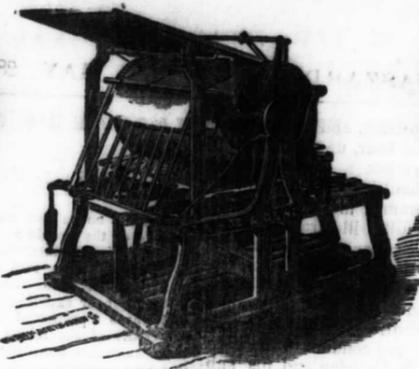


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GAZETTE

JOURNAL & ADVERTISER. WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY.

Established 1823.

Charlottetown, P. E. Island, Wednesday, May 28, 1856.

New Series, No. 346.

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road, Hay, and Coal Scales set in any part of the
Province.
February 9, 1856.

New Brig for Sale.
THE Subscriber is instructed to offer
for Sale the HULL and SPARS of a
BRIG, now building at Piquette, un-
der the inspection of Lloyd's Surveyor
of Shipping, of the following dimensions, viz:—Length
of keel, 95 feet; Beam moulded, 23 feet; Depth of
hold, 14 feet; Rise of the floor at midships, 6 inches;
and in other respects well adapted to the wants of
the English Market.
She will be delivered in August next, or earlier, if
required. Apply to
BENI. DAVIES, Broker,
20th April, 1856.—Estate Agent, Queen-Street.

NEWS BY THE ENGLISH MAIL.

(From *Wilmer's European Times*).

FOREIGN.

We learn from Paris that consider-
able stir continues to be made to detect
the offender who furnished to the *Daily*
News and Le Nord, the Russian organ
published in Belgium, copies of the treaty
in advance of its legitimate publication.
The correspondent of one of the morning
journals, appreciating the philosophy of
the fox and the sour grapes' fable, inti-
mates that he also might have had a
copy for a thousand francs, equivalent
to £10, but that he declined on account
of the missing articles. It is hinted by
the same fastidious gentleman that the
culprit is a lithographer, and that he has
not yet left his name and address with
the Minister of Police, which we take to
be equivalent to a declaration, that the au-
thorities have not yet been able to trace
his whereabouts. Leaving this small
matter, it may be stated, that a very
warm friendship has already sprang up
between the Emperors Alexander and
Napoleon—that Count Orloff has been to
the Tuileries, and in what is stated to
be his "solemn manner" announced,
to the head of the French nation, his
master's accession to the throne of the
Czars—and that the Russian ruler will
probably visit Paris, and it may be Lon-
don at no distant day. Judging by the
wise and enlightened policy which Alex-
ander has announced his determination
to adopt, the new Czar would doubtless
receive a hearty reception in both capi-
tals. Count de Morny has been deputed
to represent Louis Napoleon at St.
Petersburg, with a numerous suite, ac-
companied by a dozen carriages of the
most exquisite workmanship. The read-
ing of the treaty of peace in the French
senate, which took place on the same
day that the document and its accom-
panying protocols was laid on the tables
of the British Parliament, was followed
by the loud cries of *Vive l'Empereur*;
but as the senate is not a popular con-
stituted body, there is no telling how far
these cries embody the general feelings
of the people. Since the cessation of
hostilities, a much less friendly tone
prevades the English press towards
Louis Napoleon; his acts are criticised
with more asperity? and the recent
speech which Count Walewski made at
the conference, the burden of which was
to silence the press of Belgium, in order
to please his Imperial master, has been
resented in strong editorial articles. But
at the same time, however judicious
these criticisms may be, it is rather un-
seemly to run from the extreme of lan-
dation to its opposite in the short time
that has elapsed since the proclamation
of peace.

The accounts from Russia inform us,
that the militia has been disbanded, and
crosses have been distributed to the men,
in token of their servitude, with great
liberality. The parental tone of this
Government to its subjects sounds a
little amusing. "Children of Russia,"
says the manifesto which relieves the
men from their servitude, "return to your
homes, resume your occupations and

daily labours, and continue to give to
the classes, in the midst of which you
return, the example of order and submis-
sion by which you constantly distinguish-
ed yourselves in the rank of the active
militia of the empire!" From the same
source we learn that Prince Mentschi-
koff, whose name figured so conspi-
cuously during the war, has been re-
lived of the governorship of Cronstadt
on account of the conclusion of peace.
He is to retain his rank as Member of
the Council of the Empire, and as Aide-
de-Camp General. The Emperor has
addressed an autograph letter to Count
Orloff, at Paris, expressing the high
admiration which he entertains for his
person and his services, and he is raised
a step in the scale of nobility. It seems
that two new infantry regiments for the
army in the Caucasus are to bear the
names of Crimea and Sebastopol,—a
proof that the defence of that part of
Southern Russia is held in warm remem-
brance by the Imperial Government.
The rejoicings, in Russia arising out of
peace have been universal. In the cathed-
rals of the great cities a *Te Deum* has
been celebrated for the cessation of war
and in that of St. Petersburg another in
honour of the birth of the Imperial Prince
of France,—a proof of the close relations
which exist between Napoleon and the
Czar. The rebuilding of Sebastopol as
a naval and military harbour being con-
trary to the terms of the treaty, the Rus-
sian Government, it is said, will en-
courage the building of private dwell-
ings by exempting them from ground-
rent and other taxes during a given
number of years. When the Allies have
left the devoted city, the Russians, it is
alleged, will ship their materiel to Odes-
sa, and divers will be employed to raise
the guns and machinery sunk with the
fleet.

RENEWED TROUBLES IN KANSAS.—Toc-
sin of war is heard again on the Kansas
frontier, and while we write the friends
and foes of freedom are being marshalled
in threatening array against each other on
those beautiful plains which now seem
destined to constitute the most fearfully
interesting field in our wide domain. In
another column, we publish an editorial
article from the N. Y. Tribune, which
gives a brief summary of the murders thus
far committed, as growing out of the ex-
citement, and the consequent treatment
of the immediate offenders by the two
parties at variance. We hesitate not to
say, that the gathering interests which are
now concentrating around this question
are so important that they will soon en-
gage the earnest attention of every intelli-
gent citizen in the union. When the
excitement began, we had hoped for ear-
lier, better, and conclusive results; indeed,
we are confident that our citizens gener-
ally are even now hoping too much for
the peaceful issues of past exciting con-
troversies. But we are compelled to
think, that the present is more than
usually ominous of a long and troublesome
contest. The end is not yet.—**Buffalo**
Chr. Advt.

CRIMEAN GASTRONOMY.—M. Soyer has
sent to the *Times* the following description
of a "kettle of fish" prepared by him for
the grand *dejeuner* offered by Sir William
Codrington to Generals Luders, Pelissier,
La Marmora, &c., on occasion of the
review of the allied armies on the 17th ult.
This monster dish was composed of—12
cases of preserved lobsters, 2 cases of
preserved lampreys, 2 cases of preserved
sardines, 1 bottle of preserved anchovies,
1 case of preserved caviar, 1 case of pre-
served sturgeon, 1 case of preserved tunny,
2 cases of preserved oysters, 2lb of fresh
prawns, 4lb of fresh turbot (cloutee),
12 Russian pickled cucumbers, 4 bottles
of olives, 1 bottle of mixed pickles, 1
bottle of Indian pickles, 1 bottle of French
beans, 2 bottles of mushrooms, 1/2 bottle
of mangoes, 3 bottles of truffles, 2 cases
of peas, 2 cases of mixed preserved vege-
tables, 4 dozen of cabbage lettuces, and
100 eggs.—The sauce was composed as
follows:—6 bottles of salad oil, 1 tarragon
vinegar, 1/2 tarragon Chili vinegar, 2 boxes
of preserved cream (whipped), 1/2 lb sugar,
6 eschalots, salt, cayenne pepper, mustard,
and 1/2 oz. Oriental fine herbs, which are
quite unknown in our English gardens.
The whole was artistically dished up on one
of the covers of Mr. Soyer's new field
stoves, as now used by the troops, and
which was off for the purpose, no dish
sufficiently large being obtainable to con-
tain the whole of this miscellaneous com-
position. This pyramidal dish was encircled
with a wreath of olives, and surmounted by
small flags of the assembled nations.

LIGHTING OF BUCKINGHAM PALACE.—
The new ball and supper rooms at Buck-
ingham Palace have been lighted with
Cannel gas, supplied by the Chartered Gas
Company, Horseferry-road, Westminster,
and we are informed, that the result is very
satisfactory. The lights are suspended
from the centres of each of the panels of
ceiling, and are covered with massive
clusters of glass prisms, producing an
elegant effect. The windows are lighted
by fine jets of gas placed behind the ground
glass, forming devices to correspond with
the engraving on the same. The prome-
nade and approach galleries and anteroom
are lighted with burners placed above a
richly ground and engraved glass ceiling,
which gives a light equal to day. The
whole of the apparatus is so arranged, that
each burner acts as a ventilator; and,
notwithstanding the immense number of
lights (above 7000), there is scarcely any
variation of temperature in the rooms.

The *Melbourne Journal of Commerce*
says:—We have not had the pleasure
for months past to report business so
active and satisfactory as it has been
during the past week, the long looked
for order from the interior having come
to hand freely. Higher rates of cartage
have been given to all parts of the dig-
gings, and many orders remain unex-
ecuted in consequence of the scarcity of
trays.

The imports have not been large, and
such as have to come to hand have
been mostly suitable to the current de-
mand. We hope may firmly believe,
that the improvement which we
have noted will last, as the stocks on
the diggings cannot be large, and con-
sumption may now be said to have
overtaken importation.