GLEANINGS FROM LATE PAPERS.

The French are very sanguine of their ability to reach the shipping from the new battery they are erecting off the White Works. That the Russians also have some doubts on the subject is evident from the assiduity with which they fire into the newly constructed work. The 68 pounders which are being mounted seem sufficient to do the work even at that distance, but as yet the ships give no sign of moving and remain motionless in their double line across the harbour, while the boats flit along on all sides of them in ceaseless activity. Our battery near the Quarries is almost ready, and in less than a week, the matter will be decided.

The Turkish Government has issued a notice to the editors of journals, forbidding them to speak of the plans of campaign of the Allies, and inviting them to confine themselves to the publication of facts. An infraction of this order to be punished by the temporary suspension of the journal, and a second offence would expose the delinquents to a severer penalty. Omar Pacha was preparing to return to the Crimea. The Bashi-Bazouks who revolted at the Dardanelles were plundering the neighbouring villages. The French Consul had adopted measures for the defence of the town 500 had not joined in the revolt. Advices from Trebizond, of the 12th inst., state that Kaliz Pasha left on the 9th for Erzeroum at the head of a body of volunteers. The army of Kars, since the disbanding of the Bashi-Bazouks, was reduced to 15,000 men.

Letters from Riga state, that great security is felt in that city. The military dispositions made by the Russian engineers are so extensive and strong that most of those who left Riga at the first appearance of the allied fleets have now returned. An attack is considered impossible, as the fortifications erected at the mouth of the Dwina will not permit the ascent of the river so far as to bring the town within reach of any projectiles. The garrison consists of about 10,600 troops besides the cavalry along the coasts. Pickets of Cossacks, forming an advanced guard are on watch day and night. Commerce is completely suspended, except as far as concerns business with the interior of Poland.

A conflagration broke out at Constantinople on the 17th of July, and for a time exposed the French military workshops to imminent danger. The fire began just after noon, and favoured by the heat of the sun and an impetuous changing wind, consumed 130 houses.

WINDSOR, Aug. 8.—A young girl, daughter of Joseph Smith of this place, went to bathe last evening and the tide took her off her feet: a young man, her cousin, son of Jesse Smith of Halifax, went to her rescue and both were unfortunately drowned.

An election riot took place a few days since in Louisville, Ky., in which a number of persons lost their lives. The electors went to the polls with loaded cannon.

The cod-fishery on the coast of Newfoundland continued successful down to the 24th ult., but the news received from Labrador was not quite so favorable.

"LITTLE DARLINGS"—Birth, at Government House, on Thursday the 19th inst., the lady of his Excellency, Governor Darling, of a son—*St. Johns, N. F. Times.*

AN ITALIAN LEGION.—The *United Service Gazette* announces the intention of the government to form an Italian Legion. It is to be raised at Navaro, where the head-quarters will be stationed, under the superintendence of the British Minister at the Court of Sardinia. The command is to be held by Col. H. Manners Percy, and the officers are to be Italian and British gentlemen who speak the Italian language.

There is at length the prospect of a canal across the Isthmus of Suez, and the consequent facilitating of communication with India to an almost incredible degree. This augurs well for Egypt under Said Pasha, and presents us with another feature of that wondrous spirit of intercourse which has taken possession of the civilized world within the last fifty years. When canal, railway, and telegraph are fast bringing the ends of the earth together, and letting in the light on the darkest corners of the world's surface, we cannot but feel as if we must reach something of a destination totally new and glorious ere long.—*Glasgow News.*

Hartrigge House, which is being erected near Jedburgh by the Lord Chief-Justice Campbell, is in an advanced state, and next to Fleurs Castle, promises to be one of the finest buildings in the county. The style is the old-fashioned "Scotch Ha," with rounded turrets, and tall catstepped gables The noble proportions of the building catch the eye with striking effect from the valley below.

A proposal has been brought before Parliament by the chief commissioner of works for the complete demolition of the buildings used by the different departments of the Government in Downing-street, and the building in their stead of offices better calculated for the transaction of public business, and built around a single quadrangular enclosure. The toatal cost of the proposed undertaking, including £25,000 for fittings, and £54,890 for the purchase of properties required, will be £585,000.

The resignation of the venerable Dr. Wayland, President of Brown's University, Providence, R. I., is announced He has occupied the chair of that institution for 29 years—almost a generation.

CAPTAIN McCLURE.—In the British House of Commons, the committee charged with the consideration of the subject of rewarding Capt. McClure, for his discovery of the Northwest passage, have recommended that the sum of $25,000 be presented to him.

REAPING MACHINES.—The *American Farme* gives an account of a trial between Hussey's, McCormick's, and Atkins' Reapers in a heavy field of oats. All of them worked well, but the self-raking attachment of Atkins is described as giving it a superiority over the others. The three machines cut 36 acres of oats in seven hours, or 12 acres each.

A gentleman of our acquaintance made a visit through a great portion of Long Island during the past week, to witness the farmers getting in their harvest. He was astonished at the great number of reaping and mowing machines employed, and the farmers assured him that but for them they would not have been able to secure their large crops. Hand help could not be obtained; good laborers were reciving $2 per day and board, and enough of them could not be obtained at that. The reaping machines have proven to be "the farmers' best friend this season."

The Gold Quartz Crushing Establishment owned by Dunham & Co., situated on 33d street, New York, was burned last week. Loss about $20,000. Supposed to be the work of an incendary.

John Gilman, a citizen of Dexter, Jefferson county, N. Y., who had been one of the unfortunate "symathizers" in the Canadian revolt, in 1838, taken prisoner and sent to a British penal colony, returned to his family on the 25th ult., after an absence of seventeen years.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

City of Charlottetown, Aug. 23, 1855.

Having received a communication from the Rev. A. Fraser of Cascumpec, and a friend of the Temperance cause at Cape Wolfe settlement, West Cape, giving a pleasing account of labors and services of John Arbuckle, Esq, as the authorized Agent and Lecturer of the Committee of the Sons of Temperance of this Island, you will oblige by the insertion of the Rev. Gentleman's valuable communication.

I remain,
Yours respectfully,
C. J BURNETT, Sec'y L. C.

Cascumpec, Aug 16, 1855.

Rev. and dear brother;

Understanding that you are the Secretary of the Lecture Committee from whom Mr. Arbuckle has his commission, I address to you a brief account of our Temperance meetings here since his arrival amongst us. When he arrived, it was our Sacramental occasion, and consequently, many from the adjacent settlements were in attendance on Divine Service, and it was therefore, a favourable opportunity for announcing that Mr. Arbuckle should lecture on Monday evening. At the hour announced, a very respectable audience were in attendance in the Cascumpec Church, and Mr. Arbuckle delivered a most interesting lecture. A Temperance Society has been in existence here for some years, and its members were for some time desirous of creating an excitement on the temperance question, for the purpose of procuring an addition to their number, and they considered Mr. Arbuckle's arrival among them as being very *opportune* at this time. Some new members were added to the roll at the conclusion of the lecture, and the following resolution passed unanimously:

"The members of the Temperance Society desire to express their appreciation of the merits of Mr Arbuckle as a Temperance Lecturer, and to express their conviction, that such addresses as they have just had the pleasure of listening to, are calculated in a high degree to promote that good cause of which he is so able and zealous an advocate."

Last evening I accompanied Mr. Arbuckle to the West Cape, when his services were equally appreciated, and a resolution somewhat similar to the above had passed unanimously by a highly respectable audience.

Arrangements are entered into by us, for the diffusion of Total Abstinence principles in this and the adjacent settlements, for the organization of new societies where they have not been hitherto formed in this section of the Island, consequently a visit from Mr. Arbuckle among us as often as circumstances would admit of, would be highly beneficial to our cause, and the circulation of such temperance tracts as he has now distributed among us will have a most beneficial effect.

I trust the day is not far distant when the various Temperance Societies throughout the Island, will feel the importance of keeping a lecturer constantly on the field *and defraying his expenses from their own funds.* When Societies are properly established and in good working order, I have no doubt but this will be the case and Mr Arbuckle's exertions at present are admirably adapted for this end. He possesses advantages over many lecturers, his knowledge of Gaelic enables him to enlist the sympathies of those who speak that language. His mode of addressing too, is so *striking* and *varied* which takes so much better, especially in country assemblies than more formal addresses. *These* and *other considerations* lead me to the conclusion, that the continuance of Mr. Arbuckle's services would be productive of most happy and beneficial results in advancing the temperance cause, and in ultimately introducing that most important *desideratum*, "The Prohibitory Liquor Law."

I remain,
Rev. and Dear Sir,
Yours sincerely,
ALLAN FRASER.

Rev. Mr. Burnett.

HEAL THE SICK.—Men of liberal education at the present day, devote all their talents to discover the means whereby they may remove those painful maladies which assail the human frame. There is no nobler art than that of healing the sick, considering the numberless diseases to which man is liable, and which may cause him to drag out a protracted life of distress, or suddenly cut him off in the bloom of his existence and usefulness. We should gratefully seize upon every means of counteracting their dreadful effects, or causing a removal of those clogs to happiness. In those cases where the Liver or the Stomach is the cause, we would highly recommend Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr C. M. Jackson. No medicine at this time stands higher than these Bitters, and to those who are suffering from the horrors of Indigestion, we say they are the antidote. See advertisement.

HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

Saturday, August 25, 1855.

WHY have not we, in common with the sister Provinces, postage stamps? If you get a letter from Nova Scotia or New Brunswick with the postage paid, you see a neat little stamp in one corner. In looking over the "First Report of Postmaster-General on the Post Office," which has been presented to both Houses of Parliament, by command of Her Majesty, we observe, that the introduction of postage stamps is mentioned as a very great improvement in those countries that have adopted it, and so in truth it is. Here, if you wish to prepay your letter, you must go or send to the Post Office and wait at the window until the inquiries of—perhaps half a dozen people—have been answered, before you can put in your letter with your two pence, three pence or nine pence for postage, whereas, if there were stamps, your letter can be slipped into the aperture over the letter box at any moment, by day or night. It is peculiarly unpleasant as respects letters, to go by the country mails; you wish in the evening to write to a friend in the country, on a matter of small pecuniary importance both to yourself and your correspondent, you are unwilling to allow the latter to be put to any inconvenience or expence, and it is equally inconvenient to you to go to the Office in the morning before the mail starts, and doubly so to send your only servant. Now, a postage stamp would obviate all difficulties; half a dozen letters might be written in the evening, (the only leisure time with some individuals) and posted at no matter what hour, without any trouble. These are, in the estimation of some people, very little things, not so, we suspect, in that of the Postmaster, to whom the receiving of letters, and giving change, &c., must be at all times extremely harrassing. Besides, we like to see the Island up to the mark, as far as possible, and strangers are apt to judge of countries as they do of individuals; when the latter manifest signs of being behind the age, a certain degree of contempt is sure to follow. People do not stop to enquire why it is so, it is for them enough, that such is the fact. While on the subject of the Post Office, we should like also, to enquire why it is, *that there is no timepiece at that establishment? It is*, in our opinion, an indispensably necessary article. It is a matter of the greatest moment at times, to know when the mail closes, and as we have no public clock, it is often difficult to tell the true time—within half an hour at least. Now, though we feel satisfied, that a city clock will be among one of the *many* improvements which the city authorities contemplate, yet, some time may and must elapse *before they* are enabled to provide one, we would *therefore* submit, that a Post Office clock should do *duty* in the meanwhile. Is not every Post Office in the United Kingdom furnished with one? We think we have heard or read, that such is the fact; at all events, it would *cost but little*, and would be a great public accommodation. It ought to be furnished with a transparent dial plate, and illuminated by gas from within, or a jet of gas from without might give the requisite light to enable one to tell the hour.

PANORAMA OF THE RUSSIAN WAR.

There are few at this time who do not feel a deep interest in all that relates to the transactions of the war with Russia, and any thing that tends to make us better acquainted with the localities of the countries that have been the theatre of these exciting events that have lately taken place cannot fail to be acceptable.

The public will have an opportunity of gratifying their curiosity by attending the Exhibition advertized to take place on Monday evening at the Temperance Hall

For the benefit of those residing in the country there will be an exhibition on Wednesday afternoon.

It has been highly landed by the public journals of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, one of which notice we subjoin:

Since this great work of Art has opened in our City, it has been nightly crowded by large and fashionable audiences. Seldom has anything of this kind visited our City that has produced the interest that this has. The scenes faithfully pourtrayed in seeming reality. We have not time nor space to particularize its many points of interest, but would advise no one to neglect to go and see it before it leaves here. The moonlight scene on the Dardanells is a magnificent spectacle, and the celebrated charge of the Scotch Greys and Light Cavalry is well worth the price of admission.

We understand that it will remain only a few days longer

We would recommend it to the attention of our neighbours in Truro, Pictou, and P. E. Island, as we understand the Proprietor will visit those places shortly.—*Journal.*

By the politeness of Wm. Heard, Esq., we received the following Telegram, per the Steamer Rosebud, from the Editor of the Eastern Chronicle, yesterday, from Pictou.

ARRIVAL OF THE "PACIFIC"
AT NEW YORK.

One Week later from England.

BY TELEGRAPH
TO THE
"EASTERN CHRONICLE."

TELEGRAPH OFFICE HALIFAX,
Thursday, August 25th, 8 p. m.

The U. S. Mail Steamer *Pacific* arrived at New York on Wednesday morning bringing Liverpool dates to the 11th August.

Money Markets more stringent. Consols quoted at 91.

The Bombardment of Sebastopol was recommended on the 10th August. No details had reached England. Omar Pacha is appointed Commander of the Turkish forces in Asia.

A report prevailed that Revel had been successfully bombarded—but it was not generally believed.

The Baltic Fleet was preparing to attack Helsingfors.

A formidable conspiracy is reported in Spain.

Provisions unchanged.

Flour declined 6d per barrel.

Wheat declined 2d per bushel.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to appoint Benjamin Davies, of Charlottetown, Philip Lane, of Township No. 49, and Alexander Martin, of Anderson's Road, Township No. 67, Esquires, Justices of the Peace for Queen's County.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to direct, that the name of Edward Henry Gage Lambert, of Her Majesty's Ship *Espiegle*, Esq., be inserted in the Commission of the Peace for Prince Edward Island.

Passengers,

In the Steamer Lady LeMarchant from Picton, on 22d.—Dr White, J. Waddell, James Walkinshaw, Esq., Miss Walkinshaw, W J. Coleman, Wellington Nelson, Robert Pearson, H. S. Thacher, G. Miller,