord, and his conquering son.

The Choir, under the able superintendence of Mr. Moore, then sang the Hymn, accompanied by a Melodeon, played by Miss Duchemin. Mr. Brewster was then introduced, and for an hour and a-half, enchaind his audience with one of the most interesting Lectures—partly written, but chiefly extemporaneous—that we have ever been privileged to hear. He commenced by stating, that he did not intend to enter minutely into any discussion upon the origin of the present war, nor to occupy time in fruitless speculation of its final results; but he would endeavor to show the pure, exalted, and benevolent motives by which Great Britain and France were prompted in drawing the sword in behalf of Turkey against Russia.

Secondly, To consider the magnitude of this War: the old and venerable Nations engaged therein, and the vast and important results to the advancement of Christian civilization pending upon its final issue.  
Thirdly, To discuss the great principles which form the basis of the national character of those who are in alliance against the Muscovite power, as well as of those Nations who are merely spectators of the awful conflict, and stand on neutral ground.  
And lastly, To acknowledge the Hand of the Lord of Hosts, in giving to the Allied Powers such signal triumphs as have been achieved in the Crimea and elsewhere, during the present mighty struggle.

The Hon. and learned Lecturer amplified each of these divisions with much power, interspersed his remarks with numerous and appropriate incidents of the War, displayed a peculiar knowledge of his subject, gave expansive views of the present position of the Nations of Europe, and manifested throughout, such principles of loyalty, as to call forth repeated bursts of applause. When he concluded, the Choir sang the two following verses, the entire audience standing:

God save Victoria,  
Long live Victoria—  
God save our Queen!  
Send her victorious,  
Happy and glorious,  
Long to reign over us—  
God save the Queen!

O Lord our God arise,  
Scatter our enemies;  
And make them fall!  
Let thine Almighty aid  
Our sure defence be made—  
Our hopes on Thee be stayed!  
Lord, hear our call!

The Hon. the Colonial Secretary, then moved a vote of thanks to the Rev. Mr. Brewster, which was seconded by John Longworth, Esq., and carried by acclamation.

Mr. Brewster in returning thanks, said, that he was gratified in the manner in which his humble efforts had been received, that his motive in preparing his Lecture was simply to do what he could in aiding those benevolent exertions that were being made on behalf of the Poor under the Patronage of the Lady of our excellent Governor.

The Doxology was then sung, and the Meeting departed.  
After deducting necessary expenses, the very handsome sum of £13 10s. was realized, and has been handed over to the Committee of the Bazaar.

Mrs. DALY, as Patroness, and the Ladies of the Committee of Management of the Bazaar to be held on the 27th December next, tender their best thanks to the Rev. Mr. Brewster, for the sum of Thirteen Pounds ten Shillings, the proceeds of admission to his Lecture, given at the Temperance Hall on the 19th November instant, for the kind and charitable purpose of aiding the poor and destitute of this community during the approaching winter.

TO THE EDITOR OF HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

SIR:  
On the twentieth of July, the Mail brought the Royal Gazette, containing the appointment of my successor, who, I was informed, had been sworn into office on the fourteenth previous. On Monday, the thirteenth of August, the new Collector came into our field, and enquired, if the vessel with herfings from Newfoundland had cleared out and paid the Duty to us, the answer was "no, we had nothing to do with it now." he then said, he was told yesterday, that the vessel had sailed. I should not have troubled you with the above statement, but that Mr. Hughes, from the Royal Gazette Office, told some of my neighbours, when he was here some time ago, that it was I that was to blame for the loss of the Fourteen Pounds Duty on the Fish, for not informing my successor to collect it. How I can be blamed for the loss beats my comprehension, as there were between three and four weeks from the time of my ceasing to perform and my successor's entering on the duties of the Office before the vessel sailed! Was I to go to him and tell him, "if you don't look after the Duty, you and your Sureties will be in for it!" I think not. Hoping the saddle will be put on the right horse,  
I remain,  
Yours, &c.,  
THE LATE COLLECTOR  
at St. Peter's.

Nov. 18, 1855.

We would remind our readers that the Social Tea party in aid of the repairing and fitting up the Baptist Chappel, takes place on Friday next.

Mr. Davies's letter shall have due consideration and an answer given to it in proper time.

POLICE COURT.

Nov. 23.—Michael Campion, Andrew Doyle and Matthew Murphy, for assault and Battery on Wm. Welsh.  
23.—Matthew Murphy for assault on Henry Pope Welsh.  
Wm. Charles Tand H. Pope Welsh and Malcolm McLeod, for alleged assault on Andrew Doyle. These several cases carefully gone through when the court decided on giving judgment on a future day.  
24.—Wm. Oak, one of the embodied militia, drunk and disorderly, convicted, fined 5s. or be imprisoned 48 hours.  
25.—Clytus Macdonald, for trespass on the premises of Frederick Byers, convicted, fined 10s. with costs or be imprisoned 7 days.  
27.—Michael Campion, for assault and battery on William Welsh, convicted, fined £6 with 40s 9d. costs or be imprisoned 60 days—to give security to keep the peace, and be of good behaviour for 12 months, himself in £50 and 2 sureties in £25 each, and stand committed till fine and costs are settled and said security given.  
Andrew Doyle for assault and battery on Wm. Welsh convicted, fined £4 with 40s. 9d. costs or be imprisoned 60 days—to give security to keep the peace and be of good behaviour for 12 months, himself in £50, and two sureties in £25 each, and stand committed till said fine and costs are settled, and said security given.  
Matthew Murphy in this case dismissed.  
Charles T. Welsh and James Dewar for alleged assault on Michael Campion, dismissed plaintiff to pay 28s. 6d. costs.  
William Charles T. and H. Pope Welsh and Malcolm MacLeod for alleged assault on Andrew Doyle dismissed, plaintiff to pay 26s. 6d. costs.  
Andrew Doyle for assault on Charles T. Welsh, convicted, fined 20s. with 14s. 6d. costs, or be imprisoned 30 days.  
Matthew Murphy for assault on H. Pope Welsh, convicted, fined 20s. with 13s. 6d. costs or be imprisoned 30 days.  
Councillor for the week, Robert Longworth, Esq.

His Worship the Mayor and Mr. Councillor Stewart, were occupied on Thursday and Friday last in the investigation of one of that treacherous sort of assaults and batteries with which this community is happily, very seldom assailed, out of which grew five separate actions, that required deep and deliberate sifting. It occurred on the night of the 14th November instant, at the Victoria Hotel, whither the parties had gone to learn the result of an arbitration that was about to be then terminated, in which Messrs. Wm. Welsh and Andrew Doyle were some of the parties concerned; but, previous to its conclusion, some angry, insulting discourse, commenced by Alexander Campion towards Wm. Welsh, and was continued by Andrew Doyle toward Charles T. Welsh, when, without any provocation on the part of the latter, Doyle struck him on the face, which appeared the signal for the general melee that instantaneously ensued, during which, William Welsh was very severely handled, for besides being knocked down, cuffed and kicked by Alexander and Michael Campion and Andrew Doyle, he on getting on his feet, received a blow on one side of his head with a stone, and a thrust of some sharp-pointed instrument that severed an artery, (this is presumed to have been a file, as such a weapon with a good-sized stone, covered with blood, were found in the room immediately on the parties having left it) these blows stunned and knocked down Wm. Welsh again, and left him apparently lifeless; yet, in this helpless condition, the Campions and Doyle continued their cowardly treatment to Welsh, as he discovered on coming to his senses, that Alexander was holding up his feet while Michael was kicking and stamping on his body, and Doyle making to strike him. No wonder then, that Wm. Welsh believed these parties went to the Victoria with the express determination of doing him bodily injury, if not to take his life; providentially, the latter did not occur. H. Pope and Charles Welsh, James Dewar and Malcolm McLeod, seeing the improper conduct of these parties toward Wm. Welsh, severally attempted his rescue, but were defeated in their designs, and caused to use personal violence in self defence, hence the cause of the separate actions. It is very much to be regretted, that the principal actor in, and instigator of this very disgraceful affair, viz: Alexander Campion, has not yet met with his desert at the hands of the Law. The Court gave judgment in these cases yesterday, as will be seen in the Police Report.

**Married.**  
On Wednesday last, by the Rev. John Knox, Mr. Donald Dewar of Bonaventure, to Ann, the eldest daughter of Mr. John Cameron, of Montague.

**Died.**  
On the 17th of Nov., Mr. James Hamilton, of New Perth.

**Holloway's Ointment and Pills.**—Extraordinary Cure of a Bad Breast.—The wife of Mr. Arthur Burn, of St. John, N. B., was, after the birth of their last child, a constant sufferer with a bad breast; there were several holes in it, and despite of the various remedies tried, her husband could not get anything to cause it to heal. After every other remedy had failed to benefit the sufferer, she had recourse to Holloway's Ointment and Pills, which as a matter of course, quickly effected an improvement in the appearance of the affected parts, and by perseverance with these fine remedies for a few weeks, she was completely cured. This wonderful Ointment will also readily cure all diseases of the skin.

**To Christian Ministers, &c.**  
HASZARD & OWEN, keep constantly on hand, a variety of Theological Works; and are prepared to sell them at their publishers prices.

**NOTICE.**  
THE Sale of the Land on the St. Peter's Road, near Dr. Boswell's, is postponed until further notice.  
JOHN ARCH. M'DONALD, Agent.

Nov. 26th, 1855. 1st.  
**STRAY COW**—colour Black (excepting tail and one foot) marks S. L. P. on both horns has been on the Subscriber's premises since the spring.  
JAMES CAMPBELL.  
New Glasgow Road, Nov. 24, 1855.

**Sky Light Glass For Sale.**  
HASZARD & OWEN have a good stock of the above (such as is used in the United States for Sky Lights in the Roofs of Houses), each sheet is 36 x 15 inches, and ¼ inch thick.

**SOCIAL TEA MEETING.**  
THE Members and Friends of the Baptist Church and Congregation worshipping in Providence Chapel, Charlottetown, respectfully inform the friends of the several denominations, they intend having a Public Tea, on FRIDAY, Nov. 30th, inst., at the Mansion of David Wilson, Esq., near Government House, (lately occupied by Captain Beszeley,) for the express purpose of raising a fund, to assist the Trustees in liquidating a debt recently incurred in the plastering of the said Chapel. They feel assured by the liberality of the friends on former occasions; that this request will cheerfully be responded to.  
A Committee of the following Ladies were appointed to receive contributions, &c. &c.  
Mrs. NICHOLSON, Mrs. J. SCOTT,  
" HUGHES, " SIMPSON,  
" SCARTLEWORTH, " Jas. MCGREGOR,  
" BUTCHER, senr.,  
Tea at 7 p. m. Tickets to be had at Mrs. Scott's, Mrs. Hughes, Mrs. Simpson, (at Mr. Jury's senr.) Haszard & Owen and Mr. Stamper's, Market Square.  
MARGARET HUGHES, Secretary.  
Charlottetown City, Nov. 13th, 1855.

**WANTED.**  
A GOOD COOK. Apply at Government House. Nov 12.

**AUCTIONS.**  
**Molasses, Sugar, Sole Leather, Tea, Onions, Superfine Flour, Rice, Soap, &c. &c.**  
TO BE SOLD by Auction, on THURSDAY next, the 29th instant, at 11 o'clock, on the Queen's Wharf, just arrived per schooner "Star" from Halifax—  
20 puncheons MOLASSES,  
10 hhds. SUGAR,  
25 sides SOLE LEATHER,  
25 barrels Superfine FLOUR,  
57 chests and half-chests Congo TEA,  
10 barrels ONIONS,  
2 bags RICE, 15 boxes PIPES,  
20 boxes London SOAP, &c. &c.  
JAMES MORRIS, Auctioneer.  
Charlottetown, Nov. 28.

**BUILDING LOTS BY AUCTION.**  
TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on THURSDAY, the 29th day of NOVEMBER, instant, on the premises—  
**Four Building Lots,**  
pleasantly situated—being Lot 62, in the First Hundred of Town Lots—having 42 feet front, by 84 deep, bounded North by Dorchester Street, South by King Street, and East by Weymouth Street. Terms.—One half of the purchase money to be paid down, and the remainder to be secured by mortgage on the premises.  
Plans to be seen at the Office of  
WM. DODD, Auctioneer.  
Nov. 16.

Carding Machines, &c. THE Subscribers offer for Sale Carding Machines, Machine Cards, Crank Plates, Cleaners, Wool Pickers, Power Treadmill Machinery on a new construction. Orders punctually attended to. Address John Morrice & Son, Sackville, County of Westmorland New Brunswick, or David Stewart, Charlotte-town, July 18, 1855.

Under the Patronage of Mrs. Daly. A BAZAAR will be held, (D.V.) on the 27th of DECEMBER next, in the TEMPERANCE HALL, by a Committee of Ladies appointed from all denominations, on behalf of the poor of Charlottetown and its immediate vicinity.

Also on Hand—A large Lot of Cooking, Franklin and Air Tight STOVES, Casts of Metallic Paints, Sofas, Bureaus, cane-seated and common Chairs, &c. &c. Oct. 26. JAMES MORRIS.

LIVER COMPLAINT. JAUNDICE, DYSPEPSIA, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and all diseases arising from a disordered liver or stomach, such as Constipation, inward Piles, fallacies, or bleed to the head, acidity of the stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, disgust for food, fullness or weight in the stomach, sour eructations, sinking, or fluttering at the pit of the stomach, swimming of the head, hurried and difficult breathing, fluttering at the heart, choking or suffocating sensations when in a lying posture, dimness of vision, dots or webs before the sight, fever and dull pain in the head, deficiency of perspiration, yellowness of the skin and eyes, pain in the side, back, chest, limbs, &c., sudden flushes of heat, burning in the flesh, constant imaginings of evil, and great depression of spirits, can be effectually cured by DOCTOR HOLLOWAY'S CERTAIN BITTERS, prepared by Dr. C. M. JACKSON, German Medicating Store, No. 120 Arch St., one door below Sixth Philadelphia. Their power over the above diseases is not equalled, if equaled, by any other preparation in the United States, as the cases attest, in many cases after skillful physicians had failed.

TESTIMONY FROM MAINE. CAPT. DANIEL ABBOTT, Brooklyn, Maine, July 16, 1855, says: "I was taken sick one year ago, last April, upon my passage from Havana to Charleston, S. C. At the latter place I took medicine and procured a physician, but for ten days could obtain no relief, no sleep or appetite. At last taking up a newspaper having your advertisement of 'Holloway's German Bitters' in it, I sent for some immediately, this was about 10 o'clock, at 11 o'clock I took the first dose, and another at 6 o'clock. The effect was so rapid on me, that I had a good appetite for supper, and rested well that night, and the next day found me a well man. I have not been without your medicine since, having been sailing between Baltimore, Charleston and the West India Islands ever since. I have now given up going to sea, and reside in this place, where you should have an agency, as you could sell large quantities of it."

WILLIAM CLARK, Salmon Brook, Aroostook Co., Me. You should bear in mind that these Bitters are ENTIRELY VEGETABLE, thereby possessing advantages over most of the preparations recommended for similar diseases. For sale by respectable dealers and stereotypers generally.

T. DESBRISAY, & Co., General Agency and by MR LEMUEL OWEN, Georgetown, EDWARD GOFF, Grand River, J. J. FRASER, St. Peter's Bay, GEORGE WIGGINTON, Grand, Wm. Dodd, Bedoues, JAMES FISHER, New London.

Fall Consignments.

Tea, Candles, Soap & Dry Goods. THE SUBSCRIBER has just received, on Consignment, per Ann Reddin and Sir Alexander, from London and Liverpool An Extensive Assortment of Goods, in part, viz: 134 Chests and half chests of superior TEA, 30 Boxes Sperm CANDLES, 30 do Mould do 50 do very good SOAP, 20 Bales and Cases MERCHANDISE, consisting of Blue and fancy Prints, Orleans, Coburgs, &c. Grey and white Cottons, ready made CLOTHING, Cloths, Dooskins, &c.

Also on Hand—A large Lot of Cooking, Franklin and Air Tight STOVES, Casts of Metallic Paints, Sofas, Bureaus, cane-seated and common Chairs, &c. &c. Oct. 26. JAMES MORRIS.

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 uncessantly 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) EDWD. 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; all the devices and stratagems I tried would not heal them, but it assumed an aspect more 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. I am, Sir, yours truly, (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, Skin-diseases, Burns, Elephantiasis, Sore-heads, Rashes, Eruptions, Sore-rippers, Bites of Mosquitoes and Sand Flies, Gout, Soft Corns, Glandular swellings, Tumours, Coco-bay, Lumbago, Ulcers, Chinga-foot, Piles, Wounds, Chills, 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, 3s 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

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.

LI. 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 5th, 1855. Ex.

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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 GUMMED VIFE, or Vegetable Life Drops, are recommended to all those who have injured themselves by early excesses, and brought on Spentness, 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, Consumption, Habits, Dimness of Sight, Dizziness, Pains in the Head, &c. Their almost marvelous power in removing contaminations, Secondary symptoms, Eruptions, Sore Throat, Pains in the Bones and Joints, Scabby Scrofula, and all other impurities, must be felt to be believed. 4s. 6d.; 11s.; and 20s. per bottle. The 5s. Package, 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., & 20s. 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 false. Sold by HASZARD & OWEN, Queen Square, Charlottetown.

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

RUSSIA. A letter from St. Petersburg says:—"The new recruitment has thrown the country into great terror. It is doubtful if 400,000 men capable of service can be found. The towns and districts furnishing the recruits will be obliged to provide them with fur cloaks, which is a heavy burden, owing to the present high price of furs."

A letter from Odessa, of the 23d ult., says:—"The Russian army having been encouraged by the arrival of fresh reinforcements, does not think of quitting the Crimea. Admiral Birch, Governor of Nicolaieff, and Admiral-in-chief of the Black Sea fleet and ports, is dismissed. Vice-admiral Metlin is appointed in his stead, with the additional command of the flotilla on the Danube.

There is a numerous party at St. Petersburg which deplores the war, and condemns the memory of the late Czar, for having wilfully generated the strife from which all ranks in Russia suffer deplorably, and pray that the present Czar may sacrifice vanities to solid realities. Each day the pressure is more acutely felt, and prospects become darker, whilst hitherto not a single alleviation in the career of military disasters has intervened to flatter national honour, or compensate for enormous losses.

In a private letter from Odessa, of the 22d ult., we read—"Since Kinburn has fallen into the power of the allies the communications kept up between Nicolaieff, Otchakoff, and Odessa by means of clipper-vessels have entirely ceased. Our official list shows, that in September and October until the surrender of Kinburn ten vessels freighted with wheat, and five without lading, left Nicolaieff for Kherson, and 35 sea-going vessels, with seven river craft, left Kherson for Nicolaieff and Otchakoff laden with salt, timber, and coals."

St. Petersburg advices state that discoveries had lately been made of extensive peculations in several departments, and many persons occupying high positions were in disgrace. The dismissal of the Governor of Nicolaieff, which is said to have taken place, may possibly have had a connexion with these circumstances.

The Paris correspondent of the Times, writing on Tuesday, Nov. 6, says:—"A rumour was afloat last night that another attempt had been made on the Emperor's life. There was, however, no truth in it. The incident which gave rise to the report is the following:—about five o'clock last evening, one of the carriages of the court proceeded to the Lyons railway terminus to meet the Emperor on his return from Fontainebleau. The carriage was proceeded by an out-riding, or piqueur. On passing through the Faubourg St. Antoine the horse he rode began suddenly to rear, and at the moment, a pistol dropped from one of the holsters; it exploded as it fell on the pavement, and the bullet wounded in the arm a man who was standing near. The moment the Emperor arrived, he was informed of the accident, and without loss of time sent his chief surgeon, who extracted the ball, and who gave the wounded man 2000 francs for his immediate wants, independent of further assistance which will be given him. The Emperor felt much affected at the unfortunate accident, which gave rise to the rumour I have noticed, and which circulated in the neighbourhood. This, I am assured, is the real fact of the matter."

Accounts from Cuba to the 1st represent that new fears of an invasion of sibiusteros had been excited, and that General de la Concha had made preparations for resisting it. He had also decided that the names of all workmen leaving for or arriving from the United States should be taken down. A mutual assurance company for the slaves had been established with permission of the Governor. A Madrid letter says:—"A committee of the Cortes proposes the adoption of the bill for establishing a general credit bank in Spain. The privilege of establishing the bank is conceded to Messrs. de Korvegen, Milland, and Co. Amongst other things, the bank is to make advances to the Government on security of the taxes to the amount of 100,000,000 reals, at four per cent. per annum."

HASZARD'S

Established 1842. Published by HASZARD & OWEN, Queen St. Is issued twice a week AND CONTAINS THE LATEST NEWS, AT

STRAY FOAL.—Strays W. R. WATSON, on a Chestnut FOAL, with a v Whover will give information recovery, will be rewarded. Nov. 19, 1855.—2i

NEW S. DAWSON'S Corner of Great George Street NOW OPENING at the general assortment of Dry Goods, Hardware, &c., to which the Subscriber is indebted for the attention of his friends and to P. S. The remainder of the hour. Nov. 10, 1855. 3i

FALL 1855. JAMES DESBRISAY, Majestic, from Liverpool from London, his usual supply Autumn and Winter which are offered to the prices for cash. A large Ready Mac among which are some on hand a few very good men's Caps, &c. &c. Nov. 1, 1855.

Warehouse, 3 BOS GREENLEAF, Railroad, Hay, C set in any part of the Province. Sep. 8th, 1855.

APOTHECARY The Old HOUSE, CHARLOTTETOWN T. DESBIJ HAVE just received from Dublin, Un Supplies for the Season, Extensive and DRUGS & CHEM Brashes, Combs, Soap Paints, Oils, Colours, a Confectionery, Medical all the Patent Medicines article usually kept at a British (See Apothecary whole of which they sell to the public, and, if possible, at lower prices, than Market. Charlottetown, May