

EAST DAYS OF THE ALLIES IN THE CRIMEA.

Accounts from the Crimea state, that for some days the embarkation of French troops was conducted with extraordinary rapidity, and on an extensive scale. It still continued, but more slowly owing to the small number of transports then lying at Kamiesch. All the English vessels laden with troops had sailed directly for England. Others were expected to receive the men still remaining there. The French lately had four cases of cholera, and the English two, but the disease was of a mild character. On the 9th of June, General Lord Gough attended a grand breakfast given to him, and the officers of his staff, by the Russian General-in-Chief. The greatest cordiality prevailed during the repast, which had been preceded by a splendid review of the Russian troops. The general afterwards visited the Russian hospitals. He left the Crimea on the 15th, and arrived at Constantinople on the 16th. Bala Clava, where the English were engaged in taking to pieces the ironwork houses they had established there, as also their huts, was to be immediately surrendered to the Russians. About half a mile of the railway remained to be removed. The English traders were also pulling down their iron and wooden houses. A number of Russian speculators had presented themselves to take advantage of the disasters of the European merchants. They had purchased from the French a large quantity of firewood for 14f. per chequi. One of them had bought the wooden huts lining one side of a street at Kamiesch for 130f. The stores contained upwards of 50,000 okas of tobacco, which the Russians refused to buy, no doubt because they are not accustomed to smoke tobacco of so good a quality. A great number of horses had been abandoned, and as the country does not abound in pasture, the poor animals must soon perish. The Europeans were apprehensive of being left at the mercy of the Russians, after the departure of the Allied troops, and the *prud'hommes* and notable Anglo-French traders had held two meetings at the last of which, they had resolved to wait on the General-in-Chief, to request them to reconsider the decision they had lately notified to them. It was believed that their request would be acceded to. Our correspondent informs us, that two consuls, the one English and other French, would be appointed at Kamiesch, in which case every assistance would be afforded to the unhappy traders remaining in the Crimea after the departure of the army. The Tartars regularly supplied Kamiesch with meat, and on reasonable terms. The villages lately enlivened by the presence of the Europeans, were partly deserted.

Yesterday, at her Majesty's levee, an *attache* of the American Ambassador presented himself with a "black tie." The horrified Master of the Ceremonies protested that the delinquent could not possibly be admitted to the royal presence in such a costume. The American Ambassador was appealed to, who declared, that he was not prepared to give an opinion on this important question of etiquette—though he understood that court dress or uniform was dispensed with on the part of the American Embassy on such occasions—but that he would not appear in the diplomatic circle without his *attache*. The Master of the Ceremonies was inexorable, and Mr. Dallas was not present at the levee. We must take liberty to say, that the whole affair appears to us extremely childish and silly on both sides. If the black neck-clothed *attache* appeared in that costume with deliberate premeditation—his colleagues were arrayed in "white chokers"—he was simply impertinent and absurd. If he were thus arrayed through an oversight, Mr. Dallas might have dispensed with his attendance, as there was no diplomatic discussion pending that could require his aid. Still, we must admit, that the palm of absurdity is due to our own Court. The pertinacity with which the Americans adhere to their disregard of Court forms has been well known, ever since the fracas with Mr. Buchanan in the House of Lords at the opening of a parliamentary session. It ought not to have been left to the discretion of a head-linquey to re-open such a silly discussion. Our Court's part in the

controversy can only be paralleled by the horror with which the liveried menials of Louis XVI. saw the minister Roland present himself with shoe strings instead of buckles. The republican severity of the American Legation reminds us of the Cynic who "trampled on the pride of Plato with greater pride."

VISIT OF THE PRINCE OF PRUSSIA TO ENGLAND.

A letter from Berlin, of the 30th June, published in the *Debats* says:—"The visit of the Prince of Prussia, brother of the King, to England, is now a settled affair. The Prince accompanied by the Princess, his wife, will in the first place proceed to Aix-la-Chapelle, where they will be joined by their daughter, the Princess Louisa. They will take their departure thence next week for London. The Prince of Prussia is charged by the King with an invitation to Queen Victoria, Prince Albert, and the Princess Royal to visit Berlin. They will accept the invitation, and it is arranged that in September next, her Majesty the Queen Consort, and their eldest daughter will be present in the Prussian Capital, at the celebration of the marriage of the Princess Louisa with the Prince Regent of Baden."

A letter from Paris asserts that should the King of Naples transmit an unfavourable reply to the joint remonstrance of France and Great Britain, a combined fleet will immediately appear before his Majesty's capital.

It is stated, that the rope that hung Palmer is selling in Lochmaben, Dumfriesshire at 5s. per inch. The seller is a person just arrived from Dudley where Smith, the hangman, resides. The "interesting relic," it is said, meets with ready purchasers. The rope has also been selling extensively in England, it is said; and of course is being spun as the demand for it increases.

The money market, notwithstanding the increased demand for accommodation to meet the acceptance falling due to-day continues in a very easy position. The general inquiry, on the whole being less than some time past, while it is accompanied by a greater abundance in the hands of the discount and banking houses whose reserves will be further increased in a few days by the release of the public dividends. The present abundance has enabled these establishments to absorb the greater part, if not absolutely the whole, of the discount transactions of the week, to the exclusion of the Bank which has found no employment for its funds, except to a small extent in loans. The rates in Lombard-streethave averaged 4 per cent, being per cent below the Bank minimum present a prospect of a cessation or even a diminution in the competition. It was believed, that the directors of the Bank of England would have reduced the rates of discount at their parlour yesterday but they broke up without making any change. The demand for gold from some parts of the continent is assigned as the reason, but it is far more probable that they were guided by the policy of abstaining from making money cheap too suddenly. A reduction to 4 per cent. under present circumstances however cannot be long delayed.

RUSSIA.

A letter from Warsaw, in the *Augsburg Gazette*, says,—"The papers have spoken several times of the reconstruction of Sebastopol; but as yet, all the Russians have done is to clear away the rubbish; and the plan of the rebuilding of the town, which is to be laid before the Emperor and the Minister of War, is not yet finished. The troops are returning but slowly from the Crimea. The disarming of Poland is insignificant as yet, but the corps in the Baltic provinces is being disbanded."

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

(From *Wiltner's European Times* of July 28th.)

Sir Colin Campbell is now enjoying some of the honours to which his bravery and energy in the Crimea entitled him. He is about to be raised to the rank of Lieutenant-General, and his fellow-citizens of Glasgow have been pouring honours on the head of the veteran. The ladies of Glasgow have presented him, through the hands of Sir Archibald Alison, the historian, with a sword, in admiration of his services, and respect for his character. Further, the Corporation of Glasgow have made him free of the city, and the gift has been made in a gold box, in the city hall, under circumstances peculiarly gratifying to the personal feelings of the soldier. Sir Colin, in modestly returning thanks for all these honours, attributed them to the brave Highland Brigade, which he commanded; an allusion, which was certain, under the circumstances, to rouse enthusiasm to the utmost.

The visit of the King of the Belgians to this country is generally connected in the popular mind, with a political movement of some kind or other, and certainly those who have never seen Leopold, need not be informed, what his face, and his whole career demonstrate—that no man is able to take care of his own interests. The Belgian sovereign has a family to provide for, and match-making has been the great business of his life. It is now declared, that he is intriguing for the throne of Greece on behalf of his son, the Count of Flanders. Otho is childless, and not a chicken; life is uncertain, and there is no telling what may "loom in the future." There is likely to be an opening here, and the wily ruler of the little kingdom of the Netherlands is anxious to take time by the forelock. It appears, that by the terms of the Greek constitution, the King must adopt the Greek faith—a necessity from which the heir apparent, Otho's brother, shrinks, and as the Count of Flanders is, in all probability, like his father, untrammelled with conscientious fetters of this kind, he ought, by kingly policy, and the favour of the European crowned heads, to succeed in the object of his ambition. It is a remarkable fact, too, that while Leopold is at Buckingham-palace, arranging these details, King Otho is at Vienna, where he had a grand reception at the close of last week, at which the Emperor of Austria, and the Grand Dukes were present. We shall hear more of this anon.

The Revenue Returns for the year and quarter just ended have been published. In the twelve months ending June 30, the increase has been four millions and a half due to the income-tax. In the Excise, there has been a decrease of £300,000; in the Customs an increase of £650,000. The general result may be briefly dismissed with this remark, that the war has had little or no disturbing power on the national finances.

Parliament exhibits symptoms of the dog days. "The advanced period of the session" is the ready excuse for the withdrawal of numerous measures, good, bad, and indifferent, which cannot hope to reach the statute book. Nevertheless, there are some bills before both Houses which are not to be hurried through their several stages—bills which require the deepest consideration and the gravest discussion. We allude more particularly to a Government scheme which originated in the House of Lords, called the "Divorce and Matrimonial Causes Bill," introduced last week by the Solicitor-General, which knocks down at a blow the whole of the ecclesiastical courts. The grave interests affected by these and other schemes must necessarily extend the session far into August, if the hasty and inconsiderate legislation of former years is to be avoided. Indeed, it may be said, that the political events of the session are over, and Lord Palmerston's ministry is certain of another quarter's salary.

France, had been addressed to the King of Naples, but this was attributed to that monarch being absent from his capital. Advice has also been tendered to the Papal states but the publication of the documents would be premature. This, in substance, is what Lord Lyndhurst's interrogations elicited—which is not much.

HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

Saturday, July 19, 1856.

THE BARRISMA MAILS which arrived yesterday forenoon contained no striking news of importance, but nevertheless the intelligence is interesting. Not a little gossip was contained by an American appearing at the Queen's levee with a black necktie. The Master of the Ceremonies refused to admit him, but on reference to the Queen, she consented to see him, but he had left the palace before the message could be conveyed to him. Trade and harvest prospect seemed to be good.

We were highly gratified and pleased with the performances of the Alexander Family last evening. They are worthy of the reputation which has preceded them. We were delighted with the sound of these "Evening Bells," and were not a little astonished at the rapidity of action manifested by some of the performers, who literally rung the changes on some half dozen bells in a style that could only be the result of a quick ear, as quick a hand, and long and attentive practice.

What most surprised us was, the variety of tones elicited from the same bell. At one time the music was so soft as more to resemble the echo of sound than the sound itself; at another, it burst forth in such a clear, joyous peal, that we could hardly believe that both species were the production of the same instrument. The labor of training, before so many performers could be brought to act in such perfect unison and with such accurate knowledge of the sounds they were each to produce, must have been immense. Nor were the bells nor their admirable mode of handling them the only attraction of the evening, the singing was excellent, and what we were particularly pleased with, the style was natural and unaffected. The comic songs "Pop goes the weasel," and "Wait for the Wagon," were loudly and deservedly encored. They perform twice in the course of this evening, at 3 o'clock for the benefit of the country people, and at 8 o'clock for those of the town. We wish them the numerous and attentive audiences their talents deserve.

It is rumored about town, and we believe on good authority, that the honor of Knighthood has been conferred by Her Majesty on Mr. Baccellency, our worthy Lieut. Governor Daly.

THE THUNDER STORM.—We give below further particulars of the Thunder Storm of Monday last. It seems to have been felt heavier at New London, than any other part of the Island.

PARK CORNER, JULY 17th, 1856.

Dear Sir:—Since I wrote you on Tuesday morning I have been gathering information respecting the hail storm on Monday night, and regret to say my worst fears have been realized, from my own observation and what I can learn from reliable sources I find there are more than forty Farms that have suffered severely, many have had all their growing crops cut off, not a vestige left. Some probably have lost half, some 3/4, some 1/2 and others probably may save one tenth, and of my own crop I hope to save of wheat one eighth, of oats considerably more. Potatoes although much injured, if the season be favorable and no early frost, will probably be more than half the usual quantity. The storm was terrific, the ordinary size of the hail was that of a musket ball, 3/4 inch square, some of oblong shape of solid ice, weighing 1/4 ounce, the hail was accompanied with one continuous sheet of rain, such as I never witnessed before for about six minutes, in about twelve minutes it fell on part of my farm as near as I can calculate, nothing less than four or five inches of ice and water. Last of opinion the great loss in the hay crop is greatly owing to the large quantity of water falling.

I have not heard there is any loss of sheep or cattle which is rather surprising.

To THE EDITOR OF HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

Sir,—There is an Editorial in the last *Edinburgher*, abusing every one connected with the meeting at the 18 Mile House. In disregard of that abuse, I return my best thanks to those who called me to preside over the meeting, and to assure them, that I do not hold the distinction in less estimation on account of the Requisitionists having been stigmatised by the Editor of the *Edinburgher* as being incapable of forming a correct opinion on the questions for which the Meeting was called, and as in his saying they were blinde, honest country farmers, who knew something about the plough and the

betrayed state poli know as within th they hav watch an equander and for c signed th who got b by follow Land, an him the there wa was per opinion, should fully by, and interest will, an ther it that the of their by empl do their ther the sensible rect an Queen's that we cannot meeting from the are his taking Court of those the pas was the guilty taents. well, th Govern since t ably ap Increas