Progress of the War.

THE ACTIONS OF THE 22D AND 23D OF MAY.

The *Moniteur* pnblishes the following despatch from General Pelissier to the Minister of War. It is an account of the actions on the nights of the 22d and 23d of May :—

"HEAD QUARTERS BEFORE SEBASTOPOL,
May 26.

"Monsieur le Maréchal,—Since the storming of the Russian counter-approaches in front of the Central Bastian, on the night of the 2d of May, and the occupation of that important work by our troops, the enemy, to impede our progress and take our attacks in flank, turned their attention to the Quarantine side, and and erected there new lines of counter-approach. They formed the plan by connecting by a gabionade the ambuscades at the extremity of the bay, those of the cemetry, and to connect the work by a continuous covered way with the right lunette of the Central Bastion. In the night between the 21st and 22d, by an enormous effort of labour, skilfully concealed, they commenced laying out that vast *place d'armes*, so threatening for our left attack, and so convenient for enabling the enemy to assemble large bodies of men and make considerable sorties.

"The danger of this Russian work was evident. I saw at once its extent, and ordered General De Salles, commander of the First Corps, to carry that position, and turn the enemy's new works against themselves—delicate and difficult operation, as a strong resistance and obstinate struggle might be counted upon under the fire of formidable batteries.

"The General of Division Pate was charged with the operation. Two attacks were organised,—one on the ambuscades at the bottom of the bay ; the other on the ambuscades of the cemetery by the south-east angle of that enclosure ; they were to be simultaneous.

"After having carried the new gabionades of the enemy, the object was to maintain ourselves in advance with sufficient solidity to protect the work and to transform the Russian work to our own use. But the development of the lines was immense ; two successive phases were to be expected in the action,—one of battle and one of labour. The combat took place on the night between the 22d and 23d of May ; it commenced at nine o'clock in the evening.

"Our left attack was led by General of Brigade Beuret, and consisted of three companies of the 10th battalion of Chasseurs-a-pied, three battalions of the 2d Regiment of the Foreign Legion, and one battalion of the 98th of the Line.

"The right attack, intrusted to General de la Motrerouge, consisted of picked companies of the 1st Regiment of the Foreign Legion, supported by two battalions of the 28th Line, with a battalion of the 18th and two battalions of the Voltigeurs of the Garde as reserve. Other battalions were ready to march, in case general Pate should need reinforcements.

"The enemy, whether they had determined on a great attack, or with the intention of completing their lines in one night by a great effort, and covering their work by a vigorous demonstration and an effectual protection against our attacks, were there in great force to receive us. We estimated at more than twenty battalions the force of the enemy our brave soldiers had to attack and defeat. According to prisoners there were twenty-six battalions.

"The action commenced, on a signal given by General Pate, with inexpressible impetuosity. In a few minutes all the ambuscades on our right were in our hands. The veterans of the Foreign Legion had carried everything before them, and, supported by the 28th of the Line, they established themselves in front of the Russians works, covering our workmen. But formidable masses of Russians soon issued from the Quarantine ravine, joined in the combat, and disputed the ground with an extraordinary obstinacy. The two battalions of the 28th, the battalion of the 18th, and the Voltigeurs of the Garge, were successively engaged, and this heroic struggle lasted till daybreak. Five times the most distant ambuscades were taken and retaken by the Russians and our troops. These bayonet *mêlées* were terrible. Two other battalions of Voltigeurs of the Garde, the 9th Chasseurs-à-pied, and the 8th of the Line were called to the battle-ground—some to fight, some to carry off the killed and wounded ; all did their duty.

"In the midst of this sanguinary and glorious struggle it was impossible for the engineers to work. We were obliged to destroy the enemy's works, so as to prevent them holding tbem themselves, and we were compelled to adjourn the second act of our enterprise to the following night. As the dawn broke, the Russians ceased fighting, and our battalions returned to the trenches, leaving the ground covered with the enemy's slain.

"On the left attack the ambuscades were carried with the same impetuosity. There, also, the Russians returned to the charge with extraordinary tenacity. Numerous assaults were made at the point of the bayonet ; but after two hours the enemy, discouraged, beat a retreat, and our engineers installed themselves solidly in the Russian gabionade, which became definitively our conquest.

"On the following night it was necessary to complete what we had so vigorously commenced ; I ordered a second attack, expecting full success from this new effort of our brave infantry.

"General of Division Levaillant was intrusted with the accomplishment of this task, with 10 battalions, of which two of the Voltiguers of the Garde acted as a reserve.

"Four of these battalions, under the orders of General Custom, were charged to cover our conquest of the preceeding night on the extreme left. The six others, commanded by General Duval, were to retake on the right the gabionade running parallel with the great wall of the cemetry, to beat the enemy, and allow our engineers to make the works definitively our own.

"The action commenced at the same hour as on the previous evening. The impetuosity of these brave battalions, belonging to the 46th, 98th, 14th, and 80th, was irresistible. The ambuscades were turned and carried ; the enemy driven back on all sides, retreated, keeping up a skirmishing fire, which gradually ceased. The engineers immediately set to work, despite a fire of grape and every sort of missile from the place. Colonel Guerin and Commandant Durand de Villers conducted the works with as much intelligence as vigour.

"Our success has therefore been complete. The considerable work upon which the enemy had counted to arrest our attacks is in our hands ; their gabious cover us ; their own ambuscades are turned against tnemselves. Those which we could not combine in our system have been destroyed.

"These vigorous actions were not accomplised without considerable loss, and we have paid for our victory with generous blood. I await on this head the report of General De Salles.

"Yesterday, upon the reiterated demand of General Osten-Sacken, a flag of truce was hoisted, and an armistice concluded for carrying off the dead. We handed over more than 1200 corpses to the enemy. This field of slaughter reminded us of our old struggles with the Russians, and, as in those memorable times, the honour of arms in these bayonet fights always remained entirely with our infantry.

"According to the number of dead given up to the enemy, and the results ascertained from recent affairs, we are assured that the losses of the Russians are at least four times our own ; they give to these engagement the proportions of a battle. These calculations are, however, under those made by prisoners and deserters.

"Our artillery, under the direction of General Le Bœuf, gave proof of extraordinary vigour and skill. It constantly swept with its fire the ravine where the enemy assembled their reserves. Our projections did not cease to make sanguinary gaps in the Russian masses, each time they mustered for a fresh attack. I cannot praise too highly the *coup d'œil* and colness of General Le Bœuf.

"The service of the ambulances was admirably performed, and great praise is due to all who took part in this rough affair. I shall afterwards have the honour of making known to you the names of the brave men who distinguished themselves among the brave. The country may be justly proud of possessing such troops, and I intend shortly to reward the most deserving.

"The Commander-in-Chief,
"PELLISSIER."

DESPATCH FROM GEFERAL PELLISSIER.

Crimea, June 1st, 1855.

We have sprung two mines in front of the Flagstaff Bastion. The second explosion did considerable damage to the enemy. In the ravine of Careeing Bay, in advance of our works, our engineers discovered a transverse line of 24 cubic cases filled with gunpowder, each 40 cetenmetres thick in the inside, placed at equal distances and buried beneath the sod—each case, containing 1-50th of a Kilogramme of powder, is covered with a full fulminating apparatus, which would explode by the simple pressure of the foot ; these cases have been taken up by our engineers.

It appears that the burning of the steamship Crœsus, near Genoa, was more fatal than was at first believed, sixty-eight persons having lost their lives.

Letters received from the East, mention the probability of an attack on Anapa by the allied armies, supported by Mustapha Pacha's corps and the Circassians.

In the United States, physicians have estimated that 20,000 persons die every year from the use of tobacco. In Germany, the physicians have calculated that, of all the deaths which occur between the ages of 18 and 35, one half originate in the waste of constitution by smoaking ! They say that the article exhausts and deranges the nervous powers and produces a long train of nervous diseases, to which the stomach is liable, and especially those forms that go under the name of dypepsia. It also exerts a disastrous influence upon the mind.—[United States Gazette.

AUSTRALIA.

The White Star clipper Shalimar, Captain Robertson, belonging to Messrs Palkington and Wilson, from Melbourne, after a capital run of 75 days from that port, and a round passage from Liverpool and back of 6 months and 14 days, including her detention at Melbourne.

The Shalimar left Melbourne on the morning of the 24th March,—She had 200 passengers, and about 40,000 ounces of gold dust.

The prosecution of the Ballarat rioters had continued at Melbourne. The prisoners were declared not guilty in every case. Mr. Aspinal was appointed and conducted the defence in almost every case.

The new Caledonian diggings are said to be paying well. A recent arrival asserts that there are about 1500 persons assembled at the place, the majority of whom were making good wages.

A fine nugget of gold was picked up on Cornelia Beach, Van Diemen's Land, on the 10th of March, by a lad in the employ of a bookseller in Hobart Town.

A public meeting was held on the 19th, at Creswick, near Ballarat, for the purpose of devising means of proceeding with the erection of a miners' hospital. The sum of £500 was subscribed.

Upon mining affairs and prospects, the *Ballarat Times* makes the following comment:—"We are of opinion that mining operation and business transactions will be in a healthy and above average character during the coming winter ; and this not only on Ballarat and its immediate neighbourhood but on all the western and north-western fields. There are almost daily arrivals of new steam machinery, either for general mining purposes or quartz crushing ; some of the latter is of a very ponderous character and of a costly description. Information is at present keenly sought after for quartz dykes, and to our knowledge there is a large amount of capital embarked, and more likely to follow, in quartz crushing speculations. We would anxiously impress on intending speculators to proceed cautiously, as from the example of California mining in this department, it has been proved that many companies with large capital and promising claims have failed. There is a certain amount of experience absolutely necessary to ensure success, and we fear that if there is not both care and experience brought to bear in this matter, there will be serious loss before another twelve month.

THE WESLEYANS AND THE TEMPERANCE CAUSE.

(*From the Halifax Athenaeum*)

"It is with great satisfaction that we publish the following communication, with the resolutions of the Wesleyan ministers, which were adopted unanimously at the late meeting of the New Brunswick District in this City, in favor of the Prohibitory Law.

[*To the Editor of the Temperance Telegrvph.*]

FREDERICTON, June 11, 1855.

DEAR SIR.—I have great pleasure in transmitting the following resolution requesting its insertion in your columns.

&c., &c.

CHAS. CHURCHILL,
By Order. Journal Secretary.

Resolution passed at the Annual Meeting of the Wesleyan Ministers of the New Brunswick District in the City of Saint John, June, 8, 1855.

RESOLVED UNANIMOUSLY.—Whereas strenuous efforts are now being made throughout this Province for the suppression of the evilsof intemperance.

It is Resolved, That this District meeting regards with gratification the advancement of the Temperance cause, and is higly pleased to learn that a law has been enacted by our Provincial Legislature for the suppression of the manufacture, importation, and sale of Intoxicating Liquors ; regarding it as right that the same principles of legislation that are applied to other moral, social, and political evils, should be applied to the suppression of the evils of Intemperance.

And it is further hereby Resolved, That we agree, as Ministers of the Gospel of Christ, to pledge ourselves to use all our influence to secure the accomplishment of this desirable object.

This is an out-speaking, of the right character and at a very important time, which reflects credit on the fidelity and righteous boldness, of the reverend gentlemen concerned. The resolution is a document of much consequence, as a powerful contribution to the Cause, and an example to other religious convocations. It recognizes the struggle against one great vice, and comes manfully up to the aid of virtue ;—and thus gives a powerful helping hand to that gospel whose mission is glory to the Highest, peace and good will to men. They know that, of this good will, and peace and glory, intemperance has been one of the most cruel, insidious, and persevering enemies, and they take ground accordingly. We might well speak of compensations, on commencing our remarks,—in view of these latter particulars, which cause darkness and gloom to be forgotten, and cheerfulness and promise most gratefully to prevail.

AUCTIONS.

MR. B. DAVIES is instructed by the Misses Stewart to offer at public Sale on *Thursday, 5th July* next, at 12 o'olock noon on the premises, SEVEN VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS, not to be equalled as business Sites in Charlottetown, being part of their Real Estate, facing on Queen Square, immediately opposite the Market House.

Terms, 20 per cent. deposit to be paid immediately after Sale and the remainder secured by Mortgage, payable in five years in annual instalments with interest, when an indisputable title will be given.

Further particulars made known on application at the Auctioneer's Room, opposite Mr. Peake's Buildngs, Queen's Wharf.

April 7th, 1855. Ex Is.

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.

MONEY TO LEND

ON FREEHOLD ESTATE.

T. HEATH HAVILAND.
Barrister at Law,
Queen Square, Charlottetown.

November 11th, 1854.

ALLIANCE

LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

Capital £5,000,000 *Sterling.*

CHARLES YOUNG,
Agent for P. E. Island.

Valuable Stand for Business.

TO LET, and possession given in the month of August next, a DWELLING HOUSE and PREMISES, now occupied by Mr. W. HEARD, in GREAT GEORGE STREET.

The suitable position of the premises for Business purposes is too well known to require comment.

For particulars apply to Mr. W. HEARD, on the premises, or to Mr. W. SMARDON at the corner, GREAT GEORGE STREET.

Charlottetown, 28th Feb. 1855.

FOUND.

ON Friday the 15th inst., on Princetown Road, a Lady's blue Mantle. The owner can have the same by proving property and paying advertising expenses.

JOHN WONNICOTT.

Princetown Road, June 19th, 1855. 2i

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' Gentlemens' 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, Burning 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 Snaiths, Hay Forks, Spades and Shovels, Manure Forks, Hoes, Shingling Hatchets, Scythe Stones, Axes, Churns, Corn Brooms, Clothes pins, Nests Tubs, Pails, Clocks, Mortice Locks and Latches, Philadelphia Mill Saws, Glass Ware, Room Paper, Olive Oil, Half Bushel Measures, Wood Saws, Wash Boards, Looking Glasses, Bedsteads, Confectionary, Satinetts, Ticking, Cotton, Flannel, Carpet Bags, Door Mats, Rubber Coats, &c, &c, &c, all in excellent condition, and will be sold at a small advance from cost.

Charlottetown, June 1st, 1855. I A E 1m

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. Isl. Ex.

To Let for Term of Years.

THE Business Stand occupied by the Subscriber, with Patent Scale, Ware House, &c., in rear.

THOMAS B. TREMAIN.

5th June, 1855. 4insx