

FARMERS' COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

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WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY.

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Charlottetown, P. E. Island, Saturday, December 8, 1855.

New Series, No. 293.

HAZARD'S GAZETTE,
Published by Hazard & Owen,
Queen Square,
Is issued twice a week, at 15s. per year.
AND CONTAINS
THE LATEST NEWS, AT HOME & ABROAD.

STAY FOWL—Strayed from the premises of **W. R. WATSON**, on Saturday, the 10th inst., a **heasant FOWL**, with a white star on its forehead. Whoever will give information that may lead to its recovery, will be rewarded.
Nov 19, 1855.—21

NEW STORE!
DAWSON'S BUILDING,
Corner of Great George and Kent Streets
NOW OPENING at the above Establishment a general assortment of
Dry Goods, Hardware and Groceries, &c. &c.

to which the Subscriber respectfully invites the attention of his friends and the public generally.
ROBERT A. STONG,
P. S. The remainder of his Fall stock expected hourly.
Nov. 10, 1855. 31

FALL GOODS.
1855.

JAMES DESBRISAY has received by the *Majestic*, from Liverpool, and *Sir Alexander*, from London, his usual supplies of
Autumn and Winter Goods,
which are offered to the public at the lowest possible prices for CASH. A large lot of
Ready Made Clothing,
among which are some very superior Coats. Also on hand a few very good India Rubber Coats, *Beaumont's Cape, &c.*
Nov. 1, 1855.

FAIRBANKS'
CELEBRATED
SCALES,
OF ALL VARIETIES.
Warehouse, 34 Killy Street,
BOSTON.
GREENLEAF & BROWN,
AGENTS.

Railroad, Hay, Coal, and Farmers' SCALES set up in any part of the Province by experienced workmen.
Sep. 31, 1855.

APOTHECARIES' HALL.
The Old Established
HOUSE, 1810,
CHARLOTTETOWN, MAY, 1855.
T. DESBRISAY & Co.

Have just received, per late arrivals from London, Dublin, United States and Halifax, their Supplies for the Season, comprising, in the whole, an **Extensive and Varied Assortment of DRUGS & CHEMICALS, PERFUMERY, Brushes, Combs, Soaps, and other Toilet requisites; Paints, Oils, Colours, and Eye Stuffs; Frazz, Spices, Confectionary, Medicines and other Luxuries;** with all the Patent Medicines in Repute, and every other article usually kept at similar Establishments in Great Britain (*Sic Apothecaries' Hall, &c.*). The whole of which they can with confidence recommend to the public, and, if quality be considered, at as low, if not lower, prices, than they can be procured in the Island.
Charlottetown, May 12, 1855.

CAUTION.
THIS is to caution all persons from purchasing from Alexander Bryson, two Noters of Hand of Six Pounds each, drawn by me in favour of Alexander Bryson; one payable 1st August, 1855, the other payable 1st October, 1855; the same having been long since paid by me.
DUNCAN STEWART.
Charlottetown, Nov. 16, 1855.

Valuable Freehold Property FOR SALE.
THAT beautifully situated Farm on Elliot River, about one mile from Rocky Point Ferry, known as the Subscriber's, containing 160 acres of land, about 20 acres in a high state of cultivation, 50 acres of good Hard Wood, the remaining 20 well studded with fine poles; a new and very convenient House, 25 by 32 feet—Also, a new Barn, 30 by 40. The above is well worth the attention of persons wishing to purchase. For further particulars apply to Mr. James J. Bryan, Charlottetown, or to the Farmers.
JOHN FOSTER.
Elliot River November 21, 1855.

Money Loan.
[AST MONTH in the Streets of Charlottetown,] the owners can have the same, by paying principal and paying expenses, by applying to
FIDELLE GALLANT.
Rustico, Nov. 29, 1855.

Fall Importations.
Queen Street Clothing House.
THE SUBSCRIBERS have received per *Baron Sir Alexander*, from London, and *Majestic* from Liverpool, their fall supply of British Goods which they offer for sale at the lowest possible prices for cash.
MCNUTT & BROWN.
Also on Hand
Curr. Segr. Starch, Blacking, Black lead, Ceramics, Razors, &c.
Oct. 31st. Sin

PAPER HANGINGS!
—JUST RECEIVED—
3,300 PIECES FROM BOSTON.
And for Sale by
HAZARD & OWEN.
Aug. 16, 1855.

FURNITURE WAREHOUSE.
GEORGE DOUGLAS.
HAVING opened an Establishment in the new building over door east of the residence of the Hon. GEORGE COLLETT, he has prepared to sell at prices less than in any other establishment in the City.
FURNITURE of all kinds.

He has now on hand a large assortment of—Hair-seated, spring-bottom **SOFAS**, (English and black Walnut,) various handsome patterns, at prices ranging from 25 up to 142.
LOUNGES—Parlor, hall-seated, spring-bottom **CHAIRS**, (in mahogany.)
Best **Gros-grain bottom CHAIRS**,
Cane back **ROCKING CHAIRS**, flowered—Various other patterns cane-seated Chairs, all kinds of wooden desks; office desks; Settees; Settee Cradles; Windsor seats and laines' Work Tables; Looking Glasses; Bedsteads; Window Blinds and Parlor Hangings.
All other kinds of **HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE**, made to order, at the shortest notice. All kinds of American Furniture repaired; cane-bottom Chairs re-seated.
Nov. 5, 1855. Id. & Ad. 4c. each.

COMMISSION MERCHANT and General Agent.
THE undersigned having good Shop, Cellars and Warehouse, and being a member of the General Agent and Commission Merchant, would attend to the purchase and shipment of Produce, &c.
REFERENCES—Messrs. JAMES FRASER, W. W. LOWN, D. BREENAN, CHAS. YOUNG, W. B. DEAN, Esq., and A. G. MOORE.
34 Front Hotel, opposite Ch. St. Charlottetown, St. John's, 1855. Ed. Es. Ad. 200s.

Progress of the War.
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THE ARMIES IN THE CRIMEA.
(From a Correspondent of the Times)
CAMP OF THE ALLIED ARMIES ON THE TCHERNAYA. Nov. 10.—There certainly never was a better opportunity for studying the character and peculiarities, as well as the whole internal economy, of the most prominent military systems of Europe than the present war. In other words, the wars of the various coalitions against France in the beginning of this century—or else one was the leading and the others only auxiliary armies, who were following in the wake of the first, as was the case in the coalitions formed by Napoleon.

Now, on the contrary, there are three, and until lately four armies, side by side, not only following one common plan of military operations, but even mixed up in carrying out the smallest details, they form, as it were, together one camp, and witness daily the different phases of each other's internal life. This time of leisure, at least as far as regards military operations and the preparations of the allied armies for winter, is particularly favorable to get an insight into the working of each of the three military systems which are represented here by the presence of the English, French, and Piedmontese armies.

Each army required roads. The English army, which had been well high started by the want of a road when it first set itself, on July 2, 500 miles, sent out expressly for the purpose, aided, for the last six weeks, by from 3000 to 10,000 men, and constructs a magnificent road from Balaklava to the centre of the British camp, according to the most approved rules of road-making, and roads on a scarcely smaller scale from each division of this country besides one from Kanarany to the depot of the Land Transport Commissariat, all of which had far to remain lasting monuments of English labour in the Crimea, and will, perhaps, some time or other, be used by the peaceable inhabitants.

How differently the French go to work. They advanced to the 'elk, the Worms' road led them to the entrance of the vale of Baidar, from there to the northern part of the valley they found nothing but country roads impracticable for an army; so they set to work, they pushed forward their outposts, and the army behind began making the roads; now, not only a good road, but a fine one, the linking line between Tchernaia with the road from Kamiesch, and repaired this latter from Kamiesch to Inkerman; and all this was done by the army alone without any external resources of laborers. These roads are not to be compared in solidity and beauty to those made by the English; and it is year by year, probably, not much more than, perhaps, the sigmoid, with the inscription "*Route de Balaklava per Ensisli*," will remain to remind the passer-by, that his horse's hoofs are not to tread a French road, and that these roads will answer very well for their temporary purpose.

The Sardinians had comparatively little to do with roads. A few lines to the most difficult parts of their camp, a road up to the Marine heights, where their hospitals are, and the railway from Kanarany to Kamiesch, were all they had undertaken. Like the French, they constructed these works under the superintendence of their own sappers.
Besides their own army had to provide for its. For them, as well as for the roads, our army was nearly entirely dependent on them, while the French and Sardinian armies were almost independent of the other countries. The Sardinian soldiers invented themselves the pattern, which was afterwards sanctioned and adopted by the French Major. The French *Etat-Major*, on the contrary, gave

the pattern and an order to let the army. About a fortnight ago, the first sally of all of our was turned, and now already the greatest part of their army on the Tchernaia, and as Sardinia has left.
The saying, that the Englishman carries his home with him is literally true, as regards the army. Our Allies, on the contrary, work upon the system, that the army ought to be independent of home, and have only recourse to it in case of extreme necessity.

A few days ago, the French outposts were entirely withdrawn from the heights of Baidar, and the hills about Orkutska are now our possession. The heights beyond have become neutral ground, unoccupied by either party, but visited only by detachments from the Russian or the French armies. For notwithstanding this close neighbourhood, and the chances of meeting on this neutral ground, no collision has hitherto occurred, as it seems to be understood, that if one party advances, the other withdraws. Neither attaches any value to the possession of this position, so neither risk anything for it. As to the French side, these reconnoissances on the heights are undertaken by the *Casseurs d'Afrique*, as on the Russian, all harassing outpost duties are by the *Cossacks*. The *Casseurs*, on their horse, are, perhaps, better suited than any other cavalry to watch these indefatigable enemies, under whose waterless eyes the Russian cavalry could not have the face of the most active enemy. If things grew peculiar to our country could be initiated by another, the introduction of a body of light cavalry, exclusively destined for outpost duties, would be invaluable. It would save not only cavalry but the infantry likewise. The *Cossacks* are doubtless useful in a charge; in fact, they don't consider this as part of their duty, but the sagacity of these semi-savages, stimulated by their mania for plunder, which the Russian government, so to say, sanctions by giving them no pay, is particularly calculated to make them fit for active outpost.

The idea of an impending Russian attack, although it has been forgotten, is by no means given up, and every soldier which one of the batteries on the Mackenzie ridge happens to fire, brings up his gun, and in the meantime, we can see the Russians making themselves comfortable on the heights; rows of underground huts are dotted about every accessible point, and a new whitish line, contrasting with the birchwood which covers the heights all around, proves, that they have thought of their communications on the inhospitable plateau as well as we did.

The weather is still quite mild, with scarcely any indication of the approaching winter season.

THE BALTIC.
KIEL, Nov. 19.—The *Locust* arrived here this morning with the last mail which had been rec'd by the fleet at Danzig from England. *Admiral Bylles* was still at Nizgen, where he would likely remain for some time in charge of the fleet, and the *Commodore* of the *Harrier*, which vessels are reported by the *Times*, which also came to it day from Faro Sauced, to be still watching the Swedish coast, as an American trader now in one of the ports there, will, it is understood, endeavour to land a lot of rowing men in Russia, whenever she can elude the vigilance of the Russian fleet. It is said that they succeeded in a similar attempt on the coast, they therefore reckon the more confident of being able to carry out their plan this year also. There are other places, however, where similar attempts are made, and it is thought they may be enabled to reach their object. The *Times* argues very forcibly, chiefly on account of colonial produce, of which they are said to stand in great need, that the merchants of the Gulf of Bothnia, and the Russian portion of the Gulf of Bothnia, are not unlikely, that immense sad salt-petre may be forthcoming, as that route, as the transit by Norway through Krono, is not now so difficult as some facilities as formerly.