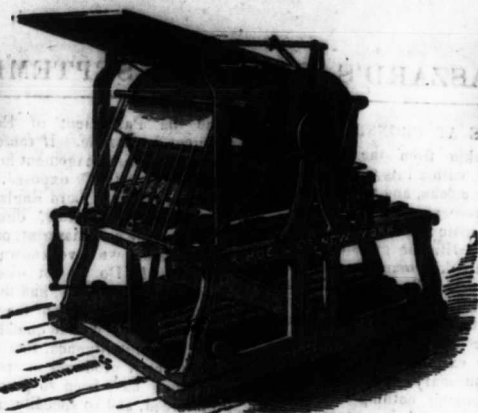


# HASZARD'S

FARMERS' COMMERCIAL PUBLISHED ON EVERY



# GAZETTE

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## NEWS BY THE ENGLISH MAIL.

### DESTRUCTION OF SWEABORG. ADMIRAL DUNDAS'S DESPATCH.

OFF SWEABORG, AUG. 11.—Sweaborg was attacked by the mortars and gunboats of the Allied Squadrons on the morning of the 9th instant. The firing ceased early this morning. Heavy explosions and very destructive fires were produced in a few hours. Nearly all the principal buildings on Vargon, and many more on Savarto, including those of the Arsenal and Dockyards, are burnt. Few casualties have occurred, and no lives lost, in the Allied Fleet.

### DESPATCH FROM ADMIRAL PENAUD.

The French Government have received the following despatch:—

ON BOARD THE TOURVILLE, AUG. 11, 1855.—The bombardment of Sweaborg by the allied squadrons has been attended with complete success. An immense conflagration, which lasted for 45 hours, has destroyed nearly all the storehouses and magazines of the Arsenal, which is a complete ruin. Various powder magazines and stores of projectiles blew up. The enemy has received a terrible blow, and suffers an enormous loss. Our loss is insignificant in men, and nothing whatever in material. The crews are in a state of enthusiasm.

FLEET BEFORE SWEABORG, AUG. 6.—English: Duke of Wellington, Exmouth, Edinburgh, Pembroke, Cornwallis, Hastings, Euryalus, Magicienne, Cossack, Vulture, Cruiser, Merlin, Geyser, Dragon, Lightning, Locust, Belleisle (hospital-ship), Æolus (ammunition-ship), a merchant collier filled with spare shells for supplying mortar vessels, 15 gunboats, 16 mortar vessels.—French: Tourville (flagship) and tender, Austerlitz, six gunboats, five mortar vessels. The French mortar vessels are schooner-rigged, and armed with two 10-inch mortars.

Sweaborg cannot be classed with Cronstadt for strength, or Sebastopol for importance. Its defences are not of the same character as those which protect the mouth of the Neva. The approach is by channels of sufficient depth and width, but through granite rocks everywhere covered with batteries. As to the value set by the Russians on the place, on the one hand, it appears they took advantage of the winter to convey to Cronstadt the few vessels of war seen last year at Sweaborg; on the other hand, they have employed the interval in strengthening, to the utmost, the fortifications which have just been so summarily destroyed. It was said a few months ago that, having let slip the opportunity of last year, we should find Sweaborg impregnable. It appears, however, that with a proper disposition of the fleet, and by keeping a proper distance, we have disposed of this threat, and shown that wood can sometimes beat granite. Let us hope that when a boat has been proved idle in one place it may find another. According to the programme, the mortar vessels and the gunboats were to commence the bombardment at two miles distance, and the liners were only to come in to finish the work. If this is the arrangement which has been so signally successful, it argues well for the operation of the flotilla, promised by Sir Charles Wood, in the grand sphere of the Neva, or wherever else it is to be employed. From the scanty particulars that have reached us, it appears that the bombardment lasted about 45 hours, so that during the whole of that time the allied

fleets remained in position more or less within gunshot distance of the Russian batteries; yet our loss is said to be trifling in men, and nothing whatever in material, not a ship or a float sunk or disabled. In so large an amount of damage inflicted on the enemy, and so little suffered by the allies, may be seen the result of that close calculation which will probably be our best game in this war.

### SWEABORG AND THE OTHER RUSSIAN FORTRESSES IN THE BALTIC.

The fortress of Sweaborg, is the first formidable obstacle in the Gulf of Finland and does the outpost duty, as it were, for the great military entrepôts of St. Petersburg. It is composed of seven rocky islands, and is situate about three miles and a half from Helsingfors. It fell into the possession of Russia with the Grand Duchy of Finland; but, unlike Helsingfors, which was first regularly fortified by the late Emperors Alexander and Nicholas. Sweaborg had been a place of considerable strength under the Swedes. Gen. Ehrenwald, an able Swedish officer, considering that these islands might be rendered a formidable stronghold, and might enable Sweden to maintain her power in the Baltic, in spite of the ambitious designs of Russia, projected the plan of their fortification. Previously, however, ships were built and repaired there for the Swedish navy. The works were commenced in 1748, but were not completely finished when acquired by the Russians, who have continued making improvements, and devising every means of rendering the place impregnable. They say, "the Swedes began, but we finished the Gibraltar of the North." These works are stupendous. The walls are chiefly hewn granite, covered with earth, rising in some places to a height of 48 feet. The batteries, which commence on a level with the water, and rise in tiers one above another, are mounted, it is alleged with nearly a thousand guns. In Wolf's Island, the principle of the group, there is a dry dock, capable of containing 11 or 12 frigates, which has been completely hollowed out of solid rock, the length being 300 feet, breadth 200, and depth 14 feet. At one extremity of this dock is a basin 200 feet square, closed at each end with sluiceways, which serves for the entrance and exit of frigates, and for repairing and building ships. The stores and ammunition for the batteries are deposited in magazines, on the edge of the water. The harbour can contain seven ships of the line and a few frigates.

Cronstadt, which commands the passages at the mouth of the Neva, was taken from the Swedes by Peter the Great, and first converted by him from a desert island into a harbour for his navy in 1710. The most invulnerable portion of the stronghold, a rampart of granite, built in the sea for the protection of the shipping, was begun and finished under the superintendance of Admiral Greig, who is styled the father of the Russian Navy. Doubts are entertained whether the guns of Cronstadt completely command the northern passage; the Marquis de Custine, a keen inquirer, declares that although he put himself to some trouble to learn as much as he could of the Russian who would inform him of the fact. The population of Cronstadt is about 45,000; of Helsingfors, which is the capital of the district, 10,000; and of Sweaborg, about 4,000.

### HELSENGFORS AND ITS FORTIFICATIONS.

We hope that the success which has attended the bombardment of Sweaborg may speedily be followed up by another, which may exert even a more powerful effect on the pretensions and inflexible resolutions of the Czar. The important town of Helsingfors, is now, we hope, within the grasp of the Allies, as the island fortresses, which commanded the narrow sea-passage, are now in heaps of ruins. We hope that the Admirals see no serious obstacle to following up the destruction of Sweaborg by an immediate attack on Helsingfors, a resolution which the insignificant loss in the recent action and the high spirits of their crews must eminently encourage. It is to the rapidity with which he followed up one victory by another, which associates with the name of the first Napoleon the glitter of the most splendid generalship. On the other hand, delay in taking proper advantage of a success, may too often be attended with fatal results. It was the ambition of Alexander, and especially of the late Emperor, to make Helsingfors a great and well-fortified naval and commercial port. The Government officers were removed from Abo, the former capital of the duchy, to Helsingfors. The late Emperor expended a great amount of treasure in enlarging the harbour and seaport, and promoting the importance of the town, but especially in the construction of its fortifications. An immense number of batteries, mounted with heavy artillery, confront the hostile visitor by sea; and it is quite possible that the Admirals may have more hesitation in attacking them than the stone walls of the "impregnable" Sweaborg. Helsingfors is a pretty and romantic little town, situated on a rising shore near a cluster of huge granite rocks. Its population is about 10,000. The exports are principally hemp, flax, planks, masts for ships, and salted fish. There is a university, with five academies and twelve superior schools. It is apprehended that our gallant tars will not be able to capture many Russian vessels, notwithstanding their success, as the greater portion of the fleet which last year sheltered itself behind the stone walls of Sweaborg, and, under the protection of the guns of Helsingfors, were removed to Cronstadt before the arrival of the Allies in spring. The shipping, if any, in the dock and harbour of Sweaborg, has probably been destroyed by fire.

### FURTHER OPERATIONS OF THE ALLIED FLEET IN THE SEA OF AZOFF.

WHILST we await, with such composure as we can command, the details of the triumphant attack by the Baltic fleet upon the Russo-Finnish fortress of Sweaborg, we turn with satisfaction to what has been recently accomplished by the allied flotilla in the Sea of Azoff. We gather, from the despatches lately received by the Admiralty from Sir Edmund Lyons, that a squadron of eight vessels and gun-boats under the orders of Commander Osborn, of H. M. S. Vesuvius, was actively and successfully engaged, during the earlier part of July, in scouring the coasts of the Sea of Azoff—in depriving the enemy of the fruits of the new harvest—in destroying his extensive fishing establishments—and in crippling his resources of all kinds.

It seems that Sir Edmund Lyons had instructed Commander Osborn "to clear the seaboard of all fish stores, all fisheries, and mills on a large scale beyond the wants of the neighbouring population, and, indeed, of all things destined to contribute to the maintenance of the enemy's army in the Crimea." These orders were executed by Commander Osborn with a skillfulness and completeness which has drawn from Sir Edmund Lyons an expression of the highest approval and admiration.

Captain Osborn commenced what he calls his "sweep round the Sea of Azoff," by destroying the extensive fisheries upon Beretch Spit, as well as all the guardhouses, barracks, and stores of forage and provisions situated upon that part of the coast to "within an easy gun shot of Arabat Fort." On the 15th of July he appeared before Berdiansk with the intention of burning the forage and corn stacks upon the landward side of the hills overlooking the town. "No inhabitants," says the gallant commander, "were to be seen; but the ocean

sional glimpse of soldiers showed that a landing was expected, and that they were prepared for a street fight." A landing, however, was not attempted, in consequence of the surf, which ran so high as to render such a movement extremely hazardous; but a few shots fired over the town soon set the stacks and stores in a blaze, and the Commander's object was thus effected without further trouble.

From these petty exploits Commander Osborn next proceeded to one of a bolder character. On the 16th of July the Allied squadron presented itself before Petreveskoi, a fort situated between Berdiansk and Marianopol. "As I approached the place," says Capt. Osborn, "there were evident symptoms of an increase to the fortifications since the Vesuvius silenced its fire three weeks ago. A redan, covering the curtain which faces the sea, showed seven new embrasures, and much new earth led me to expect some masked works." Arrangements, however, were eventually made for an attack, and the heavy ordnance of the flotilla soon crushed all attempts at resistance, forced the garrison to retire from the trenches, and even compelled the reserved force, consisting of three strong battalions of infantry and two squadrons of cavalry, to keep a respectful distance. The light boats of the squadron were then sent ashore, under the command of Lieut. Hubert Campion, to complete the destruction of the fort and batteries. This work was gallantly and effectually accomplished. "In a short time," says Captain Osborn, "I had the satisfaction of seeing all the cantonments, guns, platforms, public buildings, corn and forage-stores on fire, and the embrasures of the earthworks seriously injured; and although the enemy, from an earthwork to the rear, opened a sharp fire upon our men, Lieut. Campion completed this service in the most able and perfect manner, without the loss of a man."

Leaving the Swallow, Commander Crauford, to check any attempt of the enemy to re-occupy the fort and extinguish the fire before the destruction was complete, the rest of the squadron proceeded to destroy great quantities of forage, and some most extensive fisheries, situated upon the White House Spit and about the mouth of the river Berda. "By dark," says Captain Osborn, "the work was done; and thirty fisheries, numbers of heavy launches, and great store of salted fish, nets and gear, as well as much forage, had fallen into our hands, in spite of considerable numbers of Cossack horse."

On the 17th July, in consequence of information received of extensive depots of corn and forage existing at a town called Glofra, Commander Osborn proceeded there with the squadron, and, in the face of large bodies of cavalry, quickly destroyed all the stores that the place contained. From Glofra the squadron hastened to the Crooked Spit, where a similar work of destruction was speedily effected. "The extraordinary quantity of nets and stores of fish," says Captain Osborn, "and the scale of the works destroyed at this place, fully confirm the statements made by the workpeople that their occupation consisted in supplying food to the army in the Crimea, everything going to Simpheropol by the great northern road along the Steppes."

In concluding his report of these proceedings, Captain Osborn observes to the Admiral, "I can assure you, Sir, that from Genitchi to Taganrog, and thence round to Kamiskera, we have kept the coast in a constant state of alarm, and their troops incessantly moving. The good service done by the gun-boats in this way has been very great. The total amount of provisions, corn, fisheries, forage, and boats destroyed, has been something enormous."

This is unquestionably good and effective service, and every way worthy of the very high commendation which Sir Edmund Lyons bestows upon it.

Paris gossip says that if the Empress Eugenie gives birth to a daughter, the Emperor will repeal the Salic Law, in order that his daughter may reign.

The Government is now seeking ships to carry out 1,000 tons of shot and shell to Bala Clava.

GLEANINGS FROM LATE PAPERS.

Kossuth's Prophecy.—In his great speech delivered at Glasgow, Scotland, July 5th, 1854, two months before the Anglo-French expedition for Sebastopol, as reported in the British journals of that time, the celebrated exile, Louis Kossuth, frankly stated his judgment that it must and would fail.

The London Times prophesied that it would succeed almost immediately.

Mr. Bright read and remarked on both these prophecies in the House of Commons, during the debate on Mr. Roebuck's motion.

EXTRACT FROM KOSSUTH'S SPEECH.

"I do not think you can take Sebastopol by sea, as it would cost sacrifices which you could not afford to resort to, and as for taking it by land—taking a vast entrenched camp, linked together by terrible fortresses, and garrisoned by a great army, with new armies constantly pouring in, it is an undertaking to which all the forces of England and France are not equal. You will be beaten. Remember my words. Your braves will fall in vain under Russian bullets and Crimean air, as the Russians did under Turkish bullets and Turkish fever, and not one in five of your soldiers will ever see Albion or Gallia again."

Why, said Bright, if one of the old prophets had risen in your midst, and spoke under the direct inspiration of Heaven, he could not have more exactly pointed out the desperate character of the expedition you had undertaken, or the frightful disasters which you have laid on your country. [Loud cries of Hear, hear.]

The truth concerning Marshal St. Arnaud's death in the Crimea, has finally leaked out. It appears that he fought a duel about four months before starting for the war, with a Colonel named Conbroll, and was wounded in the side. Subsequently causing his death. St. Arnaud, immediately after receiving the wound plunged his sword through his adversary, who, after undergoing an operation at Paris, proceeded to Brussels, where, in a short time he died. The dispute and duel arose from an insult given by Colonel Conbroll to Madam St. Arnaud, at a ball in Paris. No one was cognizant of the act of a duel but the principals and seconds.

Another French Frigate, the Penelope, 60 guns, Capt. Faunier, from Martinique, arrived in Halifax, on Saturday afternoon last. A salute of 21 guns was fired by the frigate, and returned by the Artillery on the citadel.

It is computed that there are, at the present time, no less than 50,000 people out of employment in the city of New York.

AUNT HETTY'S ADVICE.—O, girls! set your affections on cats, poodles, parrots, or lap-dogs, but let matrimony alone. It's the hardest way on earth of getting a living—you never know when your work is done up. Think of carrying eight or nine children through the measles, chicken-pox, mumps, thrush, and scarlet fever, some of 'em twice over—it makes my sides ache to think of it. O, you may scrimp and save, and twist and turn, and dig and delve, economise, and die, and your husband will marry again, take what you have saved, and dress his second wife with, and she'll use your portrait for a fire-board; but what's the use of talking! I warrant every one of you'll try it the first chance you get—there's a sort of bewitchment about it somehow.

The N. Y. Medical Times says that seven young and fair looking women may be daily seen at the New York Hospital, following the physicians and surgeons on their rounds, and are present at all operations on males and females.

NOVEL OR STRANGE.—The diggers (says a letter writer from Australia) have been lately cheered by the finding of several considerable nuggets. The most remarkable one found of late deserves some notice. It was taken out of an abandoned hole. It bore several pick marks, showing how very near the prize the former workers of the hole must have been. It weighs 84lb, is quite free from quartz, and is nearly pure. Its value in London will exceed £4 per ounce, or £4,000.

A Soiree in aid of an outfit for the Rev. Mr. Gordon, who is about to start as a missionary under the charge of the Presbyterian Church of Nova Scotia, to join the Rev. Mr. Geddie in the island of Ansefoum in the South Pacific, will be held in Assembly Hall to-morrow evening.—Eastern Chron.

The cranberry crop in Barnstable county has been unusually abundant the present year. Mr. Thomas Lothrop of Provincetown, it is stated, has refused one thousand dollars for the product of his vine as they stand.

"Punch" teaches book-keeping in one lesson of three words, "never lend them."

The weight of the newspapers, daily and weekly, which are printed in London now in the course of a week, is no less than from 150 to 150 tons.

A new covered market is about to be erected in Leeds. It will consist chiefly of iron and glass, and will resemble to some extent the Crystal Palace of 1851.

GLIMPSE AT CRONSTADT.

Nearing Tolboukin from the sea, the low island of Cronstadt, with all its towers, gradually rises in patchy hummocks, and to the southward singular rocky excrescences appear dotted about between it and the main; backed by the tall masts of the ships: these, with the gilt steeples of the churches, which sparkle many a mile, are the most prominent objects. By degrees, the haze so prevalent in this gulf, and which veils or distorts both nature and art, is gradually dispelled, and these rocky excrescences assume a more determined shape. To the extreme right the enormous square block of masonry, mounting some 150 guns, is Ribank looking nothing the worse for winter, an additional work being apparent on its southern side, and a corresponding flanking battery on the main for its protection: next comes Forty Alexander, looking like an ill-conditioned hayrick; shortly after, Peter I. and Cronalot becomes visible, with a couple of three deckers moored across the entrance of the passages supported by numerous heavy paddle steamers, apparently under the protection of Fort Menschikov, which with the mole batteries, forms the last of the long line of forts on or near the south shore of the island which is now one entrenched camp encircled by detached earthworks, all furnished with the heaviest ordnance, and finished with that scrupulous nicety which we have learnt to respect at Sebastopol. These detached works are carried right across the island from abreast of Fort Alexander on its south side, commencing at the spot marked 'Kessel Battery' in the old plans and extending to the Governor's house on the north, on the town side of which another huge earth-work is being constructed, affording daily employment to some 3,000 men. These detached works are admirably placed, having a gentle slope in front of them, flanked by and flanking Fort Alexander on the south, and on the north protected by the shoals of submarine pilings and infernal machines. All the old works outside this line, as well as Alexander Fort, are apparently abandoned, and with judgment, for the defences of the island against a land attack are rendered more compact and the chances of a successful landing which, last year, was one of the most feasible operations, is now rendered hopeless.

On the north side the barrier of submarine piling has been much improved and extended; the means employed are large wooden caissons, some 25 feet square which are first floated over the place they are intended to occupy, and then sunk with stones, and afterwards filled with the same material; passages are left between many of these piles about 18 feet in width, for the egress of their gun-boats, should the north side be menaced. A fort and battery have also been erected at Lisibnos, to flank any attempt to force the barrier, which is also protected by a line of floating batteries, consisting of four ships of the line, five frigates and two corvettes, together with some 40 gunboats moored within it, the distance varying from 500 to 1,000 yards, and stretching from the island to the main, and which will now, therefore, prevent the possibility of passing round and attacking from the eastward. The other vulnerable point, and which was most accessible to a naval attack last year—the line of defences on the north side of the town—has also been improved and very heavy guns mounted. 17 of their largest ships are dismantled and lying in the basin, which serve to show their confidence in the means of defence.

PRINCE ALBERT'S SPEECH.

Prince Albert drew a contrast between an autocratic and a constitutional power in time of war. In our enemy, he sees unity of purpose and action, impenetrable secrecy, and uncontrolled despotic dominion; while on our side, the Sovereign is limited in power, controlled by Parliament in the selection of her confidential advisers, unable to levy troops, and dependent on voluntary enlistment for any army. Above all, we have publicity, the freedom of discussion and of the press, which announce every moment of the Queen's fleets and armies, and mercilessly expose every error, every want, and every weakness. The royal critic does not indicate to which system he inclines, but as he descends in his own person into the arena of discussion, we may give him credit for adopting the principles which lie at the root of English liberty, and which, we will add, are the great secret of English strength in war. In Russia, the Czar is the State; he can wield the resources of the empire at his will, and mould its policy in conformity with his individual ideas; but he makes war alone. The Queen of England is the representative Sovereign of a great and free people, and a war waged in her name is waged by the people at large. It results from these essential differences, that while impenetrable secrecy is necessary to success in the one case, publicity and open discussion are required to secure popular unanimity in the other. What is gained by secrecy or lost by publicity? The Czar can only see and hear through the eyes and ears of generals and officials, often corrupt, always interested in concealing mismanagement and disguising disaster. The truth rarely reaches him and is infallibly distorted, while his people are absolutely deprived of that information which would excite their patriotism and stimulate their energy. The Czar himself is kept in ignorance of impending disaster, until it is proclaimed in irremediable defeat. The press

and the Parliament of England render such secrecy impossible. If there be weakness, incapacity, or mismanagement in the conduct of the war, it is instantly exposed. Had we relied on the dispatches of Lord Raglan, or the reports of quartermaster-generals, directors of transports, chiefs of the commissariat, or heads of hospitals, what should we have known of the sufferings of our army! Do we not owe it to the watchful eyes, the ready pen, and the fearless exposures of the representatives of the press, that the state of our soldiers was so quickly known? Without the effect it produced on public opinion, would our army have been so promptly succoured and reinforced, and so speedily restored to complete efficiency?—England needs no concealment, for she is strong in her resolution and her reparatory force. If she meets with disaster, she knows how to retrieve it, and her courage becomes exalted in the presence of difficulty or danger. The security of the Crown and the greatness of the nation, our prosperity at home and our influence abroad, are all based on that very freedom of publication and discussion, which it is a growing fashion to decry. We have nothing to gain by secrecy either in diplomacy or in war. By open discussion, we have prevented a shameful peace, and we have repaired the failures of our first military attempts. The Crimea, the Black Sea, and the Baltic bear witness that the English people, with a Government controlled by public opinion, need not fear to contest with the most absolute despotism, although shrouded in a thick veil of impenetrable secrecy.

The following encounter, with a bear is taken from a Halifax Paper.—

Robert Stoddart, of Dalhousie Settlement, an old veteran of 73 years, having had a sheep killed by a bear, on or about the last of April, traced it to the woods about half a mile, where the bear had taken it to devour. He there set a trap, and about the 21st of May, he caught, he thinks, that bear. He set the trap again, and two days after killed a wild cat. Set the trap again, and saw nothing more until the 4th of June, and was getting quite careless, frequently going to the trap with his gun unloaded, and ill provided with ammunition. When going on the 4th, he heard a great noise and bustle about where the trap should be, before he came within sight of it, and observed a bear climb a tree close by. He slipped back, loaded his gun, and then advanced to the trap, when he found a cub in it, and a large she bear at liberty, who sprang at him, and he had barely time to lower his gun and fire at random, when she was not more than three yards from him, which brought her to a stand for a moment; but she immediately turned back to the tree, took down her cub, and went off with it. Meantime he proceeded to reload, but to his great disappointment found the ball too large for the barrel. Thinking it useless to remain longer in this helpless state in so dangerous a neighbourhood, he turned to go home, to get better prepared; but had not proceeded more than 30 rods, when he met the same bear and cub in his path—the bear tread the cub as before, and came to a second attack, but not liking the rough usage she had previously received, thought it best to keep at a respectful distance, and marched alongside of him until she escorted him out of the wood into the clear fields, and then returned, took down her cub and went away. Stoddart returned with his sons, took the young one out of the trap, and made him yell a great while, thinking it would bring the old one back, but in vain—they then killed the cub and set the trap again, and the next night caught the other cub, and kept him chained in the woods three days and nights, hoping to get the old one, but this manoeuvre also failed of success. In the meantime the trap was kept set, and two large bears were captured, and two toes taken off another. On the 24th June, twenty days after the first encounter with the she bear and cubs, she returned and they captured her also. When taken she had two wounds, inflicted by the first shot, to which under Providence, the elder Stoddart mainly attributes the preservation of his life. He has succeeded in capturing five bears and one wild cat from 21st, May to 22d July—the skins of which are now in his possession.

A PROSPECT OF FAMINE AT SALT LAKE.—Possible Dispersal of the Mormons.—The several accounts which we have published of the ravages of grasshoppers and crickets in Salt Lake Valley, point to the strong probability of famine among the Mormons during the coming winter. Supposing those accounts to be correct, a very large proportion of all kinds of crops will be cut off, and not near enough of any thing left to feed the inhabitants. On this subject the Chicago Press remarks:—The observation of Colonel Fremont in the Salt Lake Valley in 1844, indicates that these crickets and grasshoppers are likely to prove a chronic plague to the Mormons. He states that from time immemorial, the native Indians have been accustomed to regard them as part of their subsistence. They make cakes of grasshoppers and crickets. They drive them into trenches with a hot fire at the bottom where their wings and legs are burned off, and they are roasted after the fashion of the locusts of Africa. In view of the above facts,

it is not impossible that these insects may prove a Providential agency for the dispersion of the Mormons, and possibly the breaking up of the corrupt hierarchy which now sets heaven at defiance, and outrages the highest moral and religious sentiments of Christendom. If their crops are so badly cut off as the published accounts would indicate, they must either disperse before winter, or starve when winter comes.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Committee Meeting, Aug. 11, 1855.

PRESENT: Hon. George Coles, Hon. Mr. Warburton, Hon. Capt. Rice, Thos. Pethick, Esq., James Walkinshaw, Esq., Mr. George Smith.

Ordered, That 1,000 lbs. of Skirving Swede Turnip Seed be imported this Fall, and the remainder of the Swede and the Yellow Turnip Seed be ordered in the Spring.

Ordered, That 12,000 lbs. of Red, and 3,000 lbs. of White Clover Seed be imported this Fall.

Read the Report of the Committee appointed to hand over the Stock, &c., to the new Secretary.

Ordered, That the Report be entered in the Minute book. By order, W. W. IRVING, Sec'y.

Committee Room, August 11, 1855.

Committee Meeting, Aug. 15, 1855.

PRESENT: Jeremiah Simpson, Esq., President, Hon. Capt. Rice, James Walkinshaw, Esq., Henry Longworth, Esq., Mr. George Smith.

Read Minutes of last meeting, and confirmed the same.

Ordered, That Capt. Rice, Mr. Walkinshaw, and Mr. Longworth, be a sub-Committee, to ascertain what old Seeds and Casks are on hand, and report to first Monthly Meeting.

Ordered, That Messrs. Hazard & Owen be notified, that their Tender for Printing the Advertisements of the Society, is accepted.

Ordered, That an extract from the Minutes of the Committee Meeting of the 8th November, 1854, relative to Ram Lambs, be forwarded to Messrs. Haythorne, Longworth and Hazard, and that the Secretary write to these gentlemen, and enquire what male produce they have on hand, being the stock of the Rams entrusted to them in November.

Ordered, That Mr. Lyall be written to, with a copy of the Minute relative to his resignation as a member of the Committee, and that the Secretary express the regrets of the Committee, that this matter had not been attended to at the time, the late Secretary having had instructions to that effect.

Ordered, That the Turnip notices be published immediately, and that former successful competitors be excluded from competing for a prize this season, according to an order made on the 6th June last. The prizes to be the same as competed for last year.

The sub-Committee reported, that they had taken a list of the Stock handed over to Mr. Irving, and submitted the same.

By order, W. W. IRVING, Sec'y.

Com. Room, Aug. 15, 1855.

HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

Saturday, September 1, 1855.

The City Council are busy with the Bye-laws. The removal of the Flour & Meal Market from the old Court House to the corner of Great George and Richmond Streets, has been determined on, and part of the building occupied as an Engine House, has been fitted up for that purpose. It is intended also, to adopt some rules and regulations with respect to the old Market House, by way of reducing the now promiscuous assemblage of carts, trucks, tables, &c., into something like order. The old Court House is to be fitted up for a Council Chamber, Mayor's and Police Court, Police Office, Lock-up House, &c. There seems to be every desire on the part of the Corporation, to render the City worthy of the self-government with which it has been endowed. They are determined to proceed cautiously, and with strict economy.

The Communication of Mr. W. Irving, the Secretary of the Royal Agricultural Society, will be perused with much interest by our country readers, and will, we trust, call the attention of our young farmers particularly, to all these natural phenomena, such as rust, blight, insects, &c., with a view to either remedy or avoid the evil consequences resulting therefrom.

THE PANORAMA OF THE RUSSIAN WAR closes to-day. We would advise all those persons who have not seen it to do so to-day. It is open at 3 and also at 7 o'clock.

Owing we were to scribers to-day, soon as The B yesterday, Europe, characte Crimea. even no latest ne the weel The I Toherma force. The s were cor dinians. Furth The I received VARN morning prandi. Their 5000. About The Inste RE-con WA has rec neral S "Gt openia ries at For At 8 last, o Steves arrive was so that h demoe, had ev tion, a intelli W. Qu T to see her will Su T sign Bed inst cert A C D H W

Owing to the late arrival of the Mails, we were unable to fill our whole sheet, in time to be of service for our country subscribers, we issue one half at an early hour to-day, intending to furnish the other as soon as possible.

**THE BRITISH MAILS.**—The Mail did not arrive yesterday, until four o'clock. The news from Europe, as was expected, is of a startling character.—A victory in the Baltic, and in the Crimea.—By next mail we hope to chronicle even greater victories. We give below the very latest news, and on our first page, the news of the week ending 18th August.

**VARNA, 1 p.m., Aug. 16.**  
The Russians attacked the position on the Tchernaya this morning at daybreak in great force. The action lasted about three hours, but they were completely repulsed by the French and Sardinians. Further particulars will be sent.

**WAR DEPARTMENT, AUG. 17.**  
The following telegraphic message has been received by Lord Panmure:—

**VARNA, 1 p.m.**—The Russian attack of the morning was under the command of General Liprandi, with from 50,000 to 60,000 men. Their losses are estimated at between 4000 and 5000.

About 400 prisoners have been taken. The loss on the part of the allies is very small. **VARNA, August 16, 1 30 p.m.** Instead of 400 prisoners, read 4000.

**RE-COMMENCEMENT OF THE BOMBARDMENT OF SEBASTOPOL.**  
**WAR DEPARTMENT, Aug. 17.**—Lord Panmure has received the following intelligence from General Simpson, dated Crimea, 16th Aug.:—  
"General Pelissier and I have decided on opening fire from the English and French batteries at dawn to-morrow morning."  
*For the remainder of latest News see last Page.*

**Died.**  
At St. Croix, Danish West Indies, on the 2d August, of Fever, Matilda, the beloved wife of Adam Stevenson, Esq., aged 23 years. Mr. Stevenson arrived on this Island only a few days since, and was so pleased with the inhabitants and the Country, that he at once decided to make it his future residence, and wrote to his wife to inform her, that he had every thing prepared for her comfortable reception, and two days after, received the melancholy intelligence from her brother, of her demise.

**Ship News.**  
*Arrivals in Europe from hence.*  
**WEXFORD, Aug. 9.**—Brothers.  
**QUEENSTON, Aug. 12.**—Thomas.

**NOTICE.**  
THE Subscriber being about to close his present business, requests all persons indebted to him, to settle their accounts on or before the 10th October next. All accounts unsettled after that date, will be sued for without further notice.  
D. R. STEWART.  
Summerside, Aug. 30, 1855

**NOTICE.**  
THE Public are hereby notified, not to purchase any sundry NOTES OF HAND drawn by the undersigned, in favor of JAMES DUFFY, South-West Bedouee, dated on or about the 18th day of August, inst., the said James Duffy refusing to comply with certain conditions, for which said Notes were given.  
PETER GOODMAN.  
August 22.

**Columbus! Columbus!!**  
**A Chance for the three Counties.**  
THE LOTTERY for this celebrated imported ENTIRE HORSE, will take place at the "GLOBE HOTEL," in the City of Charlottetown, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th September, at 6 p.m., being the day appointed for the Fair and Cattle Show.  
60 Tickets will be drawn at 20s. each. The first 60 names on the list will be considered those entitled to draw.  
£5 by the present owner, and £2 10s. by the winner will be expended for the benefit of the company.  
The list for names lies at the Royal Agricultural Society's Store, at the Book Store of Haszard and Owen, and at the Globe Hotel.  
Columbus is allowed to stand in all or any of the Counties on the Island, and can be seen at any time by applying at the Globe Hotel.  
This noble Horse being so well known throughout the Island and the neighbouring Colonies, requires no further recommendation.  
Charlottetown, August 30th, 1855.

**Flour, Corn Meal & Tea.**  
JUST RECEIVED per Sch. "Helena," from New York:  
300 bbls. extra Superior Canadian Flour.  
150 do. Corn Meal.  
50 Chests Tea. Warranted.  
GEORGE F. C. LOWDEN.  
Charlottetown, August 19th, 1855. 1m

**Cow Lost.**  
A RED COW, partly white face with several white spots, middling large horns has been missing since Monday last. The finder will be rewarded, by bringing to this office.

**AUCTIONS.**  
(For the Benefit of all Concerned.)  
TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, on TUESDAY, the 4th day of September next, at the hour of 10 o'clock, a.m., for the Benefit of all whom it may concern, the HULL, SAILS, MATERIALS and CARGO of the Brig. "ELLEN CAMPION," of the Burthen of 202 tons, where she now lies stranded near the Basin Head, Lot 47, on this Island. The Cargo consists of—  
2,600 pieces DEALS and BATTENS,  
95 do. BIRCH TIMBER,  
2½ cords LATHWOOD.  
JOHN STEWART, Auctioneer.  
Lot 47, Aug. 29, 1855.

**IMPROVED FARM STOCK.**  
FOR SALE by Public Auction, on Lot 33, 7 miles from Charlottetown, on the Union Road, on MONDAY the 3d SEPTEMBER next, the Farming Stock, Crop, Implements, and Household Furniture, of Mr. Edward Pollard.  
CONSISTING OF  
2 Milch Cows, 1 Heifer, 4 years old,  
3 Heifers, two years old, 2 Calves,  
1 Brood Mare, four years old, 1 Horse, 3 years old,  
3 Figs, 17 Sheep, About 9 tons Hay,  
About 21 acres superior Oats, about 4 acres Wheat, About 5 acres Potatoes; 1 Cart, Plough, Harrows, Hay-rake, 2 Sleighs, Harness, &c. Several articles Household Furniture.  
Also,  
To be let for three years, 80 acres of valuable Land, of which sixty acres are in high cultivation, and the remainder under firwood and longers, with the privilege of occupying the Dwelling House and Out-houses.  
TERMS.—For Stock, Crop, &c., on all sums above £3, a credit of Six Months, on approved Notes; less than £3, cash. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, and continue until all is sold.  
JAMES CURTIS, Auctioneer.  
Aug. 28, 1855.

**TO BE SOLD**  
**At Public Auction.**  
AT THE OLD COURT HOUSE, Charlottetown, on Tuesday the 30th October next, at twelve o'clock, if not previously disposed of by private Sale, all that tract of land situate on Township No. 19, known as the Douglas Estate comprising 1630 Acres. This property is freehold and under Lease to various Tenants at an annual rent of one shilling currency per acre. An indisputable title will be given. A plan of the property may be seen and other particulars made known on application to the undersigned.  
ROBERT STEWART.  
Charlottetown, Aug. 28th, 1855.

**EXTENSIVE SALE OF**  
**HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,**  
**GLASSWARE, HORSES,**  
**CARRIAGES, COWS, &c.,**  
THE Subscriber has been instructed to sell by AUCTION, on Thursday and Friday 13th and 14th days of SEPTEMBER, next at the residence of JAMES WALKINSHAW, Esq., Falconwood, the whole of his valuable HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, GLASSWARE, CHINA-WARE, CARRIAGES, MILCH COWS, and 1½ acres of Barley and 1 acre of Potatoes, also by Auction 2 years cropping of 12 acres LAND, to be put up at 11 o'clock precisely with the privilege of occupying the Mansion, providing a suitable tenant offers. For particulars, vide Catalogues, to be had on application to the Auctioneer 10 days previous to the Sale.  
JAMES MORRIS, Auctioneer.  
Ch. Town, Aug. 16th, 1855.

**Freehold Estate for Sale.**  
TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION on Saturday, the 29th day of SEPTEMBER next, at 12 o'clock, if not previously sold by private sale. THE DWELLING HOUSE and PREMISES situate at the corner of Great George Street and Fitz Roy Street, also a Building Lot adjoining, fronting on Great George Street 20 feet and running back that breadth for fifty-four feet; from the pleasant and convenient situation of this property it is well worth the attention of persons wishing to invest in Freehold Property. A plan of the Lots and every information required, can be had at the office of Henry Palmer, Esq., Kent Street, or to the Subscriber.  
SAMUEL COLLINGS, Proprietor.  
Charlottetown, Aug. 27th, 1855.

**THE ROSEBUD,**  
**Captain Matheson,**  
**PLEASURE TRIP.**  
THE Steamer ROSEBUD will leave Charlottetown for MOUNT SWARTWORTH on Monday next, the 3d SEPTEMBER, at 10 a.m., and return the same afternoon. Tickets 2s 9d each, to be had at the Store of  
WILLIAM HEARD.  
Charlottetown, Aug. 29th, 1855. 1st

**Sale of American Goods.**  
TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION on Saturday next, 1st September, at 11 o'clock, at the Store of Mr. John Harper, near the Temperance Hall. The whole of his stock of Goods, consisting in part of Groceries, Hardware, Glassware, Confectionary, &c.  
JAMES MORRIS, Auctioneer.  
Charlottetown, Aug. 29th, 1855. 1i

**Two Houses for Sale.**  
TO BE SOLD, at Public Auction, on MONDAY the Third day of SEPTEMBER next, at 12 o'clock, noon, on the Premises, in Rochford Street, a part of Lot No. 58, in the 4th Hundred of Lots in Charlottetown, situate at the bottom of the late Col. Lane's Garden, on which there is two HOUSES, containing six complete tenements for small families, and are comfortably fitted up. For further particulars, apply to JAMES GLYN.  
W. H. GARDINER, Auctioneer.  
August 10, 1855.

**NOTICE.**  
ALL PERSONS indebted by Note or Book Account to the late Firm of C. & J. Bell, are requested to make immediate payment of the same to the Subscribers. All accounts not settled on or before the first day of October next, being six months over due, will be placed in the hands of an Attorney for collection.  
CHARLES BELL.  
Charlottetown, Aug. 29th, 1855. All papers 4i

AT THE  
**TEMPERANCE HALL**  
THE  
**GREAT EXHIBITION**  
OF THE  
**RUSSIAN WAR,**  
THE LARGEST WORK OF ART  
EVER EXHIBITED!  
**OVER 200 SKETCHES,**  
Taken upon the spot at great expense and labor.  
TRUTHFUL TO LIFE IN EVERY PARTICULAR.  
SHOWING THE DIFFERENT  
**TOWNS, CITIES & FORTIFICATIONS**  
ON THE DANUBE.  
THE DEPARTURE OF THE  
**English, French & Turkish**  
**Fleets & Armies for the Crimea.**  
THE BOMBARDMENTS OF  
**Sinope, Odessa and Sebastopol.**  
The Great Battles of  
**ALMA, INKERMAN AND BALACLAVA**  
And nearly every incident of note up to the present time.  
Admission, 1s. 6d.; Reserved Seats, 3s.; children, half-price.  
There will be an Exhibition on Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock for the accommodation of people from the country, when the price to all parts of the Hall, will be only 1s 6d.  
Aug. 24, 1855.

**Charlottetown Fair**  
**AND CATTLE SHOW.**  
THE usual ANNUAL FAIR and CATTLE SHOW, under the direction of the Royal Agricultural Society, will be held in Charlottetown, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of SEPTEMBER next. A List of Prizes, to be competed for, will be published shortly.  
By order,  
W. W. IRVING,  
Committee Room,  
August 18, 1855. Sec'y R. A. Society.

**Stray Cow.**  
A STRAY RED COW, about 7 years old, with a white tail, and a little white on her rump, with long horns, giving milk, has been on the Subscriber's Premises for the last fortnight. The owner is requested to come and take her away and pay expenses.  
RICHARD NANKEVILLE.  
Charlottetown Royalty,  
August 23, 1855.—3i  
N.B.—She has been milked to prevent her from drying.

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

**AUCTION.**  
ON the Market Square, on SATURDAY, 1st SEPTEMBER next, at the hour of 3 o'clock, afternoon, 1 THRASHING MACHINE, on the most approved principles, having all Iron Castings, and being in working order. It will be sold to the highest bidder, and a Credit of Six Months allowed to the purchaser on approved security.  
BENJ. DAVIES, Auctioneer.  
Aug. 15.

**SALE OF HORSES,**  
**Carriages, Sleighs, Harness,**  
**Agricultural Implements, &c.,**  
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,  
ON SATURDAY, the TWENTY-NINTH day of SEPTEMBER next, at the hour of Eleven o'clock, at the  
**Livery Stables of Mr. Jakeman,**  
**GRAFTON STREET,** the whole of his STOCK,  
—CONSISTING OF—  
5 HORSES  
5 Single Sleighs } All farred complete  
2 Box do }  
1 Double do }  
3 Wood Sleighs } With Steel Springs  
4 Light Waggons }  
3 Gigs }  
1 Double Wagon }  
1 Covered Buggy }  
1 Covered Coach, (superior article, new), }  
with Pole and Lamps, complete }  
9 Sets Single Harness }  
2 Sets Double Harness }  
12 Sets Sleigh Bells }  
3 Sets Cart Harness }  
3 Riding Saddles }  
3 do Bridles, 7 Head Stalls and Chains }  
6 pairs Chain Traces, 2 doz. Hay Forks }  
3 new Ploughs, 6 pairs new Harrows }  
1 Hay Rake, 1 Cart, iron axle }  
1 Truck, 2 Cooking Stoves }  
1 Close Stove }  
Also about 80 Cords Firewood.  
TERMS.—All sums under £10 Cash; over £10 Three months, on approved Notes.  
WM. DODD, Auctioneer.  
August 24th.

**Improved Farm Stock for Sale,**  
BY PUBLIC AUCTION.  
AT RASPBERRY HILL FARM, St. Peter's Road, one mile from Charlottetown, on TUESDAY, the 4th SEPTEMBER next, the FARMING STOCK, CROP, IMPLEMENTS and HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE of Mr. BEER, sen.  
—CONSISTING OF—  
8 superior Milch Cows, Durham and Alderney breed,  
2 remarkably fine Heifer Calves,  
1 Brood Mare,  
1 young Mare, 3 years old, fit for a Carriage.  
1 useful Farm Horse, 2 fat Figs,  
About 15 tons Hay,  
About 4 acres Two-rowsed Barley,  
3 acres Swedish Turnips, a few Tubs Butter,  
1 Wagon, Carts, Plough, Harrows, Harness, &c.,  
1 Thrashing Machine, Dairy Utensils,  
2 Franklin Stoves, 1 Cooking do.,  
Several articles Household Furniture,  
A lot of Firewood, (cut and split.)  
At the same time, will be offered for Sale, the Leasehold Interest of the Farm, containing about 44 Acres, in a high state of cultivation.  
TERMS.—For Stock, Crop, &c., on all sums above £5, a credit of Three Months, on approved Notes; less than £5, cash. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, and continue until all is sold.  
JAMES MORRIS, Auctioneer.  
August 14th, 1855.

**FOR SALE.**  
THREE valuable BUILDING LOTS, well calculated for Business Stands, being in the immediate vicinity of Queen's Square. For particulars apply to the Subscriber,  
City of Charlottetown,  
August 21, 1855. 1m  
JOHN BALL.

**Town Lot for Sale.**  
TO BE SOLD, BY AUCTION, on MONDAY, the 10th SEPTEMBER next, at the hour of 12 o'clock, on the premises, TOWN LOT No. 27f in the 4th Hundred in the City of Charlottetown, with four DWELLING HOUSES thereon, OUT-HOUSES, &c. This property is fronting on Kent Street 84 feet, and is slightly situated for any public business. It runs back 160 feet, and is known as the property of Mr. JOHN BARNES, Blacksmith. A plan of the property may be seen and further information given, by applying to the Auctioneer.  
TERMS.—Ten per cent. down, and one-half of the purchase money on delivery of the Deed; the remainder may remain secured by Mortgage on the property.  
W. H. GARDINER,  
Auctioneer.  
August 10th, 1855.

**Dissolution of Co-partnership.**  
THE CO-PARTNERSHIP existing under the Firm of CHARLES & JOHN BELL, was this day dissolved by mutual consent. All Debts due to the Firm, are requested to be paid to CHARLES BELL, who is duly empowered to receive the same, and liquidate all demands against said Firm.  
CHARLES BELL,  
JOHN BELL,  
Charlottetown, Aug. 18. 1st Ex & Advd.  
The Business for the future will be conducted by the Subscriber at the old stand, Queen's Square.  
CHARLES BELL.

CORRESPONDENCE

TO THE EDITOR OF HASZARD'S GAZETTE. Agricultural Society's Office

Dear Sir,—I have reports coming in almost daily from different parts of the Island relative to the ravages committed on the wheat crop by that destructive little insect the Wheat Midge...

So generally destructive has this scourge become on the Island, and as it appears to be increasing annually at a very great ratio, it is high time that the farming community turn their attention to the subject, and endeavour, if possible, to discover some practical means of getting quit of it...

The Wheat Midge when at maturity, is a fragile insect about the size of a gnat, in colour between a bright yellow and orange, its wings are transparent, eyes black and the feelers, or antenna of the male covered with hairs...

Now, as to a remedy for this growing evil. It appears that this Midge lives entirely upon the tender grains of wheat, (though I have heard it stated that in the neighbourhood of Charlottetown the larva has been found in Barley, but I have not seen it) and if they were deprived of this food entirely for one season, it is quite natural to suppose that they would die for want of food...

About eighteen years ago the Midge created great devastation in England, and many receipts were published for its destruction, but none of them appeared efficacious, amongst other causes, very deep ploughing after harvest was suggested, thus covering the larva or grub to so great a depth that it could not afterwards find its way to the surface...

I have stated that in the autumn when the larva is matured in the ear of wheat, they fall to the ground from their own exertions or are shaken out by high winds, still, immense numbers are barrowed with the grain, and when the wheat is dressed, they are, along with other rubbish, thrown into the yard where they no doubt find winter quarters...

grain to be careful in preserving the dust and rubbish amongst which the larva will be found, this should be destroyed by burning, or boiling for the pigs.

The propriety of lighting large fires in the evening to the windward of the wheat field, has also been suggested in order that the smoke may disturb the fly, and prevent it depositing its eggs, but this remedy can very seldom be applied, and when applied is highly dangerous.

I beg to remain, Dear Sir, Your obedient servant, Wm. W. IRVING.

To Messrs. HASZARD & OWEN.

Sirs,—A Handbill, printed by you, stating that a public Exhibition will take place this evening, (August 30,) "by request of the Clergy of Charlottetown," has been shown me. I beg to observe, that I, for one, have not requested the Exhibition referred to, and that, although in this instance, there may be nothing objectionable in what will be exhibited, occasions might arise when the case would be different, I therefore beg, that you will not in future, print supposed requests from the Clergy of Charlottetown without specifying names, or without better authority.

I am, Sirs, Your Obed't Servant, CHARLES LLOYD.

We spoke to the managers on the above subject, and they told us that several Clergymen requested them to leave out the songs and that they would patronize them. We attended on the evening alluded to and we can assure our readers, that we saw nothing but what any person might witness with advantage. Living as we do, so far from the scene of the war and at the same time taking such an interest in it, it cannot fail to give us a better idea of the countries now under this scourge.

The Edinburgh Review for July, has been received; the following are its contents:—1. The Genius of Dryden. 2. Indian Substitutes for Russian Produce. 3. Villmain's Recollections of History and Literature. 4. The Lauric Chersonese. 5. The Land of Silence. 6. Statesmen of India. 7. The Maynooth Commission. 8. Modern Fortification. 9. The Rev. Sidney Smith. 10. The Sebastopol Committee and Venice Conference.

NEWS BY THE ENGLISH MAIL.

Latest News!

The most important item in the news from Turkey is that a strong Russian division is marching on Erzeroum, and that all the disposable Turkish forces in Anatolia are hastening towards the same place.

PARIS, Friday.—A despatch has been received from General La Marmora. He says that the French despatches will show whether or not the Piedmontese are worthy to fight beside the French and English. 200 of the Sardinian contingent are hors de combat. General Montevoglio is mortally wounded.

DANTZIC, Thursday Aug.—16.—The vulture has arrived with the mail. The allied squadron had gone to Nargen from Swesborg on the 13th. Success at Swesborg was fully concluded. No ships have been severely injured, and the casualties on the English side are—killed, none, two officers and about thirty men wounded. The French loss is equally trifling.

THE GRAND DUKE CONSTANTINE. Advice from Konigsberg states that when the attack on Swesborg began, the Grand Duke Constantine, was informed by telegraph of the event, he demanded leave to go out and attack the reduced fleet before Cronstadt. The Emperor refused.

THE CRIMEA. A private letter from the French Camp, dated 4th of August, says—It is expected that a general bombardment will be kept for six days before storming. The whole of our tremendous batteries will open at once.

INCREASE OF BOUNTY TO £15.—It having been found difficult to obtain a sufficiency of artificers for the field batteries of the Royal Artillery, and the horse and rocket brigades, the Board of Ordnance has considered it expedient to increase the bounty from £10 to £15 for the enlistment of farriers, shoers, smiths, wheelwrights, collar makers, saddlers and coach smiths. The rate of daily pay has also been increased, as an inducement to these classes to volunteer.

From Wilmer's European Times.

The detailed accounts from Sebastopol, which extend to the 4th of August, and reached town on Thursday, prepared the public for an event which has since taken place,—an attack by the Russians on the allied lines in the valley of the Tchernaya. The intention of the enemy to commence this attack was proclaimed by several Russian deserters, and more especially by an intelligent man, a serjeant, who is stated to have been a copyist in the chancellory of one of the divisions of General Luder's corps, and to whose statement immediate importance was attached.

But we now learn from Lord Panmure's dispatch of yesterday that on the very day when the mail reached the British metropolis, conveying this intimation of the contemplated attack,—that is, nearly a fortnight after the movement was expected,—it actually took place, with the most glorious results to the allied arms, and with the severest loss and humiliation to the enemy. "Forewarned, forearmed," says the proverb, and doubtless the belief in this attack, the knowledge that it would be made, has contributed largely to the brilliant results which have followed.

We learn from Lord Panmure's brief announcement that the attack commenced on Thursday at daybreak,—that the Russians had between 50,000 and 60,000 men under the command of General Liprandi engaged in it,—that the battle lasted three hours, and ended in the defeat of the enemy, with the loss on his part of some 4000 or 5000 men, and what shows still more unmistakably the character of the victory, about four thousand of his troops were taken prisoners. This last announcement is conclusive as to the defeat being complete, and it is only excelled in importance by the assurance in the War Minister's despatch that the loss on the part of the allies was very small.

If there be one feature in this gratifying intelligence which gives us pain it is the fact that our brave countrymen were not permitted to share in the perils and the glory of the battle. The victors were the French and the Sardinians. The bravery and skill of our Gallic friends have been proved on too many bloody fields to be doubted; but the Italian troops were untried; and although all the accounts have described them as being fine-looking soldierly fellows, they have evidently in this engagement proved their mettle, and flashed their maiden swords with honour.

As success in war mainly depends on making the most of circumstances,—of taking prompt advantage of a critical moment, we are gratified to learn that the defeat of Liprandi was the signal for the re-commencement of the bombardment. This great event was to have taken place at dawn yesterday morning, and we fully expect to be able, in a later edition, to announce that this last effort to seize Sebastopol has been more fortunate than those which preceded it. Indeed, all the private letters from the camp, as well as the published correspondence, go to show that success this time is within our grasp, and the final overthrow of the Russians in Sebastopol must be powerfully accelerated by the defeat which they have sustained on the Tchernaya. Between the fighting of troops just flushed with a great victory, and that of troops which have recently experienced a humiliating defeat, the difference is immense; and we learn, therefore, with extreme gratification that the siege works were sufficiently advanced to justify the intention of uncovering the allied batteries yesterday morning. A happy combination of circumstances seems likely at last to reward our perseverance and our hopes.

Two such events as the destruction of a great arsenal and the loss of a great battle at the extremities of the empire, in the course of one short week, are very likely to terminate a siege the severity of which is unexampled in the history of war. Before events so mighty as these, the other events of the week appear dwarfed and listless.

Charlottetown Markets, Aug. 29.

Table listing market prices for various goods including Beef, Pork, Mutton, Lamb, Veal, Butter, Tallow, Wool, Flour, Pearl Barley, Oatmeal, Turkey, Fowls, Eggs, Chickens, Potatoes, Carrots, Turnips, and Hops.

GILMAN'S HAIR DYE.

The best article ever used, as hundreds can testify in this city and surrounding country. Read! GILMAN'S LIQUID HAIR DYE instantaneously changes the hair to a brilliant jet Black or glossy Brown, which is permanent—does not stain or in any way injure the skin. No article ever yet invented which will compare with it. We would advise all who have grey hairs to buy it, for it never fails.

Z. D. GILMAN, Chemist, Washington city, Inventor and Sole Proprietor. For sale by Druggists, Hair Dressers, and Dealers in Fancy Articles, throughout the United States. General Agent for P. E. Island, W. R. WATSON. Nov. 24.

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, Warrnell's Jack and Hunters' Knives, Scissors of various kinds. Dinner and Desert Knives, Carvers, Planing Knives and Scissors. Putty and Palette Knives. Chisels from three eighths to two inches. Cross cut and saw files.

Lippincott's Cloth Mills.

WEST RIVER, PICTOU, N. S.

THE Subscriber would inform the Inhabitants of Prince Edward Island, that he has created a NEW Establishment for dressing Cloth, in addition to his old Mills, and having a sufficiency of water power, he will be able to do a greater quantity of works.

AGENTS: Mr. KENNETH MCKENZIE, Charlottetown. ANDREW A. McDONALD, Esq., Georgetown. Cloth left with either of the above Agents, will be finished and returned with quicker despatch than usual. Aug. 15. S. LIPPINCOTT.

Dyeing and Cloth Dressing Establishment.

JOHN McP. FRASER of Pictou, N. S. begs to intimate to his numerous friends in Prince Edward Island, that from recent improvements in his Dyeing establishment he is enabled to give those favouring him with their custom a decided improvement, in the appearance of his work particularly as regards his colours. From using only the best material as well as from personally superintending his establishment and charging moderate prices, he solicits a continuance of their favour.

AGENTS: Georgetown, Finlay McNeil, Esq. White Sands, Mr. David Johnston. Charlottetown, Peter McGowan Esq., Queen St. Summerside, Bedeque, Mr. Wm. M' Ewen, Merch. Pictou, Town, Mr. Alex. M'Phail.

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. Galah & 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 nearly 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 Water-works 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 BE LET,

THE DWELLING HOUSE and Premises near Government House, at present occupied by Captain Beazley, consisting of a Dwelling House which contains a spacious Dining-room and Drawing-room, Breakfast-room, 7 Bed-rooms, large Kitchen, Servant's Hall, 3 Servant's Bed-rooms, Pantry, Larder, Front-porch, large Entrance Hall, large Inner Hall, Back-porch, 2 Back entrances, Back and Front stair-cases, Scullery, Pump and Wash-house, Lumber-room, and a splendid 6 roomed cellar.

A large and commodious Coach-house, 3 stalled Stable, Harness-room, Cow-house, large Hay-loft and Grain-room, Manure-yard, large Kitchen garden with Fruit trees, &c., Flower garden, elegant front entrance and carriage drive, a large Lawn running down to the Harbour with convenience for keeping boats, &c. Extensive plantation of young trees of all kinds, large Root-house, Wood and chopping house, and a spacious and commodious yard.

There are front and back gates facing on different Streets, and a never failing well of water on the premises. This splendid Mansion from its situation commands the finest view of any house in Charlottetown, and from its proximity to Government House and other advantages the Subscriber confidently offers it as the most elegant, comfortable and desirable residence for a gentleman's family in or near Town. For further particulars apply to DAVID WILSON, Richmond Street.

Sept. 6th, 1854.

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