PLAN OF SEBASTOPOL.—We present our readers this day with a Plan of Sebastopol; it will be found very useful, now that the Allies have obtained a footing within the walls. The Redan and Malakhoff were erected since the Plan was taken, their situation is upon the high ground to the left, just below the figures 13 and 12.

BRITISH MAILS.—The Steamer Lady Le Marchant brought an English Mail yesterday afternoon. Although it was three o'clock before the Mails arrived at the post-office, our readers will find the principal details of the news copied at length into our paper. There is a despatch through St. Petersburg, to the effect that the Allies had repulsed the Russians at Eupatoria, but beyond this nothing occurred in the Crimea. We can easily conceive that it is the policy of the Allies to keep their movement secret, in order the more effectually to check the proceedings of their enemies.

The Telegraphic report to Pictou, says: The Allies in Sebastopol are turning the guns of Fort Nicholas, which was uninjured, against the enemy. The other works are being made effective. It is found that the Russians in Fort Constantine can rake Sebastopol, even the plateau in the rear, but the firing has been weak thus far.

Reinforcements had been sent from Constantinople to Eupatoria. It is reported through Russian channels that the allies had sent 20,000 men to Eupatoria, and that the Russians in that vicinity were attacked and compelled to retreat.

Nothing doing in the Baltic The principal part of the fleet is to winter at Kiel.

WESLEYAN SERVICES.—The Rev. Dr. Richey, Co-Delegate of the Wesleyan Methodist Conference of Eastern British America, will officiate to-morrow, in the Wesleyan Chapel, in this City,—in the morning at half-past ten o'clock, and in the evening at half-past six. He will also address the children of the Sabbath Schools, at the Chapel, at half-past two.

On Wednesday evening next, at 7 o'clock, a public service will be held by Dr. Richey, at which an explanation will be given of the arrangements recently made by the organization of the Conference for the Lower Provinces of British America.

Port of Charlottetown.

ARRIVED.

Oct. 13, Schr. Annandale, Bearisto, Bay Verte; deal.
Elizabeth, Canso; fish, &c.
12th, Morning Star, Crispo, Harbor Bushee; fish.
Speculator, Canso; fish. Jane, Yarmouth, Apples, &c. Sea Star, Boston; goods. Brigt. Monte Ceiste, Boston; goods. Lady LeMarchant, Pictou, mails, &c. Julia, Halifax; goods. Rival, McLeod, Sidney; coal.
13th, Ship Majestic, Walsh, Liverpool; goods, &c. Lively Lass, Pictou; coal. Ploughboy, do.; do. Virgin, Martel, Canso; fish.

SAILED.

Oct. 10, Lady LeMarchant, Pictou; mails. Brothers, Hubert, Halifax; produce. Ornament, Lutz; fishing
12th, Glory, LeBlanc, St. John, N. B.; produce. Barque Ithurial, ——, by Captain McKie. John Creelman, Pictou; bal.

Ship News.

Arrivals in Europe from hence.

Plymouth, Sept 20—Dora. 19—Fanny. 21—Ithuriel
Liverpool, Sept. 18—Ellen. 17—Islander. 27—Foam. 28—Jedda.
Crookhaven Sept. 25—Fanny.
Clyde, Sept. 25—James.
Shields, Sept. 25—Venus.

Charlottetown Markets, Oct. 10.

Beef, (small) lb.	4 d a 6d	Oatmeal,	2½d a 2¾d
Do. by quarter,	3d a 5d	Turkeys each,	5s a 7s
Pork,	4¾d a 5½d	Geese,	2s 3d a 3s
Do. (small),	6d a 8d	Ducks,	1s 3d a 1s 6d
Ham,	none.	Fowls,	1s a 1s 6d
Mutton,	3¾d a 6d	Partridges,	7d a 9d
Lamb, per lb.	3d a 6d	Chickens per pair	1s a 20d
Butter (fresh),	14da 16d	Eggs dozen,	7d a 9d
do. by tub	1s 1d a 1s 3d	Oats, per bush.	2s a 2s 3d
Tallow,	1s a 1s 2d	Potatoes,	1s 6d a 2s
Wool,	11d a 1s	Turnips,	1s a 1s 3d
Flour,	34d a 35d	Homespun yd.,	3s 6d a 5s
Pearl Barley,	3d	Hay, ton,	50s a 60s

NOTICE.

THOSE Persons who bought goods at Lauchlan M. M'Lean's sale on the Princetown 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.

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.

GLEANINGS FROM LATE PAPERS.

"Who will pretend," says the Montreal *Argus*, "that the Queen of Great Britain in the titles she has lately conferred on individuals in Canada, really knew or cared any thing about the merits of the parties so honored. The baubles conferred are, however, harmless, and we should not object to them, were it not that this practice is becoming so frequent, as to lead to the apprehension that our statesmen may forget that they are colonists, bound to protect our interests as paramount to all others—than of Great Britain, even when put in to the balance. We had specimens of the assumption of the guardianship of Imperial interests in preference to Provincial interests, by Mr. Hincks last Session on various occasions, especially when he brought forward his memorable project to make free grants of land to the soldiers in the Crimea No one better than Mr. Hincks could know the injurious consequences that would have flowed from such an imprudent disposition of the public property. His Quixotic answer to Mr. Howe's pamphlet was another manifest attempt to *curry favor* in Downing Street. He has now reaped the reward of his servility in the government of Barbadoes conferred on him. Whilst we cordially join in the satisfaction expressed by the portion of the Press favorable to Mr. Hincks, at his promotion (!) it is on totally different grounds to those they assume. We congratulate the country on his withdrawal from our political arena, because we are under the conviction, that the talents and energy with which he is so eminently endowed, would be, were he to remain amongs us, perverted from their proper purpose. We rejoice then to see him removed to another sphere, it where is to be hoped, he will not enjoy equal facilities for doing mischief, to those he enjoyed here. On this ground we are anything rather than disposed to find fault with the British Government in the matter. But if they imagine that this elevation will contribute to conciliate the Canadian people towards Imperial rule, they are egregiously mistaken. It would imply gross ignorance of our affairs to suppose, that the position of Mr. Hincks in Canada as a discarded and disgraced Minister was unknown to those who have selected him for special honor at the hands of Her Majesty, and it therefore indicates little disposition on their part to cultivate feelings of cordiality with our Legislature. The promotion indeed can scarcely be regarded as anything else than an act of antagonism—an establishment of an Imperial Court of Revision over the judgments of our Court of Parliament. It affords a dangerous precedent in the impunity it offers to arbitrary Governors and corrupt Ministers hereafter."

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

The steamer Star of the West arrived at New York on the 30th ult. with California dates of the 5th September—eighteen days later.

She brought $1,150,000 in specie and 650 passengers.

The Star of the West brings the first number of Col. Kinney's paper—The *Central American*—The Colonel has been elected Governor of San Juan and its territory, and his paper contains his inaugural proclamation. He intimates that the difficulties with the Accessory Transit Company are about to be settled by amicable negotiations, and holds out the prospect that, at the next session of the U. S. Congress, remuneration will be made by the American government for the losses occasioned by the bombardment of Greytown.

Col. Walker with one hundred and fifty men landed at Virgin Bay on the 3d of September, when he was attacked by a party of 400 troops from Rivas, under Gen. Grandiola. The latter was defeated with a loss of fifty men. Walker's loss was only five.

It was reported that Col. Walker was to attack Rivas in a few days.

The Government had demanded the arms and ammunition lately received by the Transit Company, and now at Castillo.

Trade at San Francisco was dull. The mines were doing pretty well.

An American steamer had been despatched to the Mexican coast to inquire into recent injuries to the persons and property of American citizens.

A disturbance had occurred at Rogar river in which the superintendent of Indian Affairs for Oregon, three whites and two Indians were killed.

The British frigate Amphitrite has arrived at San Francisco from Petropanlowski and the Russian Fort at the river Amour. They found the places nearly deserted. She lay there five days, taking surveys of the river. A Russian man of war found there was blown up.

REPORTS BY FRENCH PRISONERS IN RUSSIA.

The Constantinople correspondent of *La Presse* writes: A considerable exchange of prisoners has taken place at Odessa. From some of the French officers exchanged who have arrived at Constantinople, some curious particulars have been elicited. These officers concur unanimously in doing justice to the good intentions of the Emperor of Russia with respect to themselves. His orders were full of kind foresight, and bore the impress of a generous character. For example, when the French officers were sent to Odessa, the Emperor Alexander gave orders that they should all receive fresh equipments (many of them were said it badly enough); their debts also were to be paid, if they had incurred any at the depot. Unfortunately the Russian administration, which has never enjoyed a very good reputation for morality, saw in this an opportunity for a little profitable trade, which it took care not to neglect. At Odessa, either the commander of the detachment, or the head of the police, or some other functionary (I do not know the guilty person, but I certify the fact), some one, in short, sent for a dealer in ready-made clothes, made a bargain with him, and clothed the officers in dresses which they value at about 15 or 18 francs The dress consisted of a pair of trousers, a paletot, and a cap made of cloth Many of the officers refused to put the dress on. I cannot tell the sum allotted for the purpose by the Emperor, but I should hesitate to believe, that he could have permitted his generosity to the purchase of clothes of such ridiculous cut that they excited general merrimeat on the debarkation of the officers at Kamiesch. I do not give you these details as matters of scandal, but to fo'li a duty, and to respond to the desire of the Russian Government itself. The orders from St. Petersburg were, I repeat, highly satisfactory, but they were not executed. Besides, I know from other sources, that by the desire of the Emperor Alexander, the minister of Bavaria, to whom was entrusted the care of our interests, in this matter, has begged the French Government to send to Russia the complaints which the prisoners might have to lodge against the administration. A lieutenant of the 10th regiment of the line, of the Bresson brigade, and the Dulac division, was put in the same apartment with a courier from the foreign legion. His complaints, addressed to the governor of Simferopol, were made in vain. At the hospital at Simferopol were two sous-lieutenants. One belongs to the Chasseurs a pied, the other to the Tirailleurs Algeriennes. Both were wounded in the ditches at the Malakoff. Each of them was presented with a shirt, as their own was bloody. When they left, they were obliged to give back the Russian shirts in return for their own. A captain of the 46th regiment, of the Canston brigade and the d'Autemarre division, was compelled to travel on foot from Simferopol to Kharkow, on foot, secured with a chain such as is used for condemned prisoners on their road to Siberia. The officer, burning with indignation, tore off his epaulettes and cross, and put them in his pocket. At Simferopol, an officer of the 2d regiment of the foreign legion of the Bazaine brigade, and Pate division, was lying in the hospital. A Russian officer asked him to change money with him, in order, as he said, to have a piece of French money as a souvenir of the war. The French officer consented; but hearing that an English officer had yielded to the same request, and had never received any equivalent for his money, he demanded payment. The consequence was, that the Russian made off, and was no more heard of. Instead of receiving their stated allowance of three francs per diem, the French officers were paid only two francs. It was only after appeal to the Bavarian consul that this was remedied, and the arrears paid up. Our officers had their torn clothes replaced by old Russian garments, and their sabres were not returned them. Amongst the Russian officers who made part of the escort which accompanied the French officers on their journey, particular notice must be made of a Greek named Psima. This man was so filthy as to be perfectly repulsive; he never used an handkerchief, and at table he tore in pieces with his fingers the fowls which he plucked before his guests. This man, Psima, was charged by eighty prisoners, under-officers and soldiers. He received for each soldier 20 copecks or 80 centimes (eightpence) a day. Meat, be it observed, is scarcely worth, in certain places, 15 centimes (three half-pence) a pound. When they halted, this man took from the peasants a goat or a sheep, and gave the animal to the soldiers. In spite of this new measure, the men were badly fed. When they arrived at their destination, the soldiers reiterated the complaints they had made on the road. To silence them, Psima gave to each a silver rouble, or four francs, making in the whole a total of 320 francs. We may be permitted to suspect that this liberality proves, that he must have made a tolerable profit on the journey. The money subscribed in the French army for the use of the prisoners in many cases never reached its destination. The result of all that has transpired seems to be, that everything which is transacted through the *etat major general* is well managed. Nothing is lost. Goods and money arrive to the officer to whom they are sent, even when he is on the road, if he is not too far from Sebastopol. With this exception, all is disorder, and facts of the nature of those which I have related are of continual occurrence.

WANTED.

A MILLER, for a Grist Mill, who thoroughly understands his business, to whom liberal wages will be given.—Apply to

JESSE WRIGHT.

Bedeque Mills, Sept. 26.
N. B.—A single Man preferred.

Friend of the Prince Edward Islander.

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 for 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 three weeks, she was perfectly cured, and now enjoys the best of health, although seventy-five years old. I remain, Sir,

Your obliged,
(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, 185

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.

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 langour, 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
Blotches on the skin	Female Irregularities		Lumbago
Bowel Complaints	Fevers of all kinds		Piles
Cholics	Fits		Rheumatism
Constipation of the Bowels	Gout		Retention of Urine
Consumption	Head-ache		Scrofula, or
Debility	Indigestion		King's Evil
Sore Throats	Stone and Gravel		Tic Doloureux
Secondary Symptoms	Tumours		Venereal Affections
Worms all of Ulcers	Weakness, from 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. 8d., 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.