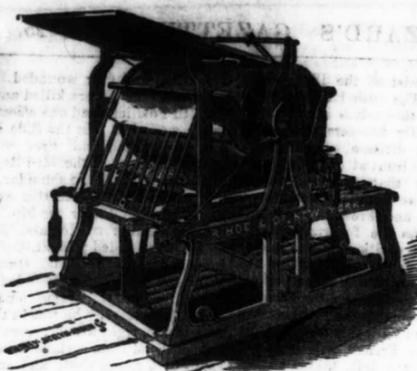


HASZARD'S

FARMERS' COMMERCIAL

PUBLISHED ON EVERY



GAZETTE

JOURNAL & ADVERTISER.

WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY.

Established 1823.

Charlottetown, P. E. Island, Wednesday, July 25, 1855.

New Series No. 260.

Auctions.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF DRY GOODS,

HABERDASHERY,

Ready-made Clothing, Fancy Articles, &c.

ON TUESDAY, JULY 31st, the Subscriber will offer for sale at his Sale Room Queen Square,

18 Cases, consisting of

DRY GOODS, HABERDASHERY, READY-MADE CLOTHING, FANCY ARTICLES, &c. &c. &c.

Suitable for the Season.

WM. DODD, Auctioneer.

Country Dealers can be well supplied, as there is a great variety. Terms liberal.

TO BE SOLD

BY AUCTION.

ON TUESDAY, 14th AUGUST next, at Eleven o'clock, at the Store of the Subscriber, at MONTAGUE BRIDGE, an extensive Stock of

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES, HARDWARE, CROCKERY, DRUGS,

AND DYE STUFFS,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Box Carts and Trucks,

Ploughs and Harrows,

And sundry other articles too numerous to mention.

Upper and Sole Leather,

Gig and Cart Harness,

Paints, Oils and Brushes,

Approved Joint Notes of Hand for sums over £2, payable 12th October, and produce next shipping time, will be taken in payment.

An alteration is about to be made in the above establishment.

A REDUCTION will be made on all GOODS sold there until Saturday, 11th August next.

NOTICE.

Any Persons having Timber or Deals contracted for with the Subscriber, will require to have them delivered on or before the 27th instant. If longer delayed they will be subject to damages according to contract.

PATRICK STEPHENS.

Orwell, July 21, 1855.

FASHIONS for 1855.

SILK, SHAWLS, and MANTLES,

At GANAN & Co's New Dry Goods Establishment, Corner of GREAT GEORGE & KENT STREETS. (Isl. Ex. Adv.)

THE Subscriber intending to be absent from the Island for a time, would thank those indebted to him to pay the amount of their accounts as soon as possible, and those having demands against him will present them for settlement.

BY AUCTION,

On Wednesday, 1st August, 2 double Wagons and 1 Gig if not previously disposed of by private Sale. Enquire at the Livery Stables, Queen's Square. J. H. GATES.

NOTICE.

A MEETING of the Horticultural Committee, is requested, on Monday 23 inst., at the President's Office, at 3 o'clock afternoon.

By order, JOHN M. DALGLEISH, Secretary.

Grand Division, S. of T.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the next Quarterly Session of the Grand Division, of this Island, will be held in the Temperance Hall, Bedouque, on Monday, the 30th instant, at 4 o'clock, p. m. By order, F. DESBRISAY, G. S. Office of G. S., July 14, 1855.

Bricks!

WELL BURNED BRICKS can be procured on the subscriber's premises, between the hours of 10 and 4 o'clock, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and also on Queen's and Pownall Street Wharfs, during the week, by the Lighter-load, (from 3 to 4 P. M.), after the 10th July next. J. P. BEETE. July 2.

Ex Julia from Boston.

JUST received by the Subscriber, 100 Barrels of Canadian Superior FLOUR, 100 do. do. Kils dried CORN MEAL, with a choice assortment of Family Groceries, which will be sold cheap for cash. ROBERT BELL. Charlottetown July 6, 1855.

Firewood! Firewood!!

300 CORDS for Sale by the Subscriber. Also, Fine BOARDS and DEALS. W. B. DAWSON. June 15, 1855.

Butter, Wool & Sheepskins.

THE Subscriber will pay Cash, for Butter, Wool and Sheep Skins. ROBERT BELL, Charlottetown, P. E. I. June 9th 1855. G m

Fruit, Fresh Fruit.

JUST RECEIVED ex Friends from Boston. 1/2 Boxes ORANGES and LEMONS, Cases Prunes in bottles, bags assorted Nuts, drums Turkey Figs, Raisins, Zante Currants, boxes Muscat Raisins, for sale by W. B. WATSON.

NEWS BY THE ENGLISH MAIL.

DETAILS OF THE ASSAULT.

CAMP ABOVE SEBASTOPOL, June 15.—Captain John Vaughan, of the 36th Regiment, while posting some advanced sentries in front of the left attack last night, received a mortal wound through the body from a rifle-ball. He had under his command at the time of this fatal occurrence a small body of nine or ten double sentries, and though the enemy was lying in wait for their approach, and did not fire until they were well in advance, yet, strange to say, no one was hit except Capt. Vaughan himself. The Russians fired a volley. Lieut.-General Sir George Brown, who has resumed the command of the Light Division, visited the camps of the several regiments composing it to-day. He appeared to be in excellent health. Major-General Codrington returns to the command of his brigade. There has been a tolerably active fire kept up all day from various parts of the lines. The Russians on the right have chiefly directed their efforts against the Mamelon Vert. Scarcely a shot has been thrown at the new works near the Quarry. There has been some heavy fire on the extreme left, near the sea, and Fort Constantine has thrown shells at intervals over to the new French works by the Quarantine. The day has been very hot, and is followed by a close evening. Several changes in the disposition of troops have occurred. The first division, Guards and Highlanders, have moved from Balaklava, and are encamped about a mile and a half from the front before Sebastopol. The fourth French division, belonging to General Bosquet's corps d'armee, have moved down to the plain, below the Woronzoff road, to join, it is stated, in an expedition in the direction of Mackenzie's Farm, against the Russian army of the north. A considerable proportion of the French troops lately returned from Kerch have also joined the army in the plain. The Sardinians and Ottoman troops have extended their position in a direction towards the valley and village of Baidar. Many of the cannon shot thrown by the Russians during the last few days have been recently cast. The surface is quite free from rust, and bears marks of being finished by filling. It is suspected that a foundry has been established on the north side of Sebastopol, and that the shot thrown by us into the town and fortifications are by its means turned to account against us. The calibre of the Russian guns is greater as compared with the calibre of our guns of relative size, so that we are unable to use the Russian shot, and they could use ours, only with considerable loss in power and accuracy on account of the windage. It is not improbable, therefore, that they have resorted to the practice of melting down and recasting the iron obtained from our shot, and thus saved themselves the delay and difficulty of transporting others through the Crimea. About seven p.m. several of the men-of-war steamers were observed to be getting up steam. One steamer went in very close towards the shore and mouth of the harbour at half-past eight o'clock; and Fort Constantine, and several forts beyond, were seen to open fire against her. Fort Constantine threw shells from some mortars mounted on the roof; round shot were sent from the works beyond. The steamer did not make any reply. Her object seemed to be simply one of observation. June 17.—The bombardment opened at break of day. A rocket from one of the French batteries on the right of Careening Bay was the signal, and was followed immediately by a heavy fire, which began at the right and soon extended along the lines as far as the left of the Greenhill attack. The French batteries beyond did not open a general fire. A few shells had been discharged from time to time previously along the whole line, and a little after midnight there was an active discharge of rockets from a small battery on the extreme left of our position, near the camp of the 9th Regiment, in advance of the third division. Two fires were noticed to spring up in the town, but they had been speedily extinguished. The fire which now opened was of tremendous power, and was carried on with the utmost energy; every one seemed to agree that if cannon could conquer the Russian fortifications, they were now doomed to destruction. The Selighinsk redoubt—the "redoubt blanche" as the French have called it, from its white parapets—had been fully armed, as well as the Mamelon, and both were now pouring a continuous fire into the

batteries which appear as if above the shore on the west of Careening Bay and into the Malakoff Tower works. The new battery made by our engineers above the Quarry, containing four mortars and three long 33-pounders, was throwing a raking fire into a battery, known as the Mud Battery, on the proper right (our left) of the Korniloff Bastion and the ruin of the Malakoff Tower. The Russian batteries at first replied with energy, especially the batteries to the west of Careening Bay, and a mortar battery to the proper left of the Malakoff ruin. The batteries first mentioned are sometimes named by us the Marine Batteries, being near the Marine Suburb, and by the French as La Batterie de la Pointe, because it encloses the west point of Careening Bay. The Garden Batteries on the left of the south harbour were also very active against us, and surprise was expressed, that arrangements had not been made with the French works on the left for keeping these in check. The wind blew from a north-easterly direction, and carried the smoke from the right along the batteries and across the ravine, in which it lodged like a thick mist towards the left. So dense was the cloud of smoke that the Greenhill attack was not visible to a spectator taking his position on the right, excepting at rare intervals, when either a temporary slackening of the fire, or a freshening of the breeze, for a few minutes cleared the obstruction away. Now and then this dense veil completely hid the whole line of batteries; and the darting flames and thick curling volumes of white smoke alone pointed out the position of some of the guns.

Seven a.m.—The fire has continued to rage furiously. The Redan is nearly silent; one gun opens from it occasionally. Four guns are still open in the works on the Malakoff Hill, two in the Korniloff Bastion, before the ruin of the tower, and two in the battery on the right (our left) of it. The French have appeared to suffer severely in the redoubt on the Mamelon Vert: shells from the shipping, from the Marine batteries, and from some work which appears to be behind the Malakoff Tower, have been constantly falling in and about the work. The battery in front of the Mamelon has, however, continued very active against the works in front of the Round Tower. The large line-of-battle ships remain silent. They are drawn up, two three-deckers and two two-deckers, nearly in line, some distance out in the roadstead, and appear as if intended to cover the Malakoff Hill with the fire of their guns. Several steamers are lying near them.

Ten, a.m.—Three rockets have just been fired by the French from the Victoria redoubt. They are generally supposed to be a signal, but the object is quite unknown. The fire both on our side and on that of the French has slackened during the last half hour. The Russian batteries are almost silent; one gun is fired from the Round Tower about every ten minutes. The Redan has not fired for nearly three quarters of an hour. The Mud Battery in the proper right of the Korniloff Bastion is silenced; the artillerymen were compelled to quit their guns by the enfilading fire from the Quarry Battery. Still no fire of any consequence from the French batteries on the left. The wind has become very changeable and high; it is now blowing from due east. The sky, which for some time after sunrise was quite clear and bright, has become clouded.

One, p.m.—Fire still slack. Three rockets just fired from the Victoria Redoubt.

Two p.m.—The fire has suddenly assumed redoubled energy. The French have opened all their batteries on the left. The lines of batteries are enveloped in a shifting atmosphere of smoke, through which heavy peals of thunder are unceasingly rolling. Some of the Russian batteries seem to have become imbued with fresh vigour. The marine batteries, and some of the batteries on the west side of the south harbour, are maintaining an energetic fire. The fire from the Redan and Malakoff continues very feeble. Several rockets have been thrown from the left of the latter position. The Cossack batteries on the north side of the roadstead, and some of the Inkermann batteries, are pouring a constant fire against the French right. From the heights near the Inkermann valley, a good view is obtained of the Russian positions on the north side. In each camp, troops are seen to be drawn up in