HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

FARMERS' JOURNAL, AND COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

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Haszard's Gazette.

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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.

Mail Steamer "Fairy Queen."

W. R. BULYEA, Commander,

New Arrangement.

The Steamer *Fairy Queen* will, commencing on the 19th inst., leave Queen's Wharf for Bedeque and Shediac, at 12 o'clock noon, instead of the Evening, as heretofore.
Charlottetown, Sep. 5, 1853.

Summer Arrangement of Mails.

THE MAILS for the neighbouring Provinces will be made up until further Notice every TUESDAY and THURSDAY NIGHT, at Nine o'clock, and forwarded via PICTOU, when the MAILS for Egmont will be closed upon the following days at the same hour.

Tuesday,	May 10,	Tuesday,	August 2,
"	May 24,	"	August16,
"	June 7,	"	August30,
"	June 21,	"	Sept 13,
"	July 5,	"	Sept. 27,
"	July 19,	"	October 11.

Letters to be *registered*, and Newspapers, must be mailed half an hour before the time of closing.
THOMAS OWEN, Postmaster General.
General Post Office, April 30, 1853.

Georgetown Mails.

THE MAILS for Georgetown until further Notice, will be made up and forwarded every Monday and Friday morning at nine o'clock.
THOS. OWEN, Postmaster General.
May 2, 1853.

J. S. DEALEY,

COMMISSION MERCHANT AND
Ship Broker,
No. 7, SOUTH STREET, NEW YORK.

☞ Freights and Vessels procured, at short notice for Europe, the British Provinces, West Indies, Australia and California. Berths secured for the latter places.

FOR SALE, a staunch clinker built BOAT, 16 feet keel. She has lately undergone a thorough repair, and is now in good condition, perfectly tight, and sails remarkably well. For further particulars apply at Haszard's Gazette Office.
July 11, 1853.

BAZAAR.

THE Christian Public are hereby notified, that the Ladies of the *BAPTIST CHURCH* and congregation worshiping in the Baptist Church, in Charlottetown, purpose holding a *BAZAAR* in the early part of the ensuing autumn, to aid in raising *Funds* for the erection of a *Tower* and *Porch* to the said Chapel.
Contributions in donations or work, will be thankfully received by either of the undersigned Committee.

MRS. W. BARNSTEAD,
" J. MCGREGOR,
" D. WILSON,
" J. WEATHERBY,
" J. SCOTT,
" J. LOVE,
" T. DESBRISAY,
" S. T. RAND,
" J. CURRY.

Charlottetown, 30th July, 1853. (All papers.)

Saint John Sale Stables.

M. A. CUMMING, Veterinary Surgeon, begs to intimate to parties having *HORSES* to dispose of, that he is about to open as a Sale Stable, those premises next the Catholic Chapel, head of King's Square, St. John; where Horses will be kept at livery, and bought or sold on Commission.
There being no well-understood place in St. John where those *having* Horses, and those *wanting* Horses, know where to find each other, M. A. C. flatters himself that a HORSE BAZAAR, or Sale Stable, properly conducted, may in some measure supply a want often felt by the public; while from the knowledge of horses derived from his profession, he may be able at times to give useful advice both to seller and purchaser.
N. B.—Two or three good young Harness Horses wanted; and a STRONG HEAVY PAIR, full mouthed for shipyard work.
Saint John, 26th April, 1853.

Halifax, 12th July. 1853.

ARCHIBALD SCOTT, Esq.
SIR,—As the Agent of various *Fire Insurance Companies*, I beg to bring under your notice my *PATENT ARTIFICIAL SLATE*. This composition has been upwards of, three years extensively used in New Brunswick, Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island, the Canadas and Nova Scotia, principally for covering shingled roofs, as you will perceive by the accompanying circulars of certificates. It has been severely tested, and proved most successfully its fire proof qualities under most extraordinary circumstances; so much so, that I am of opinion that Fire Insurance Companies should encourage its general application to all kinds of wood building (where the color would be no objection to its being laid), such as the bank walls of dwellings in the city, out houses, ware-houses, &c., as well as the roofs) by lowering the premium of insurance on such buildings as are covered.
I have the honor to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
J. W. ROSS.
Patentee and Manufacturer.
Halifax 14th July, 1853.

SIR,—In answer to your note of the 12th inst. I consider the use of your "Artificial State Paint" on shingled Roofs, as greatly diminishing the risk against Fire—I have frequently reduced the premiums on Buildings in the Country, upon its application,
I am, sir, your ob't servant,
ARCH'D. SCOTT.
Insurance Agent.
John Ross, Esq. Halifax.

Harper's Magazine for September
A SPLENDID NUMBER, *JUST RECEIVED* at GEO. T. HASZARD'S Book Store.

PLAN OF PETER THE GREAT FOR THE SUBJUGATION OF EUROPE.

The following remarkable document, bequeathed by Peter the Great to his successors on the throne of Russia, possesses at the present moment peculiar weight and significance. The original testament is deposited in the archives of the Palace of Peterhof, near St. Petersburg. Read by its light the recent movement of the Autocrat are alarming to all but the incapabilities who rule and influence the councils of Western Europe, and of Britain in particular. The document was first brought to Europe in 1757, by the Chevalier d'Eon, who being in the good graces of the Empress Elizabeth, was enabled to obtain a copy. On his return to France, charged by his Imperial mistress with the ratification of a supplement to the treaty of Versailles, he communicated this extraordinary document first to M. C. Abbe de Bernis, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and subsequently to the King himself. The stupendous scheme of European dominion, as sketched out by Peter, seemed however utterly chimerical to the minister of Louis XV. In the "Vie Politique du Chevalier d'Eon," published in 1779 by Lafortelle, we find the following observations :—

"This communication was treated as of slight importance by the ministry of Versailles ; they considered the plan impracticable and the views chimerical. In vain from my bed of pain (d'Eon had broken his leg on his return from Russia) did I transcribe it, write explanatory memoranda, and send special memorials to the King, to the Marquis de l'Hospital, who was just appointed Ambassador to Poland, to prove to them that the secret intention of the Court of Russia was at the impending death of Augustus III., to fill Poland with her troops, to make herself the arbitress of the election of the future King, and to possess herself of a portion of her territory, in accordance with the plan of Peter the Great; all my disclosures were considered unworthy of serious attention, doubtless because they came from so young a man, but in 1778 they found the dreadful results of the prejudice they had against so young an informant."

It will be seen that Peter the Great asserts his views to be the decrees of Providence; and that he regards the Russian people as called to the future supremacy of all Europe. This idea is based upon a theory that the majority of the European nations have reached an old age which is next to decrepitude, and that they are rapidly going down hill; from all which it is a fair deduction that they may be easily and certainly conquered by a young and new people, when this latter shall have developed its strength and resources.

The Russian Monarch accordingly regards this coming invasion by the North of the countries lying to the West and East as a periodic movement fixed by the design of Providence, which, as he observes, thus regenerated Rome by the incursions of barbarians. He compares these immigrations to the flux of the Nile, which at certain seasons enriches the exhausted soil of Egypt. He adds that Russia, which he found a brook, but leaves a noble river, will become, under his successors, a mighty ocean, destined to fertilize over Europe, and that its waves, despite all the barrier which feeble hands may raise against them must spread, if his successors have wisdom to direct their course. For these reasons, he leaves the precepts which are subjoined, and which he commends "to their constant attention and observance, even as Moses commended the Jewish people to the observance of the table of the law."

THE TESTAMENT OF PETER I.

In the name of the holy and indivisible Trinity, we Peter, Emperor, or Autocrat, of the Russians, &c., to all our descendants and successors in the throne and government of the Russian nation.

Almighty God, of whom we hold our life and our crown, having constantly enlightened us with his wisdom, and sustained us by his mighty arm, &c., we leave it in charge to our successors—

I.—To keep the Russian nation in a kind of warlike readiness, and the soldiers prepared for battle, and in full activity; not to allow them to repose unless for the recruiting of the finances of the State, continually to renew the constitution of the army, and to choose the most opportune moments for aggression, thus to make peace serve the ends of war, and war promote the objects of peace in the interest of the aggrandizement and growing prosperity of Russia.

II.—To gather together, by every possible means, skilful generals during war, and learned men during the peace, from the several most intelligent nations of Europe, that the Russian nation may profit by the advance of other countries, without losing any of their own home supplies.

III.—To mix themselves on all occasions in the negotiations and disagreements of the people of Europe, and above all in those of Germany, which, from its geographical position, interests her more immediately.

IV.—To sow division in Poland, by continually fomenting jealousies and disturbances; to buy over the powerful with gold; to influence the members of the Diet, and to corrupt them, so as to hold the control in the election of their kings; to obtain the nomination of partisans, to support them, and whenever possible, to take the opportunity of marching Russian troops into that kingdom, and to remain there until the time shall come for permanent occupation. If the neighbouring powers oppose difficulties, soothe them for a time, by apportioning them shares in the country, in such manner that the gift may be revoked.

V.—To take the most you can from Sweden, and cause her to attack you, which will give the pretext for subjugating her. It will serve this view to isolate her from Denmark, and Denmark from Sweden, or to foster carefully their rivalry.

VI.—Always to take the wives of the Russian princes from among the German princesses, so as to multiply family alliances, to draw the bonds of interest closer, and even to join Germany in our cause, by this continual extension of our influences.

VII.—To cultivate in preference to all other, the alliance of England, in commercial matters, as that is the power which has most need of us for the extension of its maritime interests, and which can be most useful to us in developing our marine. We should exchange our timber and other products for her gold, and establish with her merchants, her seamen, and our own the most intimate communications, which the people of that country form for the purposes of navigation and commerce.

VIII.—Never to relax in the extension of your territory northward, on the shores of the Baltic, and southward on those of the Black Sea.

IX.—Encroach as far as possible in the direction of Constantinople and the Indies. He who reigns there will be the true ruler of the world. To work this out, raise wars continually—at one time against Turkey, at another against Persia; make dockyards on the Black Sea; by degrees make yourselves masters of that Sea, as well as of the Baltic; hasten the decay of Persia, and penetrate to the Persian Gulf; establish, if possible via Syria, the ancient commerce of the East, and push onwards to the Indies, which are the *entrepot* of the world. Once there you need not fear the gold of England.

X.—To seek and cherish with care Austrian alliance; seem to encourage her ideas of future sovereignty over Germany, but secretly foment jealously of her among the Princes. Endeavour to induce each by turns to ask the aid of Russia, and exercise a sort of protectorate over the country, which may pave the way for future dominion.

XI.—To attach and unite around you all the scattered and schismatic Greeks who are spread over Hungary and the south of Portland; to make yourselves their centre and support, and to establish, firstly,—a universal dominion by a sort of sacerdotal kingship or supremacy; this will make you many friends in the very homes of your enemies.

XII.—Sweden dismembered, Persia vanquished, Poland subjugated, Turkey conquered, our armies concentrated, the Black Sea and the Baltic swept by our fleets—it will then be time to propose separately and secretly, first to the Court of Versailles, and then to that of Vienna, to share with them the Empire of the world. If either the one or the other fall into this scheme, which they cannot fail to do at a proposition so flattering to their self-love and their ambition, make use of the acceptance to crush the other; you may in turn crush the remaining one, by entering upon a struggle which cannot be doubtful in the result, Russia possessing already all the East and the major part of Europe.

XIV.—If, which is not probable, each of the Powers refuses the offer of Russia, it will know how to excite quarrels between them, and make one exhaust the other. Then seizing a decisive moment, Russia will pour down her armies, already concentrated, on Germany, and at the same moment two immense fleets of transports, the one sailing from the sea of Azof, the other from the Port of Archangel, loaded with Asiatic hordes, under the convoy of the armed squadrons of the Black and the Baltic Seas. Advancing along the Mediterranean and by the Atlantic, they will overwhelm France on one hand, while Germany will be overrun on the other, and, these two countries conquered, the rest of Europe will pass easily and unresistingly under the yoke. Thus may and should Europe be conquered.

"A kiss," remarks an old German writer, "is a dish of love, eaten with scarlet spoons."

It is less difficult to hide a thousand pounds than a hole in one's coat.

THE VIENNA NEGOTIATIONS.

PEACE AND WAR PROBABILITIES.

[From the London Times, Sept. 6]

It is perfectly true, that since the Turkish government has made its acceptance of the note proposed by the conference at Vienna to depend on the adoption of certain changes in the text of that document, the question which has kept Europe in suspense for so many months, and which appeared to be approaching a termination, is still a matter of marvellous doubt and unabated apprehension. But it is not true that the subject is at this time enveloped in great mystery and reserve, for on, the contrary, the game is being played, as the French say, *cartes sur table*. The note of the conference, and the alterations required by the Divan, are before the world, and have been variously discussed by the organs of public opinion, as well as by statesmen and cabinets in every part of Europe. Everybody knows what those terms are which have been transmitted to St. Petersburg, and that the 4 courts have strongly urged the Emperor Nicholas to finish this tedious and dangerous negociation and accept them. Whether he will accept them or not, is entirely a matter of opinion, and the reasons on both sides are so nearly balanced that we do not suppose any politician, be he minister or journalist, would undertake to express a confident expectation on the one side or on the other. But on that decision, whatever it may be, rests the whole question, the fate of Turkey, and possible the peace of Europe. Although, therefore, we are now in possession of the materials for this discussion, we must be content to wait for the positive result; and in the mean time the question continues to excite as much anxiety and uncertainty as it has ever done since the month of April. Under these circumstances the leading members of the cabinet who are concerned in the direction of our foreign relations have not left town for a single day, and there cannot be stronger proof of the entire unanimity prevailing in the ministry on these questions than the fact, that at this important conjuncture, Lord John Russel and Lord Palmerston have returned to London to hold closer communication with Lord Clarendon and Lord Aberdeen. Attempts to sow division in the ministry and to shake the confidence of the country were never, in fact, more entirely out of place.

From the moment that the alterations and additional conditions required by the Turkish government became known, we deplored the delay and the danger which those changes were likely to occasion.—For, even if it were demonstrated that the alterations are unobjectionable, and even desirable in themselves, we should hold that the value of these modified expressions is incomparably below that of a prompt settlement of the dispute. It is notorious that these changes were put forward by a party in the Divan who are not favorable to any diplomatic settlement, but are still eager for an appeal to arms; and if the opposition they have offered to the terms of agreement should lead to its rejection by the other side, the violent faction at the Porte will prevail over the more prudent and judicious advisers of the Sultan. The Porte itself, which began by throwing its cause into the hands of its allies, when it had taken the firm resolution to reject Prince Menschikoff's demands, and which obtained for several months the united support of Europe on these conditions, will have destroyed the union of its own policy with that of the mediating powers; and we have reason to believe that the French cabinet has already signified to the Sultan that the ulterior steps he may adopt, contrary to the advice of his allies, must be taken at his own peril.

Upon the immediate subject of the greatest interest at the present moment, the acceptance or rejection of the alterations by the Emperor of Russia, we are reduced to mere conjecture, and each of our readers will form his own judgment whether, under all the circumstances of the case, the Emperor Nicholas will be most actuated on this occasion by motives of ambition and passion, or by the rules of policy and the desire of peace. We cannot conceal from ourselves that the policy which has been rashly pursued at Constantinople has a tendency to lead to fresh and very serious dangers. The note adopted by the conference was intended to meet, as far as possible, the double difficulties of the present situation of affairs. It was not more than Turkey could honorably concede—it was not less than Russia could fairly accept, though, if any one will take the trouble of comparing it with Prince Menschikoff's demands, it will be seen that all the most objectionable expressions and articles of the Russian note have been carefully excluded. Such as it is, this draught was not willingly accepted Emperor Nicholas, though he submitted to it out of deference to the opinion of the allies and from an apparent desire to escape from the embarrassments of his isolated and aggressive position. It will be remembered that the intelligence that the note had been accepted at St. Petersburg was received throughout Europe with universal satisfaction, as a thing more to be desired than expected. After all this, which certainly amounted to an abatement, if not a surrender of the Russian pretensions, the note is sent back with further alterations not originating with the conference at Vienna, but with the Turkish government. To yield a second time to this sort of appeal, especially after the inflated and menacing language the Emperor had assumed a few weeks before, is a defeat amounting to humiliation; and, although the Russian government has brought these evils upon itself, it is by no means clear that a sovereign in the position of the Emperor Nicholas is prepared to endure such a result. Grave doubts may therefore be entertained as to the acceptance of these terms at St. Petersburg in their altered form; though we trust that a more mature consideration of the whole question has, ere this, brought the Emperor of Russia to a just sense of what is due, if not to Turkey, to general interests of Europe.

On the other hand, there are some strong practical arguments in favor of the acceptance of the terms and the restoration of peace. The season is already too far advanced for the Russian army to undertake any operations beyond the Danube with the least prospect of decisive success; and the position of the Turkish forces under Omar Pasha is such as to render any advance whatever an undertaking of great risk and danger. But the prospect of a prolonged Russia occupation of the principalities, even if Europe could submit to it, is not much less unfavorable. The troops have already suffered in a prodigious extent from the climate. The price of provisions in Bucharest has quintupled, and the military hospitals are encumbered with the sick. In a few weeks the rains will have converted the country for the most part into a pathless swamp, and it will become equally difficult to withdraw the army and to keep up the necessary supplies, for the stores of the country are already exhausted. At this time of the year, and with the Danube between the two camps, neither the Russian nor the Turkish army could attack in antagonist with effect. It may be doubted whether there is any military advantage in the occupation of such a position, and the Russian generals are said to have given evident indications of desire to withdraw from their miserable cantonments. The occupation of the principalities has failed to subdue the resistance of Turkey; it has, on the contrary, roused her to more energetic efforts. It has irritated Europe by a breach of treaty, and it has placed Russia in a position which she cannot hold without immense sacrifices of every kind. The acceptance of the note is the only way by which the Emperor Nicholas can extricate himself from this position, for this events of the last three months have given him no additional claim to dictate conditions beyond his frontier. The evacuation of the principalities ought to be the first step in the arrangement, and that alone can relieve the combined fleets from the necessity of passing the winter near the scene of these occurrences. The rejection of the terms and the refusal to evacuate would, on the contrary, probably be followed by a declaration of war or some violent ebullition at Constantinople; and, as the war party in the Divan would then gain the upper hand, having already frustrated the conditions of peace tendered to the Sultan by Europe, they must be prepared to abide by the consequence of their violence, while the Governments which have hitherto supported them would be entirely at liberty to deal as they might think fit with this state of affairs.

THE THIEVES AND THE NEW HATS.—An elegantly dressed gentleman ordered some time ago, at a hatter's, twenty-five hats of an entirely new form. The maker, when they were finished, tried one on, and finding that it became him, made a twenty-sixth for his own personal use. The individual who had given the order called punctually for the tiles, and paid cheerfully. The next Sunday, the weather being very fine, the hatter gave his new head-piece an airing in the Champs Elysees. When at the Road Point, he observed several persons adorned with the coverings he had made. One looked up to him, and said, with a peculiar wink, "A good day for booty this, and no beaks about!" Dear me, thought the hatter, I should not wonder if I had been making hats to serve as a rallying signal to members of a secret society. Rather concerned, he kept on his walk. Under the Arch of Triumph, he saw other individuals sporting other specimens of his last new style. One came quickly behind him, and said, "Here, put these in your *deep*; and these, and these." He handed him three watches with broken chains, two purses, and five handkerchiefs. The hatter now saw clearly enough the sort of society into which he was in league. He pleaded to the nearest commissary of police, and the twenty-five pickpockets were speedily lodged in jail.—*Paris Cor. of N. Y. Times.*