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.

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 us, 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 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 NEW-YORK. firm of Child, Farr & Co., St Louis.)

June 28. 6m

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.

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.

Carriages! Carriages! Carriages!

THE Subscriber, thankful for past favors, takes this opportunity to inform his friends, and the public generally, that he has removed to Green's Shore, and will be prepared to furnish Carriages, of every description, at the shortest notice; and he hopes by punctuality and good workmanship, to merit a share of public patronage.

JOHN TODD.

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 Apprетnice wanted.

May 18, 1854.

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.

Charlottetown Mutual Insurance Company,

Incorporated by Act of Parliament in 1848.

THIS COMPANY offers the best guarantee in case of loss, and accepts Risks at a saving of 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.

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

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. No charge for Policies. Forms of Application, and another information, may be obtained from the Subscriber, at the Office of G. W. Deblois Esq. Charlottetown.

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

ALLIANCE

LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

Capital £5,000,000 Sterling.

CHARLES YOUNG,
Agent for P. E. Island.

A Hooded Waggon for Sale.

AT Mr. RICHARD HEARTZ'S will be found a very comfortable and easy HOODED WAGGON for Sale. Price £40 at three months, on approved note.

Charlottetown, April 20th, 1854.

Just published, price 6d.,

THE

WAR IN THE EAST.

The Principals in the Strife,

AND

ITS PROPABLE ISSUE.

A LECTURE,

Delivered in Charlottetown, April 28, 1854, before the "Mutual Improvement Association," by the REV. J. R. NARRAWAY.

For sale at G. T. HASZARD's Book Store.

TURNIPS.

THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY offer the following Premiums, to be competed for in Queen's County this season, viz:

For the best acre of Swede Turnips,			£3	0	0
2d	do	do	2	10	0
3d	do	do	2	0	0
4th	do	do	1	10	0
5th	do	do	1	0	0
6th	do	do	0	10	0

Should the most successful competitor have been a winner of a First Prize on any previous occasion, he will receive, instead of the Money Prize, a Silver Medal, with suitable inscription; and the money for the first Prize will be awarded to the next successful competitor, and so on to the end of the list.

AN INDUSTRIAL SHOW will be held in Charlottetown in November, at which the usual Prizes will be awarded.

By Order,
C. STEWART, Secretary.

Committee Room, 3d May, 1854.

From the Liverpool APOTHECARIES' COMPANY.

PER Brig *Helen*, from Liverpool, M. Wallace Skinner, family and dispensing Druggist, has received a large supply of genuine British DRUGS and MEDICINES from the above Company, which include every thing in his line.—Patent Medicines; Perfumery; Toilet requisites; Hair Oils; Pomades; Fancy Soaps, &c.; a large lot Feeding Bottles; and every article kept by Druggists generally, will be found at his Establishment.

M. W. S. begs to intimate that in future, he will get his supply of Drugs from the Liverpool Apothecaries' Company, which will be a guarantee that they will be of the very best quality. Surgeon's prescriptions, and family receipts carefully prepared from Drugs of reliable quality.

Medical Ware House,
June 6th, 1854. Ex & Isl3i

TRAVELING IN TURKEY.

The London *Times* correspondent, writing from Silistria on the 11th May, gives the following account of his adventures while journeying to that place from Shumla: Finding nothing likely to take place in Shumla beyond the ordinary routine of camp duties, the usual gossip of the place, and speculations as to what would occur, all of which had long since lost their claim to novelty, I resolved, in company with another English officer, to pay a visit to the Turkish outposts in the Dobrudscha. We accordingly started on the 4th instant, and rode to Kosludjy, a distance of 48 miles. After passing the plains of Shumla, which extend for a distance of about 15 miles in the direction of Yeni-Bazar, the country presents a more wooded appearance, being still, however, a succession of large plains, or, rather slightly undulating ground, with one or two villages at long intervals. Kosludjy is a village of no particular importance, containing about 1500 souls, and is situate at the base of a small range of hills. The next day brought us to Hadji-Oglou Basardschik (30 miles), after passing through a finely wooded though badly watered country, very thinly inhabited, and for the most part devoid of cultivation. On our way we met several long trains of bullock wagons, containing unhappy Bulgars transporting their *lares* and *penates* from their now unsafe homes to Shumla for protection. On arriving at Basardschik we were conducted to the quarters of Mehemet Pacha, a Chief of Bashi-Bazouks, who commands in this district, and for whom we had a letter of introduction from Omar Pacha. He seemed a shrewd, intelligent little gentleman, and showed us much civility during our stay. Basardschik is the last regular advanced post of the Turkish army in the Dobrudscha, from which reconnoitring parties are pushed forward and temporarily stationed in some of the deserted villages, whence they make constant incursions on the Russian outposts in the vicinity of Kara-su, Rassova, Beilik, &c. It is occupied at present by about 500 or 600 regular cavalry and about 3000 Bashi-Bazouks, 1200 of whom are quartered in the town, and the remainder in tents on the south side. The town is situated on the extremity of a gentle slope, surrounded on three sides by ground of a similar description. It presents a most desolate appearance, half of it having been destroyed by fire about a month ago; the remainder is deserted by its inhabitants, and Bashi-Bazouks with their horses are now quartered within its ruined houses: these, with starved hungry dogs and cats, are the only living occupants of a fine town that must once have contained 6000 or 8000 inhabitants. It gives one the idea of a town lying under some grievous curse, "the abode of every foul and unclean thing, the dwelling of beasts of prey," a term most applicable to some of its uncouth occupants, who stable their horses within its walls. They present a most cut-throat appearance as they lounge and loll about the streets, scowling at the passer by, seemingly engaged in speculating on their chances of plunder. After halting here a day, we left, accompanied by a small escort of our friends the Bashi-Bazouks, provided by Mehemet Pacha, with the intention of falling in with, if possible, a reconnoitring party, which he told us we might perhaps find starting from Bairamdere. About a mile distant we passed one of those strange tumuli which form so peculiar a feature in the scenery of this country, and have afforded material for the speculations of more than one learned *savan*—a fact which deters me from troubling you with any theory of my own as to their origin. At present they are made available for the posting of videttes of regular cavalry thrown out from Basardschik, and being about 600 to 800 yards apart, and 20 to 30 feet above the plains, are well adapted for the use they are now put to. We traversed in our route splendid plains, but barren and laid waste, bearing all the marks war brings in its train that the most eloquent member of the late Peace Society could desire to witness; ruined, burnt, and deserted villages, neglected fields, the total absence of population, wells, which in this country are most valuable property, choked up with the barley which had been stored up for the ensuing year, gave to the whole scene a most dreary and melancholy aspect. This, we are told, is the state of the whole of the Dobrudscha, and by what we saw of the country it appeared to have already been the theatre of a long campaign. The burning of the villages was not, however, the work of an enemy, but of Mustapha Pacha in his retreat from the Dobrudscha, and also of those practical jokers, the Bashi-Bazouks. As evening was closing in we met several straggling parties of these gentry proceeding south, who informed us that the troops, after a skirmish with the enemy, were retiring, and had already marched through Bairamdere. On reaching this place we hailed two of these cavaliers, who corroborated the previous statement, and declared that there was nothing behind them but *giaour pazevinks* (meaning the Russsians). While speaking to them we heard shouting and yelling to our right, and observed a few solitary horsemen coming down the hill, from the opposite side of the town. These, we were told, were the Russian Cossacks, and while we were reconnoitring them through our telescopes a large body of horsemen emerged from the glen from which we had heard the yelling. They proved to be a corps of Arab irregular cavalry, returning from one of their reconnaissances in the direction of Kara-su. A wild looking set they were, with their swarthy handsome faces and dark piercing eyes glaring from beneath their gaudy head-dresses, which, with their striped blankets hanging loose from their shoulders, gave a lively and picturesque appearance to their straggling line. We turned our horses' heads and joined this corps, one of the officers of which told us that they had had a brush with the Russians, in which they killed four of the enemy and took one prisoner. He also stated that they had been 24 hours in the saddle, but in spite of this, instead of sparing their horses and husbanding their already exhausted powers, every now and then some few of them set off at full speed brandishing their arms and lances, and yelling like maniacs. During the short time we were with them we had an opportunity of witnessing the effects of this on their cattle by seeing two of their gallant little horses drop down dead from sheer exhaustion. Night was now fast approaching, and the whole regiment set off at a smart canter, leaving us who were more careful of our beasts, seeing they were our own property (a circumstance which makes a mighty difference in such cases,) to get on as best we could. As we followed we saw their camp fires burning at a considerable distance, but being occasionally obscured by the unevenness of the intervening ground, we began to think that we were mistaken, and that the lights we saw were will-o'-the-wisps. Having come to this conclusion, we agreed on tugging our jaded horses after us for five minutes longer and bivouacing for the night by the roadside, although a drizzling rain was falling. About the end of this time a messenger from the commanding officer met us and told us that the colonel having heard of two travellers being in the rear, had sent his compliments and asked us to come up to his hut. Never was message more welcome to belated wanderers in search of adventure, and our guide conducting us by a short cut into the middle of the camp, we had an opportunity of seeing groups of these wild sons of the desert in all sorts of picturesque attitudes, gazing with a half indolent, have curious stare on the the Giaour intruders. On reaching the colonel's hut we met with a most cordial reception, and we, not without reason, thought him the best friend one could meet with in a long day's march, for we certainly met with most genuine hospitality during our sojourn at his station. While treating us to the usual pipes and coffee he took care to provide for our more substantial comfort by giving directions that one of the deserted houses in the village close by should be cleaned out and prepared for our reception, and an ample share of his own rations sent there. After bidding our kind host good night we repaired to our domicile, which far surpassed our most sanguine expectations. We found a clean floor (albeit of mud) and a cheerful fire blazing on the hearth, by the light of which we discussed our frugal meal with an appetite and feelings which only those who have had a long fast and march (54 miles) can experience. Next morning we paid him a visit, and found him seated with his domestic chaplain (a dancing Dervish! at breakfast. On our telling him we wished to get on to Silistria without returning to Basardschik, he consulted his ghostly adviser, who declared, with his mouth full of pilaff, that such a thing was impracticable. So, after taking leave of this good Samaritan, whose name Mahommed Bey, will long be remembered by us, we wended our way back to Basardschik. Next morning we started for Silistria, halting for the night at Koort-panari, where a "fine old Turkish gentleman, one of the olden time," entertained us most hospitably. His dinner in the true Turkish fashion, was served up one dish at a time:—first soup, to which each helped himself by spoonfuls; then, roast duck; next, roast lamb; then a huge flat cake; then, kabobs; then, a sweet dish; after which we thought our labors were at an end, but, to our horror, a huge pilaff was placed before us. The old gentleman's simple, unaffected, yet courteous and well-bred manner, together with the style of his whole establishment, spoke of the Turk of the old school, and reminded one very much of the accounts of our own feudal times.

DYSPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION.—These great scourges of our people cannot be too well understood, or the means of averting or curing them too highly appreciated. The person who discovers any means of cure or alleviation, confers a benefit upon his fellows, and is deserving of honor. This desirable consummation has been achieved, and not only may dyspepsia be cured, but it may be prevented, by the use of "Hoofland's German Bitters," prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, Philadelphia, which medicine is spoken of in terms of the highest commendation by thousands who have tested its efficacy. It is perfectly innocuous in its nature, and possesses the valuable property of improving the health of the robust, as well as restoring the health of the sick.

GLEANINGS FROM LATE PAPERS

MAINE LAW IN ENGLAND.

The Edinburgh Scottish Press, of April 25, gives a long account of a great Maine Law meeting, held in that city the evening before, at the Musical Hall the platform was occupied by many clergymen and other gentlemen.—Among the speakers were Rev. Mr. Campbell, Rev. Dr. Richie, Rev. William Reid, Charles Cowan, M. P., Rev. M. Wallace, Dr. Menzies and Dr. Murray, and Dr. Guthrie. The meeting was unanimous and enthusiastic for a "Maine Law for England."

The speeches of these gentlemen are all reported at length. Among other things in Dr. Guthrie's long and eloquent speech, he said, "He saw the turminus of a teetotal agitation, but how far it was distant, he could not say— he referred to, the Maine Law. (Loud Applause.) Let the country be thoroughly indoctrinated upon the advantages of law; let the light be shed over every district of the country as to the evils of drunkenness, let all the benefits of that law, as found in the experience of the people of America, be known to the people; bring the people to a right feeling on the subject, and they would bring Mr. Cowan and all his neighbors in the House of Commons right. (Great applause.) Let them not go to Parliament till they had brought the people to a right pitch of feeling and thought on the subject. As to the Maine Law, he might mention, that at a party consisting of noblemen and gentlemen, which he attended not long ago in London, Lord Elgin, Governor General of Canada, said there was nothing he was watching in America with so much interest, as the working of that Maine Law.

The conversation had turned upon the history, the growth, success of total abstinence societies in our country, and the good which they had achieved." This led to the remark from Lord Elgin to the effect already mentioned.—"I believe," he said "that it is destined to work a very great change on the face of society; I wish the cause the utmost success. They have adopted it in New Brunswick, and I am watching its operation with more interest than that of any cause now under the sun." A gentleman who was there, said, "O, but is that Maine Law just, Lord Elgin? A merchant can have his barrel of whiskey, a gentleman his pipe of wine, and can enjoy themselves, while the poor man, who could only get his liquor at the public house is denied the opportunity. Is that not unjust?" Lord Elgin had a very good answer for this, and with that he, (Dr. Guthrie) would close: "the poor man," said he, "is the best judge of that, and the law in Maine and our Province of New Brunswick, was passed by the votes of the laboring men themselves." (Loud applause.)

NEW RELATIONS WITH SPAIN.—Washington, June 5th.—A special bearer of despatches from the Spanish government has just been in official communication with the new Minister from Madrid in this city, and the result is said to indicate events of the highest importance. All our difficulties with Spain are in a train of amicable adjustments. It is said that Spain has announced her willingness to sell Cuba, and that negotiations are now actually on foot between the two governments with that end in view.

EMIGRATION FROM LIVERPOOL.—The total number of emigrant ships which took their departure from Liverpool during the past month, for all foreign ports, was 55 ships, of an aggregate tonnage of 54,825 tons, and having on board a total number of 27,222 passengers. Of these, 36 ships were for the United States, with 13,405 emigrants, of whom the large number of 10,725 were Irish, 4,762 foreigners (chiefly Germans,) 2,529 English, and 399 Scotch. For Canada and New Brunswick (British America) the number of ships was seven, with 3,223 emigrants; and for the Australian colonies 14 ships, carrying 5,480 passengers, 108 being first cabin, and the remainder second and third class passengers. Of these, 2,450 were English, 1,550 Irish, 1,094 Scotch, and 288 natives of other countries, chiefly Germans and Swiss. The number of short ships, which do not come under the inspection of the Government agents, was 55, having on board 2,357 passengers.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.—The recent rains in the west of England have been succeeded by warm forcing weather, which has had a most gratifying effect upon the cereal and other crops. In Devonshire the wheat and barley are very fine, the latter being in ear in some parts of the country. The apple crop is not likely to be so abundant as was anticipated a short time ago; the blossom in many places having been severely injured by the recent frosty nights. Potatoes look very healthy, and there is every prospect of an abundant crop. The pasture fields have a most luxuriant appearance, the grass being both plentiful and rich. In Cornwall, also, the crops look promising, the late rains having had a great effect upon them. The wheat, which on clay soils looked thin before the rains, now presents a most luxuriant and healthy appearance. Some fine fields of wheat in the neighbourhood of Truro are already in ear. Farm stock and produce in both counties are selling at high prices, corn being from 10s, to 11s. per bushel, and cattle from 10s. per score.