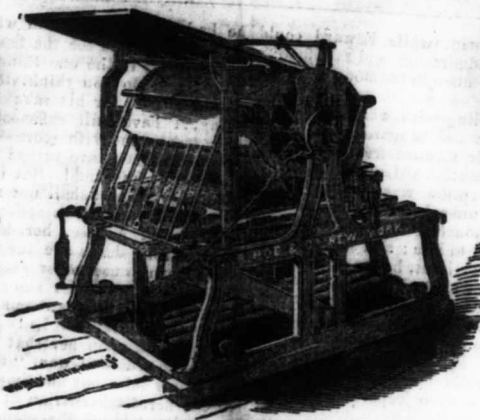


HASZARD'S

FARMERS' COMMERCIAL

PUBLISHED ON EVERY



GAZETTE

JOURNAL & ADVERTISER.

WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY.

Established 1823.

Charlottetown, P. E. Island, Wednesday, July 11, 1855.

New Series, No. 256.

REMOVAL.

DR. POTTS has removed to the House next door to Henry Palmer, Esq. June 29th, 1855. 51.

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 23, 1855. 1st. Ex.

FREE TRADE! FREE TRADE! King's Square House.

BEER & SON

BEG 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 Figs, Pilot Bread, Crackers, Lozenges, Baking 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 Smathers, Hay Forks, Spades and Shovels, Manure Forks, Hoes, Shingling Hatchets, Scythe Stones, Axes, Churns, Corn Brooms, Clothes pins, Nestle Tube, Pails, Clocks, Mortice Locks and Latches, Philadelphia Mill Saws, Glass Ware, Room Paper, Olive Oil, Half Bushel Measures, Wash Boards, Looking Glasses, Bedsteads, Confectionary, Sateenets, 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. 1 A E 1m

SPRING 1855.

Queen Street Clothing House, (In McDonald's Brick Building.)

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, Lustre, Orleans, Cobourg, Cashmere, Circassian Cloth, Crimean Lustre, Silk Checks and Stripes, Plain and coloured Balzamine, Plain and Chevre Barege, Barathoa and fancy Muslins; Vandyke, 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 Barge, 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 other Brads and Bindings, a splendid variety of French and Coventry Ribbons, Waist do., Straw and Tuscan Trimming, Persians, Plain and fancy Gros-de-Naples, Satins; Silk and Satin Vestings; Fancy Braçolets, 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 Neckerschiefs, Shirts and Collars.

A choice assortment of Gloves and Parasols, Hosiery & Umbrellas; Plain and fancy Tuscan; Coloured Straw, Black fancy, and Glace Silk Bonnets; Gipsy Hats, Gents' and Youths' Hats and Caps; Broad Cloths, Fancy Cassimeres, Doeskins and Elastic Twists; Fancy Vestings and Summer Coatings of all kinds; Linings of different materials, Victoria Skirting and Quiltings of Printed, White, Grey and Furniture Cottons; White and Coloured Cotton Warps; Hollands, Linens, Lawns, Shootings, 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 Crushed Sugar and Tobacco.

M. NUTT & BROWN. Charlottetown, May 11, 1855.

AUCTIONS.

Important Auction of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.

BY H. W. LOBBAN.

THE Hon. CHARLES HENSLEY'S HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Horses, Cows, Heifers, Wagon, Gig, Pony Carriage, Sleighs, Farming Implements, &c., will be sold by Auction, on TUESDAY, the 10th July next, at his residence, situate on the Malpeque Road, about 1 mile from Town, commencing at 11 o'clock. Further particulars see Handbills.

TERMS.—Sums to £10 Cash,—from £10 to £20 three months,—from £20 upwards, four months. Where credit is given approved Joint Notes will be required. May 14th, 1855.—A. I. E.

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 23rd 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 Pownal 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.

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

IMPORTERS of Cloths, Whiteheads, 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.

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.

FASHIONS for 1855.

SILK, SHAWLS, and MANTLES.

At GANAN & Co's New Dry Goods Establishment, Corner of GREAT GEORGE & KENT STREETS. (1st. Ex. Adv.)

NEW GOODS.

Spring 1855. THE Subscribers are now receiving, per ISABEL and SIR ALEXANDER, from Liverpool, 60 Packages DRY GOODS and IRONMONGERY, which have been purchased, and will be sold at unusually low prices, and to which they solicit the attention of their customers and the public. The assortment consists of 4 Cases HATS and CAPS, 5 Trunks BOOTS and SHOES, 3 cases Ready Made Clothing, 1 bale broad and summer CLOTHS, 1 do Gambroons, Drills, &c, 3 bales CARPETS, Flannels, &c, 1 case Gloves and Ribbons, 1 case Shawls, 1 do Straw and Silk Bonnets, 1 do Silks and Bareges, 3 do Haberdashery and Hosiery, 2 bales Grey, white and printed Calicoes, 2 do Cotton Warps, 2 cases Fancy Dress Muslins, Alpaca, Delaine and Orleans, 3 do Linen Drapery, 18 Packages Hardware and Ironmongery, 18 bundles Cast, German and Spring Steel, 8 Tons Bar IRON. D. & G. DAVIES. Charlottetown, May 11.

Farm For Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale the Leasehold Interest, in a Farm containing 50 acres of Land; 40 acres of which are in a high state of cultivation, situated in Cornwall Settlement, West River, and about 5 miles from Charlottetown. There is a never failing brook of water running across the Farm, 100 yards from the Dwelling House. The term of the lease is 999 years, at a yearly Rent of one shilling per acre, with the privilege of purchase at £1 2s 6d, currency per acre.

THOMAS CASELEY. Charlottetown, July 6, 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 Office 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.

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. June 30. 2in

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. Thos. Dodd. Charlottetown, July 6, 1855.

CATALOGUE OF BOOKS.

FROM the Messrs. Carter, New York, just received and for Sale by HASZARD & OWEN. Abercrombie's Contest and the Armor; to which is added, think on these things. Adams, (Thomas)—The Three Divine Sisters; or, Faith, Hope, and Charity. With an Introduction by the Rev. W. H. Stowell, Rotherham. Alexander's advice to a Young Christian, on the importance of aiming at an elevated standard of piety. Allen's Gospel promises. Being a short view of the great and precious promises of the Gospel. Alexander's Councils of the Aged to the Young. Anderson's Family Book; or the Genius and Design of the Family Constitution. Bagster—The Genuine, Authentic, and inspiration of the Sacred Volume. By the Editor of Bagster's Comprehensive Bible. Baxter's Saints' Everlasting Rest. Various editions. A Call to the Unconverted; and other Essays. Bible Companion; designed for the assistance of Bible classes, families and young students of the Scriptures. Bible Expositor; Confirmations of the Truth of the Holy Scriptures, from the observations of recent travellers, illustrating the manners, customs, and places mentioned in Scripture. Bickersteth's Treatise on Prayer, designed to assist in a devout discharge of that duty. Bogarty's Treasury for the Children of God. Bonar's Night of Weeping; or, Words for the Suffering Family of God. Morning of Joy, a Sequel to the "Night of Weeping." Story of Grace. Truth and Error; or, Letters to a Friend on some of the Controversies of the Day. Man—His Religion and his World. Bible Hymn Book.

A Commentary on the Book of Leviticus. Expository and Practical, with Critical Notes. Bonnet's Family of Bethany; or, Meditations on the Eleventh Chapter of John. With an Introductory Essay by Hugh White. Meditations on the Lord's Prayer. Booth's Reign of Grace. Boston's Fourfold State. Crook in the Lot.

Bridgeman's Daughters of China; or, Sketches of Domestic Life in the Celestial Empire. Bridge's Christian Ministry. With an inquiry into the Causes of its Inefficiency. Exposition of Psalm CXIX., Illustrative of the Character and Exercises of Christian Experience. Memoir of Miss Mary Jane Graham, late of Stoke. Fleming, Devon. Brown's Expository Lectures on the First Epistle of Peter. One thick 8vo volume. Exposition of the Epistle of Paul to the Galatians. Concordance. Catechism for children. Buchan's Comforts in Affliction. A Series of Meditations. Bunbury's Glory, Glory, Glory, and other Narratives. Christian Fragments; or Remarks on the Nature, Precepts, and Comforts of Religion. Butler's Complete Works. Cameron's Farmer's Daughter. Cecil's Works. Chalmers's Sermons, enlarged by the addition of his Posthumous Sermons. Evidence of Christian Revelation. Natural Theology. Child's Own Story Book, by Mrs. Jerram. Illustrated with colored plates. Christian Retirement; or, the Spiritual Exercises of the Heart. Clarke's Daily Scripture Promises to Living Christians. Now first arranged in Lessons for every day in the year. Clara Stanley; or a Summer among the Hills, by the author of "Aunt Edith." Claremont's Tales; or Illustrations of the Beatitudes. Colquhoun—The World's Religion as contrasted with Genuine Christianity, by Lady Colquhoun. Cumming's Message from God; or thoughts on Religion for thinking Men, by the Rev. John Cumming, D. D. Christ Receiving Sinners. Cuyler's Stray Arrows. Daily Commentary. Exposition of Select Portions of Scripture for every Morning and Evening throughout the Year; a Companion to "Family Worship." By one Hundred and Eighty Clergymen of Scotland. D'Aubigne's History of the Reformation. Revised edition. D'Aubigne's Life of Oliver Cromwell. Germany, England, and Scotland; or Recollections of a Swiss Minister. The Authority of God the True Barriar against Ron ish and Infidel Aggression. Davie's Sermons on Important Subjects. Davidson's Connection of Sacred and Profane History; from the Close of the Old Testament till the Establishment of Christianity. Dick's Lectures on Theology, 2 vols. in one. Fine paper, with a portrait of the author by Ritchie. Dickinson's Scenes from Sacred History; or, Religion Teaching by Example. Doddridge's Rise and Progress of Religion in the Soul. The Life of Col. James Gardiner. To which is added. The Christian Warrior Animated and Crowned. Duncan's Sacred Philosophy of the Seasons. Illustrating the Perfections of God in the Phenomena of the Year. Tales of the Scottish Peasantry. Illustrated English Pulpit—A collection of Discourses by the most eminent English Divines. Far off; or, Asia and Australia described. By the author of the "Peep of Day," &c. Illustrated Fanny and her Mamma. By the author of "Mamma's Bible Stories." First Day of the Week.

PLEASURE TRIP.

THE STEAMER ROSEBUD, will leave Charlottetown for Bois de Forts on Saturday next, the 14th instant, at 9 a. m., and return on Monday. Tickets for the Trip 10s each, can be obtained at the Subscriber's Store. Children half price. W. HEARD. P. S.—The Rosebud will leave Charlottetown for Picton on Tuesday and Thursday next, as usual. July 6.

MOTHER AND STEP-MOTHER.

CHAPTER. X.

In spite of his resolution to keep his uneasiness to himself, Edward was too much irritated by the ill success of his interference to conceal from Catherine all his disquiet; and he told her enough to add weight to her former conviction, and to increase the burden of her sorrow. Loving her the better from the consciousness of the effort he had made to defend her, and dreading his mother's displeasure, he remained at the Parsonage until late in the evening; and, having spent a few minutes in the drawing-room, where Lady Irwin's manner gave him little encouragement to remain, he went off to his own room. There he wrote the following letter to his brother, which he carried to the post next morning himself.

DEAR BROTHER.—I came home last Tuesday week—I dare say you know that I didn't do so badly at the examination, after all. I brought home a prize which pleased mother and delighted dear old Birkby. Father did not say much, but he looked as if he liked it, and made me bring it out to show Lord Allison when he called. I found all well at home: going on much as usual; father deep in some stratum or other at the bottom of the Dead Sea—I shouldn't much wonder, if he were off to Palestine next week. I wish to Heaven he would, and take mother with him! A pilgrimage would do her a tremendous deal of good just now. I wish with all my heart you and Kitty were married! What is the reason, it would puzzle a much wiser head than mine to discover; but of this I'm sure: she—mother, I mean—has taken a positive dislike to Kitty. The worst of it is, that Kitty knows it; and you may believe that she looks none the better for it. Of course, it's bad enough for her to have you so long away, and if any one sees her look sad, she puts it upon that; but mother has more to do with it. Aunt Fanny is here with Clem and Ada, all frounces and finery as usual. If it wasn't for father, no one would take any notice of dear Kitty, but he's as true as steel, and mother dares not say a word against her to him. I'm sure he has a notion that there's something wrong, for he pets Kitty like a child—much more than he pets me, which does not please mother. If you had only taken my advice, all the trouble would have been over by this time; you may take my word for it, that if you don't do something yourself, and before long, mother will find some means to break it off. Yet you have no idea what a timid, nervous creature, Kitty is become in her presence.

I dare say you find it extremely jolly at Rome, it must be nice to have lots of money and nothing to do. I suppose I'm not likely to have much experience of either of these pleasures. Father asked me, the other day, if I should like to be a parson. I suppose he was in joke; I took it so, for I only made a wry face. Fancy mother sitting demurely to hear her son deal out divinity! Don't forget dear Kitty, and when you write, don't say a word of what I have told you. Mother always likes to read my letters, and it won't do to make her angry. Do you get any skating? The ice is four inches thick on the pond. Tomkins, a first-rate fellow, who works in my room, is coming down next week, if the frost only holds on, we shall have glorious fun. Good night, old fellow, I'm so sleepy, I can hardly see. I wish you'd read me something about some of the temples—the ruins, I mean. Funch dots on ruins.

Your affectionate brother,

EDWARD IRWIN.

When this letter reached Frank, he was recovering from an attack of fever, brought on by the climate, and perhaps by anxiety. He was consequently labouring under severe depression of spirits. His fears had already been excited by a coldness and constraint in the letters he received from his mother, and by the plaintive tenderness which struggled in the assumed cheerfulness of Catherine's. He had promised his father to travel. He was to visit Greece and parts of Asia, perhaps to penetrate even to the land of joy and desolation—the glorious and wasted Palestine. He had been as yet only three quarters of a year absent, and this was his second illness. It was evident, that the climate of Italy did not agree with him. The image of her he loved pining for him, and crushed by the dislike of his stepmother, rose vividly before him. He saw her paler and thinner, watching with tearful eyes the embers as they fell, and thinking of him so far away, with a heart growing daily fainter, and wearying for the comfort of his cheering voice. He read those parts of his brother's letter, which related to her, again and again. To be so clear to the eyes of the boy, it must be bad indeed. He himself, too, was lonely and sorrowful. The sweet communion of thought and feeling to which he had become habituated, was checked, and the deepest emotions of his soul lay, unexpressed, a heavy burden on his spirit. One bold stroke, and she was his own for ever. He knew his father's indulgence, and that his mother's influence, though great, was not unlimited.

The yearning to England once indulged, became irresistible. Arguments readily presented themselves, not only excusing, but justifying, the apparent disobedience; and the next morning saw him already on his return. Once started, his impetuosity knew no bounds. No railway, no steamboat, was sufficiently expeditious for him; almost before an answer could have been received to his brother's letter, he arrived in person at his father's door. Amusement was the first emotion produced by his unlooked-for appearance—amazement, quickly succeeded by pleasurable sensations in the breast of his father, by angry consternation

in that of Lady Irwin, while Edward could hardly restrain his admiration and satisfaction at a promptitude so much in harmony with his wishes.

The tumult of feeling with which he beheld his son, travel-worn and haggard from recent illness, prevented Sir Edward from remarking the uncontrollable emotion of Lady Irwin. But Frank, whose perception was sharpened by anxiety, read her unspoken anger. His quivering lips hardly touched the cheek she mechanically presented to him; and she felt that if not before, now, at least, he knew the purpose lying in her heart. As by mutual consent, they shrunk from each other's gaze; for each felt the need of concealment. But Lady Irwin was stung almost to madness by the unrestrained joy with which his brother's return was welcomed by the child for whose aggrandisement she was prepared to jeopardise soul and body.

"Helen, you look pale, love," said Sir Edward, when the first excitement was over, and he had leisure to think of his wife. "This mad freak of Frank's has startled the blood from your cheeks. No wonder, either—the silly fellow to come back, without a single word of warning. Bringing such haggard looks, too. Your mother was growing anxious about you, Frank, and had just persuaded me, that it would be pleasant to go and have a look at the old places again, when you must needs come blundering back. I am heartily glad to see you, nevertheless; and Kate, I've a shrewd guess, will not be sorry. She is not quite so rosy as she was, poor little girl, but your absence has told more on yourself than on her."

"She'll be all right now," exclaimed Edward, unable to keep silence longer. "I'll be up betimes in the morning, and run over and give her a hint. She is not a colossus of strength; and there's no telling what might happen, if she saw you all at once and unexpectedly. She might take you for a pallida imago instead of a true flesh and blood lover."

"I have not heard Catherine complain of illness," said Lady Irwin, "you should not frighten your brother without reason, Edward."

"Yes, yes; Kitty will be well enough now," said Sir Edward, "never fear, Frank. Love tortures, but he seldom kills, if the poor victims only continue of one mind."

"I acknowledge that I was drawn home in great measure, by anxiety for Catherine," said Frank, cheered by his father's cordial kindness. "Not that I doubted your indulgence to one so very dear to me, or that I should have ventured to return without your permission, if I had been in health to use my time either profitably or agreeably."

"Well, we should have liked a little notice, if it were only to have the opportunity of welcoming you with proper honour; but who has a greater right to be here, than you? I thought a little travelling would be of use to you. Besides, I had a fancy to test the quality of your love, which your mother thought might possibly have no more stuff in it than first attachments often have. But since it was strong enough to render Italy, with all its charms of climate and association, distasteful, we are quite satisfied, are we not, Helen?"

"I assert no authority over Frank," said Lady Irwin, "however my interest in his welfare may have induced me to offer him unpalatable advice."

"So the young signor is returned," said Agnese, "as she combed her lady's hair, without warning, and unexpected!"

"He knows that he can insult me with impunity," returned Lady Irwin, "and that my influence over his father is gone."

"His love for the Cuz's daughter has made him mad," said Agnese.

"Yes; and not him alone. She has won my husband from me. My very child she would not leave to me."

"He knows not what he does. She has won him with her false smiles, and he is entangled in her meshes; but fear not, Madonna: we are not yet overcome."

"The joy of life is gone," returned Lady Irwin, with fierce depression, "it were well for me to die."

"Be not troubled, Madonna, or let your purpose be shaken by the pride of this self-willed boy. Rouse your great heart. Let it never be said, that you have been wronged with impunity."

"Do not tempt me, Agnese. Leave the dark thoughts in my soul, and do not make them more familiar by clothing them in words. I am sick and weary. I am alone—my very child arrays himself with my enemies."

"O! he knows not the interests at stake; he is still a child. No blood of mine flows in his veins; yet for your sake, Madonna, and for the memory of the long days and nights when he lay cradled in my arms, I would count life little to serve him."

"Senseless as you are!" cried Lady Irwin, with an impatience not unlike that of an untamed horse excited beyond endurance by the application of the spur, "do you talk of what you would do, you who have never borne a child—who have only rocked to rest the child of others? Is he not mine—mine in mind and body? The hair that clusters on his brow

he had from me; and in which of the tame Irwins would you see the flash of such an eye as his! He is the one thing on earth that is mine; and do you think, there is anything I would not do for his sake? But were he nothing, I have still sufficient motives. They have treated me with scorn—almost with open defiance. They have turned from me the affections of my husband! But if I must be miserable, they at least shall not rejoice."

"There the signora spoke worthily of herself," cried Agnese, her dark eyes flashing; "but strong deeds are the language that she must learn to use to her enemies! The blood of the south is hot as its sun; that of the north cold as its winter streams."

"Agnese," replied Lady Irwin, rising and fixing a look upon her that made her quail, so stern—so cruel—it was, "there is blood flowing in my veins hot and impetuous as in those of the fiercest barbarian of the south. There are tales told of the clansmen of my house which would make even your Italian heart stand still. The snows of ten thousand winters will never cool the blood of the fiery Celt. The days of strong deeds are past, and this puny generation drags the chain its fathers burst. Nevertheless, fear not. I am no unworthy daughter of the Macdonalds."

ROBBERS IN CHURCH.

People who live by appropriating other people's property, generally have little to do with the house of God. But there are other robbers besides highwaymen. Most of our churches are visited by robbers, and they are quite constant too, in their attendance. They have no organization, and do not act under any leader; but each one robs on his own hook. Take them altogether, they do a large work in the way of despoiling, in the course of the year.

1. All late comers to church are robbers. They rob a large number of people at once. They filch away the preacher's comfort and that of all the rest of the congregation, except those who are as late as themselves. And what ought to interest them, though we fear it seldom does, they commit quite as harmful a robbery upon themselves as they do on others. They lose so much of divine worship, as had transpired before their arrival. And they rob themselves of what ought to be to them more precious than rubies—a good name.

2. All drowsy and sleepy hearers are robbers. Every nap they get in the sanctuary is a downright theft. But can people steal, while they are fast asleep? Be sure they can. Don't they rob the preacher of a hearer for the whole time that they are nodding? Who can deny this? And people about them, that see them nodding, and fear lest a fall should break their bones—are they not robbed of their comfort? And if they snore, as well as nod, then they trouble ears as well as eyes, and the robbery is all the greater. One of these church sleepers robbed Paul of quite a slice of all sermons, for he had to stop and cure the young robber, who was near losing his life by a fall from an upper window—whose case offers some eye-salve for modern church-sleepers, whereby they can see their own danger.

3. And we call all robbers, who are powerful, at church, in the matter of sneezing and coughing. Both these operations, as respects the power of the explosion, may take any place in the whole octave, chosen by the operator. He can so suffocate either of them, with a little care, that a quiet sleeper by his side shall not be disquieted. Or, he can let all go, and the explosion shall wake all the drowsy into consternation, and shake the very pillars of the temple. Now, sure it is, that all the last described are robbers. Do they not rob other people of their rest? Do they not rob attentive hearers of so much of the sermon as was overwhelmed by their explosions? Do they not rob the preacher of his peace? Do they not rob themselves of at least a feather or two of their own honor?

4. All busy-bodies about other matters, than the progressing church service, are robbers. Some are busy with a fan, some with a hymn book, some with other people's feathers and ribbons, some with the robbers first mentioned in this article, viz: late comers to church—in a word, they are busy about anything rather than the passing services of divine worship. Robbers they are, and no mistake; robbing themselves of all the benefits they lose by inattention, and robbing others of peace and comfort, destroyed by such bad examples.

If these things are so, then are robbers:

not a few, in all our churches. We do not call for the civil arm to interfere. We have caught a few in this article and hung them up as specimens, in the hope that others, seeing the figure their associates cut, shall by reform, save us from hanging them up in the same fashion.—N. Y. Evangelist.

NEWS BY LAST ENGLISH MAIL.

THE BALTIC FLEET.

On the 9th inst. the Merlin and Firefly, having on board the French Admiral, all the Captains and several of the Commanders in the fleet, left the anchorage, and accompanied by the Dragon and the French steam-corvette D'Assas, went up to reconnoitre the fortifications on the north side of Cronstadt. After passing Tolboukin Lighthouse, they had proceeded to within about 2500 yards of Fort Kibank, when suddenly two of those long talked-of and much-dreaded infernal machines exploded right under the bows of the Merlin, and a third burst, almost at the same moment, under the Firefly. The two steamers, although, of course, severely shaken, were, however, strange to say, but very slightly damaged by the explosion.

A telegraphic despatch from Kiel, dated the 16th inst., announces the arrival at that port of Admiral Baynes's squadron, en route to the Baltic.

We have letters from Helsingfors up to the 5th, and from Abo to the 6th inst. The inhabitants were in great dread of the allied fleets, and all the families in affluent circumstances had retired into the interior of the country, taking with them their valuables. The Emperor had sent a gold medal to a native merchant at Helsingfors as a reward for his patriotic services in making, at his private expense, an electric telegraph to Haugo Head, by which immediate notice of the enemy's movements may be received.

WINTER QUARTERS IN THE BALTIC.

Negotiations have been opened with the Swedish Government for ceding the island of Gothland to England and France, in order to form a winter station for the fleets, which would then be able to anchor in the safe and commodious harbour of Faro-Sound, and not be obliged to return home at the end of the campaign. The advantages to be derived from this plan are obvious. From that advanced position, the ships could keep a better check on the movements of the enemy, nor need they retire from the coast, till actually obliged to do so by the setting in of the frost, whilst Gothland offers a favourable situation for the permanent establishment of large depots of coals, provisions, ammunition, and stores for the fleets, as well as hospitals for the sick and wounded, and barracks for the land troops, during the winter. The allied forces would, moreover, be enabled to exercise a better control over the movements of neutral vessels, and prevent the recurrence of such a shameful act as that lately performed by the United States merchant ship Sammy Appleton, in landing 50,000 rifles and 12,000 revolvers at Baltic Port. It is a question for the investigation of her Majesty's Government, what was the British Consul at Boston about, to permit the shipment to take place under his very eyes, or, at all events, not to give the Government intelligence of the fact, that proper measures might have been taken in time to stop the vessel in question at Bismarck, where she lay for several days, waiting till the state of the ice allowed her to proceed to Port Baltic!

RUSSIAN PREPARATIONS IN THE BALTIC.

This year the so-called "bare spit" on the north coast of the bay of Cronstadt has been fortified, and also the north side of the island of Kotlin, which was considered not strong enough, in case of an attempt at a landing. The extensive manufactory of steam machinery in Cronstadt is approaching completion. The intention of this establishment is to render superfluous the importation of the machines necessary for the steam fleet, and is the object of the Grand Duke Constantine's particular care and anxiety. He has already succeeded in procuring that all the rigging and cordage necessary for sailing ships should be obtained solely from Russian manufactures. The organization of a corps of engineers and stokers has just been completed; it forms the last link in the chain of operations, by means of which it is intended to convert the Russian slow-going sailing vessels into fast-going steamers. It is now the fashion to hold the view, that a long continued blockade, though it increases the price of colonial produce, by no means injures the productiveness and manufacturing industry of Russia; on the contrary, the blockade is only carrying out Russia's own system of exclusion, and the allied fleets, by undertaking the duty of a Russian preventive service, are further enabling Russia to enrol in her armies a numerous body of disciplined soldiers hitherto engaged as a coast-guard in the Baltic and Black Seas. This is mere bravado. It is, true, however, that the officials of the Custom-house, as well as the coast-guard at Odessa and other

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On the 22nd of May the Emperor visited Cronstadt again, and inspected Paul's Fort, the Lunette No. 2, and the redoubts on the "bare spit," as well as on Lysi-noss. Since then he has expressed his perfect satisfaction with General Adjutant Lunetoi, and the other high officers of this place.

DESPATCHES FROM LORD RAGLAN.

Before Sebastopol, June 5, 1855. My Lord.—I am deeply concerned to have to inform your lordship, that Rear-Admiral Boxer died on board the Jason last night, outside the harbor of Balacava, after a very short illness. His nephew died of cholera last week, and this melancholy event so deeply affected him that his health at once gave way, and he sank under the same disease.

THE INFERNAL MACHINES IN THE BALTIC.

9th. At 8 a.m., the Vulture, Harrier, and transport Rob Roy arrived, the latter with provisions from England. At noon, the Merlin carrying the French Admiral Penaud and several French and English captains, proceeded to reconnoitre Cronstadt. They were attended by the Dragon, Firefly, and the corvette D'Assas. Going first along the north side of the island they approached within 4,000 yards of the block ships lying in the open water between Cronstadt and St. Petersburg. They consisted of four liners, five frigates, and two corvettes, moored in a line along the three-fathom bank, with their broadsides bearing upon the northern passage. Inside these, fourteen steam gunboats lay at anchor and under the wall of Man-of-War Harbour, anchored in three lines, were twenty-four row-gunboats. When the Merlin went in so close, two of the steam gunboats came out, and one fired a heavy shot at her, but it fell short. In the Man-of-War Harbour were seventeen line-of-battle-ships, four of them fully rigged, and the others in progress. Between this harbour and Fort Kronstol were ten steamers of various sizes, some of them screws, and between Kronstol and Menschikoff two three-deckers are moored bow to bow, with their broadsides commanding the only entrance. The island seems full of soldiers, for, besides those quartered in the town and batteries, three large camps were formed outside, two on the north and the other on the south side. Immense new earthworks have been erected this spring, a complete chain of them runs from the governor's house, across the island to the old Kessel Battery, dividing it into two halves, one fortified, the other without a gun upon it. Just as the Merlin was returning, and when going about seven knots an hour, a severe shock was felt, as if she had struck upon a sunken pile. It made the ship quiver from stem to stern. The engines were instantly stopped and reversed, but before she had stern-way upon her, another blow, ten times more severe than the first, struck her on the starboard bow, just before the paddle-wheel, sensibly lifting her over to port, and making her masts bend and shake, as if they would topple down. The Firefly was immediately in the Merlin's wake, and before she could stop, she ran to starboard of the Merlin, and partly turned round, when a tremendous explosion took place under her bows, causing her to stagger, and proving very plainly that they were over a nest of Professor Jacob's infernal machines, the existence of which is now beyond a doubt, and also that they are not such very formidable affairs after all. They then proceeded carefully until they got into deep water without meeting with any more, and then reconnoitred the south side, getting so near the shore, as to witness a sort of review of the Russian horse artillery, and afterwards returned to the fleet. A diver was immediately sent down to examine the Firefly, and not the slightest injury could be detected, but inside the ship almost every bit of crockery-ware was broken, and the bulkheads thrown down or misplaced. On examining the Merlin, eight sheets of her copper were blown, not scraped off, and the side appeared charred. All the inside fittings of the engineers' bath-room, mess-room and storeroom were completely demolished. An iron tank, which was bolted to the ship's side, and containing 13 cwt. of tallow, was knocked a distance of four feet. Shot were shook out of their racks, and almost everything movable in the ship was displaced. It is supposed these machines have been laid down, since Admiral Dundas reconnoitred the place last time; for, after he returned, two steamers came from the harbour, and were busily employed for some time.

THE AUSTRIANS IN THE PRINCIPALITIES.

VIENNA, June 16.—A sad event, which has just occurred at Jassy and been reported here by telegraph, has produced a great sensation in this capital. The Grand Boyard, Constantine Balah, step-son of the reigning prince, has been killed in a duel by Count Stalberg, a Major in the Austrian Hussars. We do not know yet the details or the cause of this affair, but the victim has left a young widow, who is considered to be one of the belles of Jassy. We learn at the same time from Jassy, that martial law, recently proclaimed throughout Wallachia by the Austrian military authorities, has been also proclaimed in Moldavia, but that

the administrative council, on being invited to publish it, replied, that as this military measure affected not merely Moldavian subjects, amenable alone to their own laws, but also the subjects of foreign powers, the Moldavian Government did not consider itself authorized to take part in a measure of this nature without previously referring to the Suzerain Court.

A DESERTER TO THE RUSSIANS.

June 2.—A soldier of the name of Price, belonging to the 97th Regiment, deserted to the enemy this morning about 10 o'clock. He was stationed on the left of the advanced work in the right attack, in the new zigzag approach. Some of the soldiers near him were sleeping after the night's watching, and others were intent on observing a horseman who was quietly riding between the Malkoff and Mamelon hills, notwithstanding several shots were fired towards him from the right of the advanced work, and the deserter took advantage of these circumstances to slip over the parapet unnoticed. He at once ran towards the Russian riflepit, and was just on the point of climbing into it, when he was seen. Three or four shots were immediately fired but the aim was too hurried, and they missed their mark. Another volley was sent in the same direction; too late, however, for by dint of his own exertion, and the help of some of the Russian riflemen in dragging him over, he was safe within shelter of the parapet, into which the bullets penetrated with no effect beyond scattering a few little clouds of dust. Shortly afterwards the enemy testified their joy at the acquisition they had made by holding aloft the red shell-jacket, which they must have taken off the deserter as soon as he was safe within the pit, and also by waving some caps and handkerchiefs in the air. The man had succeeded in carrying his Mine with him. Strange to say, this soldier had served sixteen years in his regiment. He had forfeited all claim to pension, however, on account of a previous desertion, for which he had been tried by court-martial. He is described as a man of drunken habits, and generally bad character. He had been flogged on several occasions for various offences, but not lately. Before entering the 97th regiment, he had served in the Spanish Legion. Unless it were to escape from the dangers of the assault so generally talked of, it is difficult to imagine what motive could have actuated this man in committing the disgraceful act: he cannot have expected to find any improvement in his condition, from being a prisoner in the hands of the Russians. Who betide him, if the chances of war should bring him again within reach of his former companions, for he will not get any mercy at their hands.—Daily News Letter.

POLICY OF AUSTRIA.

A private letter from Posen, dated the 14th, mentions that the Russian troops which had been stationed on the left bank of the Vistula are either gone, or are preparing to march, so that before long the Austrian frontier will cease to be menaced or watched, if it ever was really menaced or watched by Russia more than as a matter of form; and, as information from Brussels speaks of large bodies of troops marching towards the Crimea, it refers, no doubt, to the troops of the Vistula. Thus Austria will be completely relieved from her fears, if any existed, with respect to Russia, and the reduction of her army may be regarded as a proof of the fact. There can be nothing very terrible in the movement of large bodies of men to the Crimea, if they cannot be fed; and our late visits to the Sea of Azoff and the Putrid Sea render their chance of being so very slight indeed. It is the unanimous opinion of persons who have just arrived in Paris from Gallicia that Austria will not take any active part with the Western Powers, so long as Russia retains any remnant of her strength; should that Power be completely exhausted in the struggle with us, Austria may then, with characteristic generosity and courage, aid in tramping on the vanquished foe, while he is completely prostrate. The letter just referred to also mentions that the landed proprietors of Volhynia and the Ukraine continue to flock to Warsaw, in anticipation of serious disturbances in those districts. The movement had not, however, as yet assumed a character of hostility to the proprietors, but was still directed against the peasantry, who were regarded by the peasants as the most effective agents of the Russian Government.

REPORT OF THE SEBASTOPOL COMMITTEE.

In the House of Commons, on Monday night, Roebuck brought up the report of the select committee upon the state of the army before Sebastopol, which, on the motion of Mr. D'Israeli, was ordered to be read. The report, which fills eight folio columns of the London papers, and occupied an hour and 25 minutes in reading, was laid on the table, and ordered to be printed. As it is impossible for us to give this important document in extenso, we adopt the following abstract of it from the Daily News. The Committee are of opinion that the sufferings of our army have been materially augmented by inefficient management. Apart from

personal laziness and incompetency in our administrators, various defects in the administrative organization of the Army Department are pointed out, to which this inefficient management is in part attributable. The Minister of War, we are told, had no separate office for his work, no precedents to guide him, no adequate means of managing the war. The Secretary at War, we are told, had no power to originate anything. Of the Ordnance Department, it is stated that the public business was obstructed by the conflict of parties which arose at the Board, when unanimity was most required. The Committee profess to be unable to decide which department is to blame for the non-arrival of supplies at their destination, the want of adequate stowage in the transports, the want of warehouse room at Balacava, &c. Without proceeding further at present, the defects in the organization of the War department now mentioned go far to account for its inefficiency. That the members of the Board of Ordnance should have been indulging in personal squabbles, instead of minding their business, shews the inadequacy of Boards to manage public affairs. Where three, four, or five men meet on a footing of perfect equality, no one feels it his duty to give way to another, and one wayward or crochety individual may at any time bring the action of the Board to a stand. Moreover, when there are several persons employed to transact one piece of business, the sense of responsibility is weakened; each feels that only a fractional part of the blame for mismanagement can attach to him. The necessary inference from these considerations is that the practice of entrusting public business to Boards ought to be discontinued. Let one individual be placed at the head of each department with full power to command the obedience of his assistants, and with full responsibility for his and their faults of omission or commission. By such an arrangement we shall escape the painful and disreputable spectacle of Boards wasting time in personal altercations; by such an arrangement, we shall know to whom we are to look for the performance of any duty—who is responsible for its neglect. The pressure of Parliamentary and public opinion will thus be brought to bear upon official delinquents; no offender will be able to hide himself among a crowd of colleagues equal with him in power. Again, the person to whom the management of any department is entrusted should have full power to originate the measures necessary for carrying out the business delegated to it. Having been told by his superior what he is expected to do, he ought to have full authority to set those under him to work in the manner he deems most conducive to the attainment of the end in view. When this is the case, no minister and no official under him will be able to plead, with Mr. Sidney Herbert, in extenuation of his shortcomings, that he has not power to originate anything. Yet, again, the official at the head of any department ought to have ample means of working it placed at his disposal. He ought not to be left, like the luckless Duke of Newcastle, without a staff, without precise and definite instructions as to what is expected of him, without even house accommodation for himself and his assistants. From these samples of the results of the inquiries of the Sebastopol Committee, it is evident that they indicate the principles upon which any reform of the war department—the limits of its field of action—ought to be clearly defined. This having been done, one Minister ought to be placed at the head of it, with full powers to discharge these duties, and with the entire responsibility in the event of their non-fulfilment. As one man cannot perform all the functions of so extensive a charge, the department ought to be parcelled out into sub-departments. The Minister ought to confine himself to the general direction and control of all of these, leaving their internal details to the persons placed at the head of each. To enable him to exercise the necessary authority over these subordinates, he must have the power of appointing proper men to the sub-departments, and of removing such as are found incompetent. Each head of a department ought to have the power of appointing and removing those who work under him. In this manner, the lowest subordinate would be responsible for his conduct to the head of his department; the head of each department would be responsible for himself and his employes to the Minister; the Departmental Minister would be responsible for himself and the heads of departments to the Prime Minister, to Parliament and public opinion. Such an organization, accompanied with perfect publicity, would go far to ensure efficient action in the War Department—and nothing else can.

The lesson, taught by the labours of the Sebastopol Committee, supplies us with the means of effecting reforms in more than the War Department. The principles upon which we have been insisting are applicable to the whole of our administrative system, as well as to this department alone. There are other departments in which boards are found obstructive of business and destructive of responsibility. It is scarcely possible to look to any of our departments without being reminded of Bentham's sarcastic remark, that "boards are only fit to make screens of." Instead of a Treasurer at the head of our financial department, we have three Lords of the Treasury and a Chancellor of the Exchequer. Instead of a High Admiral we have five Lords of the Privy Council, and "commissions" innumerable which recognize no departmental minister over them. No progress can be made in Administrative Reform until we begin by taking a complete view of the functions of Government, and distributing them among an adequate number of departmental heads, each department being duly divided into sub-departments, manned as has been proposed with reference to the War Department. We must have a Prime Minister, whose business it is to choose the heads of departments and who is responsible for the general policy of his Government, and the efficiency of his departmental ministers to Parliament and the public. We must have a cabinet Council, composed of the heads of departments, each empowered to nominate and displace the heads of sub-departments, and responsible to the Prime Minister for their efficiency. The business of these Departmental Ministers must be to assist the Prime Minister with their advice at the Council Board, and to care for the efficiency of their respective departments. Such an organization of the Government, if full publicity is given to all its operations, will go far to supply the country with able ministers, kept to their duties by an ever-present sense of responsibility. The fifth report of the select committee on the army before Sebastopol, with the proceedings of the committee, and an appendix was presented to members of the House of Commons on Thursday. It contains the report, with marginal references, which was read to the house on Monday, and which was published, though in an imperfect form, in the morning papers of Tuesday. It further contains the draft reports proposed by Mr. Roebuck (the chairman), by Lord Seymour (which with amendments, was the one adopted by the committee), by Mr. Drummond, and by General Peel. A cursory glance at these reports shows us that while that adopted was the most elaborate, as it was the longest ever presented to Parliament, that prepared by Mr. Roebuck eminently partakes of the character generally ascribed to that honorable and learned member. It is sharp, short, and full of sense. Those of Mr. Drummond and Mr. Peel are concise summaries of the investigation. There is a great demand for these papers. Indeed, the whole of the evidence, as it is of past, present, and future interest, can scarcely be had now at the ordinary rates of sale. The motion to read the draught resolutions of the chairman was negatived without a division, against those proposed by General Peel and Mr. Drummond. It was afterwards read by paragraphs, and amendments were made in it. At length a division took place last Monday, when a motion from the chair to the effect, that those, whom the evidence pointed out as responsible for the calamities in the Crimea ought to be named to the House, was negatived by 9 to 1, Mr. Layard alone voting in the affirmative. A second motion (chairman,) imputing to the misconduct of the Administration the primary cause of the calamities which befell our army, was carried by the casting vote of the chairman, the affirmative votes being those of Messrs. Layard, Drummond, Sir E. Pakington, Sir J. Hammer, and Captain Gladstone, and the negatives those of Mr. Bramstone, General Peel, Colonel Lindsay, Mr. Elliot, and Lord Seymour. A vote of censure on Lord Raglan (chairman) was negatived by 9 to 1, Mr. Layard voting in the minority. The expenses of the witnesses examined amount to £12 9s 6d. The appendix contains sundry letters and documents, including a despatch from Lord Raglan at Varna, dated July, 1854, and a memorandum of the Duke of Newcastle regarding the New War Board, &c.

IMPORTANCE OF REGIMEN IN DISEASE.— In the treatment of diseases, regimen—that is, the regulation of the various functions of the body, as affected by rest or exercise, by temperature, by air, by mental excitement or quietude, &c.—has always been considered as of great importance. The tendency of modern medical practice is to set a higher value upon it than ever. The regulation of the diet alone (forming one single subsidiary department of the general doctrine of the regimen) is, indeed, sometimes in itself sufficient to arrest the action and progress of disease. In the first day of a catarrh, for instance, simple abstinence from fluids generally effects a rapid and speedy cure; a proper vegetable diet is sufficient, in most instances, to remove the most aggravated cases of scorbutus; the inculcation of a due animal diet forms, in the same way, the sheet-anchor of the physician in the treatment of diabetes; and there are few cases of constipation or of dyspepsia, however chronic or obstinate, that cannot be ultimately rectified by dietetic means alone, and without the aid of medicine.—Dr. Simpson on Homoeopathy.

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HASZARD'S GAZETTE, JULY 11.

HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

Wednesday, July 11, 1855.

We had neither space nor time to make remarks upon the news received by last mail from the Crimea. That our success has not been equal to what was expected, is evident from Lord Panmure's circular to the different journals. Government have grown timid in giving publicity to losses, lest they should be classed in the same category to which the others have owed their origin, mismanagement and misunderstanding. Fortified as the Russians are in Sebastopol, and driven probably to the verge of desperation by the knowledge of the success of the Allies in the Sea of Asoff, the only policy they may suppose left to them is to contest the ground inch by inch, and when forced to retreat, fire the mines beneath the positions which the allies have taken possession of, even at the risk of blowing their own countrymen into the air along with their enemies. Things from which a mere civilized race of warriors would recoil as incompatible with the usages of civilized warfare might be readily adopted by a race of semi-barbarians. Napoleon it is said made use of an expression to the effect that, "Skin a Russian and you will find a savage." And if we are to believe one-tenth part of what travellers tell of the meanness, dissimulation, and treachery, that pervade every rank and class in Russian society, it will be long before it will arrive at the true elevation of character which distinguishes that of the two great nations who are their opponents. We are in hopes that the unauthenticated rumours that have found their way into the papers are exaggerated, and that when the true version is published, the loss will not be as great as is now reported. Uncertainty is more apt to magnify and exaggerate dangers than to diminish them. These successful inroads upon the Russian commerce will tell in the course of a short time as effectively, as the arms of the Allies, and want of good food will more effectually thin the ranks of the garrison of Sebastopol than the Minie rifle. It is so thoroughly impossible at this distance ever to conjecture what may be the next movement of the Allies, that anything like anticipation is out of the question. We should not be surprised however, to hear by next mail, of a great blow having been struck ere this, and that the whole of Sebastopol is in ruins, at the most fearful expence of human life that has ever been read of.

Charlottetown 15, June 1855.

Dear Sir:-

I beg you will accept my best thanks, for the copy of your "Odeum," or "Vocalist's guide" which you were so kind as to furnish me with, the perusal of which has afforded me a good deal of pleasure, and altho' I possess but a very superficial knowledge of the science of music, I assure you the practice of it both vocally and instrumentally, has had a tendency to smooth and enliven a portion of life's path, which without it might at least have appeared to be dark and rugged. I perfectly agree with you, that the organs of speech are the organs of song, and as a consequence, all who have learned to speak, might have learned to sing. I do not mean to say, that all could sing equally well, for as the art of Education has taught many to excel in the former, the science of singing has been productive of similar results in reference to the latter, but as a general rule, all children may and ought to be taught to sing. And Doe, Ray, Me, could be as readily learned by a little child, as A, B, C. Haste happy day! Why Sir, the Revalenta Arabica, purified Cod Liver Oil, and all the other nostrums would be reckoned amongst the things that were. Seeing they would all perish for want of consumption. Then instead of the scoldings and bickerings which are heard in many families from morning till night, the youthful inmates of the happy homestead would be harmoniously setting their two, three, and four parts, to the better exclusion of every discord. Some years ago, an opulent tradesman of the City of London, while conversing with the master of one of the Military Bands, observed, that he did not know what there was in music for people to make such a fuss about, for his part he never had any particular fancy for it. The reason of that - is said the Band-master - you have no ears; No ears said the citizen, no ears? What do you call these then? putting his hands up to where he supposed his ears ought to be. What do I call them says the indignant musician, why I call them flaps, but while the men and women, who have no ears for music, are greatly to be pitied, their parents and instructors are much more to be blamed. How affecting are the incidents recorded in the word of God, in reference to this Divine Art, where the holy and the beautiful House, where the Israelites and their fathers worshipped, was burned with fire, and all their pleasant things laid waste, themselves and their little ones banished from their homes and driven into captivity - whatsoever of all their goods they left behind, they did not leave their Harps.

with which they had used to sing unto "the Holy One of Israel," and though, when their oppressors required of them a song, saying, Sing us one of the songs of Zion, they exclaimed "How can we sing the Lord's song in a strange land," there can be no doubt that in these songs, however mournfully they might have sung them, they found much consolation. These then, Sir, being my views of singing, its necessity, and results, I need scarcely assure you that I wish yourself, your Odeum, and your singing classes much success.

I am, dear Sir, yours truly,

JAMES MOORE.

To Mr. John Ross, Teacher of Vocal Music.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Minutes of Committee Meeting, 20th June, 1855.

PRESENT:

Hon. George Coles, Vice President.
Hon. Judge Peters, Mr. Hodgson,
Mr. Warburton, Mr. Smith,
Messrs. Miller, Pethick, Haszard, Lyall,
Walkinshaw.

The office of Secretary was balloted for. The votes were-

Mr. Stewart, -5
Mr. George Lewis, -5
Mr. W. W. Irving, -1
Mr. Haszard, -1
Mr. H. Longworth, -1
Mr. Hyndman, -1

Ordered, That Mr. W. W. Irving's name appear as third on the list.

Mr. Wright applied for the purchase of a Bull Calf. The Committee considered that Mr. Wright did not come within the order made on that subject.

An application from Mr. James Wood, Township No. 48, for an allowance in the purchase of a Calf from Mr. Beer, was laid before the Board, and thereon-

Ordered, That Mr. Wood be allowed the customary privilege of the members of the Society, provided the animal be approved of by Mr. Pethick, on inspection.

GEORGE COLES, Vice President.

On the day following the above meeting, the following communication, with enclosure, was received by the Secretary.

Charlottetown, June 22, 1855.

Sir,-The enclosed letter from two members of the Committee of the Agricultural Society requires explanation. Therefore, you will please summon a meeting of the Committee on next Wednesday week, to take their statements into consideration.

Yours, &c.,

GEORGE COLES.

Charles Stewart, Esq.,

Sec'y Agricultural Society.

Charlottetown, June 20th, 1855.

Hon. George Coles.

Sir,-On examining the Minutes of the Committee Meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society, held this day, at which you presided, we observed that there is only one vote recorded for each of Messrs. Charles Haszard and Henry Longworth, as Secretary for the ensuing year, and as we both voted for those gentlemen as well as for Mr. Stewart, we think that one of the ballot papers may have been overlooked in the recording, and that Mr. Stewart may also have lost a vote to which he was entitled. We are therefore of opinion that it would be advisable to call another meeting of the Committee to take the subject of the appointment of Secretary, into consideration.

And are Sir,

Your obt. Servants,

J. LYALL,

JAMES MILLER.

In compliance with the foregoing communication from the Vice President, a Circular was issued by the Secretary calling a meeting of the Committee for Wednesday the 4th July inst., at which were present-

Jeremiah Simpson, Esq., President, Hon. George Coles, Vice President; Mr. George Bagnall, Mr. Hodgson, Hon. Judge Peters, Hon. Mr. Warburton, Mr. George Wright, Mr. W. McGill, Hon. S. Rice, Mr. Lyall, Mr. Walkinshaw, Mr. Smith, Mr. Johnson.

The question being put, whether the meeting should proceed to the reconsideration of the proceedings of the late meeting:

It was decided on a show of hands by a majority of one vote, "that it should not be reconsidered," and ordered, That the proceedings of the late meeting be communicated to the Government.

The Committee will meet on Wednesday the 18th July.

CHARLES STEWART, Sec'y.

Committee Room, 4th, July, 1855.

NARROW ESCAPE FROM INJURY BY LIGHTNING.-

During the heavy storm on Thursday the 28th ult. which was accompanied with terrific lightning, the electric fluid struck the dwelling house of Mr. John Trimmer, North Wiltshire, and descended to the earth apparently by two routes. In the one case, it passed down a brick flue, stove pipe and store, tearing all to pieces in its road, ran across a barn, burning the carpet up in its track and burst out the end of the House destroying the cellar hatch. In the other, it shivered one of the

rafters to splinters, and descending into the apartment where the family were assembled, struck the mistress of the house on the left shoulder and laid her prostrate and senseless on the floor, after some time she was restored to consciousness and gradually recovered. Providentially no other injury was effected.

The annual Sermon in aid of the funds of the Diocesan Church Society of Prince Edward Island, will be preached on Sunday morning next, (D. V.) in St. Paul's Church.

It gives us much pleasure to announce that the alumni prize of £5, was at the last exercise of King's College Windsor, awarded to Mr. Thomas Crisp, of Charlottetown, for his proficiency in Mathematics.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills, an astonishing Remedy for Erysipelas.-Mr. Henry Turner, of Mahone Bay, N. S., was afflicted with Erysipelas large purple blotches came on his face and neck, and all parts of his body, and despite of the many remedies he tried he was not benefited. At length he had recourse to Holloway's Ointment and Pills, and made up his mind to persevere with these remedies, which he did. The result was, that in a few weeks, he was perfectly cured, and his general health wonderfully improved. This case has created quite a sensation in Nova Scotia.

Died.

On Thursday the 5th inst., James, eldest son of William Needham, aged 6 years and 6 months.

At Bedeque, on the 31st May, John Lemuel, eldest son of Mr. John Craiz, in the fifth year of his age.

Passengers.

In the Steamer Rosebud to Pictou July 3rd.-A. Duncan, Esq., Hon. Joseph Hensley, Miss Emily Hensley, Miss Rosa Hensley, Miss Florence Hensley, Miss Jessie Hensley, Mr. Albert & Ferdinand Hensley, Mr. Hobkirk, Hon. George Birnie, Miss Stewart, Rev. G. Harper, Mr. J. Costly, and 4 in Steerage.

In do. from Pictou July 4th.-P. Gaul, Esq., J. Hutchinson, Esq., Mr. Cochran, Mr. W. McKay, and 3 in Steerage.

In do. to Pictou, July 5.-Capt. Thomson, Mr. Fraser, 2 Miss Coplands and 4 in Steerage.

Port of Charlottetown.

ARRIVED.
July 7.-Brig. Peeping Tom, St. John Newfld. goods. Schr. Saxo Gotha, Webster, Boston; goods. Brig. Eclipse, Kennedy, St. Peters; bal. Pique, Fogers, Halifax, goods. Orwell, M'Leod, Shediac; lumber. Packet, Babin, Grand River, cordwood.
9.-Lady Le Marchant; Shediac; Mails.
SAILED.
July 7.-Lady Le Marchant; Shediac; Mails.
8.-Ship Majestic, Walsh, Liverpool; by W. W. Lord.
9.-Thomas, Bourke, Grand River.
10.-Rosebud, Pictou; passengers, &c. Lady Le Marchant, Pictou; Mails. Brig. Peeping Tom, Bedeque; to load. Brig. Eclipse, Kennedy, Shediac. Ariel, Moore, Pownal Bay; bal.

TEMPERANCE PIC NIC.

Will be held at the Block House Point.

On Thursday the 19th July.

M^R. BOURKE'S Steamer, *Arethusa*, will leave 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 3d, 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. Isl. & Adv.
P.S. Should the weather prove unfavourable, it will take place the following day.

To the Electors of the Joint Ward.

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 canvass. Since which I have been repeatedly requested by many among you to publish my card that you may know I am early 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.

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.

TODD & BROWN.

Summerside, July 9, 1855. 3

TO THE EDITOR OF HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

Sir;
An article having appeared in your columns of the 16th inst. written by Alex. McNeill, Tavern-keeper and Teacher of the Mount Mellick School, Lot 49, but signed by the Trustees of that School; I beg leave to offer a few observations, on this bombastical effusion of the schoolmaster abroad. I would have replied to it some time since or immediately after it appeared, had I not been absent from the district, without entering into any of his low invective. In the first place, I am designated an illiterate lad and not the author of a letter published in the *Islander* to which they allude. Now Sir, it appears very amusing, that these same very intelligent persons, as McNeill styles them, should have been so illiterate, as not to have been able to write an article for themselves, but were obliged to subscribe to the writing of McNeill who so modestly trumpets forth his own praise and that of his worthily esteemed consort (and as they say of me) that they themselves merely figure as signatories.

It also appears, that in allowing McNeill to pass such high encomiums on himself as a Teacher of his school for the last fifteen years, the signatures had forgotten that he is illiterate and bears a son of Thomas Mellick, then of Lot 49, to such a degree as to render him a cripple for life, and that many others of the Inhabitants have been greatly dissatisfied with the unreasonable manner in which he has ill-treated and beat their children, and certainly the pretended opinion of the signatures as given by McNeill, and the Tavern being situated on the boundary of their and the adjoining district, cannot contravene the law, which expressly says, that no Teacher while receiving pay from government shall follow the occupation of Tavern-keeper; with regard to its being necessary, that he should keep a tavern for the accommodation of the travelling public, that is all a humbug. Tho' I believe some are entertained on Mrs. McNeill's very admirable principle! It is unnecessary for me to remark the impropriety of Tavern-keepers being the instructors of youth, I shall leave that to a discerning public, unquestionably as every word is true in the letter alluded to, published by me in the *Islander*, and a part of it I believe, is well known to some of the signatures, whatever abhorrence they may have to its being exposed; at all events it is well known in the neighbourhood, and how any sensible man could have been induced to sign such a piece of scurrilous and bombast is the astonishment of the settlement.

As I do not wish to expose this Tavern-keeping school-master further than is necessary, I shall conclude, and am

Sir,

yours respectfully

JOSEPH BEER, JUN.

Cherry Valley, 22d May, 1855.

NO 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. Kahen & 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.

Freehold Business Stand for Sale.

WHAT well known Mercantile Establishment, MOUNT FERDON, situated at the head of Vernon River, midway between Charlottetown and Georgetown, and convenient to the Murray Harbour Road, Piquid and Georgetown Road Settlements; and accessible to Vernon River New Bridge both by water and a level road, making it a valuable and eligible site for a Merchant or Mechanic. This property for which an indisputable title will be given, containing 4 acres of land, with all the buildings thereon (the Schoolroom excepted) consisting of two dwelling houses, one Store and one Granary, will be set up and sold at Auction on the premises on Saturday the 21st inst., at the hour of 12 o'clock. For terms &c., apply to the owner Archibald McNeill, Esq., or to the subscriber.

BENJAMIN DAVIES, Auctioneer.

Charlottetown, July 9th, 1855. 3ln.

CARD.

M^RS. FORSYTH being about to leave the Island for a short time, requests all demands against her to be sent in; also those indebted to her will please settle their accounts on or before the 1st August, 1855. 2l

Ex Julia from Boston.

JUST received by the Subscriber, 100 Barrels of Canadian Superior FLOUR, 100 do. do. Extra dried CORN MEAL, with a choice assortment of Family Groceries, which will be sold cheap for cash.

ROBERT BELL.

Charlottetown July 6, 1855. 2l

NOTICE.

A Meeting of the Horticultural Committee, will be held at the President's office, on Friday the 12th, at three o'clock, afternoon.

By order,

JOHN M. DALGLESH, Sec'y.

Friday, July 6th, 1855.