

A CARD.

THE Subscriber returns his sincere thanks to the public generally, for the marked patronage which they have manifested towards the Steamer Roseland during the past season. Although she has not proved as speedy as her most sanguine friends expected, it cannot be denied that, she has rendered a very considerable service to the travelling public between this Island and Nova Scotia.

WILLIAM HEARD.

Grand Division.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Annual Session of the Grand Division, S. of T. of this Island, will be held on Thursday, the 10th inst. at 4 o'clock p. m. in the Temperance Hall, Charlottetown. A full attendance is requested.

J. M. DESBRISAY, G. S.

JUST RECEIVED, per Schrs. 'SUPRERS' per Halifax, and for Sale at DODD'S BRICK STORE, a splendid

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

JAMES H. HAZARD.

FREESHOLD LAND.

FOR SALE, LOT 49, as laid down on the Plan of Township No. 55, bounded on the Division line between Townships No. 55 and 56, containing 100 acres of land, situate in the Parish of St. John, on the South side of the Island, and is covered with good Wood. For further particulars apply to JAMES H. HAZARD, Recreation, Sept. 27th, 1855.

A Teacher Wanted.

FOR the St. John's School, Lots 5 and 6 there will be a liberal sum paid, which the Government will allow. Application to be made to Eugene McCarthey, Chairman of Trustees.

Valuable and desirable

Freehold Property for Sale.

TO BE SOLD, that valuable and highly cultivated Farm, situate in the Parish of St. John, and beautifully situated on the Princeton Road, about one mile from Charlottetown, known as Willow Farm, the property of the Subscriber, the same contains about Eighty-four (84) acres, all under cultivation, divided into eleven parcels or fields, besides a Kitchen Garden, suitably laid out, and well fenced, with ponds of water in six fields; a large amount has recently been expended on this property, in the application of manure, and the use of the best agricultural implements, and the present Crop bears testimony to its productivity. There is on the premises a convenient Dwelling House, a large portion of deep and spacious Cellar, and an extensive range of Barns and Stables, all new, with room for a large Cattle and Hay, and a Granary, Horse Stable, Cow Houses, Piggeny, Fowl House, and Yard, also, a convenient Greenhouse.

If the above property is not disposed of in one month from this date, it will be sold in lots. The Subscriber also offers for sale, the whole or any part of his well known properties in Charlottetown and Georgetown. A large portion of the purchase money of which, (if required), may be repaid on security for such time as may be agreed upon. CHARLOTTETOWN, JAMES PEAKE, September 4th, 1855.

NEO LET with immediate possession,

The southeast end of the House recently built on the corner of Front Street and Queen's Street, and next to that occupied by Messrs. Gahan & Co. The cellar is 24 feet by 50, has a substantial wall, and is covered with a good roof. The house is on the first floor a shop 20 feet in front and 30 feet in depth; also a front Entrance, a Hall in rear of the shop, and a large room 24 feet by 20 feet. There are on the second floor one room 24 feet by 12, and two 15 and two about 11 feet by 12, and the third floor, five or correspond with the second. There are three rooms on the fourth floor. A view of the Harbour, the Rivers and the Country round, there is also attached to the premises a new Ware-house with a large DWELING HOUSE, and a large Mill. Mercantile or any other business. Further information may be obtained by applying to THOMAS DAWSON, July 14th, 1855.

Valuable Farm for Sale.

AN excellent Farm, consisting of 75 acres of Freehold Land on the Envy Vale Road, Lot 65, twelve miles from Charlottetown, (only seven miles from the Envy Vale Road), and is now being erected and completely finished, is now offered for Sale, with immediate possession. For particulars, apply to JOHN KENNY, Central Agency, May 29, 1855. 14. Ex.

From the Halifax Daily Sun. What next? What will be the next move of the Allies now that they are in actual possession of Sebastopol?

We are at liberty to assume that the Generals commanding the Allied Army are left at perfect liberty to carry out such plans as they, on the spot, may agree upon. We are at liberty to assume that they will be tied up with orders and instructions from their respective Governments.

Napoleon the First, by far the most gifted soldier of the last eighteen hundred years, has requested the aid of his Generals in Spain detailed instructions for their campaigns. He sent them, instead, a lecture on the wild absurdity of such an idea, and merely glanced at the grand general principles of war which ought to guide their operations.

The main strength of Russia has been thrown into the defence of Sebastopol—first the Army of Bessarabia, then the troops of the Don Cossacks—together with those which had evacuated Anapa then the Army of the Caucasus, and finally, the Army of frontier Bland, the troops precipitated upon the French and Sardinians on the Tchernaya. Russia, in the present war, having somewhat departed from her usual waiting game, has sought direct and decided blows, and is open, offering signal defeat at each venture. The tactics of Russia in 1812 was to retreat steadily before the invading force, and avoid as much as possible meeting him in numbers than the offensive, and to counter the history. So, however, that, Alexander II. had dispatched and burned Sebastopol, as Alexander I. reduced Moscow to ashes, and evacuated the Crimea, it is believed by competent judges that the movement would not have been so successful, had it not been for the injury, either morally or materially, that she has now sustained by the destruction of her strongest hold at the hands of her enemies. The capture of Sebastopol is not merely equivalent to the defeat of the Allies, but it is a blow which, actually comprises, and involves the destruction of those Armies. What next, then? The Allies command the sea, and are speedily and amply provided by supplies floated to ports accessible within the cordon of their military lines.

As in forcing the passage of a river, when the assailants possess all the boats, it is easier to effect the operation where the farther bank offers a silent angle, because then the debris is swept to the rear, and on either flank, so, for a similar reason, and in a much greater degree, a peninsula furnishes to Naval Powers the most favourable scene for attacking on the land a great Empire like Russia. Not only is the Crimean Peninsula, in fact, the most favourable of the allied flanks, but as all the roads by which Sebastopol was vitualized, except one, run along the sea—one of them actually bridging a great lagoon—the Allies command the sea, and are speedily and amply provided by supplies floated to ports accessible within the cordon of their military lines.

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Heretofore, in the usual process of war, the storming and capture of a fortress has implied previous victories in the field, followed up; in the present instance, we probably shall find the order reversed, and the fortress being carried, the enemy will be pursued into the interior. Will it make a difference? We think not; not if he can get away. We say if, for our present impression is, that unless he make haste to be off, he will shortly find the door closed and bolted, so that with Sterns Staring he may cry, in vain, "I can't get out; I can't get out."

Hollowy's Pills an unfailing Remedy for bilious complaints.—Thomas Hodson, of St. Andrew's, N. B., had the misfortune to be afflicted with biliousness, and a very distressing and a foul stomach, which prevented him relishing any kind of food, and frequently threw him on a bed of sickness for several weeks. He was treated by the best medical skill, but he only tended to increase his misery; his brother, last fall, recommended him to use Hollowy's Pills, which he did, and he was truly extraordinary, for after about six weeks' usage of this inimitable medicine, I was completely cured; and will never again be without it.

THE CHEMICAL FLOATING FACTORY.—This gigantic contrivance, under the patronage of the Government, is now being fitted out by Messrs. Smith, a foundry, a sawmill, and a carpenter's shop, and has on board mechanics and all the most improved machinery for carrying out each of those branches effectually. There are on board also other useful works, including a brick-making establishment, and arrangements for their accommodation on board are excellently contrived, including a ball-room, ventilation by fan-blades, messing and sleeping galleries, manager's office, and foreman's apartments, and factory stores. There is on board a portable engine, shafting, and standing machinery may be worked on the shore. Model huts of wood, canvas, and iron are also sent.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT.—On Thursday night, the 23d August, a shocking accident, the result of drinking liquor, occurred on the Great Western Railway, about two miles above Jordan. It appears a couple of young men, brothers, had been in town on Thursday to get a draft to forward to their relatives in Ireland, and after doing so, had gone into some of the taverns and got intoxicated. They lived somewhere above Jordan, but before they got home, became so fatigued or overcome by the liquor they had taken, that they lay down, and fell into the track, and the other along a few feet off. The one that lay on the track was killed by some one of the night trains, his head being completely severed in two, and was found by his brother in the morning dead, and mangled in a shocking manner.—St. Catharine's Post.

It has been adventurously suggested by some progressive spirit, that in the ultimate developments of chemistry, it will be found possible to manufacture out of primordial elements, drawn to each other as they are, but potent forces, most of the various kinds of food. The time will come, it is conjectured, when one may order from the chemistic laboratory a wheaten loaf of experience, to be made out of wheat in the same way that the bread-maker may be, in the abstract—a loaf hermetically compounded of the carbon, hydrogen, nitrogen, and other necessary ingredients, kept in readiness for the purpose.

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

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

HORSE TAILS.—The tail of the horse is considered an emblem of dignity in Turkey, from the fact that a Turkish army once lost its courage, and fled, because the officers inspired the drooping courage of his men, cut off the tail of a horse, hoisted it in the head of a spear, and rallied his force to victory. As a reward, he received military promotion, the emblem of which was a horse's tail. The number of tails he was known by the number of tails he is allowed, the highest being three, and the officers are called "pashas of three tails."

WHICH IS THE WORST?—A liquor seller in a heated discussion about the Maine law, was asked to name the worst man he knew. He carried matters altogether too far. He never can get men to buy or use liquor, but if they are fools enough to do it, it is their look out now.

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

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

A CREWMEN HERO.—Thomas Everett, a native of Brook Street, West, sergeant in the 7th Fusiliers, and 22 years in the service, has been severely wounded in the Crimea, and has five wounds and the loss of an eye. His proud boast is that he had the distinguished honor of shaking hands with the English Emperor, in presenting him with a silk handkerchief, hemmed by herself, said, "I am proud of you my brave countrymen." Miss Night, who lately made him a similar present, said, "Miss Taylor honored him by walking arm-in-arm with him aboard ship; and that Miss Stanley sent him, &c. for him to Halifax. He received a shot through the ear at Alma, a bayonet wound in the arm in a sortie, a ball through the hip the next night, and a sword cut through his left arm. He was killed by a shell which fell on him as he was lifting his leg in walking. He considers that he is 'bagged' by about 50 Russians by his own error, and that he was nearly killed by a shell which fell on him as he lay on the field of battle surrounded by Russians, in order that he might be enabled to release his comrades. He was taken into Sebastopol prisoners. He got into Sebastopol, shot the sentry who was guarding the house where they were confined, released them, and then brought them safely out.

HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

Wednesday, October 10, 1855.

The narrow escape from an extensive and dangerous fire in the centre of Charlottetown, ought to suggest we think of the necessity of once revising the Acts relative to Fires and Firewards, and enacting a more efficient law in its stead. Sixty houses were taken into Sebastopol, and it appears to us in the absence of a code of regulations for the conduct of the people, upon whom devolves the necessity of the matter, that it is necessary to enact as Charlottetown. When an alarm of fire is given, there is no want of either will or energy in the population of the people, but both are often ill directed, that disorder and confusion at once ensue. There is no one to give the necessary orders, and no subordinate to carry out instructions. It is necessary to have a principal to issue them. The firewarden act independently one of the other, and the consequence is, that much valuable time—and time is very valuable in such a case—is lost. It is necessary to have lines for supplying the engines are formed, and a fire which a few hundreds of water judiciously applied at an early period would have been effectually quenched, is suffered to get to a head which nothing can stop, leaving the exertions of the engine men to be directed to the fire, and the firewarden to be directed to divide into wards and there would be no difficulty we think, in the Mayor and Councilmen nominating one, two and even three reading men, to be appointed to their respective wards, and distant centres in each of the wards, upon whom the command at the moment should devolve, subordinate to the principal, and to be appointed to their respective wards, and a beginning effected until the chairman of the ward or person on whom the chief command should devolve, should be appointed, and which would have a species of organization of the citizens somewhat after the military method where the subordinate should have the command of the firewarden on the field. And that there should be no hesitation at obeying the orders of the lowest subordinate, we would have a printed code of regulations for the conduct of the people, and which should be kept in some part of the house to which easy access might be had, and which should be in plain English, and which the duties of each officer and the citizen, so that in case of alarm, instead of looking on in silence or running about and giving no aid, they should be at once on their guard, in his place and at once duty. We throw this out as a hint to be improved on by the wisdom of the Common Council, when this matter is brought before them, and which we trust we are well aware of the number and importance of the several matters that are now pressing upon the labors of the Council, and which we think it would be well to effect the necessary changes, and one of them it is we know the subject of fires, and we can hardly name a more important one.