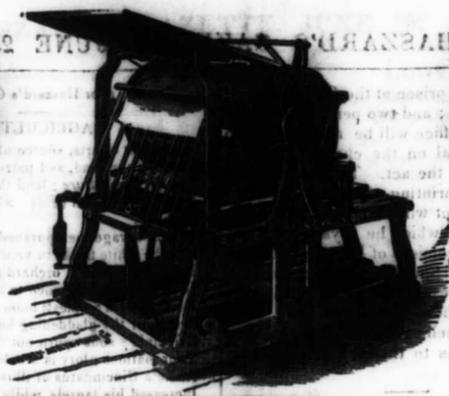


HASZARD'S

FARMERS' COMMERCIAL PUBLISHED ON EVERY



GAZETTE

JOURNAL & ADVERTISER. WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY.

Established 1823.

Charlottetown, P. E. Island, Wednesday, June 25, 1856.

New Series, No. 353.

HASZARD'S GAZETTE
Published by Haszard & Owen
Queen Square,
Is issued twice a week, at 15s. per year.
AND CONTAINS
THE LATEST NEWS, AT HOME & ABROAD.

DRAIN WATER PIPES.
FOR SALE at the QUEEN SQUARE HOUSE,
A quantity of superior Salt-glazed Stone-ware,
Pipes, Junctions, Bends, &c., from 3 inches to 10
in diameter, supplying the cheapest and most efficient
method of conveying water under ground.
WILLIAM HEARD.
Charlottetown, 22d April, 1856.

A good assortment
WILSON'S
CELEBRATED
Botanic Medicine
AND
Thomsonian Preparations,
with full directions for
FAMILY USE
—ALSO—
B. O. & G. C. WILSON'S
Compound Sarsaparilla,
Neuropathic Drops,
Wild Cherry Balsam,
Dysentery and Cholera Syrup and
Wild Cherry Bitters.
For Sale by Haszard & Owen,
Sole Wholesale Agents for Prince Edward Island

ALLIANCE
LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE COM-
PANY, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.
Capital £5,000,000 Sterling.
CHARLES YOUNG,
Agent for P. E. Island.

Equitable Fire Insurance Compa-
ny of London
Incorporated by Act of Parliament.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS for P. E. Island.—
Hon. T. H. Harland, Hon. Charles Hen-
ley, Francis Longworth, Esq., Robert Hutchinson,
Esq., Thomas Dawson, Esq.
Detached Risks taken at low Premiums. No
charge for Policies. Forms of Application, and any
other information, may be obtained from the Sub-
scriber, at the Office of G. W. Deblouis Esq., Charlottetown.
H. J. CUNDALL,
April 7th, 1856. Agent for P. E.

FAIRBANKS'
CELEBRATED
SCALES,
OF ALL VARIETIES
Warehouse, 34 Killy Street,
BOSTON.

GREENLEAF & BROWN,
Agents.
A full assortment of all kinds of weighing appa-
ratus and stove furniture for sale at low rates. Rail-
road, Hay, and Coal Scales, set in any part of the
Province.
February 9, 1856.

Notice to Gas Consumers & others.
THE Public are respectfully informed, that the
Charlottetown Gas Company have discontinued
filling up shops or private houses with Gas Fittings,
and will no longer be liable for any escapes from
the same. Parties are therefore
requested to employ their own Gas Fitter for altera-
tions, repairs, &c. The Company have imported a
large stock of all kinds of Gas Fittings, Pipes and
Glasses, this spring, which can be had as usual at
the Company's Office.
W. MURPHY, Manager.
June 9, 1856.

MAILS.
Summer Arrangement.
THE MAILS for the neighbouring Provinces, &c.,
will, until further notice, be made up and for-
warded as follows:—
For New Brunswick, Canada and the United
States, via Summerside and Shediac, every Monday
and Thursday morning, at nine o'clock, and direct to
Shediac, by the Steamer "Lady Le Marchant,"
every Friday afternoon, at one o'clock.
For Nova Scotia, by the Steamer "Lady Le Mar-
chant," every Tuesday afternoon, at two o'clock,
and every Thursday morning, at ten o'clock.
For Newfoundland, every Tuesday afternoon, at
two o'clock.
For England and Bermuda, to include the corre-
spondence for the West Indies, every alternate Tues-
day afternoon, at two o'clock, viz:—
Tuesday, the 3rd and 17th June,
The 1st, 15th and 29th July,
The 12th and 26th August,
The 9th and 23rd September,
The 7th and 21st October,
The 4th and 18th November.
Letters to be registered and Newspapers must be
posted half an hour before the time of closing.
THOMAS OWEN,
Postmaster General.
General Post Office, May 24th, 1856.

N. B. The Steamer "Lady Le Marchant" will
leave Shediac every Tuesday morning at six o'clock,
and Pictou every Wednesday and Friday morning at
eight o'clock, and will leave Charlottetown for
Shediac every Friday at two o'clock.

SHINGLES AND BOARDS!
LATELY RECEIVED a few Cargoes of Pine and
Spruce Boards and Shingles, warranted of the
same prime description as sold to customers last
year.
JAMES N. HARRIS.
June 4, 1856.—3w 1st. & Ad.

New Spring Goods!!
—AT THE—
"Manchester House," Queen St.,
Per "Majestic," from Liverpool.
NOW opening, and will be ready for inspection in
a day or two, a large and carefully selected
supply of

British Merchandise,
including every variety of Dry Goods, suitable for
the season, and in the newest style of Fashion;
Among which are the following:—
Straw, Tuscan, Chip, Manila, Fancy, Crapes,
and Glace silk BONNETS.
Girls' Battists, and Girls' and Boys' Straw HATS
RIBBONS, PARASOLS, Silk MANTLES,
Muslin and Embroidered DRESSES,
Black and Coloured BALZARINES, Messaline
DE LAISES,
ALPACAS, CASHMERE, FANCY PRINTS,
White and coloured COUTURE STAYS, Collars,
Habit Shirts and Sleeves,
Infant Cashmere HOODES, and Muslin Tucked
ROSES
Laces and Edgings, CURTAIN MUSLIN and
FRINGES
Damask Morocco, Marcelline Toilet Quilts and
Covers,
White Shirting, French Fronts,
White and Grey SHIRTINGS and SMERTINGS,
White Fests, Children's Dresses,
Table Linen and Towelling, &c. &c.
With a large and choice assortment of other
Goods, all of which will be found worthy of the
attention of customers, and will be offered at prices
extremely low.
Further importations hourly expected per
"Thomas Regis" from London.
SAMUEL McMURRAY,
Queen Street,
May 18, 1856.

Notice to Gas Consumers.
NOTICE is hereby given, that THOMAS WIL-
SON has been discharged from the employment
of the Charlottetown Gas Company, and is no longer
engaged to set for or on their behalf in any way
whatsoever.
W. MURPHY, Manager.
June 9, 1856.

NEWS BY THE ENGLISH MAIL.
THE FAILURE OF A FRENCH MILLION-
NAIRE.—A Paris Correspondent writes:—
M. Place, whose failure has caused so
much consternation, was a partner in the
firm of Noel and Place. Before becoming
connected with the Credit Mobilier, he had
a private fortune amounting to some 300,-
000*fr.*; but of late years he has been living
far beyond his means. He kept up the
establishment of a country gentleman of
large fortune at a chateau near Melun,
where he had one of the best stocked sport-
ing manors in the neighbourhood of Paris.
This place cost him not less than 100,-
000*fr.* a-year. It is true that the expenditure
served to elevate him to that financial
greatness from which he has so suddenly
fallen. M. M. de Morny and Fould, and
even Prince Jerome Bonaparte, honoured
his battues with their presence. Five hun-
dred pheasants were sometimes slaugh-
tered in a day at this rus in urbe, and in
return for the sport the princes of finance
let M. Place into many a good thing. The
discovery of his embarrassments, to the
circumstances of which I have alluded in a
former letter, took place after he had
actually left Paris for Constantinople, there
to establish a Credit Mobilier. He had
reached Marseilles, and was on the point
of embarking when he received a telegraphic
despatch from the house of Pereire
begging him to return to Paris immediately.
At the same time, by way of wholesome
precaution, a second despatch was sent, on
proper authority, to the Prefect of the
Bouches-de-Rhone, desiring him to take
care that the ci-devant millionaire did not
leave the country. The last news of M.
Place is that he had got as far as Lyons
on his way back to Paris, but that he was
prevented by the inundations from continu-
ing his journey. The principal creditors
are MM. Pereire, 5,000,000*fr.*; M. Ernest
Andre, 3,000,000*fr.*; the Duke de Galiero,
4,000,000*fr.*; M. Desart, 2,000,000*fr.*; M.
Greening, 1,500,000*fr.*; and M. d'Eichtal,
700,000*fr.* Of course I do not precisely
guarantee these figures.

THE BRITISH ARMY IN THE CRIMEA.
CAMP BEFORE SEBESTOPOL, May 21.
The monotony of life in a camp like this
is as complete and as barren of incident as
existence in a barrack at home. Visits to
Mackenzie, to the north forts, to the coast,
lose all their charm in being deprived of
their novelty. The staff officers of the
Russian army are busily engaged in sur-
veying our camp. They have closely ex-
amined the construction of the railway, and
have studied the plans and sections depo-
sited in Mr. Campbell's office at Bain
Clava. The questions they asked respect-
ing rails, sleepers, &c., indicated a limited
acquaintance with the elements of railway
engineering. The strangest, but the most
universally asserted and best attested fact
we have learned from our late enemies is
this—that, had the fire continued, they
would have blown up their works and e-
vacuated the north side of the town on the
10th, or at farthest on the 12th of September
—that is, either two or four days after the
assault. The fire was too tremendous and
all-searching to be withstood. The officer
of one regiment, which garrisoned the
Malakoff from the evening of the 25th till
the evening of the 7th, said they marched
in 2,000 men, with 70 officers, and when
they were reduced 2,500 men of officers

had been killed or wounded by shell and
shot. Sometimes a shell rolled down into
a bomb-proof and blew up among the dense
mass of men inside. Sometimes a round
shot, striking one of the massive beams of
wood which supported the works, sent a
shower of deadly splinters all around it,
and the service of the guns was attended
with the certainty that almost every gunner
would be hit by the French riflemen in the
course of the day. The Russians concur
in saying that they lost more than 2,000
men every day of the fire. But then, if
they had waited till the 10th, and that no
assault had been made, what would have
occurred? The fire must have slackened
on the 9th, for the allies had not the means
of continuing it. The Russians most likely
more so, would have plucked up heart of
grease, set to work, and have been ready
for another bombardment, which could not
possibly have taken place for two months.
The French have up to this date embarked
and despatched from the Crimea 55,000
men. They are wise in their generation.
It is assuredly desirable to get out of these
portions of the Czar's dominions, or at all
events off this plateau, before the heats of
June set in. Active measures are being
taken to enclose the Russian graveyards
and cemeteries, which have been to some
degree devastated by what the General-in-
Chief calls the necessities of war. A
general order has been issued on the sub-
ject, and the tombstones will be set up and
the walls repaired forthwith. They are
looking busily for the churchyard at Karara,
but it cannot be found. It was discovered in
the winter of '54-5 that grave-stones make
good hearths for fire-places, and the Turks
and others encamped in the neighbourhood
did not fail to apply this discovery in a
practical manner. The French Army of
Reserve is still encamped on the plateau
of the Monastery, but the troops near
Kamiesch are slowly drifting away. The
Sardinians have purchased many of the
Highland officers chargers at fair prices,
and the "horse grievance" excitement is
dying off.

Said Pacha has expressed his attention
of vigorously pushing the works of the rail-
way in the desert between Cairo and Suez
after the termination of the present fasting
month of Ramadan, so that the line may be
completed in the course of next year.

General Koininski lately made an attack,
in the columns of the *Invalide Russe*, upon
the policy of Prince Gortschakoff which led
to the battle of the Alma. The latter has
just replied through the same channel.
This species of controversy is new to the
Russian press.

DECIMAL COINAGE.—The state of the de-
cimal coinage question is now as follows:—
—After the strong recommendation of one
particular plan by two scientific commis-
sions, by a committee of the House of Com-
mons, and by a vote of the house itself, fol-
lowed by the organisation of an associa-
tion containing hundreds of parliamentary
and hundreds of commercial names, and
supported by the Bank of England—Lord
Palmerston appointed a royal commission,
consisting of Lord Montagu, Lord Over-
stone, and Mr. Hubbard, to consider the
whole question. This commission has now
been at work some months, but none of
its proceedings have been published.