Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Extraordinary Cure of a Bad Leg, communicated to Professor Holloway by E. Marchant, Esq., of the *Gazette Office*, Edgartown, Mass.—Mr. Daniel Nortown of Edgartown, had a sore on his leg, which defied all ordinary remedies, and instead of improving he only became worse. At last, he had recourse to Holloway's Ointment and Pills, a few applications of the Ointment to his leg, effected a wonderful change for the better; it lost its swollen and angry appearance, and in a very short time he was completely cured. His leg is now quite sound, and he is able to resume his work, although sixty years of age! This astonishing unguent will cure wounds and ulcers even of twenty years standing.

HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

Saturday, August 4, 1855.

The *Lady Le Marchant* arrived with a British Mail early on Friday. The principal items of news will be found in our columns. The missing Bag of Newspapers of the 30th June came by this conveyance.

THE HERONS.—This talented family has again visited the Island and intend giving an exhibition on Monday evening. We were highly pleased with the lady part of them when they were last here, and it is said that they have much improved since. Public intellectual amusement is a scarce article with us and we have no doubt but that the lovers of music and the drama will avail themselves of the opportunity now afforded them. We think them sure of a large audience.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

Sir,—In the *Examiner* of the 23d July, the Editor says, "he has a long account to settle with those deceptious fellows, who are busily striving to mislead the public on the subject of Escheat." Sir, I will leave it to the Electors of the Island in general, and those of the second District of King's County in particular, to judge, who best deserves the name of "deceptious," whether those who are trying to ameliorate the condition of the Tenantry, by getting them Free Land and Cheap Land, or those hirelings (of whom the writer of the slander is one of the chief,) who are squandering and mismanaging the public funds of the Island, to say the least of them, unnecessarily,—let us go to the proof—when Responsible Government was introduced, and the Island had to pay its own Civil List, Mr. Coles blew his horn loud and shrill about economy and reform, and had the offices of Colonial Secretary and Road Correspondent fixed at £400 a year, which he said was amply sufficient, but so soon as he obtains the coveted offices himself, he adds £150 a year to them, which is the interest of, and equivalent to £3000 added to the Debt of the Colony. In the name of economy, where is all his economy and reform gone to, is it into his own pocket; again, the salary to the unelected, irresponsible Council is £400 a year, equal to the interest of £8,000 debt; Electors of second District £8,000, would more than purchase all of Townships 56 and 43, that is unsold, again the whole increase of the Salaries within the last twelve months, is about £1200 a year, being the interest of, and equal to £24,000 debt, Electors £24,000 would more than purchase all the land that is unsold from Township 43 to the East Point again, about £12,000 to Forestallers of Worrell Estate, more than Worrell got for it, the interest of which is about £600 a year, and represents £12,000 debt, Electors of second District, it would have given you your farms for one half of what they ask, 12s. 6d. and 10s. an acre, you should have got them for 6s. 3d. and 5s. an acre, the sum promised you before the last General Election. The writer of the slander has also insulted all the inhabitants on Lot 38, by getting his namesake from Lot 39, to take the Census on Lot 38, when there were fifty persons better qualified than him on the Lot to do the work. He has also insulted all the inhabitants on Lot 55, by getting his agent on 56 to take the Census on Lot 55, when there were fifty persons full as well qualified as him on the Lot to do the work; he has also offended a very great many of his constituents at St. Peter's Bay, by getting an improper person appointed to the offices of Custom and Excise, who is hardly competent to perform the duty. Enough Sir, a day for settling accounts at the Polls is not very distant, and certainly the Electors have a pretty long account of £36,000 besides other things, to settle with their deceptious hirelings, a sum that would go very far towards purchasing all of King's County that has not been sold. If the people are true to their own interests they will let the deceptious hireling keep his deceptious paper to himself, they should take no more of them, for by taking them, they are nourishing the viper that is gnawing at their vitals. I again ask who is best entitled to be called "deceptious."

Yours, &c.,
A REFORMER.

July 31st, 1855.

NEWS BY THE ENGLISH MAIL.

THE BALTIC FLEET.

DESPATCHES FROM ADMIRAL DUNDAS.

Destruction of Fort Svartholm, with the Barrack and Stores of Lovisa.

Despatches, of which the following are copies or extracts, have been received from Rear-Admiral the Honorable R. S. Dundas, Commander-in Chief in the Baltic.

Duke of Wellington, Tolboukin Lighthouse, July 7, 1855.—The Magicienne returned this morning from Lovisa, and I annex a report which I have received from Capt. Yelverton, of her Majesty's ship Arrogant, who has been again successful in destroying a well constructed fort at Svartholm, in the entrance to the Bay of Lovisa; but their lordships will observe with regret, that notwithstanding the humane desire of that officer, the town of Lovisa was unfortnnately destroyed by fire, which occurred accidently on the night following the visit of her Majesty's ships. Captain Vansittart informs me that the authorities of the town have themselves admitted and explained the accidental origin of the fire.

Her Majesty's ship Arrogant, off Hogland, July 8, 1855.—Sir,—I reached Lovisa on the afternoon of the 4th, and anchored the vessels close to Fort Svartholm. The enemy must have had intelligence of our movements and quitted the fort on our approach, for they had been at work but a few hours before, unroofing the barracks and taking away stores. The guns and ammunition had been previously removed. Svartholm was in good condition and a work of great strength, entirely commanding the approaches to Lovisa: it has had important additions of late years, can mouut 122 guns, and had accommodation in casemated barracks for about 1,000 men, with governor's house and garden, and excellent officers' quarters. I made immmediate arrangements for blowing up the fort and completely destroying the barracks; these have since been fully carried out. On the 5th I made a reconnaissance of the town of Lovisa, in the Ruby, accompanied by the boats of the Arrogant and Magicienne. A strong detachm ent of Cossacks made their appearance at one time, but they were dispersed by the fire from the boats, the rockets particularly throwing them into great confusion. On landing at Lovisa I sent for the authorities and explained the object of my visit; some demur was caused by onr not having a flag of truce. I told them they had no right to such a guarantee, as the respect due to it had been so grossly violated at Hango. I then proceeded to the barracks and Government stores within the town, which I destroyed, but did not set fire to them, as by so doing the whole town must have been burnt. This precaution was not destined to save Lovisa, for during the night an accidental fire occurred in a portion of the town where we had not been, and before morning the whole place was reduced to ashes.—I have, &.,

(Signed) H. C. YELVERTON, Captain.

Harrier, off Little Wahas, June 24, 1855.

Sir,—The boats of this ship destroyed 47 ships belonging to the enemy, varying from 700 tons to 200 tons, on the nights of the 23d instant. On the first night the ships destroyed were one mile from the town of Nystad and about three miles from the ship, and we were enabled to bring one barque, the Victoria, of about 450 tons, off with us. On the following morning the steam was got up and we proceeded to sea to anchor the prize off Enskov Lighthouse. At 5 p. m., however, we steamed towards the land and anchored at about 7. 30 p. m. the boats were again despatched. During the night and following day we discovered 52 ships, the whole of which we either burned or scuttled. I have the greatest pleasure in being able to state that these proceedings were so successfully carried out without any casualty. Owing to the distance we got away from the ship (10 or 11 miles), and the blowing weather, accompanied with rain, that came on during the morning, we were prevented from bringing any vessel out with us. We did not get back to the ship until after 6 p. m. this afternoon, the men having been on their oars 22 hours. I think, sir, I am only doing common justice to the men, when I state how pleased I was to see the zeal and perseverance with which they worked for so many hours, neither can I omit stating my belief that this arose in a great measure from the good example of the officers, especially the senior lieutenant, Mr. Annesley, from whom I have ever received the most active assistance. Having then, in two following nights and one day, destroyed the whole of the Nystad shipping (probably upwards of 20,000 tons), I trust these proceedings will meet with your approval.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) HENRY STOREY,
Commander.

THE FIRST SHOT AT CRONSTADT.

JULY 6.—The fleet exercised at general quarters, and the Nile fired shot and shell at one of the barges taken a few days since, and very soon sunk her. The Russian gun-boats all got under weigh and sailed from the Piling into Cronstadt. During the night the Russians kept up a very heavy fire, but it is not known on what occasion. At 2 this afternoon the first shot has been fired on Cronstadt by a boat fitted by Capt. Codrington, of the Royal George. She is one of the wood boats that has been lately taken with a 32-pounder gun slung amidships. She was towed in 4,800 yards from the new earthwork, and fired four shots, all of which reached the shore. The enemy returned the fire, but, their shot fell about 200 yards short, and the boats returned. During the evening there was a great deal of rain with very heavy thunder and lightning. There has been no sickness for some time in the fleet.

HOUSEHOLD TROOPS FOR THE CRIMEA.

Orders have been issued to the respective commanding officers of the several battalions composing the household infantry brigade to hold in readiness, for immediate embarkation, the reinforcements of volunteers which have been told off to proceed to the Crimea. The troops for service are 350 volunteers from the 1st and 2d battalions of Grenadier Guards for the 3d battalion; 250 volunteers from the 2d battalion of Coldstreams for the 1st battalion; and 280 volunteers from the 2d battalion Scots Fusilier Guards for the 1st battalion; making a total of 880 rank and file. The reinforcements will proceed, in the first instance, to Malta, from whence the reserve at present there will embark for the seat of war.

THE ROYAL VISIT TO PARIS.

The *Independance Belge* contains the following letter from Calais:—"I am able to inform you, in a manner almost official, that her Majesty Queen Victoria and his Royal Highness Prince Albert will disembark here on the morning of Friday, August 17; that they will sleep in this city, and leave the following morning for Paris. Her Majesty and the Prince Consort will pass the Sunday in private, and will not receive officially until tha Monday. The English Admiralty has already sent one of its officers to take the necessary steps for the disembarkation. It is believed that the Emperor will be here to receive the august visitors, as, in addition to the Imperial Palace, which is being prepared for the Queen and her suite, a hotel has been retained for a high personage. The city of Calais, proud of the preference which Queen Victoria shows in choosing that port, is preparing to give her Majesty a worthy reception. Captain Fendall, courier to the English Cabinet, landed yesterday morning bearing the portrait of her Britannic Majesty to the Emperor."

DISCORD IN THE CZAR'S FAMILY,

Fresh differences have broken out between the Emperor Alexander and his brother the Grand Duke Constantine. These differences are the occasion of the Prince of Prussia's journey to St. Petersburg.

SALE OF LORD RAGLAN'S HORSES.

The sale of the late Lord Raglan's horses, the search after navvies who have abandoned their work, and the excesses of British sailors in the French naval station at Kamiesch, form the chief intelligence of the day. The muster of British officers at the sale referred to was tolerably large, but only a very few French were present. Numerous horses were put up for sale, and, on the whole, good prices were given, between £70 and £80 for chargers, and £30 or £40 for smaller animals.

THE war transports, are coming home now almost empty. During this week nearly a dozen large war transports will be in Southampton Dock, preparing to start off again in the Government service.

The accounts from the Baltic record some advantages gained by the British arms,—the destruction, for instance, of the fort of Svartholm, which commands the approach to the town and bay of Lovisa, in the Gulf of Finland, It seems to have been a strong place, mounted 122 guns, and had barrack accommodation for 1000 men. It was literally knocked to pieces. The barracks and government stores at Lovisa were also destroyed, but the town itself was spared. Notwithstanding this clemency, a fire accidentally broke out, and raged with such fury that the ruin of the place was complete, and 3000 poor creatnres were left houseless. But this kind of warfare, however successful in its way, is hardly worthy of the enormous force which we sent to the Baltic in the last and the present summer. We read, indeed, of the firing of a 32-pounder gun opposite Cronstadt, swung in a peculiar manner, at an angle of forty-five degrees, which carried upwards of 5000 yards, or about three miles; but we hear of no demonstration against the fortress worthy of the name. A French gun boat had arrived, which is highly spoken of, and we have some gun-boats there, also; but not at all in such force as would justify an attack on the place. However excusable the want of gnn-boats was in the Baltic last year, it is unpardonable that we should be without the required number in the present year of Grace. We greatly fear that the summer will pass away without anything being done worthy of our maritime fame. The return of the fleet in the autumn, with the all but barren honours of 1854, will be keenly felt and resented by the people of this country.

THE ARMY OF POLA D MARCHING TO THE CRIMEA.

A correspondent of the *Augsburg Gazette*, dating from the Polish frontier, enumerates the Russian troops now on their way from Poland to the Crimea, having been set free by the declared "expectant policy" of Austria. He says:—"The order of the day issued by Prince Gortschakoff on the 19th of June to the garrison of Sebastopol is considered important here. It announces that the reinforcements sent from Poland will very shortly make their appearance in the Crimea. The reinforcements in question consist of 24,000 grenadiers, who together with the guards from the *elite* of the Russian army, and will decidedly not fail to produce a great moral effect on the troops now serving in the Crimea. Besides the grenadiers there are also eight complete regiments of infantry now on their march from Poland to the Crimea, and their strength is 32,000 men. The grenadier corps and these eight regiments of ths 2nd infantry corps will each be accompanied by a body of 4,000 cavalry, and artillery in proportion; thus the kingdom of Poland alone sends a reinforcement of picked men, 70,000 strong, to the Crimea. But, since Prince Gortschakoff states that the troops are on their way from all sides, he can mean only such reserves as have been long since on their march from Moscow, Kiew, and other rendezvous, including a strong cavalry force from Southern Russia. Now that the 7th division of infantry, under Geral Ushakoff, have entered *via* Perekop, The Russian army in the Crimea alone counts 40 regiments of infantry and chasseurs (all of which, however, are more or less weakened by losses), and to these must still be added the rifle battalions."

The Russians, during the last few days, have made several sorties against the French and English works but have always been repulsed with loss. There was a brilliant affair of this kind on the 14th. But the tone of the recent letters from the Crimea is cheerless, and some of them are even desponding. The check of the 18th of June has lost General Pelissier his popularity, and there is no doubt that it was was mainly instrumental in finishing Lord Raglan.

There is no mistake about Austria disbanding her army. Recent intelligence from Vienna places the fact beyond doubt. A reduction has taked place in the army which occupies the Principalities, corresponding with that which has taken place in Gallacia. The troops have been embarked in steamers, and conveyed to Hungary and Vienna respectively. The communication which Austria has recently made to the Frankfort Diet is an elaborate justification of the do-nothing policy which she pursued in her own capital during the conferences. From this document it is evident that she has made up her mind to stand aloof from the contest, and the professions in which she indulges for the restoration of peace are no doubt sincere, for the longer the war continues the more critical will her position become. A rumour has been current during the present week in the French metropolis, to the effect that a fifth point is to be added to the Vienna Conference,—namely, that the Crimea is to be ceded by Russia to Turkey; that Turkey, in return, is to hand over the Danubian provinces to Austria; and that Austria is to cede Lombardy to Piedmont. This inprobable statement would not be worth the ink consumed in recording it if it did not form the theme of criticism in letters from Paris and in articles in the London Journals. Apart from the absurdity of such a proposition at any time, the present is certainly the least favorable moment for readjusting the map of Europe. Territorial considerations will, no doubt, be discussed when the war has ceased, and when Russia has been soundly thrashed; but until that event arrives we may safely indulge the belief that Russia will hold the Crimea until she can hold it no longer—until she has been beaten to a dead stand. The Western Powers will then be in a position to dictate their own terms, and they can then treat Austria as she deserves to be treated, by assuming towards her the stern attitude of conquerors, rnd making her *feel* the humiliation which her conduct so richly merits.