INTENDED ASSAULT ON SEBASTOPOL.

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

From the European Times, July 7.

THE MALAKOFF AND THE REDAN.

The melancholy details which have come to hand during the present week, respecting the abortive attack by the allied forces on the Redan and the Malakoff Tower, have caused much pain, and produced considerable depression Lord Raglan is now beyond the world's censure; but General Pelissier, who is in the flesh, and who was the adviser of this ill-judged and most unfortunate movement, will pay, it is alleged, the penalty of being condemned, in other words, of being disgraced for the terrific loss of life and limb which his inconsiderateness has caused. Since the commencement of the war, this is by far the most severe reverse which the allies have sustained, and the result justifies the opinion which we have held of an eminent military authority in this country when he heard of Gen. Pelissier's assuming the chief command of the French army—namely, that his recklessness would cause an unnecessary waste of human life, an opinion which is painfully borne out by the result.

The assault must necessarily have proved bloody and destructive, even with all the aids which the coolest judgment and the most consummate tact could bring to bear upon the business. But neither judgment nor tact was exhibited in the acting of this lamentable tragedy, for it now appears that the original plan of attack on which the allied commanders had agreed,—upon which they had doubtless bestowed the utmost care,—was changed at the very *last moment*, in defence to the will of the French commander, who laboured under an extraordinary hallucination about anticipating some imaginary sortie on the part of the enemy. This is not the first instance in which the cunning of the Russians has outwitched the gallantry of the allies; and the following incident, mentioned by Lord Raglan in his despatch, proves the snare into which the assailants fell:—

"The superiority of our fire on the day we opened led both General Pelissier and myself, and the officers of the Artillery and Engineers of the two services, and the armies in general, to conclude that the Russian Artillery fire was, in a great measure, subdued, and that the operation we projected could be undertaken with every prospect of success. The result has shown, that the resources of the enemy were not exhausted, and that they had still the power, either from their ships or from their batteries, to bring an overwhelming fire upon their assailants."

The original plan was to have renewed the fire in the morning, and after cannonading for two or three hours, and thus disabling the guns which the enemy had renewed during the night, to storm the points referred to in the order of the day by the deception mentioned in the foregoing extract, and believing that the enemy was really exhausted, General Pelissier became the victim of Russian ingenuity, by assaulting in the dawn of the morning without previous cannonading, and the result was—butchery unexampled even in the history of sieges. This change in the programme is entirely traceable to the French commander, for which the English general was only answerable in so far as that he agreed to it. In short, the allied commanders are no match in the way of duplicity for the Russians, for on the 7th, when the allies were in possession of the Quarries and the Mamelon, a manœuvre equally clever was practised by the enemy, to which we drew attention at the time. It was this,—that the Russians, finding the Malakoff Tower lost by the French, who had secured the Mamelon, asked for a truce on the plea of burying their dead, which was granted, and during the three hours over which this truce extended, the enemy, contrary to all the known rules of war, laboured incessantly in fortifying the position, and thus stealthily defrauded the besiegers of the fruits of their hard-earned victory. These tactics show cleverness on the part of the Russians; but the annoying feature is, that they are not penetrated and taken for what they are worth by their more ingenuous opponents.

As in nearly all such cases, the first blunder was not the last. Not only was the enemy in the strongest possible force, for Lord Raglan says, "I never before witnessed such a continued and heavy fire of grape, combined with musketry, from the enemy's works which appeared to be fully manned;" but at the commencement, a blunder was made by a French officer of division, who mistook the signal for attacking the Malakoff, and thus destroyed that uniformity of combination so essential in all such cases to ensure success. Lord Raglan distinctly saw the failure of the French attempt, and although certain that the English could not succeed on the Redan, was impelled by a chivalrous sense of honour to perform his part of the contract, which he did, "not wisely but too well." The *Times* of yesterday, indeed, maintains, with apparently unanswerable force, that this attack on the Redan was mere wantonness—a positive waste of life without an object:—

"The Redan is a work which projects or advances considerably in front of the Malakoff, and the fire even of the Mamelon takes the Redan in flank. The Redan is, moreover, lower than these works, and is commanded by them. The double operation of the 18th of June is therefore reduced to this dilemma:—If the French attack on the Malakoff works proved unsuccessful, it was totally impossible for the English or any other troops to occupy the Redan, or to hold it, even if they had crossed the abattis and the ditch; but if the French attack on the Malakoff works had succeded, then neither could the Russians have continued to hold the Redan; they must inevitably have been driven out of it in a few hours by the fire of the Malakoff and the Mamelon directed against themselves, and this result would have been obtained with certainty, and without any assault on the Redan at all."

With such monstrous blunderings as this, it is not surprising that deep-seated dissatisfaction and even gloom pervades the camp. The letters from the Crimea this week, written alike by officers and private soldiers, speak in the strongest terms of the indignation at the reckless slaughter of the 18th, and nothing can den onstrate the evils of a divided command in stronger and more painful colours.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL AND THE VIENNA CONFERENCES.—The *Daily News* comments severely on the conduct of Lord J. Russell in reference to the course he pursued at Vienna. The allied representatives assented to the Austrian propositions of peace, and undertook to urge their adoption upon their respective governments. M. Drouyn d'Lhuys, returned to Paris, laid before the Emperor the reasons which led him to come to that conclusion, and, failing to convince him of its adequacy, deemed it his duty to resign his place in his administration. Lord J Russell returned to London, invited the Cabinet to concur in the opinion he had declared to Count Buol, and was outvoted by his colleagues on the sufficiency of the terms he had consented to, but, instead of retiring from office, he proceeded forthwith to defend in Parliament the rejection of the offer.

The Turks and Sardinians under Omar Pasha and General Marmora, made excursions into the lateral valleys of the Tchernaya, without meeting resistance.

THE BALTIC.

The Calcutta, 34, Captain James J. Stopford, on Friday and Saturday last received through the Postoffice at Sheerness mails for the Baltic fleet, weighing more than one ton and a quarter. This is the largest mail that has left Sheerness in any sailing ship during the present year. She got under way at ten a.m. on Saturday, and left for the Baltic with a fine fresh breeze from the south-west.

It is stated that a force exceeding 25,000 men (infantry and artillery) will proceed to the Baltic, to co-operate with the allied fleets, France, it is understood, will furnish by far the greater portion of this expeditionary army, in which a division of the Anglo-Foreign Legion is expected to embark.

BERLIN,—July 4.—The town of Nystadt, situated at the entrance of the Gulf of Bothnia, has been bombarded and destroyed. A squadron of seven steamers passed Botaldavik on the 25th with six prizes.

SPAIN,

PARIS, July 5.—A despatch, dated Marseilles, 5th inst., says that the Cid had brought news to the following effect:—A rising has taken place in Catalonia. The pretext of the rising is the question of the salaries. Two manufacturers had been assassinated at Barcelona. The National Guard had refused to march. The Captain-General (Zapatero) had shut himself up in the citadel with the troops that remained faithful, whence he sent mediators, to the insurgents, who received them with shouts of "Long live Espartero!"

Holloway's Pills, a certain Remedy for all Liver and Stomach Complaints.—The daughter of Mrs. Farlow, of Picton, was for three years in a most deplorable state of health, caused by her liver and stomach being out of order. The mother tried a variety of remedies, but unfortunately the child was not benefited by the same, on the contrary, she gradually became worse. Seven weeks ago, she commenced to use Holloway's Pills in accordance with the printed directions, and they have completely cured her after every other remedy had failed to give her the slightest relief.

Among diseases, dyspepsia and liver complaint rank as most difficult to cure. We are pleased to have it in our power to point out a remedy which has proved effectual in many cases, and which we can safely recommend as a certain and infallible cure; it has been the means of rescuing thousands from an untimely grave. We mean the Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, at the German Medicine Store, 120 Arch street, Philadelphia. See advertisement.

HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

Saturday, July 21, 1855.

"How are times with you?" is the common question addressed to every passing stranger, and the universal answer is, "dull, very dull." We have heard this answer so often, that it has aroused our curiosity, and we have paid some attention to facts, in order to learn upon what premises this conclusion of universal stagnation was based. When there has been a universal demand for but one particular article, that circumstance is certain to affect every thing else, and activity in one quarter imparts a general quickness of movement in every other part of the market, as a stone thrown into the water, shows, by the circles of little waves that it occasions, that the sensation is perceived at a very great distance. But there are times when, by one universal consent almost, men concur in denominating them dull, and this we have found to be the period just before the prospects of the expected harvest can be pronounced upon with any degree of probability. This is extremely natural, during the preparation of the land for the crop; or rather just before or just after there is a good deal of stir in the market; then comes a calm, the calm of anticipation, we wait to see how our crops have planted is growing, and whether we are likely to have a good crop, and whatever may be the judgment pronounced, the result is the same. Speculation is equally busy, whether the crop promises to be heavy or light. If the former, additional markets must be sought for, or some improvement in the manner of preparing the article, so as to make it more attractive to customers is set on foot. If the latter, speculation is again on the *qui vive* to secure to itself as much of the commodity as may be purchased when prices are low, to be sold again when the scarcity makes itself more felt. So it is at the present moment. Mercantile men are busy watching the aspect not only of the commercial hut of the political horizon. As soon as the clouds clear off and there is, as there appears to be now, prospects of gain, the busy hum of trade will be again heard, and times will again be brisk, as men in business say; that is, every man will be speculating as to how much he can make out of his neighbour.

Our own idea is, that things wear, as far as can be well predicted, a favourable aspect for both farmer and merchant, every prospect for a plentiful crop, and this in an agricultural country is the main spring by which the movements of all the rest is regulated.

The Steamer *Lady Le Marchant* did not receive the British Mails as usual yesterday, it is supposed that they have been sent by mistake to St. Johns N. B. The Steamer was immediately despatched to Pictou, and may be expected to-day. We received Wilmer's European Times reported in Halifax from which we have selected the principal items of News. In our next we will give the detailed account of the sanguinary engagement of the 18th June.

The R. M. S. *Canada* arrived at Halifax on Wednesday morning, at 5 o'clock. Lord Raglan, Lady Law, the Governor of our Island, will pass into the rightfull lands of the Tenantry." Sir, a greater fallacy was never written; I will prove it by himself, he says in a former part of his letter, that the Registry Law will enable a Tenant to ascertain who is entitled to receive his money for rents, in the name of common sense, how will a Registry Law make the Fee simple of our Island pass into the rightful hands of the Tenantry, the assertion is preposterous, the object of the writer and his flatterer, appears to be, to deceive both the people of Canada and this Island. If the writer wanted to enlighten the readers of the Montreal *Gazette*, on the political affairs of this Island, he would have written, that our Island, has enjoyed a Legislature for Eighty-two years, and during that period, there have been twenty General Flections, and twenty General Assemblies have met and sat for the despatch of business, but never before in all that time, was the enormity perpetrated, of taking the People's money, to pay an unelected, irresponsible Legislative Council, by any of the twenty *Assemblies*, until last winter: if he had written the above, he would have informed them, of another of the good measures, that he says, the People's Representatives are the authors of.

Yours &c.,

A FARMER.

July 17, 1855.

Summary of Government Advertisements.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council has been pleased to appoint Mr. DENNIS HOGAN, of Morell, Controller of Customs and Navigation Laws for Saint Peter's, in the place of the Hon. John Jardine; and Collector of Excise, Light and Anchorage Duties, in the place of Mr. John Jardine, junior.

Sealed Tenders will be received at the Road Correspondent's Office until Wednesday, the 1st day of August next, from any person or persons willing to contract for building a Floating Box for the use of the Ferry Slip opposite Charlottetown, at Minchin's Point, agreeably to a plan and specification to be seen at the Office. Good and sufficient security will be required for the due performance of the contract.

Married,

At the Wesleyan Academy, Mount Allison, Sackville, on the 12th ult. by the Rev. Dr. Evans, the Rev. J. Herbert Starr, Wesleyan Minister, to Susan, eldest daughter of Mr. David Evans, of Norval, Canada West.

On Thursday evening, 19th inst., by the Rev. D. FitzGerald, Alfred Wilbur, Esq., of Shediac, N. B. to Frances, only daughter of Mr. George Hubbard, of this City.

Died,

At South West River New London, on the 21st June, Christiana Adams, wife of Jonathan Adams, Esq., after a short and severe illness. She has left a Husband and seven Children to lament their sad loss.

Port of Charlottetown.

ARRIVED.

July 17th, Eglantine, Parker, Boston; goods. Sarah, Moore, Pictou; coal Maud, Murray, Richibucto; deals. Mary, Le Blanc, Sidney; coal.

18th, Scir. Alexander, Bay Chaleur; shingles, &c. Orwell, Pinnette; bal.

19th, William Nelson, Chappell, Bay Verte; deals. Alexander, Shellnutt, Tracadie; fish. Champion, Savin, Sidney; coal. Messenger, Siteman, Halifax; bal.

20th, Lady Le Marchant, Pictou; mails, &c.,

SAILED.

July 18, Sophronia, Babin, Sydney; bal. Brig Thomas, Gorman, Liverpool; sundries. Areal, Moore fishing voyage. St. Croix, Bedeque. Ploughboy, Robinson, Pugwash; bal.

19th, Lady Le Marchant, Irving, Pictou; mails. Mayflower, Purdie, Tatmagouche; bal.

21st, Orwell, M'Leod, Shediac; bal.

Port of Cascumpec.

Arrived at Cascumpec from the Fishing Ground.

July 4, Mary Ellen, Gott, Essex, Mass; 10 bbls. mackerel.

6th, Star of Hope, Torrey, Cohasset; 30 do. do.

11th, Grace Darling, Mar, Gloucester; do. do.

Triton, Cole, Cohasset; just in the bay. Governor, Sylvester, Deer Isle; do.

12th, Mary Hall, Howes, Cohasset; do.

14th, Glido, Altar, Georgetown, P. E. I.; fitting out.

Oresan,——, Bedeque; P. E. I.; do.

16th, Champion, Harding, Cascumpec, P. E. I.: 63 bbls. mackerel.

Birth,

At Richmond Village, on Wednesday the 8th inst., Mrs. Cotton, wife of the Rev. Richard Cotton, of a son.

Charlottetown Markets, July 18.

Beef,(small)lb.	6d a 8d	Pearl Barley,	3d
Do. by quarter,	5d a 7d	Clover Seed,	none
Pork,	none.	Timothy do.	2½d a 3
Do. (small),	6¾d a 8d	Turkeys each,	5s a 7s.
Ham,	8d a 10	Fowls,	1s a 1s 6d
Mutton,	4d a 7d	Eggs dozen,	7d a 9d
Lamb, per lb.	4d a 8d	Barley bush.,	6s a 7s
Veal,	3d a 6d	Oats,	3s 3d a 3s 6d
Butter (fresh),	10d a 1s	Potatoes,	3s a 3s 6d
do. by tub	10d	Turnips,	none
Tallow,	11d a 1s	Timothy Seed,	none
Wool,	1s a 1s 3d	Homespun yd.,	2s 6d a 5s
Flour,	33d a 42d	Hay, ton,	50s a 60s

COPAL VARNISH.

A FEW Tin-cans of superior COPAL VARNISH, for sale by

H. HASZARD.

Charlottetown, July 2d, 1855.

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

AMERICAN HOUSE.

JUST RECEIVED, on Consignment, and for sale cheap for cash, 50 bbls. Canada Superfine FLOUR.

W. B. DAWSON.

P. S. Another Consignment daily expected.

July 20th, 1855.