nity. It might be expected that all persons of common sense and humanity would rejoice that an efficient place had been proposed, for ridding the world of this diabolical traffic in intoxicating drinks; a traffic which blights the fairest blossoms of human hope, and deals death among men with impunity.

I am convinced Mr. Editor, that were any number of men engaged in a business which should be made as destructive to the lives of our domestic animals, as that of alcohol is to man, the business would not for a moment be tolerated.

How much misery and death must this traffic produce to convince all men that it is their duty simultaneously to rise and put it down? It is computed that one million of human beings are destroyed by it annually, in the present enlightened age.

J. B.

Charlottetown, Aug. 25, 1854.

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL.

Progress of the War.

(From the European Times.)

The remarkable correspondence published in the *Moniteur* at the close of last week shows Russia in the submissive attitude of suing for peace. The language used by the Russian minister amounts in substance to this,—that the troops of the Czar will retire from the Danubian provinces if Austria will use its influence with the Western Powers to prevent them from attacking the Russian dominions. This is a sad lowering in the tone of the Czar before the conclusion of the first campaign. But the French Foreign Secretary unmasks in the most masterly manner the flimsy reasoning in which the Russian Chancellor indulges to cover his master's retreat, and the whole tone and grasp of the document are worthy of the high talent which M. Drouyn de L'Huys has always exhibited in his State papers. The most gratifying feature in this correspondence is the new and improved position in which it exhibits Austria, for Lord John Russell stated in the House of Commons, a few minutes before the prorogation, that that power would not rest satisfied with the *status quo*,—that it would require other guarantees, and; in substance, that it agreed with the Western Powers; but he added, as if there was still a loop on which to hang a doubt, "It remained to be seen whether the government of his Imperial Majesty would think proper to communicate the interchange of notes which had taken place to the government of Russia, and whether the armaments which had been made by the Emperor of Austria of late would be put *into action*, in order to obtain by force, if they could not obtain by negotiation, those securities to Europe which the English and French Governments have deemed absolutely necessary, and which, he trusted, the German Powers would likewise concur in seeking and insisting upon from Russia." It is clear, however, that the demands of the Western Powers are acceptable to Austria, whether she will assist in procuring them or not,—a point which must go far to limit the duration of the contest, and which cannot fail to have a material effect in depressing the spirit, if not the power of Russia.

All the accounts represent the Russians as hastening from the Principalities by forced marches, for the evident purpose of concentrating their strength on the point most likely to be attacked: but what that point is does not at present appear. The object of the allied commanders will be to keep their views as secret as possible, and it is not yet certain that Sebastopol will be attacked. Indeed, the probability is that the point of attack will not be known until it is made. Some are inclined to think that the isthmus of Perecop, a neck of land only three or four miles wide, which unites the Crimea with the rest of the Russian empire, will be occupied, in order to cut off the Russian communication with Sebastopol, which is at least a feasible surmise; and the speech of Lord John Russell, which caused such a sensation at the time, is referred to, shewing that the crippling of the great Russian fortress rather than its destruction was in his mind at the time when he volunteered the explanation which was so fiercely assailed. Others think that Anapa will be attacked, and others again, fixing upon Marshal St. Arnaud's address to the troops, in which he speaks of "*marching* into the land of the enemy," infer that the Dobrudscha will be the route—a very improbable conjecture. Certain, however, it is, that as yet there is no account of troops having embarked from Varna or the coast, and speculation has a large field on which to work to fix on the exact part. A few days more will probably settle the question, and put an end to the anxiety which exists.

The accounts from Vienna declare that Prince Gortschakoff had received despatches from St. Petersburg, which induced him to inform Count Buol that so long as the Turks were in Wallachia, the Russians would retain certain strategetic points in the Principalities. A large Turkish force occupies Bucharest, and some straggling Russian officers and soldiers have been seized by them, but they seem disposed to let the enemy clear away without molestation. The Austrian neutral forces are not occupying Wallachia. It is said that 60,000 maintain a position at Galatz. Prince Paskiewitsch is again in favour. He is said to have returned to Warsaw, and will take the command of the Russian southern army. A treaty offensive and defensive, has been signed between the Sultan and Schamyl, who is stipulating for the independence of the Caucasus.

We shall soon hear of something decisive from the Baltic. An article has appeared in the *Moniteur* to the effect that despatches had been received from Sir Charles Napier stating that, on the 7th and 8th, the French troops had landed to the south of Bomarsund, and the French and English marines northward, without a single man getting his shoe wet. Sir Charles divides his praises between the French and English captains of the steamers who effected the landing. All the siege materiel had arrived, and was about to be placed in position. The Russians had destroyed their outworks. The fortress, according to subsequent advices, was invested on the 12th, when the Russians made a sortie with a strong body of sharpshooters, but were repulsed The feeling of the inhabitants towards the invaders was said to be most friendly, and the pulpits in the isles of Aland are said to have announced that the sway of Russia was at an end. One of the three fortresses, after some hard fighting, was taken on the 14th by 10,000 French soldiers and 2000 English marines. The principal fortress was to be attacked next day by escalade.

BOMARSUND, August 15.—The strongest fort has been taken by the French and English, after several hours' severe fighting. Scaling ladders were furnished last night, and are to be used to-day against the principal fortress.

BOULOGNE, August 15.—An English courier, coming from Stockholm, has this night brought word to Calais that 2000 French troops had landed near the works of Bomarsund, and had carried a redoubt of 8 guns by assault, without losing a single man. The enemy's fire was essentially defective, and our soldiers did not give him time to rectify it.

Entrance of Austrian Troops into Wallachia.

PARIS, Friday, August 18.—The following has just been received here:—"Orders have just been issued for the Austrian troops to enter Wallachia."

ORSOVA, August 18.—The Austrians have commenced crossing the frontier of Turnu Severin.

BUCHAREST, August 14.—Omar Pacha has issued a proclamation to tranquilise the Wallachians. The Turkish outposts have advanced along the Imonitza.

CZERNOWITZ, August 16.—The evacuation of the Principalities by the Russians continues. The Russian head quarters are at Ismael.

AFFAIRS IN THE EAST.

PARIS, August 17.—According to advices from Malta of the 12th the Jason had arrived from England, and proceeded on her voyage to Constantinople. Letters from Constantinople of the 5th announce that pontoons and launches continued to be sent to Varna. There was nothing new from Asia, but a great battle was expected under the walls of Kars, where the two armies, each 30,000 strong, were encamped within a league of each other.

Accounts from Constantinople to the 7th speak of the expedition to the Russian coast as still in prospect. Marshal de St. Arnaud returned on the 2nd instant to Varna. Negotiations were carried on between the Circassian envoy and the Porte for a joint plan of action against the common enemy. The Circassians, it is said, in order to obviate future difficulty, desire that the Porte shall formally disclaim all pretensions to resume the sovereignty over the mountain tribes of the Caucasus, which it surrendered in 1830. It is not expected that any difficulty will arise on this score: indeed it is said that a compact was completed on the 4th inst. between Schamyl and the Porte, amounting to an offensive and defensive alliance.

Schamyl is said to offer the Porte 50,000 men, if it will recognise the independence of the Caucasus.

CONSTANTINOPLE, August 10th.—The arrangements for Asia are continued with great energy. It is said that the departure of the expedition from Varna will be delayed in consequence of the intense violence of the cholera.

A despatch from Constantinople states that General Canrobert has expressed his firm conviction that if once the allied force can secure a firm footing in a bay to the rear of the strong fortress that commands the entrance to the harbour of Sebastopol, the Czar's fleet will only have to choose between certain destruction from the batteries of the allies, or turn out and give battle to the allied fleets; in regard to the result of which battle, though it will, of course, be a sanguinary one, two opinions do not exist.

The death of Lieut.-Col. Ferguson, of the 92d Highlanders, on board a French steamer is reported—fever was the cause. Mr. Newberry, paymaster of the Rifle Brigade, and Mr. Gregg, of the 51st regiment, also dead.

MR SMITH O'BRIEN.—The family of Mr. Smith O'Brien have, within the last few days received a letter from him, dated from Van Dieman's Land in the last week of May, at which time he was preparing to avail himself of her Majesty's gracious pardon and to leave the colony for Europe. "Mrs. Smith O'Brien," says the *Limerick Chronicle*, and other relatives, will meet the liberated exile at Brussels, where it is probable he will reside; and we have the pleasure to inform his countrymen that Mr. O'Brien accepted with the best feelings his Sovereign's spontaneous clemency in remission of the penalty for a political offence."

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.—Parliament was prorogued by her Majesty on Saturday the 12th with the usual State formalities. A vast assembiage of persons were collected in St. James's Park and along the line of route, by whom the Queen and Prince Consort were received with enthusiastic demonstrations of loyalty.

Arrivals in Europe from hence.

Liverpool, Aug. 12.—Smyrna, Martha, Mariner.
Swansea, Aug. 4.—Perseverance.
Loading in London, for Charlottetown.—Brougham.
To sail Sept. 1st, Cicely.

The English Mail by the Steamer *Lady LeMarchant* arrived about 8 o'clock yesterday evening,

We have to apologise to our reader for the non-appearance of our paper on Wednesday last. We hope that they will not have suffered any inconvenience, as we are able to lay before them to-day a large sheet, with the principal items of News received by the English Mail last night. Our next issue will be on Wednesday morning next.

TEMPERANCE.

The Caledonia Division, No. 24, S. of T., was instituted on the 9th inst., in Wood Islands Settlement, by Mr. Arbuckle, D. G. W. P.
Duncan, Munn, (miller,) W. P.
Angus Blue, W. A.
J. McMillan, R. S.
Archibald Crawford, A. R. S.
Hector McMillan, F. S.
John Blue, T.
Hector McMillan, jun. P. W. P.
J. Munn, C.
John McDonald, A. C.
James McNeill, J. S.
——— Currie O. S.
Wood Islands, Aug. 22, 1854.

Charlottetown Markets, Aug. 30.

Beef, (small) lb.	4d a 6d	Tallow,	8d a 10d
Do., by quarter,	3½d a 5d	Wool,	10d a 1s 2d
Pork,		Homespun, yd.	3s 6d a 5s
Do., (small)	6d a 7½d	Flour, per lb.	3½d
Mutton, per lb.	3d a 6d	Oatmeal, per lb.	2d
Lamb,	3 a 6d	Barley, bush.	4s a 4s 6d
Veal, per lb.,	2½d a 4½d	Oats,	3s a 3s d6
Ham, per lb.,	7d a 7½d	Pearl Barley, per lb.	2d
Codfish, per qtl.,	12s a 15s	Potatoes, bush.	3s a 3s 6d
Turkeys,	5s a 7s	Green Peas qt.,	9d a 1s
Fowls,	1s a 1s 4d	Currants,	
Chickens each,	7d a 14	Carrotts bunch,	3d
Eggs, per dozen,	7d a 9d	Hay, per ton,	60s 80s
Cheese,	3d a 7d	Straw,	
Butter, (fresh)	1s a 14d	Turnips bunch,	2d a 3s
Do., (by the tub)	11d a 1s	Gooseberries qt.,	
Lard,	8d a 9d	Geese, none.	

Port of Charlottetown.

ARRIVED.

Aug. 26th, Liberal, Richibucto, deal. Packet W. Nelson, Bay Verte, do.
27th, H. Ingram, Lunn, Bedeque. Brig Elizabeth, M'Rae, Miramichi, for Liverpool.
28th, Fanny, Pictou; stone and coal. Virgin, Bears, Whitehead; stone. Unicorn, Gallant, Sidney; Coal, Favorite, Robin, Richibucto; deal.
29th, Pique, Fogere, Arichat; bal. Aurora, Hume, Pictou. Unity, Richibucto; deal. Sophronia, McFadyen, do. Packet F. R. Goodman, Pictou; mails, &c.
30th, St. Croix, Webster, Sidney; coal.

SAILED.

Aug. 26, Packet F. R. Goodman, Pictou. Lady LeMarchant, Shediac.
27th, Brig Dominick Daly, Liverpool; timber and deal, by Joseph McDonald. Brig Catharine, do., do.; by John Andrew McDonald. Jason, Buctouche; bal. Liberal, Ruchibucto; do. Ingram, Bedeque.
30th, Brig Elizabeth, Liverpool; timber and deal, by D. M'Rae, Schr. Independence, McIntosh, Pictou.

The Schr. *Lady Gray*, Capt. Wilkie, at Georgetown, Aug. 28th, having been driven from North Cape—lost both Anchors in the gale of last Tuesday.

Died,

At Charlottetown, on the 24th inst., Lucy Henrietta, daughter of James C. Pope, Esq., aged 11 months.

WANTED,

IN a Dry Goods Establishment, in Charlottetown, an active SALESMAN, with good character, and a thorough knowledge of his business. Enquire of the proprietor of this paper.
August 31.

AUCTIONS.

IMPORTANT SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Horses, Carriage, Sleighs, Harness, &c.

MR. LOBBAN has received instructions to Sell at Auction, on TUESDAY, the 5th of SEPTEMBER next, at the Residence of MRS. GRUBB, Holland Grove, the whole of that Lady's

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, SLEIGHS, CARRIAGE, HARNESS, &c.,

Catalogues will be prepared and ready for distribution on or before the 20th instant, at the Auctioneer's Sale Room, Kent Street, where every information can be obtained by his customers or others.

☞ Terms and hour of Sale in Catalogue.

H. W. LOBBAN, Auctioneer.

August 7, 1854.

UNRESERVED SALE OF Dry Goods, Hardware, Crockeryware, Glassware, &c., &c., BY JAMES MORRIS.

TO BE SOLD by AUCTION, on *Tuesday* 12th September, at 11 o'clock, at the Store of MR. ANGUS GILLIS, Queen Street, the whole of his *STOCK IN TRADE.*

consisting of:
Dry Goods, Hardware, Glassware, Crockery-ware, &c.,
For particulars *vide* Handbills.
The whole will be sold without reserve.
Terms at sale. Isl.
Charlottetown, August 30th, 1854.

To be sold, for Cash.

SEVEN pairs Granite Mill-stones,
3 Casks Codfish Oil,
A few barrels prime Herrings,
20 barrels Mess Pork,
20 do. prime Mess do.
20 do. prime do.
700,000 Cedar Shingles,
A few barrels Beef.

JAMES PURDIE.
29th Aug, 1854. Isl. 3w

PROSPECTUS OF THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN.

Tenth Year.—Splendid Engravings and Prizes:

THE Tenth Annual Volume of this useful publication commences on the 17th day of September next.

THE "SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN" is an ILLUSTRATED PERIODICAL, devoted chiefly to the promulgation of information relating to the various Mechanic and Chemic Arts, Industrial Manufactures, Agriculture, Patents, Inventions, Engineering, Millwork, and all interests which the light of PRACTICAL SCIENCE is calculated to advance.

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Tems of Subscription, one Copy, for One Year $2.

Subscriptions received by George T. Haszard, Agent for P. E. Island.

For Sale,

A FREEHOLD PROPERTY of 50 Acres of Land, situate on the Princetown Road, 11 miles from Charlottetown; 15 to 20 acres are cleared and ready for the plough; there is a Dwelling House and Barn on the Premises. It is a central place for business, several Roads converging from it. There is also on the Premises, a Saw Mill, with an abundance of Wood around it. Further particulars can be made known to

ALEX. JOHNSTON.

Princetown Road,
(11 miles,) Aug. 19, 1854.