HASZARD'S GAZETTE,

FARMERS' JOURNAL, & COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

PUBLISHED ON EVERY WDENESDAY & SATURDAY.

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HASZARD'S GAZETTE
Published by Geo. T. Haszard
Queen Square,
Is issued twice a week, at 15s. per year.
AND CONTAINS,
THE LATEST NEWS, AT HOME & ABROAD.

Labourers Wanted!

ANY number of LABOURERS, including some MASONS, can get employment on the Railroad between the Bend and Shediac in New Brunswick. Wages, (by the day), liberal, with the chance of making well by job work. For particulars, enquire at this Office, or at the subscriber at the Works.
JOHN BROOKFIELD, Contractor.
Bend, Sept. 8, 1856.

Victoria Cloth and Carding Mills.

THE Subscriber begs to return his sincere thanks to the public generally, for the very liberal support given to the above mills, for the last five years, and would intimate that he is now prepared to take in Cloth and Wool, and return the same with despatch. The above Mills having undergone a thorough repair, parties may depend on having justice done to anything they may please to forward.
JOHN HENDERSON, Brackley Point Road.
Agent, Messrs Beer & Son, Charlottetown.
August 12, 1856.

Perseverance Hotel,

PLEASANTLY situated in front of King's Square, where every comfort will be afforded to the travelling community in general. The Subscriber begs to intimate, that strict attention and moderate charges will entitle him to a share of public patronage.
J. W. FORD, Proprietor.
Ch. Town, Sept. 8, 1856.
SERVANT GIRL wanted.

Douglas Estate, Lot 19.

OFFERS will be received by the undersigned for the purchase of that portion of Lot 19, known as the "Douglas Estate" comprising about 1730 Acres of excellent land. The whole of this property is under lease for 999 years to various tenants at a reserved rent of one shilling Currency per acre. An indisputable title will be given.
R. STEWART.
Charlottetown, March 21st, 1856.

Carding Machines, &c.

THE Subscribers offer for Sale Carding Machines, Machine Cards, Crank Plate, Cleaners, Wool Pickers. Power Treenail Machinery on a new construction. Orders punctually attended to. Address John Morrice & Son, Sackville, County of Westmorland New Brunswick, or David Stewart, Carh.
Charlottetown, July 18, 1855. 1yxtf

FOR SALE!

THE HULL & SPARS of a BRIGANTINE now nearly finished, lying at Orwell, built for the Newfoundland market, of 82 tons new measurement, and 142 tons old; length about 79 feet, 20 ft. 6 in. beam, and 9 ft. 8 in. deep. Apply to the builder, ALEX. McRAE, or to—
BENJAMIN DAVIES,
Sept. 2, 1856.—4i Broker, Ch. Town.

FAIRBANKS'
CELEBRATED
SCALES,
OF ALL VARIETIES
Warehouse, 34 Kilby Street.
BOSTON.
GREENLEAF & BROWN,
AGENTS.
A full assortment of all kinds of weighing apparatus and store furniture for sale at low rates. Railroad, Hay, and Coal Scales set in any part of the Provinces.
BOARD may be had for a few persons on application to Mr. WILLIAM PAUL, opposite the residence of John Hendersen, Esq., King-street.
Ch. Town, Sept. 12, 1846.

Church of England Prayer Books

HASZARD & OWEN have received a large supply of the above and are prepared to sell them at the following low prices, viz.
Raby 32mo, Cloth, Gilt Edged, 1s 6d.
" Cape Morocco, Embossed richly Gilt, 3s.
Morocco, 4s 6d.
Minion 32mo Roan, Embossed, Gilt Edged, 3s.
Nonpareil 32mo. 3s.
Pica 24mo. 5s 6d.
8vo 9s.
Calf. 12s 6d.

JOHN HARPER,
Auctioneer and Commission Merchant,
(*Queen-St, in Mr. Desbrisay's Buildings.*)
Solicits the patronage of the public, and will endeavor to merit the confidence of all who may favor him with business in the above line. Feb, 11, 1856.

Carriage Bolts.

HASZARD & OWEN have received a large Stock of the above—of the following sizes:—

LENGTH.		DIAMETER.
1½	Inches by	¼ 5-16 3-8
1¾	"	¼ 5-16 3-8
2	"	¼ 5-16 3-8
2½	"	¼ 5-16 3-8
3	"	1-4 5-16 3-8
3½	"	1-4 5-16 3-8 7-16 ½
4	"	1-4 7-16 3-8 ½

These Bolts have neatly turned heads and are offered for sale at from 25 to 50 per cent lower than they can be made for on the Island.

COPAL VARNISH.

A FEW Tins cans of superior COPAL VARNISH for sale by
H. HASZARD.
Charlottetown, July 24, 1855.

A CARD.
HAVILAND & BRECKEN,
Barristers & Attornies at Law,
NOTARIES PUBLIC, &c, &c.
OLD CUSTOM-HOUSE BUILDINGS,
WATER-STREET, CHARLOTTETOWN,
P. E. ISLAND.
T. HEATH HAVILAND,
FREDERICK BRECKEN.

STEAMER
Lady **Le Marchant**
PHILIPS F. IRVING, COMMANDER.
Under contract with the Provincial Government carrying Her Majesty's Mails.

THIS superior British built STEAMER—coppered and copper fastened, 212 tons Register, 90 horse power, classed at Lloyd's for 13 years, having superior accomodations for Passengers—will run regularly, during the season, on the line between Charlottetown and Pictou, and between Charlottetown and Shediac:—
Leaving Shediac, unless prevented by unforseen circumstances, every Tuesday morning, at 6 o'clock, for Charlottetown; leaving Charlottetown for Pictou every Tuesday at 2 o'clock; returning from Pictou every Wednesday, leaving at 8 o'clock; will again leave Charlottetown for Pictou every Thursday morning, at 10 o'clock; will return from Pictou every Friday, leaving at 6 o'clock; and will go on to Shediac, leaving Charlottetown at 1 o'clock.
For freight or passage, apply at Richibucto to the owner, L. P. W. DESBRISAY, Esq.—in Shediac to E. J. SMITH, Esq.—in Pictou to Messrs. J. & J. YORSTON.—or in Charlottetown to
THEO. DESBRISAY.
June 12, 1856.

Harness and Coach Hardware.
EDWARD DANA,
MANUFACTURER & IMPORTER
29 Kilby Street. (near State), Boston.
OFFERS for Cash at low prices, Springs, Axles, Bolts, Spokes, Rims, Shafts, Enameled Cloth, Patent and Enameled Leather; *all of first quality.* SUPERIOR malleable Iron on hand, and furnished to order and pattern. Full assortment American Harness, Hardware. PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO ORDERS.

THE RUPTURE WITH NAPLES.

A NEW attitude is assumed by the Government of England and France towards the King of Naples; and the *Journal des Debats* declares it to be "the most important fact of the time." Each of the Western Powers are sending four ships of the line and four frigates to the Bay of Naples. The French minister, upon the arrival of this menacing squadron, is to call upon the King for the last time, and demand compliance with the wishes of England and France; and in the event of an unsatisfactory answer being returned, he is to retire on board the flag ship. The *Moniteur* is to publish a note addressed to the European Powers justifying intervention in the affairs of Italy; but at the same time leaving the world in a state of profound darkness as to what the Western Powers intend doing if King Bomba should continue contumacious. The *Debats* assures us that the note will be couched in terms "not of a character to encourage any revolutionary movement. It is probable that it will resemble the language held by Lord Clarendon and Count Walewski in the Congress, and that it will repeat the statement that the two Courts interfere in the affairs of Naples entirely in a Conservative spirit, and to maintain and not to disturb European order—in fact, the intervention will be an energetic protest against all attempts at disorder." But the presence of an allied squadron in the Bay of Naples, is the very thing to create disorder. There is no amount of explanation which will prevent the exasperated subjects of the King of Naples from regarding the presence of the Allied Fleet upon their coasts as a direct expression of sympathy and an encouragement to revolt. The *Independence Belge* says "that a forcible disavowal will be made by anticipation of any revolutionary movement, and a warning will be given that any such attempt would be severely repressed if it were made under the pretext of co-operating with the measures taken by the English and French Governments, who have allied themselves, from eminently conservative motives, to act together on this occasion." We confess that these disavowals and warnings appear to be very suspicious. An English and French squadron in the Bay of Naples must be intended for coercion, or it can mean nothing. And it would be the height of absurdity for England and France to proclaim that misgovernment in Naples had been attended with such gross and frightful excesses as to call for intervention, and at the same time deny to the Neapolitans themselves the right of action in the matter. "Naples," says a letter from that city, "resembles a place besieged; but if formerly we were afraid to breathe a word, to-day we speak our mind aloud, and in most contemptuous terms, of the Government, notwithstanding the numerous patrols and police agents on the watch. One can hardly make a step without meeting a *sbirro*. The street of Toledo, the most frequented parts of the city, and the theatres are full of them; but we fear them no longer. The intelligence from the interior is of the same nature." If such be the state of feeling before the arrival of the allied squadron, it may readily be conceived, what it is likely to rise to when the avenging force of the two greatest Powers on the globe, confronting the King of Naples, declare to him that his course of tyranny must be stopped, and redress must be given for his people's wrongs. If the Governments of England and France intend to do more than order their ships to the Bay of Naples, and order them back again, their intervention will be foolish and mischievous. It will fill the Italians with false hopes, and lay them more than ever at the mercy of their oppressors. And this is what we fear will be the case. The French papers signify plainly enough that, although the Emperor has consented to act with England in the matter, his heart is not in it, and his concurrence is given only to prevent a rupture with England, Lord Palmerston having declared the impossibility of his meeting Parliament without an effort being made to bring the Italian question to a settlement.

The King of Naples is required to make certain concessions. With the nature of these concessions we are not made acquainted. If he refuses, the ships will proceed into the Bay of Naples. But what then? The King of Naples has a fleet also, strong enough to cope with the vessels of the allies, if his Majesty should be in a fighting humour. And there is small reason to believe that he will knock under at the first summons. Why should he? Is he not the best beloved son of the Church? And has not Austria lately bound itself to the Church by enduring ties? The King of Naples will depend upon the Pope, and the Pope will depend upon the Court of Vienna; and the Court of Vienna, it is conjectured, has arrived at a good understanding with the Court of the Tuileries, that is to say, with Napoleon III. It is in reality only Lord Palmerston that Bomba has anything to fear from, and what will Lord Palmerston do, that the Court of Vienna and the Court of the Tuileries forbid? The great German influence which paralyzed the action of England at the commencement of the Russian war, would overwhelm Lord Palmerston, whatever his wishes may be. Such, no doubt, are the speculations of the King of Naples; but he may be deceived in his reliances after all. The blandest smiles from the Court of Vienna may not to the reflective mind of Napoleon afford a compensation for the loss of a good understanding with England. One of the French papers intimates that the menace to Bomba is but the development of measures respecting Naples that were shadowed out at the Paris Conference, and contained in principle in the protocol of the 8th of April. But we apprehend, it would be difficult to find anything like a principle, much less a defined policy respecting Italy, in the protocol in question, or in the vague generalities of Count Walewski and the Earl of Clarendon, which led to it. Among the rumours in Paris is one that French intervention at Naples is the price paid for English non-intervention at Madrid. But the most likely cause of the appearance of England and France in the affairs of Naples is the conviction that must be felt in Vienna as well as at Paris that the King, by trampling upon the rights of his subjects, is driving on a course which may set the peninsula in a blaze, and bring the great Powers into the disaster. This supposition would account for the resolution of the Allies to "encourage no revolutionary movement."

The police of the town of Breslau, in Silistria, have been instructed to see to the tuning of the hand organs which are allowed to be played in the streets, and to take care that they do not offend ears polite and sensitive by unpleasing discords, to prevent which they are subjected now to a monthly inspection and trial by the authorised officers of the municipality.