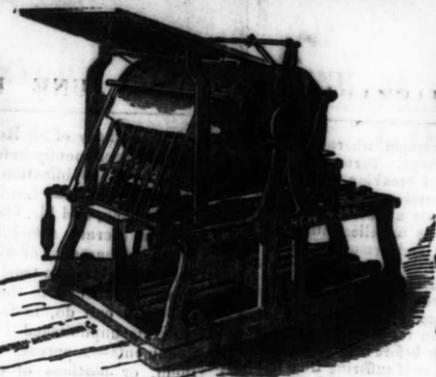


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JOURNAL & ADVERTISER. WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY.

Established 1823.

Charlottetown, P. E. Island, Wednesday, June 11, 1856.

New Series, No. 349.

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

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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, 60 feet; Beam moulded, 25 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—
BENJ. DAVIES, Broker,
No. 10, Queen Street, East, London.
April, 1856.—E. H.

THE BRITISH ARMY IN THE CRIMEA.

(From the Times.)

CAMP BEFORE SEBASTOPOL, May 8.—The
French army continues to embark daily, and we,
with more dignity and at greater leisure, follow
their example. The French speak confidently of
a great campaign in Africa, and even in another
quarter of the globe, and they predict that peace
will not last for two years. The Russians are
equally hopeful, that they will have a chance of
war in a short time, and they do not disguise
their earnest burning lust to phlebotomize Aus-
tria, "Austrie lache et ingrate." The Tar-
tars bring in terrible stories of the revenge taken
by the Russians on those unfortunate brethren of
their who have given aid to the allies, or have
been engaged in their service.

Colonel M'Murdo returned from Trebizond on
Thursday night, and has had the rare good
fortune to find near that city a good market for his
best horses and mules. It appears that the main
road to Persia passes from Trebizond through a
small town, the name of which I do not know,
where the great horse fair for Asia Minor to supply
the merchants with pack and saddle animals is
held, and we have just been lucky enough to
meet the demand for transport, which has arisen,
now that peace is proclaimed. Colonel M'Murdo
has received very fair prices for all the animals
he could sell, and in some instances, he got more
than the original cost price. Our excursions into
the Crimea are becoming rarer as curiosity be-
comes satisfied, and leave more difficult to be ob-
tained for lengthened absence. General Codrington
has paid a visit to the Alma, and most of us
who could go have performed a pilgrimage to the
same place. The graves are scrupulously respect-
ed, and are marked with stones. The Russians
are returning our visits now, and some unfor-
tunate officers who, in the height of good fellow-
ship and amid flowing bumpers, gave their name
and an invitation to their boon companions to
"come and stop a week with me, and bring your
friends and family," have been horrified by the
vision of a couple of droskies at their tent doors,
containing a whole bevy of fair Muscovites, and
their attendant lieges.

Lieutenant-General Lord Rokoby, command-
ing the First Division, and Lieut.-General Bar-
nard, commanding the Second Division, are to be
made Knights Commander of the Bath, and the
latter will go to Corfu, as soon as his division
shall have been broken up. It is believed, that
Major-General Garrett will be made K. C. B.,
at the same time General Sir Colin Campbell will
shortly return home, and the officers of the High-
land Division, by whom he is greatly beloved, in-
tend to give the gallant general a farewell ban-
quet on Saturday next, for admission to which
there is eager competition. Every one wishes
the gallant General well, and the army feels that
Sir Colin Campbell will not fail to justify the
judgment which may select him for any post
where the more valuable qualities of a soldier,
such as decision, promptitude of execution, self-
devotion, bravery, and personal activity, are re-
quired. He has gained the esteem of our allies;
but it is felt, that in council he would have been
the last man to yield to claims of the reasonableness
of which he was not perfectly convinced, and
that he is jealous of the honour and reputation
of the British army.

There have been some discreditable transac-
tions in camp lately, which have led to the retri-
ment of two officers from the army, as notified by
general orders. In one instance, an officer was
detected in the act of reading a private letter ad-
dressed to a brother officer; in the other, a gentle-
man forgot how to write his name. General Codrington
has a gentler touch in such matters than
General Simpson. The latter had three officers
cashiered by court-martial in as many weeks
after he was appointed Commander-in-Chief;
in the present case the punishment is the same
for each offence, and is therefore unequal, for
the magnitude of these offences is not the same.

My diary extends from the 6th to the 10th of
the month.
Tuesday.—The 63rd, which was seen off by
General Garrett this morning, embarked in the
Andes, but the sea was so high, and the swell so
heavy, that it was not deemed expedient to send
her to sea, and the vessel remained at anchor till
the 10th, which set in on the coast had subsided.
Brigadier Shewell goes back to the 6th Hussars.

After all that has been said to the contrary, it ap-
pears, that the Colonels who held the rank of Bri-
gadier will have to rejoin their regiments. The
belief that this "degradation" would have been
spared them for a little time was general a short
time ago, but it is now ascertained to be ground-
less.

Wednesday.—The Board for the examination
of the artillery horses and mules set to work with
such zeal, that they cost 1500 animals in a very
short time, and astonished the authorities out
here by the discovery of so many useless animals.
Their first decision has been revised, and they
have reduced the number of cast animals to 700
or 800.

Thursday.—In a few days the sailing transport
Star of the South, a fine ship of 1100 tons, laden
with gunpowder, will leave for England. She
has been lying in Balaklava harbour about 18
months, during which time she never moved an
anchor, and she has cost the country, at a rough
guess, about £22,000 for that time, for the freight
on her cargo and her hire at so much per month.
She has served as a kind of floating hotel for
some of the harbour naval officers and agents, for
travelling gentlemen, and merchants. She has
been at least once on fire—that is, she has been
in the way of finishing Balaklava, and perhaps
the war, as far as we are concerned, with one
great coup de poudre, but it will no doubt be main-
tained, that the whole engagement of the ship
was a rare stroke of economy, and that no hulks
and no vessels at Constantinople could have been
got for anything like the money.

Friday.—In general orders last night, there was
a paragraph referring to the French war medals,
which shows that the vicious distinction, as it is
considered by the military authorities of every
country but our own, between the officer and the
private in the distribution of honorary rewards
and decorations, is to be maintained and insisted
upon. No officer is to receive a war medal—it
will only be given to non-commissioned officers
and privates, and if it is seen on the breast of an
officer hereafter, it will be a badge of his service
in the ranks, and will prove to all the world that
he has been a private soldier. Now, what the
soldier would like to see given to him would be a
decoration worn by his officers, and open to the
ranks. If an Englishman wishes to be cured of a
little national vanity, he will talk to his late ad-
versaries. They respect the courage of our sol-
diers, our endurance, and our fighting qualities,
but they speak with scarcely concealed contempt
of our military organization and of the character-
istics of our generals; and they are always tak-
ing their standard in military matters the
French? "We have now as many riflemen as
the French," and so on. They must know that
all our army is armed with the Minie, whereas
the French have got very few in comparison.
We may fairly say that our riflemen are equal to
any tirailleurs in the world, and that in our regi-
ments there are many crack shots; but, neverthe-
less, whether it be to spite us or not, the Russians
affect to consider us as very inferior antagonists
to our allies, and while they freely abuse their
own generals, they do not spare ours.

The banquet given to Sir Colin Campbell to-
day was, I hear, of the most luxurious character,
and the proceedings were characterized by great
warmth and feeling. The gallant had a parade
of all the regiments of the magnificent division it
has been his pride to command, and when the
men had formed, he proceeded to address them.
But soon his emotions choked his voice—tears
started to his eyes, and Sir Colin could say no
more. All who were present were very deeply
moved by the eloquence and natural propriety of
the few words their valued leader was able to ad-
dress to them. The banquet took place at Ka-
mara, and the aid of Sover was given to render
the feast, for which Mr. Crookford exhausted the
resources of the Crimea, worthy of the occasion.

The result of the trials between French and
English guns to-day may be said to be a total
failure on our side, but middling success on the
part of our allies—

Yards.	French.	English.
700	5	3
1,000	2	1
1,200	0	0
1,500	6	0

I shall send you more accurate details next
post, and I should regret, if there was reason to
believe, that these trials must be regarded as con-
clusive.

The first experiment was made with a French
12-pounder, bored out from being an 8-pounder,
against a light English 6-pounder, at distances of
700, 1000, 1200, and 1500 yards, with six
rounds a-gun.

The second was with a French Napoleon 12-
pounder (licorne) against a 6-pounder. The
superiority of the French in both instances is ad-
mitted by artillery officers to have been unmis-
takable.

NUMBER OF HITS IN THE TARGET.		
Yards.	French.	English.
700	5	3
1,000	2	1
1,200	0	0
1,500	1	1
SECOND TRIAL.		
700	5	2

FRANCE.

The Austrian Ambassador at Paris presented
his letter of credence yesterday to the Emperor.
In addressing his Majesty, he spoke of the inti-
mate alliance so happily existing between the
two imperial courts, and characterized it as a
pledge of order and security for all, and which
had powerfully contributed to restore the peace.
The Emperor replied by a few words full of kind-
ness. The entry of General Fialles' division
into Lyons on the 22nd was a regular triumph.
We are in vain looking for the nomination of an
Ambassador from the court of St. Petersburg,
Baron Brunow being only here on an extraordi-
nary mission. This would show, that the reconci-
lation with Russia is far from being so sincere as
might be wished. Considering the effect pro-
duced by the treaty of the 5th of April, some people
begin seriously to think that no Ambassador will
be at all named, but the diplomatic relations will
continue in the same provisional state in which
they now are. Count Orloff expresses his ill-
humour as much as he can, short of giving direct
offence. He declined accepting an invitation to
an official dinner the other day, where, however,
Baron Brunow was a guest. The excuse was
"a sore eye;" but, as M. Hubner was expected
to be there, it is not too much to suppose, that
the presence of the Austrian was the real eye
sore of Count Orloff.

The Austrian Archduke Maximilian held a re-
ception at Paris on Wednesday, and it is stated,
that not a single Russian presented himself.

Thierry, the historian of "The Norman Con-
quest," died in Paris yesterday.

The aristocracy of Vienna, especially
the ladies, are very indignant, that Baron
Hubner—"a glazier's son!" should be ap-
pointed Ambassador at Paris. When he
returns from his mission, the irate dames
declare that he shall not be admitted to
their drawing-rooms.

The Spanish journals record another
forcible abduction of a wealthy citizen, M.
Martinez, a merchant of Malaga, who was
carried off on the 6th, as he was returning
from his country seat, and who has since
been detained by his captors, it is not
known where. A demand of 30,000 reals
for his ransom has been made on his
family.

A proposition, originating with M.
Charles Dupin, is before the French Sen-
ate, providing for the erection in Paris
of an immense column, surmounted by
a statue of the Emperor, as a memorial
to the army of the East.

The Weser Gazette, under date of
Vienna, the 10th instant, states, that the
health of the Pope is such, as to cause
serious uneasiness, symptoms of dropsy
becoming every day more and more evi-
dent.