

MOSCOW.

(From the News of the World.)

As Moscow, the sacred city of the Russians, is just now the scene of an extraordinary pageant, to which the eyes of nearly all the nations of the world are turned, with more or less of curiosity and interest, a brief description of the leading local and historical features by which it is distinguished will not be out of place.

In point of antiquity, Moscow yields to several other Russian cities. Vladimir, Novogorod, Kiev, are each of far more ancient origin. The rich foundation of Moscow does not date earlier than the year 1147, and it was not till the thirteenth century that it became the residence of princes sprung from the family of Rurik. The origin of this famous city is involved in obscurity; but it is traditionally referred to an adventure of one of the grand princes some time prior to the incursions of the Tartars. He had heard much of the beautiful wife of a chieftain, who owned a domain in the district, and sent orders to the mayor to arrest her. Suspecting his intentions, the husband refused to obey upon which he was accused of contumacy, and put to death. The grand prince visited the widow; and often rendered a considerable assistance in the way of money, till he renewed such attentions. This led to temporary dwellings being erected to accommodate his attendants, who attracted traders and other persons to the site, and the monument of the grand prince, in degrees, Moscow arose, destined to become the seat of empire, and to experience vicissitudes which have been rarely paralleled in the history of any other city, and certainly never surpassed.

Whether this traditional account of the foundation of the city be correct or not it is certain that from the period (1325) when Archbishop Peter transferred to it the metropolitan see, the growth of its residence, induced Ivan I. to build a cathedral there, and finally, with a prediction of its future greatness, enjoined that his bones might rest within its walls. In consequence of this, Moscow has been the whole built in the dearest reverence by its own Russian population. From the fourteenth century all the most remarkable events in the national history are connected with this city, which has been the scene of the contest which soon took place with the Mongols. It was there that Dmitri Ivanovich displayed his black banner, when he went to prepare, in the fields of Koulikovo, the deliverance of his native land, and to earn the glorious surname of the Conqueror of the Don. Clegher, the warlike Grand Prince of the Lithuanians, was stopped under the walls of the Kremlin; in the Khan Tokhtamysh, with better fortune, entered it, and laid everything waste with fire and sword. "But the blood of the martyrs," says Schuitzer, "was like a baptism for the new capital; its sanctification appeared remarkable in the eyes of all; religion multiplied, there the number of its miracles, and the glory of the thaumaturgic saints of Moscow made every heart beat from one extremity of the country to the other." The picture of the martyr of Vladimir, painted by St. Luke, is said to have preserved the city from the fury of Timur; but Jedgichi, his brother in arms, occasioned once more a dread visitation, from which the unfortunate city had much ado to recover. Nevertheless, the faith of the people never relaxed for an instant. After so many fires and devastations, preceded, moreover, by the year of divers calamities, every one rebuilt its dwelling, and laid, also, its offering to the altar to repair the havoc committed in the temples, to embellish those temples, and increase their number. But the Emperor of Russia, after he had returned to undergo new trials, which only served to increase, to render her more dear to the inhabitants. In 1547, a fire, communicating from street to street by the wood pavement, soon totally consumed it. Here, the stone houses, then few in number, alone remained; but the flames especially respected the picture of the Queen of the Angels, over which, say the chroniclers, they were so much terrified, so that the Crimean Tartars, who alone remain, formidable all the scatter-

ed tribes of the famous Golden Horde, came and burnt Moscow once more. Next, at the commencement of the seventeenth century, the Kremlin was the theatre of a terrible and profane scene, which marked the true sons of the country and the foreign invasion—between the orthodox Church and the Latin sect. Moscow was transformed into a real field of battle. "The humiliation of the Emperor," says Schuitzer, "a heart-breaking spectacle for a pious people, neared the strength of all and again engendered miracles. It was religion, also, that gave the signal of resistance and protection. The heroes called the people to arms, and the quarter of St. Sergius was covered with culverins and other cannon. All the efforts of the Poles were powerless against its walls; and studded with the sword of Gideon, the Russians ran to assist in delivering the Kremlin here shortly afterwards, the representatives of the nation, raising the house of Romanoff to the throne, hailed with unbounded rapture, on the accession of a new race of orthodox Czars, and the triumph of the national cause."

Such is the tale which the name of Moscow suggests to every Russian. There were two walled towns, the Kremlin and Fox Haxthausen, "in all the immense empire from Arch-angel to Odesa, from Tobolsk to Novogorod, who does not speak of Moscow, the 'Holy Mother,' with deep reverence, and who would have abandoned his league when, after travelling hundreds of leagues, he first sees the towers of Moscow, will reverently take off his hat and bless himself."

At the conflagration, which followed upon the French invasion of 1812, has given to Moscow a more modern appearance; but the Kremlin remains, with its peculiar character and strange style, with its masonry, its walls, and its towers, and is surrounded with pierced with loopholes, surmounted with towers of every style imaginable, Gothic or Byzantine, and displaying in its interior a whimsical assemblage of churches, monuments, and acres crowded together in a narrow space. This ensemble, which calls to mind the intricate unity of religion and polity, appeals strongly to the imagination. A vast number of domes, mostly of white, with gilded cupolas, and this multitude of arches, and their summits rise innumerable crosses, like a forest of spears, the highest of which—that of Ivan Veliki—seems to be summing the whole country to be national. All this, says Schuitzer, "is grand, and what is more it is grand."

"On approaching Moscow, by the road from St. Petersburg," says the same writer, "the capital does not display itself to the traveller; but when, on arriving from the south, by the road from Kalouga you stop on the brow of the hill, where it declines towards the bed of the Moskva; or when, choosing the most advantageous view, you take your stand on the Sparrow Hill, you are presented with a wonderful panorama displayed before you excited an involuntary exclamation of astonishment. At your feet meanders the Moskva; and at the angle it makes before entering the city, the Moskva, with its gardens, meadows, and that immense plain devoted to popular festivals, which owes its name to Devidich, Pole (the Plain of Nans) to the convent situated at its extremity. On the outside of this angle, on your right, rising above the Moskva, are those charming woody hills, dotted with country houses, where the Neskoucha attracts the merry-making crowd, and the Hospital Chaplain, with his 13,000 acres of land. But what an enormous mass of houses, some of wood, others of stone, lies before you; the latter surmounted with iron roofs painted red or green, and the former overhung with the towers of the Kremlin, all having wide open spaces between them, filled with gardens, and commanded, here and there, by some church of that Moscovite type in which four small buttresses support a dome of the original dome, so scanty, yet so ponderous! Let the reader judge of the effects of the whole, when he is informed that he has before him 403 churches, 21 convents, 610 monasteries, and 13,000 acres of land, 8,500 only of red or stone, the others being made of wood. Among the stone edifices

there is an abundance of sumptuous palaces; they occupy a great space, captivate the eye at once, and form the striking parts of the picture. In the middle rises of the hill of the Kremlin, abrupt on the side of the city, and rising to a point opposite toward the White Tower, which forms a semicircle round the Kremlin and the Chinese City, an interesting quarter, from which on the east, it is separated by its walls, and, on the west, by the Moskva, and the wind the embattled walls, with their whimsical towers, belonging to every style imaginable and above the ramparts stand forth in an order more apparent than real, clusters of these churches, towers, and places of no less fantastical and diversified forms than those already alluded to. "Beholding this," exclaims Schuitzer, in a fervour of admiration, "Europe is forgotten; in this heterogeneous mixture of domes of the middle ages, of Moorish minarets, and Indian pagodas, hovering like an aerial city, above the town kneeling at its feet, perplexes the senses, and confounds the imagination of the spectator dazzled moreover by the sparkling rays with which the reflection of the sun surrounds all these richly gilded and brilliantly polished metallic cupolas." The Baron Haxthausen, the first of our travellers, has given the name of Moscow, the impression of grandeur produced from the outside is lost; the city is then like any other; nay, has less of an historical aspect, than many of the quaint old towns of Germany and the Netherlands.

Such is Moscow "the holy"—Moscow "the white walled mother of the Russian cities."

A gentleman at Oporto has been "astounding the natives" by walking on the river! He attached to his feet two large boat-fashioned shoes of tin, and thus prepared accomplished in safety a rather long "tramp" on the waters of the Duero!

**A VILLY O' WOMEN.**—The following account appears in the *Juglough Gazette*:—"The village of Madann, which is about 60 English miles from Ratschud, in Wallachia, offers at the present moment a curious and singular peculiarity, having been inhabited by women only for the last 30 years. At one period this female population was 200. The ladies did not live like warriors, like the Amazons of old; but, avoiding all military preparations, they kept their territories all who appeared with matrimonial intentions. The anti social settlement is now supposed to be on the decline; at least no more recruits are made from the disappointed love-crossed, and the members of the population are rapidly decreasing."

A treaty of peace and commerce between England and Siam has been concluded, and has been published in the Government Gazette. The regulations, in conformity to the most part, to Custom-house regulations to be observed by British vessels and the natives of this country who may sojourn in Siam.

**LADY GRANVILLE'S LOSS AT THE CORONATION.**—The Moscow correspondent of *The Nord* gives the following curious story:—"On the day of the coronation and at the moment when the cortege was entering the Kremlin, a nobleman, in great need of lace worn by Lady Granville broke, and the pearls, each of which was of great value, were scattered at her feet. Her ladyship did not evince the slightest emotion at the circumstance, and she soon afterwards leaving behind her the remnants of an ornament which would be a fortune to any one less wealthy than the lady of the English ambassador."

**RELIGIOUS FANATICISM IN BULGARIA.**—A letter from Widin of the 27th ult. says:—"We have this morning heard a sound which the people of Bulgaria have not heard for ages—the sound of a bell calling the Bulgarians to church, in order to thank the Sultan, who has been pleased to restore to us our liberty of worship. Widin is the first Bulgarian town that has received a bell. The Turks have complained to the Sultan about it, and he has referred them to the sultan."

LOST.

ON Wednesday last, lost, between Charlifort, town and the Queen's Arms, a Buffalo Skin, lined with checked hussar, belonging to the Duke of Silesia. The subject is now reviewed for his trouble by leaving it at the office of Haszard's Gazette.

Sept. 15th, 1856.

DRAIN WATER PIPES.

FOR SALE AT THE QUEEN SQUARE HOUSE, a quantity of superior Salt-glazed Stone-ware, Pipes, Junctions, Bends, &c., from 3 inches to 18 inches in diameter, supplied in the cheapest and most efficient method of conveying water under ground.

WILLIAM HEARD, Charlottetown, 22d April, 1856.

ALLIANCE LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE CO. INCORPORATED IN GREAT BRITAIN.

ESTABLISHED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT. Capital £5,000,000 Sterling. CHARLES YOUNG, Agent for F. R. Island.

To Theologians.

GEORGE T. HASZARD has on hand Dr. Kitto's Cyclopaedia and general works; Dr. Chalmers, Dr. Jay's Works; Kyle's, Bunar's and Hooker's; Dr. Works, mostly complete; Pearson on the Creed, on Infidelity, (prize Essay); Dr. Dick's Theology; Dr. The. Hodge's complete Works, including a large STOCK of Miscellaneous THEOLOGICAL WORKS, too numerous to mention.

What I do & have in the above, they can supply at an early date.

Teacher Wanted.

WANTED for the New Mills School District, a Teacher of the First Class, with a good moral character. Apply to either of the undersigned Trustees.

DONALD CURRIE, DONALD LIVINGSTON, DONALD McZACHEREN, JOHN MEAR HEAR, ADHEW McGOUGALL, CHARLES YOUNG, Agents for F. R. Island.

Seven Mile Creek, Aug. 16th, 1856.

SPRING SUPPLIES.

HASZARD OWEN, have received ex *Elles* from Liverpool, part of their Spring supplies, among which will be found Post, Foolscap, and Post papers, of every description and quality. Ruled Papers from Note size to Demy. Ledgers, Day and Account Books of every variety. Bill Books—receivable and payable, Pens, Penholders, Blacked, and slate pencils—writing and drawing. Envelopes, Cloth lined, official and other sizes. Wrapping paper, Brown, and Gray of all sizes.

Schooner for Sale!

A SCHOONER three years old, under repair, to be sold. She is a good cargo vessel of thirty tons register.

Apply to WILLIAM HODGES, Cymbria Lodge, Ruston, Aug. 25, 1856.

QUEEN SQUARE HOJSE.

NOW contains an immense assortment of THE BEST LIVERY FRENCH MANUFACTURES, (the newest make and patterns) just arrived per Brit. "INTI ADEP" direct from England, which is offered for sale at a small advance on cost.

WILLIAM HEARD, Charlottetown, July 3, 1856.

A good Assortment of Wilson's Botanic Medicine

AND Thomsonian Preparations, with full directions for their use. ALSO—B. O. & G. C. WILSON'S Compound Sarsaparilla, Nephritic Drops, Wild Cherry Pills, Dysentery and Cholera Syrup, and Wild Cherry Bitters.

For Sale by Haszard & Owen, Sole Wholesale Agents for Prince Edward Island.

Teacher Wanted.

WANTED a Teacher for the Charlifort School, Loc 7; there will be a liberal sum given in addition to the Government Grant. Application to be made to

EUGENE Mc-CARTHY.