

# HASZARD'S GAZETTE

## FARMERS' JOURNAL, AND COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

Established 1823.

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New Series No. 194.

**HASZARD'S GAZETTE.**  
GEORGE T. HASZARD, Proprietor and Publisher.  
Published every Wednesday and Saturday morning.  
Office, South side Queen Street, P. E. Island.  
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Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Soap, Spices, Paints,  
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CUSTOM HOUSE & SHIP BROKERS,  
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COMMERCIAL AND FORWARDING  
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Goods from England or the United States may  
be forwarded to any part of this Province, Nova-Scotia  
or P. E. Island by consigning the same to G. & M.,  
enclosing invoice, to prevent delay.  
Charges Moderate. 3s 3/4

**MONEY TO LEND**  
ON FREEHOLD ESTATE.  
T. HEATH HAVILAND,  
Barrister at Law,  
Queen Square, Charlottetown.  
November, 11th, 1854.

**Auctioneer and Commission  
Merchant.**  
The Subscriber begs to announce to his friends  
and the public, that he offers his services in the  
above line of business.  
WILLIAM B. TUPLIN,  
Margate, Lot 19, Oct. 25. 5s

**WILLIAM M. HOWE,**  
ATTORNEY AND BARRISTER.  
Office in Queen Street, in the building formerly  
occupied by the Hon. Edward Palmer.  
All Island papers 1s

**BENJAMIN DESBRISAY,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW  
AND NOTARY PUBLIC.  
Office—Deshay's Buildings, Queen Street  
Charlottetown.

**A BAZAAR.**  
Under the patronage of Mrs. Daly.  
Will be held (D. V.) at the TEMPERANCE  
HALL, Charlottetown, the first week in  
January next, in aid of benevolent purposes. The  
public are invited to contribute.  
Nov. 23, 1854.

**New York, October 17th, 1854.**  
THE undersigned beg to notify their friends  
that they have entered into Partnership for the  
purpose of carrying on a Brokerage and Commission  
Business in the City of New York. By giving the  
above business their strictest attention, and from  
their experience, they trust to secure the confidence  
and support of those who may favor them with any  
orders or consignments.  
FARNUM & LONG,  
109 Wall Street.  
N. B.—Messrs. F. & L. are prepared to make  
advances upon consignments.

**BRASS FOUNDRY,  
AND MACHINE SHOP.**  
BY W. C. ROSS.  
NOW open in Great George Street, on the old  
Site of Old Coppin and Brass Knight. An  
Appointment made.  
May 18, 1854.

**The National Loan Fund Life  
Assurance Society of London.**  
CAPITAL £200,000 Sterling. Empowered by Act  
of Parliament, 24 Victoria. A Saving Bank for  
the Widow and the Orphan.  
T. HEATH HAVILAND, J.  
Agent for Prince Edward Island.  
September 5, 1853. 1s

**Timothy and Flax Seed.**  
THE highest price will be paid for TIMOTHY  
and FLAX SEED, during the present year, at  
George T. Haszard's Book Store.

**Collegiate School, Windsor, N. S.**  
SCHOOL NEWS.  
THE Friends of this Institution is proposed  
to receive Pupils either as Boarders or Day  
Scholars, on terms recently established by the  
Governors of King's College, Windsor, as follows:  
Boarders, at £35 per annum.  
Day Scholars, at £8 per annum.  
Payments in both cases, to be made quarterly,  
and in advance. Parents intending to send their  
sons at any time during the coming winter, are  
requested to make early application. Further  
particulars may be known by reference, at Hall-  
fax, to the Reverend JAMES C. COCHRAN, Secretary to  
the Board of Governors of King's College, or  
at Windsor, to  
D. W. PICKETT, Principal.

**N. B.—Two annual exhibitions of £10 and £5  
have been founded by the Alumni of King's  
College, and will be open for competition at the  
Examinations, A. D. 1855.**

**BARLEY!**  
WANTED a quantity of good clean four-crowd  
Barley, for which the highest price in CASH  
will be paid.  
October 4th, 1854.  
GEO. BEER, Jun.

**LOOK HERE.**  
ANY person wanting COOKING STOVES,  
FRANKLIN STOVES, or FARMER'S BOIL-  
ERS, just call at Dadd's Auction Room, Queen's  
Square, and they will get suited at their own price.

**Hides! Hides!! Hides!!!**  
FOUR pence per lb. in Cash will be given for  
any quantity of GREEN HIDES, delivered at  
the Tannery of the Subscriber.  
W. B. DAWSON.  
Oct. 21. (All the papers.)

**Charlottetown Mutual Insurance  
Company,**  
Incorporated by Act of Parliament in 1848.  
THIS COMPANY offers the best guarantee in  
case of loss, and accepts Risks at a saving of  
fully 50 per cent, to the insured.  
The present reliable Capital exceeds £1700. For  
persons having property in Charlottetown, or vicinity,  
should lose any sum in applying to the Secretary of  
this Company for Policies or Information.  
One of Philip's Fire Annihilators has been  
purchased by the Company, for the benefit of persons  
insured in this Office. In case of Fire, the use of it  
can be obtained immediately, by applying at the  
Secretary's Office.  
W. HEARD, President  
HENRY PALMER,  
Secretary's Office, East Street,  
August 5th, 1853.

**ALLIANCE  
LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE COM-  
PANY, LONDON.**  
ESTABLISHED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.  
Capital £3,000,000 Sterling.  
CHARLES YOUNG,  
Agent for P. E. Island.

**Equitable Fire Insurance Com-  
pany of London**  
Incorporated by Act of Parliament.  
BOARD OF DIRECTORS for P. E. Island.—  
Hon. T. H. Haviland, Hon. Charles Hen-  
ley, Francis Loagworth, 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. DUBOIS Esq., Charlottetown.  
H. J. CUNDALL,  
April 7th, 1854. Agent for P. E. I.

**WANTED TO CHARTER.**  
SEVERAL SCHOONERS to carry COAL from  
Peters or Sydney to Halifax, for which liberal  
Freights will be given. Apply to  
G. W. DESBRISES, Charlottetown or  
S. CUNARD & Co., Halifax.  
August 4th, 1854.

**THOMAS MANN, TAILOR, (Late of Upper  
Queen Street), begs to inform his numerous  
friends that he has just REMOVED his Business to  
the House lately occupied by Messrs. Wood, in Prin-  
cess Street, next door to Mr. Dadd's Brick  
Store.  
June 2.**

**THE PSALMIST.**  
JUST RECEIVED, at George T. Haszard's  
Bookstore, in various bindings. The above is the  
Edition of Watts's Hymns used in the Baptist Chapel  
Charlottetown.

**FOR THE CURE OF LIVER  
Complaints, Jaundice, Dyspep-  
sia, Biliousness, Indigestion,  
Gout, Dysentery, Rheumatism, Dis-  
orders of the Kidneys and  
Bladder, Erysipelas, and all  
Diseases of the Skin. Prep-  
ared by FARRUM & LONG, 109  
Wall Street, New York.**

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**RUSSIA AND THE CZAR.**  
SECOND ARTICLE.  
As to the personal appearance of the  
Czar, we exhibit the portrait furnished by  
Honningsson: 'He is of commanding stature  
and presents not only the most imposing  
aspect of any living sovereign, but as per-  
fect as he is colossal in the proportions of  
his form, he may really be ranked among  
the handsomest men in Europe. When  
the whole of his Guard, consisting of 60,  
000 of the picked men of his empire, is  
reviewed by him in the Champ de Mars,  
the eye of the spectator may vainly wan-  
der over its ranks to find any one worthy  
of comparison with him for figure, for  
manly beauty, or for majesty of mien.  
When he gives the word of command the  
deep and sonorous tones of his voice thrill,  
distinctly audible over the vast plain where  
an army is manoeuvring or a crowd looking  
on, as different from the voices of his nu-  
merous commanders as the notes of an organ  
from the treble of a child. He is seen, how-  
ever, to more advantage on foot than on  
horseback; because being a stiff and a  
very timid rider, the chargers he rides in  
public have always been managed into the  
rocking-horse canter of the pitiable beasts  
which figure in the theatrical circus; so  
that, in the eyes of an Englishman, this  
circumstance qualifies very materially the  
admiration his splendid equestrian figure  
would otherwise excite.

'Nicholas has also of late years adopted  
the habit of staring around him with an air  
of severity, apparently imagining that his  
sternness of aspect imposes; whereas, like  
everything assumed, it has a contrary effect  
and rather takes away from the awe which  
his majestic figure and features cannot fail  
to excite.

'The Emperor Nicholas is, besides, too  
much of the actor; and it is notwithstanding  
this mannerism, not because of it, that the  
reality of his power imposes on his subjects;  
to the stranger, who is indifferent to the  
favour or displeasure of his sovereignly  
obvious.

'Of the extent of his general knowledge  
and acquirements, few have the privilege  
of judging; but, like most princes of the  
present day, and like all Russians of high  
rank, he speaks fluently, and without ac-  
cent, several languages. French and  
German are familiar to him as his mother-  
tongue; the English he has learned, like all  
the other members of the imperial family in  
the past and present generation, from very  
illiterate Scotch nurses and attendants,  
whose homely fidelity has always been ap-  
preciated in their nursery, and with whom  
Nicholas and his empress not unfrequently  
condescend to drink tea. From these  
people the imperial family seem to derive  
many of their ideas of the English, and,  
including the emperor, are evidently grossly  
ignorant of the condition and the usages  
of British society. Thus the Grand Duke  
Michael, the emperor's brother, meets the  
clergyman of the British factory of St.  
Petersburg in the streets, and addresses  
him in English with "G—d—your  
eyes! how are you?" This is from no inten-  
tion to insult, but only from his ignorance,  
not only of the true bearing of the words  
he is using, but of the distinctions of society,  
which prevents his seeing the impropriety  
of thus expressing even the exuberance of  
his good-humour towards a personage to  
whom his character as a clergyman renders  
such expressions indecent from any man on  
earth.

'Domestic and moderate in his habits,  
few princes have borne a more unblemished  
private character than the present em-  
peror long has done. A strict lover of  
justice, when not interfering with his own  
pretensions or interests, he has, for the  
first time since the reign of Peter I., en-  
deavoured to enforce its rigid administration  
according to law, with but little success  
will be shown hereafter. Naturally desirous,  
whenever the weightier personal inter-  
ests of his family would allow, of im-  
proving the material condition of his people  
and empire, whose well-being, since they be-  
long to him, must be as identified with his  
own as that of the proprietor with his estate  
and cattle; and not contented with the barren  
good-wishes of an inactive philanthropist—  
like his brother Alexander, whose influence  
rendered the reign of a benevolently inten-  
tioned man sometimes as oppressive as that  
of his father, Paul—Nicholas I. not only  
rigid, but undismayed by the laborious  
duties such an undertaking entails upon  
him, actually governs in person. On the  
other hand, he seems to entertain the most  
exalted ideas of the sacredness of his high  
prerogative and divine right; and the first  
consideration that actuates him seems to be  
the maintenance of his integrity. Severe  
and vindictive, clemency has never shown  
itself amongst his virtues.

'Not less striking is the portrait of the Czar  
drawn by Count Gurovski, who has been  
his chamberlain. He says: 'The Emperor  
Nicholas, born July 6, 1796, is now fifty-  
seven years of age. Tall in stature, im-

posing in mien, and endowed with uncon-  
mon beauty of face, he has what is called  
le physique de son role—the figure for his  
part. He is truly the monarch in his ap-  
pearance. His gait, which is heavy and  
rather stiff, certainly is wanting in grace,  
but denotes strength and power. His  
smile is winning, his voice sonorous and  
pleasant. His features are regular, and  
combine to form a face a model of beauty  
of the German type. His eyes alone, which  
are large and prominent, have something  
sinister in their expression; and when one  
looks full and steadily into them, all the  
charm of his beauty disappears. Sober in  
his tastes, moderate in his passions, and  
desirous of enforcing military discipline by  
the power of his own example, he sleeps  
upon a camp-bed; eats moderately, with no  
regard to choice of food; drinks but little  
wine, and that mixed with water; rises  
early, and labours hard, though unfortu-  
nately with little discernment. The minute  
details of military costume, parades, and  
reviews, absorb much more of his time  
than the weighty affairs and material neces-  
sities of the empire. Upon the former he  
bestows hours; moments only he devotes to  
the calls of real duty, and to topics which  
might bring him real glory. The longer  
one dwells upon his character, the more  
evident is how strangely a mistaken course  
can mislead the finest qualities. His private  
life is as full of contradictions as his public—  
the natural consequence of an utter  
want of any solid basis founded upon sound  
moral principle. He is an affectionate  
father, yet tyrannical over his children,  
who fear and shun him; he is an attentive  
husband, yet keeps mistresses, and exhib-  
its them to his court, as if defying any one  
to attempt to oppose his fancies. At one  
time, he is kind and humane; at another,  
harsh, cruel, and inflexible as the fist takes  
him. He never excuses the slightest differ-  
ence of opinion; yet is full of forbearance  
for those guilty of vice and crime, and for  
every kind of corrupt business. He will  
forgive the highest degree of moral turpitude  
in his favourites, yet punish the smallest  
contradictions of his preconceived notions  
with implacable severity. Domestic  
affection, friendship, love of country, fidelity  
to religious or political principle, are all  
so many crimes in his eyes when at variance  
with his ideas, or when they become  
proofs of independence of character in those  
who cherish them. How is it possible to  
govern a community, whatever its nature,  
from which all seeds of vigour and greatness  
are crushed out, and the only means em-  
ployed are such as tend to corrupt and  
destroy it? Yet this idea is the key to the  
system of Nicholas. This system will yet  
work out the punishment of his pride—a  
fact to be regretted, for this man had every  
advantage necessary to have enabled him  
to pursue an opposite course. Fate placed  
him upon a height too lofty for him; the  
principle of despotic authority has had its  
day he could only raise it again by evil  
means, and these in the end must work out  
his destruction.

'Many occurrences in his private life  
arise in my memory, which illustrate the  
contradictions of which I have been speak-  
ing. Thus, I saw him refuse a slight com-  
mutation of the sentence of a political  
offender, notwithstanding the earnest  
entreaties of the empress, and the bitter tears  
of a distracted mother; and about the same  
time, I myself heard him utter, in behalf  
of a favourite, words too memorable not to be  
recorded here.

'General Bibikoff, now minister of the  
interior, then governor-general of three  
provinces, had at the head of the Court of  
Chancery a man who notoriously plundered  
without mercy the inhabitants of those three  
provinces, but who paid for his privileged  
robbery in the charms of his wife, who be-  
came the general's avowed mistress, with  
the full consent of the complacent husband.  
When this shameful transaction reached  
the ears of the emperor, he expressed the  
deepest interest he felt in the condition of  
more than 4,000,000 of his subjects in the  
remark: "Let him alone!" adding, in  
allusion to the intimacy between the general  
and the chancellor's wife: "We must over-  
look something for our friends!"

'Thus, as may be imagined, corruption  
goes on apace, without let or hinderance.  
The following proof of this, I feel sure, will  
hardly be credited by my readers as having  
occurred in one of the so-called civilized  
courts of Europe. The empress, wishing  
to present some mark of esteem to the  
famous singer Rubini, procured a watch richly  
set with diamonds, which she exhibited  
at an evening-party at court to the general  
admiration of those present, among whom  
was the Prince of Prussia, her brother.  
After the splendid jewel had been duly ex-  
amined and admired, it was handed to the  
marshal of the court to be presented to the  
singer. Two days after, the Prince of  
Prussia, meeting Rubini in the street,  
inquired of him how he was pleased with  
the gift of the empress. Upon Rubini's  
taking it out, the prince saw to his astonish-  
ment only a common gold watch, the same

as he had given to the singer, and he  
was obliged to explain that he had been  
deceived by the empress's gift, and that  
he had been obliged to return it to her.

'Such examples illustrate forcibly my  
assertion, that uncontrolled power tends  
powerfully to evil. An energetic govern-  
ment and strong will may attempt to check  
the current, but in vain. But there can be no  
barrier set to the gradual development of  
corruption and iniquity, for they are neces-  
sarily the instruments of despotism.

'The Emperor Nicholas is destined to  
become a lesson to the world, that the unity  
of all the material forces of a nation, the  
concentration of all political power in one  
hand, combined with the energy of all in-  
herent in a character carved from the living  
rock, are not sufficient to preserve and  
save from destruction a principle subver-  
sive of liberty, morality, and the dignity of  
humanity; that a nation even, still in its  
infancy, must be ruled in accordance with  
the laws of gradual emancipation and de-  
velopment; that it is impossible to force a  
people into a retrograde course; and that  
no man can have power sufficient to stay  
the laws of Providence in their steady and  
infallible progress.

'At the present moment, after a long  
reign of thirty years, the emperor  
of Russia forced to risk all his chances for  
the future upon a single card, with all the  
interests of morality, human progress,  
material improvement, and civilization  
against him. Let him suffer one serious  
defeat, and he is lost? What has placed  
him in this position? Is it skill? Is it great-  
ness?

'There is something of the fatalistic  
improvidence of the Orientals in the char-  
acter of the Russian; he enjoys the present  
without caring for the future; he spends  
his money without keeping account; if  
pressed, he mortgages his serfs to the im-  
perial treasury, which never refuses money  
upon such security; he does not trouble  
his mind with repaying the debt, or provid-  
ing for the interest due and overdue, until  
he is dispossessed of his slaves, who are  
carried away into the imperial domain.  
Nowhere in the world do the fortunes of  
families change so often and rigidly as in  
Russia. Imperial favour builds them up;  
but the wealth acquired by the favourites  
is dissipated by their sons or grandsons, if  
the emperor has not previously transformed  
the estates to some other member of the  
family, or confiscated them altogether to  
the crown; until again an imperial smile  
restores them to some lucky descendant of  
the punished man. There is no security  
either for person or property. Hoarding  
does not avail here, as in the Mohammedan  
East; nor is it in the character of the Rus-  
sian; spending, therefore, is the general  
policy. There is as such extravagant  
aristocracy in the world as the Russian;  
but this extravagance is by far more Oriental  
than Western. The Russian spends  
his money, not so much in the enjoyment  
of the beautiful, as of the rare, and costly.  
He eats oysters in St. Petersburg, because  
they are not to be found in the Baltic, and  
cost several shillings apiece; whilst in Lon-  
don he despises them. He buys anything  
you may show as unique. When admiring  
in Italy or Paris a work of art, he does not  
care so much about the price, or the beauty  
and artistic value, as about the celebrity  
of the picture or statue. If it is not yet  
described and praised in the works of  
archæology and art, he does not care for  
it. Gems of peculiar size or colour, Cash-  
mere shawls and rich furs, are as highly  
valued in Russia as they formerly were at  
Constantinople and Ispahan. The luxury  
of St. Petersburg, as well as of Moscow, is  
more barbaric than refined. The Opera  
and the Ballet, and the last fashionable  
work of Paris, are the staple of conver-  
sation; sentimental phrases, and courteous  
compliments, are addressed to the ladies;  
dancing and music and gossiping go on;  
young people affect to be tired of the world;  
old ones play at cards, and enjoy the plea-  
sures of the table; but the attentive observ-  
er is soon struck by the utter shallowness  
of the society. It is still more flippant,  
more hollow, more unprincipled, more reck-  
less, than the aristocracy of Vienna. No  
serious thought is tolerated among well-  
bred men; and whoever has the misfortune  
to be a thinker, must conceal the fact by  
recklessness in his conduct.

'The dissipation and prodigality of society  
have a most pernicious influence on the  
morals of the people. The pay of the offi-  
cials is small, not commensurate to their  
wants; it is now as it was regulated by the  
Empress Catherine seventy-five years ago.  
But whilst the necessities of life have be-  
come more expensive the value of the Rus-  
sian currency has been deteriorated, and  
the officials are paid in paper, not in cash.  
It is utterly impossible for them to keep up  
appearances and to live respectably on  
their small pay; and they are, therefore,  
the most corrupt body in the world. Bri-  
bery has increased, until it is become one  
of the national institutions—the guarantee  
against imperial despotism.

'Czar Alexander was well acquainted  
with the corruption of his officials, but he

could not do otherwise, for he was  
himself a corrupt man, and he was  
obliged to support the same system  
which he himself was engaged in.

'The corruption of the officials is  
the result of the system of despotism,  
and it is the only way in which  
the emperor can maintain his power.

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elled one having apparently been  
in the hands of the country, and he  
was obliged to explain that he had been  
deceived by the empress's gift, and that  
he had been obliged to return it to her.

'Such examples illustrate forcibly my  
assertion, that uncontrolled power tends  
powerfully to evil. An energetic govern-  
ment and strong will may attempt to check  
the current, but in vain. But there can be no  
barrier set to the gradual development of  
corruption and iniquity, for they are neces-  
sarily the instruments of despotism.

'The Emperor Nicholas is destined to  
become a lesson to the world, that the unity  
of all the material forces of a nation, the  
concentration of all political power in one  
hand, combined with the energy of all in-  
herent in a character carved from the living  
rock, are not sufficient to preserve and  
save from destruction a principle subver-  
sive of liberty, morality, and the dignity of  
humanity; that a nation even, still in its  
infancy, must be ruled in accordance with  
the laws of gradual emancipation and de-  
velopment; that it is impossible to force a  
people into a retrograde course; and that  
no man can have power sufficient to stay  
the laws of Providence in their steady and  
infallible progress.

'At the present moment, after a long  
reign of thirty years, the emperor  
of Russia forced to risk all his chances for  
the future upon a single card, with all the  
interests of morality, human progress,  
material improvement, and civilization  
against him. Let him suffer one serious  
defeat, and he is lost? What has placed  
him in this position? Is it skill? Is it great-  
ness?

'There is something of the fatalistic  
improvidence of the Orientals in the char-  
acter of the Russian; he enjoys the present  
without caring for the future; he spends  
his money without keeping account; if  
pressed, he mortgages his serfs to the im-  
perial treasury, which never refuses money  
upon such security; he does not trouble  
his mind with repaying the debt, or provid-  
ing for the interest due and overdue, until  
he is dispossessed of his slaves, who are  
carried away into the imperial domain.  
Nowhere in the world do the fortunes of  
families change so often and rigidly as in  
Russia. Imperial favour builds them up;  
but the wealth acquired by the favourites  
is dissipated by their sons or grandsons, if  
the emperor has not previously transformed  
the estates to some other member of the  
family, or confiscated them altogether to  
the crown; until again an imperial smile  
restores them to some lucky descendant of  
the punished man. There is no security  
either for person or property. Hoarding  
does not avail here, as in the Mohammedan  
East; nor is it in the character of the Rus-  
sian; spending, therefore, is the general  
policy. There is as such extravagant  
aristocracy in the world as the Russian;  
but this extravagance is by far more Oriental  
than Western. The Russian spends  
his money, not so much in the enjoyment  
of the beautiful, as of the rare, and costly.  
He eats oysters in St. Petersburg, because  
they are not to be found in the Baltic, and  
cost several shillings apiece; whilst in Lon-  
don he despises them. He buys anything  
you may show as unique. When admiring  
in Italy or Paris a work of art, he does not  
care so much about the price, or the beauty  
and artistic value, as about the celebrity  
of the picture or statue. If it is not yet  
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