THE WAR.

Russia appears to be making desperate efforts to carry on the war. The levies are increasing in severity. By an Imperial ukase, the militia in the provinces of Orenburg and Samara is to be embodied in the proportion of 23 to every 1000 souls, to fill up the losses which disease and death are daily making in the imperial ranks. The Russian army, we now learn from authentic sources, is divided into three corps, the first of which is on the northern plateau of Sebastopol and the remaining forts. These consist of Greek volunteers, the Sailors' detachment, and the infantry of the Tchernomorish Cossacks. The second corps, commanded by General Ostensacken, which forms the centre, is near Mackenzie's Farm; and the third, under Liprandi, has its head-quarters at Kerman. The reserves, under Prince Gortschakoft, are at Duvankoi. But these troops, it is clear, from all the authentic details which have recently come to hand, are fed with the coarsest and least nutritive food, and are still worse clothed and shod. The prisoners who have recently fallen into the hands of the allies bear unmistakable proofs of the poverty of the Russian treasury, and many deserters, consisting chiefly of Poles, give reliable statements of the prevailing destitution. But still Russia is stiffnecked. From a Prussian source we learn that the Czar, on sounding the allies, found them so disinclined to negotiate that he would not make proposals,—tolerable evidence, we infer, that the allies hope at no distant day to dictate their own terms.

Perhaps the most gratifying fact of all is the excellent health and ample resources which now exist in the Allied-Crimean army; the men enjoy every comfort, and the preparations for the winter are on a scale which will enable the troops to bid defiance to the severity of the season which is impending. The lesson of the past has been improved. Yesterday, the leading journal, speculating on the present position of affairs, hazards this remarkable statement:—"It may seem paradoxical, to say that it is not our interest to drive the Russians out of the Crimea, but we fully believe that the losses in men and money which the Czar will suffer by a persistence in holding the present positions will weaken his power for future contests more than if his generals had retreated at once. Yet it must be remembered that the difficulties before the Allies are not few. The Russians, in great force, and with a knowledge of the country, hold a central position difficult to be attacked. They can only be operated against effectually by an advance from two or three points at once, and a concentric movement of this kind is one of the most dangerous plans a general can adopt. Holding Simpheropol as their central position, the Russians can strike at a corps from Eupatoria or strengthen their lines towards the south, as it pleases them, and without fear of interruption. An attack from the south requires the greatest caution, and something of the tactics of a siege. The allied army, though large, is still hardly sufficient for the vast plan of operations required. A small force advancing from Eupatoria would advance only to destruction; immense bodies of troops would be necessary to distract the enemy sufficiently to allow any other of the southern passes to be forced or to make the detour necessary to turn the Russian position from the eastward, should that be possible. We have also to guard the southern side of Sebastopol, which the enemy might re-occupy in a day. All these things have, no doubt been considered by Marshal Pelissier, and have induced the caution with which he acts." The writer then proceeds to state, that on the fall of Sebastopol a campaign was expected to follow, but as the armies are motionless or have only taken up positions, that chance is daily decreasing, and the weather may altogether prevent it. "Should we," he says in conclusion, "gain within the present year positions which will insure the destruction of the Czar's building yards as well as his arsenal, and render more easy the expulsion of his arms from the Crimea, it cannot be said that the autumn has been wholly lost,"—a deduction so sensible, that every reflecting man will be disposed to acquiesce in it.

It will be seen that the allies have achieved another great victory—the defeat of the Russians before Kars, with a loss of 2500 killed, and twice that number wounded. This brilliant affair was achieved by the Turks, under General Williams, an Englishman, who has maintained his position in Asia against unexampled difficulties. The Turkish loss was comparatively insignificant—seven hundred killed and wounded. The assault was desperate, and extended, according to one account, over seven, according to another, over eight hours, during which the Russians several times gained an entrance into the batteries, which, however, were made too hot for them. They retired, routed, and have been compelled to abandon the siege. The Russian government has published a report from General Mouravieff relative to this affair, the substance of which is that, without impugning the above version, credit is taken for the capture of fourteen Turkish banners. It also states,—but this must not be relied on implicitly,—that Kars has been again invested. A detailed, and apparently a truthful sketch of this engagement, from a Russian source, appears in a letter from Trebizond, in which the desperate nature of the assault is duly set forth. We learn from this account that the Russians had, at one time, taken two batteries, but before they could be spiked, the Turks rushed at the enemy with such fury, that the Russians, taken by surprise, fled, and were pursued beyond the fortress by the Turks, and there massacred in great numbers. It is also stated, that although the Russians carried off great numbers of their own slain, they left more than 4000 dead beneath the walls of the fortress. A couple of hundred Russians were made prisoners, and the victors captured several of ordnance. Those who remember how bravely the Turks defended themselves on the banks of the Danube in the early stage of this war, with other parallel passages in their history, will not be surprised at the result of this brilliant exploit; but what adds greatly to the glory of the victory is the disadvantage under which the Turks fought, with short rations, no pay for a couple of years, and surrounded by everything calculated to dispirit the stamina even of veteran troods. But these drawbacks only enhance the skill and courage of their brave commander and the noble garrison commited to his keeping.

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THE CONDITION OF THE RUSSIAN ARMY.

The Times' correspondent writes on the 5th:—Of the condition of the Russian army encamped on the Balbeck nothing certain is known in the camp, but the generals have means of information, the action of which and the results are not diviluged. Now and then one gets a glimpse of the world beyond the adverse sentries. The pickets bring in some foot-sore, ragged, emanciated, sickly-looking deserters, who tell a sad tale of want and suffering. The last two who arrived at General Simpson's were a Pole and a Russian, and both of them were in such a condition as to excite the liveliest compassion among our soldiers. Their clothes were in rags, and the fragments of their boots scarcely clung to their feet. They came from the army near Baidar, and they stated that the whole of the men were in the same state; that all they had to eat was bread or biscuit and barley, and that they got no meat, and had only occasional issues of quarter rations of vodka, or spirits. Their officers told the troops, the Allies were starving, and had no forage for their horses, and these two men were observed to laugh and throw up their hands in surprise as they passed the great piles of provisions accumulated at our depot at the Col. The wounded men taken in recent affairs at outposts by the Sardinians present the same appearance, and the fact is evident that the Russians are rapidly deteriorating in condition and in external efficiency. The men stated they get 3lb of bread or 1½lb of biscuit a day, and a little barley, which they boil into a kind of soup, and that is all their rations. Now and then, as I have said, they receive a small allowance of wheat or brandy. They are kept alive by assurances, that the Allies must soon go, and then they will have (poor deluded creatures!) the spoil of the English camp, which is rich in everything but food.

Sir Charles Napier is canvassing Southwark, London, for parliament, with good chances of success.

News for the People!

THE GOOD SCHR. 'SHANNON,' has arrived from BOSTON, and brought for DODD'S BRICK STORE, a Choice Lot of all sorts of

AMERICAN GOODS,

which will be sold by the Subscriber Cheap, and on good terms.

THOMAS W. DODD.

Oct. 5.

Stratford Hotel.

THE above Establishment, which is delightfully situated on the South side of the Hillsborough, and commands an extensive view of the City and Harbour, is JUST OPENED, and has superior accommodations for private Families and transient Boarders; and the Subscriber trusts, by assiduity and attention to the convenience and comfort of his guests, to merit the countenance and support of the public generally.

There is also good STABLE accommodation on the premises. GEORGE MOORE.

October 27th —tf

New Importations.

BRUSHES in great variety,
Spirit levels assorted sizes
do. with plumb and side light,
Bench screws, (Birch and Walnut) 2s 6d to 4s 6d each.

IRON,

Axes, Hatchets and Hammers assorted,
Superior Mortice Locks, at prices from 1s 9d to 20s each.
Mortise Latches, low priced
Rim Locks and Latch Locks,
Store Door Locks with 2 keys, a good article,
Glass, Porcelain, Mineral and Argillo door knobs,
Electro Plated Drop Escutcheons,
Screws, a large lot,
Excelsior Screw Auger Bitts, sizes from 3-16 to 1 inch,
Chisels, all sizes,
Screw Wrenches, Hand and Bench Vices,
Oil Stones, Turkey and Hindostan, &c., lately received from the United States, and for sale by

HASZARD & OWEN.

Oct. 24, 1855.

Removal.

G. H. LOCKERBY, Wheelwright, returns his thanks for the liberal patronage he has received, and begs to inform his friends, and the public generally, that he has removed to upper QUEEN STREET, where he will continue to make large and small

Spinning Wheels, Reels, Warping Spools, &c., &c., &c.

☞ Work warranted.

Upper Queen Street,
Charlottetown, Oct. 17, 1855.—tf

HASZARD & OWEN have JUST OPENED, and now offer for Sale, an extensive Stock of HARDWARE, among which are the following:

LOCKS.—Rim, and Mortise of various descriptions, for Parlors, Front doors, Shops, Warehouses, Cupboards, Closets, Ship's Cabins, Wardrobes.
LATCHES.—Patent Stop, Gate, and night.
Carriages and Tire bolts, Patent Awl Hafts with 20 Instruments.
HAMMERS.—Claw, Rivetting, Carpet and Shoe.
AXES & HATCHETS.—For cutting hard and soft wood, Shingling, Road.
AUGER BITS.—From three sixteenths to inch.
Socket Chisels.
Metal and Wood head gimblets.
Hickory Mallets, with screwed handles.
Walnut Bench Screws.
Chisel handles.
Mortise Guages of various kinds.
Trying Squares and Bevils.
Spring Callipers and Dividers.
Levels, Plumb and levels, and level Glasses.
Knives and Forks, Carvers.
Putty Knives.
Wrenches of various kinds.
Curry Combs, Rein Snaps.
Trunk rivets.
Dinner Bells.
Cow Bells.
Spring Balances, weighing from ½ to 24 lbs. Very cheap.
Well Wheels. Grindstone fixtures.
Molasses Gates. Iron squares.
Coffee Mills. Bed Keys,
Handled Auger Bits.
Hand and Bench Vices.
Plyers, flat and round nose.
Wood and Iron Braces, Geered Wheel do.
Turkey and other Oilstones and Slips.
Thick Glass for Skylights.
Ladies' Garden Hoes.
Turnip Hoes.
Assortment of Hay and Manure Forks.
Iron pumps.
Door Scrapers.
Cast Iron Sink.
Strainers for Sinks.
Fog horns, useful for calling on a Farm.
Mouse traps.
Cheap and useful Lanthorns, with various other articles too numerous to mention.
Novices Navigation, 25s.
Gunter Scales, 3s a 3s 9d.

COPAL VARNISH.

A FEW Tin-cans of superior COPAL VARNISH, for sale by

H. HASZARD.

Charlottetown, July 2d, 1855.

The New Chapel of the Christian Church, at New Glasgow.

WILL be opened, and dedicated, to the service o God, on Lord's day, the 11th of November a 11 o'clock, a. m. A collection will be taken in aid of the Building fund.

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.

HASZARD & OWEN
Have received and offer for sale
DAWSON'S
Acadian Geology;

AN Account of the Geological Structure and Mineral Resources of Nova Scotia and portions of the neighbouring Provinces of British America.

By John William Dawson, F. G. S., &c.

380 pages small 8vo., with a large colored Geological Map, Four Engravings and numerous Woodcuts. Price 12s.

Sold by the Publishers, J. Dawson & Son, Pictou, and by all Booksellers.

Aug. 9.

Building Lots for Sale.

FOR Sale or Lease a few desirable Building Lots situate in the Town of Stratford, Lot 48, opposite Charlottetown. For terms apply to

BENJAMIN DAVIES.

Oct. 17, 1855.

Valuable Farm for Sale.

AN excellent Farm, consisting of 75 acres of Freehold Land on the Emy Vale Road, Lot 65, twelve miles from Charlottetown, (forty acres of which are clear), with a large DWELLING HOUSE newly erected and completely finished, is now offered for Sale, with immediate possession. For particulars, apply to,

JOHN KENNY, Central Academy.

May 23, 1855. Isl. Ex.

Chambers's Publications.

HASZARD & OWEN are Agents for Prince Edward Island for the sale of Messrs. Chambers' Publications. A catalogue of the Books of this eminent firm can be had on application; among the Books published, will be found such as are suited for Schools, public and private, Libraries, &c., and embracing in a cheap and popular form, the literature of the day

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Valuable Freehold Property For Sale.

THE Proprietor offers for sale that valuable and well known Property GOWAN BRAE, delightifully and eligibly situated at the head of Souris River n King's County, Prince Edward Island, commanding a view of Colville Bay and the Gulph. The property consists of One Thousand Acres of superior Land; the Homestead, on which the owner resides, contains Two Hundred Acres; of which between 40 and 50 Acres are in a high state of cultivation, and divided into five-acre Fields, substantially fenced. The Dwelling House is 45 feet long by 30 wide, and most conveniently planned, the lower floor contains Drawing Room, Dining Room, two Bedrooms, Nursery, large and small Hall, and commodious Kitchen and Pantry. The upper Floor contains a Hall, two Bedrooms, Servant's room, and large Store room. Cellar, the full size of the House, walled with stone, and partitioned off in to three apartments.

A FLOWER GARDEN in front of the House, enclosed with black thorn hedge and planted with ornamental Trees.

The Barn is 73 feet long by 26 feet, double boarded and barked, and conveniently laid off as a Horse Stable, with five stalls; a spacious Cow Stable with cellar under both, for collecting Manure, a large Coach House and room as Workshop or Granary; a spacious loft the full length of the Barn, and threshing Mill attached. A Well of the purest water at the door, which, with the Dairy, are under one roof. A Building 45 feet long used as Sheep, Pig and Sleigh House, a large and productive Kitchen Garden, enclosed with thorn fence and planted with Fruit Trees. The whole of the back Land is of excellent quality, well wooded and watered, and laid off in 50 acre Lots, a part of which is let at One shilling, currency per acre.

The property is situated in the immediate neighbourhood of Grist and Saw Mills, fronting on the high road to East Point, distant from Charlottetown about 50 Miles. Part of the purchase money may remain on security on the property. For further particulars apply to the owner, on the premises,

JOHN MACGOWAN.

Souris, July 24, 1855.

Stoves!! Stoves!!!

A BETTER ARTICLE, and for less money, than was ever offered for sale in this City. The subscriber has just received, from the City of Albany,—

150 Stoves, of every description of style and pattern, including several new patents; as wel as his late STOCK on hand, which he solicits his friends and the public generally, to call and examine to judge for themselves.

WILLIAM B. DAWSON.

October 15.