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

Notice of Co-partnership.

THE undersigned having this day taken his Cousin, Mr. GEORGE DAVIES into Partnership, the business hitherto carried on by him individually, will in future be conducted under the style or firm of D. & G. DAVIES. All persons indebted to him will please make payments, and those of their respective Accounts to the new Firm; and all those to whom he is indebted will please furnish their Accounts for liquidation.

DANIEL DAVIES.

Queen's Square, Oct. 2. All papers 6w

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.

SELECTIONS for the FAMILY CIRCLE.

GOVERNMENTAL OBSERVANCE OF THE SABBATH.

The following copy of a Bill was sent to us by a member of the Canada Legislative Assembly, on which is the endorsement that it passed the second reading on the 9th inst.

An Act to protect the Employers of the Government of this Province [Canada] in certain Departments of the Public Service, from being compelled to labour on the Lord's day.

Whereas, It is the right of all men to refrain from ordinary labour on Sunday, and experience hath shown that the habitual prosecution of such Sunday labour is injurious to the physical and moral well-being of man; and whereas, the denial of this right to a large class of meritorious persons in the employment of the Government, is unjust to those persons and their families; And whereas, the habitual despatching and running of boats and stages with the public mails, and the opening of the locks on the canals, and the transaction of business at all the post offices throughout the country, on Sunday, is not only unjust to the servants of Government, but has a tendency to lower the public morality, and to encourage the open disregard of an observance which it is alike the duty and the interest of all carefully to uphold; Be it therefore enacted, &c., as follows:

I. No post office in this Province shall be opened for the transaction of business on Sunday; nor shall any letter, paper, packet, or other mailed matter, be delivered from any office on Sunday.

II. No mail shall be made up at or despatched from any post office on Sunday.

III. Any mail despatched from any point on Saturday, but which shall not have reached its destination by Sunday, shall be stopped and held over until Monday morning, at the first of the following places which it shall reach on Sunday, namely: Chatham, London, Hamilton, Toronto, Kingston, Montreal, Quebec, and River du Loup en bas.

IV. The locks on all the canals in this Province shall be closed from Saturday at midnight, until Sunday at midnight.

MARK THAT TEXT.—"Mark that text," said Richard Adkins, to his grandson Able, who was reading to him the 32d Psalm. "Mark that text, 'He that trusteth in the Lord, mercy shall compas him about.' I read it in my youth, and believed; and now I read it in my old age, thank God, I know it to be true. O, it is a blessed thing, in the midst of the sorrows of the world, Able, to trust in the Lord!"

CARDINAL WISEMAN ON LONGFELLOW.—Cardinal Wiseman reccecently delivered a lecture in London, on the "Home Education of the Poor," in the course of which he spoke as follows of our poet Longfellow: "There is no greater lack," said the Cardinal, "in English literature, than that of a poet of the people—of one who shall be to the labouring classes of England what Goethe is to the peasant of Germany. He was a true philosopher who said, 'Let me make the songs of a nation, and I care not who makes its laws.' There is one writer who approaches nearer than any other to this standard, and he has already gained such a hold on our hearts that it is almost unnecessary for me to mention his name. Our hemisphere cannot claim the honour of having brought him forth—but still he belongs to us, for his works have become as household words wherever the English language is spoken. And, whether we are charmed by his imageay, or soothed by his melodious versification, or elevated by the high moral teachings of his pure muse, or follow with sympathizing hearts the wanderings of Evangeline, I am sure that all who hear my voice will join with me in the tribute I desire to pay to the genius of Longfellow.',

SYRIAN NOTIONS OF MEDICAL SKILL.—A doctor is thought nothing of here unless he resorts to violent remedies. I was told a curious anecdote of a *soi disant* doctor, who acquired a great reputation in Beilan. He was much given to administering emetics, and having a very delicate patient, resorted as usual to this method of cure, leaving in the hands of the patient's brother three strong doses of emetic, which he directed should be administered at intervals of three hours. The brother, finding the first powder had no immediate effect, gave the unfortunate invalid the remaining two within five minutes. The result was violent sickness, succeeded by spasms and cramp, which in a few hours terminated fatally. Next day the doctor was astonished to learn, on inquiry, that his patient was dead, and evinced his concern in his face. "Never mind," said the brother, "it was so fated; but, Mashala! you are a great doctor; the medicine you gave never ceased operating till the moment of my brother's death. It was a fine medicine, and if it couldn't cure him, nothing earthly could."—*Neal's Eeight Years in Syria.*

ARTIFICIAL CHICKEN HATCHING.—We notice in the English papers, that quite an improvement on the old plan of chicken hatching has been made by a Mr. Carlo Minasi, requiring much less attention to the machine during the process of incubation than formerly. This was the great objection to all previously constructed hatching machines. It may now go three days without attention; formerly it could be scarcely left three hours. This new incubator is a very simple contrivance, and can, consequently, be constructed at about one-fourth of the expense formerly required. The practical results are equally satisfactory, for he states that the average number of birds produced is eighty out of every one hundred eggs. The necessary heat is obtained from a naptha lamp, without a wick, which is so arranged that it may be left to itself for two or three days together, and yet the process of hatching goes on with due regularity and certainty. The eggs are placed on a series of tubes, through which a stream of hot water is, by means of the naptha lamp kept constantly flowing; and when the chicken comes out of the shell, it is placed beneath the same tubes, which now perform the second duty of the artificial parent. After being kept there the proper time, it is removed to a compartment more suited to its increasing strength, and is ultimately placed in a pen in the open air. Mr. Carlo Minasi has not confined his operations to mere barndoor fowls, but has taken a flight into the regions of what may be termed scientific natural history, and displays, with satisfaction, as a proof of his skill, a very healthy specimen of the barnacle goose, which is to be an addition to the Ornithological Society's collection in the Regent's Park. The enthusiastic pursuit of his art does not allow Mr. Carlo Minasi to stop here, for his success has excited his ambition even to the incubation of the eggs of an ostrich, which he feels quite confident he could accomplish. Should it prove true, it would be advisable, before the time arrived to welcome the little long-legged stranger, to remind the establishment of the old maxim, and the occasion on which it was used, of "Every one for himself," as the donkey said when he danced among the chickens despite several serious dongs in that miniature poultry yard. The eggs are half embedded in sand, which is placed *over* the tubes, charged with hot water, so that it is an under heat which performs the hatching. Mr. Minasi informed us, that from being thus embedded, *the same heat only* as that of the hen is required; whereas, in incubators in which the eggs are not so embedded, the heat is obliged to be greater, from which the chickens suffer in strength. The naptha consumed during the three weeks of incubation is about a gallon, which may be purchased for 3s. 6d.—*Poultry Chronicle.*

NEWS BY THE ENGLISHMAIL.

The Steamer Lady Lemarchant, arrived on Thursday evening, she brings the following:

IMPORTANT NEWS.

A Battle has been fought on the River Alma, in which the Russians were completely routed, Allies lost 2000, Russians 4000.

Private despatches have reached Vienna by telegraph, stating that the bombardment of Sebastopol commenced at daybreak on the 4th. The shower of shot and shell was terrific. It is said the Poles who form a portion of the garrison had revolted.

Other despatches state upwards of a hundred heavy guns, and a quantity of siege material, were landed at Bala Clava on the 29th. The besieging batteries will be placed on the heights overlooking the town on the south side of the harbour of Sebastopol. The siege works were progressing rapidly, and when completed would command the whole of the enemy's positions.

Despatches from Constantinople state that upon the 3d, the batteries intended for the attack upon Sebastopol were almost completed, and that the trenches had been advanced within fifteen hundred yards from the external works of the fortifications.

The allied army had cut off the sources from which the town of Sebastopol derived its supplies of water.

The Russians, it was said, were prepared to sink the nine vessels of the line which yet remained to them.

The Allies expected to carry the place in a very short space of time.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

On the 2d of October Sebastopol was completely invested on the south, and the aqueduct was in the hands of the allies. It was understood that the bombardment of the forts was to commence immediately, and to be continued till the 5th, on which day it was probable that an assault would be made. The Russians have formed sand batteries and armed them with ships' guns, but the range of the allies' artillery is greater than that of the enemy.

Although it is by no means improbable that the siege artillery of the allied armies was mounted in the batteries round Sebastopol on the 4th of October, and that the bombardment may have commenced on that day, we have as yet no official information of the fact; but, as the landing of the heavy guns commenced on the 28th, and was carried on as rapidly as the contracted dimensions of the port of Bala Clava and the means of transport at our disposal would allow, it is not unreasonable to suppose that 6 days would enable the Generals and Engineers to bring at least some of their mortars to bear upon the town. We are, however, still uncertain whether Prince Menschikoff, or whoever else commands in Sebastopol, is already so reduced in strength or in courage as to permit these batteries to be established on the heights without opposition. The guns once placed there within range, and defended by French or English troops, the destruction of the place, and all that it contains, is absolutely inevitable, unless it be averted by a capitulation. For the sake of humanity we must hope, that the defence will not be prolonged to desperation. Sebastopol is a town which contained before the war about 80,000 souls, including soldiers, seamen, and dockyard workmen. A large portion of the town is built of wood, and, if the allies are compelled to bombard it to extremity, it is possible that the whole place may be destroyed in a vast conflagration. Such a catastrophe, however just as a punishment upon the guilty authors of these terrible events, would involve such an enormous mass of human beings in destruction, that we sincerely hope it may be prevented by a timely surrender. At present we know but little of the means of defence on which Prince Menschikoff may rely, but one of his expedients is of so unusual and questionable a character that it deserves notice. The French and English Admirals have reported to their respective Governments, that on or before the 23rd of Sept. and immediately after the Battle of the Alma, the Russians took the singular determination of sinking five line-of-battle ships and two frigates in eight or ten fathoms of water at the mouth of the harbour, so as to block up the passage. These vessels were sunk with all their guns and stores on board, and their rigging standing, insomuch that their topmasts were still visible above the water, and large quantities of ornamental woodwork and other light articles floated out of them, and have been picked up outside. Considering that Prince Menschikoff is an Admiral and the Imperial Minister of Marine, that is a very unseamanlike use to make of his fleet; for not only has he sacrificed one-half of the Russian navy in the Black Sea, solely to prevent our ships from entering the harbour and silencing the batteries, but by the same measure he has wholly precluded the rest of the fleet from going out, and the whole are thus doomed to inglorious destruction. Admiral Dundas has allowed 1,000 Marines to land in order to join the operations of the army. There can be no reason why that whole force, amounting to 2,500 men, should not do the same; for, by closing the entrance of the harbour and sinking half their ships the Russians have shown, that an engagement at sea is impossible. It would seem from the present disposition of the allied forces between Bala Clava and Cape Chersonese that the south side of the harbour of Sebastopol is not invested, and that the whole of the country north of Sebastopol is now evacuated by the allied forces which lately passed through it. This inference is confirmed by a remarkable, though somewhat obscure passage, in a despatch from Admiral Dundas of the 28th of September. It seems, that by Lord Raglan's desire the Albion and the Vesuvius were sent back to the Alma river for the express purpose of collecting about 340 wounded Russian soldiers and officers who had been left after the battle in the small villages of the district. Commander Rogers succeeded in getting those prisoners on board the Avon transport, and proceeded with them, under a flag of truce, to Odessa, and this was no doubt a very polite and humane proceeding. But the Admiral goes on to state that in the performance of this peculiar service Capt. Lushington, of the Albion, was obliged to use extraordinary precautions for the protection of his own people, and that he was even compelled to embark all his men under the Vesuvius, because a body of 6,000 Russians advanced upon him.

ARRIVAL OF ALLIES BEFORE SEBASTOPOL.

Heights before Sebastopol, Sept. 28.

The allied army has at length arrived before Sebastopol. The fourth English division, after two forced marches, arrived yesterday, and is now encamped before Sebastopol, near a large farm, described on the maps as "Khutor Teazde-otar." The third division is slightly in the rear to the left, and the second and first divisions lean towards Bala Clava, where headquarters are established. The French are encamped in and about the latter place, but will, in time, take up their position on the extreme right. This day a Russian column issued from the town, and the fourth division, under Sir Geo. Cathcart, advanced to meet it. The Russians then withdrew, with an evident view to entice the English under the range of their heavy cannons. This ruse, had, however, no effect; for Sir G. Cathcart retired on the enemy's having declined to accept battle. In consequence of this step of the Russians, the three other British divisions were ordered to advance, and they are still under arms.

A great quantity of stores were burned this afternoon by the enemy. From the encampment of the fourth division, the whole town and forts can be perceived. The latter are most formidable, but are dominated by the position occupied by the allies. The town is small, and apparently deserted by the greater part of its inhabitants. It has a dreary appearance, unrelieved by shade or trees, owing to the white stone of which the forts and houses are constructed. Figures can be distinguished by the naked eye on the outer forts.

The landing of the siege trains at Bala Clava commenced yesterday, and will be energetically pursued. Before they can be brought to bear, at least four days will pass. Sebastopol will fall, it is expected in the highest quarters, before twelve days have elapsed.

The generalship displayed by the allied commanders in storming the town was admirable. Every effort had been directed by the Russians to render the land forts on the north side impregnable. So demoralized was the enemy after the defeat at Alma that not the slightest resistance was offered to the advance of the allies, although most favourable positions for harassing their march continually offered themselves. The rivers Belbek, Katcha and Chernova were undefended.

THE FLEETS IN THE BALTIC.

No news of any interest has been received from the Baltic during the last few days. The mail steamer *Bulldog*, which arrived at Dantzic on the 8th, reported that the greater portion of the fleet (all steamers), under the orders of Sir Charles Napier and Admiral Martin, were at anchor near Revel. A part was cruising in the Gulf of Bothnia, and a number of ships were to sail to Ledsund. No attack had been made; but the ships of the fleet on the way to England were under orders to wait at Kiel, &c., for further instructions.

THE NUMBERS ACTUALLY ENGAGED.

Little more than 14,000 of our infantry were actually engaged with the enemy. Two divisions never fired a shot. The victory was won by the Guards, Highlanders, Light and Second Divisions, opposed to at least 20,000 Russians; and the entire force of French disposed of the other 20,000 of the Russian army was in like proportion with the bulk of their army. The critical moment was at the advance of the First Division, and that advance was a sight never to be forgotten. As they marched up the hill, the lines of the black bearskins were barely wavering; they were nearly as straight as if on parade, and the Light Division complained that the men of the Guards were losing time in dressing up, as if on parade ground, when they should have been supporting the regiments exposed to such crushing fire.

AUSTRIA AND PRUSSIA.

The *Berlin Correspondenz* states that the Austrian note compels the Prussian Government to declare its intention as to the maintenance of the offensive and defensive alliance with Austria. The propositions of M. V. Manteuffel, intended to preserve a good understanding, not having been favourably received, he tendered his resignation, and left town on Friday last. He was re-called, and returned yesterday evening. The King arrived this morning and presided at a council. All that has transpired respecting the deliberations is, that M. V. Manteuffel withdrew his resignation; that conciliatory declarations are to be addressed to the Cabinet of Vienna; and that eventually Prussia is to adopt a policy perfectly in accordance with that of Austria.

Our pages to day record a series of military exploits by the English and French forces in the Crimea which will stand the test of comparison with the noblest and most brilliant feats of which history make mention. Although more than a generation has passed away, since the British soldier was engaged in a European struggle, the long interval has not tarnished his arm or depressed his prowess. He still possesses the same power of endurance, the same depth of stamina, the same bull-dog courage for which his fathers were celebrated. His French ally, too, is fully entitled to the credit of having demonstrated on the crimson banks of the Alma, that the traditional glories of his nation have not deteriorated, and one of the most beautiful traits amidst the thrilling incidents which this Russian conflict has evoked may be mentioned, with pride and satisfaction, the testimony which these two gallant nations, so long foes, and now warm friends and allies, bear to each other's valour and prowess.