of the men hit by the enemy. But a certain number of these glorious dead remained stretched upon the glacis or in the moats of the place. The last honours were paid them on the following day.

Besides General Brunet and General Mayran (the latter succumbed last night), we have to regret an officer beloved and appreciated by the whole army, the young and brave de Labouisiniere, a lieutenant-colonel of the artillery, killed while ascending the slope of a trench crowded with troops, and while repairing with one of his batteries to the Brancion redoubt. It is a heavy loss; there was much promise about him. A great many brave superior officers were struck down while setting the noblest example. Staff officers, municipal officers, fulfilled their duties worthily, and the soldier was admirable everywhere.

We had 37 officers killed and 17 taken prisoners, 1414 non-commissioned officers and privates killed or missing, 96 officers and 1644 men conveyed to the ambulances on the evening of the 18th.

Many wounds considered very severe are far from being as dangerous as was at first believed. The bearers of these honorable scars will shortly reappear beneath their colours.

Those loud voices have neither quenched the ardour nor abated the confidence of those valiant divisions. All they ask is to make the enemy pay dearly for that day. The hope and desire of conquest are in the hearts of all, and all reckon that in the next struggle, fortune will not disappoint valour.

PELISSIER.

The *Moniteur* adds:—"A rumour prevails that General Beuret and the Chief d'Escadron Berkeim, of the artillery, have been seriously wounded. A despatch from the general-in-chief, dated yesterday, July 2, says that these two officers have never been wounded. General Lafond de Villers, wounded in the leg, has made his state worse by wishing to continue on active duty. Fortunately his state of health does not occasion any anxiety."

HORSE GUARDS, JULY 4, 1855.

The General Commanding in Chief has received her Majesty's most gracious commands to express to the army the deep regret with which her Majesty has to deplore the loss of a most devoted and able officer, by the death of Field-Marshal Lord Raglan, the Commander of the Forces in the Crimea.

Her Majesty has been pleased to command that her sentiments shall be communicated to the army, in order that the military career of so illustrious an officer shall be recorded, not only as an honourable testimony of her Majesty's sense of his eminent services, and the respect due to his memory, but as an example worthy of imitation by all ranks of her army.

Selected by the Duke of Wellington to be his Military Secretary and Aide-de-Camp, he took part, nearly fifty years ago, in those military achievements of our greatest Commander. From him Lord Raglan adopted, as the guiding principle of his life, a constant undeviating obedience to the call of duty.

During a long peace, his life was most usefully employed in those unwearied attentions to the interests and welfare of the army, shown by the kindness, the impartiality, and justice with which he transacted all his duties.

When war broke out last year, he was selected by his Sovereign to take the command of the army proceeding to the East; he never hesitated, he obeyed the summons, although he had reached an age when an officer may be disposed to retire from active duties in the field.

At the head of the troops during the arduous operations of the campaign, he resumed the early habits of his life; by his calmness in the hottest moments of battle, and by his perception in taking advantage of the ground or the movements of the enemy, he won the confidence of his army, and performed with brilliant services.

In the midst of a winter's campaign, in a severe climate, and surrounded by difficulties, he never despaired.

The heroic army, whose fortitude amidst the severest privations is recognized by her Majesty as beyond all praise, bears shorer than any other to their commander by the deep regret with which they now mourn his loss.

Her Majesty is confident, that the talents and virtues which distinguished Lord Raglan throughout the whole of his valuable life will for ever endear his memory to the British Army.

By command of the Right Hon. General Viscount Hardinge, Commanding in Chief.

G. A. WETHERALL, Adjutant-General.

INTENDED ASSAULT ON SEBASTOPOL.

PARIS, June 30.—General Pelissier reports that he will make another assault early in July, and that, should it be unsuccessful, he will raise the siege, and attack the Russian army in the open field; but he is determined to defer no longer striking a decisive blow. The government is preparing for all emergencies, and is sending to the Crimea 50,000 men from the camp in the north.

THE NEW COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

General Simpson has seen considerable service, and enjoys a high professional reputation. During the Peninsular war, he was present at the defence of Cadiz and the attack on Seville. He served and was wounded at Quatre Bras in 1815, and was engaged in 1845 as second in command to the late Sir Charles Napier in Scinde. Sir Charles Napier considered him his best officer, and we believe that Lord Ellenborough, the governor-general, had the highest opinion of him, and in the event of any accident happening to Sir Charles, would have charged General Simpson with the conduct of the war.

ODESSA.

One of the English blockading steamers lately went into Odessa under a flag of truce, for the purpose of exchanging prisoners; she took in some 180, receiving two in return. The governor in sending these is reported to have said, that he regretted having so few, but trusted in a short time to have a great number, as the Russians intended very shortly to begin the war in earnest. Numbers of the good people of Odessa came down to see the officers, inquiring how they amused themselves while cruising, the monotony of which is only occasionally relieved by landing for a day's rhodomontade of the islands. During this, we have sent another large quantity of prisoners up, and received one only in return, a soldier of the 11th Cavalry Regiment, who speaks most vehemently against the treatment he has received; and strongly exposulated against the civility our officers were showing to the Russians. My informant stated, that the Russians, taking advantage of the flag of truce, attempted to march a large body of troops *en route* over to Perekop, a bridge commanded by our guns. The steamer instantly left the flag of truce, steamed close into the bridge, opened fire, and drove the Russians back, after which she rehoisted the flag and returned to Odessa, anchoring within pistol shot. The fortifications of Odessa are described as becoming very formidable, and will soon be but little inferior to Sebastopol.

Numerous works of art taken from Kertch museum are on their way to Paris.

The Turkish British contingent, now numbering 6,000, are in camp near Domurdere.

The Hon. P.B. DeBoucherville, in a letter to a Dr. Hall, states that there is a young girl, 10 years of age, resident at St. Hyacinthe, Lower Canada, who has absolutely fasted for three months; he describes the maiden as "healthy and lively.

A HINT TO CHRISTIANS.—A man strikes me with a sword, and inflicts a wound. Suppose, instead of binding up the wound, I am showing it to everybody and after it has been bound up, I am taking off the bandage continually, and examining the depth of the wound, and making it fester, till my limb becomes greatly inflamed, and my general health is materially affected; is there a person in the world who would, not call me a fool? Now, such a fool is he, who, by dwelling upon little injuries or insults, or provocations, causes them to agitate and inflame his mind. How much better it is to put a bandage over the wound, and never look at it again!

Every one desires to be happy; and to be so mostly depends on one's self.—*Koslay.*

Paddy McShane was annoyed exceedingly by a strange dog. On a cold winter night, the wind cutting like a knife; after the dog had been turned out of doors no less than three times, Pat was awakened by a rather extensive fracture of the glass. The dog was in the house again. Paddy waited upon him out, and both were absent some fifteen minutes, so that his wife, becoming alarmed at such prolonged absence, rose and went to the window.

"What are yees doing there, Paddy, acushla?" said she.

There was such a clattering of teeth that the answer for some time was somewhat unintelligible; at last it came. "I'm thrying to fraze the devilish baste to death."

Holloway's Ointment and Pills, certain Cure for Wounds and Ulcers.—Thomas Thompson, Southampton, Nauticosti, was afflicted all over his body with running ulcers, his life at last became quite a burden to him, as he was a misery to himself and an annoyance to his friends. In the hope of obtaining relief to his sufferings, he consulted several physicians and surgeons, but his case seemed so desperate that it was considered hopeless. At this stage, he had recourse to Holloway's Ointment and Pills, and by persevering with these remedies for ten weeks, he was completely cured, and now enjoys the best of health.

A REPRIEVE.—We do not refer to a reprieve from Capital Punishment. There is a slow torture from which a respite is equally desirable. We refer to dyspepsia—a word in which all the horrors of indigestion are summed up. The sufferer by this painful and harassing disease, we can hold out not only bright hopes, but the *certainty* of immediate relief and permanent cure. There is a tonic, cordial and alterative principle in Hoofland's German Bitters, which strengthens, invigorates, and changes the morbid action of the stomach and the secretive organs, removes the disease, and restores to health. Prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, Philadelphia. See advertisement.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

SIR,—"A few days ago, I was somewhat amused and not little a surprised at the perusal" of a communication in your paper of the 17th inst., over the signature of "A Farmer." I am not one of those who would say to the farmers, attend to your manure heaps, plough your fields, and look after your flocks and herds, but meddle not with the Teachers and Schools under their management. On the contrary, I could wish that not only the farmers, but all parents generally, would take a more lively interest in the education of their children. But while it is a part of the farmer's business to be acquainted with the condition of the School in his neighborhood, it is no part of his, or any other person's duty to publish falsehoods respecting it.

Having been the teacher of the New Glasgow School for the last two years, I feel called upon to contradict some of the statements of "A Farmer." As School is but one School in New Glasgow, the *farmer* has either taken hold of his pen, as he would his plough, with the intention of turning things upside down, or he has failed through ignorance or fear to write in language that will convey the idea that any other School is meant. Be that as the writer's intentions may have been, it is certain, that the impression is abroad, that Mr. Stark has reported unfavorably of the New Glasgow School, owing to some misunderstanding between him and the Teacher. Now nothing of the kind ever existed, and I therefore state the fact, between that gentlemen and myself, and even though there should, I entertain too high an opinion of him to think, that he would give an incorrect report of the School on that account. But as many who have read "A Farmer's" remarks may not have never seen the Visitor's Report, it will be but justice to Mr. Stark, as well as to the School of my native settlement for me to state, that he reported it to be above the average.

Mr. Editor, the truth of the proverb, viz: "that it is impossible to please everybody" has been verified in Mr. Stark's case. He had scarcely set his foot on our shores before the cry was raised, chiefly by the party opposed to the Government which appointed him, that he was not a man for the place, that he knew very little about Agricultural Chemistry. Was it fair that he, being a stranger, should so soon become an object of party spleen? He had never supported the party that had appointed him, therefore he should have been treated by all parties alike. Other reasons, that's some people are given to believe, that they have something great in something new." What his acquirements may be, I am unable to say, but I am satisfied that he is well able to discharge the duties of School Inspector for this Island. If, on the other hand, a native of the Island had been appointed to that Office instead of Mr. Stark, some would still have been dissappointed, many dissatisfied, and the cry would likely have been, what does that man know more than ourselves? He has been educated amongst us! Alas for the inconsistencies of men! Many there are, who seem to think that all who hold public appointments should be paragons of perfection. If they deviate a little from the narrow track, these critics in their selfishness find out, and they are railed at without mercy. Mr. Stark, in some instances may not have done his duty, but as he has a great many Schools to examine, all due allowance should be made for unexpected or hasty visits. I feel confident if he remains long enough amongst us he will prove to all that he is well worthy of the situation which he has come across the Atlantic to fill. Hoping that the slander of an insolent few, may not drive him from our shores, until he has had at least full time to prove himself either worthy of it or unworthy.

I remain, dear Sir,

Yours respectfully,

DAVID LAIRD.

New Glasgow, July 19, 1855.

TO THE EDITOR OF HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

SIR:

I am one of the many in the country who, previous to the year 1851, paid some attention to the numerous Patriots then travelling the country from North to South, and from East to West, holding up to scorn and contempt the individuals who then formed the Government of the country, and filled the various public offices: the omissions in the Blue Book; the Family Compact: the plurality of offices held by some of the Executive Council: the exaction of unlawful fees: the impossibility of any poor honest man ever being able to obtain any share of the public money, by being appointed to any office, notwithstanding the necessary to discharge the duties, unless he became connected with the compact family, or in some way or other got into their good graces, were all set forth before the public, and so plausibly, and in such a specious manner, that a large majority of the people were carried away, and induced to lend that party their aid; and finally a House, with a majority determined to bring about a change, and introduce what is called Responsible Government, is elected, and a general turn out of all Officials takes place. Many able, competent and faithful servants are turned adrift, and in many cases, incompetent persons appointed in their stead. After some time a large portion of the people begin to look for the fulfilment of the many promises made, and for the great good that they were to receive from the introduction of Responsible Government; and the appointment of the *pure patriots, genuine true liberals* to office; but alas! Mr. Editor, they could see very little, in fact, nothing; they discovered that the men who were constantly crying out that they were *liberals*, and that all others who would not join in the cry were *tories*, were filling up all the public offices with their relatives, dependants, and friends, regardless of their qualifications to discharge the duties of the offices. But, Mr. Editor, the time of trial came round, the general Election of 1855. I myself did not then perceive that things were as bad as I afterwards discovered them to be, and felt disposed to give some of the members of the former House a further trial; but the election terminated, however, in favour of the party the Responsibles call tories, and immediately afterwards these the members of the present House, on the ground that some few of the members had deceived their constituents. I need not inform you, Mr. Editor, where these Petitions came from—they came from the Liberal Reform Association in Charlottetown: the people in the Country never thought of such a thing. I myself began about this time to get my eyes open to what I now believe was a humbug cry—TORY and LIBERAL, and determined to be present at the next election of the District; but having been appointed to the office of Commissioner of Roads for the Fourth District, by Mr. Coles' government, and as the electoral district in which I resided, was the one in which Mr. Coles resided, and the same District which Mr. Coles had been previously returned for, a hue and cry was raised Was I going to desert my party? Was I going to oppose the man that appointed me to office? and after a thousand and one other arguments, threats and promises, I was induced to relinquish the idea of offering. I was not then in office, being superseded by what was then called the tory government, and which I valued not the office, for every body knows that to any Farmer who may be appointed to that office, if he discharge his duty faithfully, the pay attached to it is not a compensation for the time he will necessarily have to expend. My appointment was not my own seeking, it was made at the request of a number of my neighbours; however, previous to the Election, a friend of mine, Mr. Lawrence Hogan, who was favourable to Mr. Coles, made him at a public meeting, at Saw Mill Bridge, if I was to retire from the contest, would I not be re-appointed to my office? Mr. Coles replied, in presence of all present, amongst whom were James Miller, Esq., Mr. Edward Basset, Mr. W. Carroll, and Mr. Archibald Stewart, that if he was returned with a majority, that I should; and more, shaking me by the hand he said, he should never forget me. Not wishing to judge harshly of the party whom I had hitherto supported, and not wishing to be giving them another trial, I was induced to retire from the contest, to the great relief of Mr. Coles, who well knew that if I persisted in contesting, I should have the support of most of my countrymen, they having confidence in me, and that in consequence he would likely lose his election.

But to shew you how easy it is for the man who is everlastingly boasting of his friendship for the poor man, and his love for promise, when placed high in office. I did retire from the contest, but I was not re-appointed to my Office, although I believe I discharged the duties faithfully, and to the satisfaction of the people as well as that of the then Treasurer-respondent, Mr. Warburton, as expressed by himself; but this great man, George Coles, appointed a wealthy Farmer, residing almost at the extreme end of the district, to whom it is said he is under pecuniary obligations, in my stead, and that I am not re-appointed, but of the breach of promise. If there had been any charge against me, I think I should not have been treated worse than the TORY Government, that he was then opposing, and Mr. Archibald Fraser, who when he was Road Commissioner had charges preferred against him; but he was not dismissed until he had a fair trial, and then having been found guilty, he was dismissed. Mr. Editor, if my private character is questioned in the majority of cases, investigation. I am a poor but honest Farmer, I have never been fined Thirty-five Pounds for making a blackguard of myself on the public square. But of what consequence is all this about being fined? I suppose that fine was paid out of the same fund as the Nine Pounds, for the opinion on the Election Law. As long as I was duped, and would run from one end of the District to the other, spreading the report of the wonderful things that were going to do for poor Farmers, and getting signatures to the Petitions to dissolve the House of Assembly, and other similar things, I was a fine fellow—he ought not to forget having called me to go to the Scrutiny at Mr. Beer was elected; he said on that he would not go, but requested me to go as his friend. It is all over now; but why did he not go on with the scrutiny? I can tell you, Mr. Editor. He well knew that Mr. Beer had a majority of legal votes. His number was not made up in the manner Mr. Coles' was, by droves of the poor but deserving Acadian French, deceived and dragged to the hustings; but these poor people, as well as others, are now getting their eyes open, and I would recommend to the recent meetings, they now know, who their real friends are. The cry of *Tories*, down with them, will no longer do; men will be judged by their *actions*. I shall, they of course will not be re-appointed to any office in my district, whether he be the owner of a 100 or 20,000 acres, if he be the *rightful owner*; but I cannot see what harm there could be in enquiring into the titles; if good, they will stand investigation; if bad, they of course will not.

Mr. Editor, I only regret, that I suffered myself to be deluded so long, it being quite evident that the said George Coles, and others his accomplices, have been deceiving the people all along; while they are using them as a ladder to climb place and power, they are mighty civil, and will promise anything and everything, but when asked to fulfil their promises, they turn round and abuse the people and