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All Island papers 1m

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Under the patronage of Mrs. Daly.

WILL be held (D. V.) at the TEMPERANCE HALL, Charlottetown, the first week in January next, in aid of benevolent purposes. The public are invited to contribute.

Nov. 23, 1854.

New York, October 17th, 1854.

THE undersigned beg leave to notify their friends that they have entered into Partnership for the purpose of carrying on a Brokerage and Commission Business in the City of New York. By giving the above business their strictest attention, and from their experience, they trust to ensure the confidence and support of those who may favor them with any orders or consignments.

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189 6inx

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BY W. C. HOBS.

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May 18, 1854.

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CAPITAL £500,000 Sterling. Empowered by Act of Parliament, 2d Victoria. A Saving Bank for the Widow and the Orphan.

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☞ Office, Queen Square, Charlottetown.

September 5, 1853. 1sl

Timothy and Flax Seed.

THE highest price will be paid for TIMOTHY and FLAX SEED, during the present year, at George T Haszard's Book Store.

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REOPENED.

THE Principal of this Institution is prepared to receive Pupils either as Boarders or Day Scholars, on terms recently established by the Governors of King's College, Windsor, as follows:

Boarders, at £35 per annum.

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Payments in both cases, to be made quarterly, and in advance. Parents intending to send their sons at any time during the coming winter, are requested to make early application. Further particulars may be known by reference, at Halifax, to the Reverend JAMES C. COCHRAN, Secretary to the Board of Governors of King's College, or at Windsor, to

D. W. PICKETT, Principal.

N. B.—Two annual exhibitions of £10 and £5 have been founded by the Alumni of King's College, and will be open for competition at the Encænia, A. D. 1855.

BARLEY!

WANTED a quantity of good clean four-rowed Barley, for which the highest price in CASH will be paid.

GEO. BEER, Jun.

October 4th, 1854.

LOOK HERE.

ANY persons wanting COOKING STOVES, FRANKLIN STOVES, or FARMER'S BOILERS, just call at Dodd's Auction Room, Queen's Square, and they will get suited at their own prices.

Hides! Hides!! Hides!!!

FOUR pence per. lb. in CASH will be given for any quantity of GREEN HIDES, delivered at the Tannery of the Subscriber.

W. B. DAWSON.

Oct. 21. (All the papers.)

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

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

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

W. HEARD, President

HENRY PALMER. Sec'y and Treasurer.

Secretary's Office, Kent Street, August 5th, 1853.

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H. J. CUNDALL.

April 7th, 1854. Agent for P. E. I.

WANTED TO CHARTER.

SEVERAL SCHOONERS to carry COAL from Pictou or Sydney to Halifax, for which liberal Freights will be given. Apply to

G. W. DEBLOIS, Charlottetown or

S. CUNARD & Co., Halifax.

August 4th, 1854.

THOMAS MANN, TAILOR, (*Late of Upper Queen Street,*) begs to inform his numerous friends that he has just REMOVED his Business to the House lately occupied by MRS. WOOD, in POWNAL STREET, next door to Mr. Dodd's Brick Store. June 2.

THE PSALMIST,

JUST RECEIVED, at GEORGE T. HASZARD'S Bookstore, in various bindings. The above is the Edition of Watts's Hymns used in the Baptist Chapel Charlottetown.

DR KIDDER'S CELEBRATED FAMILY PILLS

FOR the CURE of LIVER Complaints, Jaundice Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Indigestion, Gout, Dysentry, Diarrhœa, Disorders of the Kidneys and Bladder, Erysipelas, and all Diseases of the Skin Eruptions, Typhoid and Inflammatory Fevers, Sick Headache, Costiveness, Pains in the Head, Breast, Side, Back and Limbs, Palpitation of the Heart, Female Complaints, and all Diseases arising from an impure state of the blood.

These invaluable Pills have been used with unparalled success in private practice for more than thirty years, and are now offered to the public, with the fullest conviction that they will prove themselves a public benefit.

They possess the power of stimulating the depurative organs throughout the body to a healthy action thus assisting nature to subvert disease after her own manner. Prepared only by D. TAYLOR, JR. & Co., No. 25, Hanover street, Boston.

W. R. WATSON, Charlottetown, General Agent for P. E. Island.

Sold also by M. W. SKINNER, and T. DESBRISAY.

From Chambers' Journal.

RUSSIA AND THE CZAR.*

SECOND ARTICLE.

As to the personal appearance of the Czar, we exhibit the portrait furnished by Henningsen: 'He is of commanding stature and presents not only the most imposing aspect of any living sovereign, but as perfect as he is colossal in the proportions of his form, he may really be ranked among the handsomest men in Europe. When the whole of his Guard, consisting of 60,000 of the picked men of his empire, is reviewed by him in the Champ de Mars, the eye of the spectator may vainly wander over its ranks to find any one worthy of comparison with him for figure, for manly beauty, or for majesty of mien. When he gives the word of command the deep and sonorous tones of his voice thrill, distinctly audible over the vast plain where an army is manœuvring or a crowd looking on, as different from the voices of his numerous commanders as the notes of an organ from the treble of a child. He is seen, however, to more advantage on foot than on horseback; because being a stiff and a very timid rider, the chargers he rides in public have always been *maneged* into the rocking-horse canter of the pitiable beasts which figure in the theatrical circus; so that, in the eyes of an Englishman, this circumstance qualifies very materially the admiration his splendid equestrian figure would otherwise excite.

'Nicholas has also of late years adopted the habit of staring around him with an air of severity, apparently imagining that his sternness of aspect imposes; whereas, like everything assumed, it has a contrary effect and rather takes away from the awe which his majestic figure and features cannot fail to excite.

'The Emperor Nicholas is, besides, too much of the actor; and it is notwithstanding this mannerism, not because of it, that the reality of his power imposes on his subjects; to the stranger, who is indifferent to his favour or displeasure, it is speedily obvious.

'Of the extent of his general knowledge and acquirements, few have the privilege of judging; but, like most princes of the present day, and like all Russians of high rank, he speaks fluently, and without accent, several languages. French and German are familiar to him as his mother-tongue; the English he has learned, like all the other members of the imperial family in the past and present generation, from very illiterate Scotch nurses and attendants, whose homely fidelity has always been appreciated in their nursery, and with whom Nicholas and his empress not unfrequently condescend to drink tea. From these people the imperial family seem to derive many of their ideas of the English, and, including the emperor, are evidently grossly ignorant of the condition and the usages of British society. Thus the Grand Duke Michael, the emperor's brother, meets the clergyman of the British factory of St. Petersburg in the streets, and addresses him in English with "G——d——your eyes! how are you?" This is from no intention to insult, but only from his ignorance, not only of the true bearing of the words he is using, but of the distinctions of society, which prevents his seeing the impropriety of thus expressing even the exuberance of his good-humour towards a personage to whom his character as a clergyman renders such expressions indecent from any man on earth.

'Domestic and moderate in his habits, few princes have borne a more unblemished private character than the present emperor long has done. A strict lover of justice, when not interfering with his own pretensions or interests, he has, for the first time since the reign of Peter I., endeavoured to enfore its rigid administration according to law, with how little success will be shewn hereafter. Naturally desirous, whenever the weighter personal interests of his family would allow, of improving the material condition of his people and empire, whose well-being, since they belong to him, must be as identified with his own as that of the proprietor with his estate and cattle; and not contented with the barren good-wishes of an inactive philanthropy—like his brother Alexander, whose indolence rendered the reign of a benevolently intentioned man sometimes as oppressive as that of his father, Paul—Nicholas I. not only *reigns*, but, undismayed by the laborious duties such an undertaking entails upon him, actually *governs* in person. On the other hand, he seems to entertain the most exalted ideas of the sacredness of his high prerogative and divine right; and the first consideration that actuates him seems to be the maintenance of his integrity. Severe and vindictive, clemency has never shewn itself amongst his virtues."

Not less striking is the portrait of the Czar drawn by Count Gurovski, who has been his chamberlain. He says: 'The Emperor Nicholas, born July 6, 1796, is now fifty-seven years of age. Tall in stature, imposing in mien, and endowed with uncommon beauty of face, he has what is called *le physique de son role*—the figure for his part. He is truly the monarch in his appearance. His gait, which is heavy and rather stiff, certainly is wanting in grace, but denotes strength and power. His smile is winning, his voice sonorous and pleasant. His features are regular, and combine to form a face a model of beauty of the German type. His eyes alone, which are large and prominent, have something sinister in their expression; and when one looks full and steadily into them, all the charm of his beauty disappears. Sober in his tastes, moderate in his passions, and desirous of enforcing military discipline by the power of his own example, he sleeps upon a camp-bed; eats moderately, with no regard to choice of food; drinks but little wine, and that mixed with water; rises early, and labours hard, though unfortunately with little discernment. The minute details of military costume, parades, and reviews, absorb much more of his time than the weighty affairs and material necessities of the empire. Upon the former he bestows hours; moments only he devotes to the calls of real duty, and to topics which might bring him real glory. The longer one dwells upon his character, the more evident is it how strangely a mistaken course can mislead the finest qualities. His private life is as full of contradictions as his public—the natural consequence of an utter want of any solid basis founded upon sound moral principle. He is an affectionate father, yet tyrannises over his children, who fear and shun him; he is an attentive husband, yet keeps mistresses, and exhibits them to his court, as if defying any one to attempt to oppose his fancies. At one time, he is kind and humane; at another, harsh, cruel, and inflexible as the fit takes him. He never excuses the slightest difference of opinion; yet is full of forbearance for those guilty of vice and crime, and for every kind of corrupt baseness. He will forgive the highest degree of moral turpitude in his favourites, yet punish the smallest contradictions of his preconceived notions with implacable severity. Domestic affection, friendship, love of country, fidelity to religious or political principle, are all so many crimes in his eyes when at variance with his ideas, or when they become proofs of independence of character in those who cherish them. How is it possible to govern a community, whatever its nature, from which all seeds of vigour and greatness are crushed out, and the only means employed are such as tend to corrupt and destroy it? Yet this idea is the key to the system of Nicholas. This system will yet work out the punishment of his pride—a fact to be regretted, for this man had every advantage necessary to have enabled him to pursue an opposite course. Fate placed him upon a height too lofty for him; the principle of despotic authority has had its day he could only raise it again by evil means, and these in the end must work out his destruction.

'Many occurrences in his private life arise in my memory, which illustrate the contradictions of which I have been speaking. Thus, I saw him refuse a slight commutation of the sentence of a political offender, notwithstanding the earnest entreaties of the empress, and the bitter tears of a distracted mother; and about the same time, I myself heard him utter, in behalf of a favourite, words too memorable not to be recorded here.

'General Bibikoff, now minister of the interior, then governor-general of three provinces, had at the head of the Court of Chancery a man who notoriously plundered without mercy the inhabitants of these three provinces, but who paid for his privileged robbery in the charms of his wife, who became the general's avowed mistress, with the full consent of the complacent husband. When this shameful transaction reached the ears of the emperor, he expressed the deep interest he felt in the condition of more than 4,000,000 of his subjects in the remark, "Let him alone!" adding, in allusion to the intimacy between the general and the chancellor's wife: "We must overlook something for our friends!"

'Thus, as may be imagined, corruption goes on apace, without let or hinderance. The following proof of this, I feel sure, will hardly be credited by my readers as having occurred in one of the so-called civilised courts of Europe. The empress, wishing to present some mark of esteem to the famous singer Rubini, procured a watch richly set with diamonds, which she exhibited at an evening-party at court to the general admiration of those present, among whom was the Prince of Prussia, her brother. After the splendid jewel had been duly examined and admired, it was handed to the marshal of the court to be presented to the singer. Two days after, the Prince of Prussia, meeting Rubina in the street, inquired of him how he was pleased with the gift of the empress. Upon Rubini's taking it out, the prince saw to his astonishment only a common gold watch, the enamelled one having apparently melted away in the hands of the courtiers.

'Such examples illustrate forcibly my assertion, that uncontrolled power tends powerfully to evil. An energetic character and strong will may attempt to check the current, but in vain. But there can be no barrier set to the gradual development of corruption and iniquity, for these are necessarily the instruments of despotism.

'The Emperor Nicholas is destined to become a lesson to the world, that the unity of all the material forces of a nation, the concentration of all political power in one hand, combined with the energy of all inherent in a character carved from the living rock, are not sufficient to preserve and save from destruction a principle subversive of liberty, morality, and the dignity of humanity; that a nation even, still in its infancy, must be ruled in accordance with the laws of gradual emancipation and development; that it is impossible to force a people into a retrograde course; and that no man can have power sufficient to stay the laws of Providence in their steady and infallible progress.

'At the present moment, after a long reign of thirty years, we see the emperor of Russia forced to risk all his chances for the future upon a single card, with all the interests of morality, human progress, material improvement, and civilisation against him. Let him suffer one serious defeat, and he is lost? What has placed him in this position? Is it skill? Is it greatness?'

There is something of the fatalistic improvidence of the Oreientals in the character of the Russian: he enjoys the present without caring for the future; he spends his money without keeping account; if pressed, he mortgages his serfs to the imperial treasury, which never refuses money upon such security; he does not trouble his mind with repaying the debt, or providing for the interest due and overdue, until he is dispossessed of his slaves, who are carried away into the imperial domain. Nowhere in the world do the fortunes of families change so often and rigidly as in Russia. Imperial favour builds them up; but the wealth acquired by the favourites is dissipated by their sons or grandsons, if the emperor has not previously transformed the estates to some other member of the family, or confiscated them altogether to the crown; until again an imperial smile restores them to some lucky descendant of the punished man. There is no security either for person or property. Hoarding does not avail here, as in the Mohammedan East; nor is it in the character of the Russian; spending, therefore, is the general policy. There is no such extravagant aristocracy in the world as the Russian; but this extravagance is by far more Oriental than Western. The Russian spends his money, not so much in the enjoyment of the beautiful, as of the rare and costly. He eats oysters in St. Petersburg, because they are not to be found in the Baltic, and cost sveral shillings apiece; whilst in London he despises them. He buys anything you may shew as unique. When admiring in Italy or Paris a work of art, he does not care so much about the price, or the beauty and artistical value, as about the celebrity of the picture or statue. If it is not yet described and praised in the works of archæology and art, he does not care for it. Gems of peculiar size or colour, Cashmere shawls and rich furs, are as highly valued in Russia as they formerly were at Constantinople and Ispahan. The luxury of St. Petersburg, as well as of Moscow, is more barbaric than refined. The Opera and the Ballet, and the last fashionable work of Paris, are the staple of conversation; sentimental phrases, and courteous compliments, are addressed to the ladies; dancing and music and gossipping go on; young people affect to be tired of the world; old ones play at cards, and enjoy the pleasures of the table; but the attentive observer is soon struck by the utter shallowness of the society. It is still more flippant, more hollow, more unprincipled, more reckless, than the aristocracy of Vienna. No serious thought is tolerated among well-bred men; and whoever has the misfortune to be a thinker, must conceal the fact by recklessness in his conduct.

The dissipation and prodigality of society have a most pernicious influence on the morals of the people. The pay of the officials is small, not commensurate to their wants: it is now as it was regulated by the Empress Catherine seventy-five years ago. But whilst the necessaries of life have become more expensive the value of the Russian currency has been deteriorated, and the officials are paid in paper, not in cash. It is utterly impossible for them to keep up appearances and to live respectably on their small pay; and they are, therefore, the most corrupt body in the world. Bribery has increased, until it is become one of the national institutions—the guarantee against imperial despotism.

Czar Alexander was well acquainted with the corruption of his officials, but he