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Haszard's Gazette.

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EXHIBITION.

Under the Patronage of Mrs. Dole. AN EXHIBITION AND SALE (for purposes of fancy and useful articles, will (D.V.) take place at the Temperance Hall, on Wednesday, the 15th day of July next. Contributions will be thankfully received by the following Ladies forming the Committee:

- Mrs. HAYFIELD, Mrs. D. HODGSON,
 - " CUNNINGHAM, " HOBBS,
 - " T. DESBRISAY, " JERKINS,
 - " FITZGERALD, " E. PALMER,
 - " H. HASZARD, " A. YATES,
 - " J. HENNELLY, " G. HASZARD,
 - Miss C. MACDONALD.
- Dress to open at 11 o'clock, and to commence at 12 o'clock, and to close at half-past 6. Tickets—Adults, 1s. 6d., children half price. Charlottetown, 27th June, 1854.

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.

ALLIANCE LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON. ESTABLISHED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT. CAPITAL £1,000,000. CHARLES YOUNG, Agent for P. E. Island.

Shingles, Prime Shingles. PER Mergrove, from Bathurst, 515,000 CEDAR and PINE SHINGLES; quality good as last year, if not superior. Apply soon. JAMES N. HARRIS. June 23, 1854.

Dyer and Fuller Wanted. THE Subscriber wishes to engage a person who fully understands the PULLING, DYING and DRESSING of CLOTH, to whom monthly wages will be given, or a share in the concern. Satisfactory references required. WM. JAMIESON. New Anna Mills, Lot 19, June 23, 1854.

IRON PLOUGHS. THE Subscriber begs to intimate to the farming community of Prince Edward Island, that he is prepared to make for Ploughs the best material and most approved description on moderate terms. Reference can be had to the Agricultural Society, and to those farmers who have already purchased and tried the ploughs. THOMAS ROBINSON. Charlottetown, Kent St. 28th June, 1854.

NATIVE LASS. THE Subscriber begs to inform his friends and the public, that he has just received, by Schooner Native Lass, from Boston, a large and varied assortment of AMERICAN and WEST INDIA GOODS. Consisting in part of:

- 40 Cases Ladies', Gents' and Children's BOOTS and SHOES, of all kinds,
 - 30 Cases AMERICAN CLOAKS, various patterns,
 - 2 Cases BEDTICKS,
 - 2 do. Grey and Striped COTTONS,
 - 1 Case UMBRELLAS and PARASOLS,
 - 1 Case WINDOW BLINDS,
 - 1 Case LOOKING GLASSES, assorted sizes.
- A large assortment of FARMING IMPLEMENTS, consisting of Rakes, Hoes, Shovels, Spades, &c.
- 10 Boxes assorted CONFECTIONARY,
 - 20 Boxes CANDLES, 15 do SOAP,
 - 5 Boxes STARCH, FIGS, ORANGES, Currants, Spices, Limes, White-wash Brushes, Scrubbing and other do., and a great variety of other Goods.
- 4 Hbls. SUGAR,
10 Hbls. CRUSHED SUGAR,
100 Hbls. CANADA FLOUR,
100 Bags YELLOW CORN.
A few Hbls. CORN MEAL.
All of which will be sold at the lowest figure for Cash, or approved Credit. THOMAS W. DODD. June 17th, 1854.

TO BE LET. THAT desirable and pleasantly situated HOUSE and Premises, adjoining the Temperance Hall. The House would be fitted up as might be agreed on. The Subscriber would sell his interest in the above. For particulars enquire of Mr. GEORGE T. HASZARD. JOHN RIDER. June 27th, 1854.

GRASSHOPPER ROAST.

The Editor of the Empire County (California) Argus describes a great dish among the Digger Indians, in the districts where the grasshoppers are very numerous, and gives the following account of their mode of preparing the delicacy:—"A piece of ground is sought where they most abound, in the centre of which an excavation is made, large and deep enough to prevent the insect from hopping out when once in. The entire party of Diggers, old and young, male and female, then surround as much of the adjoining ground as they can, and with each a green bough in hand, whipping and thrashing on every side, gradually approach the centre, driving the insect before them in countless multitudes, till at last all, or nearly all are secured in the pit. In the meantime smaller excavations are made, answering the purpose of ovens, in which fires are kindled and kept up till the surrounding earth, for a short distance, becomes sufficiently heated, together with a flat stone large enough to cover the oven. The grasshoppers are now taken in coarse bags, and after being thoroughly soaked in salt water for a few moments, are emptied into the ovens and closed in. Ten or fifteen minutes suffice to roast them, when they are taken out and eaten without further preparation, and with much apparent relish; or, as it is sometimes the case, reduced to powder and made into soup. And having from curiosity tasted, not of the soup, but of the roast, really if one could but divest himself of the idea of eating an insect as we do an oyster or shrimp, without other preparation than the simple roasting, they would not be considered very bad eating ovens by more refined epicures than the Digger Indians."

YOUR PAPER DID NOT COME, SIR.—We recommend a careful perusal of the following plain statement, both to post-masters and to subscribers, it is from a paper called "the advance," published at Hernando, Miss. "The uncertain arrival, or uncertain delivery of papers at country Post Offices, is often the ground of complaint against publishers and editors. Many of the offices are poorly supplied with newspapers, and taking care of papers, no matter with what certainty they arrive. The papers are piled into a few little pigeon holes, or jammed upon a desk, box, or barrel, to await the call of subscribers—in the midst of boots, hats, bridles, horse collar, and other coarse wares, which may be called for during the day by customers. Country Postmasters, in most cases, being engaged in some mercantile business, many newspapers find their way into some obscure corner, where they lay for a time from human eyes, as completely as if buried in a mountain cave. In consequence of this, many subscribers cannot be found, or of course it didn't come. The indignant subscriber consequently accuses the rascally editor, and, perhaps, calls for pen, ink, and paper, to write a letter of complaint about not sending his paper punctually, when, if the said paper were endowed with speech, it would cry out 'here I am, squeezed to death behind this box, or under this barrel.' We have seen just such things at many country Post Offices also where as in this country. These remarks have no reference to any particular office, but are meant for all where they will apply."

A KNOW NOTHING PRESIDENT.—The first Presidential candidate of the new party is in the field. Let all the trumpets sound, and let everybody take notice that the Know Nothing banner for 1856 has been, or soon will be, hung out upon the outward walls, inscribed with the name of John M. Clayton, of Delaware, the original Know Nothing statesman. Mr. Clayton's claims are founded upon the introduction of his amendment into the Nebraska bill, providing that no foreigner should be allowed to vote or hold office in that Territory. Several members of Congress, we are told, have endeavored to enrol themselves with this mysterious society, but Senator Clayton has, by a coup d'etat, headed them all. He is the Know Nothing candidate, and is bound to succeed if the party holds together long enough.—New York Herald.

SETTLEMENT OF KANSAS AND NEBRASKA.—A correspondent of a New York paper, writing from Kansas, says that emigrants are now pouring into that territory from Missouri and Arkansas thousands, and that at the last advices from the border three thousand claims for pre-emption had already been staked off by them. They have organized and resolved to protect each other's claims until the lands are surveyed and opened for entry, and the writer adds that they are all either slave-owners or the friends of slavery. He adds that the emigration of Nebraska, which is not as numerous as this is exclusively composed of Northerners opposed to slavery.

NEWS BY THE ENGLISH MAIL.

THE WAR WITH RUSSIA.

DEFEAT AND RETREAT OF THE RUSSIANS.

On the 15th inst. the garrison of Silistria made a sortie, attacked the Russians on all points, and drove them across the Danube. Pursuing their advantage, the Turks crossed the river, seized the opposite island, where the enemy had constructed siege works, and from which Silistria had been bombarded. The Russians fled to the Wallachian bank of the Danube, and were compelled to witness the destruction of their batteries. The Turks brought out their guns and erected batteries on the Bulgarian bank of the river, before the south face of the fortress. The Russian battalions east and west of Silistria immediately began to recross the river, destroying their bridges as they withdrew. The garrison on this occasion was assisted by the corps sent from Shamla to its relief by Omar Pasha. Some of the troops of the latter took part in the battle of the 15th, and the junction of the entire corps was effected on the evening of that day.

There was nothing voluntary or strategic in the flight of the Russians. The defeats which preceded the rout of the 15th had been followed by extensive movements, with the object of reinforcing the besieging corps. On the 12th and 13th it was said at Kalarasch, "Silistria must be taken speedily, and at any cost." The expulsion of the Russians is entirely the work of the Turks. The Russian army is in a most wretched plight. The men are downcast, and utterly dispirited. All the chief commanders—Prince Paskiewitch, commander of the entire army of the Danube; Prince Gortschakoff, commander of the investing corps; and General Schilder, director of the siege works—are wounded and disabled. Five generals were either killed or wounded on the 15th, and on the same day the siege works on the right bank were destroyed by the Turks, with immense loss to the enemy. Flight to Wallachia was thus the only course left to the Russians. They are now in the neighbourhood of Kalarasch, awaiting reinforcements and orders. At Vienna, it is thought that the Russians will find it impossible again to employ the same troops before Silistria, demoralised as they are by repeated and constant failure, and that being unable to replace them in sufficient time, Marshal Paskiewitch will then give orders to fall back on Jassy.

The convention has been concluded at Constantine between Austria and the Port relative to the Danubian Principalities. In principal conditions are said to be, that if Russia voluntarily restores the Austrian troops will enter the Principalities, and form a defence between Russia and Turkey. If Russia refuses to restore, Austria will take such measures as may appear necessary to insure her doing so.

OPERATIONS IN THE BALTIC.—COPENHAGEN, June 20.—The English and Danish fleets have destroyed the Crown-wharf and small vessels at Kemi, in the Gulf of Bothnia. They refrained from damaging Tornea. Details have arrived respecting the affair at Gamla Karleby. The Odin and Vultur landed 150 men. These were attacked by sharpshooters in ambush, and by a masked battery of five guns. Lieutenant Barrington, a midshipman, a mate, and three men fell; two officers and 14 men were wounded. One boat was lost. 28 men and one mate were taken by the Russians, whose commander was killed. We believe that there is no Lieutenant Barrington in the Baltic fleet.

A second despatch says the English loss was only three officers killed and two officers and fourteen sailors wounded, while the Russians lost twenty-eight killed besides their wounded. On the other hand, a despatch in the Russian paper, *Independence Belfer*, makes the English loss thirty-two killed, a great number wounded, and forty-one prisoners.

DEATH OF THE GALLANT MISSA PASHA.—A letter from Mr. Grack, the Prussian officer who is in Silistria, announces the death of Missa Pasha, the governor of Silistria, which occurred on the 24 of June. He was wounded by a piece of grenade shell, which entered his left side, and he died twelve minutes afterwards. This is a great loss for everybody. Melchior Pasha, Vizier, and Hussein Pasha, replace him. The latter was wounded at the battle of Oltentza.

MOVEMENTS OF THE ALLIES.

VARNA, June 4.—The advanced guard of the British has marched on in the direction of Silistria, and is to be followed by another body in thirty-six hours. It is fearfully hot here, and we are sadly in want of fresh provisions. The 42d Highlanders and the 5th Dragoons had arrived at Constantineople. Prince Napoleon is about to march with his corps d'armee upon Bourgas. General Bonquet is approaching Adrianople with 20,000 men.

CONSTANTINOPEL, June 2.—

Marshal St. Arnaud has returned from Varna, where another Council of War has been held. The division under the command of the Duke of Cambridge is embarking for Varna. The division under Prince Napoleon is encamped at Danou Pasha. BROCKNES, June 16.—The British took possession of Tornea on the 8th inst., unopposed. Admiral Pismirski conducted the landing personally. Tornea, it is reported, is about to be fortified, and made a station for British troops. Tornea is a small town, having a population of about 1,000 souls, situated at the mouth of the river of the same name, and is the most northerly coast town in the Gulf of Bothnia. It has an active trade in stock-fish, reindeer skins, and salmon.

The Monitor announces the junction of the French and English fleets on the 13th, at Bornemund. The British flag was hoisted at the main of all the ships, and the French Admiral ordered it to be saluted with 15 guns. The Paris correspondent of the London Times intimates, that some uneasiness is felt in high quarters there, lest Russia should adopt the policy of evacuating the Danubian Principalities, and thus detach the German powers, Austria and Prussia included, from the Western coalition.—The correspondent says—

I learn, on good authority, that Russia has manifested a desire to conclude an arrangement which should have, for its principal basis, the evacuation of the Principalities, and the establishment of the *status quo*, and that propositions have been made to Austria to that effect. Though such a move on the part of Russia would argue the consciousness of weakness, and a desire to get out of the difficult position in which she now is, with two great powers in arms against her by land and sea, with her coast rigorously blockaded, and with discontent and irritation among her people, yet it is not thought, that it proceeds from any desire of Russia to retrace her steps, nor from the slightest intention of abandoning the object for the attainment of which she entered on the war.

Her real design is, by relieving the German Powers from the apprehension occasioned by a continued occupation of the Principalities, to detach them from their alliance with England and France; and the fact cannot be concealed that, whether well-founded or not, apprehensions are entertained in certain high quarters here, that this movement on the part of Russia may produce on the German Powers the effect intended.

It is to be hoped that these fears are groundless; but it is admitted, that the offer to evacuate the Principalities would be a temptation which neither Austria nor Prussia would resist; and they would consider it as sufficient satisfaction for what has occurred.

It is calculated by Russia, that if England and France continued to carry on hostilities after the evacuation of the Principalities, the alliance which neither Austria nor Prussia would resist; and they would consider it as sufficient satisfaction for what has occurred.

THE reports from the Turkish army on the Danube continue to give evidence of skill and courage such as have never been exceeded in any war. The discomfiture of the Russians before Silistria is ascertained to have been attended with a degree of havoc, that would probably have caused any Government not utterly reckless of the lives of its subjects to pause and negotiate for terms. On the opposite side of the river also, their disasters seem to have been of nearly equal magnitude, and accounts are current of whole battalions being cut off with hardly the escape of a tenth of their number. Taking the loss of life that has occurred during the present war on both sides from wounds and disease together, it is believed to have exceeded the results of any campaign in history, except those which have been attended by some sudden action of the elements, as in the case of the destruction of the army of Sennacherib, or that of Napoleon at Moscow. During merely the first week of their operations before Silistria, the Russians are positively affirmed to have lost 8000 men.

FIRE ON THE BLACK SEA.

THE fortress of Redout-Kaleh was evacuated and set on fire by the Russians, on the appearance of the English and French squadrons with a demand for its surrender. Redout-Kaleh was the most important point of the Russians, connecting Telle and the interior of Georgia with the Black Sea; and it was from that place communications were made between the other posts and the army in Asia.

All Greece is in arms to take part, it is said, in a despatch from Constantineople, in the projected attack on the Crimea. The camp of Shamyl is fortified by the Europeans. The Emir is about to set on the defensive. The army of Kats is organized.

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[From the Liverpool Dispatch Times.]

Lord John Russell's acceptance of a low position of the Council necessitated his resignation for the city of London, and accordingly, on Wednesday last, the leader of the House of Commons presented himself before his constituents...

There is no misunderstanding in this, which is bravely spoken, and indicates the only safe policy with reference to the future, and having made the great concessions which we have made, having our eyes opened to the designs of Russia, and the other nations of Europe...

General Schilder, who has lost a leg, lies in a dangerous state. He is advanced in years, and his nervous system is in a state of great weakness. After passing Rubicon Point, we saw the Southampton further up, and in the afternoon anchored near her, about three miles east of the Vandalia to Uruga, and confer with the authorities there...

DR. KANE'S POLAR EXPEDITION. It is well known that a low polar expedition in search of Sir John Franklin, has been undertaken by George Peabody, Esq. of London, and furnished with vessels by Mr. Grinnell of New York. The idea is to search the Polar Sea by means of sledges-boats—first passing overland to as high a point as possible in Greenland...

AMERICAN EXPEDITION TO JAPAN. Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune. Bay of Yedo, Tuesday, Feb. 28, 1854. Limited as it is in time, I cannot let the opportunity slip of giving you some notice of our sailing. We are now anchored off the town of Canagawa, about fifteen miles above the former anchorage of the squadron, and about 12 miles from the City of Yedo...

Public opinion is now quite alive to the importance of attacking Sebastopol and destroying the Russian fleet there; and we are glad to see Lord Lyndhurst re-echoing our very words that this is the best "military operation" we can take. A part of the Black Sea fleet will, we hope, be sent to Anapa, so as to destroy that stronghold of the Russians on the East coast. Reports, more or less authentic, establish the fact that the Ciscaucasian tribes are on the move...

His plan of attempting to reach the open Polar Sea by passing over land through Greenland, based upon the assumption that Greenland is a peninsula, which so corresponds in its general contour with the forms of South America, Africa, India, Australia, Spain, etc. He proposed to push his vessel to the very highest attainable point of Baffin's Bay, hoping to reach Smith's Sound, which is seventy miles further north than the utmost limits seen in Willington Channel...

THE LAST MOMENTS AND BURIAL OF CAPTAIN GIFFARD.—The *Kent's* Zeitung gives the following description of the last moments and burial of poor Captain Giffard:—"We have received interesting details from three p. m., the instrument of Captain Giffard, of the Tiger, took place. By order of General Oster-Sacken, the whole crew, prisoners of war, as well as the Government-General, attended the funeral. A Russian battalion, in parade order, formed an escort to the coffin, and fired the usual volleys over the grave...

PLANS OF THE ALLIES.—Whether Austria will enter the Danubian Principalities to commence hostilities immediately against Russia in the event of the refusal to evacuate, or to serve as a sort of mediator between her and the allies in the event of the refusal to evacuate, or to serve as a sort of mediator between her and the allies in the event of the refusal to evacuate, or to serve as a sort of mediator between her and the allies in the event of the refusal to evacuate...

A WORLD'S FAIR IN FRANCE.—Preparations have been making on a grand scale in France, ever since 1851, to have a World's Fair, (like that in London), next year, 1855. The exhibition is to be opened in Paris, on the first of next May. There will be, strictly speaking, two great exhibitions—one of industry, including agriculture and manufactures; the other of the fine arts. These exhibitions will be simultaneous. A Board, or, as the French term it, a Commission, directed into two sections, has been nominated, who direct and superintend each its proper branch. The President of the general commission is Prince Napoleon.

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HASZARD'S GAZETTE. Saturday, July 8, 1854. The Town was started off its property on Saturday last, by the coming off of the Grand Democratical triumph of Education. We find on fact with religious freedom, all have a right to assume themselves as they think proper. The truth however of Pope's aphorism "Men are but children of a larger growth" was never more conspicuously seen than on Saturday; nor were we ourselves of the whole crowd—not 1600 nor 600 nor perhaps even 200, but what was wanting in numbers was made up in noise—the least account, for we never, we confess with the Editor of the *Examiner*, saw anything equal to it in Charleston during the 30 years we have been acquainted with it, particularly the Allegorical Car, or to speak more correctly, the Waggon with the Allegorical Personages which it contained—Black as we admitted the real merits of our classical hero served us in as good as to inform us who the lovely Goddess might be. We reached our train in vain to find out of the numerous lady deities here a parcel as one of the odious of their rank and station, on "Olympus high." At first we thought it might have been some one of the Chinese or Hindu, or mythology, but the Cornucopia so truly Grecian—soon put us on to that idea. The costume! not Grecian certainly, but then as far removed from the other hand from Chinese or Indian—On the whole we were bothered—we may as well confess it—it was not until the *Examiner* designed to show its light on the group, that we were enabled to form even a tolerable guess. Then indeed we found out that it was the Goddess of Fame, and that the little boys in front so tastefully attired, carried her *trumpets*. In the old days of Fame, she is generally represented as carrying her own trumpet, and never a parcel; and we have often in our young days been put to the blush to observe how much the very reverse of what Madam Fame was among the ancients. Our modern Fame was however in all respects the opposite of the old Lady, and we continued to puzzle ourselves how to reconcile those differences, when all of a sudden the truth flashed upon us. It was a true representation of the Goddess of Fame sure enough. REFORMED FAME!! and the attendant penny trumpet bearer, with their instruments of tin or paper or wood, not brass which, we were reminded of the *EXAMINER* and *ADVERTISER*!! Nothing could be more appropriate, nothing more classical (modern classic, of course.) And the Goddess herself—But Fame after all is seldom better than a baggage, and perhaps Treason's serving wench, with her wet painted cheeks and morose appearance, as shown as such in character as anything else in the pageant.

Presented in the way of the... We have no... in New... or to speak... calculated for... ever, the... At this... country, and... county and... measure for... Although... the material... opinion of a... clearly shown... thought that a... of the... Many, there... for the... ever, a stand... committed to... had been a... Government... issued the... always show... a union... majority of... Even if... power, pre... will proba... to instruct... those who... nation it... execution as... We gave... contained in... Since then... Review for... The conten... Act 1. Of... 2. Bril... 3. The... 4. Chr... 5. The... 7. Prof... 8. Ang... Blackwo... Table, rec... Co. of Her... Bengal; Mar... the Villa; th... America; th... History; Ra... Glasgow Ed... The sum... Co. of Her... nance New... Blackwo... Reviews w... Subscrib... here, Geogr... For any... For any... For any... For any... For Black... For Black... We cons... for the tak... as suits the... will be the... for our Rev... of Her... each, by the... good sized... month. His... quence to... comes the... water give... both kinds... These pub... a small tri... most favor... FINE C... Temperat... part six o... We are... on the use... it is simpl... edian Par... into Co... colonists... future Leg... instead of... Crow... The... Thursd... we have... East... FINE C... & Laid,

