FALL SUPPLIES

BEGINNING TO ARRIVE AT THE

CITY DRUG STORE

No. 14, Queen Street.

100 TINS white, black, red, blue and yellow PAINTS, 2 casks Linseed Oil, 1 hhd. Sperm, do., 1 hhd. Olive do., 1 hhd. machinery do., bbls. Copal Varnish, (sold at 2, 3, and 4s. a pint), paint and varnish Brushes, Dye-woods, Indigo, Madder, Cudbear, Bluestone, Copperas,, Alum, Starch, Blue, Soda, Potash, Baking Soda, Baking Powder, Chocolate, Cocoa, Farina, Sago and Corn Starch.

ALSO, IN STORE,

A general assortment of Drugs, Medicines, patent do., Perfumery, Brushes, Soaps, &c., &c.,

W. R. WATSON.

Winter Goods!!

THE subscriber informs the inhabitants of Charlottetown and the Island generally, that he has received from Liverpool, per "Majestic," his Winter Supply of GOODS, consisting, among other articles, of—

colored Velvets; black and colored Silks, Merinos, Coburgs, Orleans, Circassian Robes and Gala Dresses; a variety of Shawls, Ladies' Mantles, Velvet, Mohair, Silk Trimmings and Fringes; Habit Shirts, Lace and Muslin Collars, black Lace and Gauze Veils, Cap and Bonnet Shapes and Lapets; a splendid assortment of Artificial Flowers, Wreaths and Ribbons; ladies' Bracelets; ladies' and children's Braids; Napoleon Satin Stocks; Berlin Wool, Purse Silks, Knitting Cotton, Needles and Crotchet Hooks; Purse Mountings, Braces, &c.

ALSO—a variety of Yorkshire Broad Cloths, ladies' Cloaking, gents' Comforters, Blankets, Flannels, Carpets, Hearthrags, Horse Cloths, Bed Ticking, grey, white and striped Shirting, and all kinds of Tailor's Trimmings.

A variety of CUTLERY, including two sets of splendid Table Knives and Forks, balance handles; Joiner's Tools, &c.

And a good supply of TEA, COFFEE, Groceries and Spices.

NICHOLAS BROWN.

Oct. 22. Kent Street.

FALL IMPORTATIONS.

BEER & SON

BEG to intimate to their friends and the Public in general that they have lately received from London, Liverpool, Boston and Halifax—

400 Packages of

British, West India and American Goods,

Comprising an excellent assortment, suitable for the season, which will be sold at a small advance from cost for prompt payment, among which will be found—

Black, blue, brown and invisible Broad CLOTHS,
Fur, Beaver, Meltons, Pilot and Whitney Cloths,
Dress Materials comprising Pellissier and Alma Checks,
Gala Plaids, Lustres, Coburgs and Orleans,
Seal Skin Coats,
Beaver, Whitney and Pilot OVERCOATS,
Cloth Mantles and scarf Shawls,
Velvets, Plushes, Ribbons and Trimmings,
Veils, Collars, Habit shirts, &c.,
Tickings, striped Shirting, white and grey Cottons,
Ladies' Winter boots, Furs, Fur Caps,
Winter Gloves, Mufflers, Blankets,
Counterpanes, Oil Clothes, Worsted shirts,
Childrens' Felt Hats and Hoods,
Reversable Waterproof Coats, Rubber Overcoats,
5 Tons NAILS, assorted,
American Mortice Locks, with fancy knobs,
An assortment of HARDWARE,
Kegs White Lead, Whiting and Washing Soda,
Sets White and Gold China, with coffees and extra plates,
SOLE LEATHER, SOAP, *CANDLES Burning FLUID*,
Corn Starch, Crackers, Pilot Bread,
CONFECTIONARY, Digby Herrings, APPLES, Onions,
Ladies' Rubber Boots and Overshoes,
Gentlemen's Rubbers, Sleigh Bells, &c. &c.

King Square House, Nov. 1, 1855.

Shingles! Shingles! !

JUST ARRIVED from Bathurst,—300 m PINE & CEDAR SHINGLES, and for sale by—

JAMES PURDIE.

Charlottetown, Nov. 12.

Mechanics' Institute Soiree.

THE General Committee of the Mechanics' Institute, being desirous to open the forthcoming Session of that Institution at the earliest possible period, beg respectfully to inform the public, that they will inaugurate the Session of 1855 and 1856 by a SOIREE, to be held at the Temperance Hall on TUESDAY, the 11th December next; and the Members of the Institute are solicited to use their best exertions to cause the attendance to be as numerous as possible, to be creditable to the Institution, as the Soiree of last year proved itself to be, and,—by creating an interest in the ennobling efforts of the Mechanics' Institute to promote a love for literature and the fine arts,—enhance the prosperity of the Institution.

The best Vocal and Instrumental Music will be procured; and the entertainment of the evening will be further enlivened by a short lecture and addresses from gentlemen to be appointed for the occasion.

Tickets may be had at the several Book Stores, and from either of the undermentioned Committee of Management. Gentleman's Ticket, 2s. 3d.; Ticket to admit a Lady and Gentleman, 3s. 9d.

Tea to be on the table at Six o'clock, P. M.,

CHARLES YOUNG, President of Institute
EDWARD WHELAN, } Vice Presidents
T. H. HAVILAND, }
SILAS BARNARD,
G. W, MILINER,
WATSON DUCHEMIN,
W. C. TROWAN,
JOHN WILLIAMS,
MARK BUTCHER,
W. E DAWSON, Secretary.

Charlottetown. November 12, 1855.

New Store & New Goods!

MANCHESTER HOUSE.

REMOVED from Sydney Street to a new Building, EAST SIDE OF QUEEN-STREET. Now opening, large Importations by recent arrivals, of FALL and WINTER MERCHANDIZE, including every variety of DRY GOODS, in the newest styles, carefully selected, which will be disposed of at the *very lowest prices*, among which are—

Ladies' Dress Materials of all kinds,
Alpaccas, Shot and Figured Lustres,
Plain and Brocaded Cobourgs,
Bayadire Robes, Delaines, Challies,
Cashmeres, Poplins,
Fancy Prints, Ginghams,
Blk. and Col. Gros de Naples, very cheap,
Paisley, Cloth and Cashmere long Shawls,
Furs,—Stone Marten, Squirrel, Fitch, and Musquash Boas and Cuffs,
Polka Jackets, Crochet Sleeves,
Cashmere and Woollen Hoods,
Plush and Velvet Bonnets, Bonnet Shapes,
Bonnet Velvets and Plushes,
Bonnet and Cap Ribbons, Trimmings,
Ribbon Velvets of all widths,
Necktyes, lace and mourning Veils,
Laces and Edgings, Crapes,
Hair Nets, head Dresses with curls,
Flowers, Wreaths and Borders,
Collars and Habit Shirts,
White and coloured French Stays,
Hosiery and Gloves of all kinds,
Cloakings and Cloak Patterns,
Plaids, Tweeds, Lion skin,
Black, Brown and Drab Habit Cloths,
London Mantles,
Broad Cloths, Doeskins, Pilots,
Whitneys, Beavers, Sattinets,
Blankets, Flannels,
Carpeting, Druggets, Rugs,
Ready made Clothing of all kinds,
India Rubber Coats, reversible,
Stocks and Tyes,
Lamb's wool Shirts, scarfs and Mufflers,
Silk and felt Hats, Winter Caps,
White and fancy Shirts, French Fronts,
Boots and Shoes in great variety,
Ladies' and Gents, India Rubbers,
Oil Coats and Trousers,
Domestic Sheets and Sheetings,
White, grey, striped and fancy Shirtings,
White Fents, Irish Linens, Tablelinen and Toweling,
Oil Cloth Table Covers, Bedticks,
Quilts and Counterpanes,
Damask, Moreens and Fringes,
Furniture, Prints, Linings, Salisbury Flannels,
Cotton Batting and Wadding,
White, blue and red Cotton Warp,
Umbrellas, Looking Glasses,
Desks and Work Boxes, Toilet soap,
Combs and Brushes,
Knitting and Moravian Cotton,
Excellent TEA, chests and half chests, and by retail, with a general assortment of other GOODS.

Purchasers may rely upon having every satis faction, both as to quality and price, in good obtained at this Establishment.

☞ Observe the sign "MANCHESTER HOUSE," adjoining *Mr. Sims' Store.*

SAMUEL M'MURRAY,

Charlottetown, Nov. 1,. 1855

WAR COURTESIES—POLAND—FUNDS.

(*Correspondent of the N. Y. Courier & Enquirer.*)

PARIS, Nov. 12.

The piping time of peace would appear to have arrived in Europe. All the civilities, amenities, and even frivolities of private civilized life obtain, not only among the crowned heads of this quarter of the globe, but even among the belligerents of the Crimea. Instead of barbarising men, war seems to have rendered them polished and human. In the early conflicts that succeeded to the battle of the Alma, the Russian soldiers—instructed by, and following the example of their officers,no doubt--butchered nearly every wounded man they found in their path. Admonished by the brave, amiable, but too mild and gentle Lord Raglan, and the equally excellent French General, Canrobert—as were the British commanders by Washington—certain of incurring terrible retaliation, the Russian generals assented (probably reluctantly) to observe passive humanity to the mained, disabled—equally with the unhurt—of their adversaries who fell into their hands. That "man is an imitative animal," is a universally admitted old and modern saw. In a former letter, I eulogized a quiet, tranquil British officer—the Hon. Capt. Stuart, of the Rifle Brigade—whom a friend "left in the trenches before Sebastopol playing at 'double dummy' with his Lieutenant." We now learn that the Russian officers in the casemates of the Malakhoff, indisposed to exposure to the pelting of the pitiless storm of projectiles poured in upon them by their opponents on the 8th of September last,were precisely similarly occupied, when *Paul Pry*, in the person of a Zouave, "intruded" on them. One of the most admirable traits of British character elicited by this war is the consideration, the kindness and tenderness displayed towards their Russian prisoners, sound or wounded, and especially those brought to England, in which proceeding, as a matter of course, the gentler sex covered themselves with glory. Exactly alike, we now find, has been the treatment of the British, and nearly alike, that of the Turkish prisoners of the Russians. Some four hundred of English and Turks, were exchanged at Odessa on the 21st Oct. last, who one and all bore testimony to the negative and positive kindness of their captors, and to the commiseration, consideration, and even generosity they experienced from the inhabitants of the country through which they were marched, even beyond Moscow.

Thus if the passage of bullets and death-dealing shells between the conflicting armies was reciprocal, and possibly balanced, the sternness—*hauteur*—and insolence of Menschikoff has been superseded by the courtesy of the intrepid, unflinching Gortschakoff. and a just return for British humanity is made.

These facts indicating an approach to sympathy on the part of the contending nations and their warriors are calculated to suggest, more strongly than any "private," or "public," or "special," or even "official" correspondence could do, the possibility that with this present year, will terminate this cruel, but, on the part of the Allies, most just and necessary war. When men with arms in their hands begin to seek and seize upon occasions for the demonstration of respect and esteem for each other, reconciliation ought not to be far off. It might hardly surprise you, therefore, (while you look with amazement and bewilderment upon the tens of thousands of tons of "shot and shell," and the hundreds of thousands of muskets, revolvers, rifles, sabres and bayonets—yea, and of that new implement of slaughter the *Sabre Bayonette*, leaving France and England daily and nightly for the East,) if some fine morning the Paris *Moniteur* or the London *Gazette* announce a "*suspension of hostilities.*"

Should this dream of peace, for as yet it is only such, prove a reality, (preluded by a suspension of hostilities,) we shall have France, England, Turkey, Sardinia, ond Russia, swearing, *once more*, by the ashes of their mother, that there "shall be *eternal* peace and amity between France, England, Turkey, Sardinia and Russia" and the cordons of the Legion of Honor, of the Garter, and of the Bath, of Saints, and the decoration of the *Metidji*, and the Grand Crosses of Sts. Alexander Nevsky and Sr. Wladimir, and other Saints "of some dozen consonants apiece," will blaze upon the breasts of the Generals of the now belligerent powers, and reconciliation and embracings will replace death-giving personal encounters, and confirm the justice of the adage.

I mean not to convey that in their aspirations after Peace, the Government and the people of France and England contemplate an unsafe one. From a hasty, inconsiderate, insecure peace, may Heaven defend Europe—and what other is possible at this identical moment?

"A truce is made?" say the Heralds in their tabards on the *Place de l'Hotel de Ville* and on the *Boulevards*, and on the *Place de la Bastille*, and on the *Pont Neuf* of Paris, and at the Mansion House, and at Charing Cross, London,—"*Pax Vobiscum?*"

"A truce is made," the auditors exclaim and depart. "A truce is made."

"*Et apres* ?" as the French say. When "the half hour of *Rabelais*"—the setting of the *carte a payer*, arrive, when the expenses of the war, and the restitution or retention of the acquisitions made by the Allies in the course of it, and the future of the Principalities, and the fate of Poland and of Italy, (to say nothing of Hungary,) and the nature of the pledges to be exacted of Russia to keep the peace, come on for discussion, will the preliminary cessation of hostilities (deemed possible, as I have just said) be rendered, and become a permanent one? Napoleon the Third, Queen Victoria, King Victor Emanuel, the Sultan Abdul Medjid, and the Emperor Alexander, may become of accord, and their subjects, whose conflicting commercial interests present no trifling obstacles to an arrangement, may acquiesce in the stipulations made respecting them in the Treaty of Peace.

But the outsiders—what is to be their fate? For example, how is that glorious remnant of freemen, and of warriors unsurpassed for courage, and by only one or two contemporaries equalled for instruction in the art of war—in a word,how are the Poles to be finally disposed of? How are the Hungarians, the Lombardians, the Neapolitans, and Sicilians, who writhe under oppression, and who are determined to be free, how are their claims to independence to be reconciled with the *status quo* of Russia, Austria, Prussia and Naples? Besides, what is to be the destiny of Wallachia, of Moldavia of Bessarabia, of Servia, of Circassia, of Georgia, nay of Egypt, and Syria, respectively; for every one of these matters must be weighed; considered, resolved, and flated, before a general Peace can be proclaimed and established.

This is no rhapsody—no visionary summary of an advocate for war, though it may indicate a prayer that the nations in bondage and adversity be befriended and delivered. Every item I have just recapitulated must be regarded and redressed ere Europe can again relapse into peace. Let Poland alone be unheeded, and the seeds of future Russian aggresssion will be sown with marvellous promise of productiveness, and will bear fruit, possibly, at a moment when Western Europe may not be in a condition to oppose them.

POPULATION OF SAN FRANCISCO.—We are informed that the agent of a Business Directory, recently made, has been able to gather 44,000 names. To these are to be added, of course, the women and children, together with a large number of Spaniards, Mexicans and Chinese, whose names would not, of course, be included in a Business Directory, so we see no reason why we may not boast, that San Francisco contains at least 60, 000 inhabitants.—*Pioneer*.

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PRAIRIE FIRES.—A Bloomington paper gives the following account of fires on the prairie :—

"Every night for three weeks past, except immediately after a rain, the horizon in every direction has been all in a glow from the burning grass on the prairies. So brilliant have been these displays of fireworks, as not unfrequently to reflect quite a strong light upon our streets, enabling the pedestrian to make his way safely and pleasantly without other lgiht. even in very cloudy nights with no moon. These fires may be seen, in a cloudy night, a distance of twenty and thirty miles across the prairies, lighting up the heavens, half way to the zenith, with the most gorgeous colors, and as changeable as those of the kaleidoscope. The smoky weather, which we call Indian summer, is doubtless the result of those fires, and if there is any truth in the Espy theory, the rains which have followed each spell of every smoky weather, may also be attributable to the extensive prairie burnings."

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SHARPENING EDGED TOOLS.— The Washington *National Intelligencer* translates the following from a German scientific journal :—"It has long been known that the simplest method o sharpening a razor is to put it for half an hour in water to which has been added one-twentieth of its weight of muriatic or sulphuric acid, then lightly wipe it off, and after a few hours set it on a hone. The acid here supplies the place of a whet-stone by corroding the whole surface uniformly, so that nothing further but a smooth polish is necessary. The process never injures good blades, while badly hardened ones are frequently improved by it, although the cause of such improvement remains unexplained. Of late this process has been applied to many other cutting implements. The workman, at the beginning of his noon-spell, or when he leaves off in the evening, moistens the blades of his tools with water acidified as above, the cost of which is almost nothing. This saves the consumption of time and labour in whetting, which, moreover, speedily wears out the blades. The mode of sharpening here indicated would be found especially advantageous for sickles and scythes."