

HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

FARMERS' JOURNAL, AND COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

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HISTORICAL SUMMARY OF THE RUSSIAN WAR.

FROM ITS COMMENCEMENT TO THE PRESENT TIME.
VOYER OF THANKS TO THE ARMY AND NAVY
SPEECH OF LORD JOHN RUSSELL.

The embarkation of the British troops took place towards the end of August. In a despatch of the 29th of that month, Lord Raglan mentions the officers of the British army—of whom I shall take notice hereafter, when I come to that part of the speech of thanks for the assistance they had given in order to effect the embarkation of so large a number of troops (Hear, hear). The expedition proceeded to the Crimea. There was some question with respect to the place of disembarkation. Lord Raglan himself proceeded in a swift steamer, surveyed the coast, found that some points which had been thought of for landing the troops were guarded by new redoubts and fortifications, and at length fixed upon a place for disembarking the troops, to which he obtained the assent of Marshal St. Arnaud, the Commander of the French Army (Hear, hear). This selection was so judicious, that the whole army was disembarked without opposition, and that important operations were effected safely and completely in the course of a short time (Hear, hear). This, sir, was a worthy proof of the skill of Lord Raglan, and was calculated to give great satisfaction to this country (Hear, hear). Having landed on the 14th, the army proceeded, and made a march of considerable length on the 19th. On the 20th of that month they had to march a few miles further, and found the Russian army entrenched upon the heights above the Alma. They attacked them; and, in the course of a few hours, made themselves masters of those heights—the Russian army making no further attempt to occupy or retake that position (Hear, hear). It was a position well chosen; of great natural strength; and so strong that, to the right of the Russians, the position was quite unassailable, from the precipitous nature of the heights. It is generally believed, that Prince Menschikoff, who there commanded, said it was a position at which the Allied army might be kept at bay for three weeks, and thereby prevented from proceeding to the siege of Sebastopol; yet such was the brilliant valour of the English and French troops, that they carried the heights (Cheers). The Light Division of the British army were received with volleys of musketry and grape, which for a time thinned their ranks; but the brigades at large came up, and attacked the position with such force, vigour, and determination, that the Russians fled to the heights—never again to be recovered (Cheers). Sir, I have already said that, with regard to the details of these actions, Lord Raglan himself has told them in the clearest language. I may mention, however, some circumstances relating to the noble Lord himself. Marshal St. Arnaud carried at the same time the left of the Russian position (Cheers). The charge of the French was so impetuous and so vigorous, that the Russians yielded the ground, and the French army was established on the heights that had been occupied by the Russians (Cheers). On the British side great masses of troops were collected. Lord Raglan, seeing the great force with which he had to contend, desired an officer of his staff to go to a height that he saw, and see if there was any chance of planting a cannon on that height (Hear, hear). The officer, on rejoining him, said he thought it was possible. Lord Raglan immediately directed the guns to be taken to that height. The Russian artillery was so powerful and excessive, that most of the artillerymen who accompanied those guns were killed in ascending the height, but the guns were placed, where Lord Raglan had desired. Officers of his own staff fired the first shots from those guns, and at first they were not effective; but presently they got the range, and their shots were so directed against the masses of the Russian army, that they made deep channels in that dense mass; and after a time the whole body began to move, the columns were shaken, and the Russians commenced their retreat (Cheers). Such was a proof, as I conceive, of the effect that can be produced by a General seeing the point where the enemy may be attacked, and directing the attack as he did with the coolness that belongs to him, and the decision which he exercised in this case (Cheers). It was that I likewise his characteristic (Cheers). It was a proof, that he saw the mode in which the great success of the enemy might be successfully opposed; and when I speak of the coolness of Lord Raglan, I may perhaps be permitted to mention, that his staff thinking that he exposed himself too much, that he had gone too far in advance, that the Russian fire was so hot, in that point that the life of the commander ought not to be risked, one of them said to him, that he thought he was exposing himself too much. Lord Raglan's answer was, "Do not speak to me, now; I am busy." (Cheers, and laughter). There is nothing of egotism in these words; but they were the words of an English gentleman attentive to his duty, and quite regardless of any danger the might incur in the discharge of it (Cheers).

After the battle of the Alma, when the Russian army halted for a time, while both the military and the seamen of the fleet were employed in assisting the wounded, carrying them to the ships, and burying the dead (Hear, hear). After a time the English and French army proceeded on their march. It was found that they crossed the next river, the Katcha, without difficulty, the enemy having abandoned all defence of that river; but when they came to the Belice, they found there certain works which the Russians had erected to prevent the disembarkation of military and stores by the Allied forces at that time (Hear, hear). Great consultation was necessary, and it was considered whether these works should be attacked, whether the army should proceed, as had been originally intended, to attack the north side of Sebastopol, or whether some other course should not be taken. It was decided that, instead of occupying themselves in reducing those forts, the army should at once, at all risks, march across the woods to the south of Sebastopol, and endeavour to make themselves masters of Balaklava. That march was accomplished on the 25th of September. It was conducted with great skill; the army being exposed, of course, to the danger of a flank attack while they were performing it; but it was most successfully performed. They seem to have surprised the Russian commander for the rear-guard of the Russian army was met on the road to Sebastopol. The English and French army proceeded, without difficulty; they made themselves masters of Balaklava, and of the country between that port and Sebastopol. I believe that operation was one showing great skill. But immediately after the operation, Lord Raglan had to lament that the officer, with whom he had co-operated, and with whom he had consulted both as to the original decision upon the undertaking of the expedition, as to the means of embarkation of the forces, and of disembarking them, and as to the fight at Alma, was, to reduce by illness, that he could no longer continue the command (Hear, hear). Marshal St. Arnaud, with heroic spirit, had determined to persevere to the last in performing his duty to his Sovereign and to his country (Hear, hear). He was determined, although in a few weeks or perhaps in a few days, nothing but his dead body should remain, that that duty should not be without its laurels (Cheers). In a day or two expired an officer who had shown so much gallantry and heroism, with whom the army had every reason to be satisfied, and who would always be considered as a man who, to the last days of his life, had performed his duty (Cheers). I cannot omit here the words in which Marshal St. Arnaud spoke of Lord Raglan at the battle of the Alma, because they are the words of the chief of the army of another nation; and while they show the generosity of the writer, they seem, to bestow, worthy praise on the character of Lord Raglan. He says—"The bravery of Lord Raglan rivals that of antiquity. In the midst of cannon and musket-shot he displayed a calmness which never left him" (Cheers). The command of the French then fell into the hands of General Canrobert; and it is with great satisfaction I say that, ever since he has had the command, Lord Raglan and General Canrobert have acted together with a rivalry only as to who should best serve the common cause—with no other rivalry, with no species of jealousy—each admiring and upholding the character and the actions of the other (Cheers).

On the 26th of September the armies occupied the heights in the neighbourhood of Sebastopol. About ten days had elapsed when, after a full examination of the ground, it was the impression of Sir John Burgoyne and other eminent officers (and I mention Sir John Burgoyne because he was the best qualified to give an opinion on the subject)—the impression of Sir John Burgoyne was, that the task would be far more difficult than had been supposed (Hear, hear). It had been imagined that the regular fortification of Sebastopol on the land side never having been protected, the Allied army might have begun operations close to the town, and destroyed those defences. They considered, that with such artillery as they had ready, the capture of the town might be very soon accomplished. When I look back to letters that were written at that time by various officers, and transmitted to us by our Ambassador at Constantinople, I find confident expectations expressed that Sebastopol would soon fall. But Sir John Burgoyne, upon examining the ground, found that the hills, as they extended towards Sebastopol, opened into ravines separated from each other, and that the troops that were placed upon one part of the hill could co-operate with the troops that were placed upon another (Hear, hear). He therefore found that it would be very difficult to carry on the approaches in the way originally intended, and that it would be dangerous above all to leave any part of the English army unimpregnated upon such ground as I have described (Hear, hear). It was accordingly necessary to bring as much heavy artillery into the batteries as could be brought, and the work which our soldiers did, both day and night, was performed with the utmost perseverance, in order to place the heavy artillery in position to destroy the defences of the place; but it was obvious from the moment that determination—that necessary determination—was taken, the prospect became one of a very different character; for the Russians, having a great quantity of heavy artillery in Sebastopol, and all the guns likewise of their large fleet, and having a considerable garrison, and the whole of the men that formed the crews of the ships, notwithstanding the population of Sebastopol, commanded a force that was equal, if not superior, to ours (Hear, hear). From that moment, there-

fore, the task became one of very great labour, and difficulty; and both on the French side and on the side of the British, nothing was left undone in order to hasten on this work, and to open a formidable fire on the Russian defences (Cheers). On the 17th of October that fire was opened, and produced a very considerable effect. Many of the guns in the batteries of the Russians were dismounted, and their works were, for the time, nearly destroyed. At the same time the fleets—both English and French—came near to the forts on the sea side, and opened a most formidable fire for some hours against those defences; but that fire did not produce the effect of opening the place to the immediate assault of the Allies, for the Russians occupied themselves during the night in repairing the defences that had been destroyed, and in placing other guns as substitutes for those that had been dismounted.

So affairs went on, until the 25th of October, when the Russians, coming round by the valley of Balaklava, made an attack upon certain redoubts in the neighbourhood. Those redoubts were occupied by the Turks, and the Russians succeeded in attacking them. A great force of cavalry advanced, but a body of the heavy cavalry of the British, not regarding the superiority of numbers, attacked the Russian cavalry and forced it to retire. Later on the same day, by the misconstruction of an order which had been given by Lord Raglan, an attack was made by the Light Cavalry upon the lines of the Russians, consisting of batteries of artillery and large bodies of infantry and cavalry. Nothing could be more distinguished than the bravery of these men. I believe at no time in the annals of the British Army has courage been more signally displayed. We may lament, that the action was not fruitful, and that it did not produce against the force to which it was directed that effect which, under different circumstances, it might have caused; but that is not the least disengagement to the valour of the men (Cheers) who thus were ready, at any risk, and with those immense odds against them, to charge the enemy that they saw before them; and whom they were directed to attack.

The works of the siege, being in themselves very laborious, occupied a far more than ordinary proportion of the besieging force—those works being the more fatiguing, because a great portion of the men were taken away by sickness and cholera. Those men were the employed when an immense effort was made by the commanders of the Russian forces—perhaps I should rather say by the Emperor of Russia himself, for two of his sons were present—in order to overwhelm the force of the Allies, which was on one side besieging a great fortified place with a numerous garrison and intrenchments defended by prodigious artillery, and on the other hand confronting the Russian army (Hear, hear). That attempt was made, it is said, by more than 60,000 men: I should think it probable, that the number was not less than 60,000. They were troops that had not been present at the battle of the Alma. They were troops who did not know the enemy they had to encounter. Those troops—roused to the utmost pitch of fanaticism, and it is said, with courage animated by other means—came in vast columns to the attack of the British on the heights of Inkerman (Hear, hear). Lord Raglan has related the events of that battle. He has stated how, in the darkness of night and in the fog of the morning, the British were able to employ very considerable artillery—less than thirty pieces—and to advance vast columns close to the English position. In that darkness and that thickness of the fog it was impossible to express the powers and the discrimination of a Commander. It was impossible to survey the enemy and to direct operations against them. There were but 8000 men on the field. But, although their numbers were few—although they had been weakened by sickness and by battle—although they presented themselves ragged and exhausted from the privations they had endured—although, amid the darkness, they could hardly recognize their companions and comrades amongst their own regiments—although a great portion of them came to the field after twenty-four hours work in the trenches, and after hard labour and privation, and although they had not time to take even a scanty meal before they met this powerful enemy, they retained the unquenchable and unquenchable spirit of the British soldier; and that spirit was triumphant. That was, on my right hand, the Secretary-at-War truly said the other night—this battle of the soldier. The head of heroes, exposed as they were to artillery, against which nothing for a very long time could have stood, might at last—might not have been driven from the field—not have been defeated—but might at last have left their lives upon those heights, and those heights might have been occupied by the enemy, in consequence of the smallness of the numbers opposed to them, had there not at that moment, after they had stood for hours this tremendous attack, arrived a reinforcement of the French allies, commanded by General Espartero, one of the most distinguished chiefs of the French army, who directed with skill and valour those French troops, who rushed on with such impetuosity, that they saved the day; they saved the position and saved both armies from that danger which otherwise might have overwhelmed them, had the Russians obtained possession of any part of their position (Hear, hear). But, yet, sir, with those French allies, they were but 14,000

men who fought that battle (Cheers). I believe, in point of destruction of an enemy, scarcely any battle has been equal to it. More than 5000 dead were left upon the field of battle by the Russians. We cannot count them less, and it was a very moderate calculation to say, that three times as many must have been wounded. And thus these 14,000 men caused a loss of far more than their own number. I believe, sir, there are no modern annals that contain the history of a battle which redounds more to the honour of those who fought it, than the battle to which I have just alluded to (Cheers). It has caused desolation and affliction to many; but I am persuaded that the renown of that battle will not be forgotten, and that the effect will last until future generations. We have seen that, in the course of that battle, there were at one time various changes of the forces, but we have seen, that the heroism of those brave troops prevailed; and those who have met those troops—those who have to give an account of what it is to attack such troops, will be slow to think that Russia can attain advantages from the war which she is waging against two such countries.

FEED A COLD AND STARVE A FEVER.
The above is one of a class of popular sayings which have come to be regarded as truisms, but many of which are founded entirely in error. It would be more right to say, Starve a cold and starve a fever. We believe there are comparatively few of the common ailments which may not be entirely overcome by attention to diet. Take a cold for example. By improper exposure to inequalities of temperature, the system becomes deranged, and the different functions of the body are performed imperfectly. The circulation of the blood, especially, is disturbed; the usual secretions do not go on; headache and general dullness throughout the system are experienced, and unless a reaction takes place, local inflammation of the throat, lungs, &c., and a partial or general fever is the result.

Now, to "feed" the stomach, and thus add more material to the already overloaded blood, is the worst thing that can be done. On the contrary, let the diet and drinks be greatly or entirely diminished, and give the blood an opportunity to throw off the superabundant matters. Avoid wet or cold feet, and sudden changes of temperature, and use or two nights' sleep with an empty stomach, under a double supply of bedding, will generally cure an ordinary cold. The same means, persevered in, will "break up" almost any cold, however severe. There is nothing better for a cold, than thoroughly soaking the feet in hot water just before going into an extra-warm bed. A word or two more in regard to "catching cold." It is generally thought that a cold is taken by changing from a warm to a cold atmosphere. This is hardly so. A cold is more the result of inequality of temperature in different parts of the body. A person may go from a warm bed and plunge suddenly into a shower bath, and not take cold, and yet become quite sick from merely holding one arm in warm, and the other in cold water. The body may be warmly clothed, and yet a cold be taken by having the feet wet, or a slight current of air blowing upon an arm, or upon the head or neck. So a person may take cold by the side of a blazing fire, because the draft of air toward the chimney cools that part of the body away from the fire. One part of the body being clothed warmer than another part, will disturb the circulation of the blood, and induce some form of disease classed under the general name of a "cold."

WHICH A KITTEN OR A CHILD.
"I wish I was a lass; kiths don't have to go to school. I wish I was a kitten; kittens don't study geography." 'Tis too pleasant weather to study. I'd rather frisk about all day in the sunshine, and do just as I please," and Helen threw down her book, with a great pout on her lip.
"O, well," said her mother, "you may be a kitten, if you please—give up your books and school, and frisk all day; but if you like kitten's play, you must take kitten's care." Helen could hardly believe her mother in earnest, but when she saw she was, she clapped her hands, and thought it would be the happiest day of her life. So instead of diligently learning her lessons, and joining the school girls as they passed by, she ran into the garden to do as she pleased. What she did I do not know, but she came in with her apron torn, and her hands very muddy, and went towards her mother just as usual: "O, the dirty kitten," said her mother; "go away; go out doors, where you belong." Helen did not know whether to laugh or cry, but she concluded to laugh, though it was not very funny after all. Some time in the forenoon, her mother put on her bonnet and shawl, and went to see aunt Charlotte, and Helen said, "mayn't I go too?" "I never carry kittens to make calls," said Helen's mother. Her brother and cousin came home from school as happy and hungry as could be, and as they were about to sit down to dinner, Helen found no chair for her, and she was again almost ready to cry. "Nancy feeds the kittens in the kitchen," said her mother, and so more notice was taken of her. At night, when the children came around their mother to hold a little evening talk before going to bed, Helen found she could bear it no longer. "O, mother," she sobbed, "I had a great deal rather be your child than a kitten. I had a great deal rather study geography, and go to school, and obey you, than to be a kitten."

and Furs.
Newly arrived, fitted for men and complete. Apply at Mr. D. & G. DAVIES.

ON TRADER.
new and splendid SHIP
RAGLAN, 500 Tons, com-
panded, DONALD M'KAY, Com-
mander, (A. 18 7 years) built in
England, will sail from
Charlottetown on 1st April; has a
fine crew and every convenience
for passengers in this part
of the coast, apply in London to
Messrs. G. H. & Co., Fleet Street
to AMUEL NELSON & SON,
24, 1855.

I don't want to be a kitten and have nothing to do with you...

RECORD OF THE PAST MONTH

SCIENCE AND ARTS

Among the subjects brought forward at the meeting of the British Association, to which we have already alluded last month, there are a few not to be dismissed over hastily...

Narrin, some 700 miles further; and the vast route to be accomplished by sea...

About the time that the Roman Catholic hierarchy was demolished, a volcano, distinguished by its scientific and historical importance...

The Inspector of Great Railways here gives the following account of the progress of his improvements in locks...

As regards the latter question, an interesting and important subject, Mr. Hopkins, continuing his inquiry as to the way in which the heat of the sun is transmitted to the earth...

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NEWS FROM THE SEAT OF WAR

The Press publishes the following letter recently received from one of the chaplains attached to the army in the Crimea...

"Heights above Sebastopol, Nov. 20, 1855. It is not from forgetfulness of your kind-ness to me when I was in London that I have so long delayed writing to you...

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New York, Jan. 2.—The Herald of this morning says that Mr. Sule has resigned his position as Minister to Spain...

A circular from Hong Kong, of Oct. 27, states that Messrs. Eschscholtz and Hornum arrived here 25th, from Japan, and the ship, Wladimir, returned to the United States...

The Dominion of the North-West Passage.—The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have presented to Capt. McClure a very handsome gold watch, with a suitable inscription...

A FAIRLY DIGNIFIED.—Hon. William E. Hallifax being in possession of a large body of gold coins in the Shamokin region, and having a heart always open to see calculated to the North-west Passage...

WHAT ARE LUXURIES FOR A WIFE.—A novel has just been published in this city, which is entitled "The Wife's Duty."

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THE ANNUAL SHOW OF GRAIN. The Annual Show of Grain will be held at the Market Square, Georgetown, on 28th March, 1855.

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GRAIN SHOW. THE ANNUAL SHOW OF GRAIN, under the direction of the Committee of the Royal Agricultural Society...

EASTER SHOW. OF Fat Cattle, Sheep, and Stallions, to be held on the Market Square, Charleston, on Wednesday, the 25th April, 1855.

Patent Lacton or Artificial Breast. THIS article is intended to take the place of the common Nursing Bottle, to which there are many objections...

Chambers's Publications. HASZARD & OWEN are Agents for Prices Reduced for the sale of Chambers's Publications.

John T. Thomas. WILL be obliged to all persons indebted to him, by John T. Thomas, or Book Debt, by an immediate settlement.

Stray Horses. STRAYED, from the Subscriber, about the middle of July last, a red Fox Hound, rising 3 years old...

BRITISH PERIODICALS! EARLY COPIES SECURED. EDWARD SCOTT & Co. New York, continue to re-publish the following British Periodicals...

FOR SALE. SCHOONER RIVAL, now lying in Charleston, S. C. has just arrived from New York, and is well built...

FRESH CURRANTS. JUST received a further supply of superior quality, for sale at King Square House.

Dixon's Felling, Dyeing and Dressing Establishment. ST. PETER'S BAY. THESE MILLS are now in full operation, and will finish the Cloth in a superior manner.

LONDON TRADER. THE new and splendid SHIP "LADY RAGLAN," 500 Tons, copper bottomed, DOUBLED RIGGED...

For Charleston direct. THE fast-sailing, clipper-built, Copper-bottomed Barkentine, 519 tons register (A. at Lloyd's), will sail from Liverpool on or about the 15th April...

Just Try WEBB JARIE DUNOAN'S New Establishment of Tin, Copper, Iron, and Plumber Work.

DOYLE'S Patent READY RECKONER for Timber, Plank, Boards, and Saw-Logs, WAAGERS, BOARD and 6 and 7 per cent. INTEREST TABLES.

C. & J. BELL, MERCHANT TAILORS, and Manufacturers of Ready Made Clothing, Queen Square, opposite the Market, Charleston.

Catalogue of Books, IMPORTED SINCE THE NEW YEAR, AND FOR SALE BY HASZARD & OWEN.

Masonic Hall Company. VENTURES will be received at the Store of the Subscriber, until Thursday, the 18th day of February...

ORANGES AND LEMONS. JUST RECEIVED per Julia, Oranges, Lemons, Citrus, Figs, Raisins, Currants, Almonds, Nuts, Cashews, &c.; Pine Apples.

Crosse and Blackwell's MIXED PICKLES, Sauces, Cured Peas, Goats Water, Creamed Corn, Pickled Onions, Chilies, Cayenne, Lime Juice, Trufo, Cheese, Split Peas, and Sausages are for sale by W. R. WATSON.

AMERICAN HOUSE. No. 12, GRAYTON STREET, WEST OF THE MARKET. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

THE Subscriber begs to acquaint his friends and the public generally, that he has JUST RECEIVED per Overseas and Bremen, from BOSTON, one of the LARGEST SUPPLIES OF AMERICAN HOUSEHOLD GOODS...

AUCTIONS. Hay, Hay, Hay. BY AUCTION, on THURSDAY, 1st FEBRUARY next, at 12 o'clock, noon, on the Farm of the Hon. GEORGE COLLS, TWENTY TONS OF HAY, of a superior quality.

Rare chance of a valuable Freehold Estate. TO be sold by Public Auction on Saturday, the 17th instant, at 12 o'clock, on the Farm of the Hon. GEORGE COLLS, known as FLEMING'S GARDEN, containing FIVE TOWN LOTS...

Leasehold Property For Sale. TO BE SOLD, at Public Auction, by the Auctioneer, on THURSDAY, 1st FEBRUARY next, at 11 o'clock, all the Right, Title, Claim, Property and Demand of John H. Gates...

NOTICE. THE undersigned gives Notice that, by Deed bearing date the Fifteenth Day of December, 1854, Arthur Napin Moleworth, Esq., and Harriet Moleworth, his wife, all that part of Township No. Thirty-Six, in the Island, formerly owned by them, was duly conveyed to him, Al. TENANT, or others, intended for Rent, arrears of Rent, or Stumpage, are hereby called upon to pay the same to him; no other person having any authority to receive the same.

Charlottetown Mutual Insurance Company. Incorporated by Act of Parliament in 1848. THIS COMPANY offers the best guarantee in case of loss, and accepts Blanks at a saving of fifty per cent. to the insured.

SMOKED HAMS & TONGUES. OF DELICIOUS CURE. FOR SALE BY JAMES N. HARRIS. Jan. 17, 1855. 30c

WOOL, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, BY JAMES N. HARRIS. Jan. 17, 1855. 30c

SUGAR. A FEW Barrels of prime PORTO RICO, at a low rate, to close Stock on hand. JAMES N. HARRIS. Jan. 17, 1855. 30c

NOTICE. THE next Lecture will be delivered on Tuesday evening, the 23rd instant, immediately after the Sermon, previously advertised; and there will be a Lecture on every succeeding Tuesday evening during the Session. WILLIAM E. DAWSON, Secretary. Charlottetown, January 15, 1855.

NOTICE. THE next QUARTERLY Session of the Grand Jury of this Island, will be held on TUESDAY, the 25th instant, in the Temperance Hall, Georgetown, at 4 o'clock. By Order, P. DESBRISAY, G. S. Jan. 24, 1855.

LOOK HERE!!! THE Subscriber begs leave to intimate to his Friends and the public in general, that he has opened a new Store in the neighboring settlement of Crossin, for my own use, the King's Arms, where he hopes by strict attention to business to merit a share of public patronage.

