CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of Haszard's Gazette.
Agricultural Society's Office
Charlottetown, Aug. 28th, 1855.

Dear Sir,—I have reports coming in almost daily from different parts of the Island relative to the ravages committed on the wheat crop by that destructive little insect the Wheat Midge, commonly called the Weevil, known to Naturalists as the "*Cecedomyia Tritici*." Properly speaking this insect is *not* a Weevil, the Weevil tribe being a species of Beetle destructive to corn only in Granaries, whereas the Midge is a winged insect belonging to an entirely different family.

So generally destructive has this scourge become on the Island, and as it appears to be increasing annually at a very great ratio, it is high time that the farming community turn their attention to the subject, and endeavour, if possible, to discover some practical means of getting quit of it, or at least, lessening its influence. But before suggesting any practical remedy, it may be necessary to point out more particularly the nature and habits of the *Midge* which has been known to British Naturalists very long before its appearance in America.

The Wheat Midge when at maturity, is a fragile insect about the size of a gnat, in colour between a bright yellow and orange, its wings are transparent, eyes black and the feelers, or antenna of the male covered with hairs, and when viewed with the microscope it is a very pretty little insect. It makes its appearance in July, and may be seen in calm evenings hovering in myriads over the wheat fields. The female, which is larger than the male, deposits the grub or larva—which is of an orange colour —within the chaff, some American writers say without, though I have never been able to find it so, when the grain is in a milky state and there remains, in very comfortable qaurters till such time as they are matured, when the chaff becoming a little open, consequent on the ripening of the grain, they fall to the ground, or are shaken out by the high winds, it then, according to naturalists, casts its skin, throwing off its coat as it were preparatory to the hard work in prospect, and penetrates the earth to the depth of an inch or an inch and a half. The larva or grub, if not disturbed, remains under ground until the end of June or beginning of July, when the genial warmth of the sun, induces it to come to the surface, the skin bursts, and the young fly emerges, and with the rest of the creation puts on its gayest attire, and seems to enjoy its short existence in its own way, a way which farmers will join with me in thinking *rather objectionable*.

Now, as to a remedy for this growing evil. It appears that this Midge lives entirely upon the tender grains of wheat, (though I have heard it stated that in the neighbourhood of Charlottetown the larva has been found in Barley, but I have not seen it,) and if they were deprived of this food entirely for one season, it is quite natural to suppose that they would die for want of food. To leave growing wheat for one season would thus be a most effectual means of getting quit of the pest, but as this may be considered too sweeping a cure, we may advert to late sowing, which appears to be the only remedy tried in the Island as yet, this has proved effectual in many instances, the crop not coming into flower until after the disappearance of the insect. The great drawback to this method however, is, that late sown grain in this Island, is subject to rust, and in the neighbourhood of fresh water streams *early frosts* are very injurious, so that in fact it becomes a matter of calculation whether it will be safer to trust to the tender mercies of the fly by sowing early, or lose your crop from rust and frost by sowing late. Besides, in the course of time it is fair to suppose, that the *Midge* would find out the *trick* of late sowing, and remain in its winter quarters a little while longer and so render this plan futile.

About eighteen years ago the *Midge* created great devastation in England, and many receipts were published for its destruction, but none of them appeared efficacious, amongst other causes, very deep ploughing after harvest was suggested, thus covering the larva or grub to so great a depth that it could not afterwards find its way to the surface, but this was found open to objection, as it destroyed the regular course of cropping, though I think it well deserving of consideration.

I have stated that in the autumn when the larva is matured in the ear of wheat, they fall to the ground from their own exertions or are shaken out by high winds, still, immense numbers are harvested with the grain, and when the wheat is dressed, they are, along with other rubbish, thrown into the yard where they no doubt find winter quarters, undergo the usual process, and emerge a fly in the summer and wing their way in search of food. This shows the necessity of all farmers paying attention to two things, viz: to harvest the grain before it is entirely ripe, for by so doing they will not only have a better sample of grain, but grain that will yield more pounds of flour to the bushel than over-ripe grain will give. Besides, they will preserve myriads of the larva that would otherwise fall to the ground. They should also pay great attention in dressing the grain to be careful in preserving the dust and rubbish amongst which the larva will be found, this should be destroyed by burning, or boiling for the pigs.

The propriety of lighting large fires in the evening to the windward of the wheat field, has also been suggested in order that the smoke may disturb the fly, and prevent it depositing its eggs, but this remedy can very seldom be applied, and when applied is highly dangerous.

Having called attention to this subject, by stating what has come under my own observation, and by gleaning from others, I have to apologise for the length of this letter, which you may make any use of you please.

I beg to remain,
Dear Sir,
Your obedient servant,
Wm. W. Irving.

To Messrs. Haszard & Owen.

Sirs,—A Handbill, printed by you, stating that a public Exhibition will take place this evening, (August 30,) "by request of the Clergy of Charlottetown," has been shewn me. I beg to observe, that I, for one, have not requested the Exhibition referred to, and that, although in this instance, there may be nothing objectionable in what will be exhibited, occasions might arise when the case would be different, I therefore beg, that you will not in future, print supposed requests from the Clergy of Charlottetown without specifying names, or without better authority.

I am, Sirs,
Your Obed't Servant,
Charles Lloyd.

Charlottetown, Aug. 30.

We spoke to the managers on the above subject, and they told us that several Clergymen requested them to leave out the songs and that they would patronize them. We attended on the evening alluded to and we can assure our readers, that we saw nothing but what any person might witness with advantage. Living as we do, so far from the scene of the war and at the same time taking such an interest in it, it cannot fail to give us a better idea of the countries. now under this scourge. The explanations by Mr. Parker were given in a clear and distinct tone and might be understood by any one.—*Ed. H Gaz.*

The Edinburgh Review for July, has been received; the following are its contents:—1, The Genius of Dryden. 2, Indian Substitutes for Russian Produce. 3, Villemain's Recollections of History and Literature. 4, The Tauric Chersonese. 5, The Land of Silence. 6, Statesmen of India. 7, The Maynooth Commission. 8, Modern Fortification. 9, The Rev. Sidney Smith. 10, The Sebastopol Committee and Venice Conferensce.

NEWS BY THE ENGLISH MAIL.

Latest News!

The most important item in the news from Turkey is that a strong Russian division is marching on Erzeroum, and that all the disposable Turkish forces in Anatolia are hastening towards the same place.

The *Sun* says Gen. Canrobert has arrived in Paris.

Turin, Friday.—A despatch has been received from General La Marmora. He says that the French despatches will show whether or not the Piedmontese are worthy to fight beside the French and English. 200 of the Sardinian contingent are *hors de combat*. General Montevecchio is mortally wounded.

Dantzic, Thursday Aug.—16.—The vulture has arrived with the mails. The allied squadron had gone to Nargen from Sweaborg on the 13th. Success at Sweaborg was fully concluded. No ships have been severely injured, and the casualities on the English side are—killed, none, two officers and about thirty men wounded. The French loss is equally trifling.

The Grand Duke Constantine.

Advice from Konigsberg state that when the attack on Sweaborg began, the Grand Duke Constantine, was informed by telegraph of the event, he demanded leave to go out and attack the reduced fleet before Cronstadt. The Emperor refused.

The Crimea.

A private letter from the French Camp, dated 4th of August, says:—It is expected that a general bombardment will be kept for six days before storming. The whole of our tremendous batteries will open at once.

Increase of Bounty to £15.—It having been found difficult to obtain a sufficiency of artificers for the field batteries of the Royal Artillery. and the horse and rocket brigades, the Board of Ordnance has considered it expedient to increase the bounty from £10 to £15 for the enlistment of farriers, shoeing smiths, wheel wrights, collar makers, saddlers and coach smiths. The rate of daily pay has also been increased, as an inducement to these classes to volunteer.

From Wilmer's European Times.

The detailed accounts from Sebastopol, which extend to the 4th of August, and reached town on Thursday, prepared the public for an event which has since taken place,—an attack by the Russians on the allied lines in the valley of the Tchernaya. The intention of the enemy to commence this attack was proclaimed by several Russian deserters, and more especially by an intelligent man, a serjeant, who is stated to have been a copyist in the chancellory of one of the divisions of General Luders, corps, and to whose statement immediate importance was attached. As the attack was delayed beyond the time at which it was to take place, doubts arose whether the information so communicated was reliable, and this state of suspense prevailed in the allied camp when the last mail left.

But we now learn from Lord Panmure's dispatch of yesterday that on the very day when the mail reached the British metropolis, conveying this intimation of the contemplated attack,—that is, nearly a fortnight after the movement was expected,—it actually took place, with the most glorious results to the allied arms, and with the severest loss and humiliation to the enemy. "Forewarned, forearmed," says the proverb, and doubtless the belief in this attack, the knowledge that it would be made, has contributed largely to the brilliant results which have followed.

We learn from Lord Panmure's brief announcement that the attack commenced on Thursday at daybreak,—that the Russians had between 50,000 and 60,000 men under the command of General Liprandi engaged in it,—that the battle lasted three hours, and ended in the defeat of the enemy, with the loss on his part of some 4000 or 5000 men, and what shows still more unmistakably the character of the victor,y about *four thousand of his troops were taken prisoners*. This last announcement is conclusive as to the defeat being complete, and it is only excelled in importance by the assurance in the War Minister's despatch that the loss on the part of the allies was *very small*.

If there be one feature in this gratifying intelligence which gives us pain it is the fact that our brave countrymen were not permitted to share in the perils and the glory of the battle. The victors were the French and the Sardinians. The bravery and skill of our Gallic friends have been proved on too many bloody fields to be doubted; but the Italian troops were untried; and although all the accounts have described them as being fine-looking soldierly fellows, they have evidently in this engagement proved their mettle, and flashed their maiden swords with honour.

As success in war mainly depends on making the most of circumstances,—of taking prompt advantage of a critical moment, we are gratified to learn that the defeat of Liprandi was the signal for the re-commencement of the bombardment. This great event was to have taken place at dawn yesterday morning, and we fully expect to be able, in a later edition, to announce that this last effort to seize Sebastopol has been more fortunate than those which preceded it. Indeed, all the private letters from the camp, as well as the published correspondence, go to show that success *this time* is within our grasp, and the final overthrow of the Russians in Sebastopol must be powerfully accelerated by the defeat which they have sustained on the Tchernaya. Between the fighting of troops just flushed with a great victory, and that of troops which have recently experienced a humiliating defeat, the difference is immense; and we learn, therefore, with extreme gratification that the siege works were sufficiently advanced to justify the intention of uncovering the allied batteries yesterday morning. A happy combination of circumstances seems likely at last to reward our perseverance and our hopes.

Two such events as the destruction of a great arsenal and the loss of a great battle at the extremities of the empire, in the course of one short week, are very likely to terminate a siege the severity of which is unexampled in the history of war. Before events so mighty as these, the other events of the week appear dwarfed and listless.

Charlottetown Markets, Aug. 29.

Beef, (small) lb.	5 d a 7d	Pearl Barley,	3d
Do. by quarter,	4d a 6d	Oatmeal,	2½d a 3d
Pork,	none.	Turkeys each,	5s a 7s.
Do. (small),	6½d a 8d	Fowls,	1s a 1s 6d
Ham,	8d a 10d	Chickens per pair	16d a 2s
Mutton,	4d a 6d	Eggs dozen,	8d a 10d
Lamb, per lb.	4d a 6d	Oats,	3s 6d a 3s 9d
Veal,	3d a 6d	Potatoes,	2s 3d a 2s 9d
Butter (fresh),	13d a 14d	Turnips per bunch,	3d
do. by tub	1s	Carrots, do.	1½d a 2d
Tallow,	11d a 1s	Homespun yd.,	3s 6d a 5s
Wool,	11d a 1s	Hay, ton,	50s a 60s
Flour,	3½d a 4½d		

GILMAN'S HAIR DYE.

The best article ever used, as hundreds can testify in this city and surrounding country. Read! GILMAN'S LIQUID HAIR DYE *instantaneously* changes the hair to a brilliant jet *Black* or glossy *Brown*, which is *permanent*—does not stain or in any way injure the skin. No article ever yet invented which will compare with it. We would advise all who have grey hairs to buy it, for it *never fails*. —*Boston Post*

Z. D. GILMAN, Chemist, Washington city, Inventor and Sole Proprietor.

For sale by Druggists, Hair Dressers, and Dealers in Fancy Articles, throughout the United States.

General Agent for P. E. Island, W. R. WATSON.
Nov. 24.

CUTLERY, &c.,
From the Manufacturers in Sheffield.

HASZARD & OWEN, have just received a Case of Cutlery from the Sheffield manufacturers, which they are enabled to sell at low prices. Pocket, Pen, Warncliff's Jack and Hunters' Knives, Scissors of various kinds.

Dinner and Dessert Knives, Carvers, Planing Knives and Scissors.

Putty and Palette Knives.

Chissels from three eights to two inches.

Cross cut and saw files.

Lippinncott's Cloth Mills.
WEST RIVER, PICTOU, N. S.,

THE Subscriber would inform the Inhabitants of Prince Edward Island, that he has erected a NEW Establishment for dressing Cloth, in addition to his old Mills, and having a sufficiency of water power, he will be able to do a greater quantity of works.

Agents:
Mr. Kenneth McKenzie, Charlottetown.
Andrew A. McDonald, Esq., Georgetown.

Cloth left with either of the above Agents, will be finished and returned with quicker despatch than usual.

Aug. 15. S. LIPPINCOTT.

Dyeing and Cloth Dressing Establishment.

JOHN McP. FRASER of Pictou, N. S. begs to intimate to his numerous friends in Prince Edward Island, that from recent improvements in his Dyeing establishment he is enabled to give those favouring him with their custom a decided improvement, in the appearance of his work particularly as regards his colours. From using only the best material as well as from personally superintending his establishment and charging moderate prices, he solicits a continuance of their favour.

Agents.
Georgetown, Finaly McNeil, Esq.
White Sands, Mr. David Johnston,
Charlottetown, Peter M'Gowan Esq., Queen St.
Summerside Bedeque, Mr. Wm. M'Ewen, Mercht.
Pictou Town, Mr. Alex. M'Phail,

TO LET with immediate possession, the southeast end of the House recently built on the corner of Great George and Kent Streets, and next to that occupied by Messrs. Gahan & Co.

The cellar is 24 feet by 50, has a substantial wall, is over 7 feet deep and is perfectly dry. There is on the first floor a shop 20 feet in front and 30 feet in depth; also a front Entrance, a Hall in rear of the shop and two other apartments. There are on the second floor one room 24 feet by 15, one 20 feet by 15 and two about 11 feet by 12, and the third floor nearly corresponds with the second. There are three rooms on the fourth floor and a fine view of the Harbour, the Rivers and the Country round, there is also attached to the premises a new Ware-house and it is one of the best stands in this City for Mrcantile or any other business. Further information may be obtained by applying to

THOMAS DAWSON.

July 14th, 1855.

TO BE LET,

THE DWELLING HOUSE and Premises near Government House, at present occupied by Captain Beazeley, consisting of a Dwelling House which contains a spacious Dining-room and Drawing-room, Breakfast-room, 7 Bed-rooms, large Kitchen, Servant's Hall, 3 Servant's Bed-rooms, Pantry, Larder, Front-porch, large Entrance Hall, large Inner Hall, Back-porch, 2 Back entrances, Back and Front stair-case, Scullery, Pump and Wash-House, Lumber-room, and a splendid 6 roomed cellar.

A large and commodious Coach-house, 3 stalled Stable, Harness-room, Cow-house, large Hay-loft and Grain-room, Manure-yard, large Kitchen garden with Fruit trees, &c., Flower garden, elegant front entrance and carriage drive, a large Lawn running down to the Harbour with convenience for keeping boats, &c. Extensive plantation of young trees of all kinds, large Root-house, Wood and chopping house, and a spacious and commodious yard.

There are front and back gates facing on different Streets, and a never failing well of water on the premises.

This splendid Mansion from its situation commands the finest view of any house in Charlottetown, and from its proximity to Government House and other advantages the Subscriber confidently offers it as the most elegant, comfortable and desirable residence for a gentleman's family in or near Town. For further particulars apply to

DAVID WILSON, Richmond Street.

Sept. 6th, 1854.