HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

FARMERS' JOURNAL, AND COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

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Advertisements sent without limitation, will be continued until forbid.

THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

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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.

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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.

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☞ Office, Queen Square, Charlottetown.
September 5, 1853. Isl

Equitable Fire Insurance Company of London

Incorporated by Act of Parliament.

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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.

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TO SERVANTS.—Wanted, 2 good plain Cooks, and a Housemaid. Enquire at GEO. T. HASZARD's Bookstore.

Schoolmaster Wanted,

FOR the School at Little York. Enquire of BENJAMIN BALDERSON.

April 30th. 6in133.

ENGLISH PAPER HANGINGS.—4000 pieces of the above, comprising an assortment of 100 different patterns, from 9d. to 7s. per piece—for sale at the store of the Subscriber.

DANIEL DAVIES.
Charlottetown, April 24. Isl—6w 1iew

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.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND ALMANACK FOR 1854.

FOR SALE by
GEO. T. HASZARD.

Ledgers, Account Books, &c.

GEORGE T. HASZARD has received from the manufacturers a good stock of the above goods in a great variety of size and Bindings.

Large Post Ledgers bound in calf Russia Bands.
Foolscap, do. do.
Foolscap and Pott Ledgers and Day Books variety.

WILLIAM SNEESTON, sail maker,

BEGS to inform his friends and Ship builders generally, that he is about to recommence the business of SAIL MAKING in this Island, having spent twenty one years at the Trade in England, puring which time he believes he gave full satisfaction to those who employed him.

REFERENCE—Henry Haszard, Esq.
Charlottetown, Feb. 6, 1854. 6m

THE Subscriber having, by Power of Attorney, bearing date the 16th of January last, been appointed Agent for the Misses Stewart, of Charlottetown, in this Island, to take the management of their Property, on Township No. 18, hereby notifies all persons on the said Lot, indebted to the Misses Stewart, for Rent, Arrears of Rent, or otherwise, to pay the same forthwith.

Any person or persons found Trespassing on the said Property, will be prosecuted to the utmost rigour of the Law.

CHARLES S. HUNT.
Miscouche, February 22, 1854.

The famous Boat "Hotspur."

TTE Subscriber offers for Sale a first-rate clipper sailing Boat, of the very best build, fit for fishing or any other kind of work; long beam, about 24 feet keel, fitted up with two masts, and 100 yards Duck, in three Sails of the very best American Duck. The Subscriber has taken great pains to fit her out, and warrants her to be the best of her kind in the Island.

JOHN CAMPBELL.
West River, March 14, 1854.

Hat and Clothes Cleaning ESTABLISHMENT.

THE Subscriber, grateful for past favors, begs to remind his friends, and the public, that he still carries on the above business in all its branches. Gents.' Beaver, Silk and Felt Hats, re-stiffened, redyed and cleaned; Old Clothes of every description, cleaned; all spots of paint, grease, &c., removed, and the garment restored to its former lustre.

JOHN HOBBS, Hatter, &c.

Orders left at Mr. J. William's, Market Square, will be promptly executed, and returned semi-weekly.

Charlottetown Royalty,
April 1st, 1854. 3m.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having been duly empowered by GILBERT HENDERSON, of Hyde Park, Square, London, Esquire, and ARTHUR HENDERSON, of Liverpool, in England, Merchant, surviving Executors and Trustees named and appointed in and by the last Will and Testament of Gilbert Henderson, late of Liverpool, aforesaid. Merchant, deceased to collect all Debts and Sums of Money due to the Estate of the said Gilbert Henderson, deceased, within this Island, and to dispose of all Lands and Hereditaments belonging to said Estate situate therein. All persons so indebted to the Estate of the said Gilbert Henderson, deceased, are duly required without delay to pay into my hands the several amounts due by them; and those persons who may be in possession of any part of such Lands and Premises, are required to make an immediate and satisfactory arrangement with me, otherwise they will be treated as Trespassers.

JOHN LONGWORTH.
Charlottetown, April 9th, 1853

LONDON HOUSE.
New Fall Goods, for 1853.

JUST RECEIVED at the *LONDON HOUSE*, ex *Sir Alexander* and *Helen*, from England, an extensive supply of BRITISH GOODS, suitable for the season, comprising in DRY GOODS:

Silks, Satins, plain and figured; Moire Antique Dresses, Plushes in every shade, French Merinos, Silk Velvets, black and colored; Orleans and Coburghs, Dress materials of every kind, Cloakings in great variety, Robes in the latest fashion, Prints good and cheap, Damasks and Moreens, Fringes and Lace for do., Gents. silk, felt and covered Hats, Fur and Cloth Caps, Umbrellas, cotton and silk; Ladies' and Children's Stays, Do. cotton Dresses, Habit Shirts, Chemisettes, Sleeves, Collars and Cuffs, Laces and Muslins, Jewellery, large assortment; Vases, in every form; Gents'. Seal Overcoats, Work Boxes and Cabinets, Mantles, in all the new styles, Shawls in variety, Ribbons of all kinds, Fancy Trimmings, Dress Buttons, Ladies' winter Bonnets, Do. dress and other Caps, Do. Cap Fronts and Borders, Artificial Flowers, Gloves and Hosiery, Ladies' and Children's Boots and Shoes, Carpet Slippers, Leather Slippers, Berlin Wools and Patterns, Penelope Canvass, Haberdashery, Millinery, large variety; Hollands and Linens, Linen and Cotton Bed Ticks, Ready made Clothing, Oil floor Cloth, all widths; Cloth and worsted Table Covers, Table Linen, Twilled Shirtings, Regatta and fancy do., Long Cloths, undressed, Domestic Cottons; Beaver, Pilot, superfine and fancy Cloths, Doeskins in variety, Worsted Cord, new article; Hunting Cord, Moleskins, Black and colored Cotton Velvets, Blankets, all prices; Domestic Sheets, Flannels and Serges; Corded, quilted and hair Petticoats, Children's Dresses, Floor and stair Carpeting, Grumb Cloths, Stair Damask, Rubber Coats, Boots, Shoes and Leggings, Stationery, Perfumery, Hair oils, Toilet Soaps, Chamois Skins, Petticoat Cord, Travelling Bags, Ladies' Furs, Linings, French Cambric Handkerchiefs, Hassocks, Silk Handkerchiefs, Fancy Neck Ties, Table Matts, Cotton and muslin Handkerchiefs, Bonnet Shapes, Cap Shapes and Crowns, Gents' Mufflers, Hearth Rugs, Sacks and Sacking.

GROCERIES:

Souchong and Congou Tea, Coffee, Homeopathic Chocolate, Crushed and moist Sugar, Baking Powder Table Salt, Ground and whole Rice, Split Peas, Mustard, Preserved Citron, cheap; Pudding Spices, Spices of all kinds, Glenfield and Poland Starch, Fig and button Blue, Washing Powder Albert night lights, Soaps, Candles.

ALSO, a Large and General Assortment of Hardware, the whole having been selected by the Subscriber in person, and purchased direct from the manufactories, he can with confidence, recommend them to the public as good and cheap, at the establishment of H. HASZARD.

Opposite the Catholic Chapel,
Great George Street,
Charlottetown, Nov. 14th, 1853.

The Laws of Prince Edward Island

FROM 1773 to 1851, both years inclusive—2 vol- Royal 8 vo., with a copious Index; published under an Act of the Colonial Legislature, and carefully revised and consolidated, by Commissioners appointed for the purpose, may be had at the Bookstore of G. T. HASZARD.

THE WAR IN THE EAST.

DEPARTURE OF LORD RAGLAN.

Lord Raglan and his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, left London on Monday night, by the half-past eight mail train for Dover, *en route* for the East. Although the exact time of their departure had not been made public, upwards of 300 persons, including many ladies, had assembled to see them off. The royal carriage had been prepared for their reception, and as the train moved away from the platform, they were loudly cheered. Lord Raglan was accompanied to the station by the members of his family, who there took an affectionate farewell. The aides-de-camp, both of his Lordship and of his Royal Highness, travel with them. The Vivid conveyed them across the Channel from Dover to Paris on Tuesday. Lord Raglan and the Duke of Cambridge paid their respects to her Majesty before leaving, and they also visited the Prime Minister in Downing-street.

THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE IF PARIS.

The Duke of Cambridge arrived in Paris on the 11th, and was received with all the honours due to a Prince of the Blood His Royal Highness, accompanied by Lord Raglan, allighted at the British Embassy, where three Court Carriages shortly arrived to convey him and his suite to the Tuileries. Lord Cowley then presented the Duke to the Emperoror and the Empress.

The Emperor, accompanied by the Duke of Cambridge, reviewed on the 12th, in the Champ de Mars, the army of Paris, the effective force of which amounted to 25,000 men.

DEPARTURE OF PRINCE NAPOLEON.

Prince Napoleon, accompanied by Vely Pasha, the Ottoman Minister, who will remain with him till his embarkation, took his departure from Paris on the 9th for the East by the Lyons Railway, attended by General Prim and a numerous suite.

SEIZURE OF RUSSIAN SHIPS.

Two large steam-ships, all but complete, belonging to the Russian Government, have been seized this week by an officer of the Customs on the premises of a builder at Northfleet, who rejoices in the euphonious appellation of Pitcher. This gentleman, it seems, had commenced the undertakings long before there existed the most distant idea of a war with the Czar; but he appears to have been a shrewd fellow in his way, for he stipulated for cash remittances on the work as it advanced, so that, in reality, the loss will fall upon the Northern Bear, with whom we are now at war.

We cannot join in the strong missives which some of the London editors have levelled at this Pitcher. He acted, we think, as most men under similar circumstances would have acted,—that is, he waited for the ripening of the pear, and opportunely chose his time for communicating the fact to the authorities. He did not probably *betray* the Czar, his customer, to her Majesty's officers, but he did not disguise the name of his employer, nor the purpose for which the vessels were wanted; and, having secured himself, he took means to have the war steamers secured before they went forth on their mission of destroying Mr. Pitcher's own countrymen. All that could reasonably be expected from any man Mr. Pitcher has done.

It appears, from the statements which have accompanied this transaction, that three Russian engineers superintended the building of these two war steamers, and that, when the vessels were sufficiently advanced, the Russian engineers left for the United States, in order to carry out the building of other war steamers in that country. This information is very valuable, and will no doubt command the attention of the British Ambassador at Washington, who will, of course, take care that the American Government is not unconsciously made the instrument of furnishing materials of war to be used against nations with which that country is at peace.

For years past the Russians have evidently been preparing for the crisis which has now arrived. Enormous sums of money have been spent at home and abroad in the building and equipment of vessels of war, not required by Russian commerce nor by Russian colonies, but solely for carrying out that war of aggression which has long been planned at St. Petersburg, and which the present condition of the "sick man" was deemed the fittest occasion for realising. Before this contest is over, it is more than probable that Sir Charles Napier in the Baltic, and Admiral Dundas in the Black Sea, will show that the most foolish policy on the part of the Russian Government was to invest its money in such hazardous property.

THE RUSSIANS IN SERVIA.

VIENNA, April 10.—It was known last night in the highest military circles that the Russians have violated the Servian treaty. They crossed the Danube at Radojevacz, above Widdin. There is no doubt that Austria will immediately occupy Servia with a large force, and the Danubian Steam Company have received orders to hold all their vessels at Semlin and Orsova in readiness to transport troops for the Austrian Government. The *Oesterreichische Correspondensz* confirms the intelligence as to the signing of a protocol by the Four Powers, asserting the principles laid down by the Vienna Conference.

THE FLEETS IN THE BLACK SEA.

Our dates from Varna, are to the 1st instant. On the 24th ult., the British sqadron having landed the Turkish Troops, proceeded in the direction of Sabastopol.

Important news has reached Malta by her Majesty's steamer Cyclope, which arrived there on the 7th from the fleet. It is to the following effect:—The allied fleets reached Kavarna Bay on the 20th ult. Eight line-of-battle ships (French) are at anchor in line to the east of Varna, flanked by six steamers. Further east are ten line-of-battle ships (English), with six steameɹs on their flank. All the marines from the fleets are to be landed, to protect Varna. The Fury, Apollo, Cyclops arrived at Kavarna on the 28th. Before the Cyclops left the fleet, Admiral Dundas is reported to have made a signal "to take burn, or destroy everything Russian."

BRITISH ARMY FOR THE EAST.

The following analysis of the army despatched to the seat of war will be perused with interest:

Royal Horse Artillery.

Two troops 366 Reserve forces of Artillery 300 Six companies of Artillery 1140—Royal Engineers, Sappers Total 2431 and Miners 325.

A troop of horse artillery is 180 strong, 204 horses, four howitzers, (six pounders,) and two twelve pounders.

A field battery is 190 strong, 170 horses, four howitzers, (nine pounders,) and two twenty-four-pounders.

Three companies of battering trains.

8th Hussars, 2 squadrons	250
11th Hussars, 2 squadrons	250
12th Light Dragoons	250
13th Light Dragoons	250
17th Lancers	250
4th Dragoons Guards	250
1st Dragoons	250
6th Dragoons	250
Total	2000

Infantry.

Grenadier Guards	850
Coldstreams	850
Scotch Fusilier Guards	850
	2550
1st, or Royal, 1st battallion	850
4th Foot	850
7th Foot	850
19th Foot	850
23rd Foot	850
26th Foot	850
30th Foot	850
33rd Foot	850
38th Foot	850
41st Foot	850
42nd Foot	850
44th Foot	850
47th Foot	850
49th Foot	850
50th Foot	850
55th Foot	850
77th Foot	850
79th Foot	850
88th Foot	850
93rd Foot	850
95th Foot	850
Rifle Brigade	900
Total	18,750

Recapitulation Total.

Toyal Artillery	2451
Cavalry	2000
Foot Guards	2550
Infantry	18,750
Total	25,731

Our fleet in the black Sea, though considerably less powerful than that in the Baltic, is, we believe, sufficiently powerful for the work it will have to do. According to an estimate of the *Portsmouth Guardian*, it consists of thirty-one vessels, including eight sailing line-of-battle ships, two screw line-of-battle ships, five sailing frigates and sloops, three screw frigates and sloops, and thirteen paddle-wheel steamers. These mount no fewer than twelve hundred and seventy four guns, and carry twelve thousand six hundred and forty-four men. The power of the steamers is equal to six thousand nine hundred and fifty horses, and the burthen of the whole is forty-nine thousand eight hundred and ninety-two tons.

Advices from Orsova of the 6th of April state that Orma Pasha has received instructions from Constantinople to undertake no important operation until the arrival of the allied forces.

The English and French declaration o was against Russia was read to the troops at Kalafat on the 6th, and was received with tremendous applause. Skirmishes took place daily

Interest centres more in negociations than in fighting, although important announcement is made that the Austrians have entered Servia on the 13th, in consequence of a violation of Servian territory by the Russians. Austria appears to be acting more in unison with the Western Powers, while Prussia leans more to Russia, although temporizing with both parties.

On the 9th, a protocol, re-defining the integrity of the Ottoman territory, was signed at Vienna by the four powers, including Prussia; but simultaneously therewith Prussia introduced into her mutual alliance treaty with Austria conditions and limitations which would render the treaty a dead letter, and which Austria consequently refused to accept.

THE BRAZILS.—Her Majesty's steamer Stromboli, arrived at Portsmouth, yesterday (Friday,) bringing Rio dates of the 12th of March. The Russian frigate that refitted at Portsmouth, and was last heard of at Rio, was for sale there.

The Post has dates from Hamburgh to the having received a report from Admiral Napier having received a report from Admiral Plumbridge that 18 Russian ships of war were endeavoring to gain the port of Revee, is making ready to attack them.

VIENNA, April 9.—The *Wanderer*, *Ost. Deutsche Post*, and *Presse* of to-day contain important advices from the seat of war, of which the following is a summary:—On the 29th and 30th of March the *tete du pont* at Czernavoda was continually bombarded by the Russian gunboats, and the little redoubt which is on the road leading to Hirsova is said to be already in the hands of the Russians. Czernavoda is known to be an untenable position, and, indeed, there is some reason to fear that General Luders has already broken through the Turkish line of defence at the wall of Trajan. Until now we have no particulars relative to the battle at Rassova on the 2nd, but if it reallly took place, it must have been the result of a combined movement, as both General Chruleff and General Fngelhardt are said to have shared in it. The former commands in Wallachia to the north of Kalarasch, and the latter, as has already been related, was the victor at Hirsova. At Bucharest it is considered very singular that no official mention has been made of the five days' battle at Tultscha, from the 23d to the 27th. On the 25th General Utschakoff almost despaired of being able to take the place without a regular siege, and this led to the report of his having been obliged to retire to the opposite bank of the river. The correspondent of the *Wanderer* writes, that after the Russians on the 23d had succeeded in getting posession of a battery "after a loss of more than 1500 men," the Turks, to the number of 2000 retired into the citadel, which they maintained until the afternoon of the 27th. During the five days the Turks made seven sallies and inflicted on the Russians a loss of 3000 men. The accounts relative to the fate of the citadel and its brave garrison vary much. There are three reports in circulation—1. The garrison surrendered; 2. The Turks set the place on fire, and endeavoured to escape during the confusion; 3. The fort was blown up by the Turks. The Bucharest writer adds,—"Something dreadful must have occurred, for the Russians are as silent on the subject as they are about their discomfitures on the 12th, 13th, 17th, and 23d, at Oltenitza." On the 1st the Russians opened a heavy fire on the Turkish strand batteries between Rassova and Silistria, and it is possible enough that the voilent cannonade led to the prevalent report of a battle having been fought at Rassova, in which the Russians were defeated. The reports that General Schilder is preparing to pass the river at Kalarasch are fully confirmed. A siege train and two rocket batteries are already opposite Silistria, the gates of which are already closed on a garrison of 10,000 men. The commander of the fortress is the General of Ordnance, Musha; and the chief of the engineering department, Mehemet Bey. Before we take leave of the eastern end of the line of operations, it may be well to state that the fleets cannot render any assistance at Kostendje, as there is only seven feet of water in the port. Proceeding up the river from Silistria, we come to Turtukai, to which place the Turks were forced to retreat on the 28th, after having been continually engaged with the Russians at Oltenitza from the 24th. The battles were "murderous," and the Russians were obliged to call up all their reserves before they could get rid of their valorous assailants. It is now necessary to return to Kalarasch (opposite Silistria), where the Russians attempted to cross on the 1st. According to a letter received by the *Presse*, a pontoon-bridge employed on that occasion was completely destroyed by the Turks. After the affair at Siminitza, 800 severely wounded Russians were conveyed to the different hospitals.

On the 31st, according to correspondence from Bucharest, General Luders stood with the right wing of his corps before Tschernawoda, his left before Karassa, in front of Trajan's Wall. At the same time a brigade of General Osten Sacken's corps was about to enter Kustendje, and so complete the line of occupation from the Danube to the Black Sea. It was said at Bucharest that the Turks at Kustendje could not reckon on the help of the allied fleets because the port was too shallow to admit of anything larger than a boat. The Russian gunboat flotilla had passed up the Danube beyond Hirsova, and was near Tschernawoda on the 29th ult.