Haszard's Gazette,

FARMERS' JOURNAL, AND COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

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Haszard's Gazette.

GEORGE T. HASZARD, Proprietor and Publisher Published every Tuesday evening and Saturday morning Office, South side Queen Square, P. E. Island.

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Hurrah for Old England!

THE Subscriber, being about to leave for England, hereby requests all persons indebted to him, either by Note of Hand, Book Account, or otherwise, to make an immediate settlement of their respective accounts on or before the first day of May next.

The Subscriber also takes this opportunity of returning his sincere thanks to the public generally for the very liberal support he has received since his commencement in business; and begs to inform them that the business will be carried on as usual during his absence.

JOHN STUMBLES.

Charlottetown, April 16.

Hops! Hops! Hops!

FOR SALE, by Retail, at DODD'S Brick Store, in Pownal Street.

March 23, 1855. 4w

The National Loan Fund Life Assurance Society of London.

CAPITAL £500,000 Sterling. Empowered by Act of Parliament, 2d Victoria. A Saving Bank for the Widow and the Orphan.

T. HEATH HAVILAND, jr.
Agent for Prince Edward Island.

☞ Office, Queen Square, Charlottetown.

September 5, 1853. Isl

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LIFE AND FIRE INSURANE COMPANY, LONDON.

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Capital £5,000,000 Sterling.

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W. HEARD, President
HENRY PALMER,
Sec'y and Treasurer.

Secretary's Office, Kent Street, August 5th, 1853.

MONEY TO LEND

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Barrister at Law,
Queen Square, Charlottetown.

November 11th, 1854.

Equitable Fire Insurance Company of London

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H. J. CUNDALL.
Agent for P. E. I

April 7th, 1854.

GLEANINGS FROM LATE PAPERS.

THE EARTHQUAKE AT BROUSSA.

The earthquake at Broussa was a terrible calamity but, as usual, exaggerated by report. The telegraphic message which you will have received was despatched from here within an hour after the arrival of the first news, and before there was time to learn any details. Letters have been since received, which gave a more circumstantial account of the occurrence, although even yet there is much wanting to form a just estimate of the destruction of life and property. At the same moment that the first great shock was felt at Constantinople, the old Asiatic city was shaken to its foundations, and within a few seconds nearly 300 of the inhabitants were buried beneath the ruins of a part of the town. The shock appears to have lasted three-quarters of a minute. The oscillations came from the south-east, and were of that quick, jerking nature, which causes such destruction. The city is partly surrounded by a wall, which dates from the time when the early Ottoman Sultans held their Court there, before Adrianople had been raised to an equality with the old capital. This wall appears to have been far from solid, and unfortunately a large number of the poorer population had fixed their houses against it for the purposes of support and shelter. The wall swayed to and fro for some seconds, as if shaken by the wind; at first only a few stones fell from the top or were dislodged wherever the old mortar had decayed and fallen out; but at the last great vibration, which preceded the cessation of the shock, a great part of the circuit fell flat, almost in a mass, and several score of houses were at once crushed, with their unfortunate inmates. There was scarcely an edifice in the town, which was not more or less injured, but the houses of the wealthier inhabitants suffered comparatively little, and the loss of life has been almost entirely confined to the humbler class. The mosques, as usual, have suffered greatly, and there is said to be hardly a minaret standing in the whole city. Out of 125 mosques, there is hardly one left untouched. One particularly, more than five centuries old, and the pride of the inhabitants, has been levelled to the ground. In a silk factory of the neighbourhood a fearful calamity occurred; the whole building fell flat, and 60 women, who were at work, were buried in the ruins. It is believed, that they all perished.—*Times*.

RUSSIAN OPERATIONS IN POLAND.

WARSAW. March 20.—From the preparations for war going on in Poland, and the marching and countermarching of troops in all possible directions, it certainly does not appear, as if the Russian Government was really in earnest about making peace, or disposed to accept the four points according to the interpretation of the allies. It was at first difficult, not to say impossible, to understand the object of these military movements, but the mystery is now cleared up and the result apparent. All the regiments which were dislocated from the great central point, Radom to Lubin and Czenstochau, are now on their march to join the army of the south; whilst, on the other hand, the troops in cantonments in Lithuania, at Kownow, and Augustowow, and even the cavalry regiments which were pushed forward as far as Plock, have received orders to march to the Baltic provinces, where an army of 150,000 men will be immediately concentrated.

To prevent Poland from being left without troops, our fortresses and other important posts will be garrisoned by Asiatic hordes, now on their march from the Altai provinces. Some of these have already made their appearance in the neighbourhood of Kolo. They call them Bashkirs; but the construction and form of their countenance plainly denote that they do not belong to the Mongolian race, but rather to that of the Caucasus. Besides, they are not armed with bows and arrows, but with very long muskets like the Arnauts. They wear a long dressing-gown sort of robe of red cloth, lined and trimmed with black sheepskin, and high pyramid-shaped Persian caps, the base of which is also surmounted with black sheepskin, whilst the pyramid is composed of the same coloured stuff as the robe. They appear to be a fine athletic race of men, and have long black flowing beards. The officers have a very imposing appearance, and wear richly embroidered girdles and cartouch belts. The whole of these troops are mounted, and belong to the irregular cavalry. The horses are small and long-haired, but appear to be strong and in good condition. At Kola, they are picketed round the principal church, and each carries his nosebag round his neck.

A SKIRMISH.

KAMIESCH, March 16.—Some days ago we heard a cannonade and a fusilade, which made us believe, that a serious affair had taken place near Malakhoff. On inquiry, I was told that the Russians had laid ambuscades within 200 yards of our lines, and that they had been beaten out of them in an instant by our men. They, however, returned shortly afterwards in greater force, and we were obliged to abandon the position. The next morning, however, we again attacked and carried it, and are now masters of it. We had 12 killed and 25 wounded. The Russians suffered a greater loss. The weather continues fine, but the mornings are rather cold.

THE LAST OF THE MAMELUKES.—Selim Pasha, who was killed at Eupatoria, who was esteemed as a brave soldier, was called the last of the Mamelukes, he being the only one who escaped from the massacre at Cairo of that terrible but celebrated militia. Seeing all his companions falling under the fire of the Viceroy's soldiers, crowded as they were in the citadel of Cairo, he took the bold resolution of urging his horse to the parapet and taking the leap. The animal was killed by the fall, and the rider lay for some time motionless. Equally astonished at so much resolution and good fortune, Mehemet Ali ordered him to be spared, and at the end of some days he regained his strength.

LATEST NEWS FROM ENGLAND.

SEBASTOPOL IN FLAMES.—The Halifax *Sun* of the 13th instant, gives the following scrap of intelligence:—"We are led to believe, from reliable information received from a passenger by the "America," that a telegraph despatch had been received, just previously to the sailing of the steamer from Liverpool to the effect that *Sebastopol was in flames—supposed to be the effect of bombardment*.

STAFF CORPS OF MECHANICS.

The necessity of having a staff corps, mechanics in various trades and branches, having been felt during the winter campaign in the Crimea, it is intended to organize a corps similar to that which was found to be of such service during the Peninsular War, and which was only reduced in 1824. The duties of a staff corps are nearly similar to those performed by the Royal Sappers and Miners.

A correspondent of the Daily News states that within the last few weeks old Schamyl, the mountain hero and patriot, has been rejoined by his son, after an absence of eleven years as prisoner among the Russians. During a Russian incursion upon one of the villages, he was seized when a mere boy, since when his father has heard nothing of him. Directly upon its being known at St. Petersburg, that a son of Schamyl had been made prisoner, the emperor had him brought there, and from that time to the present, he has not only been treated with great kindness, but has received every advantage which that capital affords for obtaining a distinguished education. The young man is of great promise, and has become a great favorite in the military schools.—During the past winter, old Schamyl, in some sudden surprise, made captives of several distinguished Russian ladies, among whom was the Princess Tscharawaddy. There were conducted to one of Schamyl's mountain fortresses. The governor general of Tifflis sent a flag of truce to Schamyl, offering a large sum of money and the liberty of several Circassian prisoners, if he would deliver up the princess and her compani-