NOTICE.

THE Business heretofore carried on by the Subscribers, under the Name and Firm of A. & J. DUNCAN & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent, and all persons indebted to them, are required to pay the same to DUNCAN, MASON & Co., who are also authorised to adjust and pay all claims against the said Firm of A. & J. DUNCAN & Co.

Dated this Third day of October, 1855.

ANDREW DUNCAN,
JAMES DUNCAN,
JAMES DUNCAN MASON.

Notice.

THE undersigned having this day entered into Copartnership under the firm of ("DUNCAN, MASON & Co..") beg to intimate to their friends and the public generally, that they will continue the business heretofore carried on in this Island by the late firm of "A. & J. Duncan & Co.," as General Importers and Merchants, in their New Brick Building at the Corner of Queen and Dorchester Streets in this City.

JAMES DUNCAN,
JAMES DUNCAN MASON,
ROBERT ROBINSON HODGSON.

City of Charlottetown, October 3, 1855

Charlottetown Mutual Insurance Company,

Incorporated by Act of Parliament in 1848.

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.

ALLIANCE

LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

Capital £5,000,000 *Sterling.*

CHARLES YOUNG,
Agent for P. E. Island.

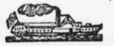
The National Loan Fund Life Assurance Society of London.

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

T. HEATH HAVILAND, jr.
Agent for Prince Edward Island.

☞ Office, Queen Square, Charlottetown.

September 5, 1853. Isl



NEW ARRANGEMENT.

THE STEAMER *Lady Le Marchant*, PHILIPS F. IRVING, Commander, under Contract with the Provincial Government, carrying Her Majesty's Mails, will for the remainder of the season, or until further notice, unless prevented by unforseen circumstances, run as follows:—

Leaving Shediac every *Tuesday* morning, at six o'clock, for Charlottetown, and proceeding on to Pictou one hour after her arrival; returning, leaving Pictou at eight a. m., on *Wednesday.*

Thursday, will leave Charlottetown for Pictou, at ten o'clock, a. m., returning on *Friday*, leaving Pictou at six o'clock, a. m., for Charlottetown, and and proceeding on to Bedeque and Shediac.

☞ For Freight or passage, apply in Charlottetown to

THEO. DESBRISAY, ESQ.
In Bedeque to JAMES C. POPE, ESQ.
In Pictou, to Messrs. J. & J. YORSTON,
In Shediac, to EDWARD J. SMITH, ESQ,
Postmaster.

L. P. W. DESBRISAY.

Richibuctou, June, 1855.

Pure Corn Starch.

PALATABLE, Nourishing and Healthy, unequalled for rich PUDDINGS, nice *Blanc Mange Pies, Custards, Cakes, Griddle Cakes, Porridges, Ice Creams, &c. A great Delicacy for all, and a choice Diet for Invalids and Children.* For sale by

June 7 W. R. WATSON.

CUTLERY, &c., From the Manufacturers in Sheffield.

HASZARD & OWEN, have just received a Case of Cutlery from the Sheffield manufacturers, which they are enabled to sell at low prices. Pocket, Pen, Warncliff's Jack and Hunters' Knives, Scissors of various kinds.

Dinner and Dessert Knives, Carvers, Planing Knives and Scissors

Putty and Palette Knives.

Chissels from three eights to two inches.

Cross cut and saw files.

FRIEND OF CHINA OFFICE,
Monday, August 6, 1855.

H. M. S. S. Rattler arrived back last evening from the cruise on which she started on Friday last, as mentioned in our Saturday's paper. We have been favored with the following particulars of the desperate service on which the Rattler was engaged. Towing the Eaglet and two launches and cutter from the Powhatan, she left Hong Kong about 3 P. M., the 3d instant, and at midnight anchored off the East end of Tylo. At 6 30 A. M. of Saturday, the Eaglet leaving the Rattler at anchor under charge of the master, Mr. Clements, and a few hands, steamed down the channel towards Kulan; but on opening the creek only one trading vessel could be seen, and the Eaglet then stood across to the opposite land, in an East-Northeasterly direction, where a large fleet could be discerned. At about eight, reached the entrance of a stream about a mile wide, and counted between thirty and forty large junks, some of which immediately commenced firing toward the steamer.

When the Eaglet started from the Rattler, it was under the expectation of landing at Kulan, to take the junks expected to be found there by attacking them simultaneously from the shore and the boats, and the expedition was organized in the following order:—Left Division—First launch with 12 pounder howitzer (Powhatan's) Lieut. Rolando and 30 men—Pinnace (Rattler's) Lieuts. Wrey and Greer, and Mr. Lomax (mate) and 14 men with some marines. Right Division—Cutter (Rattler's) in charge of Mr. James, boatswain, 5 men and some marines. Second launch with 12 pounder howitzer (Powhatan's) Lieut. Pegram and 30 men. Right Flank—1st Cutter (Rattler's) Mr. Brownsdon (purser) and ten men, (besides marines.) In rear, Rattler's pinnace with 12 pounder howitzer, Powhatan's cutter, and Rattler's gig, with Capt. Fellows and Mr. Wilson, Assistant Surgeon on board.

On board the Eaglet were Dr. Pritchard of H. M. S. Rattler, to attend to whatever casualties might occur, and Mr. Pine, gunner (Rattler) in charge of the rocket department (Messrs. Benney and Roberts, engineers, Rattler, assisting).

Shortly before making the entrance of the creek, a lorcha flying English colors was observed steering to the Eastward, and the Rattler's pinnace (with Lieuts. Wrey, Green, and Mr. Lomax), was detached, with the Powhatan's cutter, under Mr. McCaully, to cut her off—the attacking force being thus reduced to five boats, and in all about one hundred men. As we have said, the pirates commenced firing before the Eaglet's progress was stopped by the shallowness of the water (9 feet) and no time was lost by the boats under Captain Fellows in proceeding up toward the squadron—rockets from the Eaglet having the first effect in bringing the pirates to their senses—sails hoisting and cables cutting almost immediately; the whole fleet standing up the stream toward a small island, off which seven of the largest junks made a stand and belched out their broadsides on the advancing boats, fairly raking the whole channel.

Three quarters of an hour after casting off from the Eaglet, the two most formidable of the large junks were boarded and carried by the Powhatan's launches, and other boats. A few men being left on board, the boats pushed on without delay toward the other large junks, which were then captured in detail. Following onward, Captain Fellowes, with Assistant Surgeon Wilson, in the gig, got under the guns of a large junk, and was engaged for upwards of ten minutes pouring in musketry, when Lieutenant Rolando with the Powhatan's first launch cane up, and threw in heavy volleys—then giving three cheers, boarded.

A hand-to-hand fight of the most sanguinary description here took place, some of the crew flying below, others overboard; the sea appearing literally covered with Chinese heads and cocoa nuts (the ruse of flinging the latter overboard before jumping themselves, showing some premeditation.) Captain Fellowes in his gig alongside (some of the Rattler's marines being on board the junk forward) was just telling Lieut. Rolando of his fear that some of the desperadoes would blow the junk up, when an explosion took place, taking with it all on board and capsizing the Rattler's gig.

With much difficulty those of the Powhatan's launch's crew remaining on board succeeded in rescuing nine of their comrades and the Rattler's gig's crew; Captain Fellowes being hauled on board with his head bleeding from contusions by the falling spars. Lieut. Rolando was blown to some height into the air, and narrowly escaped death afterwards, while swimming to his boat, by the descent of a crowd of spears from the falling stern of the burning blown up junk. Nine of the Powhatan's crew were taken out of the water, variously wounded (as shown in the schedule.) Two were gone altogether, and one of the wounded died next day on board the Eaglet. Mr. Wilson, assistant surgeon, lost his sword and box of surgical instruments by the capsizing of the gig. Captain Fellowes, also, lost his sword and hat.

The only other severe casualty of the engagement occurred with the first cutter, under charge of Brownsdon, paymaster. That officer had gallantly captured two junks, left a couple of men on each, and was about to board a third, when a shower of stink-pots drove him and his men overboard; two men then being speared to death in the water, and a third drowned. The junk did not escape, however, and with nine others was destroyed by fire before Capt. Fellowes left.

It is hardly possible to speak of the gallantry of any particular individual, but we may remark in passing, that the cool, determined conduct of Mr. James, boatswain of H. M. S. Rattler, in charge of a cutter, as well as that of Lieutenant Pegram, commanding one of the Powhatan's launches, was most consipuous. The order to the Rattler's pinnace with her first and second Lieutenat's and Mr. Lomax on board, and to the Powhatan's cutter, with Mr. McCaully's and Dr Schriver was unfortunate for those officers—who were unable, after completing the service on which they were detached, to reach the battle-field until the fight was well over. Not but the task before them would have proved a serious affair, had the lorcha turned out to be as it was supposed she was, a decoy and had shown fight.

Below will be found lists of the casualties. The Eaglet having found the three lorchas of which she before had the conveying, and being engaged by the masters of three other junks to escort them to Macao, may not be looked for here till to-morrow. Altogether ten junks were destroyed, mounting it is supposed, a couple of hundred guns, mostly thirty-two and twenty-four pounders—(one was a sixty-eight.) Not less than eight hundred Chinese will have been killed by gun-shot or sword wounds, or made to lose their lives by drowning. This, however, is only a third, though the cream of the total number of junks first seen, the rest escaping into a large lagoon.

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HARPER ESTABLISHMENT AND FEMALE EMPLOYMENT.

About two years ago, the large book establishment of the Harpers, in New York, was burned down, utterly destroyed; as all our readers must have heard; but they may not know, what we are sure they will rejoice to hear, that a new establishment has arisen on the ruins, a vast palace-like structure, far surpassing any thing of the kind in our country; and we are assured, that nothing equalling it can be found in Europe. Whoever desires to know "all about" this wonderful establishment, which covers half an acre of ground, is seven storeys in height, built almost entirely of brick and iron, and filled with books, or the materials and apparatus for making books, can find full information in Harper's Story Book, No. 10. It requires a volume to describe such an establishment properly; and Mr. Abbot has given a very entertaining as well as instructive book on the subject; but there is one noble feature in this great enterprise to which we must refer.

It is a very common subject of complaint, and one not altogether unfounded, that the present arrangements of society afford so few employments for women; it is usually supposed that they are almost entirely shut up to the needle and domestic service. A visit to the establishment of Messrs. Harper and Brother convinced us that there are modes of employment for young women comparing favorably with the various mechanical occupations followed by the stronger sex, while a glance at the appearance and manner of the employers would convince any observer, that these occupations involve no sacrifice of delicacy or self-respect; we were, therefore, induced to collect a few statistics in regard to female labor in this establishment.

In the press-room, we found that the employment was given to twenty-two girls; their work is performed standing, and consists in placing the sheets of paper upon the presses in such a position as to be reached by the machinery of the press. All the heavy work and that involving contact with the ink and machinery, is performed by men, of whom about an equal number are engaged in this room.

In the folding-room, one hundred and forty-four girls are employed, and no men. The employment is sedentary, but is perfectly neat and wholesome, and is in nowise as tiresome as the labor of the needle; in fact, there is hardly a mechanical employment performed by men which, for its own sake, would be as desirable.

In the sewing-room, eighty girls are employed; the labor of sewing books is far less confining to the body and trying to the eyes, than any other manner of using the "feminine implement," the needle.

The gilding-room gives employment to thirteen girls; and the work is free from all unpleasant accompaniments.

Here, then, in this one establishment, employment is given to two hundred and fifty-nine young women, most of whom had that quiet, ladylike manner, which showed they had been well brought up and educated. Some, we understood, are daughters of clergymen; and the assemblage was remarkable for beauty and for propriety of dress. With the exception of twenty-two, all are employed in apartments wholly by themselves. These rooms are, without exception, large, lofty, perfectly warm and lighted, and admirably ventilated; they are kept very clean, and are amply provided with dressing-rooms, closets, and retiring-rooms—Few of the better class of school-rooms present as attractive an appearance.

They are paid wholly by the piece for their work; their earnings, of course, vary in proportion to their skill and dexterity. They will average, taking one with another, five dollars a week for nine hours' labor a day.—*Godey's Lady's Book.*

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THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE.—It appears that upon this Journal, the actual force employed intellectual and material, is as follows: Mr. Greeley, editor-in-chief, A Dana, general managing editor; James S Pike, William H. Fry, George Ripley, George M. Snow, Bayard Taylor, F. J. Otterson, city editors; William Newman, marine department: B. Rockway, Solon Robinson, Donald C. Henderson (scissors), assistant editors. Besides these there are fourteen regular reporters, for police, fires, accidents, courts, lectures, meetings, translations, ship news, &c., employing twelve assistants. The number of regularly paid correspondents is thirty-eight, eighteen foreign and twenty home. Then in the business department, there is Mr. McElarth, principal business partner, assisted by eight clerks. There are in the composing room, one foreman, eight assistant foremen, thirty-eight regular compositors, and twenty-five "subs." In the press-room, there are one foreman, three assistants, sixteen feeders, twenty-five folders, three wrapper writers, &c. The whole number of persons regularly employ- upon the paper is about two hundred and twenty.

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VOICES OF THE DUMB.

It is a curious fact, that many animals which are naturally dumb, in the widest sense of the word, are possessed of a power of producing sounds, by the use of some external organ or foreign instrument, that forms a very convenient substitute for a natural tongue. I have observed this of the goat-chaffer, which, whenever taken, utters a shrill shriek of fright by rubbing its chest against its wing-shells and the upper part of its abdomen; and of the death-watch, that produces its measured, and, to the superstitious, alarming strokes, by striking its horny frontlet against the bedpost, or any other hard substance in which it takes its abode. The tick-watch is an insect of a different order, but armed with a similar apparatus, and makes a noise by the same means, like the ticking of a watch, from the old wood or decayed furniture in which it resides. And it is a singular circumstance, which I shall merely glance at in passing, that some species of the woodpecker, in the breeding season, in consequence of the feebleness of its natural voice, make use of a similar kind of call, by strong reiterated strokes of the bill against a dead sonorous branch of a tree. The most astonishing instance, however, of sound excited in this manner, is that made by two species of Italian grasshoppers—the *Cicada plebeia* and *C. orni.* The music of these insects, which is confined to the male, is produced by a singular apparatus, that consists of several winding cells under the body, separated by different membranes, and opening externally by two narrow valves. In the centre of these cells is contained a scaly sonorous triangle, and exterior to them are two vigorous muscles, by the action of which the cells are supplied with air through one of the valves, and so powerfully reverberate it against the triangle as to produce the notes of which the grasshopper's song consists, and which is so loud, that a single insect hung in a cage has almost drowned the voices of a large company.—*John Mason Good.*

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RUSSIAN TROPHIES.—Yesterday we had the pleasure of looking at some Russian trophies, brought from England by the High Sheriff, who obtained them from his son, Dr. Wm. Corbett, at present in the Isle of Wight recruiting his health. They were taken from a Russian soldier, on the 7th of June last, and consists of a musket, cartouche, bayonet, dirk knife and cap. The musket is a detonator, stamped on the stock with the doubleheaded Eagle of Russia, and on other places with the figures 1848. It evidently saw good service, as the point on the stock was worn off, and the brass with which it is liberally mounted, well polished. The bayonet is not as large as those used by British troops. It is slender and seemingly intended to run through a fellow with the slightest pressure and in smooth style. The cartouche box had a hole in it through which the ball sped that killed the wearer. A murderous looking knife was suspended from the cartouche box well stained, both handle and blade, with blood. The cap is a foraging one, old and greasy with the letters "I. K. P." worked in front on the band. These were all taken from the dead body of the soldier. The Sheriff has also a lady's reticule, very curious, that was found on the battle ground, in the hand of a Russian woman dressed in man's clothes. The reticule contains over two dozen minie balls—the woman was shot while in the act of distributing the balls to the Russian soldiers. The trophies are very interesting and must cause some sensation at the Agricultural Fair, whither the High Sheriff sent them by the last evening's boat.—*Kingston (C. W.) Herald, Oct. 11.*