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.

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.

MAILS.

THE MAILS for the neighbouring Provinces and the United States, will be made up and forwarded via Pictou, every *WEDNESDAY* afternoon at Four o'clock, and *SATURDAY* morning at Nine o'clock, until further notice. Those on *WEDNESDAY* by the Steamer *Lady Le Marchant*, and on *SATURDAY* by a Sailing Packet.

Mails for England, will be closed every alternate *WEDNESDAY* at Four o'clock, afternoon, viz:

Wednesday, July 5.	Wednesday, Sept. 13.
Wednesday, July 19.	Wednesday, Sept. 27
Wednesday, Aug. 2.	Wednesday, Oct. 11.
Wednesday, Aug. 16.	Wednesday, Oct. 25.
Wednesday, Aug. 30.	

Mails will also be forwarded to New Brunswick and the United States via Shediac by the *Lady Le Marchant*, every *THURSDAY* morning, on the arrival of that vessel from Pictou.

THOMAS OWEN, Postmaster General,
General Post Office, June 24, 1854.

THOMAS DOUGLASS,

SOLE AGENT FOR

BEE'S BRACE.

Commission Merchant, Importer, Manufacturer, and Wholesale Dealer in every description of

AMERICAN HARDWARE,

NO. 5 PLATT STREET,

THOMAS DOUGLASS, (Four doors from Pearl.)
ASA FARR, Jr., (late of the firm of Child, Farr & Co., St Louis.) NEW-YORK.
June 28. 6m

CARD.

THE Subscriber begs respectfully to inform his friends and the public, that he has commenced business as Auctioneer and Commission Merchant, and trusts by punctuality and attention, to merit a share of public patronage.

WILLIAM DODD.
Auction Room, Smardon's Buildings, Queen Square,
June 5th, 1854. Isl4w

A CARD.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the Public, generally that he has commenced business as, a

Commission Merchant and Auctioneer.

At the corner of Queen & Sydney Streets, and hopes by promptness and punctuality to merit a share of their patronage.

ARTEMAS G. SIMMS.

☞ CASH advanced upon articles left for Auction.

THOMAS MANN, TAILOR, (*Late of Upper Queen Street,*) begs to inform his numerous friends that he has just REMOVED his Business to the House lately occupied by MRS. WOOD, in POWNAL STREET, next door to Mr. Dodd's Brick Store. June 2.

DR. HILLCOAT, M. R. C. S., England, can be consulted on the various branches of his profession, from 9 a. m., to 11 p. m., at his residence Keppoch House, late the property of JAMES DUNCAN, Esq. Isl 4

MINIATURES! LIKENESSES.

THE Subscriber has just received a handsome stock of Plates and Cases, gold and plated Lockets and Broaches for Likenesses, done by top or side light.

Also, a first rate Camera, for sale, with instructions in the old stand.

W. C. HOBBS.

BRASS FOUNDRY. AND MACHINE SHOP.

BY W. C. HOBS.

NOW open in Great George Street, on the old Stand. Old Copper and Brass bought. An Appretnice wanted.
May 18, 1854.

BELL'S CLOTHING STORE.

MESSRS. C. & J. BELL take this opportunity of returning their sincere thanks to their friends and numerous customers throughout the Island, for the very liberal support which they have received, since commencing business; and now beg leave to inform them and the public generally, that they have imported a choice and well selected Stock of GOODS, suitable for the Clothing Business, which they will make up to order, on the most reasonable terms. They will also make up, and have constantly on hand, of their own manufacture, ready made Clothing of all descriptions, which they will sell as cheap as any imported from England, and made up in a superior manner, being practiced Tailors themsolves, and employing the best of Workmen; they are prepared to execute all orders intrusted to them, superior to any other Establishment on the Island.

N. B.—Gentlemen furnishing their own Cloth and Trimmings, can have them made up as usual.

Isl. Ex & Adv 6i

SEALED TENDERS will be received at this Office until noon on SATURDAY, the 15th instant, for the performance by Contract of the undermentioned services at the Barracks, Charlottetown, viz:—

No. 1.
Officer's Quarters.

Repairing Chimney, Plastering of Walls and Ceilings, repairing Joists, Floors, Skirting, Doors; also, Foundation Walls, Sills, Floors and Door Frames of six Porches.

No. 2.
Soldiers' Barracks.

Removing five pairs of Window Sashes, and repairing Chimney backs, Plastering and Flooring of the rooms.

No. 3.
Hospital.

Four new Shutters, repairs to Chimney, boarded Partitions and Flooring.

No. 4.
Cooking House.

Renewing the Ceiling.

No. 5.
Engine House.

Rough and Weather Boarding.

All information required as to the nature of the work, &c., may be obtained on application at the Barrack Office.

The Tenders (to be made on a printed form, obtainable at this Office, and none other will be noticed) to state the sum for which each service will be performed, and to be accompanied by the Signatures of two responsible persons as Sureties in the joint sum of £25 sterling.

Payment will be made by the Ordnance Officer, on the satisfactory completion of the work, in Specie, if the amount does not exceed £50 sterling, otherwise by a Bill, at 30 days sight, at par, on the Lords' Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury.

JAMES B. LUNDY, D. A. C. G.
Commissariat, P. E. Island,
Charlottetown, 6th July, 1854.

CAUTION.

THE Subscriber having lately purchased the Keppoch Estate, situate at the East side of the entrance of Charlottetown Harbour, hereby cautions all persons against cutting or carrying away wood, hauling Seaweed from off the shore, or trespassing in any manner on the premises, as if they do so, they will be procecuted to the utmost rigor of the law.

H. B. HILLCOAT.
Charlottetown, 21st June. Isl4w

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.

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 Sqnare, Charlottetown.
September 5, 1853. Isl

Equitable Fire Insurance Company of London

Incorporated by Act of Parliament.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS for P. E. Island.—*Hon. T. H. Haviland, Hon. Charles Hensley, Francis Longworth, Esq., Robert Hutchinson, Esq., Thomas Dawson, Esq.*

Detached Risks taken at low Premiums. N-charge for Policies. Forms of Application, and aother information, may be obtained from the Sub scriber, at the Office of G. W. Deblois Esq. Charlotte town.

H. J. CUNDALL.
April 7th, 1854. Agent for P. E. I.

Charlottetown Mutual Insurance Company,

Incorporated by Act of Parliament in 1848.

THIS COMPANY offers the best guarantee of case of loss, and accepts Risks at a saving in fully 50 per cent, to the assured.

The present reliable Capital exceds £1700. Persons having property in Charlottetown, or vicinity, should lose no time in applying to the Secretary of this Company for Policies or Information.

☞ One of Philips' Fire Annihilators has been purchased by the Company, for the benefit of persons insured in this Office. In case of Fire, the use of it can be obtained immediately, by applying at the Secretary's Office.

W. HEARD, President
HENRY PALMER.
Sec'y and Treasurer.
Secretary's Office, Kent Street,
August 5th, 1853.

ALLIANCE

LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.
Capital £5,000,000 Sterling.

CHARLES YOUNG,
Agent for P. E. Island.

World's Fair PRIZE MEDAL SOAPS!

THE HIGHEST PREMIUM HAS BEEN awarded by the Mechanic's Fair, Boston; American Institute, New York; and World's Fair, Crystal Palace; to *BECK & CO., Boston, Mass.*, for the best Toilet Soaps, Creams and Perfumery. Beck & Co manufacture every variety of Toilet Soaps unequalled and of the highest and most admired perfumes—

Cytherian Cream of Soap, for Ladies.
Panariston Shaving Cream.
Panariston Shaving Rolls. for Travellers convenience
Military Shaving Soap.
Highly perfumed Brown Windsor.
White Windsor and Toilet Cake Soap.

Mrs. Partington's Toilet Soap. This beautiful TOILET SOAP, possessing in its composition the combined virtues of the vegetable kingdom to cleanse, purify and perfume, is by permission dedicated to Mrs Partington by her obd't servt's.

Boston, January, 1854,, Beck & CO.

Mrs Partington to the Proprietors.

Gentlemen:—The education of your beautiful and flagrant soap to me, as a mark of a steam, is very pleasant. From my experience in roots and herbs, in forty years that I have made soap, I must say that I never made any half as good and I will recomend it to my young freinds all over the world for their twilight tables.

her
RUTH ✕ PARTINGTON.
Boston, Jan., 1854. mark.

ALSO,

Extract Perfumes for the Handkerchief—which, for delicacy of fragrance and lasting odor, are pronounced by Chemists and those who have tested them to be superior to the best imported article.

Purified Ox-Marrow with Ex. of Rosemary,—for preserving and dressing the Hair. This article is so prepared as not to become rancid, and is free after being put on the hair from all disagreable odor. For preserving the Hair, restoring it where bald places appear, and causing it to retain beauty and lustre to old age—

Dr. Adam's Colcasiian Ambra,—An article that has gained a reputation by the really excellent qualities it possesses for the purposes intended.

Particular care is taken in PREPARATIONS FOR THE TEETH. Experience has proved that the most efficacious to remove the animalculæ from the Teeth is a paste chemically prepared in soap—and to meet the wants of those who prefer clean teeth and firm Gums, is their *Saponary Tooth Paste* an article that has achived the highest enconiums from scientific Dentists and Physicans.

Also *Cooking Extracts*, for flavoring Pastrys, Jellys, etc, etc, which will be found pure in their compound, and such as will suit the taste of the most delicate. Also—*Boston Chemical Washing Powder*—admired because it makes washing easy and pleasant.

D. Taylor, jun. & Co. 25 Hanover street, Boston, General Agents.

Agents for Prince Edward Island, M. W. SKINNER
Also, sold by W. R. WATSON. June 28. 6m

PROCLAMATION

TO THE

Good People of P. E I.

PROBABLY there is not a family in your Province but what some members of it are more or less afflicted by Humours or Chronic Affections. As a remedy for these various complaints, there are numerous preparations brought into the market, but all of them of little or no good. But there is a discovery which has recently been made in chemical analysis that is wonderful in its operation. It has been long enough tried and we have proof sufficient to satisfy—all from men holding the highest offices the people of the United States can give—that the medicine will do just what it is recommended. It is DOCTOR HAMPTON'S VEGETABLE TINCTURE. The medicine is compounded from the Vegetable Kingdom and may be used by any person without injurious consequences. By a wise choice and combination of some of the best of each class of co-operative, simple remedies, it fully reaches all the essential organs of the human system and there it has proved itself so effectually curative of the WHOLE ROUND of chronic affections.

Over two million bottles have been sold in the north and west during the last five years.

Three to five bottles is warranted to cure the worst case of *Rheumatism*.

Two bottles will check the worst case of *Dyspepsia*.

Three bottles are warranted to cure the severest case of *Erysipilas*.

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of *Scrofula*.

One to two bottles is guarranteed to cure the worst kind of *Pimples on the Face*.

Two to three bottles is warranted to cure the worst case of *Ring Worm*.

Three bottles are a certain remedy for the *Piles*.

Five bottles will cure the worst case of *Gout*.

Three to five bottles has never failed to cure the worst case of *Liver Complaint*.

Five bottles will cure the worst cases of Cough, Consumption, General Debility, Asthma, &c.,

As a FEMALE MEDICINE it has no superior.

We could give hundreds of cases where the cures were truly wonderful, but we request all to get a pamphlet and read the hundreds of certificates of its cures *Price $1,00 per bottle.*

General Agent for P. E. I., W. R. WATSON.
Sold also by M. W. SKINNER.

THE WAR.

[From the Times.]

The question which presses most urgently on the consideration of the British and French governments, and upon the gallant officers of both nations who command the forces by sea and and in the Baltic and the Black Sea, is, what naval or military undertaking is best calculated to accomplish the objects of the war? The two great nations of the west which have taken up arms in this quarrel have a right to anticipate results conformable to the magnitude of these expeditions; and, without pretending to penetrate that secrecy which must be maintained as to the operations of war in which we may engage, it is open to all the world to discuss the course of action most likely to effect our purpose. The uncertainty which hung over the movements of the Russians at the time when the allied forces left the harbours of England and France, rendered it impossible to frame a complete scheme of operations at the commencement of the war. If the Russian army had advanced with as much energy as might have been anticipated from its former military reputation—if Omar Pasha had not succeeded in holding the line of the Danube from Kalafat to Silistria with the courage and tenacity which the Turks have shown in all their encounters with the enemy, the first duty of the allied army would have been to strengthen the defensive position of Turkey, to cover Constantinople, and to hold the Balkans and the fortresses on the coast. But it is clear from each succeeding account that the war is already losing its offensive character on the side of Russia, and its defensive character on the side of the Porte; a different system of operations is therefore required, if our object is not merely to rescue Turkey from invasion, but to preserve her from future aggression. At the same time it cannot be the intention of the allied commanders to carry their operations into Moldavia, where the Russians are already watched by a powerful Austrian army, and still less to pursue them in the event of a retreat across the plains of Bessarabia. The operations of the fleets have been necessarily of a desultory character and limited effect, for we have to deal with an enemy who has not ventured to show his flag upon the waters since the declaration of war. The evacuation of the whole Circassian coast is a highly satisfactory result of Admiral Lyons' cruise, and the conduct of the steam squadron before Reduot Kaleh, the only fort which offered any resistance, was smart and decisive. But no very important political results can be expected from the defeat of the Russians along a mountanous coast which they have never held in complete subjection, and we must look elsewhere before we can hope to strike the Russian empire and its policy in a more vulnerable part. The key to the supremacy which Russia has acquired during the last century over the Black Sea and its coasts lies in the possession of the Crimea. Barely 120 years have elapsed since she first invaded that peninsula, only 80 years since Catherine completed the overthrow of the Tartars and the annexation of the province. Within a much more recent period Sebastopol has become a place of first-rate strength and magnitude for all the purposes of war—covering on the one side the Bay of Odessa, and on the other the Sea of Azoff—enabling the Russian army to carry on incessant warfare in the Caucasus, and to close the Circassian coast—enabling the Russian flotilla to occupy the mouths of the Danube, and sheltering under its gigantic fortress a fleet not brave enough to meet on equal terms the navies of France and England, but sufficiently powerful to threaten the coasts of Asia Minor with the horrors of Sinope, or to transport an army in a few hours to the mouth of the Bosphorus. As long as Russia has the Crimea, with Sebastopol for her stronghold and her naval arsenal, all these advantages are hers. It is impossible that the States bordering on the other shores of the Black Sea should oppose an effectual resistance to such an ascendancy without the protection of the great maratime Powers; but the maratime Powers themselves cannot permanently maintain a fleet of 15 sail of the line to watch Sebastopol. The grand political and military objects of the war cannot therefore be attained as long as Sebastopol and the Russian fleet are in existence; but if that central position of the Russian power in the South of the empire were annihilated, the whole fabric which it has cost the Czars of Russia a century to raise falls to the ground. We hold, therefore, that the taking of Sebastopol and the occupation of the Crimea are objects which would repay all the cost of the present war, and would permanently settle in our favour the principal questions now in dispute; and it is eqnally clear that these objects are to be accomplished by no other means, for a peace which should leave Rnssia in possession of the same means of aggression would only enable her to recommence the war at her pleasure. The Crimea is on many accounts favourable to the operations of the allied armies, supported by the fleets. The climate of the southern coast is said to healthy, while that of the northern portion of the peninsula is marshy and pestiferous. The coast itself is indented by numerous bays, and that of Kaffa or Theodosia, on the south-eastern point of the country, is large enough to admit a fleet, and to serve as the base of operations for an army. When recently visited by Sir E. Lyons and the steam squadron, the forts and defences of this place were observed to be quite inconsiderable. Access to every part of the coast would, of course, be easy for the conveyance of supplies, reinforcements, and even the heavy train of the army. The Russians, on the contrary, would have to bring the whole of their troops and supplies to the seat of war across the immense steppes of the southern provinces of the empire. Nicholaiew and Cherson could be blockaded so as to stop all communication by water, and, if Sebastopol were invested by sea and land, Russia has no other place of strength in the country to fall back upon. The conduct of a siege is an affair of art, which must be successful in a given time, unless the enemy can relieve the place in the interval by defeating the besieging army or by compelling it to retire. From the best accounts which have been obtained of Sebastopol there is no reason to suppose that the land defences of the place are of a very formidable character, or that much had been done to them until the present hostilities gave the Emperor reason to apprehend an attack by European armies. The position of the town upon a cliff rising from the sea commands to a great extent the prodigious forts which have been erected for the protection of the harbour, and their fire would probably not touch operations commenced in the rear of the place and on higher ground. We cannot, therefore, but suppose that 40,000 men of the allied armies, supported by the fleets, would be able to keep in check any number of troops Russia can throw into the Crimea, and we are confirmed in hoping that this is the operation resolved upon by the allied governments, by the fact that very heavy battering guns have been despatched both from the English and French arsenals. In fact, however, breaching batteries of ordnance far above the ordinary calibre might easily be constructed with guns lauded from the ships, which have an overwhelming superiority of metal, and could furnish a battering train of extraordinary power. The next movements of the Russian army on the Danube and the fate of Silistria, upon the arrival of the allied troops at Varna, will determine whether Prince Gortschakoff or Marshal St. Arnaud is to asume the offensive. If the Russians are actually prepared to advance upon Bulgaria, which does not appear to be the case, the primary object of the campaign is the destruction of the army of invasion; but if, as the last accounts would lead us to believe, the demonstration of Austria is already conpelling Prince Paskiewitsch to fall back on the Sereth and the Pruth, then the most effectual blow that can be aimed at Russia, and the most powerful diversion in favour of our several allies, is that which should crown the present campaign by the fall of Sebastopol, and we trust that no time will be lost in undertaking an expedition which would be so useful to our policy and so glorioue to our arms.

SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.—The names of the officers and crews of the Erebus and Terror, contrary to the notice given by the Admirality, are still retained in the "Navy List;" and will remain there until the return of the searching ships. This change may be in some measure due to Lady Franklin, who has addressed a long and eloquent protest to the admiralty against the removal of her husband's name from the Admiralty's book until all search for him terminates. With unextinguished hope she still declares that it appears to her reasonable that Sir John Franklin and his companions should not be considered dead, but living, and bases her conviction to the latter effect on these grounds:—"1. Because no evidence has been discovered of any catastrophe having befallen them. 2. Because the quarter of the Arctic Sea where it is most probable that the missing parties would be found living, or their fate ascertained, has never yet, so far as we know, been explored,—Sir E. Belcher, when last heard of, having advanced only to the verge of the open sea to the north-west but without entering it; and because the part thus indicated is one of the two courses pointed out to my husband in the Admiraltys instructions for him to follow, and also because it has been pronounced, after a thorough examination of the other course, that he could not have passed that way. 3. Because within this unexamined region the resources for supporting life are probably abundant;—and 4. Because my husband and his officers steadily contemplated, and from the first provided for, a detention extending over an indefinite period, should difficulties occur to prevent their return at the time expected."

HOW TO KNOW WHETHER A MAN BELONGS TO HEAVEN OR NOT.—It was wont to be a trial, whether land belonged to England or Ireland by putting in toads, or snakes, or any other venomous creature into it; and if they lived there, it was concluded that the land belonged to England; if they died, te Ireland. So if vonomous lusts live in us, if sin reign in our mortal bodies, we belong to hell; but if they die by mortification, if there be no life in them, then shall we be sure to set up our eternal rest in heaven; and to be made heirs of heaven, and have full possession of those mansions Christ, our elder brother, hath prepared for us.

What men want is not talent, it is purpose; in other words, not the power to achieve, but the will to labor.