HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

FARMERS' JOURNAL, AND COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

Established 1823. Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, Saturday, July 8, 1854. New Series. No. 153.

Haszard's Gazette.

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

TERMS—Annual Subscription, 15s. Discount for cash in advance.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

For the first insertion, occupying the space of 4 lines, including head, 2s.—6 lines, 2s. 6d.—9 lines, 3s.—12 lines, 3s. 6d.—16 lines, 4s.—20 lines, 4s. 6d.—25 lines, 5s.—30 lines, 5s. 6d.—36 lines, 6s.—and 2d. for each additional line. One fourth of the above for each continuance.

Advertisements sent without limitation, will be continued until forbid.

EXHIBITION.

Under the Patronage of Mrs. Daly.

AN EXHIBITION AND SALE (for purposes connected with the Episcopal Church, Charlottetown,) of fancy and useful Articles, will (D. V.) take place at the Temperance Hall, on Wednesday, the 12th day of July next. Contributions will be thankfully received by the following Ladies forming the Committee:

Mrs. BAYFIELD, Mrs. D. HODGSON,
" CUNDALL, " HOBKIRK,
" T. DESBRISAY, " JENKINS,
" FITZGERALD, " E. PALMER,
" H. HASZARD, " A. YATES,
" J. HENSLEY, " G. HASZARD,
MISS C. MACDONELL.

Doors to open at 11 o'clock, sale 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 £5,000,000 Sterling.

CHARLES YOUNG,
Agent for P. E. Island.

Shingles, Prime Shingles.

PER *Margaret*, from Bathurst, 515,000 CEDAR and PINE SHINGLES; quality good as last year, if not superior. Apply soon.

JAMES N. HARRIS.

June 23, 1854. 3w

Dyer and Fuller Wanted.

THE Subscriber wishes to engage a person who fully understands the FULLING, DYEING and DRESSING of CLOTH, to whom monthly wages will be given, or a share in the concern. Satisfactory references required.

WM. JAMIESON.

New Annan 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 Iron Ploughs of the best material and most approved discription 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. 4iou

NATIVE LASS.

THE Subscriber begs to inform his friends and the public, thot 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 Childrens' BOOTS and SHOES, of all kinds.
13 Cases American CLOCKS, various patterns,
2 Bales BEDTICKS,
2 do. Grey and Striped COTTONS,
1 Case UMBRELLAS and PARASOLS,
1 Case WINDOW BLINDS,
1 Cask GLASS WARE,
1 Case LOOKING GLASSES, assorted sizes.

A large assortment of *FARMING IMPLEMENTS*, consisting of Rakes, Hoes, Scythes, Sneaths, &c.

10 Boxes assorted CONFECTIONARY,
20 Boxes CANDLES, 15 do SOAP,
3 Boxes STARCH, FIGS, ORANGES. Currants, Spices, Lines, Whitewash Brushes, Scrubbing and Shoe do., and a great variety of other Goods.

Also,

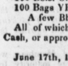
4 Hhds. SUGAR,
10 Bbls. CRUSHED SUGAR,
100 Bbls. CANADA FLOUR,
100 Bags YELLOW CORN,
A few Bbls. CORN MEAL.

All of which wlll be sold at the lowest figure for Cash, or approved Credit.

THOMAS W. DODD.

June 17th, 1854. Isl4w

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 acconnt 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 insects 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 apparant 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 simple roasting, they would not be considered very bad eating even 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 conveniences for taking care of papers, no matter with what certainty they arrive. The papers are jumbled into a few little pigeon holes, or piled upon a desk, box, or barrel, to await the call of subscribers—in the midst of boots, hats, bridles, horse collars, 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 are hid for a time from human eyes, as completely as if buried in a mountain cave. In comes the man for his paper, and as it can't be found, of course it didn't come. The indignant subscriber consequently abuses 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 else 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, inscibed with the name of John M. Clayton, of Deleware, the original Know Nothing statesmen. 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 Perald.*

SETTLEMENT OF KANZAS AND NEBRASKA.—A correspondent of a New York paper, writing from Kanzas, says that emigrants are now pouring into that territory from Missouri and Arkansas by 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 organised and resolved to protect each other's claims until the lannds 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.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR ELECTION.—When the Rev. George Whitefield was in the zenith of his popularity, Lord Clare, who knew that his influence was considerable, applied to him by letter, requesting his influence at the ensuing general election at Bristol. Mr Whitefield replied, that in *general elections* he never interfered, but would earnestly entreat his lordship to use diligence to make his own particular calling and election sure.

THE UNKNOWN TRADES OF PARIS.—"Dick Tinto," the Paris correspondent of the *New York Times*, writes under this head, that the guessser of rebuses and riddles is making a rapid fortune. At the Caffes, the reading rooms, the clubs, where people cluster in numbers to read the illustrated papers, there is a natural desire to know the solution to the pictorial charades and enigmas, without waiting the issue of the next week's number. A man with a natural tact at resolving them, has made a trade of it. He gets the paper before any one else is up, at eight o'clock, an dsets out in his rounds with the desired explanation. He sells the secrets to the heads of the various establishments, charging each person five sous, and thus earns fifty francs a rebus. As there are three a week, he makes $1500 a year. he spends ont a third of this, and invests a thousand per annum. This has been going on for a long time, and his savings amount to a very pretty sum. He will have a house of his own before a great while, and will retire to a country life.

M'll Rose, a raiser of ants, earns thirty francs a day. She has correspondents in all the departmənts, and never receives less than ten bags a day. She makes them lay when she likes, and can get from them, as she says, ten times what they would produce in a state of nature. She sells the eggs to the Garden of Plants, as good for certain species of birds; to the pheasant raisers of the environs, and to apothecaries for sundry medicinal purposes. M'lle Rose lives and sleeps in the midst of her insects, and the skin of her whole body has grown insensible to their bites. She is as callous all over as though she were a universal corn. The police lately made her remove from Paris to an isolated house beyond the barriers.

Mr. Latagotos kills cats at night, and sells the fur to muff makers, who persuade grisetts that it is a cheap kind of Siberian sable.

Mr. Lecog has made artificial cocks' combs for ragouts, thirty nine years. A neighbouring machinist furnishes him with steam power, and he manufactures the article from ox and sheep tongues. He produces some ten thousand a day, and sells them at the rate of three cents per dozen. M. Lecog could live upon his income, but he continues the trade nevertheless.

M. Deshaies hunts a species of harmless snakes in the hedges, which he sells for eels in Paris, and M. Deshaies is somewhat a rival with his snakes. These furnish a good fry at the barrier eating-houses, and M. Deshaies lives a happy, careless and roaming existence in the woods, dressed like a Leather Stocking, and earning fifty dollars a month.

CYLINDRICAL, — Yesterday afternoon, E. K. Collins, Capt. Nye of the Pacific, Col. Borden, Horatio Allen and Thomas B. Stillman and others, in all twenty-two persons, sat down to a lunch upon temperance principles, inside of the gigantic cylinder of the steamboat Metropolis, now being finished at the docks of the Novelty Works, for the Fall River Line. This enormous cylinder is 104 inches in diameter, working with 12 feet stroke. It is 13 feet and eight inches in length, and 34,000 pounds in weight. A horse and carriage passed through the cylinder several times without difficulty, and it looked large enough for an omnibus to pass through. After the dinner was over, 110 men stood in the cylinder without difficulty, and it could have held several more.—*New York Mirror, 17th.*

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 an arm of 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 north 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 Shumla to its relief by Omar Pasha. Some of the troops of the latter took part in the battle of the 13th, 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 Schilders, director of the siege works—are wounded and disabled. Five generals were either killed or wounded on the 13th, 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 Constantinople betwsen Austria and the Port relative to the Danubian Principalities. Its principal conditions are said to be, that if Russia voluntarily retires, the Austrian troops will enter the Principalities, and form a defence between Russia and Turkey. If Russia refuses to retire, Austria will take such measures as may appear necessary to insure her doing so.

OPERATIONS IN THE BALTIC.—COPENHAGEN, June 20.—The Leopard and Valorous 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 Vulture landed 150 men. These were attacked by sharpshooters in ambuscade, 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 despstch 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 Brussel's pape,r *Independance Belge*, makes the English loss thirty-two killed, a great number wounded, and forty-one prisoners.

DEATH OF THE GALLANT MUSSA PASHA.—A letter from Mr. Grack, the Prussian officer who is in Silistria, announces the death of Mussa Pasha, the governor of Silistria, which occurred on the 2d 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. Mehemed Pasha, Vizier, and Hussein Pasha, replace him. The latter was wounded at the battle of Oltenitza.

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 Constantinople.

Prince Napoleon is about to march with his *corps d'armee* upon Bourgas. General Bosquet is approaching Adrianople with 20,000 men.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 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 Daoud Pacha.

STOCKHOLM, June 16.—The British took possession of Tornea on the 8th inst., unopposed. Admiral Plumridge 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, situate 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 *Moniteur* announces the junction of the French and English fleets on the 13th, at Boromend. 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 sea-coast rigorously blocked up, and 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 that 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, they would not have the moral, much less the material, support of the German Powers: nay, more, that something might occur to oblige them to transfer to Russia the alliance they had previously given to us.

To gain time, and trust to it for future advantages, is her object, and there is reason to fear, that the intrigues at Constantinople are with the view of enabling her to do so. The recent conduct of Redschid Pasha, and the new nomination he has made in the Cabinet, are sufficient to excite supicion that all is not right, and that some project is hatching for the sole benefit of Russia.

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.

FROM 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 Teflis 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 Circassia in arms is to take part, it is said, in a despatch from Constantinople, in the projected attack on the Crimea. The camp of Schamyl is fortified by the Europeans. The Emir is about to act on the defensive. The army of Kars is organized.