NEWS BY THE ENGLISH MAIL.

THE LOSS OF THE TIGER.

Odessa letters of the 12th and 13th confirm the account of the loss of the Tiger. The writer of the subjoined letter had actually seen the crew brought into Odessa as prisoners, and had subsequently seen the stranded vessel. The captain was wounded, we regret to add severely. Other letters vary, but not materially, in their accounts from that which we publish, or add slightly to it. Thus some represent Captain Giffard as having lost only one leg; and one states that "some of the crew, it was thought, had got away in one of the boats." All the letters, for obvious reasons, abstain from comment. We lament the dangerous wounds of the brave captain, and the Russian captivity that awaits his gallant crew. But as an item in the losses which must unavoidably be incurred in such a war, the destruction of the Tiger and the capture of her crew have nothing alarming in them. We do not believe that the Russian authorities will dare to treat our sailors as their natural and acquired brutality might prompt them. They know, indeed, that England will not stoop to retaliate cruelty upon the prisoners she takes; but they also know, by the experience of Odessa and Hango, that British ships are able to punish any ill treatment our countrymen may be subjected to.

"ODESSA, May 13.—To-day's news are that last night, during a heavy fog, the English steamer Tiger ran herself aground at Cortazzi's Hutor, so as to be almost entirely on the dry. As soon as this was discovered, some artillery was sent there, and the steamer crippled. She struck, and her crew, I am told, of about 200 men, are just now being brought in as prisoners. The boat is, I understand, on fire. Three other steamers are in sight and have made communications, the nature of which we do not know. I have just seen the steamer; she is only 50 paces from the shore. The commander has had both his legs shot off."

The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* says, "The following particulars, from a good Austrian (non-Russian) source, have reached me relative to the loss of the Tiger. She got on a sand-bank when in pursuit of a Russian schooner, which ran into the quarantine port. The Russians fired into her with red-hot balls until she was completely helpless. The two steamers which came to her assistance 'were obliged to keep at a distance, as the Russians had some guns of the very largest calibre, with which they fired with extreme precision.' The Tiger was burnt almost down to the water. The *Presse* affirms that the Russians fired at the steamer after she had hoisted a white flag and made signals of distress. 'In spite of a perfect shower of balls the crew went on shore, where they are treated as prisoners of war. Several ships of the line and smaller vessels have just hove in sight (on the 10th). The inhabitants of Odessa are in great consternation. A flag of truce has just been sent in.'"

We have more versions of the story of our lost ship the Tiger:—

A letter dated Vienna the 20th instant, in the *Cologne Gazette*, affirms that "an official report" of the capture of the Tiger had reached that capital. The writer further states, that after the Tiger struck its flag, three merchant steamers—one of which was the Austrian Lloyd's post boat, with Russian soldiers on board, approached to take possession; that a great part of the crew jumped overboard and were picked up by the two other English steamers which had come up; and that fire breaking out on board the Tiger, it was found impossible to tow her into harbour.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF ODESSA.

BERLIN, MAY 23.—The Austrian *Ost. Deutsche Post* has the following letter from Odessa:—

"People are in a state of great anxiety. The troops are concentrated in all directions. It is said the English have sent a flag of truce to demand the delivery of their contrymen, taken from the Tiger; whereupon the reply was, they might come and fetch them if they could. Many tremble for fear of another bombardment, and yet are afraid to exhibit fear."

ATTACK ON SEBASTOPOL.—A despatch from Constantinople of the 10th announces that Sebastopol has been cannonaded by the combined fleets with guns of long range, with a view to destroy the advanced works of the port.

PREPARATIONS FOR ATTACKING SEBASTOPOL.—The *Times* Paris correspondent writes, "I am assured that 80 pieces of artillery, of large calibre and of tremendous power, were to be embarked at Toulon and Marseilles. They are said to be intended for Sebastopol. It now seems certain that the plan of a combined attack by sea and land on that celebrated fortress and the Crimea has been decided upon, and that, in fact, we may expect to hear, at a short interval from each other, news of something very important taking place in the Baltic and the Black Sea. The steamer Dauphin had arrived at Marseilles from the Levant, and it is said she is the bearer of despatches, of which nothing has as yet transpired, except that the news they contain is favourable."

REPORTED BOMBARDMENT OF REVEL.—It is rumoured that a telegraphic despatch has been received at Paris announcing the bombardment of Revel; but we are without particulars.

THE GREEK INSURRECTION.

It is certain that the Czar has furnished to the Greek government military subsidies amounting to 1,000,000 of drachmas.

Macodonia is invaded by 2,000 adventurers and robbers, commanded by Chanis Karatasso, a former aide-de-camp of the King of Greece. This band is committing every unheard of atrocity. In one place they burnt alive 150 Turks—men, women, and children—in their mosque.

GREAT RUSSIAN MOVEMENT.

WARSAW, MAY 15.—No fewer than 50,000 men of the Grenadier Guards are on their march from St. Petersburg, through Kowno, to this town. They are to be concentrated near Krakau, and consist of 27 battallions of Infantry, of 1,000 men; 10 ditto of Rifles, of 650 men; 32 squadrons of Cavalry, of 190 men; 12 Foot and two Horse Artillery, with 112 cannons.

UNION OF THE FOUR GREAT POWERS.—The Vienna Conference met on Tuesday and signed a new protocol, wherein the Anglo-French and Austro-Prussian separate treaties are duly taken cognisance of, and the unity of the action of the Four Powers upon the basis of the former protocol, is confirmed. Europe is thus, at last, we trust, permanently united to opposed Russia by arms. Austria it is said, will soon take the field, and however much Prussia may hitherto have hesitated after this last Protocol she can no longer pursue a doubtful course, being now pledged to armed opposition to Russia. Need we observe that the firmer the union of the Four Great Powers becomes, and the more energetic their action, the greater is the chance of peace—the more certain the defeat of Russia—the more secure the ultimate welfare of Europe!

RUSSIA AND HER AGENTS IN AMERICA.—A letter from New York says:—"Russia appears destined to be as little successful in America as in Europe, in her effort to find allies. The advances made by her agents to private individuals to induce them to fit out privateers have failed, by reason of the firm resolution of the central government and the States to enforce the law prohibiting engagements of the sort with a foreign nation."

KALAFAT, May 6.—The day before yesterday six squadrons of Turkish Cossacks and five of Turkish Hussars had an engagement with the Russian Cossacks near Radoan. The affair lasted three hours, and ended with the total defeat of the latter. After the second charge the Russians were in complete disorder, and quitting their horses took refuge in a large thicket. Sixty horses fell into the hands of the Turks. As I learn from a major who is lying ill here, the Russians had 138 killed and 12 wounded. The latter, with two guns, were brought in here. The Turks had 10 killed and two wounded. At present the Russians are beyond the Schuyl, about two English miles and a half from Krajova, and news of fresh rencontres is daily expected."

OMAR PASHA'S PREPARATIONS FOR A GRAND PITCHED BATTLE.—Omar Pasha has taken up a position before Shumal with his troops there concentrated; this is a sign that it is in this district where he intends fighting the first grand pitched battle with the Russians. It is asserted that Omar Pasha has sent a report to Constantinople, in which he says that he may be compelled to sacrifice Silistria if the subsidiary allied troops are not at the Balkan by the end of May at the latest.

TROOPS FOR THE BALTIC.—The 21st Fusileers have received orders to hold themselves in readiness for immediate active service in the Baltic, and will embark on the 29th inst., or thereabouts. Twenty sergeants and forty corporals are to be immediately appointed.

PLAN OF OPERATIONS IN THE BLACK SEA.—A despatch from Marseilles states that arrangements had been made at Constantinople for embarking the whole English army in twenty-four hours.

The Paris correspondent of *Times* gives the following as the plan of operations said to have been determined upon, namely, to land 30,000 men in the Crimea, while the fleet will attack and destroy Sebastapol, the Anglo-French fleets then to leave the Turco-Egyptian squadron in the Black Sea, and Cronstadt to be attacked by the whole overwhelming forces of the combined fleets.

Admiral Hamelin has requested that troops should be at once forwarded to the Black Sea, and the arrangements, respecting the dsepatch of the English contingent to some point known at Constantinople on the 15th, gives a certain degree of probability to the above.

THE BALTIC.

COPENHAGEN, May 12.

The Swedish post steamer Svenska Lejonet has gone down in Ystad harbour, from the injuries it received in the late storm.

A Stockholm vessel, laden with salt, attempted to break the blockade and enter Riga. On being hailed she neglected the signals and refused to lie by, so a cannon-ball smashed her stern. She immediately returned to Stockholm. Her owners were impudent enough to demand compensation. The English embassy very properly told them to thank their stars that matters were no worse.

THE BRITISH FLEET WITHIN THIRTY MILES OF CRONSTADT.—Letters from St Petersburg, dated the 9th inst., state that the British fleet had been seen within 25 to 30 miles off Cronstadt, and had captured a number of Russian gun boats.

PREPARATIONS AT CRONSTADT.—The *Augsbury Gazette* says that the Russian fleet is ready for action at Cornstradt and nearly 10,000 men garrison the forts. On the island lying west of the fortress tents are pitched, where troops find shelter, and all the coast swarms with soldiers, mostly of the guards. They are still working at Paul's Fort.

CAPTURE OF A PRIZE IN SIGHT OF THE GUNS OF RIGA.

MEMEL, APRIL 12.—The Amphion, screw, 34 guns, Capt. A. C. Key, in company with her Majesty's ship Cruizer, 15, screw, Commander the Hon. A. Douglas, entered the Gulf of Riga, April 27, and steamed along the southern shore of the bay in search of Russian merchantmen. From information received from several Dutch and American ships boarded during the day, we heard that there were several vessels blocked in the ice outside Riga Roads, waiting for the breaking up in order to enter the Dwina. At daylight of the 28th ice was reported by the look-out at the mast-head. During the morning several detached masses floated by. In the afternoon we were nearly surrounded by ice. The whole extent of the bay skirting the horizon appeared to be covered by an immense field of ice, varying in thickness from one to six inches, and covered by last winter's snow. Here and there it had broken, leaving open channels between. Several ships were seen in the distance, lying in the ice; one of them, which appeared to be a large barque, had hoisted Russian colours, and afterwards we saw two tugs steaming out to its assistance, but it seemed that the paddle-wheels were unable to penetrate the ice, and seeing us bearing down upon them, steaming through all, they decamped, leaving behind the great number of their floats. Unfortunately we were at too great distance to intercept them, and they escaped in shore into shallow water, where we could not follow, and luckily for them out of range of our guns. We turned our attention to the barque, which lay completely embedded in a large field of thick ice, almost broadside on. We steamed full power direct for it, cutting and crushing the ice in our progress by the force of the screw. After a little manœuvring, we made a complete passage for our prize, whcih we towed out in triumph. We found she was the Russian barque Caroline, from Portugal to Riga, laden with salt. They had already been four weeks in their late unpleasant position, drifting here and there with the mass of ice in which they lay imbedded. Their being made a prize of did not affect them much—in fact, they were rather pleased than otherwise, as their provisions and water were nearly expended, and most likely they would then have starved; for such is the cupidity of the owners, that they would not have incurred the expense of steamers to cut the ice, but have forced them to wait in the bay until it broke up. After we had succeeded in getting her extricated, we towed her into open water, and as it was getting dark, we anchored, double shotted our guns, and remained on the alert for any surprise during the night. At daylight next morning we weighed, and stood in towards the entrance of the Dwina to reconnoitre. The roads were pretty free from ice, but there was no shipping of any kind. In the river, there were several small vessels, and some steamers with their steam up. We did not see any ships of war. The mouth of the Dwina is defended on the left bank by two forts, and on the right bank there is a large fort, newly built, with two tiers of guns. It was a beautiful morning, the sun shone brightly, gilding the towers of Riga, and reflecting millions of beautiful colours from the icy bay. The whole coast was lined with soldiers, I should say not less than 3,000 of infantry and cavalry. Calmly and coolly we reconnoitred, nothing breaking the dead stillness, except the splash of the lead, or the boom of an occasional gun, fired at us from the fort on the left bank. We did not return the fire, being out of range. When we had got all the information we possibly could about the place we retraced our steps, to report to the admiral our proceedings. On our way back we took another Russian vessel, and sent both from Faroe Sound on to England. It must have been very galling for the Russians to be forced to see two small English men-of-war doing as they pleased in the bay of their first commercial city. Would Englishmen have allowed a Russian man-of-war to cruise about, and capture English ships anywhere along their coast? They would have manned the first river steamer they could have got, and given them battle. We found the admiral cruising off Godoka Sands with 17 sail of the line. The Rosamond had arrived bringing the mail. The next day we left our cruising ground.

VICTORY BY SIR CHARLES NAPIER.—1,500 RUSSIAN PRISONERS TAKEN.—News has arrived that the castle of Gustafshaven, south of Hango, and at the entrance of the Gulf of Finland, has been destroyed, and that 1,500 Russians have been taken prisoners. The fort of Gustafshaven is situated in the island of Hango, near the port of that name. The island on which there is a lighthouse, has a very deep port, sheltered by the rocks and the high lands of the Cape. Cape Hango is a very important military position, commanding the entrance to the Gulf of Finland and the pass leading to the Archipelago of Abo. The object of Sir Charles Napier and his coadjutor is plain. They intend to destroy the fortresses right and left as they sail up the gulf, to demolish the Russian gun-boats which have been crammed in the inner channel, on the Sweoborg side, and thus step by step concentrate the force of the combined fleets on the destruction of the fortifications of Cronstadt.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 9.—The *Augsbury Gazette* says that the Russian fleet is ready for action at Cronstadt, and nearly 10,000 men garrison the forts. On the island lying west of the fortress, tents are pitched, where troops find shelter, and all the coast swarms with soldiers, mostly of the Guards. They are still working at Paul's Fort. The lower orders here, went to Cronstadt as usual during their Eastern holidays. There they sported in swings and whirligigs, their attention being divided between eating and drinking, finding time to hurrah the imperial family, who showed themselves to the multitude there.

We find the following in the *Presse* of Vienna:—"We have received accounts from Odessa relative to the recent events, and communicate them to our readers without changing anything. The inhabitants of Odessa are now in the greatest uneasiness. The Russian batteries have cannonaded an English war steamer which on her return from the mouths of the Sulina was driven by stress of weather into the roadstead of Odessa. Some say it was the Tiger, others the Niger; and one version is that it was the Retribution. This vessel made signals of distress and hoisted the white flag, but the Russians paid no attention to it, and fired red hot shot at her till she caught fire. Notwithstanding the shower of balls, the vessel approached the shore, and the crew were able to land. The vessel is now in the port of Odessa in a very bad condition, and the crew are prisoners of war. Several line-ofbattle ships and corvettes of the combined fleets have shown themselves before the port. The inhabitants are in great alarm, not knowing what may happen. At the moment I am writing, a vessel with a flag of truce is approaching the port."

The *Wanderer* of the 20th says that the letters from Lemberg fully confirm the intelligence of a renewed bombardment of Odessa. The following details are added:—The Tiger, with 16 guns, and 250 men on board, stranded in the vicinity of the villa Cortazz, and was immediately fired upon from the battery erected at this point, and by several gun boats. On the following day two English men of war arrived on the spot, and at once opened fire on the said battery. The second letter speaks of seven English steamers having demanded the restitution of the ship and the imprisoned crew, which being refused, they proceeded to bombard the town of Odessa. When this letter was posted the firing had already lasted six hours, and still continued.

AMERICAN STEAM MACHINES FOR RUSSIA, BERLIN, May 16.—"An American frigate is said (*soll*) to have passed the Dardanelles, coming from Malta, laden with 11 steam machines for Russia. In the Black Sea it hoisted English colours, and got close into Sebastopol, where it hoisted American colours, and got safely with its cargo into the port. Some say, indeed, that the frigate was ordered in America for Russia, to which both ship and cargo belong."

HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

Saturday, June 10, 1854.

TO THE ELECTORS OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

IF there was ever a time when it behoved you to be careful in the manner in which you exercise your franchise, it is the present. Mark! There are two parties in the field, both professing to have the same end in view, both asserting that to secure to you and yours, the blessings and advantages of Responsible Government, is the end and aim of the desires and exertions of both. And it is after a manner true. But then comes the question: what is Responsible Government? Mr. Palmer and his associates say that it is having an Executive Council formed of persons chosen by the majority of Members of the Representatives of the People, to whom the latter have associated one, two, or more of the other branch of the Legislature, without whose consent and concurrence, no act shall be considered as the act of the Government. An Executive Council, who, being in the confidence of the majority of the People, will possess that control over the administration of the affairs of the Island, and will so exercise it, that it may truly be said, that the people, in managing their own affairs, govern themselves. And in order that this Council may be induced to give their sole and undivided attention to the wants of the people, and to be of advantage to the Island in general, they wish to exclude from its deliberations, those salaried servants of the people; who, however necessary in their proper places, have invariably been found, when entrusted with power, to use it rather for their own selfish purposes, than the benefit of the community; and for the same reason, they would exclude them from Seats in the Legislature.

For human nature is the same in all situations, and self love and attention to selfish interests, is the governing rule of all classes of society. Hence the necessity of avoiding or guarding against an evil of such magnitude, and how can this better be done, than by excluding such men from situations, where they are daily, hourly exposed to temptation? This is one sort, and as we say, the only true sort of Responsible Government, and the one best adapted to the circumstances of Prince Edward Island.

The opposite party say there can be no true Responsible Government, without what they call Departmental Government, though there is not what can, with justice, be termed a department in the Government of the Island, but what they say is equivalent to Departments, the offices of Treasurer, Excise Officer, Registrar of Deeds, Queen's Printer, &c., &c., &c., or, in other words, they want the House of Assembly and Executive and Legislative Councils to be filled as much as possible, with the dependents of the Government; with men who, having offices to lose, can be kept under control; who, having the same stake at hazard, will pull together, and be unanimous, and who, when once they form a majority, can sway the country as they please, rule it, as they themselves say, "with a rod of iron." And this too is human nature, for it is the natural propensity of petty officers to tyrannize over these beneath their sway, and the same disposition makes them crouch to those who are immediately above them. Hence their maxim that the Lieut. Governor can do no wrong, that he is invested with unlimited exercise of the Queen's Prerogative. That he can adjourn, prorogue and dissolve the House of Assembly, at his mere will and pleasure; that though, according to the principles of Responsible Government, as understood in England, and in the surrounding Colonies of Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, he is bound on all occasions, to take the advice of his Executive Council; or in other words, consult the wishes of the people, who are, in this respect, represented by the Executive Council, having been appointed by the Representatives of the people; yet, in Prince Edward Island, if he does not like the advice of his Councillors, unless they choose to agree with him in all things, he has nothing to do but turn them to the right about, and put in their places, those in whose subserviency he can trust, those who will be the willing slaves of his pleasure. Say, young men, you who, for the first time, are summoned to elect members of Assembly—say, which will you prefer to represent you. Men whose sole aim is to share among themselves, their friends, and dependents, the public plunder of the Government. Men who publicly avow that such are their sentiments, who aid and abet a tyrannical Despot in the most atrocious aggressions not only on puublic liberty, but on the rights of private individuals. Witness his illegally depriving Francis Longworth of his seat at the Executive Council!—and for what? For telling his constituents that he disapproved of the unconstitutional acts of the Lieut. Governor, in acting without and against the advice of those whom the system of Responsible Government had judiciously placed around him as guardians of their liberties,—or will you choose men of a totally opposite nature, and governed by measures the very reverse? First, reflect, one and all of you, whether you can be said to enjoy Responsible or Self Government under a system which enables a Governor to dispense at will with his Council, and to emancipate himself from all advice. Ask yourselves whether, when there is a dispute between the Legislative Council and the House of Assembly, it shall be for a moment suffered that the fancied interests of the former are to be preferred to the real and substantial privileges of the latter. That the grant of £1000 destined for the benefit of the farmer, and for the purpose of improving the breed of a species of stock by the importation of which several thousands of pounds have been already gained to the agriculturalists of the Island, and which with care and judgment may be made to yield hundreds of thousands more, has been delayed for a year, and at a time when stock and produce of all kinds are rising in price, and when such delay will be the means of losing ten times the amount in a single year. And by whom? By the Legislative Council, by the nominees of the Crown, by office hunters; and would-be-placemen, who are themselves upheld by those who pretend to be the friends of the people, but who are, in reality, traitors to the cause of the people, who trust to make you the ladder upon which to mount to power, and the emoluments of office, which, once secured, your rights and your privileges will be cast aside, until, perhaps, about four years hence, when, having crouched to the powers that be, they will come fawning upon you for the purpose of continuing them in office, that they may be enabled to eat bread. We shall yet have a few more opportunities of addressing you, and so, for the present, farewell. Keep, however, in the mean time, on the alert, and reflect seriously on the matter. If you choose to be slaves no one it is true can hinder you, but we trust you are made of better, sterner, stuff Recollect all that glitters is not gold, nor is every man a real patriot who calls himself one; above all distrust the assurances of one who expects that his patriotism is to be paid for, or rewarded with a salary of some hundreds, out of the public purse.

A Meeting of Mr. Coles's supporters, took place at Cove Head, yesterday, which was attended nearly altogether, by people from the Town Road, but few of the Cove Head people being present. Mr. Beer having previously stated, that as Mr. Coles had called the Meeting, it was not his intention to be present, having nothing to expect from Mr. Coles but abuse; Mr. Beer was afterwards induced to attend, but his friends not expecting him, were not present, except some six or eight, consequently, Mr. Coles had it his own way, he divided the Meeting, 35 voters dividing off in his favor, one old gentleman who had voted for Mr. Coles last year, dividing off against him. Mr. Coles had also advertised for a Meeting on he Brackley Point Road same afternoon, but on arriving there, not one man was present, Mr. Coles having few or no voters on the Road. Same evening, a Meeting was called to be held in the School House, Winsloe Road, a man having been sent round to collect the people; about 20 persons assembled in the School House, after about two hours had been spent in addressing them by Messrs. Coles and Beer, Mr. Coles attempted a division in his favor, the people positively refused to divide for him. He gets but little support there. Mr. Beer and Mr. McLeod's prospects we are glad to find, are good; there will be an increase in the French voters of Rustico against them, but a large increase in other parts of the District in their favor, sufficient it is believed, to out-number the Rustico votes, and give them a good majority.

At a Meeting of the Electors of the Second District of Queen's County, held at Mrs. Crabb's, Princetown Road, and its vicinity, on the 8th June inst., to take into consideration the act of the Lieutenant Governor in dissolving the late House of Assembly, and also to nominate two fit and proper persons to represent them in the next House of Assembly—Mr. Owen Curtis was called to the Chair, and Mr. Wm. G. Carson was appointed Secretary—when the following Resolutions were moved and passed, only three persons opposing the Resolutions.

1st. Moved by Mr. Thomas Crabb, seconded by Mr. Robert Hooper.

Resolved, That the majority of the late House of Assembly deserve the thanks of this Meeting, for the exertions they have made to secure the independence of the Legislature, by passing a Bill to exclude from both its branches, all Members connected with the receipt or expenditure of the Public Money.

2d. Moved by Mr. Henry Hooper, seconded by Mr. Joseph Wise.

Resolved, That the dissolution of the late House of Assembly, by the Lt. Governor, in opposition to the the advice of H.M. Council, is in opposition to the principles of Responsible Government, and that it has a tendency to abrogate the same, and is, in the opinion of this Meeting, an arbitrary and unconstitutional act.

Proposed by Mr. Thomas Crabb, and seconded by Mr. George Hooper.

That John Binns, Esq., do receive the support of this Meeting at the next General Election.

Proposed by Mr. Robert Hooper, and seconded by Mr. Otto Curtis.

That Mr. John Coll McDonald do also receive the support of this Meeting at the approaching General Election, carried unanimously. Thanks being given to the Chairman, the Meeting separated.

We are happy to learn that a new Banking Institution, under the title of the Westmoreland Bank of New Brunswick, has commenced operation at the Bend of Petticodiac, under the authority of an Act of Incorporation passed last winter by the New Brunswick Legislature. This bank, from its proximity to our vicinity, is likely to prove beneficial to our mercantile interest, and especially so as we learn on good authority, that the Board of Directors have it in contemplation to establish an Agency in Charlottetown immediately. Some parties connected with the Bank are expected daily in town for the purpose of making the necessary arrangements.

The Bishop of Nova Scotia preached, on last Sunday morning, to a large and attentive congregation, a very suitable and impressive sermon; after which he administered the sacrament of the Lord's Supper to upwards of a hundred communicants. On the afternoon, in a very full church, he confirmed upwards of fifty young persons, to whom, both before and after confirmation, he addressed several awakening and serious admonitions. On Monday morning his Lordship proceeded to Crapaud, and confirmed nine young people; and, after having addressed the candidates, preached to a devout, and, notwithstanding the hurried season of the year, a large congregation, a sermon which doubtless will long be remembered. His Lordship will preach at St. Pauls (D. V.) on the morning of Sunday the 11th, being Trinity Sunday, when he will also hold an ordinance service, to commence at half past ten. The Bishop intends leaving Charlottetown the following Wednesday, and will hold a confirmation at Springfield, at 6 p. m. On Thursday, his Lordship will confirm at New London, proceeding thence to Lot 11, from whence he will return to Port Hill, where a Confirmation will be held on the morning of Sunday the 18th, inst. In the afternoon, of the same day he purposes holding a Confirmation at St. Eleanor's, and will proceed to Shediac in the beginning of the ensuing week.

His Excellency Sir Alexander Bannerman, left Charlottetown this morning, at 10 o'clock, in the Packet *H. Ingram*, *en* route for the Bahamas. At 12 o'clock, Major Augustus Ansell was sworn in as Administrator of the Government, with the usual ceremonies, an appropriate guard of honor attending, and the customary salute being rendered by Troops and Artillery.

CORONER'S INQUEST.—An Inquest was held on Thursday the 8th instant, before D. Hodgson, Esq., Coroner, on view of the body of WILLIAM RHODES, a private in the detachment of the 76th Regiment stationed here. From the evidence before the Coroner, it appears the deceased was placed on guard near the Barrack Gate at 8 o'clock, p. m., on the night of the 4th, and in less than half an hour after, he was observed approaching the Guard Room, with his cap off, and blood on his head—two of the men immediately went towards him and conveyed him to the Hospital, and upon his being examined by the Surgeon of the Regiment, it was discovered that he had inflicted upon his head TWENTY wounds, and had stabbed himself FIVE times in the abdomen, only one of which had penetrated through the intestines, subsequently discovered on the *post mortem* examination. From all the circumstances connected therewith, and the deceased's conversations prior to his decease, which took place on the 6th instant, there can be no doubt the unfortunate man inflicted the wounds upon himself whilst in a state of temporary insanity.

SHIP'S BOAT.

FOR SALE, an excellent Ship's BOAT, 24 feet keel, Oak, Clinker built, Copper fastened, with Sails in complete repair, new rode and Anchor. Price only Twenty Pounds.

JAMES N. HARRIS.

June 8th, 1854. 3w

FIREWOOD.

TWENTY-FIVE Cords of FIREWOOD for Sale, cut and split; various lengths and sizes; excellent for Ship's use.

JAMES N. HARRIS.

June 8th. 3w

MOLASSES.

A FEW Puncheons of PORTO RICO MOLASSES; prime article; for Sale. And
10 Chests prime CONGOU TEA,
5 Boxes TOBACCO,
1 Cask COD OIL,
50 Boxes SOAP,
20 Tins BLACK PAINT.

JAMES N. HARRIS.

June 8th. 3w

CHAMPAGNE.

THIRTY CASES of prime CHAMPAGNE, just received *ex* "Peeping Tom," from Liverpool.

Also, a buantity of *OAKUM*.

For sale by

CHARLES STEWART.

June 7, 1854. tf

For Liverpool.

THE Brig "*Peeping Tom*," J. H. HAMILTON, Master, will sail from Bedeque for the above Port on or about the 15th instant. Has superior accommodation for a few Cabin Passengers.—Apply to

W. H. & J. C. POPE, Bedeque;

Or, in Charlottetown, to

C. STEWART.

June 7, 1854. 1i