HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

FARMERS' JOURNAL, AND COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

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THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

GOVERNOR—THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE EARL of ELGIN and KINCARDINE, Governor General of Canada.

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The following gentlemen have been appointed Officers of the Company in Prince Edward Island, and will be prepared to furnish information as to the principles and practice of the Company and the rates of Assurance.

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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.

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Detached Risks taken at low Premiums. N-charge for Policies. Forms of Application, and a-other 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.

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.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND ALMANACK FOR 1854.

FOR SALE by GEO. T. HASZARD.

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.

To be Let,

Corner of Great George and King Streets,

A NEW and commodious SHOP, suitable for a GROCERY or DRAPERY STORE, with CELLAR and Out-House room. Apply to

W. C. HOBBS.

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.

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.

WESTERN MAILS.

THE WESTERN MAILS will be forwarded on and after Monday next, the 22d of May, inst., every MONDAY, and THURSDAY morning, at 9 o'clock.

THOMAS OWEN·
General Post Office, May 18, 1854.

DAGUERREOTYPES!

GEO. W. MILLNER having returned to the Island begs leave to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Charlottetown and vicinity, that he is now ready to commence the above business, at his rooms (Great George Street) wherein he feels assured, perfect satisfaction will be given to all who may be pleased to favor him with a call—a top light having been cut expressly for the purpose. He has on hand, a variety of Stock, varying in prices, according to quality. Please call and examine.

N. B.—Old Pictures retaken, 4s. 6d·, each. 3w

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.

WANTED, for the Fanning Grammar School, at Princetown Royalty, a *TEACHER*, of the Second, or highest Class. This School having latterly been ably conducted, the inhabitants are the more desirous that it should not retrograde; consequently none need apply who are not fully competent, and who can produce satisfactory references as to their competency and general good conduct. Apply to the undersigned.

THOS. MACNUTT,
Chairman of Trustees.
Princetown Royalty, March 28, 1854.

NOTICE,

To the Tenants and Settlers on that part of Township No. 23 formerly belonging to the Subscriber.

WHEREAS by Indenture of Release, bearing date the 8th day of May, 1854, I have conveyed and assured in fee to Daniel Hodgson, of Charlottetown, Esquire, all my right, title and freehold interest in and to the said tract of Land, together with all Rents and Arrears of Rent due thereon: I do, therefore, hereby give notice to the said Tenants and Settlers, that all Rents now due, or hereafter to become due, are to be paid to the said Daniel Hodgson, he being fully empowered to grant acquittances for the same.

ROBERT RENNIE.

NOTICE.—The Tenants and Settlers in arrear for Rent on that portion of Township No. 23 formerly owned by Robert Rennie, Esq., are requested to pay the same forthwith to the Subscriber; and also all sums of money hereafter to become due, in respect of rent or otherwise.

DANIEL HODGSON.
Charlottetown, 9th May, 1854.

EXHIBITION.

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,	

Charlottetown, 7th March, 1854.

MAILS.

THE MAILS for the neighbouring Provinces, and the United States, will be made up and forwarded via Pictou, on and after Tuesday the 9th instant, every TUESDAY and FRIDAY night, at Eight o'clock, until further notice.

Mails for England, to be forwarded via Halifax, will be be made up every alternate Tuesday night, at 8 o'clock, viz:—

Tuesday, the 9th May,	Tuesday, the 18th July,
Tuesday, the 23d May,	Tuesday, the 1st August,
Tuesday, the 6th June,	Tuesday, the 15th August,
Tuesday, the 20th June,	Tuesday, the 29th August,
Tuesday, the 4th July,	

THOMAS OWEN, Postmaster General
General Post Office, May 2, 1854.

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.

THE PURPOSES OF RUSSIA.

(From the Buffalo Express.)

Every day throws new light upon the purposes of the Russian Government in regard to the impending struggle, and reveals some new features in the deep laid plans of the sagacious and determined Nicholas. The world will begin to learn and understand, as this drama unfolds itself, something of Russian ambition and its far reaching and carefully concealed purpose. The Russian Cabinet, it is well known, has been protesting in the face of Europe, that she was animated by no thought of conquest but was merely seeking to obtain certain religious guarantees for the Greeks of Turkey. Western Europe was blinded by this decoy, while, it is said, agents of the Czar, in high stations were sent into the Central Provinces of the Empire, who proclaimed and caused to be widely circulated the intelligence that war had been decided upon—that the hour for the accomplishment of the destinies of Russia had struck—that the Ottoman dominion was about to be brought to a close, and that the glory of the holy empire required that its limits should be extended to the Mediterranean. So says the *Journal de Bruxells*.

It appears that this doctrine was not only inculcated in confidential documents, or set forth in public meetings, but was spread out in phamphlets and fulminated even in the churches of the large cities. Organized bodies, composed of persons of distinction supplicated the Czar to break down the barriers which circumscribed the Empire on the South. In the opinions of these bodies it was not sufficient that the Danubian Provinces should submit to the law of the Czar, but the Black Sea must become a Russian lake, a sort of vast ship-yard and arsenal, where Russian fleets could be formed and protected, that should be able to brave all the maritime forces of Europe. For this project to be realized, it was necessary that the Dardanelles should belong to Russia. The Dardanelles would form an impenetrable barrier, behind which the Russian marine, could in a few years, be increased to a force hitherto unknown in the civilized world. The day when the Black Sea, thus defended, should be transformed into a manufactory *of ships of war* (this expression is actually quoted from one of their phamphlets, which were gratuitously circulated by thousands) Russia would be spared the trouble of fortifying her ports, and might make a triumphant irruption into the Mediterranean whenever she chose to do so. A professor at Moscow, in the pay of the government, publicly defended this thesis in the presence of the Governor and a hundred other functionaries, and of a numerous miscellaneous audience. Applauded to the echo in three successive lectures, he was afterwards promoted to a superior grade, and received a rich present from the government. The merchants of Moscow, subscribed forty thousand francs, partly to be given to the professor, and partly to pay for printing and circulating half a million of copies of the lectures. Some of the copies were forwarded to London by Lord Seymour.

These facts have been collected by an inielligent European correspondent of a New York contemporary, who makes another curious revelation in regard to the Hungarian States· Four years ago when the Russians entered Hungary, the rumour was spread at Moscow, and was not contradicted by the functionaries, that the troops of the Czar would never quit the country. Most of the Russian officers themselves believed that it was the intention of the Czar to appropriate to himself a portion of the Hungarian States. After the submission of the revolutionists, they learned with great chagrin at Moscow and elsewhere, that the Russian armies were about to return with empty hands. Important personages such as are never permitted to make a demonstration disagreeable to the Czar, did not hesitate to supplicate him not to give way to his natural generosity, they contended that it was easy for him to keep Hungary, to establish himself definitely in Moldavia and Wallachia and to throw an army of observation on the Asiatic coast of the Black Sea. Far from being reprimanded by the Czar, these personages met with a gracious reception, and one of them now commands a brigade on the banks of the Danube.

No doubt can remain that Russia has enlisted in this war with a full appreciation of its character and duration, and has prepared herself accordingly. From the 24th to the 25th February, 1854, all the Russians established in France and England received the formal order to return to the place of their legal domicile Several among them solicited an exception in their favor, on acount of family interests which required their presence in western Europe. Having met with refusal, they asked for a delay of a few months. This again was refused, and the refusal was accompanied by an intimation that the war would be *long and severe.*

THE MORMON DELUSION.

It is no longer concealed to what doctrines the disciples of Mormonism are converted, and into what practices they are initiated. A theology of blasphemy, and such a social system as results from a worse than eastern polygamy, are known to be the leading characteristics of the sect and community of Utah. We imagine that the number of persons who have emigrated from the United Kingdom to the successive "Zions" and "Stakes of Zion" planted by the Mormonites in the back settlements of America, cannot, from first to last, be under 25,000. A single steamer lately passed up the Mississippi with 800 emigrants on board, who are described in an American paper as being almost exclusively "English or Welsh converts to the Mormon religion and morality,—or immorality,—and under the guidance of one of the Latter Day Saints, who had been on a missionary tour in Great Britain." More than half the number, our American contemporary adds, "were women—mostly young and buxom-looking lasses: what were their views of spiritual matrimony we did not ascertain." In order to entice several thousands of persons every year away from this country, the Mormonite emissaries must have a considerable staff and an extensive agency. On the census Sunday of 1851 their largest attendance was 17,000 persons; last year, according to their own statistics, their adherants in Great Britain amounted to 30,690, and it has been remarked that one-fifth of these were official persons, high priests, elders, teachers, priests, or deacons. The compiler of the Census Report on Religious Worship attributes the success of their proselytism chiefly to the prominence in their teaching of the speedy coming and personal reign of their Saviour, and their pertensions to Church infallibility. Besides the latter of these causes, the Reviewer in the "Edinburgh" assigns the discontent of our operatives, expressed by those long "repinings of labour against capital,"—the compactness of the Mormonite organization coupled with the great porportion of officials whom it recognises,—and its low materialising theology. To these must be added its mode of applying itself to the carnal mind, its earthly gratifications, and its sensual heaven. Conscious that it cannot satisfy the longing after what is really spiritual, it pretend to the supernatural instead, to gifts of tongues and miracles,—vulgar substitutes but offered to the vulgar. In some of its aspects the similarity to Irvingism has not escaped the Reviewer, who observes that the English Irvingites, not long after the publication of the "Book of Mormon," sent a deputation to express their sympathy with Joseph Smith. The Mormon recipe for producing an utterance in an unknown tongue is a very simple affair:—"Continue to emit sounds of some kind, and the Lord will make a correct tongue or language out of it." One of the gifted ladies of Mr. Irving's day went through a more complex process of self-deception: a hearer assured her that she was speaking Hebrew, which our informant told her she certainly was not; but some days afterwards, in a private conversation she said to the latter. "Well, I do think there might have been some Hebrew in it, for at one time I studied that language." As for Mormon miracles, it is astonishing how little will satisfy a man who wishes to believe A Latter Day Saint once assured us that he had seen a dead man restored to life. "How long dead?" was naturally asked, and the reply was, "A quarter of an hour, or twenty minutes." This was most likely a case of simple delusion, but instances of deliberate and audacious imposture are on record. We have been disappointed in looking for suggestions to prevent the spread of this immoral and pernicious delusion among those classes who furnish its victims. Popular lectures have been delivered, but in such as we have heard details were introduced which in themselves were greatly to be deprecated. By judicious tracts, personal remonstrances and the recent exposures from the press, to which we make the present small addition, we hope some hundreds of our countrymen and countrywomen may be deterred from seeking a perilous and polluted home near the Gomorrha of the Great Salt Lake.—*Watchman*.

GOSSIP ABOUT SEAMEN.

BY A NAVAL OFFICER.

No men in my opinion, are less selfish than our seamen, or more true to their word. When I commanded the *Rifleman*, we generally refitted at Malta, and were ready for sea before we obtained pratique; so that when the yellow flag came down, I used to give two or three days' leave to every one who wished to go on shore. There were always a sufficient number willing to remain to take care of the brig. We once came out of the quarantine harbour on a Saturday, when, on hearing from the senior officer that our services would not be required for a week, I permitted every one who chose to go on shore. The following morning, important dispatches arrived, and there was no vessel to take them on to the admiral but the *Rifleman*. The senior officer sent for me, and said; 'I know your men are all on leave for two days—when do you think you could get them together?'

'This night,' I replied; 'but I should not like to sail till the morning.' He expressed surprise at my thinking I could assemble the people so quickly.

'If you could but do it!' said he; 'but is it possible?'

'My men, sir,' I replied, 'have never yet failed me. They known that I never ask for exertion or self-denial but when the good of the service requires it.' I went on board, told the truth to the men who were not on leave, and bade them hunt out their messmates—about eighty seamen and marines—and get them on board by sunset. At eight in the evening, all but six had returned, and these sent me the following laconic message:—'Tell the captain he knows he can depend on our word. We will be on board in the morning before the brig is out of the harbour.' They came on board, just as we were ready to go out.

When I was first-lieutenant of the *Queen Charlotte*, on our voyage to Algiers, we had on board six or seven smugglers, a class I have always found to be fine stout men, and good sailors. In those days, smugglers were sentenced, as a punishment, to serve a certain number of years in the navy, and the orders were to put them in irons every night when the ship was at anchor. I proposed, however, to Sir James Brisbane to put these men on their honor, and to treat them like the others. He did so, and promised that if they behaved well, he would endeavour to procure a remission of their sentence; and this, in fact, was the result, for their conduct was so good, that the remainder of their sentence was remitted on the return of the *Queen Charlotte* to Portsmouth.

During this same voyage, two London thieves were discovered in the ship with all their implements, dark lanterns, skeleton-keys, &c. They were put into irons previous to their being punished, and so continued, until the bombardment of Algiers commenced, when some good-natured person released them, and the rogues ran to their guns, and fought like honest men. After the general thanksgiving for the success of our enterprise, there was a general muster on the quarter-deck, the officers on one side, and the ship's company on the other, with the two thieves between them· Lord Exmouth addressed the crew in the following words:—'These two London thieves I proposed to try by a court-martial, and they were therefore put into irons: It was not my intention to permit them to fight along with honest men. I will not inquire how they got out of their irons, and reached their guns. They did so; and now you my lads, shall decide their fate. I will try them by a court-martial, as I purposed, or send them to India in the *Minden*, just as you decide.'

'Don't disgrace us, sir!' was the prompt and general reply; 'send them to India'—and to India they went in the *Minden*, ticketed as they deserved.

When the action of Algiers was over, the best artist could not have done justise to the scene we were leaving behind us. The nine Algerine ships and the store-houses were still such a mass of flame, that the Mole, and the part of the town nearest to it, were as light as the most splendidly illuminated ball-room; while over the dark-green hills, behind and above the town, a heavy thunder-storm was advancing, the forked lightning rendering the darkness beyond awful. The storm burst upon us just as we had anchored, about nine o'clock, we add had gone to our supper of bread and chesse.

At this time, as R——s passed the entering port, towards the place where his cabin had been, he saw a young seaman walking to and fro; and after he had passed, it struck him that the young man had lost an arm. He turned back, and said: 'How is it with you, my lad?' aud found that the wounded man belonged to the *Hebrus*, and had been wounded in one of her boats close to the *Queen Charlotte*, into whose cockpit he had been taken; that his arm had been there amputated; and that, at the close of the action, all her wounded being placed in cots or beds, he, unwilling to give further trouble, had come to the entering port, and was watching in the hope that some boat might pass, in which he might be taken to his own ship. R——s saw him safe in bed before he himself lay down.

When I was first-lieutenant of the *Rhin*, and busy stowing the sheet-anchor, three times I made a very fine young man, working at my side like a Hercules, withdraw his left foot from a position of fearful peril; but as I turned to give directions for a pull of the forestay, he replaced it on the same spot, and the anchor at the same moment slipped, and crushed it. We released it before the blood flowed, and as I stooped down instantly to bind it, he arrested my arm, saying: 'O Mr.——, you will spoil your silk handkerchief!'

Some years before this, in one of our boat-expeditions, I climbed over some rocks to cut the cable of the ship we were trying to take, and falling headlong into the sea, out of sight of my party, was supposed to be killed. When I recovered, and regained the rocks, I found—although the boat had pulled off, to secure our half-won prize—that two of our men had remained behind, under a fire of musketry, 'to bring off,' as they told me, 'my body.'

I will give you an instance of the faith I have in the word of a sailor. The *Rhin* was fitting out iu Hamoaze, during the war, at a time when men were most wanted, and the press was heaviest.

A noble-looking young man, a perfect and able seaman, was pressed out of a transport-ship, in which he was second-mate, and sent to us from the flag-ship with the strictest injunctions to guard him, lest he should escape. I saw that he was heart-broken, and placing him in the gunner's crew, begged the gunner, a good man, to try to cheer him. The next day, his mother, sister, and a lad came on board to see him. They remained on the main-deck with him all the time the people were at dinner, and when the work recommenced, he came to me on the quarter-deck and said: 'Sir, I *know* you cannot grant what I ask, but to please my mother and sister, I come to say, that they wish you to allow me to go on shore with them. I would be off again by daylight to-morrow morning.' I started.

'Did you not hear,' I asked, 'the strict orders I received yesterday, to guard you well?'