

# FARMERS' COMMERCIAL JOURNAL & ADVERTISER.

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HASZARD'S GAZETTE,  
Published by Haszard & Owen,  
Queen Square,  
Is issued twice a week, at 10s. per year.  
AND CONTAINS,  
THE LATEST NEWS, AT HOME & ABROAD.

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OFFERS for Cash at low prices, Springs, Axes, Bells, Spikes, Rims, Shafts, Emannel Cloth, Patent and Emannel Leather, all of first quality. Superior malleable iron, on hand, and finished to order and pattern. Full assortment American Harness, Hardware, &c. PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO ORDERS.

Royal Agricultural Society's  
Industrial Exhibition!!

AN EXHIBITION of Domestic Manufactures and Agricultural Productions, will be held in Charlottetown, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th of October, when the following Premiums will be distributed:

- For the best 10 yards of Cloth of Irish wool, spun and woven on the Island, but which may have been dyed and finished either in this Island, or in the Provinces of Nova Scotia or New Brunswick. £1 10 0
- For the best 10 yards wool grey Homespun, milled and pressed. 1 0 0
- 10 do dyed, milled & finished. 1 0 0
- 10 do fancy mixture, do. 1 0 0
- 10 do Shepherds' Plaid, do. 1 0 0
- 10 do twilled Flannel, do. 1 0 0
- 10 do plaid do. 1 0 0
- 10 do women's wear. 1 0 0
- 10 do wool and cotton, do. 1 0 0
- Best pair of Horse Rags, milled, not less than two yards square. 1 0 0
- Heart Rag, made of woollen yarn, do made of flax. 1 0 0
- Woolen fancy plaid Shawl, do shepherd's plaid do. 1 0 0
- do net Shawl, do. 1 0 0
- do long Shawl or Scarf, do. 1 0 0
- pair of thick knit woollen Stockings, for Oxen, do. 0 5 0
- three pairs woollen Socks, do. 0 3 0
- do woollen Gloves, do. 0 3 0
- do woollen Mittens, do. 0 3 0
- linen Table Cloth, do. 10 0 0
- 6 yards linen Towelling, do. 10 0 0
- 4 Iron Sticks, capable of holding four bushels each, do. 10 0 0
- Bonnet, made of grass plait do. 0 5 0
- Hat, do. 0 5 0

- AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.
- Best tub of Butter, not less than thirty pounds weight, do. 10 0 0
  - do do do. 0 5 0
  - Cheese, not less than twenty pounds, do. 10 0 0
  - Half-dozen Saddle Turnips, do. 0 5 0
  - do Carrots for the table, do. 0 3 0
  - do Root Blood Beet, do. 0 3 0
  - do Roots of Mangold Wurtzel, do. 0 3 0
  - do Roots of Parsnips, do. 0 3 0
  - do Roots of Indian Corn, do. 0 3 0
  - do Onions, do. 0 3 0
  - do Apples, do. 0 3 0

POULTRY.

- Best pair, (male and female), Dorking Fowls, not more than one year old, (alive), do. 0 5 0
- do Cochin China, do. 0 5 0
- do Turkeys, do. 0 5 0
- do Geese, do. 0 5 0
- do Ducks, do. 0 5 0

Discretionary Premiums will be awarded for such articles as may be considered worthy by the Committee, although not enumerated in the list.

All articles exhibited, must be strictly the manufacture of persons residing on the Island, with the exception of the first mentioned in the list. And all articles for competition, excepting live Stock, must be sent in to the Secretary on or before 12 o'clock on Tuesday, the 30th of October, otherwise they will be excluded.

The Exhibition will be open to the public at 12 o'clock, By order,  
W. W. IRVING, Sec'y.  
Com. Room, Sept. 5. (All papers)

## NEWS BY THE ENGLISH MAIL.

### ODESSA.

A letter from Odessa, of the 30th ult., in the *Cologne Gazette*, says:—"It is not surprising, after the late events in the Crimea, that the inhabitants of this place should lose all confidence in the strength of our batteries and the courage of our troops, and that all those who can do so should hasten to quit the town. A decree has just been published which, under any other circumstances, would have been received with great satisfaction. It emanates from Count Kleimleinich, dated Peterhof, 3d of August, and orders the commencement of surveys and preparatory works for a railway from Charkow to Kaffa by Genitchi and Arabat, and another from Genitchi to Sebastopol, by Simpheropol and Bakchi-Serai. The same decree states, that surveys are also to be made for a railway from Moscow to Odessa, by Charkow. General Menilkow and Colonel Aleksciw, of the Engineers, are charged with these works. A letter from Kherson, states that in the course of the month there had arrived in that port from Nicholasief twenty-two vessels, eight laden with flour and oats, and thirteen in ballast; and that twenty-two had left the port for Nicolaief and Otchskow, laden with corn, linseed, timber, salt, coal, &c."

### THE BALTIC.

A letter from Stockholm, of the 30th ult., says:—"Letters from Helsingfors state, that the Russians are repairing with great activity the fortifications of Swenaborg, which were so dreadfully damaged by the bombardment of the 9th and 10th August. They are establishing new powder magazines in the rock, in order to avoid the risk of new explosions; the storehouses which were in wood are being built of stone; the arsenal, which was completely destroyed, is to be placed in a more protected position; the barracks, which before the bombardment were capable of containing 10,000 men, are being enlarged; and an attempt is to be made to fortify the Isle of Drusio, General de Berg, the Military Governor, has visited the rock of Longon, in which the French established a battery, to see if it will not be possible to construct during the winter a sort of citadel there."

### THE MOVEMENT AGAINST THE RUSSIAN LEFT FLANK.

The *Journal des Debats* of the 11th has an article on the probable intentions of Marshal Pelissier. It says that the Corps d'Armee of Eupatoria constitutes the extreme left of the general system of operations of the allies. This corps menaces the right of the Russians, and the centre of their communications with Southern Russia. The Russian army maintains for the present its right at the northern forts of Sebastopol; its centre in the fortifications of the Mackenzie heights, opposite the lower course of the Tchernaya; and its left on the heights above Tchergoum, which are occupied by the Piedmontese. The Russian left appears at present greatly menaced by the movements of the right wing of the Allies in the mountains of Baidar.

Prince Gortschakoff's despatches allude to some combat which had enabled the allies to come down from the mountains and force themselves a passage. It appears distinctly from the Russian despatches, that the allies, after extending their operations from the mountains of the Baidar to the valley of the Upper Belbec, had left the Upper Belbec. This last circumstance

denotes a marked progress of the allies on the left wing of the Russians to surround The Belbec, in fact, flows at three or four leagues to the rear of the Mackenzie heights.

If the object of Marshal Pelissier is to prolong his right wing to the Belbec, he will not attempt to establish himself on the upper course of that river before having driven the enemy from Atador. At present, all the right wing of the army has taken possession of the mountain on the extreme left of the Russian wing, which is even fortifying itself in the most important passages, and arming redoubts on commanding positions, and is forming roads to facilitate the arrival of provisions and ammunition. These measures seem to indicate, that the army thinks of establishing itself during the bad season on the line from Sebastopol to the Upper Belbec.

Fresh proofs of Prussian duplicity accumulate. It was hardly possible for any power to sink lower in the judgment of Europe than that of Prussia, but during the present week, events have transpired which exceed all that we were led to anticipate respecting her innate dishonesty. It is stated on apparently unexceptionable authority, in a communication from Berlin, that while the King of Prussia, in order to serve the Czar, was opening a correspondence with the Emperor of the French, with a view of obtaining the most favourable terms for Russia, he was at the same time attempting by all the means in his power to detach Austria from the Western alliance.

A confidential agent in the pay of Prussia was despatched to Paris, the bearer of an autograph from the king to the head of the French nation, filled with the most odious professions of friendship, at the very time that the Prussian monarch was offering to Austria an armed neutrality in order to put an end to what he called an unjust war. Austria disgusted with this double dealing, denounced her perfidious ally to the Western Courts, and the hypocrisy of the weak and wicked king met with its deserved reward. Conduct like this gives a peculiar significance to the visit at the present moment of a Prussian prince to London, and the nefarious exposure is not likely, we suspect, to promote the union of the king's nephew with "a daughter of England."

In ordinary life, a man who thus betrays a trust, who is detected in so disreputable a trick,—and probably have a horse-whip making an acquaintance with his shoulders; but it seems that rascality which would not be endured in the every-day course of society may be indulged in with impunity by the holder of sceptres. But it is gratifying to know, that the Prussians are becoming weary of a family which could thus play fast and loose with the principles of morality and honour. The elections in the Prussian capital show this feeling; they are in favour of the liberal candidates, and against the court; and it is satisfactory to see, that the Prussians as a people are as much provoked as ourselves at the policy of their own ruler.

Certainly, we owe little to Austria, for her conduct since the commencement of the war has been so entirely unheroic and erratic, but she, at least, has the decency to preserve the semblance of sincerity, and she has even gone the length of addressing to her agents at the German and other courts a diplomatic note respecting the position of affairs arising out of the fall of Sebastopol. In this note, she proclaims herself to be the ally of the Western Pow-

ers, and, being so, must decline to mediate between the belligerents. This is something. But Prussia, she mentions, tied by so such limits, can assume the part of a mediator, a hint upon which, as we have seen, the King of Prussia did not hesitate to act. The Austrian note further declares, that although the fall of Sebastopol was a great success, it will not terminate the war, for other successes must be realized ere Russia can be brought to terms. This is correct enough, and the allies are preparing to act upon it. It is further declared by the Austrian court, as an apology for its do-nothing policy, that if, at the commencement of the war, the Bund had given its cordial support to the Government of Francis Joseph, terms might have been secured for Russia, which she cannot now expect.

The note closes with an allusion to the amity which prevails between Austria and France,—that the alliance is sincere and perfect, and that but for this fact, the relations between England and Austria would be less satisfactory than they are at present. This means, we apprehend that the allies must give their own support to Austria, as best they can, and that they have Austrian sympathy to cheer them, which truth to say, is not worth much under the circumstances.

Prince Gortschakoff reports on the 7th—"The enemy's fleets, consisting of eight vessels of the line and 27 steamers, with other ships weighed anchor this morning, and proceeded to the north-west."

Prince Gortschakoff has telegraphed to St. Petersburg that the enemy's fleet (the allies), which left Kamiesch on the 7th, appeared off Odesa early in the morning of the 8th inst., and anchored there.

VIENNA, Oct. 11, Evening.—Up to 9 o'clock on the evening of the 9th inst. the fleets had undertaken nothing against Odesa.

A letter from Berlin, of the 7th, in the *Indefatigable* of Brussels, announces that France favours the idea of having a European congress, to settle the question of the Sound dues.

### JUBILEE OF THE REV. J. ANGELL JAMES.

The Rev. John Angell James having completed a term of fifty years as minister of Carr's Lane Chapel, Birmingham, a jubilee was held last week in Birmingham, and on Wednesday morning, the sermon in the chapel was preached by the Rev. Dr. Beagott of Falcon street Chapel, London, who also preached Mr. James's ordination sermon, and a century ago. In the evening, at a large meeting held in the Town Hall, a number of addresses were presented to this venerable Christian minister from the heads of many Christian denominations. A magnificent silver vase was presented to him; and a chapel in honour of the event is to be erected near Mr. James's own residence, at a cost of between twenty and twenty-five thousand dollars. The first stone was laid on Tuesday, and it is to be called "The Jubilee Chapel." It is very easy to see, from the *Times* that pastor and people are permitted to be united together so long in the bonds of Christian love. Time brings many changes. The union, once so delightful, sometimes becomes irksome; or health gives way; or the labour seems in vain; or on the one side may appear impatience, or on the other impotence or death may dissolve the tie and summon the labourer home. In Mr. James's case, none of these accidents have occurred, and he is still when he is almost long dead, with his grey hairs, to proclaim the living gospel, dear to him in earliest youth. In many lands the manufacturing districts of Birmingham are a scene of ruin; but we believe those simple, touching appeals from Mr. James's pen, which the press has distributed over the world far and wide, will be as efficacious as Birmingham's renowned wicker and more precious still.—*English paper.*