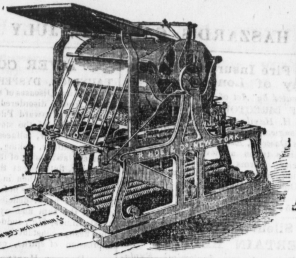
HASZARD'S GAZETTE,



FARMERS' JOURNAL, & COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

PUBLISHED ON EVERY WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY.

Established 1823. Charlottetown, P. E. Island, Saturday, July 7, 1855. New Series. No. 255.

REMOVAL.

DR. POTTS has removed to the House next door to Henry Palmer, Esq.

June 28th, 1855. 5i.

Valuable Farm for Sale.

AN excellent Farm, consisting of 75 acres of Freehold Land on the Emy Vale Road, Lot 65, twelve miles from Charlottetown, (forty acres of which are clear), with a large DWELLING HOUSE newly erected and completely finished, is now offered for Sale, with immediate possession. For particulars, apply to,

JOHN KENNY, Central Academy.

May 23, 1855. Isl. Ex.

FREE TRADE! FREE TRADE!
King's Square House.

BEER & SON

BEG to announce the arrival of Schooner *Friends*, from Boston, with a large assortment of AMERICAN GOODS suitable to the Season. Among which will be found a choice lot of Summer Hats, in great variety. Ladies' Gentlemens' and Youths' Summer Boots, Shoes Downings and Brogans, Boxes Oranges, Barrels Apples, Barrels Flour, Bags Indian Corn, Smoked Herrings, Cheese, 40 doz. Chairs assorted, Chocolate, Snuff, Pepper, Potash, Cocoa Nuts, Drum Figs, Pilot Bread, Crackers, Lozenges, Burning Fluid, Ground Coffee, Honeydew Tobacco, Fluid Wicking, Bags Table Salt, Preserve Ginger, Carbonate Soda, Sole Leather, Rice, small Boxes Tea, Washing Powder, Dye Woods, Ground Ginger, Corn Starch, Hay Rakes, Scythe Snaiths, Hay Forks, Spades and Shovels, Manure Forks, Hoes, Shingling Hatchets, Scythe Stones, Axes, Churns, Corn Brooms, Clothes pins, Nests Tubs, Pails, Clocks, Mortice Locks and Latches, Philadelphia Mill Saws, Glass Ware, Room Paper, Olive Oil, Half Bushel Measures, Wood Saws, Wash Boards, Looking Glasses, Bedsteads, Confectionary, Satinetts, Ticking, Cotton, Flannel, Carpet Bags, Door Mats, Rubber Coats, &c, &c, &c, all in excellent condition, and will be sold at a small advance from cost.

Charlottetown, June 1st, 1855. I A E Im

SPRING 1855,
Queen Street Clothing House,
(In McDonald's Brick Building.)

Ex Barque "Isabel;" from England.

THE Subscribers beg to call the attention of their friends and the public generally, to their *SPRING IMPORTATIONS*, comprising a beautiful Assortment of the Newest Goods, (which have been carefully selected by one of the Firm, in the various markets in Britain, and respectfully solicit an early inspection, as they will dispose of them at the lowest possible prices for cash.

Dress Stuffs in Alpaca, Lustre, Orleans, Cobourg, Cashmere, Circassian Cloth, Crimean Lustre, Silk Checks and Stripes, Plain and coloured Balzarine, Plain and Chene Barege, Barathea and fancy Muslins; Vandike, Check, Brocaded and fancy Poplin Robes; Plain, Broche and Chintz Barege, Do. Alpaca, Delaine, Circassian, Muslin and Poplin Bayaderes and Derry Robes.

Rich fancy long Shawls, quite new patterns, in Barege, Tissue, Cashmere and Damask Silk, Paisley filled do., Mourning and Delaine Shawls and Printed Squares, Newest designs in Mantles, Sydenham and other fancy Trimmings; Military, Britannia, and other Braids and Bindings, a splendid variety of French and Coventry Ribbons, Waist do., Straw and Tuscan Trimming, Persians, Plain and fancy Gros-de-Naples, Satins; Silk and Satin Vestings; Fancy Bracelets, Neckties, Collars, Habit Shirts, Sleeves, Fronts, Cauls, Dress Caps; Flowers, Feathers, Lace and Gossamer Veils, Silk and Cotton Laces, Edgings, Insertions and Muslins, Lace and Muslin Curtains and Blinds; Gents' Cravats, Neckties, Silk Handkerchiefs, and Neckerchiefs, Shirts and Collars.

A choice assortment of Gloves and Parasols, Hose & Umbrellas; Plain and fancy Tuscan; Coloured Straw, Black fancy, and Glace Silk Bonnets; Gipsey Hats, Gents' and Youths' Hats and Caps; Broad Cloths, Fancy Cassimeres, Doeskins and Elastic Twists; Fancy Vestings and Summer Coatings of all kinds; Linings of different materials, Victoria Skirting and Quiltings, Printed, White, Grey and Furniture Cottons; White and Coloured Cotton Warps; Hollands, Linens, Lawns, Sheetings, Shirtings and Tickings, Carpetings and Hearth Rugs, Counterpanes, Carpet Bags, Leather Belts, Table Covers and Oil Cloths.

Reversible Waterproof Coats, and every description of Ready-made Clothing; a large quantity of Room Papering, very cheap; Ladies' Boots and Shoes, and a great variety of Fancy and other Goods.

Also.—Soap, Tea, Moist and Crushed Sugar and Tobacco.

M'NUTT & BROWN.

Charlottetown, May 11, 1855.

AUCTIONS.

Important Auction of
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.,

BY H. W. LOBBAN.

THE Hon. CHARLES HENSLEY'S *HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE*, Horses, Cows, Heifers, Wagon, Gig, Pony Carriage, Sleighs, Farming Implements, &c., will be sold by Auction, on TUESDAY, the 10th *July next*, at his residence, situate on the Malpeque Road, about 1 mile from Town, commencing at 11 o'clock. Further particulars see Handbills.

TERMS.—Sums to £10 Cash,—from £10 to £20 three months,—from £20 upwards, four months. Where credit is given approved Joint Notes will be required.

May 14th, 1855.—A. I. E.

Advantageous opportunity of obtaining Building Sites for Business
(IN CHARLOTTETOWN.)

THE Terms of Sale of Mr. DAVID WILSON'S LOTS, sold last Winter, not being complied with, they will be again offered at PUBLIC AUCTION, on THURSDAY, the 23d day of August next, at 12 o'clock, on the Premises. These Lots are cut up into Building plots to suit intending purchasers, having fronts of fifty feet each on Pownal Street, and forty-two feet on Richmond Street, and are well worth the attention of Mercantile men.

Twenty per cent on day of Sale and the balance on delivery of Deed.

C. & J. BELL,

MERCHANT TAILORS, and Manufacturers of Ready Made Clothing, *Queen Square, opposite the Market, Charlottetown.*

IMPORTERS OF

Cloths, Whitneys, Doeskins, Tweeds, Vestings and Tailors' Trimmings, and keep in their employment the largest number of the best Journeymen Tailors on the Island.

All Orders attended to with punctuality and despatch. Jan. 11.

NEW GOODS.

JAMES ANDERSON begs to intimate that he has recently landed an extensive assortment of

British, American and West India Goods.

of the best quality, and newest styles, and he is prepared to dispose of them at the lowest possible rates, for Cash payments.

No. 1, Queen Street, June 22, 1855.

FASHIONS for 1855.

IN

SILK,

SHAWLS,

and MANTLES,

At GAHAN & Co's New Dry Goods Establishment, Corner of GREAT GEORGE & KENT STREETS. (Isl. Ex. Adv.)

NEW GOODS.
Spring 1855.

THE Subscribers are now receiving, per ISABEL and SIR ALEXANDER, from Liverpool.

69 *Packeges DRY GOODS and IRONMONGERY*, which have been purchased, and will be sold at unusually low prices, and to which they solict the attention of their customers and the public. The assortment consists of

4 Cases HATS and CAPS,
5 Trunks BOOTS and SHOES,
3 cases Ready Made Clothing,
1 bale broad and summer CLOTHS,
1 do Gambroons, Drills, &c.
3 bales CARPETS, Flannels, &c.
1 case Gloves and Ribbons, 1 case Shawls,
1 do Straw and Silk Bonnets,
1 do Silks and Bareges,
3 do Haberdashery and Hosiery,
2 bales Grey, white and printed Calicos,
2 do Cotton Warp,
2 cases Fancy Dress Muslins, Alpacas, Delaines and Orleans,
3 do Linnen Drapery,
18 Packages Hardware and Ironmongery,
18 bundles Cast, German and Spring Steel,
8 Tons Bar IRON.

D. & G. DAVIES.

Charlottetown, May 11. w

ARRIVAL OF THE BRITISH MAIL.

The Steamer *America* arrived at Halifax at 1 o'clock on Wednesday, bringing the following highly important intelligence:

The report of the success of the Allies is confirmed. The Allies made an unsuccessful attempt to storm Sebastopol, and were repulsed with terrible slaughter. The English loss is estimated at 4000 men and 70 officers. The Allies suffered terribly from the springing of mines by the Russians.

During the confusion, the Mamelon tower, which had been stormed by the French was recaptured. Full particulars not known. An Expedition has been undertaken against Perekop.

The Russian forces advanced and encamped near redoubt Kali.

It is reported that the Russians have retaken Anapa, and make an unsuccessful attempt on Kars.

The Austrial Commander-in-Chief proclaimed martial law in Moldavia.

The authorities refused to promulgate it unless authorized by the Sultan.

The Austrial army was being disbanded—the reduction great and rapid.

Gortschakoff was appointed Russian resident minister at Vienna. Russian influence very active in the smaller German states.

Admiral Bain had left Kiel for the Baltic with 17 steamer.

Russian infernal machines exploded under the English steamers Merlin and Firefly off Cronstadt. They were not seriously damaged.

Admiral Boxer died of cholera.

Napoleon had been ill but recovered.

The French funds fell two per cent. when his illness was announced.

Flour unchanged—dull.

Corn meal declined 1s 6d. Money abundant, Consols 91½.

Latest News!

Fearful Slaughter of the British Troops!

LATEST DETAILS OF OUR LOSSES.

WAR DEPARTMENT, June 22.

Lord Panmure regrets to have to inform the Editor of *The News of the World* that he has received information, that the English troops attacked the Redan, and the French the Malakoff Tower, at daylight, on the morning of the 18th instant, but without the success which has heretofore attended our efforts.

Both the French and ourselves have suffered considerably.

The names of the officers who have fallen will be forwarded immediately, but it will be impossible to receive complete returns of all the casualties before the 30th instant, at soonest.

The *Daily News*, says:—Although it is well understood that the Government is ,in possession of fuller intelligence than that communicated in Lord Panmure's despatch published yesterday morning, no further official statements have been given to the public.

We believe that, when the details are published, it will be found that the check experienced by the allies commenced with the springing of a mine by the Russians, at a moment when the assaulting columns were on the point of establishing themselves within the Russian line A.

A considerable number of Russian troops lost their lives with the French and English by this explosion.

In the recoil which followed, our allies, pressed by force of numbers, receded to the Mamelon and beyond it, and the Mamelon batteries were for a time in the power of the enemy.

It was at this period that the English suffered, most being exposed in the position taken on the 7th to the flank fire and the guns on the Mamelon. The enemy was not suffered to remain in this regained work, but was driven back by the French to the *enceinte*, our gallant allies remaining masters of the Mamelon.

The English loss in killed and wounded is stated to be about 4000, including 60 officers. The spirit of the troops was admirable, and a renewal of the attack was expected.

Various names of officers who have fallen have reached us, but we are reluctant to publish them without official authority. It is necessary to receive the statements in the morning papers with great reserve. It is not easy to see from what possible source they have obtained the details they contain. With this caution, the following statement may be given from the *Morning Herald*:—"The British troops carried the outworks of the Redan, but found that the enemy had prepared a deep trench, which it was impossible to pass without either scaling ladders or planks. The gallant band were here exposed to a most murderous fire, after sustaining, it is said, a loss of fron 4000 to 5000 men, and having 40 officers killed. Our casualties were much augmented by the guns on the Malakoff enfilading the outworks of the Redan, added to which, the men-of-war in the harbour were laid broadside on, and by their fire on the retiring troops, caused fearful havoc, there being no cover or shelter whatever from the storm of projectiles.

The *Times* does not profess to give a particular account of the recent affair before Sebastopol. It says, however, in a leading article, that

"The losses of the allied troops are believed to be greater than in any former action of the war. Sir John Campbell, Colonel Yea of the 7th, Colonel Shadforth of the 57th, and many other officers of distinguished gallantry, fell in our ranks, while the French have lost two general officers and a vast number of men in all branches of the service.

Although admitting that this is the most painful occurrence which has happened in the course of the war, the allies have fortunately other means besides an assault for retrieving this check."

THE BALTIC FLEET.

DANTZIC, Thursday, June 21.—The Lightning has arrived with the Mails.

The fleet was lying off Seskar Island.

Diarrhœa is prevalent in the fleet.

BERLIN, June 21.—The detatchment of the fleet under Rear-Admiral Baynes, consisting of five liners, two frigates and ten gunboats, left Kiel harbour early on Wednesday, the 20th instant, for Cronstadt.

COPENHAGEN, June 21.—The Geyser has passed. towing the Blazer and Hurley. The Tartar has arrived at Nyborg, towing the mortar boats Manly, Sinbad and Mastiff, The Tempête and Pigeon have arrived at Cuxhaven, and are coaling.

Letters had been received in London, by way of Sydney, from Washington, in New Zealand to Feb. 22, which give full particulars of a violent earthquake at that place on the 23d January. The first shock occurred at 9 o'clock in the evening, of such violence as to leave hardly a chimney standing in the whole place, and injuring more or less every store or brick building in the town. The most substantial buildings, such as the Union Bank of Australia, the gaol, and the Government house suffered most, while the buildings of wood were generally uninjured. There was a great destruction of property, but one life only was lost. There were repeated shocks of less severity, at intervals, for several days. There was much injury in the valley of Hutt, near Wellington, the bridge-way destroyed, and the road rendered impassable. The inhabitants of Wellington were already taking measures to repair the damage , and the military were active in clearing away the rubbish. It was thought that no buildings would be erected, except of wood and of one story. The earthquake is thought to have been as violent as that of 1848, but it excited less alarm.