HASZARD'S GAZETTE,

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SUPERIOR STOVES.

NOW LANDING, and for Sale at "KING'S SQUARE HOUSE," Cooking, Parlor and other STOVES, of superior quality, and at extremely low prices for cash.

BEER & SON.

Charlottetown, Aug. 17, 1855.

TURNIPS.

THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY offer the following Premiums, to be competed for in QUEEN'S COUNTY this season, viz.

For the best acre of Swede Turnips,		£3	0 0
" 2d	do do	2	10 0
" 3d	do do	2	0 0
" 4th	do do	1	10 0
" 5th	do do	1	0 0
" 6th	do do	0	10 0

Former successful competitors will not be allowed to compete for any of the above Premiums.

By order,
WM. W. IRVING, Sec'y.

Committee Room, Aug. 16.

Wanted

AT the Tannery of Mr. John Vickerson, a good Journeyman Currier; Also, two or three good Boot and Shoemakers. Call at this establishment, St. Peter's Road, 6½ miles from Charlottetown.

J. L. VICKERSON.

Charlottetown, July 27, 1855.

COLT'S REVOLVER.

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

To Tanners and Curriers.

FOR SALE, the LEASEHOLD INTEREST, for 999 years, in SIXTEEN ACRES OF LAND, situate near *Wheatley River Bridge*, on which is erected, and in good repair, a DWELLING HOUSE, 28 x 22, with a Lean-to, 28 x 10, containing a Parlour, Bed-room, large Kitchen, Store-room and capacious Porch, Cellar, &c., together with Four good Bed-rooms on the second floor, the whole completely finished and fit for occupation.

There is on the premises a TAN HOUSE, 24 feet square, 12 feet post, having Eight large Vats, besides several smaller ones, with implements and conveniences for Tanning and Currying, all complete. An improved Copper Boiler, capable of containing four puncheons of water, for the purpose of making Ooze, with Furnace, and every thing complete. The Tannery will turn out 400 hides per annum, and at no great additional expense can be made to turn out 1000. There is the Frame of a House for a Bark Mill 26 x 36, 12 feet post. A Workshop 22 x 15. There is also a Barn and Stable, 24 x 24, with a new Shed for Gig, Carts, &c., 26 x 14. Pig-houses, Green-houses, Barrack for hay, &c., The whole being in every way fitted for the immediate occupation of a Tanner and Currier; situate in one of the most populous Townships in the Island, and having the internal facilities of approach by land or water.

The Vats are supplied by a never failing Stream of Water, which, with another also running through the same premises, is capable of driving a Bark work a Bark Mill, Carding Mill or machinery. The above will be disposed of with or without the STOCK, consisting of 200 sides of Neats and Harness Leather, and several dozens of Calf Skins, together with a quantity of Tan Bark.

The premises are under CROP, which will be sold with them or separately, viz:—4 acres Oats, 2 do. Wheat, 1 do. Potatoes, and tne remainder in Hay.

An ORCHARD comprising upwards of an acre of Land has been planted with about 100 grafted Trees, raised by Mr. W. Dark.

Also,

TWO BUILDING LOTS, of one acre each, situate near the head of *Wheatly River*, and close to the Bridge, suitable for a mercantile Establishment, seven roads to populous settlements meeting at the place where the same are located.

Possession of the whole of the above will be given immediately.

TERMS CASH, with the exception of £100 secured by Mortgage, which has 2½ years still to run, payable with interest in that time. Application to be made to John Lawson, Esq., Charlottetown, or to the Subscriber on the premises.

ISAAC WHITLOCK.

Wheatly River, July 29, 1855.

ALL Persons to whom the above named is indebted will please send in their Bills for settlement; and all Persons indebted to him will pay their respective amounts on or before the 15th day of *September* next.

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NEWS BY LAST ENGLISH MAIL.

PROPOSED RAISING OF THE SEIGE.

The *Constitutionnel*, in an article descriptive of Kamiesch and the wondrous transformation wrought in the place since it has been occupied by the French, enlarges thus upon the vast importance of the fortifications now in course of completion there :—

"Without entering upon military consideration or details of operations which would be here out of place, we may observe on the important part which Kamiesch may be called upon to play in the Crimean war, as a possibility which must strike every mind. Now that it is assured of such a formidable basis of operations, the army has perfect freedom of movement, which it had not at the beginning of the campaign. In every possible contingency the possession of Kamiesch, fortified as it now is, will aid in the accomplishment of the object with which the war in the Crimea was undertaken. Sebastopol, commanded by Kamiesch, which holds it, so to speak, by the throat, can never henceforth be of any use to the Czar. On the supposition that events should call the army to fresh points of the Russian territory, who does not see that the presence of a few French and English ships at Kamiesch would suffice to nullify the entire offensive power of Sebastopol? Therefore, the possibility of the MOBILISATION of the allied army and of the FORTIFICATION of Sebastopol are the two grand results of the transformation of Kamiesch into a place of war. It is now the sentinel—the keeper of the Russian citadel. * * France now knows that without abandoning its conquest, it may at will send an army of 100,000 men to any point where the glorious cause for which it is fighting by the side of England may call for their services."

This looks as if it were desired to prepare the public mind for the possibility of such an event as the raising the siege of Sebastopol. Should this be done, we must not be disheartened, and must not attach undue importance to phrases. "Raising the siege" is not the same thing as renouncing the siege. If it should turn out that the next attack (generally thought to be imminent) should be a failure, or only partially successful; or if, on further consideration, it should be thought that another attack, under present circumstances, would only involve a great loss of life for no adequate advantage, the change of tactics hinted at by the *Constitutionnel* might well be merely such a backward step as is described in the French proverb *reculer pour mieux sauver*.

To surround Sebastopol and cut off supplies to the garrison by land, while the place is blockaded by sea, might well be a more effectual plan for reducing the place than sending masses of men to be mown down by cannon from earthwork batteries. It is consolatory to be told that by reason of Kamiesch being converted into a stronghold, the army is now able to take the field if necessary. But decision and activity are above all things necessary, seeing how short is the campaigning season between this and the approaching winter.

INTERESTING FRENCH LETTER.

The Paris newspaper, *La Presse*, has the following interesting letter from the Crimea :—"We are but slowly advancing towards Malakoff, but as rapidly as it is possible to do when you think of the enemy's vigorous defence, and of the hard rocky nature of the ground. On the 17th the engineers were at 240 metres from the works, and at about 40 metres from the imbuscades. Spite of this short distance, we get shell from the Russians still ; and they are more than ever dangerous. You will see why. They send us shells, as I said, but the shortness of the distance forces them to discharge them at an angle of 60 to 70 degrees, with a very weak loading. The consequence is, that they make little noise, and the shell from a certain height falls perpandicularly, and in zig-zag line, like those fireworks that are called serpents. Not being prepared, one has no time to cry 'mind the shell!' (*gare la bombe!*) Add to this a shower of hand grenades, a hurricane of bullets and canister shot, so soon as one shows the tip of one's nose or of one's *kepi*, and you may understand how unhealthy are our trenches. At night one might sleep under one's *tente d' abri* were it not for shot and shell ; by day one might do so too, were it not for the sun and flies, which wear out the men more than can be imagined. The fire is, however, violent on both sides. There is no room for anything save an artillery struggle, unless another attack by main force were attempted. The Russians tried a sortie in the night from the 16th to the 18th, but were energetically thrown back. They tried to deploy two battalions, in order to resist, but space was wanting for them to manœuvre in, and bayonets hemmed them on all sides, so they were forced to leave the place. Our losses are considerable just now ; we lose, on average, 40 men a night. Amongst the last wounded is one of the best officers in the army, the Engineer-commandant Boissonnet, aide-de-camp to General Bizot ; he was hit by a ball in the knee, and it is feared the wound will necessitate amputation."

THE DEATH OF ADMIRAL NACHIMOFF.

The *Invalide Russe* gives the following account of the death of Admiral Nachimoff :

On June 29, Russia experienced an irreparable loss. The hero of Sinope (*sic*). one of the brave defenders of Sebastopol, the honor and pride of the Russian fleet and army, Admiral Nachimoff, then received a wound, to which, on the following day, amidst the general regret of his companions in arms, and all Russia, he fell a victim.

The witness gives the following details as to the manner of his death. The deceased Admiral would never consent to wear the soldier's capote, but always kept on the coat and epaulettes of a general, and in this dress he would show himself on the most advanced fortifications, in order to observe the movements of the besiegers.

On June 29, at 8 o'clock, p. m., the Admiral appeared upon the Kornilloff bastion,and in spite of the entreaties of all around him,he leaned over the parapet to look at the enemy's works. A ball struck the ground at his feet. The suite accompanying him renewed their entreaties, but he calmly remained at his post, saying, "They aim very well." Some moments afterwards a ball struck him on the temple. The Admiral fell senseless, and remained so, until his death the following day.

Sleep in peace, worthy rival of Lazary, of Kornilloff, and Istomine ! The mariners of the Black Sea and the garrison of Sebastopol will not forget thy valiant example. Our children and our grandchildren will defend thy tomb as thou hast defended their cradle !

SIR GEORGE BROWN ON THE WAR.

Sir George Brown having taken up his residence at Leamington, on the 28th ult. some of the inhabitants of the town and neighbourhood made a public recognition of his gallant services in the East, by the presentation of an address, most numerously signed, and entrusted to a deputation. The address having been read and handed to the gallant general, he shortly addressed the deputation. In the course of his address he said—"With respect to the army, I may safely assert that its conduct has been beyond all praise, and that at no period in the history of this country has the nation more reason to be proud of the conduct of its troops. I speak not, mind you, of the soldiers alone, but include with them the officers by whom they have been led ; for, gentlemen, the men of the army are indignant at the attempts that have been made by an unscrupulous portion of the press in this country to vilify their officers, and to separate their interests from their own. It is a mistake and misapprehension to assert that the officers of the army are generally and habitually inattentive to their duty, or that the condition of the troops would be improved by having a larger portion of them drawn from the ranks, for it is precisely because they are gentlemen, that the men are so much attached to them. Although, therefore, far from meaning to speak in disparagement of individuals who may have raised themselves by their own merit, many of whom I know to be in the highest degree respectable, I assert that the military service of the country would be less popular, and discipline would not be so well maintained, if the majority of the officers were of this description. Look at the proportion borne by the officers to the men in the returns of killed and wounded in all the actions that have taken place. It is always nearly double what it ought to be. Look at the very last affair, that of the 18th of June, upon which we find a list of 103 officers to some 1308 men, the number which would have answered for 3000. And why is this ? Because the officers, being English gentlemen, are accustomed to set an example to them, and the men, although ready enough to follow, always expect to be led. Depend on it the less we interfere with the constitution of the British army, the better it will be for the troops, as well as for the country ; and I myself have always considered it a subject of regret, that the Committee of Inquiry, which has been lately sitting, instead of examining witnesses who were not in a position to know much of what they were questioned about, had not sent to Paris, or brought over some French officers who had been associated with the English troops; they would then have found, that our allies have formed a very different estimate of the merits of our troops from that which has been formed by some of their own countrymen."

THE FLEET OFF CRONSTADT.

OFF CRONSTADT, July 16.—The powerful naval forces of the allies, which within the past few days have been augmented to 40 sail, comprising 16 steam line-of-battle ships, two steam frigates, four small steamers, four mortar-vessels, and 14 gunboats, after a strict reconnaissance for a period exceeding three weeks of the north shore of Cronstadt, weighed anchor at seven a. m. of the 14th instant. Two hours had barely elapsed after the anchors had been weighed on the morning of the 14th before the three Admirals, Dundas, Penaud, and Seymour, parted company in their respective ships, the Duke of Wellington, the Tourville, and the Exmouth, with the Austerlitz and Merlin in attendance, *en route* for Nargen. The Euryalus had been sent in advance at four a. m. with four mortar vessels, for the same destination. The remainder of the allied squadrons, having been placed under the orders of Rear-Admiral Baynes, immediately after the departure of the three senior-flag-officers, anchored about four miles N. W. by W. of Tolbuckin Lighthouse, where they are to remain until further orders. I have good reasons for stating that the separation of the three admirals from the main bulk of the fleet is merely temporary, and has occurred in consequence of Rear Admiral Penaud having conceived a plan for an attack on Revel, the practicability of which Rear-Admirals Dundas and Seymour have gone to ascertain by personal observation. If the result should be sufficiently satisfactory to justify the bombardment of that port, it will be made by the entire fleet, with the exception of such portion thereof as may be necessary to watch the proceedings of the Russians off this and other places in the Gulf of Fnland. The defences of Cronstadt and Sweaborg have been so considerably augmented by the enemy in all respects during the last twelve months, that they are unassailable by the present marine forces of the allies. During the present week there has been little of interest connected with the proceedings of the fleet.

The word Crimea should not be called Cri-mea, but Crim-ea. The recognition of the Crim Tartars will suggest the proper pronunciation.

THE DUKE'S FAVORITE BOOKS.—On the little table close by the plain iron bedstead of the Duke of Wellington were always to be found four apparently well handled books, the Bible, Leigh-ton's Commentary on St. Peter, Howe's Living Temple, and Baxter's Saint's Rest. Many of the books in his bedroom were on divinity, by the most evangelical writers. Many years before his death, hearing a brother officer ridiculing the idea of a revelation, he advised him to read Paley's *Evidences*.—That officer afterwards became one of the most religious men in the British army, and thanked the Duke for his timely reproof.