vern, where he remains for five or six days at a time to hear the counsels which an angel comes to give him. He is a lion in battle. The Russians are not able to bear the glare of his countenance, and when they hear the thunder of his voice they turn their backs and flee. We have slain many of these fellows, and this is the reason why the Vulture of the Snows (Nicholas) is now levying a bloody war against us. But wait a while; the muskets that we are going to buy will do our business better than the lances. Behold the lion! Look on it, no Russian will dare show his face in our mountains. The great Prince has predicted that, and what he predicts always turns out true."

We left the quarantine, and I carried away with me a lively impression of all that I had heard and seen. Here is a young people full of hope and overflowing with vitality, for it not only has not exhausted its own vigor, but it is constantly giving out to a neighboring nation the best portions of it. Here is a people on the borders of Europe, and within fourteen days journey of the highest civilization. Well, this people, so masculine, so vigorous, so energetic, so sober, so intelligent, and which, up to the present time, has been hardly known to the world, has been cast into utter barbarism by the ignorance and apathy of Europe. But, at least, at out of the struggle which has now commenced between Europe and Russia some good will come to those poor countries. Circassia, Georgia and Abasia still sell their children. This deplorable state of things will, no doubt, cease among our allies from the very contact of the French and British fleets and armies with them. Nor will this be the first time that the diffusion of civilization shall depend on war, just as the fertilization of the soil is sometimes the effect of the most terrific storm.

TEMPERANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

SIR,—

Can you afford space Mr. Editor in your next number for the subjoined extract? I have no doubt that its insertion will be gratifying to many, being so singularly appropriate to the present taste of P. E. Island, and embodying the sentiments of the supporters of the Temperance cause generally.

A SON OF TEMPERANCE.

"Of course you quit this temperance business now and give it up. The election has gone against you, and of course you will give over this Maine Law mania."

To such remarks are the friends of temperance obliged to listen at this time and to these remarks we reply—

"Yes 'of course' we never are to speak in favor of temperance or the Maine law again;—*provided* you prove to us that the late election has dried the tears from the eyes of the inebriate's wife; has removed the anguish from the inebriate's daughter, has brought the sweet smile of innocence and hope to the inebriate's son, and has restored the inebriate himself to peace, health, industry and happiness.

"Of course we are satisfied, if the recent election has answered the prayers of the distressed wife, mother, child and friends, which have gone up for the restoration of the deluded victim of the cup—if prostrated hopes have been revived—if crushed affections have been recalled to life—if misery, want, crime, poverty, disease and death, caused by the use of alcoholic beverages; have been displaced by virtue, tranquility and joy.

"Of course we 'give it up' if the late election has brought peace, prosperity and plenty to the drunkard's fire-side, and driven the tempter forever from the land, and when that is accomplished we will reply—

But if the late election has not completed this good work—if our taxes must still be paid to support the liquor traffic, in defraying the expenses of paupers and criminals made by the traffic—if prisons and poor-houses are still to be crowded by the victims of alcohol, and men still be permitted to disgrace humanity by living on money so obtained—if shattered constitutions, pale and emaciated bodies, palsied intellects, and the scalding tears, "wrung by anguish from breaking hearts;" then, if we have one drop of the milk of human kindness left, or one section of conscience in our souls, we declare most emphatically that we do not give it up, but on the contrary we shall go on hoping, striving, pleading, imploring and working, with renewed energy and determination, and shall never desist until we have secured the enactment of a law which shall destroy a traffic more appalling in its enormities than any other curse which ever visited this earth, that which every man, the inebriate and the trafficker themselves included, confess was never beneficial to any community, but is always productive of incalculable injury.

"Give it up!" When not a single defender of the iniquitous traffic can be found in any civilized community!

"Give it up!" When the liquor dealer himself acknowledges that it is a mean and demoralizing business, and that the only reason on earth why he does not abandon it forever, which may be made profitable instead of injurious to community, is because he can make more money by it?

"Give it up!" When thousands on thousands of the loftiest intellects and the most generous hearts in our community, are annually destroyed by this evil.

"Give it up!" When multitudes of poor broken hearted wives, and worse than heartless children, are imploring the friends of temperance to persevere unto the end, and secure a triumph which shall restore to them their deluded and wretched husband and father, and bring joy and felicity to their now desolate hearthstones.

"Give it up!" When the drunkard himself is calling on us in his misery, and beseeching us from the depths of his inmost soul to give him that shield which shall destroy the tempter, whose siren voice will otherwise ever seduce him to destruction!

No! no! no! a thousand times NO! We do *not* "give it up!" We *dare not* "give it up!" Deeply as we may cherish our old political associates and associations, and fervently we may hope in due time to enjoy them again as heretofore, seriously as we may love our personal peace and tranquillity, yet there are considerations of infinitely more importance than all of these combined, considerations which those who have hearts to feel cannot abandon, and therefore do we say, and we reverently call God to witness our promise, and to proper us as we shall keep it, we will keep it, we will *never* "give up" that principle which even our enemies confess is right, and the establishment of which we know will spread blessings broadcast over our land. We see no other thing to dishearten, but on the contrary we see everything to encourage us. Political demagogueism, sordid avarice, and morbid appetite combined, may for the moment conquer, but every such opponent adds strength to our cause, every day opens the eyes of many who have hitherto stood aloof, and every hour helps to dissipate the falsehoods circulated by the enemies of temperance.

Stand firm then, friends of temperance. Rejoice! the day of our deliverance is at hand. You know that our cause is just, and God will speed the right.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

Further Extracts from papers received by the English Mail.

SHUMLA, July 19.—Yesterday the head-quarters of the Turkish army were at Giurgevo. An advance on Bucharest is daily expected. Osman Pacha has his outposts at Giurgevo, immediately after his arrival at Rustchuk.

VIENNA, August 3.—A despatch from Bucharest, dated July 30th, says that Prince Gortschakoff, with the Russian army, passed the night of the 28th at Slobodzia, yesterday, and a half posts distance from Bucharest. They burnt two villages on their retreat. The Ottomans are following, they have passed the Argesch, and occupied Pitesti. Omar Pacha was expected at Bucharest on the 31st of July.

Another despatch of the same date states that the Russians are concentrated at Slobodzia; 30,000 Turks hold a fortified position at Slobodzia; a Turkish picquet is at Kalagaron. The Russians demand 1,000 wagons from the authorities to transport munitions to Fokschani.

News from Constantinople, dated July 24th, says that a portion of the Anglo-French army is marching on Bucharest. A later despatch from Constantinople, dated July 27th, contains the following announcements:—The cholera is increasing. Generals Canrobert, Bouscaut and Captain Pessedouse have died. The defeat of the Turks at Kars is confirmed; the Russians invest Kars. An Indo-British army corps is expected at Kurrachee. Advices from Varna with Generals Canrobert and Brown have left Varna to reconnoitre the Crimea coast. The 3d French division left Varna on the 27th for Kustendje and Sinistria.

Accounts from Montenegro are unfavourable. Prince Danielo is assuming a threatening attitude against the Turkish forces at Aputs, because the Pacha there refused the extradition of Montenegro insurgent chiefs.

COMPLETE EVACUATION OF WALLACHIA.

PARIS, Friday, July 4.—The *Moniteur* publishes a despatch from Bucharest of the 29th ult., at which date the evacuation was completed. Proclamations has been issued, declaring that all soldiers who should remain behind would be considered as deserters. Baron Budberg leaves for Fokshani. The Russian forces are being concentrated on the Sereth. The evacuation of Moldavia is evidently not intended.

THE WAR IN ASIA.

VIENNA, August 3.—The *Presse* has advices from Constantinople of the 27th, to the effect that a Turkish army in Asia had been defeated near Kars. It is said that the Russians are besieging Kars.

THE BALTIC.

STOCKHOLM, August 1.—General Baraguay d' Hilliers has been presented to the King of Sweden by M. Victor Lobstein, the French Ambassador at this court. The General left yesterday in the Reine Hortense, to join the expeditionary army and the allied fleets. The Brandon, a French sailing corvette, left on Saturday and proceeded in the direction of the Gulf of Finland. The port from Finland has arrived.

STOCKHOLM, August 3.—General Baraguay d' Hilliers has joined the fleet with 7000 men. The French troops are now off Aland. The Russians have sent considerable reinforcements to Grisslehamn and Grelby. The cholera is making great havoc at St. Petersburg. General Baraguay d'Hilliers had an interview with the King of Sweden yesterday. His Majesty declared his willingness to unite with the Western allies *on certain conditions*.

The following despatch has been received *via* Copenhagen, and is dated August 3d. General Baraguay d'Hilliers demanded to sail up to the Swedish capital in his ship, which is not armed. The steamer Reine Hortense accordingly entered the port of Stockholm on the 20th ultimo.

DANTZIC, Aug. 3.—The steamer Nicholas 1st has just arrived. She left the fleet on the 1st instant, at Ledaun. The first division of French troops arrived there on the 31st July. A few cases of cholera occurred.

The news of the capture of Bomarsund still required confirmation.

A telegraphic despatch from Stockholm to Gothenburg, dated July 27, runs as follows:—"On the day before yesterday a strong cannonade was heard at Sodermalm Lighthouse on the side of the Aland Islands. Inquiries have been made thereon at the Grisslehamn telegraph station, but no answer has yet arrived."

A letter from Hamburg of the 30th ult., in the *Independence* of Brussels, says:—"Four hundred English, on the 18th, made a descent on Kolinga, on the Island of Ossel, the most important of the Islands in the Gulf of Finland, opposite Livonia, and after having destroyed four boats, which were all they found there, they retired. Since the 23d the blockade of the port of the Gulf has become more rigorous. It is not possible for any vessel either to enter or leave. The Customs' duties levied on that coast annually constituted a very important revenue, which, not only the Russian government, but at present they amount absolutely to nothing. Revel is strictly blockaded by four English vessels. On the 23d part of the English cruiser made a descent at Baltic, and demanded that three merchant ships which were under water should be given up to them. As it was impossible to give them immediately, they fixed another day, and threatened that if not handed over they will burn down the town."

THE INSURRECTION IN SPAIN.

We have received, by way of Paris, telegraphic advice from Madrid to the 30th ult. They state that on the previous evening General O'Donnell arrived at Madrid and proceeded immediately to the residence of Espartero. The two generals shut themselves up in the balcony, whence Espartero addressed the multitude. He then embraced O'Donnell. In the evening they went to the Palace, where Espartero took the oaths as President of the Council, in the presence of the Queen. Madrid was tranquil, but the barricades remained, and the people spoke of maintaining them until Espartero had frustrated the plans of Genl. Dulce was advancing upon Madrid with the troops which had followed O'Donnell. Gens. Blaser and Vista Hermosa were said to have taken refuge at Gibraltar. The Queen was still at Madrid, but it was stated believed that on the following day (the 31st) she would set out for Portugal. (It is no doubt the ex-Queen Christina that is here alluded to.)

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* asserts that the French Government apprehend Espartero will not be able to subdue the difficulties which surround him. The barricades were still standing on the 31st July.

SWEDEN.

STETTIN, August 2.—The steamer Nagler, which left Stockholm on the 31st ult., brings intelligence that important propositions were about to be submitted to the Council by the King. The French troops were to disembark on reaching the Aland Islands.

GREECE.

ATHENS, July 28.—The ministry is formed—Mavrocordato is President. The Chambers will shortly be convoked. Cases of cholera have taken place among the English troops.

THE AUSTRIAN ARMY.

Despatches from Vienna, dated August 3d, state that the Austrian army of the south had not crossed the frontier at any point, nor had it been joined by its commander-in-chief. Things, however, looked warlike for Wednesday.

VIENNA, August 3.—Fieldzeugmaster Baron de Hess is at the head of no less than 330,000 men on the Russian frontiers, viz., the army commanded by Count de Schlick, numbering 100,000 troops, and that under the Archduke Albert, in Transylvania, 230,000. Next week several Italian regiments will take the place of our garrison, who are ordered to march eastward. Our preparations are colossal.

VIENNA, August 4.—The retreat of the Russians from Walachia is continued.

Bourse this day:—Five per cent, metalliques, 83⅞; exchange on London, 12 13.

The *Pesth Lloyd* says Austria and Prussia are on better terms again. Prussia, in order to meet the wishes of the Austrian Government, will mobilize the Prussian Cabinet, in exchange, have declared themselves ready to consent to a new attempt at mediation. The fresh propositions, however, are not to be to Russia by the two Governments, but by a relative of the two sovereign families of Russia and Prussia.

The Emperor will, on his return from Ischl, leave for Transylvania and Gallicia, in order to inspect his army. It is stated in other quarters he will wait for the return of Fieldzeugmaster Von Hess.

Without having fought any great or general action, the Russian army has had the following general officers put *hors de combat*:

"Field Marshal Prince Paskiewitsch, wounded at Silistria and invalided, Lieut. General Seeilder, mortally wounded at Silistria, dead; Lt. Gen. Schwartz, wounded at Giurgevo, of a lingering disease at Boman; Lt. Gen. Chruleff, severely wounded at Guirgevo, dead; Lt. Gen. Anrep Elmpt, shot himself at Giurgevo; Lt. Gen. Dannenberg, wounded at Giurgevo; Major General Popoff, wounded at Silistria, Major Gen. Stulpakoff, killed at Silistria; Major Gen. Meyer, killed at Silistria; Major Gen. Bentzel, wounded at Oltenitza. The name of Lt. Gen. Luders is not included in the above although reports of his having been severely wounded, and since dead, have been repeatedly circulated, and are again renewed.

The *Times* has decreased in its circulation up to the 31st March, 278-600 on the half-year, whilst the *Morning Advertiser* (Conservative) has had an increase of 78,847 in the same period.

One of the judges at the Circuit Court of Glasgow stated recently that, out of eighty criminals sentenced to punishment during one day, one had committed his crime through the influence of intoxicating liquors.

Sir John Young, chief Secretary for Ireland, has prepared and introduced into Parliament. "a Bill to amend the Laws relating to the Militia, and raising "Volunteer Militia Force in Ireland."

The number of Militia to be raised is not specified. The Dublin *Nation* looking at the class of men likely to officer the force, does not approve of the scheme. The editor is of opinion that "Catholic officers will be few and far between."

The two English deserters who were on trial in Boston for robbing the Queen's treasury at Sydney, and claimed by the British Consul under the Ashburton treaty, were on Friday discharged by the United States Commissioner, he decidedly refusing to be made a lacceny. They were immediately re-arrested—the British Consul making a complaint of larceny against them.

A French man-of-war had captured a piratical vessel to the westward of the Bahamas, which had taken a number of vessels.

(From the New Brunswicker.)

The Cholera, we are happy to say, is on the decrease in this City, and the number of deaths are daily diminishing. We hope that in a short time the usual health of our community will be established. The following report from the Board of Health will be read with the liveliest satisfaction:

BOARD OF HEALTH, Aug 11, 1854.

From the reports furnished the Board this morning there evidently appears an improvement in the health of the city, and the sickness is very much on the decline.

Number of deaths in the City for the last 24 hours, is nine.

In Portland, Indian Town Road and Straight Shore, fourteen, six of whom are children.

Extract from the Minutes.

THOS. MCAVITY, Clerk.

Holloway's Pills for Cure of Bile, Sick Headache, and Bowel Complaints.—Mr. John Anderson, general merchant, of Ballymoney, county Antrim, has written to Professor Holloway the following statement of a cure by his Pills:—"Rose Anne M'Clure, residing at Balnagashal, Ballymoney, was afflicted for five months with headache, sickness, and violent pains in the stomach and bowels, she had advice from several skilful surgeons in Coleraine, Ballymoney, and other places, but they could give her no relief whatever. At length she was recommended to try Holloway's Pills, and after using them for a short period these invaluable medicines restored her to perfect health, and enabled her to resume her daily labour"

HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

Wednesday, August 23, 1854.

THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

In 1851, when all the other Colonies were represented at the World's Fair at the Crystal Palace, Prince Edward Island was *non est inventus*. In that of our sister Colony of New Brunswick, the same want of spirit manifested itself, although we have been publicly invited to take a part in that of Nova Scotia, in this present year, no preparations are making, and none we believe, are intended. Now, it was of the utmost consequence that in the first of these Exhibitions we should have appeared among the other constituents of the British Empire, and contributed our quota, though it were but a mite to the manifestations that were there displayed of the greatness of that Empire of which the highest boast is, that we are a part, however small. It is equally important that we should not have shrunk from a comparison with our sister Colonies, either as to the number or quality of our resources. It looks as if we were ashamed to appear in the company of our richer relations. Now, this is a species of very false pride, and totally unworthy of us, as it is more than illiberal, and uncalled for. Our Island, if regard is had to its peculiarities of size, situation and geological structure, is capable of exhibiting as good a total of the products of industry and wealth of a country, as either Nova Scotia or New Brunswick. It is true, we have neither mines nor minerals, but in what the surface of the earth yields, we are not behind our neighbours, and it is melancholy that we must make the exception, in our deficiency in the article of fruit; and this is the more to be lamented, as it is not the fault of our soil or climate, but in consequence of our own neglect. In the cereals we may take the highest ground, and we can produce Butter and Cheese, which, though not perhaps, particularly fine, have a much high character as that of Annapolis, is not so inferior as that we need to be ashamed of it. We have Wool, and what is of equal importance, Spinners and Weavers; in like manner we have Hides and Tanners. Now, we have no objection to sending to the Paris Exhibition, but in so doing, let us do our best. It should ever be kept in mind, that the object of these displays is not contest for superiority, but to wish to have collected in small compass, an epitome of the wealth and resources of the whole world, and every part of it. When, therefore, the document which may be transmitted to the British Colonies is visited, it ought to appear that Prince Edward Island is not inferior to either of the others in the supply of the necessaries and comforts of life. In addition to the samples of Wheat, Barley, and the other articles enumerated in the Agricultural Society's Advertisement, let there appear samples of specimens of Flax Yarn, and articles of woolen manufacture. Shawls, Homespun, Stockings, &c., &c. A Bonnet or two of Grass, the like of Straw; Furs, Skins, dressed with the Fur, and made into Jackets, &c. Let the Brick Makers be requested to send a few specimen Tiles and Bricks, merely to show that we have Clay, and can use it, a model Wooden Bridge, in every way living and say thing that will serve to shew that we inhabit a Colony that is competent to feed, to clothe and shelter its Inhabitants; we are not destitute of taste, and not wanting in workmen who can turn its resources to proper uses. Among other things, we would suggest a premium for the best Daguerreotype view of the Colonial Building, there are various points from which it might be taken, which would relieve it from the naked appearance which it presents when viewed in front. We would also have one of the Government House, they would serve to represent the state of Architecture and Æsthetics within the Colony. Better to continue unknown than by making an insufficient and paltry Exhibition, censure, contempt and ridicule.

THE MICMAC MISSION.

We willingly give place to the following circular. Any efforts to improve the social condition of this important race and to train them if possible—to sober and industrious pursuits must we think be looked upon as deserving of encouragement.

SIR,—THE MICMAC MISSION which has been in operation for several years past, has in view, as you are probably aware, the promotion of the spiritual and temporal welfare of the Indians of these Provinces, and, by the blessing of God, some progress has been made in this object. Already, one of the Gospels has been translated and printed in Micmac and circulated among them, and it is hoped that a school will soon be opened for their instruction.

The Committee a short time since came to the determination to get into operation an industrial establishment, to effect which, it became necessary to procure a tract of land where Indians might freely settle and obtain, without the fear of molestation, all materials necessary for their work, and where they might be encouraged to turn their attentions to agricultural pursuits. Much difficulty was experienced in procuring such a tract so situated, that while it would be easy of access from New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, and the different parts of this Province, would be also found to be suited for agriculture, and covered with those descriptions of timber which are required for the manufacture of such articles as Indians are in the habit of bringing to market; it being moreover essential that the white inhabitants in the neighbourhood of the proposed establishment should be friendly to the mission, and by their sober, religious, and industrious habits, be examples to the Indians.

None of the ungranted lands seemed to offer these advantages, and after careful enquiry, the committee have selected a tract of five hundred acres in the township of Kent, not far from Hantsport, near the mouth of the Avon, which they have purchased for £425. The locality has always been a favorite resort of the Indians, and it is expected that several additional families have taken up their abode in the vicinity; and the committee hope that ere long a permanent Central Missionary Establishment will be built, including School and Model Farm, will be in operation there.

Your assistance is now sought to carry out this object, and it is essential that £200 be raised before the end of September.

Any contributions forwarded to the Rev. S. T. RAND, the missionary, or to GEORGE E. MORTON, Esq., Treasurer of the Mission, will be thankfully received.

Adopted by the Committee of the Micmac Missionary Society, and signed on their behalf by

J. T. TWINING, D. D., President.
P. G. MCGAWON, Secretary.
Halifax, August 7th, 1854.

Subscriptions may be left with Mr. JAS. DESBRISAY, who has consented to receive and remit whatever may be contributed.

Report of the Tryon Branch Agricultural Society.

For the year ending, 16th August, 1854.

Your Committee, in presenting their report for the past year, have to congratulate the Society on the present aspect of its affairs.

That owing to the great failure of the hay crop of Lands, and the more than ordinary severe winter, much loss was sustained by many of the Farmers of this District, in the loss of Stock, although considerably mitigated by the abundant yield of the crop of that valuable root, the Turnip, with which it pleased an Kind Providence to bless this part of the Country—a root, the cultivation of which, and the advantages to be derived therefrom, the Farmer seems to be quite alive to, in which respect your Committee are fully borne out, in the great increase of the sale of seed over last year.

The demand for grass seeds this year has greatly exceeded that of any former year.

The samples of grain exhibited in March last for competition, excelled any thing of the kind ever shown in this District, affording another proof of the great advantage to be derived from competition.

Your Committee, in common with this Community, gladly avail themselves of this opportunity of expressing their very high opinion of which it was their privilege to enjoy in listening, a few evenings ago, to a highly intellectual and scientific introductory lecture on Agricultural Chemistry, delivered by the Secretary's office, by Mr. Stark—a gentleman whose services the Royal Society has obtained; thereby affording another proof of the deep interest the Parent Society ever feels in the prosperity and advancement of the interests of this truly Agricultural Country.

Signed on behalf of the Committee,

PHILLIPS P. IRVING, President.

August 21, 1854.

DR. HOOFLAND'S German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, are justly reckoned amongst our most valuable medicines. In cases of dyspepsia, it acts like magic, strengthening the system, and, as a mach, stimulating the digestive powers, and giving ruddy health to the cheek and brightness to the eye. There are thousands in this community who can testify to their virtues, and thousands will hereafter add their testimony.

Died,

At Traveller's Rest, Joseph Henry, youngest son of the Rev. Richard Cotton, Bible Christian Missionary, aged 8 months.