TERRIBLE EFFECTS OF A SINGLE SHOT.

A severe casualty occurred among some men belonging to the 2d battalion of the Rifle Brigade, It was caused by the discharge of a single gun from the enemy, and perhaps this instance affords an example of the greatest number of injuries inflicted by such means during the siege. A body of men of this regiment were returning from the Quarry, and had arrived at a part of a trench which for a short distance is exposed to an enfilading fire. The Russians must have observed them and fired. Some of the men said that only round shot was discharged; others said that both a round shot and shell were discharged at the same moment. The missile, whatever its nature, took fatal effect, for no less than 16 men were killed and wounhed. Two were killed on the spot and three subsequently died from the effects of their wounds. Some of the injuries were comparatively trifling. The Russians also fired at a party of men belonging to one of the Highland regiments, who imprudently showed themselves on the open ground above the 21 gun battery, as they were returning from the trenches. Their object was merely to effect a short saving in distance, by returning to camp in a more direct line than that of the covered way, but this proceeding is highly reprehensible. It not only exposes the men themselves to needless risk, but also serves to point out to the enemy the time at which they had been relieved. The Russians fired two or three shots against the party,all of which ricochetted, after striking the ground, but no casualty occurred.

THE MINISTRY.

The *Times* says—"We have great pleasure in announcing that Sir Wm Molesworth is to succeed Lord John Russell in the direction of the Colonial-office."

The *Herald* announces, in large type, the virtual defeat of the Government, implied by a majority last night of only three on the Turkish Loan question. It further adds—"The question really at issue is the financial character of the Cabinet, and the credit reposed by the House of Commons in the principles of finance by which they intend to govern the country in reference to foreign affairs."

EFFECTS OF THE BLOCKADE OF THE BLACK SEA.

At Galatz, on the 8th inst., active measures were being taken to organise a regular system of transit for the produce of the southern provinces of Russia, through the Austrian dominions, thus to neutralise, to some extent, the effects of the blockade of the ports in the Black Sea.

The agent of an American house established at Odessa was at Galatz making arrangements with the Vienna Steamboat Company for the conveyance to the Austrian capital of a large quantity of Russian wool, to be shipped at Reni; and this appeared merely to be but the prelude to much more extensive operations.

The tone of commercial affairs has undergone little or no change, owing to the almost entire absence of news of moment, either foreign or domestic. From the seat of war in the East the intelligence, although reporting no important operations, is of a satisfactory character, the health and *morale* of the allied armies being excellent; and numerous sorties, several of a formidable character, against the advanced positions of both armies, being repulsed at a comparatively trifling loss to the allies, but very serious to the enemy. From the Baltic we have advices of some operations of a nature to seriously harass the Russians in that quarter, undertaken very successfully by the squadrons of England and France in that sea. At home, the discussions on Sir E. B. Lytton's and Mr. Roebuck's want of confidence in government notions, with the ministerial explanations consequent upon the resignation of Lord John Russell, have been the only features rf interest.

CHANGES OF COMMANDERS.

There are to be great changes of commanders among the different divisions:—

1st Division.—Sir Colin Campbell; Brigadiers, Major-General Lord Rokeby, and Colonel Cameron.

2nd Division.—General Barnard; Brigadiers Colonel Lockyer, and Colonel Trollope.

3d Division.—Sir R. England; Brigadiers General Eyre, and Colonel Barlow.

4th Division.—General Bentinck; Brigadiers Colonel Spencer, and Colonel Garrett.

Light Division.—General Codrington; Brigadiers Colonel Van Straubenzee, and Colonel Shirley.

General Barnard has hitherto commanded a brigade in the 3d Division, and takes the second Division on account of General Pennefather having gone to England from ill-health. Colonel Spencer is promoted from the command of the 44th Regiment to a brigade in the 4th Division. Colonel Van Straubenzee who is colonel of the 3d Buffs, and has commanded the Reserve Brigade, consisting of the 3d, 31st and 72d Regiments, is to have the 1st brigade in the Light Division, in the place of General Codrington, who commands the division. The Reserve Brigade is attached to the 2d Division.

THE DEBATES.

The present week has been marked by two important debates, involving the fate of the Government, and stirring up those political rivalries and animosities which accompany all contests for power in this country. Lord John Russell was the subjectof the first and most important debate, and the second was led by Mr. Roebuck, who held the trump card of Sebastopol. Lord John Russell anticipated the decision of the House of Commons by resigning. In this instance he sacrificed himself to save his friends, although suspicions are prevalent that his original purpose, in pursuing the course which has driven him from power, was to sacrifice his friends to serve himself

The debate of which Lord John Russell was the subject was not creditable, looked at in any point of view. The chief actor in the drama realised the axiom that a man who pleads his own cause has a fool for his client. He made out a complete case against himself, and the painful position in which he stood was humiliating enough to induce forbearance in a generous foe. But Sir Bulwer Lytton is not a generous foe. He went down to the House with his prepared impromptus, and, although the circumstances had altogether changed since his polished invectives had been manufactured and barbed, he had no alternative but to shoot them. To slay the slain is a work of supererrogation, and, moreover, it is unseemly. Lord Palmerston, who is cunning of fence, perceived the advantage, and turned it to account. But he, too, overacted his part, and received in return what all Bobadils deserve—chastisement. Mr. Disraeli came down upon him, rapier in hand, and did severe execution.

It was a painful exhibition throughout—one of those displays in which persons of eminence appear to be inspired by very little motives. Hollow, wordy, patriotism was never more transparent. A gentleman named Bouverie relieved the less agreeable features of the scene by a dash of burlesque which has made him immortal. It seems that the members of the Government not in the cabinet, finding that Lord John Russell had sailed on a false tack, which jeopardised the safety of the ship, desired to throw him overboard without ceremony. These unselfish persons, wishing to accelerate the unhappy lord's movements, and fearing that he would not take the plunge in time, made Mr. Bouverie their medium of communication with the unfortunate delinquent; and it was the recital of this incident which reduced the grave deliberations of the Senate to the broadest farce. It revived the memory of the indignity which the dying lion received from the heels of the obstreperous ass—a fable illustrative of modern government as well as of quadruped ingratitude.

Well he is gone to the shades, poor fellow—sunk so low that the lever which was requisite to raise Falstaff from the ground is not strong enough to make the dimunitive personage who represents the city of London, stand on his legs again. The father of two Reform Bills, the man who has played so important a part on the political stage during the last forty years, with historical associations and the highest social prestige, is politically dead and buried—as morally extinct as if the family mausoleum had received his remains, Popular gratitude, always fickle, appears in his case to be transformed into the avenging rod. His political epitaph has been traced during the last few days by various hands, and in the treatment charity finds no place. The belligerent propensities of the people are vindicated by the hostility to one who in times past served the cause of progress, and served it when the cause was not over prosperous. It is a painful episode—a mournful commentary on human weakness, and the instability of that for which men sacrifice so much—fame.

In all the dissertations on the misdoings of Lord John Russell, we find hardly any reference made to the office which he filled,—that of Secretary to the Colonies. During his stay in Vienna the office was left to take care of itself, and the head of the department has changed so frequently of late years, that plain people begin to fancy the head might be decapitated without much injury to the trunk. Truly, this compliment to the Colonies may mean too much. Our Imperial authorities appear to consider that the actions of Colonial Government in various parts of the world is as perfect and unvarying as the spheres: and probably, if this idea were permanently carried out, no great harm would ensue. But by fits and starts a contrary and a meddling policy is pursued, which causes ranklings and heart-burnings. We shali probably hear, in the course of a month er two, of the indignation which Lord Jonh Russell's recent legislation has excited at the Antipodes, and it will be poor satisfaction to our countrymen in that quarter of the globe to learn that the Minister against whom their anger was directed has fallen—to rise no more.

A very unfortunate affair has occurred on the Western Coast of Africa, near the town of Malageak, on the Mallicouri River—a collision between the British troops and the chiefs of the place, in which our countrymen have severely suffered. Capt. Fletcher proceeded from Sierra Leone with 150 men to the place in question. They embarked in a screw-steamer. The town was fired, but, on retiring to their boats, the party was attacked by a greatly superior force and the loss of life on the part of the British troops was considerable, upwards of 100 having been killed and wounded. This unfortunate business has produced considerable uneasiness, because it has evidently been caused by that contempt for barbarian prowess which is too often the characteristic of our countrymen.

Monster Shells!—At the Lowmoor Iron-works, Bradford, there are shells being manufactured for the Government which measure a yard in diameter, and weigh upwards of a ton.

The trees in the Champs Elysees have just had numbers attached to them, similar to those of houses in the streets.

There is a rumour scarcely credible, that the allies propose to give the Crimea to Turkey, the Principalities to Austria, and Lombardy to Sardinia; England and France to have contingent advantages.

Roebuck's motion of censure on the government defeated—102 for, 289 against.

Telegraph from Madrid says rupture with Rome completed. Roman Charge demanded passports.

Pelissier regaining confidence. The French works are now advanced close to the Malakoff, and there is a probability of its early capture.

The body of Lord Gaglan is embarked for England. Gen Simpson is confirmed in his command. The army is healthy.

The Russians made several sorties, and were repulsed with severe loss.

General Eyre has had his leg amputated.

General Sir John Campbell died within Sebastopol, and a flag of truce returned his sword

Black Sea.—Another sea expedition is fitting out; destination unknown.

Asia.—Accounts state that the Russian army under General Maranvieff had invested Kars; smaller corps d'armee advanced from Kutais pressing the Turkish garrison of Batoum. The Russians nnmber 30,000 the Turks 15,000 men.

Arrivals in Europe from hence.

Bristol. July 17—Challenge.
Plymouth, July 11—Glance.
Liverpool, July 15—Isabella.

Extaact of a Letter, dated

Little River, July 23, 1855

"Below is a copy of writing upon a small piece of board, rolled up in a handkerchief, and found entangled in a salmon net at this place by one of the fishermen, and handed to me, which I think necessary should be made known as some person in Hallifax may be interrested:—

'I hope some friend will pick this up and report, as my poor wife will never know what become of me. God bless you, Mary. God help us. Gulf of St. Lawranee. The Clyde run down by a ship, on the 11th July, at 11 a. m.; at half past p. m., sunk with all on board —22 all told. The ship never tried to save us.

William.'

The above is as correct as could be made out in lead pencil."

(Signed(Elisha H. Randall."

—*Halifax Merchants Reading Room Slate.*

We understand that Mr. Field, Agent of the New York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company, has sent a Mr. Clinch to this Island for the purpose of putting in working order, the wires between this City and Sackville. Mr. Clinch was at Cape Traverse Wednesday, and communicated with the operator in town. He was to leave on Thursday for Cape Tormentine, being nnder the impression that something was astray with the Cable crossing the Strait —*Isl.*

On Tuesday the 31st ult., a temperance meeting took place at Bedeque in the Temperance Hall, the Rev. Robert S. Patterson in the chair. The meeting was addressed by John Arbuckle, Esq., who gave an encouraging account of the progress of the Temperaece Reformation in the Eastern parts of the Island, where he has been lately labouring in the good cause. He then explained the true meaning of temperance, and urged many powerful arguments in favor of total abstinence and of a prohibitory law. The meeting was not large, but respectable, considering the shortness of the notice. A vote of thanks was tendered to Mr. Arbuckle for his able address, and to the chairman for his conduct in the chair, after which the meeting dispersed.—*Com.*

Launched.

At Grand River, Lot 14, on Monday the 23d ult., a fine Bark, of about 500 tons, called the *Isabella*, for James Yeo, Esq.

On the 28th ultimo, from the Shipyard of Messrs. G. & R. Morrison, Mill River, New London, for Messrs. Longworth & Yates, a very fine Brig of 230 tons register, called the *Adeliza*.

At Wheatly River, Rustico, on Thursday the 26th ultimo, from the Shipyard of Mr. Duncan M'Rae, a very fine Brig of 238 tons, called the——. We understnad she is a very superior Vessel, and reflects much credit on the builder.

Married,

On Wednesday, the 17th ultimo, at the Universalist Church, Warren Street, Boston, by the Rev. W. Fleetman, Mr. R. Guy McLellan, of Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, to Mrs. D. F. Bradfort, East Boston.

At Georgetown, on Thursday the 26th inst., by William Sanderson, Esquire, J P., George Poole, Esquire, of said Town, Merchant, to Jane, fourth daughter of Honorable Thomas Clow, of Murray Harbour.

On the 26th ult., at Murray Harbour Road, by Rev. D. M'Donald. Mr. John Archd. M.Leod. to Mary, fourth daughter of Mr. Alex. M'Leod, Orwell.

On the 24th ult, at Green Marsh, Lot 57, by the Rev. Mr. Munro, Mr. William Buchannan, Belfast, to Catherine, third daughter, of Mr. Donald Ross, Murray Harbour Road.

Died,

On the 2d July ult., on the passage from New York to St. John, N. B., of Consumption, Mr. David Puchoir, eldest son of Mr. Abraham Puchoir, of Lot 14, P. E. Island.

Port of Charlottetown.

ARRIVED.

Aug. 1, Steamer Lady LeMarchant, Pictou; mails. Rosebud, do.; passengers.

2d, Flora, McDonald, Miramichi: lumber. Unicorn, McAlder; Bay Verte; deal.

3d, Sarah, Moore, Pictou; coal. Greyhound, Barret, Arichat; empty barrels. W. Nelson, Bay Verte; lumber. Lady LeMarchant, Pictou, mails. Rosebud, do; 80 passengers.

SAILED.

Aug. 2, Steamer Lady LeMarchant, Pictou; mails. Brigt. Orantes, Salmond, Liverpool, by R. Longworth. Resebud, Pictou; 40 passengers.

3d, Elizabeth, Scott, Buctouche; bal. Orwell, Macleod, do. do. LaRooka, Davison, Pictou; bal. Florence, Sherman, do. do. Dove, Robertson, Pugwash; bal. Lady LeMarchant, Shediac; mails, &c.

Passengers,

In the Lady Le Marchant, from Shediac, on Tuesday last—Mrs. Coll, Mrs. Weldon, Mrs. Allan, Mrs. Hubbard, R. T. Clinch—4 in the steerage.

In do. yesterday from Pictou—A. E. Penny, Esq.

In the Rosebud, from Pictou, Aug. 1—Messrs. David J. Merrill, J. P. Farrow, Wm. Keoghan, Edwin Coffin, Mrs. Coffin, Mrs. Dixon, John Montgomery, Chas. Elliot, A. Howat, R. McKenzie, Revs. McMurray and Sutherland, Miss Gordon, D. Stewart—9 in the steerage.

EDUCATION.

Mr. COSTLEY respectfully intimates that, in consequence of unavoidable detention at Halifax, the "Classical aud Commercial School," Grafton Street, will be re-opened on MONDAY the Thirteenth instant, instead of the Fifth, as formerly mentioned, when he will be happy to receive Pupils at the various stages of advancement, in accordance with his former regulations.

Halifax, August 1, 1855.

LADIES & GENTLEMEN.
TAKE NOTICE.

That the SUBSCRIBER will only remain a few days in this Town, and all persons wishing to supply themselves with a splendid assortment of Fancy Goods, Watches, Jewelry, &c, at a cheaper rate than ever offered to the Public before, will do well to call immediately at the Store of W. C. Hobs, Great George Street.

WILLIAM CONDON.

TEMPERANCE HALL.
UNRIVALLED ATTRACTION! !

THOSE BRILLIANT AND FAVORITE VOCALISTS,

MISS AGNESE AND FANNY HERON,

—OF THE WORLD-RENOWNED—

HERON FAMILY.

MISS KATHLEEN HERON,
The Boys, Master Heron.—MASTER JOHN, called the young Power, for his inimitable delineations of Irish charaeter; MASTER ALFRED, five years of age; MR. and MRS. HERON.

—WILL GIVE A—

GRAND CONCERT
and Juvenile Entertainment,

on MONDAY, August 6, 1855.

Admission 3s. and 1s. 6d. Tickets to be had at the Book-stores. See Programmes.

The performance is considered *moral*, *instructive* and *amusing*, and is patronized by clergymen of all denominations.

God Save the Queen!

COLT'S REVOLVER.

For Sale a few sets of the above complete in Cases, at Haszard and Owen's.

☞ For remainder of New Advertisements, see last Page.