Ship News.

HALIFAX, May 7.—Capt. Reynolds, of Schr. Montano, reports on his voyage from P. E. Island, when off Whitehead, last Thursday week, saw several packages, like cases Dry Goods, some of which were marked T. E. K., He afterwards fell in with another package, but on reaching it found it broken and nothing remaining but straw and pieces of bottles—marked D. C., in red.

Passengers,

In the *Rosebud* from Pictou, on the 9th—A Duncan, Esq., and Mr. J. Douse, from England; Messrs. Taylor, Ray, Allan Cameron, Gratten, Sims, J. C. M'Donald, J. Andrew M'Donald, Wm. Heard, Alex. M'Causland, Mr. and Mrs. Oxley—5 steerage.

Port of Charlottetown.

ARRIVED.

May 4th, Schr. Queen of the Isles, Lougen, Arichat; bal. Susan and Mary, Crockett, New York; goods.
5th, Packet, Babin, Arichat; bal.
7th, Manly, Forest, do; do.
8th, Active, Babin, do; do.
10th, Sir Alexander, Walsh, Liverpool; goods,
Isabel, Hegan, do. do.

SAILED.

May 4th, Schr. Martha Ann, Campbell, New Brunswick; prod.
5th, Brigt. Jeucemima, New York.
8th, Schr. Mary Jane Gilbert, Terrio, St. John, N. B.; produce.
11th, Trinidad, Sotherland, Ristigouche; oats.
Barque, Uncle Charlie, Grossard, Pugwash; lumber, &c.
Schr. Julia, Regan, Master, arrived at Boston 5th inst.

Married,

On Tuesday evening, by the Rev. John Knox, Mr. John Stewart, of Montrose, to Miss Elizabeth Dewar of Mount Salem,—all of Lot 48.

On the 19th ult, by Rev. Richard Cotton, at Richmond, at the Residence of the Bride's Father, Mr. John Rodd, late of Charlottetown, to Mary Jane, third daughter of Mr. William Rayner.

☞ Divine service will be conducted in the Temperance Hall as usual, by Mr. McDonald, on Sabbath first the 13th instant, at 11 a. m. and 3 p. m

☞ Communication from Messrs. McDonald, Samuel Lane, and others, Cherry Valley, came too late for insertion in to-day's issue. Will appear in in our next.

☞ The Horses for the Agricultural Society have been purchased in the States and may be shortly expected.

Charlottetown Markets, May .9

Beef, (small) lb.	6d a 9d	Oatmeal,	2¼d a 2¾
Do. by quarter,	6d a 7½d	Turkeys each,	4s a 6s
Pork,	4d a 5½d	Fowls,	1s a 1s 6d
Do. (small),	6d a 7½d	Ducks,	none.
Mutton,	6d a 8d	Eggs dozen,	8d a 10d
Veal,	3d a 6d	Barley bush.,	3s 6d a 5s
Ham,	7d a 8d	Oats,	3s 6d a 3s 9d
Butter (fresh),	1s 9 a 2s	Potatoes,	3s 6d a 4s
Do. by tub,	none	Turnips,	1s a 1s 2d
Lard,	9d a 10d	Homespun yd.,	3s 6d a 5s
Tallow,	11d a 1s	Hay, ton,	80s a 100s
Wool,	1s a 1s 3d	Straw,	2s a 2s 6d
Flour,	3¼d a 3½d		
Pearl Barley,	2d		
Clover Seed,	1s 3d		

GILMAN'S HAIR DYE.

Thebest article ever used, as hundreds can testify in this city and surrounding country. Read! GILMAN'S LIQUID HAIR DYE *instantaneously* chnges the hair to a briliant jet *Black* or glossy *Brown*, which is *permanent*—does not stain or in any way injure the skin. No article ever yet invented which can 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.

W. R. WATSON, General Agent for P. E Island. Jan 6. 6mon

"The Poor ye have always with you."

By Especial Request.

VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT: *Under the Patronage of His Excellency Dominick Daly, Esq, and Lady*, in behalf of the Poor of Charlottetown. The Ladies and Gentlemen who gave the last CONCERT, in aid of the Patriotic Fund, beg to announce that they have consented to give another Concert on TUESDAY Evening, the *Twenty-Second* inst., for the above laudable object.

The friends of the Poor in our own land will now have an opportunity of exhibiting their zeal in behalf of the distressed.

TICKETS—Reserved seats, 2s. 3d.; Rear 1s 6d. To be had at the Stores of Haszard & Owen, T. Desbrisay & Co., Henry Stamper, and W. R. Watson, Esqrs

☞ A Plan of the reserved Seats to be seen at the Store of Haszard & Owen.

May 11.

New Goods—New Style.

FROM GREAT BRITAIN.

BY the "*Sir Alexander*," 16 packages of GOODS, ready for inspection as soon as landed, at

Bell's Clothing Store, Market Square.

Consisting in part of Broad cloths, Summer cloths, fancy Cassimeres, Scotch Tweeds, silk Velvets, French cut Velvets.

French figured Vestings, White and fancy Marseilles, do. Black Satins, Grenada Vest shapes, cords and drills.

Every description of Garment, comprising all the new styles, will be made to measure, from these Goods, in a superior manner, and at prices to suit the times.

ALSO,

A large and choice assortment of Shirts, neck ties, suspenders, gloves, handkerchiefs, Hats and Caps, together with every article required for Gentlemen's wear, *except the boots.*

May 18, 1855. C. & J. BELL.

MEN'S READY MADE CLOTHING.

We are desirous of informing the public, that we have on hand, and are constantly making up, the largest and best stock of Ready made Clothing in Charlottetown—cut by ourselves, and made up by workmen in our employ.—Persons desirous of furnishing themselves with fashionable well made Garments, at reasonable prices, can be suited better at our establishment than any other in Charlottetown.

C. & J. BELL, Tailors,
All papers. 1in Opposite the Market.

SPRING 1855,

Queen Street Clothing House,

(In McDonald's Brick Building.)

Ex Barque "Isabel," from England.

THE Subscribers beg to call the attention of their friends and the public generally, to their *SPRING IMPORTATIONS*, comprising a beautiful Assortment of the Newest Goods, (which have been carefully selected by one of the Firm, in the various markets in Britain, and respectfully solicit an early inspection, as they will dispose of them at the lowest possible prices for cash.

Dress Stuffs in Alpaca, Lustre, Orleans, Cobourg, Cashmere, Circassian Cloth, Crimean Lustre, Silk Checks and Stripes, Plain and coloured Balzarine, Plain and Chene Barege, Barathea and fancy Muslins; Vandike, Check, Brocaded and fancy Poplin Robes; Plain, Broche and Chintz Barege, Do. Alpaca, Delaine, Circassian, Muslin and Poplin Bayaderes and Derry Robes.

Rich fancy long Shawls, quite new patterns, in Barege, Tissue, Cashmere and Damask Silk, Paisley filled do., Mourning and Delaine Shawls and Printed Squares, Newest designs in Mantles, Sydenham and other fancy Trimmings; Military, Britannia, and other Braids and Bindings, a splendid variety of French and Coventry Ribbons, Waist do., Straw and Tuscan Trimming, Persians, Plain and fancy Grosde-Naples, Satins; Silk and Satin Vestings; Fancy Bracelets, Neckties, Collars, Habit Shirts, Sleeves, Fronts, Cauls, Dress Caps; Flowers, Feathers, Lace and Gossamer Veils, Silk and Cotton Laces, Edgings, Insertions and Muslins, Lace and Muslin Curtains and Blinds; Gents' Cravats, Neckties, Silk Handkerchiefs, and Neckerchiefs, Shirts and Collars.

A choice assortment of Gloves and Parasols, Hose & Umbrellas; Plain and fancy Tuscan; Coloured Straw, Black fancy, and Glace Silk Bonnets; Gipsey Hats, Gents' and Youths' Hats and Caps; Broad Cloths, Fancy Cassimeres, Doeskins and Elastic Twists; Fancy Vestings and Summer Coatings of all kinds; Linings of different materials, Victoria Skirting and Quiltings, Printed, White, Grey and Furniture Cottons; White and Coloured Cotton Warps; Hollands, Linens, Lawns, Sheetings, Shirtings and Tickings, Carpetings and Hearth Rugs, Counterpanes, Carpet Bags, Leather Belts, Table Covers and Oil Cloths.

Reversible Waterproof Coats, and every description of Ready-made Clothing; a large quantity of Room Papering, very cheap; Ladies' Boots and Shoes, and a great variety of Fancy and other Goods.

Also,—Soap, Tea, Moist and Crushed Sugar and Tobacco.

M'NUTT & BROWN.

Charlottetown, May 11, 1855.

SUMMER GOODS.

King's Square House.

NOW landing from Barque *Sir Alexander*, a large assortment of BRITISH GOODS:

Dry Goods, Dress Stuffs, &c, in great variety and newest style,

Ladies' Summer Boots and Shoes, Plain and Fancy Straw and Tuscan Bonnets,

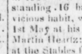
A choice lot of Ironmongery, 110 Bags Nails
Earthenware, 20 China Breakfast and Tea setts
Fresh Currants, Crushed Sugar
Kegs White Lead, Boxes Soap.

Hourly expected, a large lot of *AMERICAN & WEST INDIA GOODS*, will be sold cheap for cash, or the usual credit to customers that make punctual payments.

BEER & SON.

Charlottetown, May 11, 1855.

Horse GREYGAN.



THE fine young horse GREYGAN' of matchless symmetry, and beautiful action, and that took the first prize from the Agricultural Society in 1850—out of a fine Canadian mare by Saladin—standing 16 hands high; perfectly free from any vicious habit, will stand for the Season—commencing 1st May at his own House, York River, near Mr. Martin Heartz: and every Saturday in Charlottetown, at the Stables formerly occupied by Mr. John Coles, in Kent Street.

TERMS.—15s. for the season, and 12 months, credit.

York River, May 11, 1852. 3i

Further Extracts from Papers received by the English Mail.

DESPATCH FROM GENERAL CANROBERT.

"Before Sebastopol, April 17.—Our fire continues to maintain its superiority, without our having been prodigal as yet with our ammunition. The attack was made chiefly by the artillery, but the engineers combine their efforts and make roads, which bring us nearer to the place. These works advance regularly, notwithstanding the difficulties of the ground."

PRINCE GORTSCHAKOFF'S REPORT.

The following despatch has been received from Prince Gortschakoff, dated Sebastopol, April 15:—

"The bombardment has cotinued since the 9th. The damage done is immediately repaired in such manner that on the 15th Sebastopol was almost in the same condition of defence as on 9th. The loss of the garrison, considering the tremendous fire (*feud' enfer*) to which it is exposed, must be considered as very small, as the service of the batteries is covered by intrenchments. Nothing worthy of mention has taken place on any other point of the Crimea."

PROGRESS OF THE BOMBARDMENT.

The Euphrate has arrived at Marseilles with intelligence from Sebastopol up to the 14th inst. The bombardment of the place had continued since the 9th with undiminished vigour. The bastion du Mat, the Mamelon, and the Malakhoff works are nearly silenced. Each gun fires 120 rounds per diem. The Russians received recently two convoys of provisions of every description. They fire very well. The French have destroyed the Faubourgs opposite to them, and have nearly demolished the Flagstaff Bastion. Every preparation has been made for a successful assault. The French succeeded in occupying on the 13th the heights in advance of their lines to the left, after a murderous struggle with the enemy. The fleets have hitherto remained inactive. Their co-operation is expected in the assault. The enemy has received reinforcements, and the corps of Eupatoria and Simpheropol are stated to be marching down towards Sebastopol. The loss of the Allies has been comparatively small; that of the British amounts in killed and wounded to six officers and 120 men. Sevarel French mines have been fired, and have done great damage to the place. A French General (Bizot) commanding the Engineers had been killed in the trenches. Fresh Turkish troops were being landed at Kamiesch, having arrived from Constantinople and Eupatoria.

Telegraph from the Camp before Sebastopol to London.—The electric communication from Varna to Balaclava by submarine cable is completed, and Head Quarters, Balaclava, are, as far as possibility of telegraphic communication is concerned, but some few hours distant from the War-office at Whitehall. This fact, so remarkable in itself as a triumph of science, derives at this moment a peculiar importance from the critical nature of the present operations in the Crimea. A thin wire, traversing our stormy channel, continuous through the vast States of France, Germany, and Turkey, diving beneath the broad Euxine, and climbing again the tall cliffs three thousand miles from home, enables us at this moment to hold almost instant converse with our distant armies.

TURKEY.

THE TERRIBLE EARTHQUAKES.—BROUSSA ON FIRE.—SHOCKS AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

It would seem as if the terrible series of earthquakes which have been going the round of the Levant, and from which Broussa has so calamitously suffered, were not yet ended. Broussa had been partly levelled by the last earthquake, of which there were at least 150 shocks. The ruins were on fire. We have mentioned the occurrence of two or three comparatively slight shocks at Constantinople, and have now to communicate that of a much greater one, which agitated nearly the whole of this city, on the evening of the 11th. During the previous day, one of those sudden changes in the weather, which render the climate of Constantinople nearly as capriciously variable as that of London itself, took place, and, from the warmth and genial brightness of an advanced spring day, the temperature suddenly fell several degrees, and a foggy, mizzling rain, such as Cockneys often lament in November, set in, and continued till noon of yesterday. About that time the rain and cold simultaneously passed away, the former leaving the narrow and miserably paved lanes of Pera in a state which rendered perambulation *sans* jack-boots a feat beyond the power of Christian legs; whilst the latter was succeeded by that close lassitude-causing warmth which the learned in natural phenomena declare to be precursive of volcanic action. During the whole of the afternoon the sun was as niggardly of his rays as if he had been sulkily hiding above a Whitechapel fog, instead of looking down upon the glorious panorama of Stamboul and its neighbourhood; and evening gathered over minarets, mosques, and cypress-groves as murkily as it often does between Mortlake and Forest Gate. In this atmospheric *status quo*, therefore, I was not much surprised, though I confess to having been considerably alarmed, about a quarter before eight o'clock last evening, to feel my chair attempt a sort of drunken pirouette, of which my own superincumbent weight alone prevented the execution. As it was, the room literally rocked from side to side for not less than fifty seconds. The shock began with a low equable rumbling sound, such as might be produced by the passage of a laden waggon—if such things were ever to be seen in Constantinople—and then, after some ten seconds, rose into a louder and much severer shaking, which made the wooden walls of my residence creak again. Five minutes before, the streets had been as quiet as Belgravia at midnight; but the shock had hardly passed over before a chorus of feminine shrieks, inharmoniously blended with the barking of a thousand dogs, rose upon the heavy air, and proclaimed the universal alarm. Some minutes, however, passing over without bringing any recurrence of the cause of fright, this gradually died away; and as a heavy rain-storm soon after followed, all human and canine noises became alike hushed. Twice again, between eight o'clock and midnight, I was sensible of brief shocks, but they were so very slight and brief, when compared with the first one, as to be probably imperceptible by many. Since then there has been no repetition of these phenomena, and as the atmosphere has again undergone a change, there seems no reason to dread such an unpleasant experience.

FRANCE.

THE EMPRESS OF THE FRENCH.

Among the many romantic incidents that have marked the life of the Emperor Napoleon III, not the least extraordinary was his marriage with the beautiful and accomplished lady lately the guest of the Queen. The course he took in this respect was distinguished by the same boldness, self-reliance, and originality that have characterised the chief events of his career. In his address to the senate and legislative body announcing the choice he had made, he sketched in a few masterly strokes his motives and inducements. "I have preferred," he said "the woman whome I love, and whom I have respect, to one who is unknown, and whose alliance would have had advantages mixed with sacrifices." Her greatgrandfather, on her mother's side, was Mr. Kirkpatrick of Conheath, in Dumfriesshire—a gentleman of large landed property. His son, Mr. William Kirkpatrick, went to Malaga as British Consul, and there married the daughter of Baron Grevenne. His eldest daughter, Maria, married the Count de Montijo; and of this marriage the Empress was born. The Kirkpatrick family is of great antiquity in Scotland, and various members of it figure in the bloody records of that kingdom. It is, however, on the father's side that the ancestry of the Empress are the most illustrious. As Countess de Teba, she is a grandee of Spain, and belongs to the ancient and illustrious house of Guzman, which dates from the very foundation of Spanish monarchy. Among her ancestors was the famous Alonzo Perez de Guzman, surnamed "El Bueno," who, in 1295, so heroically defended Tarifa against the Moors. They had taken prisoner his son, and threatened to kill him before his father's eyes, unless he yielded. From the ramparts he saw them preparing to execute their threat, while the son supplicated with extended arms. "Never," exclaimed Guzman, "will I surrender the city confided to my charge. Let my son die, but my honour must remain unsullied." Throwing them a sword, he cried to them, "Use it, if you dare!" In a few moments the head of his son rattled on the ground, and, at the cry of horror raised by the soldiers, he said, on being told that his child was dead, "What! is it only that? I thought the enemy must be giving the assault!" The family ever afterwards adopted the motto, "My King is worth more than my blood." The Empress also counts among her ancestors the celebrated Gonsalvo de Cordova, the greatest captain of his age; as also Antonio de Leva, the greatest general of the Emperor Charles V. One of the female ancestors was Lousia Francesca de Guzman, the wife of the Duke of Braganza, afterwards King of Portugal; and the blood royal of Spain also flows in her veins. She has certain ultimate claims to the Spanish crown; in this respect, standing next to the Duke of Medina-Cœla, who regularly, at each coronation in Spain, makes a formal protest against the usurpation of his rights. The father of the Empress, the Count de Montijo, embraced the cause of Napoleon when he entered Spain. He was an officer in the French army, and distinguished himself at the battle of Salmanca. Later, he was made a member of the Senate of Spain, being Grandee of Spain in right of no fewer than six titles. He died in 1839. The Empress was born at Granada in 1827. She was partly educated in England—at Bristol, we believe—and resided, during her infancy and youth, alternately at Madrid, London, and Paris.