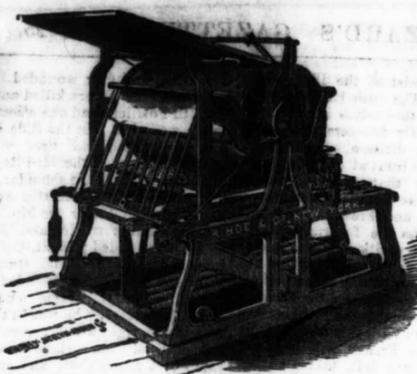


# HASZARD'S

FARMERS'  
COMMERCIAL

PUBLISHED ON EVERY



# GAZETTE

JOURNAL, &  
ADVERTISER.

WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY.

Established 1823.

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

New Series No. 260.

## Auctions.

### HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF DRY GOODS,

HABERDASHERY,

Ready-made Clothing, Fancy Articles, &c.

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

18 Cases, consisting of

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

Suitable for the Season.

WM. DODD, Auctioneer.

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

TO BE SOLD

## BY AUCTION.

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

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES, HARDWARE, CROCKERY, DRUGS,

AND DYE STUFFS,

BOOTS and SHOES,

Box Carts and Trucks,

Ploughs and Harrows,

And sundry other articles too numerous to mention.

Upper and Sole Leather,

Gig and Cart Harness,

Paints, Oils and Brushes,

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

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

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

### NOTICE.

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

PATRICK STEPHENS.

Orwell, July 21, 1855.

### FASHIONS for 1855.

SILK,  
SHAWLS,  
and MANTLES,

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

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

### BY AUCTION,

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

### NOTICE.

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

By order,  
JOHN M. DALGLEISH,  
Secretary.

### Grand Division, S. of T.

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

### Bricks!

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

### Ex Julia from Boston.

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

### Firewood! Firewood!!

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

### Butter, Wool & Sheepskins.

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

### Fruit, Fresh Fruit.

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

## NEWS BY THE ENGLISH MAIL.

### DETAILS OF THE ASSAULT.

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

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

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

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

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

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



Russians, seeing that the poor fellows were left alone, came down on them and drove them out of the battery. An officer and half-a-dozen men of the same regiment got up close to a part of the Flagstaff Battery, and were advancing into it when they, too, saw that they were by themselves, and, as it was futile to attempt holding their ground, they retreated. About fifteen French soldiers on their left aided them, but as they were likewise unsupported, they had to retire. Another officer with only twelve men took one of the Russian Rifle Pits, bayoneted those they found in it, and held possession of it throughout the day.

Meanwhile, while these portions of the 5th and 18th and parties of the 44th and 28th were in the houses, the detachments of the same regiments and of the 38th kept up a hot fire from the Cemetery on the Russians in the battery and on the sharpshooters, all the time being exposed to a tremendous shower of bullets, grape, round shot, and shell. The loss of the brigade, under such circumstances, could not but be extremely severe. One part of it, separated from the other, was exposed to a destructive fire in houses, the upper portion of which crumbled into pieces or fell in under fire, and it was only by keeping in the lower story, which was vaulted and well built, that they were enabled to hold their own. The other parts of it, far advanced from our batteries, were almost unprotected, and were under a constant *mitraille* and bombardment from guns which our batteries had failed to touch. Captain Smith, of the 9th, was struck by a grape shot in the back as he was in the act of getting Captain Armstrong, of the 18th, into a litter, with the assistance of Capt. Gaynor. The shot broke his spine, and drove his ribs into his lungs. He died yesterday. Lieutenant Douglas and Lieutenant M'Queen were also wounded. Of this regiment six men were killed and 53 wounded. In the 18th, Lt. Meurant was killed; Major Kennedy, and Captain Hayman (slightly), Capt. Cormick (severely), Capt. Armstrong (slightly), Capt. Wilkinson (slightly), Ensigns Fearley and Hotham (severely) wounded; 34 men killed and 116 wounded. In the 38th, Lieut. Davies, a brave and esteemed young officer, was killed, and five were wounded more or less severely, among whom were the gallant Lieut. Col. Lowth and Lieut. French; the latter has a fractured thigh. In the 44th Regiment no less than seven officers were wounded, of whom three, namely, Capt. Bows Fenwick, Capt. the Hon. Herbert Agar, and Capt. F. Caulfield, are reported to have died of their wounds. Capt. Mansfield's thigh fractured; 17 men were killed, 108 wounded. The 89th Regiment was in the trenches, and had a few men wounded. The total number of killed and wounded in the Brigade was, up to the last returns I could see, 107 killed, 552 wounded. Total, 659.

Some of the officers got away in the great storm which arose about eleven o'clock, and blew with great violence for several hours. General Eyre has issued the following order:—

SECOND BRIGADE ORDERS, THIRD DIVISION.

JUNE 30.—The Major-General commanding the brigade requests that the officers, non-commissioned officers and men will accept his thanks for their conduct yesterday. He cannot sufficiently express his admiration of their coolness, gallantry, and discipline during a most trying day. He must tender his thanks to the medical department for their judicious arrangements to provide for the wounded, which arrangements were most successful. To Assistant-Surgeon Gibbons, 4th Regiment, and Geoves, 38th Regiment, especially, much praise is due for their zealous and humane exertions in the field, while exposed to a galling fire from the enemy.

THE NAVAL BRIGADE.

The detachments from the hard-working and little-noticed Naval Brigade consisted of four parties of 60 men each, one for each column, but only two of them went out, the other two being kept in reserve; they were told off to carry scaling-ladders and wool-bags, and to place them for the storming parties. It is not to be wondered at, if they suffered severely. On that eventful day 14 men were killed, and 47 men were wounded. Two men were killed, and several others were wounded, by the bursting of one of our 68-pounders in the left attack. Among the latter was Major Stuart Wortley, who was injured by the explosion. As soon as the two storming columns got out of the parallel, the sailors suffered severely. When the men retreated, overwhelmed by the storm from the enemy's battery, several officers and men were left behind wounded, and endured fearful agonies for hours, without a cup of water or a cheering voice to comfort them. Lieutenant Ermiston lay for five hours under the abattis of the Redan, and was reported dead, but he watched his opportunity, and got away with only a contusion of the knee. Lieutenant Kidd came in all safe, and was receiving the congratulations of a brother officer, when he saw a wounded soldier lying out in the open trench. He at once exclaimed—"We must go and save him!" and leaped over the Parapet in order to do so. He had scarcely gone a yard when he was shot through the breast, and died in an hour after. Only three officers came out of action untouched.

THE ARMISTICE.

It was our sad duty to demand it, for our dead lay outside our lines, and there were no Russian corpses in front of the rodan or Malakoff. After the contest of the 22d May, General Osten-Sacken is said to have applied twice to our generals before an armistice was accorded to him; and, indeed, General Pelissier expressly says, that the truce was granted to the Russian general on his reiterated request. It is no wonder, then, that the Russians were rather chary of granting us an armistice, when they had no occasion to go outside their lines for their dead or dying and wounded.

The advanced trenches were filled with officers and soldiers eager to find the bodies of their poor comrades, but they could not stir out of the parallels. They waited patiently for the moment when friendship's last melancholy office could be performed. It was a very hot day, and of all the places in the world where heat displays its utmost power, a trench before Sebastopol is the most intolerable. It was agonizing to see the wounded men who were lying there under a broiling sun parched with excruciating thirst, racked with fever, and agonized with pain—to behold them waving their caps faintly, or making signals towards our lines, over which they could see the white flag waving, and not to be able to help them. They lay where they fell, or had scrambled into the holes formed by shell; and there they had been for thirty hours—oh, how long and how dreadful in their weariness! An officer told me, that one soldier who was close to the abattis, when he saw a few men come out of an embrasure, raised himself on his elbow, and fearing he should be unnoticed and passed by, raised his cap on a stick and waved it till he fell back exhausted. Again he rose, and managed to tear off his shirt, which he agitated in the air, till his strength failed him. His face could be seen through a glass, and my friend said he could never forget the expression of resignation and despair with which the poor fellow at last abandoned his useless efforts, and folded his shirt under his head to await the mercy of heaven. Whether he was alive or not when our men went out I cannot say; but five hours of thirst, fever, and pain, under a fierce sun, would make awful odds against him. The red coats lay sadly thick over the broken ground in front of the abattis of the Redan, and blue and grey coats were scattered about, or lay in piles in the raincourses before the Malakoff.

During this proceeding, a number of Russian officers mingled amongst our party, and several of them spoke English fluently, a good deal was said. Their "pumping" inclination, however, was so marked, as in most cases to defeat itself; though one of our officers was guilty of the indiscretion of informing a very suave interrogator that their grape did sad injury to our men in possession of the lately taken quarries—a remark which procured his instant order to the rear by Gen. Airey. It was one of these polite foes who made the inquiry of an Englishman at my side whether "our generals had really been drunk or not during the recent assault." The Russians having helped us to gather in the dead, the whole sad duty was soon performed, and the truce brought to an end.

AN OFFICER ON THE ASSAULT.

CAMP BEFORE SEBASTOPOL, JUNE 22.—It is no use my attempting to tell you what was done or doing on the 18th. We failed, I fear, altogether, and with great loss. There was a complicated plan of attack, of the success of which I always had doubts. Had 70,000 men been let loose at the place, at an appointed time and at all points, with no other word of command than go a-head at a certain signal, I do believe the place would have been taken with a loss of from 7,000 to 10,000 in killed and wounded, and this would have been about the proportionate loss in such a number in any hard-fought engagement. Still the loss in such a mode of attack might have been less, than even our loss on the 18th, for the Russians might not have withstood the onset of such a host; but when they saw dribbles of only 400 men coming here and there and straight at their strongest points, they naturally felt confidence in their superiority of numbers and position. During the flag of truce on the 19th, a Russian officer, speaking to one of ours of the attack of the Redan, said, "How could you think of attacking such a place with 400 men! Your men are indeed lions, but your officers must be donkeys." Our Second Brigade took a cemetery and a house near the town, which we still hold at a considerable loss in killed and wounded every 24 hours. I cannot hear or form an opinion as to what is to be our next step. Several generals and others are becoming very tired and disgusted, and are likely to leave. I wish to goodness, I could get clear of the business too.

GENERAL PELISSIER'S REPORT.

Head Quarters, before Sebastopol, June 22d. Monsieur le Marochal.—After the capture of the exterior works on the 7th of June, I rapidly made arrangements for constituting them the basis of our attack upon the enclosed space of

Karabelnais. We armed them with powerful artillery; the Russian communications and places d'armes were adapted for our use; the ground and the dispositions for the combat were studied in detail; and the allied armies divided their task. The English were to force the Great Redan; and we on our part were to carry the Malakoff batteries, the Careening Redan, and the entrenchment that cover this extremity of the suburbs. It is superfluous, Monsieur le Marochal, to enhance in the eyes of your Excellency the consequences which the successful issue of such an operation would have led to. Since our last success, the attitude of the enemy and the enthusiasm of our troops promised victory. There was no means for procrastination.

By agreement with Lord Raglan, on the 17th, we overwhelmed the place, and especially the works we had resolved to carry, with a crushing fire. The enemy soon ceased to reply from the Malakoff and the Great Redan. It is probable he wished to spare his batteries and reserve his fire, and that he did not suffer so much as we supposed from the effects of our artillery.

Be that as it may, the superiority of our cannon confirmed us in the project of attacking on the 18th June; and during the preceding night we made all the arrangements necessary for effecting our general movement by break of day.

Three divisions were to take part in the combat—the divisions of Mayran and Brunet, of the second corps; the division of D'Autemarre of the first. The division of the Imperial Guard formed the reserve.

The division of Mayran had the right of the attacks, and was to carry the entrenchments that extend from the battery of the point to the Careening Redan.

Brunet's division was to turn the Malakoff on the right. D'Autemarre's division was to manoeuvre on the left in order to carry this important work. General Mayran's mission was difficult. His first brigade, commanded by Colonel Saurin, of the 3d Reg. of Zouaves, was to issue from the Careening Bay ravine, to the spot where the aqueduct is, to proceed along the left slope of the ravine by defiling as much as possible from the fire of the enemy's lines, and to turn by the gorge the battery of the point.

The second brigade, under the orders of General de Failly, was to endeavour to act on the right of the Careening Redan. It was supplied with all the means for scaling.

The special reserve of this division consisted of two battalions of the 1st regiment of the Voltigeurs of the Guard. All these troops were stationed at an early hour at their posts.

Brunet's division had one of its brigades in front and to the right of the Brancion Redoubt (Green Mamelon); the other was in the parallel to the rear and the right of this redoubt.

An analogous disposition had been made for D'Autemarre's division; the brigade of Noel in front and to the left of the Brancion Redoubt; the brigade of Breton in the parallel behind.

Two batteries of artillery, capable of being worked *a la bricole*, were placed behind the Brancion Redoubt, so as to be brought to bear on the enemy's positions, if we succeeded in taking them.

The division of the Imperial Guard, forming a general reserve for the three attacks, was concentrated behind the Victoria Redoubt.

I had chosen for my post the Lancaster Battery, and it was thence I was to give the signal, by means of star rockets, for the general movement. Notwithstanding great difficulties in the ground, notwithstanding the obstacles accumulated by the enemy, and although the Russians, decidedly informed of our projects, were on their guard and ready to repel the assault, I may be permitted to believe, that if the attack could have been general and instantaneous along the whole extent of the line, if there had been suddenness and unity of action in the efforts of our brave troops, the object would have been attained. Unfortunately such was not the case, and an inconceivable fatality caused our failure.

I was still more than 1000 metres from the spot where I was to give the signal when a brisk fusillade, mingled with grape shot, told me that the action had been seriously commenced towards the right. In fact, shortly before three o'clock, General Mayran thought he saw my signal in a bomb with its flaming fuse that had been fired off from the Brancion redoubt. He was informed, but to no purpose, of his mistake.

This brave and unfortunate general gave the order to commence the attack. The columns of Saurin and de Failly dashed forward at once. The first rush was magnificent; but hardly had these heads of columns advanced when they were assailed by a shower of balls and grape. This overwhelming grape came not merely from the works we wanted to carry, but from the enemy's steamers also, which arrived with full steam on, and manoeuvred with equal good fortune and skill. We, however, must have inflicted some damage on them. This prodigious fire arrested the efforts of our troops. It became impossible for our soldiers to march forwards, but not one made a single step in retreat. It was then that General Mayran,

twice hit already, was struck down by grape shot, and compelled to give up the command of his division.

All this was the work of a moment, and General Mayran had been already carried off the field of battle, when I gave the signal from the spot I had reached of the Lancaster battery. The other troops then engaged in order to support the premature movement of the division on the right. This valiant division, disunited for an instant by the loss of its general, rallied promptly to the voice of General de Failly. The troops engaged, supported by the 2d battalion of the 95th regiment of the line, and one battalion of the Voltigeurs of the Guard, under the orders of the brave Colonel Boudville, kept firm near a ridge, where the general placed them, and maintained their ground with intrepidity. In the meantime, being informed of this situation, which might become critical, I gave orders to General Regnault de Saint Jean d'Angely to send four battalions of the Voltigeurs of the Guard, taken from the general reserve, to the succour of this division. Generals Mellinet and Ubrich marched with this fine troop, rallied what was scattered in the Careening Ravine, and came up with their solid support to General de Failly, by occupying the bottom of the ravine.

General Mellinet repaired in person to General de Failly's right with a battalion of grenadiers, which had been attached the evening before to the guard of the ravine, and was very useful to him by securing his right.

The central attack had no better success. General Brunet had not yet been able to complete all his arrangements when the cluster of rockets that were to serve as the signal burst in the air. For twenty or five-and-twenty minutes all the right had already been prematurely engaged. Nevertheless his troops marched with resolution, but their valour failed under the steady fire of the Russians, and against unforeseen obstacles. At the outset General Brunet was mortally wounded by a musket ball in the centre of his chest. The flag of the 91st was broken by a ball, but it is needless to add, that these glorious fragments were brought back by this brave regiment.

General Lafont de Villiers took the command of the division, and confided that of the troops engaged to Colonel Lorenzon. These kept steady while the rest of the division occupied the trenches, to be prepared against the eventualities of the contest.

On the left, General d'Autemarre had not been able to engage before Brunet's division; besides, he could not account for the hurried fire of musketry he heard in the direction of the Careening Bay. But at the signal appointed for the assault he lost loose with impetuosity the 5th Foot Chasseurs and the 1st battalion of the 19th Regiment of the line, who, by keeping along the crest of the Karabelnais ravine, reached the entrenchment that connects it with the Malakoff Tower, scaled this entrenchment, and thus entered the enciente itself. Already the sappers of the engineers were planting the ladders for the remainder of the 19th and 26th Regiments, whose general, d'Autemarre, was hurrying on the movement behind his valiant head of the column. One instant we could believe in success. Our eagles had been planted on the Russian works. Unfortunately this hope was speedily dissipated.

Our allies had encountered such obstacles in their attack of the great Redan, and they had met such a fire of grape that, in spite of their well-known tenacity, they had been already compelled to make a movement of retreat. Such was the spirit of our troops that, despite this circumstance they would have pushed on and continued to charge home the enemy; but the want of simultaneous action in the attack of our divisions left the Russians free to overwhelm us with the reserves and the artillery of the great Redan, and the enemy lost not a moment to direct against our brave Foot Chasseurs all the other reserves of Karabelnais.

Before such imposing forces, the Commandant Garnier, of the 5th battalion, already wounded five times with gunshot, endeavoured but in vain, to hold the ground that had been won. Obligated to retire before numbers, he recrossed the entrenchment. Gen. Niel rallied his brigade, reinforced by the 39th of the line; they wished to attempt a fresh offensive movement in order to ensure the success of this new effort, and on word being sent by General d'Autemarre that his reserve was reduced to the 14th of the line, I sent him the regiment of Zouaves of the Guard; but on the arrival of these veterans of our African wars, the movement no longer having the unity so desirable for a coup of this vigour, with one single division unsupported either on the right or on the left, and cut up by the artillery of the Redan, against which our allies were suspending their attack, I did not fall soon to perceive, that every favorable chance was exhausted. A fresh effort would merely have occasioned a useless effusion of blood. It was half-past eight. I gave orders in all directions to return to the trenches. This operation was effected with dignity, much order, and coolness, and, without pursuit of the enemy on any one point. A part of the Russian trenches still continued even to be held by our men, who got away in succession, nor did the enemy venture to profit by his advantages and attack them.

Our loss has been great; we took care from the very commencement of the action to remove most

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of the men hit by the enemy. But a certain number of these glorious dead remained stretched upon the glacis or in the moats of the place. The last honours were paid them on the following day.

Besides General Brunet and General Mayran (the latter succumbed last night), we have to regret an officer beloved and appreciated by the whole army, the young and brave de Laboussiniere, a lieutenant-colonel of the artillery, killed while ascending the slope of a trench crowded with troops, and while repairing with one of his batteries to the Brancion redoubt. It is a heavy loss; there was much promise about him. A great many brave superior officers were struck down while setting the noblest example. Staff officers, regimental officers, fulfilled their duties worthily, and the soldier was admirable everywhere.

We had 37 officers killed and 17 taken prisoners, 1444 non-commissioned officers and privates killed or missing, 96 officers and 1644 men conveyed to the ambulances on the evening of the 15th.

Many wounds considered very severe are far from being as dangerous as was at first believed. The bearers of these honorable scars will shortly reappear beneath their colours.

Those losses have neither quenched the ardour nor abated the confidence of those valiant divisions. All they ask is to make the enemy pay dearly for that day. The hope and desire of conquest are in the hearts of all, and all reckon that in the next struggle, fortune will not disappoint valour.

PELUSIER.

The *Moniteur* adds:—"A rumour prevails that General Beuret and the Chief d'Escadron Berkeim, of the artillery, have been seriously wounded. A despatch from the general-in-chief, dated yesterday, July 2, says that these two officers have never been wounded. General Lafond de Willers, wounded in the leg, has made his state worse by wishing to continue on active duty. Fortunately his state of health does not occasion any anxiety."

HORSE GUARDS, JULY 4, 1855.

The General Commanding in Chief has received her Majesty's most gracious commands to express to the army the deep regret with which her Majesty has to deplore the loss of a most devoted and able officer, by the death of Field-Marshal Lord Raglan, the Commander of the Forces in the Crimea.

Her Majesty has been pleased to command that her sentiments shall be communicated to the army, in order that the military career of so illustrious an officer shall be recorded, not only as an honourable testimony of her Majesty's sense of his eminent services, and the respect due to his memory, but as an example worthy of imitation by all ranks of her army.

Selected by the Duke of Wellington to be his Military Secretary and Aide-de-Camp, he took part, nearly fifty years ago, in all the military achievements of our greatest Commander. From him Lord Raglan adopted, as the guiding principle of his life, a constant undeviating obedience to the call of duty.

During a long peace, his life was most usefully employed in those unwearied attentions to the interests and welfare of the army, shown by the kindness, the impartiality, and justice with which he transacted all his duties.

When war broke out last year, he was selected by his Sovereign to take the command of the army proceeding to the East; he never hesitated, he obeyed the summons, although he had reached an age when an officer may be disposed to retire from active duties in the field.

At the head of the troops during the arduous operations of the campaign, he resumed the early habits of his life; by his calmness in the hottest moments of battle, and by his perception in taking advantage of the ground or the movements of the enemy, he won the confidence of his army, and performed great and brilliant services.

In the midst of a winter's campaign, in a severe climate, and surrounded by difficulties, he never despaired.

The heroic army, whose fortitude amidst the severest privations is recognized by her Majesty as beyond all praise, have shown their attachment to their commander by the deep regret with which they now mourn his loss.

Her Majesty is confident, that the talents and virtues which distinguished Lord Raglan throughout the whole of his valuable life will for ever endear his memory to the British Army.

By command of the Right Hon. General Viscount Hardinge, Commanding in Chief.  
G. A. WETHERALL, Adjutant-General.

INTENDED ASSAULT ON SEBASTOPOL.

PARIS, June 30.—General Pelissier reports that he will make another assault early in July, and that, should it be unsuccessful, he will raise the siege, and attack the Russian army in the open field; but he is determined to defer no longer striking a decisive blow. The government is preparing for all emergencies, and is sending to the Crimea 50,000 men from the camp in the north.

THE NEW COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

General Simpson has seen considerable service, and enjoys a high professional reputation. During the Peninsular war, he was present at the defence of Cadix and the attack on Sevillo. He

served and was wounded at Quatre Bras in 1815, and was engaged in 1845 as second in command to the late Sir Charles Napier in Scinde. Sir Charles Napier considered him his best officer, and we believe that Lord Ellenborough, then governor-general, had the highest opinion of him, and in the event of any accident happening to Sir Charles, would have charged General Simpson with the conduct of the war.

ODESSA.

One of the English blockading steamers lately went into Odessa under a flag of truce, for the purpose of exchanging prisoners; she took in some 180, receiving two in return. The governor in sending these is reported to have said, that he regretted having so few, but trusted in a short time to have a great number, as the Russians intended very shortly to begin the war in earnest. Numbers of the good people of Odessa came down to see the officers, inquiring how they amused themselves while cruising, the monotony of which is only occasionally relieved by landing for a day's shooting on some of the islands. Since this, we have sent another large quantity of prisoners up, and received one only in return, a soldier of the 11th Cavalry Regiment, who speaks most vehemently against the treatment he has received; and strongly expostulated against the civility our officers were showing to the Russians. My informant stated, that the Russians, taking advantage of the flag of truce, attempted to march a large body of troops en route over to Perekop, a bridge commanded by our guns. The steamer instantly hauled down the flag of truce, steamed close into the bridge, opened fire, and drove the Russians back, after which she rehoisted the flag and returned to Odessa, anchoring within pistol shot. The fortifications of Odessa are described as becoming very formidable, and will soon be but little inferior to Sebastopol.

Numerous works of art taken from Kertch museum are on their way to Paris.  
The Turkish British contingent, now numbering 6,000, are in camp near Domurdere.

The Hon. P.B. DeBoucherville, in a letter to a Dr. Hall, states that there is a young girl, 16 years of age, resident at St. Hyacinthe, Lower Canada, who has absolutely fasted for three months; he describes the maiden as "healthy and lively."

A HINT TO CHRISTIANS.—A man strikes me with a sword, and inflicts a wound. Suppose, instead of binding up the wound, I am showing it to everybody and after it has been bound up, I am taking off the bandage continually, and examining the depth of the wound, and making it fester, till my limb becomes greatly inflamed, and my general health is materially affected; is there a person in the world who would, not call me a fool? Now, such a fool is he, who, by dwelling upon little injuries or insults, or provocations, causes them to agitate and inflame his mind. How much better were it to put a bandage over the wound, and never look at it again!

Every one desires to be happy; and to be so mostly depends on one's self.—Koclay.

Paddy McShane was annoyed exceedingly by a strange dog. On a cold winter night, the wind cutting like a knife; after the dog had been turned out of doors no less than three times, Pat was awakened by a rather extensive fracture of the glass. The dog was in the house again. Paddy waited upon him out, and both were absent some fifteen minutes, so that his wife, becoming alarmed at such prolonged absence, rose and went to the window.  
"What are yees doing there, Paddy, acushla?" said she.

The answer for some time was somewhat unintelligible; at last it came. "I'm trying to fraze the devilish baste to death."

Holloway's Ointment and Pills, certain Cure for Wounds and Ulcers.—Thomas Thompson, Southampton, Nanticoke, was afflicted all over his body with running ulcers, his life at last became quite a burden to him, as he was a misery to himself and an annoyance to his friends. In the hope of obtaining relief to his sufferings, he consulted several physicians and surgeons, but his case seemed so desperate that it was considered hopeless. At this stage, he had recourse to Holloway's Ointment and Pills, and by persevering with these remedies for ten weeks, he was completely cured, and now enjoys the best of health.

A REPRIEVE.—We do not refer to a reprieve from Capital Punishment. There is a slow torture from which a respite is equally desirable. We refer to dyspepsia—a word in which all the horrors of indigestion are summed up. To the sufferers by this painful and harassing disease, we can hold out not only bright hopes, but the certainty of immediate relief and permanent cure. There is a tonic, cordial and alternative principle in Hoofland's German Bitters, which inevitably arrests and changes the morbid action of the stomach and the secretory organs, removes the disease, and restores to health. Prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, Philadelphia. See advertisement.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

Sir,—A few days ago, I was somewhat amused and not little surprised at the perusal of a communication in your paper of the 17th inst., over the signature of "A Farmer." I am not one of those who would say to the farmers, attend to your manure heaps, plough your fields, and look after your flocks and herds, but meddle not with the Teachers and Schools under their management. On the contrary, I could wish that not only the farmers, but all parents generally, would take a more lively interest in the education of their children. But while it is a part of the farmer's business to be acquainted with the condition of the School in his neighborhood, it is no part of his, or any other person's duty to publish falsehoods respecting it.

Having been the teacher of the New Glasgow School for the last two years, I feel called upon to contradict some of the statements of "A Farmer." As there is but one School in New Glasgow, the farmer has either taken hold of his pen, as he would his plough, with the intention of turning things upside down, or he has failed through ignorance or fear to write in language that will convey the idea that any other School is meant. Whatever the writer's intentions may have been, it is certain, that the impression is abroad, that Mr. Stark has reported unfavorably of the New Glasgow School, owing to some misunderstanding between him and the Teacher. Now nothing of the kind ever existed, and I hope never shall exist between that gentleman and myself, and even though there should, I entertain too high an opinion of him to think, that he would give an incorrect report of the School on that account. But as many who have read "A Farmer's" remarks may probably have never seen the Visitor's Report, it will be but justice to Mr. Stark, as well as to the School of my native settlement for me to state, that he reported it to be above the average.

Mr. Editor, the truth of the proverb, viz: "that it is impossible to please everybody" has been verified in Mr. Stark's case. He had scarcely set his foot on our shores before the cry was raised, chiefly by the party opposed to the Government which appointed him, that he was not a man of learning, and that he knew very little about Agricultural Chemistry. Was it fair that he, being a stranger, should so soon become an object of party spleen? He had never supported the party that had appointed him, therefore he should have been treated by all parties alike. Others again say, that "some people are given to believe, that they have something great in something new." What his acquirements may be, I am unable to say, but I am satisfied that he is well able to discharge the duties of School Inspector for this Island. If, on the other hand, a native of the Island had been appointed to that Office instead of Mr. Stark, some would still have been disappointed, many dissatisfied, and the cry would likely have been, what does that man know more than ourselves, for he has been educated amongst us! Alas for the inconsistencies of men! Many there are, who seem to think that all who hold public appointments should be paragons of perfection. If they deviate a little from the narrow track, these critics in their selfishness have cut out, they are railed at without mercy. Mr. Stark; in some instances may not have done his duty, but as he has a great many Schools to examine, all due allowance should be made for unexpected or hasty visits. I feel confident if he remains long enough amongst us, he will prove to all that he is well worthy of the situation which he has come across the Atlantic to fill. Hoping that the slander of an insolent few, may not drive him from our shores, until he has had at least full time to prove himself either worthy of it or unworthy.

I remain, dear Sir,  
Yours respectfully,  
DAVID LAIRD.  
New Glasgow, July 19, 1855.

TO THE EDITOR OF HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

Sir: I am one of the many in the country who, previous to the year 1851, paid some attention to the numerous Patriots then travelling the country from North to South, and from East to West, holding up to scorn and contempt the individuals who then formed the Government of the country, and filled the various public offices: the omissions in the Blue Book: the Family Compact: the plurality of offices held by some of the members of that compact: the exaction of unlawful fees: the impossibility of any poor honest man ever being able to obtain any share of the public money, by being appointed to any office, notwithstanding his competency to discharge the duties, unless he became connected with the compact family, or in some way or other got into their good graces, were all set forth before the public, and so plausibly, and in such a specious manner, that a large majority of the people were carried away, and induced to lend that party their aid; and finally a House, with a majority determined to bring about a change, and introduce what is called Responsible Government, is elected, and a general turn out of all Officials takes place. Many old, competent and faithful servants are turned adrift, and in many cases, incompetent persons appointed in their room. After some time a large portion of the

people begin to look for the fulfilment of the many promises made, and for the great good that they were to receive from the introduction of Responsible Government; and the appointment of the pure patriots, genuine true liberals to office; but alas! Mr. Editor, they could see very little, in fact, nothing; they discovered that the men who were constantly crying out that they were liberals, and that all others who would not join in the cry were Tories, were filling up all the public offices with their relatives, dependents and friends, regardless of their qualifications to discharge the duties of the offices. But, Mr. Editor, the time of trial came round, the general Election of 1853. I myself did not then perceive that things were as bad as I afterwards discovered them to be, and felt disposed to give some of the members of the former House a further trial; but the election terminated, however, in favour of the party the Responsibilities call Tories, and immediately afterwards arose the petitions to dissolve the House, on the ground that some few of the members had deceived their constituents. I need not inform you, Mr. Editor, where those Petitions came from—they came from the Liberal Reform Association in Charlottetown: the people in the Country never thought of such a thing. I myself began about this time to get my eyes open to what I now believe was a humbug cry—TORY and LIBERAL, and determined to offer my services to the Electors of the District; but having been appointed to the office of Commissioner of Roads for the Fourth District, by Mr. Coles' government, and as the electoral district I had determined to offer for was the district in which I resided, and the same District which Mr. Coles had been previously returned for, a hue and cry was raised Was I going to desert my party? Was I going to oppose the man that appointed me to office? and after a thousand and one other arguments, threats and promises, I was induced to relinquish the idea of offering. I was not then in office, being superseded by what was then called the Tory government; and although I did not value the office, for every body knows that to any Farmer who may be appointed to that office, if he discharge his duty faithfully, the pay attached to it is not a compensation for the time he will necessarily have to expend. My appointment was not my own seeking, it was made at the request of a number of my neighbours; however, previous to the Election, a friend of mine, Mr. Lawrence Hogan, who was favourable to Mr. Coles, asked him at a public meeting, at Saw Mill Bridge, if I was to retire from the contest, would I not be re-appointed to my office? Mr. Coles replied, in presence of all present, amongst whom were James Millett, Esq., Mr. Edward Basset, Mr. W. Carroll, and Mr. Jeremiah Maher, that if he was returned with a majority, that I should; and more, shaking me by the hand he said, he should never forget me. Not wishing to judge harshly of the party whom I had hitherto supported, and being desirous of giving them another trial, I was induced to retire from the contest, to the great relief of Mr. Coles, who well knew that if I persisted in contesting, I should have the support of most of my countrymen, they having confidence in me, and that in consequence he would likely lose his election.

But to shew you how easy it is for the man who is everlastingly boasting of his friendship for the poor man, to break his promise, when again placed high in office. I did retire from the contest, but I was not re-appointed to my Office, although I believe I discharged the duties faithfully, and to the satisfaction of the public, as well as to the then Road Correspondent, Mr. Warburton, as expressed by himself; but this great man, George Coles, appointed a wealthy Farmer, residing almost at the extreme end of the district, to whom it is said he is under pecuniary obligations. I do not complain that I am not re-appointed, but of the breach of promise. If there had been any charge against me, I think I should not have been treated worse than the Tory Government, that he has so often abused, treated his Father, who when he was Road Commissioner had charges preferred against him; but he was not dismissed until he had a fair trial, and then having been found guilty, he was dismissed. Mr. Editor, if my private character be enquired into, I imagine it will bear investigation. I am a poor but honest Farmer, I have never been fined Thirty-five Pounds for making a blackguard of myself on the public square. But of what consequence is it about being fined? I suppose that fine was paid out of the same fund as the Nine Pounds, for the opinion on the Election Law. As long as I was duped, and would run from one end of the District to the other, spreading the report of the wonderful things he was going to do for the poor Farmers, and getting signatures to the Petitions to dissolve the House of Assembly, and other similar things, I was a fine fellow—he ought not to forget having asked me to go to the Scrutiny when Mr. Beer was elected; he said to me, that he would not go, but requested me to go as his friend. It is all over now; but why did he not go on with the scrutiny? I can tell you, Mr. Editor. He well knew that Mr. Beer had the majority of good votes! His number was not made up in the manner Mr. Coles' was, by droves of the poor but deserving Acadian French, deceived and dragged to the hustings; but these poor people, as well as others, are now getting their eyes open. Having attended some of the recent meetings, they now know who their real friends are. The cry of Tories, down with them, will no longer do; men will be judged by their actions. I am not one of those who would deprive any man of his property, whether he be the owner of a 100 or 20,000 acres, if he be the rightful owner; but I cannot see what harm there could be in enquiring into the titles; if good, they will stand investigation; if bad, they of course would not.

Mr. Editor, I only regret, that I suffered myself to be deluded to long, it being quite evident that the said George Coles, and others his accomplices, have been deceiving the people all along; while they are using them as a ladder to climb into place and power, they are mighty civil, and will promise anything and everything, but when asked to fulfil their promises, they turn round and abuse the people and

call them Demagogues, and other ugly names. George Coles is very fond of calling on his Irish friends; but I would ask you, Mr. Editor, what he has ever done for them? Ask the Irish on Lot 22, and you will find out. Ask the Irish on Lot 24, and you will find out. There was not an Irishman on that township, in his estimation, fit to take the census; but he condescended to appoint an Irishman from Lot 24 to take the census of Lot 22, because it was worth less to him, than taking the census of Lot 24, which he gave to one of the few that he can now reckon among his supporters on that Lot. I was told he was going to offer me the taking the census of Lot 24, but I suppose he heard what I stated, viz: that I would not hold office under a Usurper, which I am prepared to prove he is, and that he obtained his place by deception, and now holds it contrary to the wishes of the people; and that the majority of the people have no confidence in the Government; that the signatures to the petitions to dissolve the late House of Assembly were for the most part obtained under false pretences—most of those who signed, in my opinion, having signed because they believed the Governor desired the petitions to be sent to them; and most will now sign the petition now in course of signature to dissolve the present House. George Coles may boast in vain of the good measures he has been the means of passing for the poor farmers; perhaps the best is the School Act, and had this been left as the Responsibilities left it, it would have been a curse, and not a blessing; but to the credit of the Tory House, as it was called, they amended it. But even now it is doubtful if the people had not better have been left to establish their own Schools; agree upon their own Districts, &c. The great increase of the Revenue under Responsible Government is also taken credit for by the self-styled Liberals; but, Sir, unless every individual of them can show that they have imported or consumed more dutiable goods than formerly, they may boast in vain. From all accounts they will not have much to boast of in the increase in the Revenue this year; and if it had increased as much over the Revenue of 1853, it would all have been required to pay the hosts of clerks appointed to perform the duties of the different incompetent public officers appointed since the present Government took the reins. A tremendous outcry was made about the former Colonial Secretary, having taken some fees for his duties which it appeared the law allowed—but what do the country now think of the man who made that outcry voting a £100 a year to another person to do the very duty the fees alluded to were taken for, and this, after the expense of the offices filled by Mr. Haviland, the late Secretary, had been more than doubled. Believe me, Mr. Editor, the country can see through and understand this matter well.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant.

PATRICK BEARNY.  
Union Road, Lot 33, July 16, 1855.

HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

Wednesday, July 25, 1855.

The English Papers are full of the demonstration in Hyde Park, occasioned by the passing of Lord Robert Grosvenor's Bill against Sunday trading. According to his Lordship's account, the public have quite mistaken the scope of his Bill, his intention being to set free a number of those, who, by custom, are compelled to keep in their shops, or to labour on the Sunday, as much, and sometimes more, than on other days. Punch is particularly severe. He has two pictures dedicated to Lord Robert; in one, a mechanic with his wife and little family, has just arrived at the door of a wayside Inn, over which a surly-looking policeman is keeping guard. The motto under this is, "a mouthful of dust and a swig at the pump." The fellow picture represents an aristocratically dressed gentleman, Lord Robert himself perhaps, at a Club House, with a servant in livery waiting upon him, holding a tray with refreshments. The motto is, "a nice little sandwich, if you please, and a glass of Hock and Seltzer Water." It is certainly a high fare, closing the doors of those houses where the middling classes are in the habit of resorting on a Sunday, and leaving open those which are specially dedicated to minister to the factitious wants of the rich and great, to whom every day is a day of leisure and enjoyment, and who could well afford to have their private taverns shut up for one day in the week, and spend it in the bosom of their families or among their friends. It must have been signally ludicrous, to have seen the congregated multitudes of those who conceived themselves aggrieved by the provisions of the Bill, pointing to the carriages of the nobility and gentry, and calling out "Go to Church!" "Go to Church!" It was letting the steam off in perhaps, the most harmless mode that could be devised: the noise—great, the danger—none. It affords a decided proof, that all Laws of this kind to be effective, must be equal. It does not answer to have one Law for the rich and another for the poor. It was never just or politic, and less so now than ever, when the public mind is becoming more enlightened every day. We have every reason to be thankful, that the state of our society is such, that it allows all classes a respite from labour for the greater portion at least of one day in the week. The only exception of Sunday trading with us, is the selling (under the rose) of spirituous liquors on that day, and this is we would hope not to any very great extent, certainly not at all equal to what it, was in former times.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

PRINCE COUNTY BRANCH.

Your Committee in reporting their proceedings for the past year gratefully acknowledge the goodness of Divine Providence, in rewarding the Labourer's toil with an abundant harvest—Hay excepted—Wheat and all grain crops have been excellent in this section of the Island. The Turnip crop equal if not superior to the former year which exceeded all previous.

The Potato crop we are happy to remark excelled in quality any crop we have had of this valuable root for many years, making us look forward with the fond hope, that the disease with which they have been affected will ere many years pass away.

The further increased demand for Turnips and Clover Seeds this Spring, your Committee regard as the result of increased knowledge among the people. The quantity sold by your Secretary, exceeds any former year; and had he had Stock, we cannot say how much more would have sold. In resigning our trust into your hands, we recommend, that the incoming Officers do order a larger quantity for the year to come, as we regard the cultivation of the Grasses and Turnips, as the basis of good farming.

Your Committee feel thankful, that their labours appear to have been successful in promoting the interest of their fellow farmers, and, in tendering up their trust, would urge upon their successors in Office redoubled exertions, especially by calling attention to improved methods of tillage and stock.

In conclusion, your Committee congratulate the Society upon the state of funds as has been shown in balance sheet, we trust, agreeably disappointing those who considered the Society useless and consequently predicted its fall.

The balance sheet stood in favor of Branch £40 9s. 11d in 1854; £60 5s. 4d. in 1855.

The Report and accounts were passed unanimously, and the appointment of Officers for the current year took place as follows:

Arthur Ramsay, Esq., President, W. Bearisto, Vice President.

Committee.—Mr. John Adams, James Campbell, Benjamin Darby, Robert McNutt, Esqrs. Messrs. T. L. McNutt, Thomas Cairns, sen., G. Jones, William S. Williams, Benjamin Bearisto, Esq., Mr. Francis Henderson, James C. Pope, Esq., Daniel Green.

Persons chosen, as eligible for Secretary and Treasurer for His Excellency's selection of one.

James J. Fraser, James Campbell, Esq., James C. Pope, Esq.

A vote of thanks was unanimously passed to James J. Fraser, as Secretary and Treasurer, for his exertions and zeal in forwarding all that tends to benefit the society.

Moved by Mr. Robert McNutt, and passed. It be recommended to the Royal Agricultural Society, that the Prince County Cattle Show be held at Princetown, this year.

Resolved, that the Report submitted be published in all the Island Newspapers.

Princo County Branch of the Royal Agricultural Society in Account with James J. Fraser, Secretary and Treasurer.

To Cash Balance, July 24, 1854,	40 9 11
July 24, 1855, Amount Sales to date,	155 9 11
Subscriptions 1853 and 1854,	25 3 6
	£121 3 5
Cr.	
By Cash paid Royal Agricultural Society,	109 12 7
" " paid for prizes and carriage of seeds to Princetown,	18 4 6
" " paid Commission and incidental expenses,	12 8 8
" " seeds to Princetown Depot,	29 6 3
" " Secretary and Treasurer's Salary,	10 0 0
" " Cash to Balance,	21 11 4
	£201 3 5
Dr.	
Princo County Branch, in Account with Royal Agricultural Society.	
To Balance due July 1st, 1854,	£64 2 6
July 24, 1855, Seeds, Implements &c.,	161 6 3
To Balance,	4 0 5
	£211 9 2
Cr.	
By Stock in hand,	52 10 4
" " Princetown Depot Dr.	29 6 3
" " Royal Agricultural Society's grant,	20 0 0
" " Cash,	109 12 7
	£211 9 2
Dr.	
To Balance in favor of Branch	4 0 5
Cash in hand,	56 4 11
	£60 5 4

Married,

At St. Eleanor's, on the 19th inst., by the Rev. J. M. McLeod, Mr. Robert Wagh Sydney, C. B., to Miss Margaret Clay Rochfort, Lot 16, P. E. L.

On the 18th inst., by the Rev. Herbert Read, B. D., Mr. John Lefurgy, Merchant, to Dorothy, eldest daughter of Ephraim Read, Esq., of Wilmot Creek, Lot 19.

Port of Charlottetown.

ARRIVED.

July 21, New Brig Arthur, for England.

22d, Steamer Rosebud, Pictou; passengers, &c. LaRooka, Bay Verte; deal. Fiers, McDonald, Miramichi; lumber. Mayflower, Giron, St. John, N. B.; goods. Charlotte, LaBlanc, Halifax; bal. Elizabeth, Landries, Anticosti; stone.

26d, Lively Lass, Peggwash; stone. Ploughboy, do.; do. Lady LeMarchant, Shediac; mails. Unicorn, Shediac; deal.

SAILED.

July 21, Brig. Thomas, Liverpool, by J. A. MacDonald. Elizabeth, Scott, Bay Verte.

23d, Jason, Shediac; bal.

24th, New Brig Arthur, London, by Messrs. Nelson & Son. Brig Orantes, Salmond, Bay Verte, to load.

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.

SELLING OFF!!

—A LOT OF—  
READY-MADE CLOTHING,  
Summer Mantles, Shawls, Bonnets, and Dress Materials, &c.  
CHEAP FOR CASH.  
JAMES DESBRISAY.  
July 25, 1855.

Two Houses for Sale or Lease.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale his property in Rochford Street, in rear of the late Colonel Lane's residence consisting of Two Houses and a quarter of a Lot of Land. The Houses have six complete tenements for small families, and are comfortably furnished. He will either let the same for a term, or sell the freehold. For particulars enquire on the premises.

JAMES GLYN.  
July 24, 1855.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber takes this opportunity of thanking the Gentlemen of Charlottetown, and the public generally, for their liberal patronage, and begs leave to inform them that he has lately MOVED to the house recently occupied by Dr. Potts, in Queen-street, and is now ready to receive all kinds of orders in his line of business, which will be promptly attended to, and punctually executed in style which cannot be exceeded in Charlottetown.

N. B.—WANTED, three or four Journeymen, to whom the highest wages will be given, and who must be able to finish their work in first rate style.

JAMES McLEOD, Tailor.  
June 18, 1855.

JUNIPER POSTS and RAILS, HARD and SOFT CORDWOOD.

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

To the Electors of the Fourth Ward of the City of Charlottetown.

GENTLEMEN,—  
When you did me the honor to nominate me as a candidate for Town Councillor to represent the Citizens of your Ward, I stated that if elected, I would do my best to serve you, but that I must beg to be excused from making a personal canvas. Since which I have been repeatedly requested by many among you to publish my card that you may know I am really in the field. In compliance with your request, I now do so, and should you elect me I will endeavour by my actions to show that your confidence in me has not been misplaced.

I have the honor to be,  
Gentlemen,  
your obedient servant,  
GEORGE BEER.  
Charlottetown, July 10th, 1855.

Valuable Farm for Sale.

AN excellent Farm, consisting of 75 acres of Freehold Land on the Emy Vale Road, Lot 65, twelve miles from Charlottetown, (forty acres of which are clear), with a large DWELLING HOUSE newly erected and completely finished, is now offered for Sale, with immediate possession. For particulars, apply to,  
JOHN KENNY, Central Academy.  
May 29, 1855. Isl. Ex.

NEW GOODS.

JAMES ANDERSON begs to intimate that he has recently landed an extensive assortment of British, American and West India Goods, of the best quality, and newest styles, and he is prepared to dispose of them at the lowest possible rates, for Cash payments.  
No. 1, Queen Street, June 22, 1855.

AUCTIONS.

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.

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 Is. 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 acre of Barley, 3 acres of Oats, 3 acres of Potatoes, 1 1/2 acre of Turnips, and 4 or 5 tons of Hay.

Also the Stock, Farming Implements on the ground consisting of  
A Mare with foal,  
2 Cows, 4 sheep,  
1 Cart, Plough,  
and several articles of Household Furniture.  
JEREMIAH MAHONY.  
July 20th, 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, Esq.  
Charlottetown, 23d July 1855.  
All the papers.

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. Those persons whose accounts have been furnished up to the 31st December last, and not paid before the 10th August, will be sued for without distinction, or further notice.

W. B. DAWSON.  
July 16, 1855.

C. & J. BELL,

MERCHANT TAILORS, and Manufacturers of Ready Made Clothing, Queen Square, opposite the Market, Charlottetown.  
IMPORTERS OF  
Cloths, Whitneys, Doeskins, Tweeds, Vestings and Tailors' Trimmings, and keep in their employment the largest number of the best Journeymen Tailors on the Island.  
All Orders attended to with punctuality and despatch.  
Jan. 11.

Carding Machines, &c.

THE Subscribers offer for Sale Carding Machines, Machine Cards, Crank Plates, Cleaners, Wool Pickers, Powers Frenail Machinery on a new construction. Orders punctually attended to. Address John Maurice & Son, Sackville, County of Westmorland New Brunswick, or David Stewart, Charlottetown, July 18, 1855. lyttf

COPAL VARNISH.

A FEW Tin-cans of superior COPAL VARNISH, for sale by  
H. HASZARD.  
Charlottetown, July 2d, 1855.

FOR SALE a large BOAT, very staunch, 13 feet keel. She requires some repairs and will be given a bargain. Apply at the Book Store of Messrs. Haszard and Owen.

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 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 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.



Dixon's Cloth Mills. CLOTH will be taken in at the above Mills or at any of the Agencies, and finished in a superior manner and with as little delay as possible.

NOTICE TO DEBTORS. THE Subscriber being about to leave the Island for a short time, would thank persons indebted to him to call and settle their Accounts previous to 10th of August.

School Books. A SUPPLY of Lennie's Grammar, Gray's Arithmetical and Carpenter's Spelling, just received and for sale by HASZARD & OWEN.

To be let. FOR such a term of years as may be agreed upon, the Farm, known as SHERWOOD, situate about seven miles from Charlottetown, at Dog River.

WESTMORELAND HOTEL, Shediac. THE Subscriber, in returning thanks to the travelling public of P. E. Island generally, for past patronage, assures those who may still favour him with their support, that they will find superior entertainment, and every attention paid to the care of baggage by calling at his Hotel, situate on the Main Post Road, within a few minutes' walk of the Public Wharf, to which Steamers and Packets run regularly to and from P. E. Island.

Hides! Hides!!! Hides!!! FOUR pence per lb. in CASH will be given for any quantity of GREEN HIDES, delivered at the Tannery of the Subscriber.

CARD. STEWART & MACLEAN, SHIP BROKERS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS, For the Sale and Purchase of American & Provincial Produce, and Dealers in Provisions, Fish, Oil, &c.

J. S. DEALEY, SHIP BROKER AND COMMISSION AND SHIPPING AGENT, No 7, Coentle's Slip, New York.

WILLIAM C. HOBBS, Brass Founder and Machinist. Shop—Corner of Great George and King Street, Charlottetown.

KEEPS constantly Manufacturing all kinds of Brass and Composition Castings, such as Ships' Rudder Braces, Spikes, Bolts, Hinges, ornamental Fastenings for Ships' Wheels and Capstons and Bells, Composition Mill Bushes and Threshing Machine Brasses, &c. &c.

WANTED. A MARRIED MAN as a Farming Servant on a Farm a few miles from Charlottetown, he must be well acquainted with all branches of his business, and give good references of character and ability.

Building Lots for Sale and Lease. SEVEN BUILDING LOTS only will be sold at the Ferry opposite Charlottetown, Lot 49, the remaining lots will be let on renewable leases, also two desirable farms from 60 to 90 acres—within a mile of the aforesaid property.

DENTISTRY! Dr W. H. Straw, Surgeon Dentist. TENDERS his Professional Services for a short period to the Citizens of Charlottetown. Teeth Cleaned, Extracted, filled and prevented from further decay.

FOR SALE. A valuable Leasehold Property for 999 years, at one shilling per acre, formerly the property of JAMES BACWELL, 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 fring on the same.

COW STRAYED. FROM the Subscribers premises on Sunday last, a milk Cow 5 years old, spotted Black and White with a large split in the right Ear, having the Subscribers name branded on the right horns, whoever will bring her home will be suitably rewarded.

Wool, Butter. THE Subscriber wants to purchase the above articles. Washed Wool preferred. JAMES N. HARRIS.

FLOUR!! THE Subscriber has a few Barrels of FLOUR, of very excellent quality, which he offers cheap to close Sales. JAMES N. HARRIS.

SUGAR!! ON hand, a few Barrels. Cheap for Cash. JAMES N. HARRIS.

THE WAR IN THE CRIMEA. POETRY in the Gaelic Language, by the Rev. W. Stewart, Missionary, at Cherry Valley. To be sold at the Stores of Messrs. Rankin and McLennan, Charlottetown, P. E. Island. Also, J. Dewar, Belfast, and D. Gordon, Georgetown.

Pumps, Pumps, Chain Pumps. THE Subscribers having imported from the United States a Machine for cutting tubing for the above Pumps, and having a quantity of Chains and gear on hand, also, a large stock daily expected, takes this opportunity of informing the public, that they intend to travel through the different sections of the Island during the present summer, will shortly be at Charlottetown and proceed to the Eastward.

TEMPERANCE PICNIC. Will be held at the Block House Point. On Thursday the 26th July.

MR. BOURKE'S Steamer, Arcthusa, will leave the Queen's Wharf at half past nine o'clock, to convey the party to the grounds where preparations will be made for the occasion, the Temperance Band will be in attendance. Single Tickets 1s 6d, for a Lady & Gentleman, 2s 8d, to be had at Haszard & Owen's Bookstore, Queen's Square, or from the Secretary. Refreshments can be purchased on the grounds.

T. T. FAIRBAIRN, Secretary. July 10, 1855. 1st & Adv. P.S. Should the weather prove unfavourable, it will take place the following day.

WANTED TO LEASE, with the option of purchase at a sum to be specified in the lease, a moderate sized FARM, with HOUSE and OUT-BUILDINGS, and 20 to 50 acres cleared, not more than about 12 miles from Charlottetown, by road, or otherwise, near some Town or Market. Terms must be reasonable. Address postpaid, stating particulars, R. P., Haszard's Gazette.

CIVIC ELECTION. To the Electors of Ward No. 4, in the City of Charlottetown.

GENTLEMEN; Having been solicited by a number of my fellow townsmen, residing in the above Ward, to offer myself as a candidate to serve as councillor for the same, I am induced to come forward. Should you do me the honor of electing me, I shall endeavour to serve you faithfully to the best of my ability.

CHARLOTTETOWN, July 6, 1855. THOS. DODD.

REMOVAL. DR. FOTTIS has removed to the House next door to Henry Palmer, Esq. June 25th, 1855. 51.

Civic Elections. SHERIFF'S NOTICE. IN pursuance of an Act of the General Assembly of this Island, made and passed in the Eighteenth year of the reign of Her present Majesty, intitled "An Act to incorporate the Town of Charlottetown," I do hereby give public notice, that the first Elections of Mayor and Councillors for the City of Charlottetown will be held on the FIRST TUESDAY in AUGUST next at the several places following, that is to say: In Ward No. One—at the residence of Mr Bagnall, in Powell Street.

MAIL ARRANGEMENT By Steamer. Lady Le Marchant. A CONTRACT having been entered into with the owner of the Steamer Lady Le Marchant, for the conveyance of the Mails of the Island twice a week; between Charlottetown and Pictou, and Charlottetown and Shediac Notice is hereby given, that the Mails for Nova Scotia will be made up until further notice, every TUESDAY, at one o'clock, p. m., and every THURSDAY, at 10 o'clock, a. m., and forwarded to Pictou; for Shediac every FRIDAY, at 12 o'clock, and Mails for England will be made up at one o'clock, p. m., on TUESDAY, the 3d, 17th and 31st July; the 14th and 28th August, and the 11th and 25th September.

THE STEAMER Lady Le Marchant, PHILIPS T. IRVING, Commander, under Contract with the Provincial Government, carrying Her Majesty's Mails, will for the remainder of the season, or until further notice, unless prevented by unforeseen circumstances, run as follows:— Leaving Shediac every Tuesday morning, at six o'clock, for Charlottetown, and proceeding on to Pictou one hour after her arrival; returning, leaving Pictou at eight a. m., on Wednesdays. Thursdays, will leave Charlottetown for Pictou, at ten o'clock, a. m., returning on Friday, leaving Pictou at six o'clock, a. m., for Charlottetown, and proceeding on to Bedouque and Shediac.

NEW ARRANGEMENT. THE STEAMER Lady Le Marchant, PHILIPS T. IRVING, Commander, under Contract with the Provincial Government, carrying Her Majesty's Mails, will for the remainder of the season, or until further notice, unless prevented by unforeseen circumstances, run as follows:— Leaving Shediac every Tuesday morning, at six o'clock, for Charlottetown, and proceeding on to Pictou one hour after her arrival; returning, leaving Pictou at eight a. m., on Wednesdays.

THE ROSEBUD. Captain Matheson. WILL SAIL twice a week between CHARLOTTETOWN and PICTOU during the present season, leaving Charlottetown on TUESDAY and THURSDAY, and Pictou on WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 9 o'clock, a. m. Horses and Carriages, and heavy goods must be shipped one hour before starting. Pleasure Parties will be accommodated at reduced rates, by previous application to the Owner, or to the Captain. WILLIAM HEARD. Charlottetown, June 1.

Pure Corn Starch. PALATABLE, Nourishing and Healthy, unequalled for rich Puddings, nice Blanc Manger 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. June 7.

For Sale or to Let. SEVERAL BUILDING LOTS, fronting on the East side of the Malpeque, or Princetown Road, about a quarter of a mile from Charlottetown, and opposite to Spring Park. Apply to WILLIAM FORGAN. March 21st, 1855.

PICTOU FREE STONE, Acadian Quarry. THE Subscriber has been appointed Agent for the sale of Pictou Free Stone from the above Quarry, and is prepared to receive orders for all sizes of block, building, and flag stone. Orders will be promptly executed and loaded on board vessels with a suitable crane at the end of the Quarry Rail Road. JAMES N. HARRIS. Charlottetown, June 30, 1855. 1st. 4w

HASZARD & OWEN. HAVE JUST RECEIVED from New York and Boston, per Schr. Ann, and are now opening 9 Cases Books and Stationery, 13 Packages Hardware, 1 Case Indian Rubber fancy goods, 8 Bales Wrapping Paper, &c., &c., &c. Which they offer for sale at low rates for cash or prompt payment. June 18th, 1855.

TO BE SOLD. At Private Sale, and if not disposed of previously, then at Public Auction on the first day of May next, at Summerside on the Premises.

ALL That Lot of Land, now in the possession of Mr. William H. Lane, having a breadth of fifty feet, and running back from the high Road to the Shore, with the two Buildings thereon erected; One of which is divided into three convenient tenements for business; and the other is at present occupied by Mr. Lane, as a Dwelling House, and Dry Goods Store—being one of the best stands for business.— The terms are, one half of the purchase money to be paid at time of Sale, when a Deed will be given if required; and the Balance, with interest, at six per cent, to be secured by Mortgage, payable in one year from date of Sale.— For title, &c., please apply, at the office of CHARLES YOUNG. Charlottetown July 5th, 1855. Ex.

SPRING 1855, Queen Street Clothing House, (In McDonald's Brick Building.) Ex Barque "Isabel," from England.

THE Subscribers beg to call the attention of their friends and the public generally, to their SPRING IMPORTATIONS, comprising a beautiful Assortment of the Newest Goods, (which have been carefully selected by one of the Firm, in the various markets in Britain, and respectfully solicit an early inspection, as they will dispose of them at the lowest possible prices for cash. Dress Stuffs in Alpaca, Lustré, Orleans, Cobourg, Cashmere, Circassian Cloth, Crimean Lustré, Silk Checks and Stripes, Plain and coloured Balzarine, Plain and Chene Barege, Barathea and fancy Muslins; Vandike, Check, Brocaded and fancy Poplin Robes; Plain, Broche and Chintz Barege, Do. Alpaca, Delaine, Circassian, Muslin and Poplin Bayaderes and Derry Robes. Rich fancy long Shawls, quite new patterns, in Barege, Tissue, Cashmere and Damask Silk, Paisley filled do., Mourning and Delaine Shawls and Printed Squares, Newest designs in Mantles, Sydenham and other fancy Trimmings; Military, Britannia, and French and Coventry Ribbons, Waist do., Straw and Tulle Trimming, Furbans, Plain and fancy Grosgrain, Satins; Silk and Satin Vestings; Fancy Bracelots, Neckties, Collars, Habit Shirts, Sleeves, Fronts, Cuffs, Dress Caps; Flowers, Feathers, Lace and Gossamer Veils, Silk and Cotton Laces, Edgings, Insertions and Muslins, Lace and Muslin Curtains and Blinds; Gents' Cravats, Neckties, Silk Handkerchiefs, and Neckerchiefs, Shirts and Collars. A choice assortment of Gloves and Parasols, Hoses & Umbrellas; Plain and fancy Tuscan; Coloured Straw; Black fancy, and Glace Silk Bonnets; Gipsy Hats, Gents' and Youths' Hats and Caps; Broad Cloths, Fancy Casimeres, Doeskins and Elastic Twists; Fancy Vestings and Summer Coatings of all kinds; Linings of different materials, Victoria Skirting and Quiltings, Printed, White, Grey and Furniture Cottons; White and Coloured Cotton Warps; Hollands, Linens, Lawns, Sheetings, Shirtings and Tickings, Carpets and Hearth Rugs, Counterpanes, Carpet Bags, Leather Belts, Table Covers and Oil Cloths. Reversible Waterproof Coats, and every description of Ready-made Clothing; a large quantity of Room Papering, very cheap; Ladies' Boots and Shoes, and a great variety of Fancy and other Goods. Also,—Soap, Tea, Moist and Crashed Sugar and Tobacco. M'NUTT & BROWN. Charlottetown, May 11, 1855.

FREE TRADE! FREE TRADE! King's Square House. BEER & SON

DEG to announce the arrival of Schooner Friends, from Boston, with a large assortment of AMERICAN GOODS suitable to the Season. Among which will be found a choice lot of Summer Hats, in great variety. Ladies' Gentlemen's and Youths' Summer Boots, Shoes Downings and Brogans, Boxes Oranges, Barrels Apples, Barrels Flour, Bags Indian Corn, Smoked Herrings, Cheese, 40 doz. Chairs assorted, Chocolate, Snuff, Pepper, Potash, Cocoa Nuts, Drum Fluid, Pilot Bread, Crackers, Lozenges, Barning Fluid, Ground Coffee, Honeydew Tobacco, Fluid Wicking, Bags Table Salt, Preserve Ginger, Carbonate Soda, Sole Leather, Rice, small Boxes Tea, Washing Powder, Dye Woods, Ground Ginger, Corn Starch, Hay Rakes, Scythe Swaths, Hay Forks, Spades and Shovels, Manure Forks, Hoes, Shingling Hatchets, Scythe Stones, Axes, Churns, Corn Brooms, Clothes pins, Nests Tubs, Pails, Cloths, Mortice Locks and Latches, Philadelphia Mill Saws, Glass Ware, Room Paper, Olive Oil, Half Bushel Measures, Wood Saws, Wash Boards, Looking Glasses, Bedsteads, Confectionary, Sainettes, Ticking, Cotton, Flannel, Carpet Bags, Door Mats, Rubber Coats, &c., &c., &c. all in excellent condition, and will be sold at a small advance from cost. Charlottetown, June 1st, 1855. I A E 1m

