

old man had not sufficient strength to undergo an operation, and in two hours he had sunk to rest, leaving behind him a memory which will ever be held dear by every officer and man of the army.

PRINCE MENSCHIKOFF'S ACCOUNT. This morning, November 12, his Majesty the Emperor received from the hands of the Captain of Cavalry, Count Layschhoff, the following report from General Prince Menschikoff, under date of Nov. 6:—

Yesterday, the 5th, a sortie was made from Sebastopol, on the side of the bastion No. 1; the following troops took part in it:—Of the 10th division of infantry; the regiments of Catherinebourg, Tomsk and Kolyvan. Of the 11th division of infantry; the regiments of Selinghinsk, Yadeutsh and Okhotsk. Of the 16th division of infantry; the regiments of Vladimir, Souzal and Ougitch; and of the 17th division of infantry; the regiments of Bantirsk, Borodino and Taroutino. As many guns were employed as the difficulty of the gates permitted the men to take with them. The command of the troops was confided to Gen. Dannenberg, the commander-in-chief of the 4th infantry corps. Our first attack on the heights was very fortunate; the English fortifications were carried and eleven of their guns spiked. Unfortunately, in this first movement, the commanders of the troops, who were attacking the entrenchments and redoubts, were wounded.

While these events were passing, the French forces arrived in aid of the English. The siege artillery of these last was held in position on the field of battle, and it was no longer possible for our field-pieces to contend with it to advantage. The numerical superiority of the enemy's infantry armed with rifles, occasioned great losses in horses, artillerymen and infantry officers. This circumstance made it impossible for us to complete, except by a great sacrifice of troops, the redoubts which, during the fighting, we had begun to throw up on points which the enemy's position commanded, even as far as the town of Sebastopol itself. The retreat was effected in good order on Sebastopol and over the bridge of Inkermann, and the dismounted guns were carried off the field of battle back into the place. The Grand Dukes Nicholas Nikolaievitch and Michael Nikolaievitch were in the midst of this terrible fire, setting an example of calm courage in the fight. Simultaneously with this sortie the infantry regiment of Minsk, with a light battery of Artillery under the command of Major General of Artillery Timofieff, executed another sortie against the French batteries, and spiked fifteen of their guns. Our loss in dead is not yet exactly known, but the number of the wounded amounts to 3,500 men and 109 officers. Major-General Prince Menschikoff, in the suite of your Imperial Majesty, was hurt in the neck; Colonel Albedinsky, the aide-de-camp of your Imperial Majesty, and the cavalry captain Greigh, my aide-de-camp, was struck on the head. General Dannenberg had two horses killed under him, and all the officers surrounding him were wounded. The loss of the enemy cannot have been less considerable either, and the sortie of General Timofieff cost the French dear, for, whilst pursuing him with dense masses, they fell under a heavy fire of grape from the bastion No. 6. While these movements were going on, the troops placed under the command of Prince Gortschakoff executed a strong demonstration against Kadykor, and thus kept the enemy's detachment at Balaklava in a state of inaction.

THE CRIMEA.

BALAKLAVA, November 21.—On the 14th, the hurricane blew down the tents, and the men were exposed to rain and cold for the day. Several of our troops died from cold and exhaustion, and many horses perished. The camp was a sea of sand, and the Russians were quiet and depressed. On the 16th, the fire was very slack on both sides. On the 17th, men and officers were beginning to huddle themselves for the winter.

On the 18th, the weather was finer. The Russians in the valley are said to have been reinforced.

On the 20th, it rained all day. There was a good deal of firing on the French and British lines, which was replied to very briskly. French and English reinforcements continue to arrive.

About ten days later, and after the result of the battle of Inkermann was known to the Czar, the Austrian minister at St. Petersburg was informed that the Russian government was disposed to accept the four points without these modifications. In both cases it is evident that the real object of the Russian cabinet in making these negotiations was to obtain from Germany a neutrality supported with firmness and perseverance, but in both cases the manoeuvre failed; for even Prussia was not restrained from concluding the additional article to her treaty with Austria, and Austria proceeded without any further delay to complete her treaty with the Western powers.

THE GALE IN THE BLACK SEA.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 19.—We have just had the most distressing news down from the Crimea—the total loss of a great many of our transports in a heavy gale of wind. I send you a list of the vessels lost:—

The Prince, screw steamer, went down, and only five were saved out of 150.

The Melbourne, dismasted. Her Majesty's steamship Retribution lost all her guns. Her Majesty's steamship Sampson, dismasted. The Resolute gone down, and all hands lost; cargo, gunpowder.

The Rip Van Winkle lost. The Wild Wave lost; one boy saved. The Kenilworth, all lost. The Progress lost; a few saved. The Wanderer, all lost. A French ship, all lost.

The Mary Ann foundered at her anchors; all hands lost. The Pride of the Ocean, the Melora, the Sir Robert Sale, the Lady Valiant, and the Caduceus, all dismasted.

The unfortunate ships were lost just outside Balaklava. It is a most fearful coast, and a ship once on shore would not have the slightest chance, there being not a foot of beach anywhere—nothing but perpendicular rocks.

The Himalaya dragged ashore, and very nearly got on shore in the Turkish arsenal.

This was last Tuesday. The Sunday before we had very heavy weather in the Horn—torrents of rain, and so cold. There was the most fearful smashing going on among the shipping. A large transport with stores on board (the Wynnstay) went on shore outside Constantinople, off St. Stefano Point, and has become a perfect wreck.

The General Screw Steam Shipping Company's ship Jason is on shore at Eupatoria with a hole in her bottom, but they hope to save her. The news came down by the Valorous.

Nov. 20.—On the night of the 13th a violent storm burst over Constantinople, and caused much damage to the lofty buildings; the mosque of the Sultan Ahmed alone losing three minarets. The tempest commenced at Balaklava about seven in the morning, and in two hours eleven transports had been wrecked and six dismasted and rendered unfit for service.

A later account says the disasters of the 14th are greater even than we anticipated. The following names may be added to the list of those totally lost at Balaklava:—Gertrude, Pyrenees, Pride of the Ocean, and Ganges. The total loss at Balaklava is

Table with 3 columns: Ship Name, Lost, Dismasted. Includes British 18, French 12, and total 4 of 5.

Eighteen more British are said to be lost or dismasted at Eupatoria or the Katcha.

Numbers of French and British sailors were taken by the Cossacks on the west coast.

The Britannia, 120, and the Marengo nearly fouled each, is slightly injured. The rudders of the Queen, 110, and the London, 90, are badly wrong; but they may be kept at sea, at least for a time.

Five French line of battle ships have lost their rudders and received other injuries; they will be brought down to Constantinople in tow.

Captain English, of the Engineers, was lost in the Prince. It is said that several officers are lost in the vessels off Balaklava.

The following is an extract of a letter, written by the captain of the Andes, belonging to the British and North American Royal Mail Steamship Company, dated Constantinople, 20th November, and received in Liverpool on Monday Evening:—

There was a fearful loss of life and property at Balaklava on the 14th instant. The Jura, very fortunately, got into harbour before the gale came on.

THE TREATY WITH AUSTRIA.

The Daily News' Paris correspondent learns, from a perfectly authentic source, that the treaty with Austria will become eventually a treaty of alliance offensive and defensive. Peace will be proposed to Russia by Austria on the basis of four points, interpreted as mentioned in the treaty. If by January 1st or 2nd, Russia shall not have accepted the four points, so interpreted, Austria will recall her ambassador from St. Petersburg; and if by March 2nd the four points, or at least some conditions satisfactory to the western powers based upon the four points, shall not have been accepted by Russia, then Austria will declare war. The interpretation of the four points includes the throwing open of the Black Sea. Russia is not to be allowed to have a larger number of vessels therein than France and England. Six ships from each nation is the stipulated number. An European port is to be formed as a counterpoise to Sebastopol, either at Batoua or at Sinope. The liberty of the Danube is to be declared; and, as a guarantee for such liberty, the town and fortress of Ismael, and all the Russian forts near the mouth of the Danube, are to be destroyed. The protectorate of the Christian subjects of the Sultan in Turkey, is to be exercised collectively by the five powers. Should Austria be compelled, on March 2nd, to declare war, she will enter with all her forces into Bessarabia, and will send 20,000 men to the Crimea.

The Times' correspondent also mentions, as conditions, the liberty of the Black Sea, of the Danube, the annulling of the treaties between Russia and the Porte, and the joint protectorate by the five powers of the non-Mussulman subjects of the Porte.

THE ANGO-FRENCH-AUSTRIAN TREATY.—Vienna, Wednesday.—Austria, so it is asserted in all quarters, has not signed the offensive and defensive treaty, till she was sure of the Emperor Nicholas's willingness to accept the four guarantees as originally proposed by M. Drouin d'Holles. Russia, it is further stated, will not prolong the war beyond the winter.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

Intelligence has been received from Sebastopol to the 25th. The Russians made a sortie, and were repulsed by the English. While pursuing the enemy, the English got possession of a battery of nine guns, which they maintain.

The transport of Turkish reinforcements from Baltschik to the Crimea continues.

One hundred and forty-six guns have been landed by the Allies, and will be employed in the siege.

The Vienna Presse states, on the authority of a despatch of the 26th from Balaklava, that the English took two batteries of seven guns each, which the Russians had not had time to spike.

On the 20th a part of the garrison attacked the French lines, but was routed with a loss of 230 men.

The French lost seventy-five men, three of whom were officers.

BUCHAREST, Dec. 2.—45,000 Turkish troops are being concentrated at Ibrahim. Omar Pasha will leave our city tomorrow. 20,000 more are ordered to Varna.

The news from the Crimea still comes principally from unfriendly sources, and yet it is favourable to the Allies. Notwithstanding the unpropitious state of the weather, great progress has been made in strengthening the defensive lines from Inkermann to Balaklava. A despatch from General Canrobert, dated the 24th ult., states that the weather had become more favourable, and that the work of the trenches had been renewed with increased activity.

The Russians in the field had, up to that date, made no further offensive movement against the lines of the Allies, but remained under cover of their numerous entrenchments. Prince Menschikoff reports that the siege operations were continued up to the 27th, but that the fire of the Allies was feeble, and produced little effect upon the works at Sebastopol. He admits, however, that our troops were strengthening their position and establishing new batteries. A despatch received via Vienna states that on the 25th the Russians made a sortie and were repulsed. The English pursued the enemy to their entrenchments and captured a battery of nine guns, which they still hold.

Another account of the same affair is that the English took possession of two batteries of seven guns each. On the next day, the 26th, a part of the garrison of Sebastopol attacked the lines of the French, but were repulsed with a loss of 230 men. The French lost 72 men and 3 officers. Reinforcements were daily arriving in the Crimea, but it is believed that the assault would not be undertaken until an addition of 20,000 men had been made to the forces of the Allies. It is reported in a despatch from Bucharest that 40,000 Turks and 400 guns were immediately to be embarked for the Crimea from the ports of Varna and Baltschik. The Morning Chronicle states that there is not the smallest ground for supposing that the shipwrecks of the 14th ult. have in any degree crippled the operations of the English army, or exposed our troops to intolerable privations.

Lord Raglan had in store, at that time, upwards of three millions and a half of cartridges; and, independently of the articles of winter clothing that were unhappily lost on board the Prince, there were, on board other ships which must have arrived shortly after the storm, 34,000 pairs of woollen socks, 30,000 woollen frocks, 34,000 flannel drawers, 3500 watch coats, 50,000 blankets, 23,000 rugs, and nearly 7000 pairs of worsted gloves. Little, therefore, is to be apprehended from the results of the confessedly severe loss which our army has sustained.

The Emperor of Russia still continues his military movements and preparations. A despatch from Warsaw, dated the 4th of December, states that General Sievers is concentrating the First Infantry Corps of the Russian army, with a portion of the Imperial Guard, on the left bank of the Vistula, that is, on the extreme western frontier of the empire, while General Panutin is advancing with the Second Infantry Corps and Podolia and Volhynia. Movements of this magnitude and importance, undertaken by whole armies, (for each infantry corps consists, when complete, of about 52,000 men), at this season of the year, when the troops would otherwise be taking up their winter quarters, indicate a conviction of the near approach of hostilities.

By Magnetic Telegraph.

DEPARTURE OF OMAR PASHA AND 40,000 TURKS FOR THE CRIMEA.—Bucharest, Dec. 6.—Forty thousand Turks and one hundred guns will be embarked at Baltschik and at Varna next week for the Crimea. One regiment remains at

Bucharest. Banisk Bey replaces Mussa Pacha as commandant of the town. Mussa Pacha superintends the embarkation. Omar Pacha will leave in a few days.

MILITIA VOLUNTEERING.—From all parts of the country reports arrive of the volunteering of militia men into regiments of the Guards or the line. The Northamptonshire militia has just offered 300 men to the Guards. The South Middlesex Militia has given 200 volunteers to the Rifles, Marines, and line; the Lancashire has also given upwards of 150 to the line and Guards; the Essex Rifles have furnished over 200, and the Wiltshire 158 volunteers to the line, and more daily join. The South Lancashire Militia, which has for some months been quartered at Chichester barracks, under the command of Colonel Sibthorp, M. P., exhibit a great desire to join the line, and no less than 150 of them have volunteered during the past week.

The treaty signed between Austria, England and France, is offensive as well as defensive. The three main conditions are as follows:—

"If, in consequence of her attitude in the Principalities, or for any other cause, Austria should find herself at war with Russia, the alliance offensive and defensive between her, France and England, shall be established by the fact of the war."

"If, before the end of the present year 1854, Russia should not have made propositions which are considered acceptable, and which ensure good and durable peace, the three Powers will advise as to the means of obtaining that peace."

"The three high contracting Powers bind themselves not to accept any proposition for the re-establishment of peace without having deliberated upon it in common."

"Such are the terms of this important treaty."

THE ARMY.—Reinforcements for the Crimea consist of:—The 9th Infantry from Malta; 14th do.; 68th do.; 34th from Corfu; 71st (1st Bat.) do.; 17th from Gibraltar; 90th do.; 77th do.; 62nd do.; 39th do.; 89th do. Making a total of 11 Regiments.

10th Hussars proceed to the Crimea from India. Ships belonging to the India Company's navy are held in readiness to convey the regiment from Bombay to Suez.

DESPATCH FROM GENERAL CANROBERT.

PARIS, THURSDAY MORNING.—The Moniteur contains the following despatch from General Canrobert, dated the 28th of November:—

"The rain has ceased, and the weather seems disposed to improve. Our works will now exhibit fresh activity. Our reinforcements continue to arrive, and I have just received the Sixth Regiment of Dragoons, the sixth battalion of Chasseurs, besides various detachments of different regiments. The enemy still shows no signs of activity, but continues to protect the town by repeated entrenchments."

Further advices from before Sebastopol state that the defensive works of the English, between the right of attack and Balaklava, were nearly completed. An English regiment, from the Prizes, arrived on the 20th, and the next day detachment from the Guards, 1st, 7th, 23rd, and 95th Regiments, to the number of 1,200 men, landed at Balaklava. French reinforcements were also continually arriving. The firing from the batteries of the allies was kept up.

Before Sebastopol, Nov. 12. The weather has been very cold. It has now changed to wet, with tremendous gales of wind. The plateau we are on being at a considerable elevation, and unsheltered by a single tree or shrub, one's tent gets very noisy and troublesome; so I have begun to hut myself, having discovered an old cow-house, or pigsty, without a roof, on which I am busy engineering, in the hopes of making four planks do the work of ten in the way of covering. I am very sanguine, however, as to the result. Such is the severity of frost in the camp, that we feel it severely, and the poor soldiers who come out of the trenches wet through suffer most terribly. You have no notion how our poor men are being overworked. They hardly ever come off duty without having to go on again in twelve hours; and you may imagine that out-pickets, covering parties, &c., are no joke in such weather. The siege goes on slowly. The ground in our front is too rocky to make trenches. The French are pushing on, but very slowly. If we are to winter here, as seems probable, there is no great reason for haste, if by slow approaches we can save men. We missed the opportunity of carrying it by coup de main, and must now be satisfied with the slow but sure system of dig, dig, digging, and dig into the place. Our difficulties are even then not at an end, as from the other side of the harbour they will work us with long guns, and I much question whether the place would be tenable for us unless we march round and lick them there too. In any case it will be a long job. Two of the Grand Dukes are here, and a Polish deserter who came in to-day reports that the Emperor himself has come down. This is not unlikely, as he is remarkable for activity. The most formidable arm of the Russians is their artillery, which is very numerous and well served. What do you think of a London newspaper publishing where Lord Raglan was—where our powder magazine is situated—telling what shot reach our camp, and from what batteries—informed the public that we are hard up for shells, gabions, fascines, &c.? Bad enough publishing our numbers! We have positive proof that the information is not lost on the enemy."

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—On Thursday last, 21st ult., William, aged four years, eldest son of Mr. John Stewart, North River, was accidentally burnt to death. It appears Mr. Stewart was absent from home, and Mrs. Stewart had in the morning gone to the house of her mother-in-law, and had left the deceased, and two younger children, in the house, and when the mother returned, she found William on the middle of the floor, having fallen into the fire almost burnt to death. It is supposed the poor child had been trying to reach something off the mantelpiece, and had fallen. He lived for about two hours, in the greatest agony, and then expired.—Hazard's Gazette.

At Charlottetown, on Friday, the 22nd ult., after a long and painful illness, which he bore with much christian patience and resignation, John McDonnell, Carpenter, in the 72nd year of his age.

Ship News.

Arrivals in Europe from hence.

PLYMOUTH, November 21st, Fairy, 25th, Warburton. HAWKTH, November 21st, Silistria.

LIVERPOOL, November 11th, Incredible, 13th, Florence. Graham, 16th, Paxton, Mary Wilson, 18th, Margaret, Dec. Empire, 22nd, Hannah Jane, 29th, Olinda, Dec. Alce, 5th, Caubria, 7th, Mary 8th, Bombay.

IRELAND, (Baltimore,) November 19th, 19th, 20th, August, Mary Ann, Waterford, 24th, 20th, Gray, 23rd, Permed, 23rd, Clude, November 29th, Success.

DUNGENESS, December 6th, Mary J. GLOUCESTER, December 7th, Chall.

BALTIMORE, (Ireland,) November 11th, from P. E. Island, for Liverpool, arrived yard, and short of provisions.

HARWICH, November 30th.—The E. Island, for Hull, which put in, and with cargo shifted, dragged, a squall from N. W., and struck, but was assisted off with dam.

Brig Carleton, of P. E. Island, is ashore at Tangier.

A CERTIFICATE FROM ONE OF OUR WILLIAMSBURG FRIENDS.

New York, August 30, 1852. I hope every one, whether adult or child, who may have reason to believe they are troubled with worms, will take Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Vermifuge. I firmly believe it is one of the greatest worm destroyers of the age—certainly the most extraordinary I know of.

A child of mine, about five years old, has been troubled with worms about six months back; we could get nothing to relieve it until we came across Dr. M'Lane's Vermifuge, of which we gave but a small quantity. The result, however, was extraordinary. The child passed over three hundred worms.

MR. LENT, Williamsburg, Long Island. P. S. The above valuable remedy, also Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Liver Pills, can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores in this city.

Purchasers will please be careful to ask for, and take none but Dr. M'Lane's Vermifuge. All others, in comparison, are worthless. W. R. WATSON, Agent for P. E. Island.

A GOOD MEDICINE. The Oxygenated Bitters have received the highest testimonials ever offered in favor of any medicine in the world. It may be seen by all who will take the trouble to read testimonials of citizens whose character and standing are known, and whose names could not be bought to puff a medicine.

As a remedy for Dyspepsia, Asthma and General Debility, has no equal. Give it a trial, and prove its wonderful efficacy. REED, BATES & AUSTIN, Wholesale Druggists, No. 26 Merchants' Row, Boston, General Agents. Price, \$1 per bottle. Six bottles for \$5.

For Sale at Charlottetown by W. R. Watson, T. Desbrisay & M. W. Skinner.

Mechanics' Institute. THE First Lecture for the session will be delivered in the Temperance Hall, on Thursday, the 4th January next, at 8 o'clock, p. m., by the Hon. CHARLES YOUNG, on Mechanics' Institutes generally, their objects and uses. The Lecture will be open to the public. At the close of the Lecture Members will proceed to elect Officers-bearers for the ensuing year.

December 25, 1854. JOHN KENNY, President.

"The poor ye have always with you." The Bazaar, UNDER the patronage of Mrs. DALY, in aid of benevolent purposes, will take place at the Temperance Hall, Charlottetown, on Thursday, the 18th January next. The following ladies composing the committee, will gladly receive contributions, viz:—

Mrs. Lloyd, Miss Palmer, Mrs. W. Pope, Mrs. Jenkins, Mrs. C. Stewart, Mrs. G. Palmer, Mrs. W. Nelson, Mrs. O. Stewart. December 25, 1854. (All papers.)

Christmas Cheer—Christmas Cheer. JUST call at SIMS'S STORE for your Christmas Cheer, viz:—

Currants, of excellent quality, Bloom Raisins, Cash do., Spices, Ground and Stick Cinnamon, Ground and whole Cloves, Ground Allspice, Nutmegs, &c.

—ALSO— Hennessey's best Brandy; Wines, Gin of excellent quality, Spirits, Rum, For merry Christmas and New Year.

Don't forget the old corner Shop, alongside the Hon. D. BRENNAN'S BRICK HOUSE. ARTEMAS G. SIMS. Queen Street, Dec. 18, 1854.

Dry Goods. Dry Goods. CALEDONIA HOUSE, ONE DOOR WEST OF APOTHECARIES' HALL.

AT the above establishment is now offered a very choice and elegant assortment of DRY GOODS, comprising mostly every article in the line. These Goods having been selected expressly for the market, in the principle houses of Great Britain and the Continent, will be found well worth the attention of the public, and they are with confidence recommended as the best and cheapest assortment of Dry Goods ever offered in the market.

—ALSO— An excellent article of CONGOU TEA. December 11, 1854.

Latest News from Sebastopol. THE accounts from the Seat of War have been so conflicting of late that the Subscriber would call the attention of the Public, and his customers, to something really to be relied on, viz:—

HIS FALL AND WINTER GOODS. just received, per schooner Elizabeth, from Halifax, consisting of—

Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Doekings, Pilot and Whitney Red, white, yellow and green Flannels Ladies' Dresses, of all descriptions Millinery, &c.

Fancy Goods, in great variety Kossuth, silk, white, black and glazed Hats. Fur and cloth Caps. Striped, gray, unbleached, printed and white Cottons.

—ALSO, DAILY EXPECTED— A large supply of Groceries, Leather and Ironmongery. The above will be sold cheap for cash. CHARLES SAUNDERS. Great George Street, Dec. 15, 1854.

Hides, Hides, Hides. FOUR pence per lb., in CASH, will be given for any quantity of GREEN HIDES, delivered at the Tannery of the Subscriber. October 25, 1854. (All the papers.) W. B. DAWSON.

Ladies' Dress Materials, IN great variety—newest styles—at the Manchester House Sydney St. Dec. 4, 1st. S. McMURRAY.

GOOD TEA FOR FAMILY USE.—that can be recommended—is now selling very cheap, by the chest and retail, at the Manchester House, Sydney St. December 18, 1st. SAMUEL McMURRAY.

SUBSTITUTE FOR GAS. FOR SALE at the Subscriber's Store, forty Boxes of SPERM and COMPOSITION CANDLES. Also, a quantity of Olive and Pale Seal OIL, a prime article for Lamps. ROBERT HUTCHINSON. Charlottetown, Dec. 18th, 1854.

Scantling, Scantling. WANTED, 4650 feet DIMENSION SCANTLING, of good sound Spruce or Fir, and of good merchantable quality. A bill of the same may be seen at the Examiner's office. Dec. 18.

Bargains in Groceries. SOMETHING NEW IN DORCHESTER STREET. M. W. SKINNER has opened and well filled the Shop M. adjoining his dwelling in Dorchester Street, opposite Mr. McKay's boarding house, with a choice selection of Groceries, Fancy articles, Confectionary, Fruit of all kinds, Pickles and Sauces, preserved meats and fish, and some good toys suitable for presents for Christmas time. All of which will be sold for the lowest cash price. December 18, 1854.

Stoves! Stoves! Stoves! THE Subscriber has on hand and establishment, Great George Street, ALH-TIGHT, and other