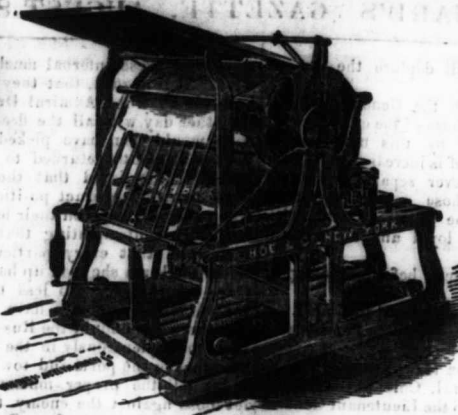


HASZARD'S

FARMERS' COMMERCIAL

PUBLISHED ON EVERY



GAZETTE

JOURNAL & ADVERTISER.

WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY.

Established 1823.

Charlottetown, P. E. Island, Wednesday, August 8, 1855.

New Series, No. 264.

Auctions.

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, Upper and Sole Leather, Box Carts and Trucks, Gig and Cart Harness, Ploughs and Harrows, Paints, Oils and Brushes.

And sundry other articles too numerous to mention.

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.

Valuable Freehold Estate For Sale.

TO BE SOLD at Public Auction in Lots to suit intending purchasers, on TUESDAY, the 11th Sept. 1855, at 12 o'clock noon, (unless previously disposed of at Private Sale.) That valuable and well known property, part of the estate of the late Hon. Col. Lane, being common Lots Nos. 12 & 13, in the Common of Charlottetown, situated in the rear of Government House Grounds—containing 24 acres—For Terms &c., apply to

WM. FORGAN, Eq.
Charlottetown, 23d July 1855.
All the papers.

Advantageous opportunity of obtaining Building Sites for Business

(IN CHARLOTTETOWN.)

THE Terms of Sale of Mr. DAVID WILSON'S LOTS, sold last Winter, not being complied with, they will be again offered at PUBLIC AUCTION, on THURSDAY, the 23d day of August next, at 12 o'clock, on the Premises. These Lots are cut up into Building plots to suit intending purchasers, having fronts of fifty feet each on Pownall Street, and forty-two feet on Richmond Street, and are well worth the attention of Mercantile men. Twenty per cent on day of Sale and the balance on delivery of Deed.

By Travers & McPhee.

TO BE sold at Public Auction, on the Premises, at 12 o'clock on Monday, the twentieth day of August next, if not disposed of previously by private sale, the Leasehold interest of 999 years, in and to Fifty acres of Land at its yearly Rent, situate on the Elliot River Road, two miles from York River Bridge. About 24 acres are cleared and under cultivation, the remainder covered with a young growth of trees. There is a Dwelling House and Out Houses on the Premises, and a well of water at the door. There is a crop now growing on the premises consisting of 1 1/2 acres of Barley, 3 acres of Oats, 3 acres of Potatoes, 1 1/2 acres of Turnips, and 4 or 5 tons of Hay.

Also the Stock, Farming Implements on the ground consisting of

A Mare with foal,
3 Cows, 4 sheep,
1 Cart, Plough,

and several articles of Household Furniture.

JEREMIAH MAHONY.

July 20th, 1855.

ALL persons to whom the above named is indebted will please send in their Bills for settlement, and all persons indebted to him will pay their respective amounts on or before the 20th day of August next.

Auction at Wheatley River.

TO BE SOLD by Auction at Wheatley River on Tuesday the 14th August next, at 11 o'clock, on the Premises, that excellent stand for business; the property of Mr. Benjamin Hughes, containing 12 acres of Leasehold Land, together with the Dwelling House, Blacksmith's Shop and other out-buildings.

The Crop, Stock, Household Furniture &c.,—Terms at Sale, R. C. WOOLNER, Auctioneer.
July 28, 1855. 21x.

For Sale,

A VERY superior pair of MARES, by Saladin, rising 5 and 4 years old, trained to saddle and double or single harness, color brown,—will be sold by Auction on the Market Square, at 12 o'clock on SATURDAY, the 11th of August, if not previously disposed of by private sale.

Apply to W. R. WATSON.

GREAT REDUCTION IN CLOTHING!!!

SELLING OFF!!
500 Suits

SUPERIOR MADE CLOTHING
(Workmanship warranted.)
At GAHAN & Co's

NEW DRY GOODS ESTABLISHMENT.
Corner of Great George and Kent Streets.
July 6, 1855.

Boot and Shoe Making.

THE Subscriber has on hand, English calf skin very superior, French calf skin boot fronts, English and American sole leather, and can furnish first rate articles in the above line.

GEORGE BRACE.
Sydney Street, July 23d.

CUTLERY, &c., From the Manufacturers in Sheffield.

HASZARD & OWEN, have just received a Case of Cutlery from the Sheffield manufacturers, which they are enabled to sell at low prices. Pocket, Pen, Warrick's Jack and Hunters' Knives, Scissors of various kinds. Dinner and Dessert Knives, Curvers, Planing Knives and Scissors. Putty and Palette Knives. Chisels from three eighths to two inches. Cross cut and saw files.

Collegiate School, Windsor, N. S.

THE dates of this School will be resumed on Wednesday, 10th August.

Pupils will at any time be received into the family of the Principal, whose constant aim it will be to exercise over them a christian influence and control, and, as far as possible, secure for them all the comforts and advantages of home.

The course of study will embrace every branch necessary to fit them either for College or business.

Prof. Stiefelungen will attend daily to give instruction in the German, French, Spanish, and Italian Languages.

TERMS.—Quarterly in advance.
Boarders, £35 per annum.
Day Scholars, £8.

Modern Languages (one or more) £3.

Each boy furnishes his own sheets, pillowcases and towels, with a complete list of his clothing, every article of which should be distinctly marked with his name.

Two Scholarships of £10 and £5 respectively will be offered for competition at the Entrance in June, 1856; the latter to all of one year's standing at the School; the former to those only who are also prepared for matriculation at King's College.

D. W. PICKETT, Principal.
July 24th, 1855. 4w

Pure Corn Starch.

DALATABLE, Nourishing and Healthy, unequalled for rich Puddings, nice Blanc Mange Pies, Custards, Cakes, Griddle Cakes, Porridges, Ice Creams, &c. A great Delicacy for all, and a choice Diet for Invalids and Children. For sale by

W. R. WATSON

For Sale.

THE Property in Sidney Street, owned by Mr. Stephen Boyer late of this Town; an indisputable Title will be given. One half the purchase money may remain on security on the premises. For particulars apply, (next door), to

HENRY J. CALBECK.
Charlottetown July 30, 1855.

FOR SALE.

A valuable Leasehold Property for 999 years, at one shilling per acre, formerly the property of JAMES BAGWELL, deceased, situated at Bedouque, Lot 26, near Mr. William Strong's; the farm contains one hundred Acres good land, one half under a state of cultivation, with a house and barn thereon, and a good spring of water near the door and abundance of fine wood and firing on the same. If it be an accommodation to the purchaser, one half of the purchase money may remain on interest for a time. For further particulars apply to John R. Gardiner, Bedouque, or William Dodd, Charlottetown.

Bricks!

WELL BURNT 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-lead, (from 3 to 4 P. M.), after the 10th July next.

July 2. J. P. BEETE.

JUNIPER POSTS and RAILS, HARD and SOFT CORDWOOD.

Also, 50,000 SHINGLES.
For sale by BENJAMIN CHAPPELL.

TO LET with immediate possession, the southeast end of the House recently built on the corner of Great George and Kent Streets, and next to that occupied by Messrs. Gahan & Co.

The cellar is 24 feet by 50, has a substantial wall, is over 7 feet deep and is perfectly dry. There is on the first floor a shop 20 feet in front and 30 feet in depth; also a front Entrance, a Hall in rear of the shop and two other apartments. There are on the second floor one room 24 feet by 15, one 20 feet by 15 and two about 11 feet by 12, and the third floor neatly corresponds with the second. There are three rooms on the fourth floor and a fine view of the Harbour, the Rivers and the Country round, there is also attached to the premises a new Ware-house and it is one of the best stands in this City for Mercantile or any other business. Further information may be obtained by applying to

THOMAS DAWSON.
July 14th, 1855.

To Tanners and Curriers.

FOR SALE, the LEASEHOLD INTEREST, for 999 years, in SIXTEEN ACRES OF LAND, situate near Wheatley River Bridge, on which is erected, and in good repair, a DWELLING HOUSE, 28 x 22, with a Lean-to, 28 x 10, containing a Parlour, Bed-room, large Kitchen, Store-room and spacious Porch, Cellar, &c., together with Four good Bed-rooms on the second floor, the whole completely finished and fit for occupation.

There is on the premises a TAN HOUSE, 24 feet square, 12 feet post, having Eight large Vats, besides several smaller ones, with implements and conveniences for Tanning and Currying, all complete. An improved Copper Boiler, capable of containing four pancheons of water, for the purpose of making Ooze, with Furnace, and every thing complete. The Tannery will turn out 400 hides per annum, and at no great additional expense can be made to turn out 1000. There is the Frame of a House for a Bark Mill 26 x 36, 12 feet post. A Workshop 22 x 15. There is also a Barn and Stable, 34 x 24, with a new Shed for Gig, Carts, &c., 26 x 14. Pig-houses, Green-houses, Barrack for hay, &c. The whole being in every way fitted for the immediate occupation of a Tanner and Currier; situate in one of the most populous Townships in the Island, and having the internal facilities of approach by land or water.

The Vats are supplied by a never failing Stream of Water, which, with another also running through the same premises, is capable of being made to work a Bark Mill, Carding Mill or machinery. The above will be disposed of with or without the STOCK, consisting of 200 sides of Neats and Harness Leather, and several dozens of Calf Skins, together with a quantity of Tea Bark.

The premises are under CROP, which will be sold with them or separately, viz:—4 acres Oats, 2 do. Wheat, 1 do. Potatoes, and the remainder in Hay.

An ORCHARD comprising upwards of an acre of Land has been planted with about 100 grafted Trees, raised by Mr. W. Dark.

TWO BUILDING LOTS, of one acre each, situate near the head of Wheatley River, and close to the Bridge, suitable for a mercantile Establishment, seven roads to populous settlements meeting at the place where the same are located.

Possession of the whole of the above will be given immediately.

TERMS CASH, with the exception of £100 secured by Mortgage, which has 2 1/2 years still to run, payable with interest in that time. Application to be made to John Lawson, Esq., Charlottetown, or to the Subscriber on the premises.

ISAAC WHITLOCK.

Wheatley River, July 29, 1855.

ALL Persons to whom the above named is indebted will please send in their Bills for settlement; and all Persons indebted to him will pay their respective amounts on or before the 15th day of September next.

Steam Power to let.

THE Subscribers offer to let part of the power of their Steam Engine, (about 5 horse power) together with two large ROOMS, suitable for any business that would require such power.

HASZARD & OWEN.

July 28th.

Valuable Leasehold Farm for Sale.

FOR Sale the Leasehold Interest of a valuable Farm, containing One Hundred and thirty three acres of excellent Land, Sixty of which are cleared and in a high state of cultivation, the remainder is covered with Firwood and fencing material. There is on the premises a good DWELLING HOUSE, 35 x 25 feet, well finished; also, an excellent Well of water, and a good Marsh, which cuts annually some three or four tons of Hay.

This Property is beautifully situated on the North River, Lot 32, is within three quarters of a mile of Poplar Island Bridge, where vessels of almost any size can load with produce, and is about four and a half miles from Charlottetown, the capital of the Island. This Property is known by the name of "Birch Tree Farm," is held under Lease for 999 years, 30 of which have expired, at a rent of One Shilling, Currency per acre, per annum.

The above Property will be offered for SALE at PUBLIC AUCTION, on the premises, on MONDAY, the 13th day of AUGUST next, at the hour of Twelve o'clock noon, if not previously disposed of by Private Sale. At the same time, the whole of the present Crop and Stock will be offered for sale.

For further particulars, apply to the owner, on the premises.

PETER SCOTT.
North River Lot 32, July 30, 1855.

DEPARTURE OF LORD RAGLAN'S REMAINS.

BEFORE SEBASTOPOL, July 3.—The commencement of the ceremony of paying the last honours to the mortal remains of the late Commander-in-Chief took place in the evening, and, of course, excited more than ordinary interest. The arrangements were described in the General Order. As early as 12 o'clock batteries of artillery were to be seen parading, and an hour afterwards the infantry, which were to form part of the ceremony, were proceeding to head quarters, and at half-past three p.m. all were assembled, and the procession was completed. The mass of uniforms of every description—French, Sardinians, Turks, and our own was very brilliant. At 4 p.m. the coffin was brought out of the house, and a salute of 19 guns fired as the procession moved forward. A squadron of Lancers led the way, followed by some French Gendarmes; then a battery of French Artillery, followed by a large body of 1,000 or 1,500 French Cuirassiers; then our own Horse Artillery immediately preceded the carriage which carried the coffin, and was supported by the allied commanders—Generals Pelissier and La Marmora, Omar Pacha, and General Simpson. It appeared most strange to see a Mussulman taking part in a Christian ceremony, or what was, at all events, the commencement of one, although others than the actual companions in arms of the deceased will attend the last rites. The procession was closed by general officers and their staffs, and an officer from each regiment in the Crimea. In consequence of the army being under arms at the time of the ceremony, the number of spectators was small and confined to the few civilians from Balaklava, and others connected with the shipping. Three infantry bands were brigaded, and played the "Dead March in Saul" as the procession marched off, and bands were stationed at intervals along the line during the entire route. The Royal Sappers and Miners were the first body of men who lined the road; next came the Guards, and then all the regiments of our army in succession, until we reached the French head-quarters. At this point the greater number of our cavalry were assembled, and the bands of the 10th Hussars and 12th Lancers were brigaded. A battery of the French Artillery fired a salute as the cortege approached, and this compliment was repeated at many points afterwards. The road was now occupied by French troops with their fine bands, at intervals, in the same manner as by our own at the commencement—the only difference observable being that the French stood with their arms presented instead of reversed, as is the custom with us, and their music was of a different character. Near the French head-quarters was also drawn up a fine body of Sardinian Lancers. It was approaching sunset, when we arrived at Kazatch Bay, and this was certainly the most picturesque part of the scene. The weather throughout had been most delightful, a nice breeze rendering the atmosphere comparatively cool. The dust caused by the tramp of so many horses had been very disagreeable, but on approaching the bay we found it so thickly studded with shipping, with yards crossed, that it looked like a London dock and the whole scene seemed as if changed by magic, and that the remains of the departed great were already received in his native country. The Royal Marines, who lined the approach to the pier of embarkation, wearing their white undress jackets, presented a most soldierlike and neat appearance, and contrasted vividly with our own dusty uniforms. At the pier were drawn up some of the noblest specimens of the British tar, in the cleanest dresses, with their heads uncovered. The naval authorities here received the body of the hero of Alma and Inkerman from his brothers in arms, and after watching in silence, or rather during the salute of another 19 guns, thundered by a battery of our Horse Artillery, the coffin was lowered into a boat and conveyed to a man-of-war, over which it had to be passed, in order that it might be again lowered into the small Caradoc, when the mourners separated, and thoughtfully returned to their camps in front. The orders of the day, published by General Pelissier and General Marmora, on the death of Lord Raglan, follow.

GENERAL AFTER ORDER.

Head-quarters before Sebastopol, July 2. The Lieutenant-General Commanding the Forces has the satisfaction of publishing to the troops the following translation of a general order issued by General Pelissier, Commander-in-Chief of the French army, on the occasion of the death of the late Field-Marshal Lord Raglan, G.C.B.

(Translation.)

ARMY OF THE EAST.—GENERAL ORDER. Death has come to surprise Field-Marshal Lord Raglan in the exercise of his command, and to plunge the English army in mourning. We, all of us, partake of the regret which is felt by our brave Allies. Those who have known Lord Raglan—who have known the history of his life so noble, so pure, so full of patriotic services—those who have been witnesses of his intrepidity in the days of Alma and Inkerman—who can recall the calm and stoical grandeur of his character throughout this rough and memorable campaign—in a word,

all men with hearts will deplore the loss of such a man.

The sentiments which the General-in-Chief here expresses will be those of the entire army. He himself is shocked by this unlooked-for blow. The general grief is increased with him in finding himself for ever separated from a companion in arms whose cordial spirit he loved, whose virtues he admired, and with whom he always found loyal and affectionate concurrence.

At the General Quarters before Sebastopol, June 29, 1855.

(Signed) The General-in-Chief, PRUSSIAN.

By order (Signed) E. DE MARTIMPREY, Lieutenant-General, Chief of the Staff.

It is also gratifying to the Lieutenant-General to publish the following translation of a general order issued by General La Marmora, Commander-in-Chief of the Sardinian army in the Crimea.

(Translation.)

ORDER OF THE DAY. Head-quarters, Sardinian Army, Kadikoi, June 29.

Soldiers!—Last night the illustrious Field-Marshal Lord Raglan, Commander-in-Chief of the British army, expired after a short illness. His long career, the important services rendered to his country, his heroic courage, and the exemplary constancy with which he bore with his army the hardships and privations of a winter campaign, cause his loss to be deeply lamented. Our army enjoyed his esteem, and he did much to provide for its wants. Let us unite with our brave Allies in deploring his death, and venerating his memory.

(Signed) LA MARMORA, Commander-in-Chief.

It will afford satisfaction to the army, to be informed of the sympathy of our allies in the heavy loss we have sustained by the death of our great Commander.—By order.

(Signed) W. L. PAKENHAM, Lieut. Col., Assist. Adjt.-General.

Malta, July 10.—The Caradoc arrived this morning with the body of Lord Raglan. The vessel is every part in painted black, and every thing denotes the deepest mourning. On the body being embarked at Kamiesch, the French lined the road for six miles, and the funeral procession was conducted with the greatest respect and decorum, and was received by Admiral Stewart and a large number of boats, forming a funeral procession. The respect shown by the French was something beautiful, and endeared them to the friends of Lord Raglan. At Constantinople Lord de Redcliffe and suite paid a visit of ceremony to the vessel, and on her arrival here the Union Jack was hoisted half-mast high, and every demonstration of mourning made. The Caradoc proceeds at 12 a.m. with the body to England. Commander Derriman takes her home, having been in close attendance on Lord Raglan since he has been in the East, and on his promotion for his personal gallantry at Alma he was kept in command of the Caradoc, at Lord Raglan's particular request.

Bristol, July 15.—The military arrangements for the funeral of the deceased field-marshal are not yet known, but the commandant of the district this morning received orders to hold himself in readiness for the arrival of the Caradoc, on or about the 20th, and to immediately telegraph to the War Office notice of its arrival; from which it is supposed that the necessary troops to form the guard of honour will be at once dispatched to Bristol. A special meeting of the town council was held on Saturday, at which the mayor, Mr. Shaw, presided, and brought the subject of the approaching funeral under the notice of the civic corporation. It was arranged that the council, with the civic officers, should assemble at the Council House, and in their carriages accompany the mayor in full state to Cumberland Basin where they should join in the reception of the body, and form a portion of the procession to the boundaries of the borough. The ancient corporation of Merchant Venturers, of which the late Lord Raglan was the senior honorary member, held a preliminary meeting on the subject, at which they passed a resolution of condolence with the family, and expressed their desire to assist in paying the last tribute of respect to the deceased field-marshal. The corporation of the poor will also form part of the procession. The mayor has issued addresses to his fellow citizens, appropriate to the occasion. The pall bearers will be selected from the general officers who were fellows in arms with the deceased lord; and Prince Albert, the Earl of Cardigan, the Duke of Cambridge, Sir de Lacy Evans, and a large number of the nobility, will, we hear, attend the funeral, meeting the body either at Bristol, or at Badminton, where, according to the custom of the house of Beaufort, it will lie in state in the great hall for two or three days.

INFERNAL MACHINES IN THE BALTIC.—LORD DUNDONALD'S PLANS.

Referring to the discovery of infernal machines in the Baltic, the London Herald says: "An important question has arisen as to

what time these infernal machines were deposited. It is argued, that they could not have been placed when Admiral Dundas was there the other day with all the fleet, as some of the ships would then have picked them up; and yet the Esmouth returned to her old anchorage. It is believed that the Russians must have marked the exact positions of the ships when they anchored on their first arrival; and, naturally contemplating that they would return, and that every particular ship would select the berth she took up before, they set the trap accordingly. No less than forty-six of these infernal machines have been picked up, and there is no doubt the Russians have thrown them most plentifully in the channels and approaches to the ports and towns of the coast. It is not the proper moment, therefore, to let loose against the enemy that gallant and distinguished veteran flag-officer, the Earl Dundonald, with all the engines of destruction that he can bring to bear upon the Russians? There is the greatest confidence felt in the ability of the noble Earl to achieve that which he says he can do, and this confidence is felt by many professional men, who are slow to believe in the possession and efficiency of such a power, and would rather storm Cronstadt, than make use of Lord Dundonald's appliances. Within the last forty-eight hours we know that one of our ablest and most gallant captains of men-of-war publically stated that he would stake his life, his commission, and all that he possessed on earth, that Lord Dundonald would destroy Sweaborg within forty-eight hours after his arrival there, without loss of life to the allies, and at a cost not exceeding £400,000, just the price of the transport Prince and her freight, lost in the Black Sea storm."

THE BRAVE PARTY OF ENGLISH SOLDIERS THAT GOT INTO SEBASTOPOL DURING THE STORMING.

The following is an extract of a letter from Corporal Wm. Coupe, of the 28th Regiment (General Eyre's brigade), describing the attack of the 18th, in which he was engaged:—

"On the night of the 17th, the brigade I belong to was warned to be ready for a storming party of 6,000 men, to storm the Garden Batteries. Every man in the 18th, 38th, 44th, 9th, and 28th, were ready for the storming party, at two o'clock on the morning of the 18th June—Waterloo day. There were 180 men ordered on as part of a party to work all night. I was one of them. We worked all night on the 17th, till two o'clock in the morning of the 18th, when we marched off to join our separate regiments. Bear in mind, we had been working all night—shot and shell flying round us all night. About three o'clock we got to our regiments. We then got a half-gill of grog, every man. General Eyre, commanding our brigade, rode up to us, and said—'Now men of the Twenty-eighth! slavers! you must take these batteries in spite of the Russians.' Directly after this word they started. We had not got 250 yards, before we got the grape and canister about our heads pretty sharply. Directly after that, one of our men was struck with a grape shot, and broke his leg. We marched in, the shot flying amongst us. In about five minutes after, the men of the 38th, 18th, and 44th Regiments were carried by, one by one, wounded and dead. Still we had to mount the hill—my comrades falling right and left. In about five minutes more, we got the word 'halt,' under the Russian batteries. In less than five minutes from that moment, there were six officers of the 18th, five of the 38th, and eight of the 44th, wounded, and about 300 men—letting alone those that were killed. Our regiment lost four officers, the sergeant-major, and 64 privates killed and wounded, in less than three hours. Every minute, I was expecting to be killed. General Eyre commanding the brigade was wounded, and then the Colonel of our regiment took command of the brigade. About twenty of us got into a house belonging to the Russians. There was a pianoforte, chairs, sofas, fowls, eggs, and everything very nice. Mr. Williams, the lieutenant of my company, found there a revolver pistol and a sword, both of which he took; and I took a watch and a bottle of grog, and a pair of pigeons. About ten o'clock, we had the trench and the first battery; that was all we wanted; but still we had to stop there. Only fancy about three thousand men close together until about ten o'clock at night. We could not move a peg for fear of being shot; and we could not leave the place, and had orders not to do so, for fear the Russians would attack us—the sun burning all day—the shot flying all round—the dead and wounded all lying around us. I carted four men to the hospital, the shot and shell flying all the while around us. About nine o'clock we got orders to retire, the French taking up position. This day we have to bury the dead, but such a day as yesterday I never saw. Tomorrow we have to make an attack from right to left. So now I must conclude, remaining your affectionate son, W. Coupe."

WORKING UP TO THE ENEMY AT NIGHT.

SEBASTOPOL, July 3.—The vicinity of the enemy's lines does not allow us to open trenches during the day, and it is only at night our working parties can act. Now, at this season, the nights are very short, and the moon, more

over, is very bright, so that the works can scarcely be carried on with any degree of activity more than two hours out of the twenty-four. Nevertheless, our parallels must be pushed forward to such a distance, that our columns of attack shall not be exposed for more than fifty or sixty yards to the fire of the enemy. We are as yet very far from the works of the place, and the intervening space being completely open and swept in every direction by the Russian batteries, the *chicanes* are proceeding slowly. The casemated battery, erecting at the extremity of Careening Bay, for the purpose of keeping the fleet at a distance, is far from being terminated. It is consequently probable, that we shall not be prepared to give the assault, with any chance of success, for another week or two. We cannot, besides, take too many precautions before we direct a fresh attack against so formidable a fortress as the Malakoff Tower, defended, as it is by immense and powerful artillery, and by a numerous and constantly renewed garrison. It is much to be regretted that early in spring, when the allies were at least numerically equal to the Russians, we did not attack the enemy in his positions on the right side of the Tchernaya, drive him from the great plateau of the forest of Inkermann, and establish ourselves on the Simpheropol road. By this movement we should have partly invested or blockaded the place, and there remained until reinforcements permitted us to give to our lines a greater development. At present, and under less favourable circumstances than in March and April last, perhaps we shall be obliged to have recourse to that plan, the result of which would be the complete investment and proximate surrender of Sebastopol. In the camps situate along the banks of the Tchernaya, as well as those along the besieging lines, the sanitary condition of the troops has somewhat improved. There are still, however, a great number of cholera cases. Those who are not visited with the epidemic feel its influences in various ways, and, although the sick are continually sent to Constantinople, the ambulances of the divisions are always full. Omar Pasha is still at Baidar, in a beautiful country. Daily reconnaissances are made, and sometimes to a considerable distance; but none but Cossacks are met with, who retire on the approach of the troops.

SPAIN.

THE PAPAL NUNCIO IN SPAIN.

The Paris correspondent of the Times, writing on the 18th, says:—I communicated to you last night by telegraph that Monsignor Franchi, the Papal Nuncio at Madrid, had demanded his passports, and that the Spanish Government lost no time in complying with his request. The demand, which had been expected, was made on the 15th. The ministers met in council the same night, and the passports were in the hands of his Excellency the next morning, without any explanation asked or given for that step. The immediate cause, real or pretended, is the decision of the Government and Cortes respecting the sale of the church property. There are, however, various reasons, why the Government feels rather pleased than otherwise at the departure of the Nuncio. The fact is, that Monsignor Franchi was believed to be the centre of the Carlist plots which have been so long hatching, and of which the Government are said to have proof positive. He was one of the persons who advised the Queen not to sign the decree presented to her Majesty by her responsible advisers, and suggested it as a case of conscience. Her resistance, and the arguments employed to overcome it, are already known, but it would appear, that the Papal Envoy had other views, which very probably he did not think proper to reveal to her Majesty in the frequent interviews which he had with her. There were not less than three or four plots carried on at the same time. The Carlists wished that the Queen, who was at Aranjuez at the time, should quit that place secretly, under the protection of the garrison, on whom they thought they could rely, and escape to Valencia; and her departure would have been the signal for a rising in favour of Montemolin, and the Nuncio, whose influence at Court was not to be despised, worked to that end. The party of the Duchess de Montpensier, at the head of which were two well-known ex-Ministers, laboured to produce the same result, as, if the Queen left, a Regency would be proclaimed. The Polacos, who were not engaged so entirely in the Montpensier interest, and who merely wished to recover the power they lost by the revolution of July last, had no objection to the Spanish Hegira, as they believed it would lead to their own restoration; while the Democratic party equally desired it, knowing that the mass of the Liberals would admit neither Montemolin nor any other member of the Spanish Bourbons, and that they might be brought over to their ultra-revolutionary views at last. The Queen was, in fact, the unconscious instrument of nearly all the parties, and was, as you may remember, only saved from the snare by the influence of Espartero and the energy of O'Donnell. When matters appeared most dangerous the two ex-Ministers alluded to got frightened, and urged the Queen to withdraw her opposition to the measure, which the Nuncio perceived in

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vered in supporting. The result is known; her Majesty agreed to sign the obnoxious decrees, and the throne was once more saved. The government, I repeat, express themselves delighted at the departure of the Nuncio, as they are relieved of the presence of a man who was regarded by the Carlists as their mainstay in Madrid and the safe channel of communication with their chiefs. When the concordat was signed, it was stipulated, that the clergy were to sell the property within a certain time, and that the Government were to pay them, his Holiness having sanctioned all past sales. That stipulation not having been executed, they consider they have a right to dispose of the property for national purposes. The great difficulty in Spain is her finances, and if employed properly, the present measure ought to relieve them. She can hardly reduce her army, even were her own internal dangers over, and it is not impossible, in the present state of European politics, that she may before long be in a position to lend her co-operation to the cause in which Western Europe is engaged against Russia. Though she cannot now send a contingent to the Crimea, yet, in the event of hostilities extending to other quarters, a Spanish contingent might be desirable. Be this as it may, the government feel that they have, for more reasons than one, a happy riddance of Monsi nor Franchi.

AUSTRALIA.

SUMMARY OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE SOUTHERN COLONIES.

The steamship Pacific has arrived, with 36 845 ounces of gold-dust, and 4,151 sovereigns, valued in all at £151,531; a few packages of merchandise and 86 first-class passengers. The news is, on the whole, satisfactory. Everything was quiet, and gold-dust was coming in as usual. Goods were still low, and not likely to rise while importations continue so large. Gold at Bendigo, £3 15s per ounce; fine flour, £36 per ton; and 12s 6d per bushel given for best samples of wheat; masons and bricklayers, 15s per day; blacksmiths, £4 10s to £6 per week, with rations. The first engine on the Sydney railway line was set in motion on the 5th of April. A portion of the line was to be opened in due form in about a week afterwards. The gold miners appear to persevere at their work, as if they found it to their interest to do so. By this time the amateur gold hunters, whose hands were better acquainted with the kid glove than with the pick and shovel, must have pretty well retired from the business, and the hard-handed diggers who now descended into the bowels of the earth for the precious metal are more after the "navvy" stamp. So long as these men find it worth their while to dig for gold, the colony will be pretty safe from violence, but if mother earth should "stop the supplies," it might be difficult to find respectable employment for the red-shirted army. On this account, the discovery of new gold fields is to be hailed with satisfaction. We have not troubled our readers with full reports of the Ballarat stage trials (or, as a colonial contemporary proposes to amend the word, *stale trials*). The whole of the prisoners have been acquitted, although the juries were changed several times in hope of getting a more pliant one. We fervently hope that the hatchet may now be buried, and that no vestige may remain of the miserable affair, except the experience dearly bought by both sides.

THE WOODEN CLOCK TRADE.

A letter from Hamburg says,—Within the last few months, the vessels arriving from New York now regularly bring us a new article of commerce, which formerly formed rather an important part of the exports from Hamburg. This article is the so called wooden clocks of the Black Forest, the manufacture of which has been transferred by degrees from the mountains of Wurttemberg to the plains of America by the numerous emigrants annually leaving Germany, and it must be confessed, from the specimens I have seen, that they make them now in America—probably from the greater facilities afforded them in the choice of the wood and other materials—in a much more creditable and workmanlike manner than they ever did in their native country. We used, in former years, to send a large quantity of these wooden clocks to England, for exportation to the British colonies; but now the Germans in America are able not only to beat us out of that field, but to compete successfully with their German countrymen in the home market of their fatherland. The large and rapidly increasing manufacture of this article in America is evident, from the following authentic statistics of the trade:—In the State of Connecticut, there are 7 manufactories, employing 1300 persons, and producing annually 800,000 wooden clocks; in Bristol, 14 manufactories, with 400 persons, making 200,000 clocks; Plymouth has 3 manufactories, with 175 workmen, turning out 75,000 clocks; at Ansonia are two manufactories, with 140 persons employed, who make annually 102,000 clocks; at Winsted, 1 manufactory, with 40 persons, 30,000 clocks; at Southampton are 2 manufactories, with 45 workmen, producing 40,000 clocks; and, lastly, at New Haven, there are 3 manufactories, employing 400 persons, and making

370,000 clocks. So that in the seven above-mentioned places there are 32 manufactories, employing 2,500 workmen, and producing annually 1,617,000 wooden clocks.

A VALUABLE BUCKET.—Amongst the many curious modes of making money here, none (says William Howitt) surpasses the following:—A surgeon told me that he went one day into the tent of a brother medicus, on the Bendigo, just as a patient was going out. "I have been stopping a tooth," said the surgeon. "Do you get good cement here?" inquired my friend. "Admirable!" replied the surgeon. "I saw an old gutta serena bucket selling in a lot of old tools one day at an auction. I bought the lot for the sake of the bucket, which cost me 5s. I have already stopped some hundreds of teeth with the gutta serena, at a guinea each, and shall, no doubt, stop thousands with it, before the old bucket is used up. It is a fortune to me. My name is up for an untried dentist, and they come to me far and near."

(FOR HASZARD'S GAZETTE.)

MR. EDITOR:

In my letter to you of 25th May, I stated I would offer some further remarks on the Land Question, in connexion with the Civil List Bill. The object of the present letter is to show, when the Home Government recommended an equitable settlement of the landed tenures, they left two courses open for adoption on the part of the Colonial Government, either of which might be pursued to the desired end with the happiest effect. One plan I have already laid down, and it remains for those who held contrary opinions to point out the impracticability of a Court of Escheat for the purpose. Admitting for the sake of argument, the Imperial power should be so far biased in favour of upholding the exploded theory of maintaining a landed aristocracy in this island, as to deny the right of enquiry into the titles of their Estates, what then is the next step for us to pursue. The secondary stipulation between the Grantees and the Crown is, that the Grantees bound themselves to pay a yearly rental or Quit Rent, which in no instance has been complied with, and the arrears of rent arising therefrom were transferred to the Colony on the introduction of Responsible Government in the year 1851. In consideration of our providing retiring allowances for the officers of Government at that time as well as for taking upon ourselves the burthens of the Civil List. It has been stated, and I believe without contradiction, that these arrears amount to about £3,000 British Sterling, per Township, and an Assembly whose majority represented proprietary interests, acknowledged the justness of the debt; such being the case, there can be no hardship, nothing to complain of, when this sum will be exacted. A Government who holds such a debt over the heads of the proprietors, and having the power as the present one has to compel payment, have within their hands without any further appeal, the power of settling the Land Question at any time, all that is wanted is the will, and when we will have formed a Government whose determination will be consonant with that of the country, short time will then be allowed to elapse before the recommendation of Despatch of date of 12th February will have been consummated, either through the ordeal of a Court of Escheat, or the compulsory payment of the Quit Rents. It would be a just and equitable measure to sell all forest and leased lands for liquidation of the Quit Rent arrears, and with the proceeds reinstate the tenantry in their occupations as freeholders, throughout the length and breadth of the land, and thus annihilate the hateful rental system. I say, Mr. Editor, it would be just, because the Revenue has been drawn from sources derived from the industry and improvements of the small freeholders and the tenantry, the proprietors not paying a farthing thereon, excepting in a few instances, and even in these, only a small portion for opening roads throughout their own property, the sum being of trifling amount, not one per cent. of the rentals received. It would be unjust to exact the Quit Rents from freeholders, because they have improved their lands and turned the forest into a garden, and because they have mainly maintained the public burthen, and contributed therefrom towards the Civil List, previous to the introduction of Responsible Government. I think, from the little I have said, Mr. Editor, on the debt due from the proprietors to the Colony, it will be understood, that the scheme of settling the landed tenures, by compelling payment of their arrears of rent is feasible, and that the practicability of turning the tenantry into freeholders is attainable, and that the view coincides with the commendations of 12th February, '51, and is supported by the law of the land. There are reasons to lead us to think, that although Sir Alexander Bannerman was unfavorable to the establishment of a Court of Escheat, yet he would have lent his ability and authority towards settling the landed tenures by proceeding against the proprietors, for arrears of Quit Rent, but the proprietary power ruled too strong in his Council, no abettor of the Tenantry appeared there to support a chance

of circumstances fortune had thrown in favor of the great body of the people.

In my next, I shall shew how recreant the leaders of the Liberals became, how their many spirits left them, when they deserted the Liberal cause, and allied themselves to two of the most determined supporters of Aristocratic Proprietary sway, and finally that the Administration has become unpopular, and probably ere long, may become contemptible, not only in the estimation of the Liberals, but also in that of their own, for the public see, they are deserted daily by their best supporters, men distinguished for their love of liberty, and that before long, like a huge fabric whose base is undermined, it will fall in ruins to the ground.

Yours,
COLONIST.

Charlottetown, 27th July, 1855.

Holloway's Pills may be taken with perfect safety by both sexes, and all ages, their effect being mild yet positive; their searching properties render them invaluable for the extermination of every disease, particularly liver and stomach complaints; bilious disorders, and indigestion. As a purifier of the system, they are unequalled, and their virtues in cases of determination of blood to the head, and asthmatic complaints, cannot be too highly commended on, in short by a perseverance with these admirable Pills, there are few complaints which can resist their extraordinary influence.

HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

Wednesday, August 8, 1855.

We have observed for some time, a gradual increase in the number of the buildings on the side of the Harbour opposite Charlottetown, and being desirous of ascertaining the extent of the improvements, we availed ourselves of the polite offer of John Roach Bourke, Esq., and were steamed across on Thursday last, very much to our satisfaction as far as the boat and all belonging to her were concerned. We enter our protest, however, against the landing places. On this side, particularly, instead of the present slip, the approach to which is at all times awkward, to say the least of it, there should be a floating inclined plane, level with the deck of the boat at all times of tide, so that horses and vehicles could be driven on it every trip without the riders or drivers dismounting. The water in front of some other street should be used for this purpose, that of Cumberland Street is directly opposite to the new wharf building on the other side, and would enable the boat to make a greater number of trips in the course of the day; but of this hereafter. At present, our business is with the rising village, and we confess we were not a little surprised at the style and magnitude of the buildings erected within the last year or two, as well as those in progress. Messrs. Beer have a store that would appear respectable in any street in Charlottetown. Mr. Mutch is finishing a building intended for a dwelling house and store, in a style which does him credit, and is fully equal to any thing on this side the water. Mr. George Moore has nearly completed one, intended for a retail shop and boarding house, and when we say that our friend Wm. McKay is there, with plaster cornices and centre pieces, we give a sufficient idea of the style in which they do things there. There is an extensive Blacksmith's Shop, and Rendall has a Tannery on a very respectable scale, and which we do not doubt, will in time, be equal to his capacity for managing it. The never failing "Licensed to sell spirituous liquors" tavern is there also, but as a set off to this, there is to be a Church erected in the course of the Autumn. Here then, are all the requisites of a Town, and the site chosen for it is an excellent one, having a gentle descent, and standing so high, that if it be not thoroughly drained, it will be the fault of the inhabitants. It is well worth the trip to have a view of Charlottetown and the surrounding scenery, as well as that in the immediate vicinity. Rosebank has been celebrated for its natural beauty ever since we first saw it, now upwards of thirty years, and that beauty has been much heightened since then by judicious management. We were delighted with Glen Stewart, and every thing about it. We feel very certain, that a very short time will have to elapse, before there will be a considerable number of country Villa residences, or rather small *fermes ornees* in the neighbourhood, every hundred or two yards through which one passes, disclosing a scene, which, though in reality the same, yet, from the circumstance of being viewed from another position, and from the variations of foreground, appears to be different from those previously seen. In short, we have no doubt, but that the good time has arrived, and will, we trust, continue for that part of our really beautiful island. We have hitherto abstained from giving our embryo town a distinctive appellation, and this because it seems there is some difference about what is or is to be its name. The proprietor of the land, and of course the founder of the town or village has given it the classic appellation of

Stratford; those who intend to be in time, the "oldest inhabitants," have designated it Southport. Now, of the two, we incline to the first. Had Charlottetown been called Northport, we should have willingly acquiesced in designating the other Southport, but as it is, we think it an unnecessary distinction, there being no port or haven near the locality. We should like to know what the native Indians call the pretty little creek around which they used to be so fond of encamping. If at all euphonious, it might be a more appropriate name than either Stratford or Southport, seeing that is possessed of neither ford nor port. By what name, however, it may be called, we wish it well, and trust that it is but the nucleus of what it is eminently fitted to be: a neat little town, with an extensive suburb of ornamental farms. We do not think—however others may—that it will equal, nay, excel Charlottetown. We would not mention this, except to quiet the apprehensions of some of our more timid towns-folk, who are rather jealous of seeing a rival rising opposite, and are fearful of the consequences.

FOR THE FOREIGN MISSIONS.—Mr. James McCallum acknowledges the receipt of £13 6s. 3d. from the Rev. Isaac Murray, and his congregation, Cavendish. Also, from the St. Peter's Road, per Miss E. Cairns, 31 yards flannel and 3 hanks yarn, £3 5s. 6d.

FOR THE BIBLE SOCIETY.—From the Rev. Dr. Kier and his congregation, £10. Also, for the Jews' Fund, £5. From the Rev. J. Murray and congregation, £4 12s. 6d. From the Rev. R. S. Paterson and congregation, £2 10s. 9d. JAMES MCCALLUM.
Brackley Point, Aug 4.

Blackwood's Magazine for July, contains the following articles:—The Imperial Policy of Russia—part 1. Zaidce: a romance—part 8. Notes on Canada and the North-West States of America—part 4. Letter to Eusebius. Once upon a time—part 2. Modern Light Literature—Theology. Vemier. The Story of the Campaign, written in a Tent in the Crimea—part 8.—Chapter 22, Subsequent operations (continued).—23, The position extended.—24, Assault on the Mamelon and Quarries. Two Years of the Condemned Cabinet. Administrative Reform.—The Civil Service.
HASZARD & OWEN, Agents for the above as well as for the Edinburgh Quarterly, North British and Westminster Reviews.

EXPENDITURE OF THE BAZAAR FUND.

From 1st May to 5th June, 1855.

Mrs. Rigg and Mrs. Dempsey, for relief of R. C. Poor,	£	s	d
	5	0	0
District No. 1.			
The Thompson family,	0	12	0
Margaret M'Leod, 3s; S. Carpenter, 1s 6d,	0	4	6
	0	16	6
No. 2.			
Mrs. M' Masters, 4 weeks at 6s,	1	4	0
Mrs. Farmer,	0	2	3
	1	6	3
No. 3.			
Mrs. Moley,	0	4	6
Small donations,	0	2	0
	0	6	6
No. 4.			
For Geary the Cripple,	0	3	6
Pollard,	0	4	6
Mrs. J. Parkman, 7s 6d; Orchard, 1s	0	8	6
	0	16	6
No. 5.			
Mrs. Weir, and Mrs. M'Neven,	3	0	3
Mrs. Dibben 3s 4d, Mrs. Winchester, 2s 6d,	0	5	10½
Sally Macatee,	1	0	0
	4	6	1½
No. 8.			
Mrs. Gunn,	0	17	0
Mrs. Bowden,	0	3	0
	1	0	0
	13	11	10½
Outfit and Passage to Halifax for Mrs. Tuckwell,	2	5	0

Excursion Trip.—The Steamer *Rosbud*, Capt. Matthewson, was advertised to take passengers on Thursday last, for an excursion trip at lower fares than usual, and the result was that upwards of eighty passengers availed themselves of the opportunity of enjoying a trip across the water. The *Rosbud* makes another trip (To-morrow) Thursday, which we hope will prove equally successful.

Died,

Last night, Mary Elizabeth, youngest daughter of John Rose, Music Master, aged 13 months.

