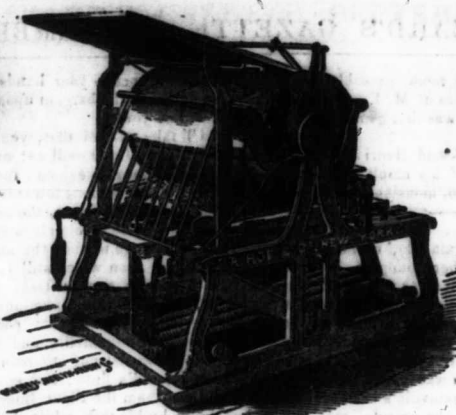


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DEFENCE OF SEBASTOPOL.

We learn from Vienna, that in the military circles of that capital, where the published correspondence from the French and English camps is compared with ample private information of Russian origin, opinion is decidedly favorable to the prospects of the allies on the next assault. The Military Gazette, which at times has gone great lengths in hoping and predicting for Russia, now gives its voice in favor of the besiegers. "The French engineers," it says, "have now got so near the east fort and the Karabelnaia fortifications, that the first Russian line of defence can hardly withstand the next assault. It would of course be possible to hold the second line, even when the allies had taken the Malakoff Tower, but General Osten-Sacken well knows the danger which at this moment threatens the marine suburb and the Admiralty buildings, and has given orders preparatory to the eventual evacuation of this part of the town, and a retreat to Fort Nicholas. General Chruvoff directs the defence of the Karabelnaia, and his head-quarters in Fort Paul. It is inferred from his latest measures that while prepared for the worst, he is resolved to defend his ground to the utmost."

The Independence of Brussels and some of the Berlin papers state, as news from St. Petersburg, that orders have been given for the construction of a floating bridge, to extend from Fort Michael, on the south, to Fort Nicholas, on the north side of the roadstead of Sebastopol, so as to assure the retreat of the garrison in case of need. There is some error of details in this announcement, Fort Nicholas being on the south side of the roads; but the character and object of the new construction is important.

The Odessa correspondent of the already quoted Military Gazette thus writes on the 30th ult. touching the situation of Sebastopol:—"By our most intelligent military men it is universally admitted that if the allies push forward as energetically as they have hitherto done, the south side of Sebastopol must in the end inevitably fall. The garrison's heroic self-sacrifice and contempt of death, delay but cannot avert, the steady, but slow progress of the besiegers who day by day gain ground upon them. All the various reports in the French and English journals about interrupted communications between the north and south sides, terrible epidemics which rage amongst the besieged, 15,000 sick, in Sebastopol, want of provisions and ammunition, and so on, are nothing but idle inventions. Letters from the interior of Sebastopol, dated July 22, assure us that the connection between north and south is unimpaired, that food and ammunition are abundant, the magazines on the north side alone containing supplies sufficient to serve 300,000 men for a year. The hospitals, in the days of greatest slaughter, have never contained more than 9000 men. For sanitary reasons, however, Prince Gortschakoff had just given orders to remove all the sick from the hospitals in the northern forts and to take them into the interior of the Crimea. There are only 12,000 sick and wounded who are too ill for removal. The cholera which is making such ravages among the allies, has never appeared among us in an epidemic form. At the same time it is seen, that the position of the garrison on the left line, of defence from Bastion 1 to Bastion 5 (from the west of Caereening Bay to the Flagstaff inclusive,) will not long be tenable. But more than one sanguinary struggle will probably precede its abandonment. The defenders have re-

solutely devoted themselves to death, and trusting in God wait with calm expectation till their time comes. Hence the indifference one might almost say the joviality, with which they play at cards and dice on the bastion, while shot and shell are falling around, so that, as soon as one is struck down, he is quickly removed, and the game without more ado goes on as before. Thus after the last unsuccessful attempted storming, Prince Gortschakoff visited the bastions, asking "How goes it, children?" "As God will," answered the soldiers. The garrison of Sebastopol numbers at this moment from 60,000 to 65,000 men.

Accounts received from Odessa inform us that in Great Russia, the crops have been almost completely destroyed by drought and hail.

Boston, August 27.

DESTRUCTION OF THE FORTIFICATIONS AT PETROPAULOWSKI.

The French brig of war Obligado, Captain Resencourt, had arrived at San Francisco from Petropaulowski, bringing intelligence of the destruction of the fortifications at that place by the Anglo-French squadron. The Alta California obtained the following details from Lieutenant de Journal of the Obligado:

DESTRUCTION OF THE FORTS AND FLIGHT OF THE INHABITANTS.—The allied fleet, consisting of eight war vessels and steamers, arrived off Petropaulowski on the 15th of May, but the garrison had already left for the Amoor river, in the Russian frigate Aurora, corvette Dwina, and two merchant vessels. The escape of the garrison was a master-stroke on the part of the Russians, who availed themselves of a dense fog which set in on the night of the 17th of April, and so eluded the English war steamers Encounter (screw) of 14 guns, and Barracouta (side wheel) of 6 guns, which had been blockading the harbour for fifty days previous. The orders to evacuate were received from the Russian headquarters in Siberia.

On anchoring in the harbour, a detachment was sent on shore by the commanders of the fleets—Rear Admiral Bruce, of the English, and Rear Admiral Fonrichon (a newly appointed and exceedingly energetic man of only 42 years of age,) of the French. They landed and found the town deserted, save by 100 Kamtschatka dogs, a French naturalized American, and two Americans, who raised the stars and stripes over their houses when the forces landed, claiming that as the Russians had abandoned the place and left it to them, they were possessors of the soil. These men are engaged in trading, and are represented as doing a good business. The dogs were in a starving condition, and followed the invaders about town for bits of biscuit. One of them was brought away by Capt. Resencourt, of the Obligado.

The parties were divided into companies, who proceeded to burn, blow up and destroy the arsenals, storehouses and all government buildings. Not a vestige of any public work was left standing, except the hospital, which, with the church and the dwellings of the poorer classes of the inhabitants, was left untouched. The inhabitants commenced deserting the place shortly after the garrison embarked. Accompanied by the authorities, they started on or about the 20th of April toward Tchinsk; but the Governor's wife being enfeebled, the flight continued only to the

small village of Avache, some twenty miles inland.

The following day after the arrival of the allies, the destruction of the fortifications commenced. These were fascines constructed of immense logs—the walls being sixteen feet in thickness. Such were their strength, they resisted all efforts for some time, and were finally razed to the ground by the agency of powder. It appears that the policy of the Russian Government had changed rather suddenly in this matter. After the battle of last year, orders came for strengthening the forts, and though at that time, such a resistance was made as to repel the assailants, there being but one tier of guns, it was ordered to increase it to a double tier.

The destroyers found the embrasures for 51 guns of heavy calibre. Why this sudden change of policy took place, may, perhaps be explained by that on which the Russians have always acted—of retiring into the interior from their invaders, and avoiding decisive engagements. This time, however, they have made nothing by the movement, and with the increased strength of the place, it would seem that they might have made a more obstinate resistance than before. The fleets did not leave the place until the demolition was complete.

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.—The fleet sailed, with the exception of the Trincomalee, on board of which were left two Russian prisoners, whom it was proposed to exchange for a French sailor, whose arms were amputated after being taken prisoner in the battle of last year. The American residents there report that they have lived in perfect peace and friendship with the inhabitants up to the day of their departure, and that the French and English prisoners were treated with humanity.

Her Majesty, not in person, but represented by certain superintending personages, has bowed out honourable members from her Palace at Westminster. The Royal Speech not only does not require but defies comment. You cannot speak about it without getting into a tone of commonplace and truism worthy of Lord John Russell. The war is to be vigorously carried on; the alliance with Napoleon is firm; her Majesty is satisfied with the doings of her Parliament: that is the whole of it. Her Majesty leaves Osborne on Friday evening, and enters Paris at six on that of Saturday.

In the few last days of its existence, Parliament secured the Limited Liability Bill, and listened to a good deal of tolerable oratory. Lord Palmerston's speech, in answer to Mr. Bowyer's foolish question about the auspicious state of Italy, delivered on Friday night, was clear and sensible. The distressing condition of the country was declared, but the time and mode of action in the case were shown to involve questions of extreme difficulty. From that country we hear that Pio Nono has signified his displeasure at the doings of Sardinia and Spain.

The recruiting of the army is at present going on at the rate of 60,000 men a-year. The last despatch from the British Commander-in-Chief relates to an attack on the Woronzoff Road. The enemy came on with an advanced column of 2,000 men, supported by large reserves; but the advanced guard was so promptly met and severely handled by the soldiers of the 39th, 89th, and 1st Regiments, on duty there, that what might have proved serious was over in ten minutes, with no loss to the Allies. General Simpson remarks that the enemy "came on with loud cheers and bugling." Probably it is politeness that induces the General to describe the noises usually made by the Russians as cheers. Every one will remember that our soldiers who fought at Inkerman characterized what the enemy does in the way of cheering by the epithets, "yelling and howling." It is an old and historical habit of theirs.

MEXICO.

Mexico.—Intelligence from Acapulco states that Alvarez was making his way fast to the city of Mexico, with constantly increasing forces.

Dates to the 22d state, that Santa Anna left Mexico on the 20th of August, under an escort of 2500 men. On reaching Parote he has signed his abdication and embarked on the 17th at Vera Cruz for Havana.

Two days after leaving Mexico, 7 or 800 of his escort revolted, killing one or two officers joined the insurgents. The Alvarez platform was adopted and General Caire appointed provisional President, and Gen. Le Vega Commander in chief.

The mob had gutted several houses, including that of Santa Anna's mother-in-law.

A Toronto contemporary says—"The almost universal prevalence of the credit system on newspapers is as irrational on the part of the subscribers as it is unjust. Every man who acts upon it, lends his influence so far, to cripple or destroy the very causes he desires, avowedly, to sustain. The humblest labourer in the Province could find no inconvenience to pay six months in advance for six months of a weekly Journal, which is equal only to about two-pence half-penny per week; but this amount left unpaid, by 300 subscribers, leaves \$3,000 due to the proprietor at the end of the half-year: while the payment of wages, paper, and contingencies, presses upon him with unvarying regularity every week.—Now, when many persons in circumstances of independence allow their debts to remain unpaid, not for months, but for years, what we ask every intelligent reader, must be the consequence? It must embarrass, if it does not crush the energies of the proprietor, and so far weaken the cause with which the paper is identified."

PREPARE FOR A STORM.—A few nights ago, a Mr. Bedkin, who had been out taking his glass and pipe, on going home late borrowed an umbrella, and when his wife's tongue was loosened, he sat up in bed and suddenly spread out the parapula.

"Now, what are you going to do with that thing?" said she.

"Why, my dear, I expected a very heavy storm to-night, and so I came prepared."

In less than two minutes, Mrs. Bedkin was asleep.

Charlottetown Markets, Sept. 5.

Beef, (small) lb.	5d a 7d	Pearl Barley.	3d
Do. by quarter,	4d a 6d	Oatmeal,	2 1/2 a 2 3/4
Pork,	none.	Turkeys each,	5s a 7s.
Do. (small),	6 1/2 a 8d	Fowls,	1s a 1s 6d
Ham,	8d a 10d	Partridges,	7d a 9d
Mutton,	3 1/2 a 6d	Chickens per pair	16d a 2s
Lamb, per lb.	3d a 6d	Eggs dozen,	7d a 9d
Veal,	3d a 6d	Oats,	3s 6d a 3s 9d
Butter (fresh),	13d a 14d	Potatoes,	2s a 2s 6d
do. by tub	1s	Turnips per bunch,	3d
Tallow,	11d a 1s	Carrots, do.	1 1/2 a 2d
Wool,	11d a 1s	Homespun yd.,	3s 6d a 5s
Flour,	4d a 4 1/2	Hay, ton,	50s a 60s

PAPER HANGINGS!

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Aug. 16, 1855.

COLT'S REVOLVER.

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