DESPATCH FROM LORD RAGLAN.

Before Sebastopol, April 14, 1855.—My Lord,—Since I wrote to your lordship on the 10 inst., a steady and heavy fire upon the works of the enemy has been maintained from all the batteries of the Allies. The fire of the British artillery, chiefly directed against the Garden Batteries, the Barrack Battery, the Redan, the Malakoff Tower, and the Mamelon, has been most effective, and the enemy's works have suffered very considerably, although they have as usual made a good use of the night to repair damages, notwithstanding that the vertical fire has been continued throughout the twenty-four hours. The practice both of the Naval Brigade and the Artillery has been excellent. The casualties have not been very numerous, but the loss has fallen heavily upon the artillery, as your lordship will see by the accompanying returns; and the Royal Navy has to deplore the death of Lieutenant Douglas, who had served with great ability and zeal from the commencement of the siege. Lieutenant Urmston and D'Arch, Royal Navy, and Stool, Royal Marine Artillery, all valuable officers, have been wounded. The Royal Artillery has also to lament the death of Lieutenant Luce, who was an officer of much promise; and Lieutenant Sinclair and L'Estrange are among the wounded. The former has sustained severe injuries, but I am happy to add, that there is every hope of his recovery. They are both highly meritorious officers. Captain Crofton, of the Royal Engineers, who fell in the course of the recent operations before Sebastopol reuldered most important service, has also received a wound, which will I fear, detain him from duty for a very considerable time. Our batteries and parapets continue to stand a considerable well, notwithstanding the very unfavorable state of the weather. The enemy's fire has been comparatively slack, but the practice good, and owing to their having ascertained the range of our batteries with great nicety, several casualties occurred in both the left and right attacks. Towards the Tchernaya nothing important has been observed, but small bodies of men, from 150 to 500, have been seen, with a heavy gun and some field-carriages, moving along the Inkerman heights towards Mackenzie's Farm-road, near which it has been placed in position. Although the duties have been unusually severe and arduous both by day and night during the week, they have been carried out with the utmost cheerfulness and zeal, reflecting much credit both on officers and men. The submarine telegraph has been safely brought to the Monastery from Cape Kelegra, and as soon as it is established at the former place, the engineers will proceed to convey it from the latter to the immediate neighbourhood of Varna, where I hope it may be in state to act in a week or ten days from this time. The first division of the 10th Hussars arrived this day at Balaclava.—I have, &c.,

RAGLAN.

DESPATCH FROM SIR E. LYONS.

Royal Albert, off Sebastopol, April 13.

Sir—My letter of the 10th instant will have informed the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty that the siege batteries before Sebastopol re-opened their fire on the 9th instant. I grieve to say that the casualties have been severe, though not, perhaps, more than might have been expected, considering the number of guns which are manned by seamen. Lists of the casualties on each day are enclosed for the information of their Lordships; and I have to lament the fall of two gallant and promising young officers, Lieutenant Samuel Twyford, of the London, and Lieutenant W. H. Douglas, of the Queen. Captain Lord John Hay and Lieut. Urmston, of the Queen, have been wounded, though not severely. The services of the officers and seamen of the Naval Brigade have been invaluable.—I have, &c.—Edmund Lyons, Rear-Admiral and Commander-in-Chief.

"WE ARE AT IT AT LAST!"

The following letter has just been received from Sergeant Dunkley, of the 97th Regiment. It is dated before Sebastopol, April 9:—"We are at it at last. Bombardment opened this morning at daylight, from the allies, and at this moment Sebastopol is one blaze of fire. You cannot hear your speaking a yard from you for the noise of cannon. Our Sailors' Battery is playing the devil; they have already silenced two batteries in their front; but still the Russians are throwing in a tremendous fire. We have been belted all night. The sailors look like devils; they have pulled off their hats their trousers, and it is raining very hard; so what with the rain and powder running down their naked bodies, and the noise of the siege, it is a strange sight. It is reported, we are to make a rush in the morning with the bayonet; that will be the moment of glory. They never can stand us, I think. The mail goes at seven to-morrow morning; it is now five p.m. I am very unsettled, and all is uproar. As yet the fleet have not taken any part, but I think they will wait until we have got into the city, and then force the passage and engage the forts on the north side. If they don't, I think we shall find the forts very warm after we get to. Two or three of the captains of the large ships (steam line-of-battle ships, I think and I hear) have volunteered to break the chain of sunken ships across the harbour, and open the fleet a passage. Wagons full of wounded are now going past my tent. They say the Light Division leads the assault. I hope so, as we now belong to it."

The following is extracted from a letter from an officer of the French army before Sebastopol; it is dated the 10th:—"God protect France! The great duel between civilisation and barbarism has commenced. By the time this letter reaches you, the decisive blow will have been struck. The weather was frightful yesterday. The wind blew from the south with extreme violence, accompanied by pelting rain, but we were ready. It was the date announced beforehand for the opening of the fire. At day-break 500 guns opened at the same time, and mingled their thunders with the din of the tempest. Our fathers have seen on the battle fields of the Empire some hundreds of cannon thunder for some hours, but these pieces did not equal ours in calibre. Yet the soldiers of the Crimea only it is given to see in line 1,200 guns, and to hear their tremendous bellowing night and day. Yesterday the wind drove the rain on our backs; now the Russians had it full in their face. The fire, which continued all day, was kept up with the greatest energy. For some hours the enemy replied vigorously. At eight o'clock our superiority was evident in the afternoon we commanded them on the whole line, and towards evening, they scarcely replied at all. During the night of the 9th the city and the works of the Russians were literally overwhelmed with shell and shot. Our cannonade continued, and the Russians, occupied in repairing their batteries and dressing their wounded during the day, did not reply. In a word, the result of this first day was magnificent for us, and our loss was comparatively insignificant. This morning the Russians again commenced the fire at daylight, but I can see, at the hour I write (eight o'clock a.m.), that their fire slackens considerably; and I hope to see it, as yesterday, almost silenced this evening. I can see from the top where I write you these lines all the ships of the fleet, sails set and steam up, and some are at this moment beginning to move. I suppose they will not fail to take part in the action. If the 3,000 guns of Admiral Bruat and Admiral Lyons mingle their roar with ours, never did human ear hear such a noise. The engineers recommenced their approaches at night. At daybreak our workmen were under the walls of the place, at some metres' distance from the Russians. Our blood is up, and I do not think they can arrest us. Mines will probably explode to-night or to-morrow, and I think that the exterior works, or rather the first *enceinte*, will be occupied. Large breaches were easily observed yesterday in the wall. All goes on well. *Vive la France!*"

The Fleet Reserved for the Assault.—It appears that the fleet is not to act, till the assault takes place, which, it is said, will not be till after fourteen days' bombardment.

A rupture with Persia is imminent. The Shah openly avows his preference for Russia. Mr. Murray left Bagdad for Terehan on the 12th March.

Shanghai and Canton have been evacuated by the rebels.

The Russian frigate Diana has been lost at Japan owing to an earthquake.

TROOPS FOR THE CAPE.—The transport ship Harkaa, with about 300 troops on board, of the 2d Foot and 60th Rifles, sailed yesterday morning from Queenstown for the Cape of Good Hope. The men were in good spirits, cheering loudly on their departure.

HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

Saturday, May 12, 1855.

We observe with feelings of a mixed nature, the accounts of the unusual quantity of agricultural produce that has been already shipped for exportation. While we rejoice in the amended prospects of our farmers and traders who are taking advantage of the unusual, and to us unaccountable scarcity that prevails in the neighbouring colonies, to compensate themselves for losses in past seasons, we are apprehensive, that the thirst of gain may lead to rendering the home market so scantily supplied, as to reduce us to famine prices. We are the last to throw the slightest, obstruction in the way of free trade, and eschew and utterly repudiate all notions of embargoes and such superannuated nonsense, and therefore, we rather chose to appeal to the prudence and good sense of our merchants for preventing the occurrence of any such contingency, as the want of food. The steady supply of the home markets at fair remunerative prices, is, in all well regulated communities an object of the first importance. The insiant that this is lost sight of, society is in an abnormal state. To take the bread out of the mouths of our own citizens for the purpose of supplying those of the subjects of other states, will never tend to enrich the community in which a practice so unnatural, is suffered to prevail: the gain of a few individuals is more than counterbalanced, by the loss of the whole mass of the people. It is a struggle in which the body politic suffers a species of paralysis, from which it but slowly recovers, and of which the effects are felt long after the first shock has been apparently got over. During the last scarcity, many a hundred guinea, doubloon and dollar, not destined to see the light until the hand that put it aside was powerless in the grave, was reluctantly drawn from its place of deposit or concealment, and compelled to minister to the urgent and unexpected wants of its possessor—fortunate even in his loss. The abstraction however of so much capital has been severely felt, for though dead for awhile to all purposes of utility, it is realized in the words of Pope.

"This year a reservoir to keep and spare,
The next a fountain spouting through the heir."

And it is upon this propensity to save, that the hopes of an almost purely agricultural community like ours must depend. We therefore sincerely trust that some of our leading men in trade will look to this, and make the supply of the home-market something adequate to the demand. They will be perfectly secure in so doing, for though large prices may be achieved in foreign markets, it by no means invariably follows, that they are accompanied by corresponding gains, for in times of general scarcity, freight, insurance, labour, commission, storage, and charges of all kinds rise in proportion, whereas, in the home-market all these are saved and the gain is more certain, being accompanied with less risk, for it not unfrequently happens, that the tide of competition runs in a peculiar direction and so swells or overwhelms the market to which it is directed, that considerable diminution of price, if not actual loss, is the consequence.

The Rosebud M. Steamer arrived on Wednesday last with the Irish mails. Nothing definitive has as yet taken place in the Crimea. The peace conference is all but dissolved, so that a continuation of the war would appear inevitable. We give the latest information in order that our readers may draw their own conclusions.

Royal Agricultural Society Committee Meeting, May 2d, 1855.

PRESENT.

Jeremiah Simpson, Esq., President
Henry Longworth, Esq., Vice President,
James Walkingshaw, Esq.,
Hon. S. Rice,
Thomas Pethick, Esq.,
Mr. George Smith,
John Lyall, Esq.,
James Miller, Esq.,
George Wright, Esq.

Read a letter from Thomas Whalley, Liverpool, on the subject of the insurance of the Durham Bull wherein, it was ordered, that the first instructions, viz: "That the animal be insured against all risk," be adhered to.

A letter from Messrs. Keal and Roberts, of London, was laid before the court, communicating that the specimens of the Products of the Island intended for the French Exhibition had been received and would be forwarded to their destination.

Moved by John Lyall, Esq, seconded by Henry Longworth, Esq.

Resolved, That at the next monthly meeting to be held on the first Wednesday in June, the subject of Premiums for Turnip-fields be taken into consideration, with a view to confining the Premiums to crops grown in a proper course of rotation, and that the extent of land under green crop be not less than one-fourteenth part of the land under culture.

Ordered, That the Oats expected from England, be, on arrival divided between Messrs. Lyall and Smith, those gentlemen returning the same quantity in the fall, and giving the remainder of the produce to the Society at the rate of three shillings per bushel.

By order,
CHARLES STEWART, Sec'y.

Committee Room, May 2d, 1855.

Summary of Government Advertisements.

The Hon.bles. James Warburton, William Warren Lord and Robert Mooney to be additional Trustees of the Lunatic Asylum.

Mr. John Nicholls, junior, of Newtown, Mr. Alexander Dixon, of Pinnette, and Mr. Donald M'Leod, of Orwell Head, to be Justices of the Peace for Queen's County.

Mr. Andrew Mitchell to be Assistant Colonial Secretary;

Mr John Robins to be Assistant Colonial Treasurer;
Mr. John Bailto be Road Correspondent and Assistant Clerk of the Executive and Legislative Councils;
Mr. Archibald McNeill to be Assistant Registrar of Deeds and Keeper of Plans:
Mr. John Samuel Bremner to be Assistant Controller of Customs and Navigation Laws, and Assistant Inspector of Impost and Light Duties for Charlottetown; and
Mr. Thomas Alexander Montgomery to be Surveyor of Shipping for this Island:—

The Rev. Louis C. Jenkins, D.C.L., to be Librarian to the Legislative Library.

Mr. Angus Murchison to be Harbor and Ballast Master at Pinnette, in the place of Mr. Angus McRae; and

Mr. John Lee to be Harbour Master at Crapaud, —in terms of the Act 15 Vic., cap. 33. Also, to be Wharfinger at Crapaud, in terms of the several Acts relating thereto, in place of Mr. William Wright, resigned.

Messrs. Patrick Moon, George Munroe and Peter Martin, of Charlottetown, and John Cairns, of Bedeque, and Lauchlan McPhee, of Township No. to 44, to be Land waiters and Preventive Officers, in terms of the Act 14 Vic., cap 8.

Mr. Michael Kilbride, of Township No. 11, to be Surveyor of Timber and Lumber, in terms of the Act 12 Vic., cap 19.

A LADY OF OUR ACQUAINTANCE.

Mrs. Powell, No. 18, Stratton St. New York,

Was troubled with liver complaint for a long time and after trying many remedies, was advised to try Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Liver Pills. She did so, and says that with one box she was effectually cured.

Indigestion, stoppage of the menses, costiveness, and general irregularity of the bowels, are all diseases originating in the same prolific cause, as is also that dreadful scourge *Dyspepsia*. Those who are afflicted with any of the above enumerated diseases, may rest assured, that the source of all their maladies is in the liver, and for its correction the best remedy ever offered to the public is Dr M'Lane's Celebrated Liver Pills. Try them. The money refunded, if not satisfactory.

P. S. The above valuable remedy, also Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Vermifuge, can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores in this city.

Let Purchasers well please be careful to ask for, and take none but *Dr. M'Lane's Liver Pills*. There are other Pills, purporting to be Liver Pills, now before the public.

Holloway's Pills possess most astonishing powers in the cure of General Debility.—Copy of a Letter from Henry Anthorne of Charlottetown, P. E. I., to Professor Holloway. "Sir,—I suffered for a number of years from weakness and general debility, and was brought to death's door by the same. I was told by those I consulted, that there was no hope of my recovery, when I resolved to give your Pills a trial, after using them for about five weeks, my health was considerably improved, and at the expiration of two months every symptom of my disorder disappeared." H. ANTHORNE.

BAZAAR FUND.

Expenditure of Bazaar Fund, from 7th March to 1st May, 1855.

To Mrs. Dempsey and Mrs. Rigg, for relief of the Roman Catholic Poor,	£6	0	0
TO PROTESTANT POOR.			
District No. 1.—Mistress Worth, Smith, Pearn, and Carpenter, each 3s,	0	12	0
No 2.—Mrs. McMasters, including 2 or 3s for Mrs. Farmer,	0	16	8
5 weeks allowance for Mrs. McMasters, (to 5th May,)	1	2	0
No. 2.—Mrs. Molloy,	0	3	6
Smith's and Crocket's children,	0	4	6
Mrs. McCowden, 9d, Tuckwell, 1s 6d,	0	2	3
No. 5.—Orchard for cripple boy for 8 weeks,	1	8	0
Goldsworthy's Funeral,	1	5	0
Assistance to his family,	2	0	0
Mrs. Field,	3	0	0
Sally Maccatee,	1	13	9
Mary Wall,	0	11	0
Mrs. Breman,	0	18	10
Mrs. McNevan,	5	16	8½
Mrs. Weir,	1	11	2
Mrs. Collins,	0	6	6
Mrs. Dibben,	1	9	4½
Mrs. Keating,	0	19	1½
Mrs. Winchester,	5	5	0
A Garment,	0	3	6
No. 8.—Mrs Gunn, and family including rent,	2	19	6
Mrs. Bowden 3s, Burns 1s 6d, Murphy 1s 6d,	0	6	0
	£31	17	5

TESTIMONIAL TO CAPTAIN MATHESON OF THE STEAMER "ROSEBUD."—The undersigned passengers on board the Steamer Rosebud, from Charlottetown to Pictou, feel desirous of expressing our unqualified approbation of the capability and efficiency of the boat and also of her Commander and crew, having made the passage in six and a quarter hours against wind and tide. We also beg most respectfully to tender our thanks to our gentlemanly Commander for his attention to the comfort of his passengers during the voyage.

F. R. Goodman,	James Johnston,
John A. McDonald,	Henry White,
W. S. Fletcher,	John Stumbles,
J. C. McDonald,	Alex. McDonald,
J. P. Carvell,	John Fullerton,
James Romans,	John Gunn,
Samuel McMurray,	J. Hockin,
Murdock McLeod,	Alex. Stule,
Patrick Fitzgerald,	John O'Donnell,
Christopher H. Bartlett,	C. J. Naylor.

Cleared at the Custom House, Charlottetown, between the 18th day of April and the 5th day of May, 1855:—

55,736 bushels Oats; 30,530 bushels Potatoes; 1775 bushels Barley; 1600 bushels Turnips; 97 tons Oatmeal; 95 barrels Flour; 57 bags Pearled Barley; 34 kegs Lard; 20 bags Hayseed; 114 barrels Flour.

We have on several occasions given our opinion on the propriety of cultivating and improving the musical talent that is every day more and more developing itself among us, and subservient to this end, it is with pleasure we advert to the publication of a manual of musical instruction, called the "Odicum," by Mr. John Ross, Teacher of Music in Charlottetown. Mr. Ross, will, we trust, find a sufficient number of purchasers, not only among the pupils who have profited by his instructions, but the public in general, to recompence him for his spirited undertaking, the first of the kind here. The Odicum is intended we are informed to be accompanied by a collection of the most approved tunes, as soon as the requisite musical types have been sent from Boston.