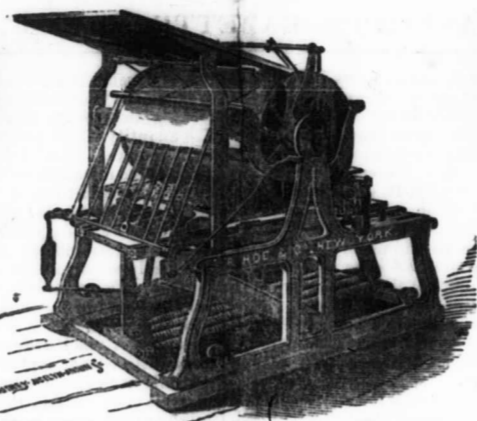


HASZARD'S

FARMERS' COMMERCIAL

PUBLISHED ON EVERY



GAZETTE

JOURNAL & ADVERTISER.

WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY.

Established 1823.

Charlottetown, P. E. Island, Saturday, October 20, 1855.

New Series, No. 284.

NEW BOOK

Just issued from the Press of Haszard & Owen, price 2s.

The Constitution of the Government of Newfoundland

IN its Legislative and Executive Departments, with an Appendix containing the Rules and Orders of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly by JOHN LITTLE, Esq., Barrister at Law.

Union of the Colonies

AND THE Organization of the Empire.

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

Lippincott's Cloth Mills.

WEST RIVER, PICTOU, N. S.

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

AGENTS:

MR. KENNETH MCKENZIE, Charlottetown.

ANDREW A. McDONALD, Esq., Georgetown.

Cloth left with either of the above Agents, will be finished and returned with quicker despatch than usual.

Aug. 15. S. LIPPINCOTT.

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' Information, English Literature, Journal of Popular Literature, new series, Jan. to July, 1855.

Pictorial History of England, 1st volume.—A History of the People as well as of the Kingdom, with many hundred Wood Engravings, printed 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 Cæsar; Reid's English Dictionary; Fulton's Johnston's do.; Hutton's Book-keeping; Bridges' Algebra & Key; Key to Lennie's Grammar; Mangall'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.

Fall 1855.

Duncan, Mason & Co.

SUCCESSORS TO

A. & J. DUNCAN & CO.

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

GOODS

SUITABLE FOR THE PRESENT AND APPROACHING SEASON.

Brick Building, corner of Queen and Dorchester Streets.

City of Charlottetown, Oct. 8, 1855.

CAUTION!

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

GEO. T. HASZARD.

W. R. WATSON.

W. R. WATSON.

(From the Daily News' Correspondent.)

Sept. 15.—My last letter, though written the third day after the enemy's abandonment of their stronghold, was necessarily confined to a narrative of the incidents of our own and the French attack. With a view of giving you the latest news, I had deferred writing it, till the last hour allowed me by the post, and was consequently unable to do more than refer to the fact that the town was already being rifled, Kerch-like by our allies, whilst our own men were virtually deprived of the very smallest benefits in the shape of plunder. The same necessity compelled me to postpone, till now, any detailed description of the state of the town itself, and of the works by means of which it has been so long and so bravely defended. In the present letter, I shall attempt to give your readers some rough idea of both.

Before entering on anything in the shape of a description, either of the defending redoubts or of Sebastopol itself, however, I wish to add to my former brief account of the operations of the 8th, a further remark or two in defence of the part enacted by our own men, and in correction of an error which I there committed, in stating that the French had stormed the Little Redan and its adjoining works in Carreing Bay. I should be most sorry to pen a line which would bear the interpretation of jealousy or ill-will towards our allies, whose bravery and indomitable energy I have so often had occasion to admire; but, whilst extending a full measure of praise for all they have both endured and accomplished, I would permit no squeamish generosity towards them to dull my recollection, or qualify my eulogy, of what our own troops have in like manner suffered and achieved.

That in the two combined attacks, however, which have terminated the siege of Sebastopol, our allies succeeded in that undertaken by them, whilst we failed in the other, is a military pride; but when the relative difficulties of the two operations are considered, I venture to think, that we shall suffer little either, in our own estimation or in that of Europe generally. Mainly owing to the fire of our English batteries during the three previous days of the bombardment—for the Mamelon had remained all but silent throughout that period—the French on the forenoon of the 8th found every gun but one in the Malakoff silenced. Their advanced sap, too, had brought them also to within some forty yards of their point of attack, and during their rapid dash in column over this narrow space, they were exposed only to the grape-shot of this one gun. Once on the face of the parapet, they were safe from a second discharge, and had then only to contend against the faint and brief resistance of a body of trench guards who had evidently been taken unawares. A rapid and well-sustained fire of musketry soon expelled these, and the reserves who were hurried up by the enemy had equally little chance against the swarming columns of our allies, whom good generalship kept pouring in to the support of the first stormers, as fast as human legs could scramble up the broad parapet and jump inside the redoubt. Such a contest was merely a question of numbers; and, having made excellent arrangements to secure their own superiority in this respect, the French commanders had no cause to doubt the result. Widely different, however, was the case on our side. Differently constructed—as I shall presently describe—and stretching over a long line, in hardly any point exposed to so close and direct a fire as that which bore upon the Malakoff, the Redan had replied to our batteries with considerable vigor throughout the entire bombardment; and at noon of the 8th still continued to show fight with a dozen or so of uninjured guns. Instead, too, of forty yards of open space, the nearest point from our most advanced parallel to the ditch of the Redan measured 220, and this, also, everywhere exposed to the fire of twelve or fourteen 68-pounders. I have several times crossed this fatal spot since the capture of the place, and each time with increased wonder how a single man of our whole stormers could have escaped the tornado of grape and canister which such an armament could, and did, send forth. Scarcely a foot of surface is there which a gun did not sweep; and when I add that the enemy

had time to fire three rounds from every piece, from the first issue of our men from the shelter of our own parapet till their arrival at the broad ditch where so many have since found a grave, I am disposed to think that most of your readers will share in my surprise. Inevitably repulsed, then, as they were, our shattered companies were compelled to fall back on the trench which they had left; and to regain this, they had to pass through the same terrible storm as before. Had they, indeed, been properly supported, this ordeal would have been spared them; and, in spite of all its grape and canister, the Redan would, without doubt, have been our own. To every attempt at repeating the attack the same formidable front was shown, and cut up as they had been in their first essay, it was not to be wondered at that our young troops, many of whom were under direct fire for the first time, shrank from a second exposure to the desolating storm.

Such, then, is a brief statement of the relative difficulties of the two attacks on the Redan and the Malakoff; and, bearing in mind those facts, few, I am inclined to believe, will consider that the French have much ground for boasting, as compared with ourselves. That they fought and conquered bravely, I would be the last to deny; but that they would have succeeded, with the same numerical strength as our own, against the Redan, no impartial and intelligent man could believe. In proof of this, and rather more, I may add mention of their failure before the Little Redan, after the occupation of the Malakoff. The six or eight guns of this work had continued effective throughout the bombardment; and when our allies, after their dashing capture of the larger redoubt, passed on to attempt the seizure of the minor batteries on its proper left, they were received with close and well-directed discharges of grape, which speedily checked their impetuous and confident advance. Three several times did they repeat the attempt; but they were as often driven back with heavy loss, and finally abandoned the effort. During the night, when the Redan itself was blown up, the works in Carreing Bay shared a similar fate, and were entered without a blow in the morning. When I last wrote, my impression was, that the French had stormed this line of minor works with the same successful bravery as had been previously displayed in their seizure of the Malakoff; but a few hours later, I learned my error, and therefore add this sentence in correction of what I then stated.

As a sufficiently detailed and accurate description of the Russian works, as seen from our own trenches, has already appeared in these columns, I need say nothing as to the appearance of the Redan externally. Let even those of your readers who may not have seen the topographical sketch to which I refer, fancy a huge grey bank of earth running angularly over the summit of a broken slope, and fronted by a vast ditch some eighteen feet wide by more than half that number deep—let them pierce this with garrisoned embrasures at intervals of some three yards, and mentally picture these bristling with the black muzzles of 68-pounders, and their idea of the outside front of this celebrated work will be sufficiently complete. My first entry into the interior, on the morning after its abandonment, was made by a bridge of broken fascines and gabions, laid hastily over the dead bodies that had just been gathered into the ditch for burial, which has since been done by levelling over them a portion of the parapet above. The ghastly piles nearly filled the vast trench to a level with the outer surface, and the thin covering of earth which now conceals them from view barely falls below the summit of the low bank in front. What first struck me in passing up the cut made by our sappers through the broad parapet, was the unusual solidity and strength of this last—averaging thirty or thirty-five feet along its entire front. On such a solid mass of gabions, fascines, sandbags, and I need hardly say that artillery of even the heaviest calibre could have no sensible effect: 68 or 98 pound shot might enter, but they could not penetrate. Compared with this massive structure of mud and wickerwork, the thickest of our own or the French works is as paper to a deal board. Then within—besides the great superiority of

their mantlets—strong ropen curtains hung across the embrasures to shelter the gunners from the besiegers' riflemen. You admire the cover provided for their artillerymen when not actually working the guns, in little retreats proof against any but the very heaviest splinters of shell. But these, again, are nothing when compared with the shot and shell-proof chambers for the shelter of larger bodies of troops, which abound throughout the work. I dived into several of these half-subterranean waiting-rooms, and found many of them fitted up with spiced tables, and, in spite of all its grape and canister, the Redan would, without doubt, have been our own. To every attempt at repeating the attack the same formidable front was shown, and cut up as they had been in their first essay, it was not to be wondered at that our young troops, many of whom were under direct fire for the first time, shrank from a second exposure to the desolating storm.

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...We are pleased to learn that the Council has passed a sanitary bill, containing regulations for the improvement or abatement of various nuisances, which are so objectionable at present. The regulation of Truckmen, is particularly interesting.

ARRIVED.
Mails, Le Blang, Newfoundland; Brothers, Boudroit, Arichat, do. Bark, Liverpool; goods to D. Reddin, Esq., Bay Verte, for England. Sch. Metouche; deat. Charlotte, Le Blang, Lady Le Marchant, Shediac; mails, Pictou; coal. Jason, West Point;

SAILED.
Le Marchant, Pictou; mails. Brig. Bathurst; goods.
Ship News.
Sept. 29.—Sailed from Cumberland Hill, Let 55, American Brig "Carolina," for Bath, Maine, ship knees. Schooner "Packet," Babin, Master, number—by J. M. Johnston.

New Books!
HASZARD & OWEN have JUST RECEIVED, per "Majestic," 1 case BOOKS, from among which, are a new supply of PUBLICATIONS, viz.—Chambers' English Literature, new series, Jan. to July, 1855.

Popular Literature, new series, Jan. to July, 1855.
History of England, 1st volume.—A History of the People as well as of the Kingdom, with many hundred Wood Engravings, printed 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.

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Grammar; Edward's Latin Delectus; Dymock's Cæsar; Reid's English Dictionary; Fulton's Johnston's do.; Hutton's Book-keeping; Bridges' Algebra & Key; Key to Lennie's Grammar; Mangall'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.

FALL SUPPLIES.
Received ex "Sea Star" from Boston and by the Subscriber:—
and Confectionary in great variety of all kinds,
by Herring's, Apples, Cakes, Soap, Pepper, Snuff, Tobacco, of best quality,
Fancy Soaps,
Pickles, Cake Flavouring,
Fancy Dress Boots,
and Misses fancy Boots,
and Gents Rubbers,
and Shields,
with a variety of small Wares and Toys.
Bread and fruit Cake baked to order.
EMILY CANTELO.
1855.

TO BE SOLD
at Public Auction.
OLD COURT HOUSE, Charlottetown, on Friday the 30th October next, at twelve o'clock precisely, by private Sale, of land situate on Township No. 19, of Douglas Estate comprising 1630 Acres, is freehold and under Lease to various persons, an annual rent of one shilling currency. An indisputable title will be given. A property may be seen and other particulars on application to the undersigned.
ROBERT STEWART.
Town, Aug 28th, 1855.

Fall 1855.
Duncan, Mason & Co.
SUCCESSORS TO
A. & J. DUNCAN & CO.
GENERAL Importers wholesale and retail have JUST RECEIVED, ex Barque Isabel, a large assortment of—

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

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

W. R. WATSON.
W. R. WATSON.

rode through a wide gap made in the wall separating it from the buildings of the dockyard, and entered the road leading down to the workshop of basins and locks, of which, with the exception of this great establishment was composed. In low situation appears to have saved this extensive quarter from much of the injury which has fallen so destructively everywhere else, as only here and there are the marks of a shot or shell to be seen. The masonry of these splendid basins equalled, if not surpassed, both in finish and solidity, anything to be seen either in Portsmouth or Woolwich. In one of the largest of the locks lay the still smoking remains of a large war steamer, with the machinery, paddles, and other solid iron fittings standing all complete, though, of course, much damaged by the fire. Outside all these, and on the bank of the channel which opens into the creek, stood the charred remains of the huge shears, at which I had so often gazed from Cathcart's and the Picket-house Hills. Then came ruins of burnt and sunken boats, of all sizes, from a captain's gig to a fifty-ton lighter; and further out in the creek still, the mast-heads of a sunken brig. The road then passes down the stone quay, flanked on one side by the waters of the creek, on the other by a continuous pile of lofty two-storied buildings, used apparently for all three purposes of public offices, naval stores, and hospitals. Here I found a party of the Land Transport Corps engaged in the loathsome duty of removing some four hundred Russians dead, some of whom had been found laid outside along the quay, and the remainder within the buildings. Of these last, a large number had been discovered in a vault under the building, piled up in rows, one on top of the other, and, judging from their state, they must have been dead nine or ten days. The officer in command of the party described the condition of these bodies as loathsome in the extreme. Of those found laid out on the ground floor of the building, two still breathed when they were first discovered, and a man who had accidentally strolled into the place, a day sooner than "the authorities," affirmed that he had counted twelve of them alive. Besides these, in another vault, some twenty or thirty bodies were found confined, some with the coffin-lids firmly screwed down, and others with them lying by the side of the dead; these were doubtless officers. The Transport-corpse men were piling up the last load of corpses as I rode up; and certainly the sight and the smell were offensive to the last degree. From this point, some hundreds of yards down the quay, the bloodstained and noisome rags of those who had been already borne away, still remained; but they were to be forthwith piled up and burned. From the discovery of the longer dead, it is inferred, that the wounded during the three days of the bombardment were carried hither, and here left to die; as every sign appeared of their wounds having received no attention whatever.

Towards the extremity of the quay is a new half-finished building of cut stone, of similar architectural character to the line of edifices along the front of which I had already passed. Even it, far removed as it is from the scene of action above, bore not a few traces of cannon shot, many a handsomely chiselled cornice and well-fitted joining having been shattered and displaced by a stray long-ranger. Nearly opposite this point, on the other side of the creek and within some hundred yards of the rear of Fort Nicholas, the French had mounted a mortar, and were then throwing shells at a working party employed in the construction of a fort on the north side. They made very pretty practice; sending nearly every other shell within; or close upon the new parapet, and inflicting evident detriment on those at work. The Russians replied with a few round shot, but without effect; and when I turned from viewing the pile of broken stones and mortar, which in all that remains to tell where stood the once handsome structure of Fort Paul, our allies were still pounding away. Besides blowing up the Fort, the Russians had likewise burned several rows of small buildings in this neighbourhood, and the fallen-in roofs of these were still smouldering as I rode along. Through the openings between these, as well as from the top of the ruins of Fort Paul, I had an unbroken view of the harbour, from its mouth at Fort Constantine to its termination at the embouchure of the Tchernaya. Close under Fort Paul, in about twenty feet of water, lay the remains of the burned ship whose destruction I reported some ten days ago; out further, about the middle of the harbour, appeared the mast-heads of the last sunken liners; and away beyond, under the opposite shore, was the burnt wreck of the long famed Vladimir steamer, which with the other steamers and remaining vessels had been burned a few days before—the day after I last wrote. This final sacrifice of the last remains of their once proud Black Sea fleet was occasioned by our having, on Tuesday last, brought down a couple of guns from our advanced batteries to a point near the harbour, which commanded these few remaining vessels; our gunners put four shot into the hull of one of the steamers, which were replied to by a few shells, when, seeing that defence was useless, the enemy consummated the destruction of their vessels by burning or sinking every-

thing that remained, except a few insignificant barges, which are not worth a shot. Not less wreckful and desolate, in its own way, is the present aspect of this once crowded and navy-laden harbour than the most ruined quarter of the town itself. View the entire scene from whatever point you may, it seems as if a destroying curse had fallen upon and blasted the whole. Though nothing is to be seen in the shape of buildings on the north side, beyond the forts on the shore and some wooden huts scattered over the face of the slope, there is an extensive gathering of tents, and signs of great activity all over the enemy's new settlement. The width of the harbour is so inconsiderable, that all their movements can be seen readily with the naked eye.

I returned to our lines by the quarter behind the Malakhoff, and through that redoubt itself. With a few exceptions, all the houses in this locality are much inferior to those in the main body of the town behind. Fort Nicholas, being mostly of only one storey, and many of them built of unburnt bricks. The streets here, too, partake more largely of the character of those of an Eastern town; many of them being simply a couple of parallel dead walls, broken at intervals by doors or low gateways leading to open courtyards inside, round one or two sides of which I found similar galleries running to those which one meets with in Asiatic towns. Inside, however, I saw no traces of the universal divans to be seen in all the rooms of an Asiatic dwelling; but, being wider, might have passed for those of Erzeroum, Diarbekir, or Antioch. Although ruin had swept like a storm over this quarter, too, the consummating touch of French fingers had been wanting to perfect the desolation—and it had not been withheld; benches, doors, windows, and every internal article of furniture worth carriage to their camp, had been borne away, and what would not have repaid this trouble was all smashed to pieces. Little enclosures of flowers and ornamental trees fronted many of the houses; but even these had not escaped the gratuitous wrecking which had been everywhere perpetrated; upturn rose bushes, roots of dead tulips, camellias, daisies, and the like, met the eye and foot at every point along the street in which this little floral nook had abutted; as if which this little floral nook had abutted; as if the sheer love of ruin had been as strong an impelling motive with the destroyers, as their unsparing itch for plunder itself. I may here mention that all this quarter of the town, as well as the great body of it on the opposite side of the Creek, is at present formally in the occupation of our allies, the only portion of the place which is in our hands being the government buildings and dockyard which I have already noticed. This small moiety of the city lies behind our right attack, the reason, I suppose, why we are allowed to hold even in this, as in a thousand other things connected with the whole affair, English interests are most unblushingly overridden by those of the French, who, in fact, seem by their effrontery to tolerate our presence in the place, than to recognize an equal right to a share in it and what it contains. I would again disclaim any ungenerous feeling towards our allies; but really, in view of their general bearing since the fall of Sebastopol, one's British "monkey" is often disposed to rise and show itself. Their sentries are posted over quite three-fourths of the entire town, and into these quarters admission is forbidden us, unless armed with a pass from the French commander. Altogether, amity in fact and amity in print are here shown to be distinctions with a difference. Talk as credulous apostles of French and English unity may, the British Lion and Gallic Eagle will cherish antipathies, and occasionally show them, to the end of the chapter: the traditional feelings of more than three centuries are not so easily extinguished, but will retain a smouldering vitality under all the surface of factitious harmony which mere political contingencies may create for them.

In construction and general appearance, the Malakhoff differs little from its neighbor, the Mamelon; the same massive parapet of earth-work, gabions, and sandbags, with similar underground sirdabs to those in the Redan, but without the formidable rear defences to be seen within that redoubt; so that the outer line of battery once gained, the mastery of the interior became merely an affair of musketry and the bayonet. As in the case of the Redan, so here again nearly every inch of ground behind the breastwork was cut by our own and the French fire. The embrasures still remain closed, as on the morning of the 8th, and will, of course, never be re-opened in the same direction. As in all the other batteries belonging to the enemy which I have visited, there has appeared no scarcity of ammunition—round shot, shell, grape, canister, and every other missile known to artilleryists everywhere abounded. I noticed that at the moment of the enemy's flight, very many of their mortars had been left loaded, and wanting only the application of a match to send their deadly contents into our own or the French lines. Before passing from this subject of the enemy's field defences, however, I may just mention that in the Redan, and, I believe, some of the other batteries, large magazines

full of Russian powder, still remain, the daily explosion of which, strange to say, we await—passing in crowds over these hidden mines. The quantity of the powder is alleged as a bar to its removal; but, if so, why our authorities do not take measures to blow it up *selon la regle* instead of permitting it to take its own time under the smouldering gabions and other wood-work on the surface of the ground, puzzles my civilian understanding. A sentry, for example, will coolly warn you not to come near him, as he is over a magazine, "which may at any minute blow up." In the body of the town, also, it is suspected that unexploded mines yet exist; but of this there can be no certain knowledge. Apropos of explosions, I may mention a marvellous escape of a paymaster of the Rifles a few days ago within the town: he was riding quietly along when a shell thrown from the north side of the harbour struck the ground immediately under his horse's body, and exploding at the moment killed the animal without seriously injuring his rider. Were an incident of this kind mentioned in a work of fiction, one would be more disposed to place it to the account of the author's imagination and ignorance of what shells are, than to believe in its possibility. The fact, however, occurred as I have stated it, and is considered one of the narrowest shaves known in the whole course of the siege.

The French trade in the proceeds of their plunder continues to flourish, higher prices for everything being demanded as days roll on. In the centre of a small knot of commercial Zouaves, outside the French bazaar on the Woronzoff-road, I noticed, a few days ago, no less distinguished a purchaser than the Duke of Newcastle, who was bargaining for some Russian trophies with a closeness that would have done credit to the economic instinct of Lord Aberdeen. The Gaults chafed his grace with a freedom which showed how little they suspected that their customer was no less a personage than the British *ancien ministre de la guerre*, frequently displaying their sympathy with the duke's linguistic difficulties by assuring him that he was a *bono Ingles*; notwithstanding. The Marquis of Sligo is also at present in the camp, on a visit to his brother, Captain Lord Richard Browne, of the 7th Fusiliers. During the late attack, and for some time preceding it, Colonel Powell Thomas, of the Contingent, was present as a volunteer with the 44th Regiment—who has as yet, I believe, taken a part in any of our operations.

By next post, I hope to be able to give you some information as to what is likely to be our next move—if any is to take place before spring. In the meantime there is nothing tangible even afloat on the breeze of camp rumour; and I need, therefore, hazard no personal surmises. Another visit to the French part of the town, as yet undescribed, will also furnish me with some materials of interest for the same mail.

RESTORATION OF POLYND.—In Paris, the persistence of the republican organ, the *Siecle*, in advocating the cause of Poland, is beginning to excite attention. The Paris journal declares that such an opportunity for re-establishing Poland as a nation will never occur to the allied Powers again, and that they ought to seize on the occasion without any fear of the consequences, Sebastopol having proved that nothing is impossible to their arms. The *Siecle* advances arguments to prove that unless France and England effect this, the whole war will have been a useless one; and it calls on the two states not to allow themselves to be turned from their purpose by Germany, but to proceed straight on towards their design—the resuscitation of Poland. Now, in a government so jealous of any political suggestions, as is that of the French Emperor, such language as that of the *Siecle* could not pass unperceived, nor being seen, be allowed to escape uncensored, were the government not willing to allow such a theme to be discussed, without let or hindrance. No language can be plainer than that of the Paris journal, and the inference drawn from the tolerance of the French government is that the Emperor is not averse to the course which the republican organ recommends.

It is stated that the news of the fall of Sebastopol was made public in Rome on the 11th; and by a singular coincidence, on that very evening, when the intelligence appeared in the official paper and all Rome was full of it, the Russian embassy at the Palazzo Giustiniani was brilliantly illuminated. Crowds were collected around this apparent piece of mockery, unable to explain the cause, until it was divulged that the Russian calendar had set apart that day as sacred to Saint Alexander, and that the illumination was therefore in honor of the Emperor.

Saturday, October 20, 1855.

All the crops are now fully secured, with the exception of those of the potato and turnip, which are in a due course of being completed; and, as we hear of no complaints, and as prices have somewhat lowered, we may conclude, that the harvest, on the whole, has been a favorable one. There is one circumstance that must have attracted the notice of every one who has paid attention to the relative prices of produce for the last few years, and which tells favorably for the farmer, and it is the absence of that glut that used formerly to mark this season of the year. Prices have lowered, as we before stated, but it has not been in consequence of an over-abundance of the article in market; there has been enough and that is all. A few years since, and every farmer—the smaller ones especially—would all be hastening to market with flour, the produce of the new wheat, and the simultaneous rush that took place so overstocked the market, that the demand fell short of the supply, and ruinously low prices was the consequence. Things are altered now; there is not that absolute necessity on the part of the agricultural portion of the community, that compels them to sell at whatever loss, to obtain a few pounds, or it may be, a few shillings, and having been warned by past experience, of the folly of coming to market in crowds; those who are able to wait a little—and they are the majority we believe—give place to those whose necessities are greatest, and thus a more equitable range of prices has been, and will continue to be, the consequence. There is another, and not less powerful reason. There are now in all parts of the Island, well furnished stores, which supply the farmer nearer home with the principal articles of merchandise that he may want at prices a mere shadow above those of Charlottetown, and take his produce in return, at a fair price. In a word, capital has become more abundant, and competition has so increased, that a fair remuneration is obtained by the farmer for everything that he has to dispose of. The difference between this state of things, and the old practice of barter, is beginning to show itself in the greater value of the articles that are every spring and fall exhibited at the doors and windows of the principal stores in the City and the total absence of anything like barter. Shawls "cheap at £10" were things that our ancestors did not dream of, and yet, we are told, that one house in Charlottetown has disposed of a considerable number at this and like moderate prices. Still, capital is not sufficiently abundant; the rate of interest is far above what it is in the neighboring Colonies. Not only is six per cent. demanded, but a large bonus for the accommodation, and this upon security, where there is little or no risk. And while this state of things subsists, commerce and agriculture, and improvements of all kind, are impeded. It will not be long, we suppose, ere the routine of the Colonial Office will permit the bill for the establishment of the Bank and the other bills of the last session, to go through the form of being submitted to the Queen in Council, for her approval, and we trust, that when the Bank Bill comes out approved of, we shall then see, that there are among us some spirited individuals, who, notwithstanding the many discouragements that may be thrown in their way, will have the courage and perseverance to begin and go through with the establishment of a bank in the City, and who will not suffer themselves to be turned from their purpose by selfishness, apathy, or the opposition arising from ignorance, as well as mistaken views of self-interest. The tide of affairs has turned, and it becomes those who wish to see the Island thrive, to "take it at the flood."

The following paragraph relative to appeals from the Colonies is of much consequence. The difficulties of getting a final decision in cases of importance, are in a great measure removed, and much may be done for further facilities by means of judicious colonial legislation.

COLONIAL APPEALS.—A bill to amend the procedure in appeals from the colonies and dependencies to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council was prepared and brought into the House of Commons shortly before the recess by Mr. M. Mahon and Mr. Serjeant Shee. It enacts that when, in any appeal whatever, the grounds of appeal shall turn exclusively on a question of law, the parties may, by consent of the court appealed from, state such question as a special case, in which case shall be set forth so much only of the pleadings, evidence, and ruling or judgment objected to, as may be necessary to raise the question for the decision of the Lords of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. The same special case may be made up to facts adduced in evidence, when the grounds of appeal involve error in respect of the conclusions which the court has drawn or failed to draw from the evidence. A transcript of the special case, and no other document, is to be sent to the Registrar of the Privy Council; but this is not to bar the Judicial Committee from ordering a transcript of the whole proceedings. Parties, also, may agree in England

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HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

Monday, October 20, 1855.

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to submit a special case to the Court of Appeal. Appeals are allowed in certain cases, provided the ground of appeal turns exclusively on questions of law, as *ex gratia*, in all cases where no judgment can be given, in consequence of a disagreement of opinion between the judges of the court below; in all cases of rules to enter a verdict of non-suit on a point reserved, or for a new trial. If the rule to show cause be refused, or discharged, or made absolute, provided one of the judges dissent; in all cases of proceeding by *mandamus*, or *quo warranto* or *scire facias*, to repeal a patent, or charter, or information by the Attorney-General, or Advocate-General, or writ of intrusion, or other prerogative writ or where the matter relates to the taking or demanding of any duty payable to the Queen, or to any fee of office, or annual rent; and, lastly, in all cases of indictment or criminal information for a misdemeanor where the sole ground of appeal shall be error manifest on the record. Notice of such appeal must be given within 14 days of the decision complained of, and security for the amount of £500 be given by the appellant for the prosecution of the appeal. Clause 8 enacts, that when and so often as the Legislature of any colony passes any laws for the simplification, facilitation, or expediting of appeals, the Privy Council may adopt such rules and orders, from time to time as they shall in their discretion think fit for giving effect to such enactments; provided always, that nothing in the act contained shall be construed to abridge the right of her Majesty to admit any appeal from a person aggrieved by the judgment of any court.

By order,
Wm. W. Irving,
Secretary.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.
Minutes Committee meeting, Oct. 17, 1855.
Present.—Hon. Judge Peters, Messrs. Mr. Coles, Mr. Warburton, Mr. Rice; George Wright, Esq., Thomas Pethick, Esq., Daniel Hodgson, Esq., William M-Gill, Esq., Henry Longworth, Esq.
Read minutes of last meeting.
Ordered, That Mr. Duncan be paid six pounds sterling for freight of Durham Bull.
Resolved, That Hon. Mr. Coles take charge of the Durham Bull just imported for 12 months; shall belonging to the Society to be served gratis, and the public not to be charged more than 3s. for each cow.
The Society's Bull at present on the farm of the Hon. Mr. Coles to be sent to Cascumpee in exchange for Hon. Mr. Warburton's Ayrshire Bull.
On application from Mr. W. Swabey junr. to be relieved from keeping the Society's Durham Bull any longer, it was ordered that the Secretary write to the different Districts and send him where he is most wanted. Mr. Swabey to continue to take charge of him, until disposed of as above.
Ordered, That Mr. Spink's claim for keep of Bull purchased by him for the Society in April last, be paid.
On motion, Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to visit the different breeders of stock, and select 12 of the best breed Cows and Heifers over 2 years old, to be put to the young Durham Bull, next spring, and that the Committee agree with the owners, that in the event of any or all of the said Cows and Heifers having calves, the Society to have the right of purchase on approval, at 6 months old, at a price not to exceed £10 each, the following gentlemen to form the Committee: Capt. Rice, Mr. Pethick, Mr. Irving.
Resolved, that Judge Peters, Mr. Henry Longworth, and the Secretary be appointed a Committee to make enquiries and report upon the practicability of purchasing or renting a farm, to be conducted by the Society, for the breeding of improved stock, raising of seeds &c. to be distributed through the Country, and also as to the probable cost of such an establishment and the probable saving it would effect, with relation to the system of importing stock, now pursued.
The subject of the late Secretary's accounts come again before the Committee, when it appeared that a cash balance amounting to £39 7s. was in the hands of Mr. Stewart; it was therefore ordered, that he be called upon to pay over that sum forthwith, and that the sum of £145 12s 11d for sundry credits given by the late Secretary, which appears not yet paid by the parties, and for which he is therefore liable, be also collected and paid by him into the hands of the present Secretary.
Ordered also, that Mr. Stewart be called upon to pay the deficiency upon Turnip Seed imported from Liverpool in 1854, and that the per centage loss upon the different seeds as shown by the auditor, be allowed and carried to Profit and loss, excepting the loss upon Timothy Seed, which is to be inquired into by Messrs. Cap. Rice and Pethick, who are to report upon the same to Mr. Cundall.
Ordered, That Mr. Stewart be allowed a loss of 27 feet on sale of Wire Web.
Ordered, that the Secretary make enquiries relative to 9 Ayrshire Heifers imported in 1850, and find out in whose possession they now are, and report to Committee.

Committee Room.

THE MAILS.—The Lady LeMarchant brought the usual Colonial and American mails this week, but no further news from Britain.

A meeting of the Presbytery in connection with the Church of Scotland, was held yesterday in St. James's Church in this City, for the purpose of moderating in a call in favor of the Rev. W. Snodgrass. The Rev. A. Pollock, of New Glasgow, N. S., conducted Divine Service, after which, a call was produced and signed by those present. Before taking any further steps, the Presbytery agreed to adjourn till Monday next, on which day, between the hours of 12 and 2, the call will lie open in the same place for additional signatures. It was further agreed, that the call should, in the mean time, be left at the Store of Mr. J. W. Morrison, who is authorized to receive signatures.—Com.

Died,
On Sunday evening, the 14th inst at Tracadie, Jane, relict of the late Mr. Vincent Bell, aged 76. The deceased was a native of Yorkshire, and emigrated to this Island about 38 years ago. Her end was peace.

Birth,
At Georgetown, on the 16th instant, Mrs. F. P. Norton, of a son.

Passengers,
In the Lady LeMarchant from Shediac, on Tuesday, 16th inst.—Messrs. Charles Lloyd, Donald McRae, Watson Dacheinin, Thomas Giddings, George Wise, John Davis, James Cox, Hugh Frazer, Miss Carmichael, Miss Mary Cox, and 2 in the steerage.
In do. from Pictou, on Wednesday.—Revs. Dr. Kier, W. Snodgrass, W. McCarty, A. B. Black, W. Kier, Mr. Ross, M. Dominique, Mr. Hoelford, G. O. Haestis, A. Pollock and Mrs. Pollock; Miss Frazer, Miss Simpson; Hon. Wm. W. Lord, Messrs Stewart Burns, Charles Davis, John N. Anderson, W. B. Rudolf, Thomas Haestis, W. H. Bowditch, Robert Laird, and 5 in the steerage.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council has been pleased to make the following appointments, viz:—
Francis McQuaid, Esq., of Township No. 34 to be Preventive Officer and Landwaiter, also Wharfinger and Ballast Master for the wharf at Apple-tree Point.
Mr. John Duffy, to be Wharfinger for the wharf at McConnell's Ferry, Township No. 35.
Mr. William Duncan to be Wharfinger for the wharf at the north side of Brudenell River.
Mr. James T. Reid to be Wharfinger for the wharf at Long River, New London.

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

R. & J. WETMORE,
Carvers and Gilders, Looking Glass and Picture Frame Makers,
PRINTSELLERS and DEALERS in PAPER HANGINGS,
38 GRANVILLE STREET, HALIFAX.
AGENTS FOR THE LONDON ART UNION.
Messrs. R. & J. WETMORE, by one of the Messrs. R. & J. WETMORE, from Monday 22d until the 29th instant, where they will exhibit copies and take orders for the following Engravings:—
PRINCE CHARLES EDWARD entering Edinburgh after the Battle of Prestonpans, 1745, and
PRINCE CHARLES EDWARD asleep, protected by FLORA MACDONALD and outlawed Highlanders. Painted by the late Thomas Duncan, A. R. A., Member of the Royal Scottish Academy; and engraved by Frederick Bacon and H. T. Ryal of London. Prints £2 10s. Proofs, £5
SIR WALTER SCOTT and Literary Friends at Abbotford, painted by Thomas Faed, Esq., engraved by James Faed, Esq. Price £2 10.
"OLD AND NEW EDINBURGH," painted by D. O. Hill, Esq., R. S. A. Engraving in Line, by William Richardson. Prints, £1 10s. Do. on India paper, £3. Proofs, £4 10s.
Glimpse of an English Homestead—painted by J. F. Herring—engraved by G. Patterson. Prints, £2 15s. Do on India paper, £4 2s. 6.
"The Village Pastor," by W. P. Frith, Esq., A. R. A.—engraved by Hill. Price £1 10.
Portrait of the Ven. Archbishop Willis, by Rev. J. Dickson, to be finely lithographed. Price 5s.

Messrs. R. & J. WETMORE have also for sale a portfolio of beautiful Engravings, plain and colored, comprising a great variety of subjects in all styles of the Art, including the following Portraits:
The Rt. Rev. Dr. Connolly, Roman Catholic Bishop of New Brunswick—a French Lithograph—life size. Prices.—plain, 7s. 6d.; colored, 10s.; do. with dark background, 15s.
The Honble. J. W. Johnston, (lithograph) 5s.
The Honble. Joseph Howe, do. 5s.
The Honble. Alex. Keith, in Masonic Regalia, 5s.
Patterns of different styles of Picture Frames will be shown, and orders for Frames, Looking Glasses, Window Cornices, Gilt Billet Heads, &c., respectfully solicited.

NOTICE.
PERSONS who have left their WATCHES with Mr. W. S. FLETCHER, and have not called and taken them away, are hereby notified that they have been left in charge of Mr. Kenneth M'Kenzie, Pownal Street, who will deliver the same.
W. S. FLETCHER.
October 18, 1855.

Lot 48, October 18th, 1855.
MESSRS. BEER & SON;
Gentlemen.—For your satisfaction, and general information, we beg to certify, that those 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 desirable Stove, and we can strongly recommend the same to any person purchasing.
Your Obedt Servants,
JOHN FARQUSON,
WILLIAM BOYCE,
WILLIAM FARQUSON.

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.

Port of Charlottetown.
ARRIVED.
Oct. 17, Lady Le Marchant, Pictou; mails. Hope, Roberts, do. coal.
18th, Hope, Sidney; coal.
19th, Thomas, Bonak, Georgetown. Lady Le Marchant, Pictou; mails. Brig Ellen, Campion, Scotia. President, Canso; fish. Spray, Nickerson, Labrador; fish and oil.
SAILED.
17th, Lady Le Marchant, Pictou; mails. Brig Napoleon, Marman, Arichat. bal. Brothers, Herbert, Halifax; produce.
18th, Petrel, do. do. Lady Le Marchant, Shediac; mails.

Ship News.
Arrived at Georgetown, on the 14th instant, in sixty four hours St. John's Newfd., the Brig James, Capt. Steele.—Passengers Dr. Straw, Mr. Withers, and 15 steerage—to Mr. Finlay M'Neill.

GILMAN'S HAIR DYE.
The best article ever used, as hundreds can testify in this city and surrounding country. Read! GILMAN'S LIQUID HAIR DYE instantaneously changes the hair to a brilliant jet Black or glossy Brown, which is permanent—does not stain or in any way injure the skin. No article ever yet invented which will compare with it. We would advise all who have grey hairs to buy it, for it never fails.
—Boston Post.
Z. D. GILMAN, Chemist, Washington city, Inventor and Sole Proprietor.
For sale by Druggists, Hair Dressers, and Dealers in Fancy Articles, throughout the United States.
General Agent for P. E. Island, W. R. WATSON, Nov. 24.

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 Fluid, with a popularity never attained by any other article, goes on "conquering and to conquer." There is no malady, which can affect the Hair but can be cured by this incomparable preparation. To ladies it is invaluable; and on children's heads it lays the foundation of a good head of Hair. It is now patronized by Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain, and commands an extensive sale throughout Europe. 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.
Bogle's Amole Shaving compound renders that usually unpleasant operation (shaving) a decided luxury.
Bogle's Hebeosion removes Freckles and tan from the face in the shortest possible time, and is acknowledged to be the very best article for beautifying the complexion.
To be had, wholesale or retail, of W. Bogle, 227 Washington street, Boston, U. S.
And by all Druggists and perfumers throughout the Canada, United States and Great Britain. W. R. WATSON, Agent for P. E. I.
June 19th. 1 yw

Charlottetown Markets, Oct. 17.
Beef, (small) lb. 34 d a 6d Turkeys each, 5s a 7s.
Do. by quarter, 3d a 5d Geese, 2s a 2s 6d
Pork, 43d a 54d Ducks, 1s 3d a 1s 6d
Do. (small), 6d a 8d Fowls, 1s a 1s 6d
Mutton, 33d a 6d Partridges, 7d a 9d
Lamb, per lb. 3d a 6d Chickens per pair 1s a 2s
Butter (fresh), 15s a 17d Eggs dozen, 7d a 9d
do. by tub 1s 2d a 15d Oats, bush. 2s 3d a 2s 6d
Tallow, 1s a 1s 2d Barley, 4s a 5s
Wool, 11d a 1s Potatoes, 1s 6d a 2s
Pearl, 33d a 4d Turnips, 1s a 1s 3d
Pearl Barley, 3d Homespan yd., 3s 6d a 5s
Oatmeal, 23d a 23d Hay, ton, 50s a 60s

TO BE SOLD
At Public Auction.
AT THE OLD COURT HOUSE, Charlottetown, on Tuesday, the 20th October next, at twelve o'clock, if not previously disposed of by private Sale, all that tract of land situate on Township No. 19, known as the Douglas Estate comprising 1630 Acres. This property is freehold and under Lease to various Tenants at an annual rent of one shilling currency per acre. An indisputable title will be given. A plan of the property may be seen and other particulars made known on application to the undersigned.
ROBERT STEWART.
Charlottetown, Aug 28th, 1855.

REMOVAL.
THE Subscriber takes this opportunity of thanking the Gentlemen of Charlottetown, and the public generally, for their liberal patronage, and begs leave to inform them that he has lately MOVED to the house recently occupied by Dr. Potts, in Queen-street, and is now ready to receive all kinds of orders in his line of business, which will be promptly attended to and punctually executed in style which cannot be exceeded in Charlottetown.
N. B.—WANTED, three or four Journeymen, to whom the highest wages will be given, and who must be able to finish their work in first rate style.
JAMES McLEOD, Tailor.
June 15, 1855.

A good Assortment of
WILSON'S
CELEBRATED
Botanic Medicines
AND
Thomsonian Preparations,
with full directions for
FAMILY 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 at Haszard & Owen's.
Cigars! Cigars!!
FOR SALE AT VERY LOW PRICES. The Subscribers have received—
22,000 superior Cheroots,
on Consignment, with instructions to effect a speedy sale.
HASZARD & OWEN.

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

MISS DOUGLAS intends opening a SCHOOL, for the instruction of young Ladies, in the English Branches, in CAPT. DODD'S new Building, on Pownal Street, next door above J. Pardie's, Esq. Miss D. trusts, that her experience in teaching for the last five years in the United States, will enable her to give satisfaction to those who may favor her with a share of their patronage.
The School will open on the 1st of NOVEMBER. Terms moderate.
Charlottetown, October 16th, 1855.

NOTICE.
THOSE Persons who bought goods at Lanchan McLEOD'S sale on the Pownal Road, on the 24th day of April last and gave their notes of hand for the same, are hereby informed, that their notes are in my possession for collection and will be due the 24th day of Oct. 1855; if not paid when due, they will be sued for without further notice.
W. H. GARDINER, Auctioneer.
9th Oct. 1855.

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

FALL SUPPLIES.
JUST Received ex "Sea Star" from Boston and for sale by the Subscriber:—
Pilot Bread and Confectionary in great variety
Crackers of all kinds,
Rice, Digby Herrings, Apples,
Tea, Chocolate, Soap, Pepper, Snuff, Tobacco,
Cigars, best quality,
Nuts in variety, Fancy Soaps,
Matches, Pickles, Cake Flavouring,
Gentlemen's fancy Dress Boots,
Ladies' and Misses fancy Boots,
Ladies' and Gents Rubbers,
Ladies dress Shields,
Together with a variety of small Wares and Yankee notions.
N. B. Plain and fruit Cake baked to order.
EMILY CANTELO.
Oct. 13, 1855.

Church of England Prayer Books.

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

LONDON HOUSE.

New Fall Goods for '55.

EX "ISABEL," from Liverpool, the subscriber has received part of his FALL SUPPLY of BRITISH GOODS, suitable for the season, which he offers at prices hitherto unequalled in the market, for prompt payment.

A further supply daily expected per "Sir Alexander," from London, and "Majestic," from Liverpool. HENRY HASZARD. Great George Street, Charlottetown, Oct. 15.

American House.

No. 12, Grafton Street.

JUST RECEIVED, per Scho. "Saxe Gatha," from Boston, and "Superb," from Halifax, the following large

Stock of Goods,

which the subscriber offers for sale, wholesale and retail, on moderate terms:— 20 chests TEA, 50 boxes do, 6 puncheons Molasses, 50 boxes Raisins, 15 do. Candies, 20 do. SOAP, 100 sides Sole Leather, 20 boxes Glass, 1 case Indigo, 100 pairs India Rubber Shoes, 50 Clocks, 100 Axes, 25 barrels Pilot Bread, 10 barrels Crackers, 10 do. Nuts, Barrels Crushed Sugar, do. Currants, Barrels Seal Oil, do. Lard Oil, do. Olive Oil, do. Whale Oil; Putty, 100 boxes assorted Confectionery, 100 do. Lozenges, Corn Starch; 20 barrels APPLES, 20 do. Onions, 5 bins Sugar; 10 SOFAS, 40 Bedsteads, 6 Mattresses, 3 Lounges, 10 Children's Cribbs, 300 Chairs, of every description, Buckets, Brooms, Hay Forks, Manure, do., Shingle Hatchets, Clothes Lines, Fluid Lamps, Cruet Stands, Spoon Holders, Sugar Bowls, Lanterns, Kroom Paper, Paper Curtains, Looking Glasses, Mortice Locks and Latches, Molasses Gates, Zinc and Iron Sheet Nails, Whips, Wood Saws, Blacking, Ginger, Matches, Starch, Rim Locks, Mineral and Brass Knobs, Sand Paper, Sleigh Bells, boxes Tobacco, Pepper, Coffee, Saleratus, Washing Powder, Cheese, Crackers.

October 15. WILLIAM B. DAWSON.

Stoves!! Stoves!!!

A BETTER ARTICLE, and for less money, than was ever offered for sale in this City. The subscriber has just received, from the City of Albany,—

150 Stoves, of every description of style

and pattern, including several new patents; as well as his late STOCK on hand, which he solicits his friends and the public generally, to call and examine to judge for themselves.

October 15. WILLIAM B. DAWSON.

Building Lots for Sale.

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

NOTICE.

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

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

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

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

To be Let,

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

Hardware and Cutlery.

HASZARD & OWEN have JUST OPENED, and now offer for Sale, an extensive Stock of HARDWARE, among which are the following: LOCKS.—Rim, and Morise of various descriptions, for Parlors, Front doors, Shops, Warehouses, Cupboards, Closets, Ship's Cabins, Wardrobes. LATCHES.—Patent Stop, Gate, and night. Carriages and Tire bolts, Patent Awl Hafts with 20 Instruments.

HAMMERS.—Claw, Rivetting, Carpet and Shoe. AXES & HATCHETS.—For cutting hard and wood, Shingling, Road. AUGER BITS.—From three sixteenths to inch. Socket Chisels.

Metal and Wood head gimblets. Hickory Mallets, with screwed handles. Walnut Bench Screws. Chisel handles. Mortise Gauges of various kinds. Trying Squares and Bevels. Spring Callipers and Dividers. Levels, Plumb and levels, and level Glasses. Knives and Forks, Carvers. Putty Knives. Wrenches of various kinds. Curry Combs, Rein Snaps. Trunk rivets. Dinner Bells. Cow Bells. Spring Balances, weighing from 1/2 to 24 lbs. Very cheap.

Wool Wheels. Grindstone fixtures. Molasses Gates. Iron squares. Coffee Mills. Bed Keys, Handled Auger Bits. Hand and Bench Vices. Plyers, flat and round nose. Wood and Iron Braces, Geared Wheel do. Turkey and other Oilstones and Slips. Thick Glass for Sky Lights. Ladies' Garden Hoes. Turnip Hoes. Assortment of Hay and Manure Forks. Iron pumps. Door Scrapers. Cast Iron Sink. Strainers for Sinks. Fog horns, useful for calling on a Farm. Mouse traps. Cheap and useful Lanthorns, with various other articles too numerous to mention.

TOWN LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR Sale TOWN LOTS Nos. 23, 29, 30, and 62 in the 1st Hundred of Town Lots in Charlottetown, fronting on Water Street and King Street or such part 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. BRACKEN, Barrister-at-Law. September, 18, 1855.

Bargains! Bargains!!!

AT the Subscriber's SALE ROOM, opposite Mr. Peake's Store,—

6 most approved American COOKING STOVES, 5 large Wood Stoves, (second hand,) 4 casks BRANDY, 10 bbls. Ship Bread, 1 coil 6 inch Shroud Rope, 1 set Standing Rigging, (second hand) for a Vessel of 60 tons, 1 Windlass Rim and Falls, 110 bars 1/2, 300 do. 1/4, 130 do. 1 inch, 27 do. 1/2 inch Round IRON, and 75 bars of flat and square refined IRON.

TERMS.—Cash on delivery. BENJAMIN DAVIES. October 16, 1855.—Ex 4i

Coach and Sleigh Making.

ROBERT McINTYRE returns thanks for the patronage heretofore extended to him, and would inform the public, that he keeps on hand, and makes to order,—

Carriages, Wagons, Carts, Sleighs, &c.

Upper Queen Street, October 13th, 1855.



AMERICAN GOODS.

FROM ALBANY DIRECT, and for SALE at DODD'S Brick Store, in Pownall Street:

200 Cooking, Parlour and Air Tight Stoves, which will be Sold Twenty-five per cent. less than any ever imported into this City. THOMAS W. DODD.

FAIRBANKS' CELEBRATED SCALES,

OF ALL VARIETIES. Warehouse, 34 Kilby Street. BOSTON. GREENLEAF & BROWN, AGENTS.

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

WANTED.

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



Friend of the Prince Edward Alexander.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF ASTHMA!!!

OF AN OLD LADY SEVENTY FIVE YEARS OF AGE.

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

To Professor Holloway,

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

(Signed) THOMAS WESTON.

REMARKABLE CURE OF DROPSY.

AFTER BEING TAPPED THREE TIMES.

Copy of a Letter from Anthony Smith, Esq Halifax, Nova Scotia, dated the 25th August, 1850 To Professor Holloway,

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

(Signed) ANTHONY SMITH.

ASTONISHING CURE OF GENERAL DEBILITY AND LIVER COMPLAINT!!!

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

To Professor Holloway,

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

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

These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints.

Ague Dropsy Inflammation Asthma Dysentery Jaundice Bilious Complaints Erysipelas Liver Complaints Blistches on the skin Female Irregularities Lumbago Bowel Complaints Fits Rheumatism Cholera Fevers of all kinds Pleurisy Consumption Head-ache Urine Retention Bowels Gout Stone and Gravel King's Evil Debility Indigestion Scrofula, or Sore Throats Stone and Gravel King's Evil Secondary Symptoms Tic Doloroux Tumours Ulcers Venereal Affections Worms all of whatever cause, &c.

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, at the following prices:— 2s. 5s. 8s. and 20s. Currency each Box.

There is a considerable saving by taking the larger size.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder affixed to each Box.

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

GENERAL SUMMARY.

A HUSBAND FOR THE PRINCESS ROYAL.—The Spectator has the following remarks upon the subject of a husband for the Princess Royal:— Prince Frederick William of Prussia is a guest at Balmoral, where the Royal Family of England is in villégiatura. The Princess Royal, now almost fifteen years of age, is as tall as her mother, and is "quite the woman"; and a species of authoritative nod is given to the popular presumption that Prince Frederick William comes to court a bride. The supposition is perhaps more premature, than incorrect. Queen Victoria enjoyed an unusual degree of freedom for a British Princess in being the reigning sovereign before she became a bride; and she was enabled to secure her own consent in accordance with the dictates of her affections. Etiquette has stifled more than one anecdote to prove the genuine character of the attachment—stifled the tale, at least, until some future day, when history may record the earliest evidence of that happy union which has rendered the Queen and her husband a model pair for the encouragement of the lieges. Of course, a Princess Royal could not expect the same immunities with a Queen-regnant; but Queen Victoria is a woman of so much sense, as well as good feeling, that no one would expect a force to be put upon her daughter, and we do not imagine, that the Princess Victoria will become Queen of Prussia expectant, by any paternal or regal compulsion. If there is truth in the story current, it is most probable, that the young people are to make each other's acquaintance, and that the Prince will be left to win the hand he claims. And, sooth to say, such a prize is seldom worth having, unless it be fairly won. Even princes have been compelled to discover that truth, as destiny makes them discover most truths which are essential to our mortal nature."

Dr. Lardner has published the following letter in the Times:—

The public in England and France have waited impatiently during about a fortnight for the despatches reporting the details of the fall of Sebastopol. Are you and the public, of whom you are the organ, aware that these despatches might have been sent (supposing them to fill six columns of the Times) to London in two hours?

The means of accomplishing this, unlike the destructive engines of Lord Dunderdall, are no secret. They are public, and at the disposition of government. A newspaper is not the place for physical demonstrations. In this case their place may be supplied by the following fact:—

Some time since the following experiment was made under the direction of M. Leverrier and myself at the Ministry of the Interior, in the presence of two commissions—one of the legislative assembly, and the other of the institute.— A telegraphic wire was prepared, which extended over a great part of France, its two extremities being brought into the room where the experiment was made. The length of the wire was 1082 miles. The arrival as well as the departure of the despatch took place under the eyes of the commissions. A despatch consisting of 292 words was transmitted from one end of the wire. A style attached to the other end immediately began to write the message on a sheet of paper. The entire message was written in full, each word being spelled completely, and without abridgment, in fifty two seconds.

By this means, therefore, 20,000 words, using round numbers, would be transmitted in an hour; six columns of such correspondence as you publish would be transmitted in two hours.

It is scarcely necessary to say, that neither the length of the despatch nor the distance has anything to do with the result. The promptitude of the arrival would for all practical purposes be as great for 10,000 miles, and the length of the despatch would merely augment the time of its delivery in the ratio of about 300 words per minute.

Why, then, do not the Governments of England and France avail themselves of this power? After the above experiment, the French Government had the necessary apparatus constructed, and still possesses it. I have more than once asked the authorities why they did not avail themselves of it. Their answer was, that, save in the most rare and exceptional cases, 20 or 30 words were quite sufficient for telegraphic messages, and that it was not worth while to organize a staff to work the telegraph in these exceptional cases.

The power to transmit the long despatches you will see was not disputed.

I may add that, with the concurrence of the intermediate States through which the wires are carried, means are practicable and easy, by which the contents of the despatches transmitted would be unknown to all but the persons at the terminal stations.

The St. John Freeman reports that desertion from that Garrison are again becoming frequent. Within these three last weeks, three men of the 70th walked off; and on Saturday four of the Artillery went on a pleasure excursion and have not left their address. They took with them a coat and their arms and accoutrements.

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