HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

FARMERS' JOURNAL, AND COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

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Haszard's Gazette.

GEORGE T. HASZARD, Proprietor and Publisher. Published every Tuesday evening and Saturday morning. Office, South side Queen Square, P. E. Island.

TERMS—Annual Subscription, 15s. Discount for cash in advance.

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.

MAILS.

THE MAILS for the neighbouring Provinces and the United States, will be made up and forwarded via Pictou, every *WEDNESDAY* afternoon at Four o'clock, and *SATURDAY* morning at Nine o'clock, until further notice. Those on *WEDNESDAY* by the Steamer *Lady Le Marchant*, and on *SATURDAY* by a Sailing Packet.

Mails for England, will be closed every alternate *WEDNESDAY* at Four o'clock, afternoon, viz :

Wednesday, July 5.	Wednesday, Sept. 13.
Wednesday, July 19.	Wednesday, Sept. 27
Wednesday, Aug. 2.	Wednesday, Oct. 11.
Wednesday, Aug. 16.	Wednesday, Oct. 25.
Wednesday, Aug. 30.	

Mails will also be forwarded to New Brunswick and the United States via Shediac by the *Lady Le Marchant*, every *THURSDAY* morning, on the arrival of that vessel from Pictou.

THOMAS OWEN, Postmaster General,
General Post Office, June 24, 1854.

THOMAS DOUGLASS,

SOLE AGENT FOR

BEE'S BRACE.

Commission Merchant, Importer, Manufacturer, and Wholesale Dealer in every description of

AMERICAN HARDWARE,

NO. 5 PLATT STREET,

THOMAS DOUGLASS, (Four doors from Pearl.)
ASA FARR, Jr., (late of the NEW-YORK.
firm of Child, Farr & Co., St Louis.]
June 28. 6m

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.

THOMAS MANN, TAILOR, (*Late of Upper Queen Street,*) begs to inform his numerous friends that he has just REMOVED his Business to the House lately occupied by MRS. WOOD, in POWNAL STREET, next door to Mr. Dodd's Brick Store. June 2.

DR. HILLCOAT, M. R. C. S., England, can be consulted on the various branches of his profession, from 9 a. m., to 11 p. m., at his residence Keppoch House, late the property of JAMES DUNCAN, ESQ. Isl 4

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.

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.

BELL'S CLOTHING STORE.

MESSRS. C. & J. BELL take this opportunity of returning their sincere thanks to their friends and numerous customers throughout the Island, for the very liberal support which they have received, since commencing business; and now beg leave to inform them and the public generally, that they have imported a choice and well selected Stock of GOODS, suitable for the Clothing Business, which they will make up to order, on the most reasonable terms. They will also make up, and have constantly on hand, of their own manufacture, ready made Clothing of all descriptions, which they will sell as cheap as any imported from England, and made up in a superior manner, being practiced Tailors themsolves, and employing the best of Workmen; they are prepared to execute all orders intrusted to them, superior to any other Establishment on the Island.

N. B.—Gentlemen furnishing their own Cloth and Trimmings, can have them made up as usual.
Isl. Ex & Adv 6i

CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY.

THE SUBSCRIBER intending in a few weeks to remove out of this Island, offers to sell at moderate rates, the following freehold property's, viz:—

A small Farm at Seven Mile Bay, Lot 27. An inclosed Farm of 50 Acres, with a House, with or without the Saw Mill, and the water privileges (formerly Maxfields Mill) Lot 25. Also 82 acres oj Land on the same Lot, near McMurdies. 300 acres on Lot No. 8, 450 acres at 15 Point, and fourteen Town Lots at Sommerside, also a 10 acre Wood Lot at same place, also the Leasehold of the Farm, House and Stores at Indian River, formerly occupied by Mr. P. Power. Should the above Properties remain unsold untill Tuesday the 25 day of this month, they will be offered at Auction at Summerside, notice of which will be given in Hand Bills.

J. WEATHERBIE.
Charlottetown, July 8th, 1854.

TURNIPS.

THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY offer the following Premiums, to be competed for in Queen's County this season, viz :

For the best acre of Swede Turnips,			£3	0	0
2d	do	do	2	10	0
3d	do	do	2	0	0
4th	do	do	1	10	0
5th	do	do	1	0	0
6th	do	do	0	10	0

Should the most successful competitor have been a winner of a First Prize on any previous occasion, he will receive, instead of the Money Prize, a Silver Medal, with suitable inscription; and the money for the first Prize will be awarded to the next successful competitor, and so on to the end of the list.

AN INDUSTRIAL SHOW will be held in Charlottetown in November, at which the usual Prizes will be awarded.

By Order,
C. STEWART, Secretary.
Committee Room, 3d May, 1854.

Equitable Fire Insurance Company of London

Incorporated by Act of Parliament.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS for P. E. Island.—*Hon. T. H. Haviland, Hon. Charles Hensley, Francis Longworth, Esq., Robert Hutchinson, Esq., Thomas Dawson, Esq.*

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

CAUTION.

THE Subscriber having lately purchased the Keppoch Estate, situate at the East side of the entrance of Charlottetown Harbour, hereby cautions all persons against cutting or carrying away wood, hauling Seaweed from off the shore, or trespassing in any manner on the premises, as if they do so, they will be procecuted to the utmost rigor of the law.

H. B. HILLCOAT.
Charlottetown, 21st June. Isl4w

Dyer and Fuller Wanted.

THE Subscriber wishes to engage a person who fully understands the FULLING, DYEING and DRESSING of CLOTH, to whom monthly wages will be given, or a share in the concern. Satisfactory references required.

WM. JAMIESON.
New Annan Mills,
Lot 19, June 23, 1854.

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 Sqnare, Charlottetown.
September 5, 1853. Isl

Charlottetown Mutual Insurance Company,

Incorporated by Act of Parliament in 1848.

THIS COMPANY offers the best guarantee of case of loss, and accepts Risks at a saving in fully 50 per cent, to the assured.

The present reliable Capital exceds £1700. Persons having property jn 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.

ALLIANCE

LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.
Capital £5,000,000 Sterling.

CHARLES YOUNG,
Agent for P. E. Island.

WANTED, an ORGANIST for St. Paul's Church, Charlottetown. Apply to
ROBERT HUTCHINS O, or HENRY HASZARD. } Church Wardens.
June 20th, 1854.

GREAT BRITAIN.

DEBATE IN PARLIAMENT ON CANADIAN INDEPENDENCE.

The proceedings in Parliament had been of little home interest. On the 14th a lengthy debate ensued in the House of Lords on the second reading of the Canadian Legislative Council Bill. The Duke of Newcastle, in moving the second reading, stated that the object of the bill was to repeal those clauses in the Union Act which prohibit legislation by the Canadian Parliament on the subject of a Legislative Council, and to leave the Colonial Legislature entirely free to act as it may think fit with respect to the creation of a Second Chamber. This, he said, was the sole aim of the measure, which he asked the House to read a second time, believing that it was in accordance with the soundest principles of Colonial legislation.

The earl of Desart begged the Duke to postpone the bill until the Earl of Derby should be present. For his own part he doubted the necessity of having an elective Legislative Council at all.

Lord Wharncliffe requested to be informed whether the bill owed its parentage to the Duke of Newcastle, or whether it had been recommended by Lord Elgin, or was it the result of a correspondence between the Home Colonial Office and the local authorities?

The Earl of Ellenborough did not rise to oppose the second reading of this bill, but to express his opinion on a subject of greater importance. We made such progress last year in the work of concession to Canada that the question now was, not whether we should stop in our career, still less whether we should attempt to go back, but whether we should not, in the most friendly spirit toward Canada and the other North American colonies, consult with their Legislatures on the expediency of taking measures for the complete release of those colonies from all dependence on the Crown and Parliament of Great Britain. He recollected having a conversation with Mr. Huskisson in 1828, during the time that statesman held the seals of the Colonial office, in which he intimated most distinctly that the time had already arrived for the separation of Canada from this country, and Mr. Huskisson had even so maturely considered the matter that he mentioned the form of government which he thought it would be for our interest to have established in Canada when our connection with the colony should cease. It must be borne in mind that, during the last few years, a complete change had taken place in our relations with the North American colonies. In 1846 we repealed the corn laws without reserving the privileges which Canada enjoyed under them. At a subsequent period we repealed the navigation laws, which gave us great advantages in matters of trade and navigation. In addition to those measures, we had altered, to a great extent—if we had not entirely abolished—the discriminating duties on the staple produce of the North American Colonies. Thus we have deprived ourselves and the North American Colonies of the advantages which each formerly derived from the connection subsisting between them. For several years, too, in dealing with the Legislative Assemblies of the colonies, we had acted on a principle diametrically opposed to that which formerly influenced us; we had established in the colonies what was called responsible government, or, to speak more intelligibly, we had given them, practically, independent governments. And, really, he could hardly imagine a situation more humiliating than that of the Representative of Her Majesty in Canada. It was almost wonderful a British gentleman would consent to hold such a situation of nullity, unless indeed, from a consciousness of his own abilities and resources, he should think himselfable to be, as Lord Metcalfe was, the Minister of the Colony. What was the use, what the practical advantage of continuing our connection with the colonies? The connection might be of some small use in time of peace; but, on the other hand, consider the danger arising from it in matters relating to war. There could be no doubt that the chances of collision between this country and the United States were greatly increased by our connection with the North American Colonies. It was equally certain that in the event of war occurring between this country and the United States on grounds totally unconnected with the colonies, they must, from their connection with us, be drawn into the war, and their whole frontier would be exposed to the greatest calamities. Under these circumstances, it was a matter worthy of serious consideration whether we should not endeavour, in the most friendly manner, to divest ourselves of a connection which must prove equally onerous to both parties. Now, in case of war, could we hope to defend the colonies successfully? He would advise, not the noble Duke opposite, who to his great satisfaction had been released from the duties of the Colonial office, but the Right Hon. Barnot who had succeeded him, to read a despatch received from Lord Metcalfe in 1846. We were then, it was supposed, on the eve of a war with the United States—a war connected with matters in which Canada had no concern—a war for an object the value of which was not, to either party equal to the expense of one week's hostilities. Let the Colonial Secretary read Lord Metcalfe's despatch, and see the amount of military aid which would be required to enable us successfully to defend Canada. At the time he (Lord Ellenborough) thought Lord Metcalfe's estimate was extravagant, and he did not attach any great weight to that noble Lord's unsupported opinion; but, having consulted persons who from their position were most competent to decide upon the question, he found they confirmed Lord Metcalfe's estimate as to the amount of force necessary to defend Canada successfully, and it was utterly beyond the means of this country to provide it. It might be said that we did successfully defend Canada in 1814, and that we had made great progress in wealth since. That he admitted, and he wished he could add that we had made equal progress in military strength. If, however, we had advanced in the career of prosperity, consider the enormous progress which the United States had made in their innumerable railroads, their well-appointed and well-disciplined army—an advantage which they did not formerly possess, for they conducted the war in 1814 with a mere rabble. Considering the increased strength and appliances at the command of the United States, it would hardly be possible to defend Canada with any hope of success. The very idea of a war with the United States was horrible. The event would be one of the greatest evils; one of the direst of human afflictions. Connected as we are in all the details of commerce, it would be more like tearing asunder the limbs of one human body than the collision of two separate bodies. Why, needlessly, increase the chances of war? Our brethren on the other side of the Atlantic are very ambitious, and extremely sensitive on the point of honor. So were we; and we were also extremely sensitive on the point of justice. Not only would we not endure injustice to ourselves, but we could not tolerate the perpetration of injustice to another. These considerations should lead us to regard a rupture with the United States as an event which might happen at some period. Under these circumstances, he hoped that, at an early period, the Government would communicate with the leading persons in the Legislative Assemblies of the North American Colonies, with the view of ascertaining their opinion on the subject of a separation. We should consult with them in the most friendly spirit, as if they were members of one and the same family in which we felt a deep concern.

The Duke of Newcastle retorted that he was astonished that the Earl of Ellenborough should propound opinions which would be as unpalateable to the people of the colonies as they were to their lordships of that House! He, (the Duke of Newcastle) would inform the noble Earl that he did not belong to a Government which would consent to making such proposals to the people of Canada. For his part he looked upon such a proposal as an offense against the dignity, and the sovereignty of Britain and hostile to the best interests of the colonists.

Lord Brougham asked why the Duke of Newcastle should so vehemently denounce the proposal of the separation of these colonies from the parent State! The proposal was not novel. It had been entertained and expressed by many eminent men. For himself he would respectfully recommend to the people of Canada so to select the members of their second Chamber, that that Chamber should not be a mere duplicate of the Lower House.

The Duke of Newcastle replied that the bill was a mere ennobling bill, and there was nothing in it to prevent the local Legislature from electing the members of the Upper House for life, or for a certain number of years.

The bill was then read a second time.

THE CROP COMING IN.—A writer in one of our exchanges says: "We once saw a young man bravely turning up the glass—he was a free hearted, glorious fellow—was, he said, sowing his wild oats. We afterwards saw the constable hauling a miserable drunkard from the gutter to the jail. It occurred to us that the wild oats were being dragged in. A glorious crop! The bar room and the gutter are exhaustless in their fertility."

THE DIFFERENCE.—Courting in the country is altogether a different institutise from the city article. In the former place you get rosy lips, sweet cider, Johnny cake and girls made by nature; and, in the latter, a collection of starch phrases, formal manners fine silk, great jewelry, and girls always got up *secundem artem*. Always take the rural district when you want to get a good style of calico.

When the great Napoleon used to beat the Russians in pitched battles, and there was no mistake about it, the Russians always sang *Te Deum* as if they had won the victories. Napoleon, when he heard of, this, once said, "The Russians are great rogues; they not only lie to man but they lie to God."

Life is a masquerade; there is scarcely any person, or class of persons, who appear in their true character.

Every bomb-shell fired in war costs $8—enough to support a poor family for a fortnight.

AWFUL DISASTER.

BURNING OF THE TRANSPORT EUROPA AND LOSS OF LIFE.

This catastrophe took place on the night of the 31st ult., in the chops of the Channel, not far from the spot where the illfated Amazon was lost. The Europa was a fine ship of nearly 800 tons burden. She was built on the river in 1851, classed A 1 at Lloyd's for six years, and was the property of Mr. Somes, the shipowner, of Blackwall. She was taken up by government forthe conveyance of troops to the East, and having undergone the necessary survey and equipment for the service, she left the river for Plymouth, her number as a transport being 92. We are informed that she was orriginally intended to take out 300 troops, but on reaching Plymouth on the 23d of last month, the order was given for her to convey cavalry, 50 horses and men, and she accordingly received on board the 1st division of Enniskillen Dragoons, which had been quartered at Exeter. The troops having safely embarked on the 29th, the staff and the remainder of the regiment going out in the Lord Raglan and other transport ships, the Europa on the following day was towed out of the Sound into the Channel, and sailed for the Mediterranean, the wind being westwardly. Nothing more was heard of her until yesterday, when the Arno screw steamer arrived at Liverpool, from Marseilles, which place she left on Friday last, and reported that when off Cape St. Mary's she fell in with her Majesty's steam-frigate Tribune, the commander of which, the Hon. Captain Carnegie, communicated the total loss by fire of the Europa, which took place on the night of the 31st of May, about 200 miles from Plymouth, and that the Tribune had on board a part of the survivors. The frigate was on her way from Portsmouth to the Mediterranean, to join the allied fleets in the Black Sea.

In the despatches which have come to hand it is mentioned that the conduct of the master of the ship, Mr. Gardner, was marked throughout with great coolness and intrepidity. This statement depends upon the "concurrent testimony of those left upon the burning wreck from 11 30 p. m. of the 31st ult., to 2 30 a. m. of the 1st of June." It is added; "He was the last man to quit the wreck; and, had his zealous endeavors to maintain order and save life been as ably seconded by the ship's company, there can be little doubt that the list of casualties would have been reduced." From the letter of an officer of the 6th Dragoons, on board the illfated vessel, and another from the master himself, it appears that the fire was discovered in the fore hatchway about ten, on the evening of the 31st. According to the despatches transmitted to the Admiralty by Captain Carnegie, of the Tribune, at about half-past seven on the morning of the 1st of June, the Tribune was in lat. 48 1 N., long. 7 30 W., when smoke was discovered at a considerable distance. It was at once assumed to arise from a burning ship, and the Tribune bore down as speedily as possible. At about a quarter past nine the crew could make out the charred hull of a large ship. Abaft she was burnt to the water's edge, but the bows were above water. The Tribune had not arrived on the spot many minutes when the burnt ship went down. The sea around was covered with charred timbers, hencoops, floating hay, tanks full of biscuit, &c. The Tribune's boats were instantly lowered, but not a living person or a corpse could be found. The weather was remarkably fine, but not a boat could be seen in any direction. Small spars were found lashed together, but the idea of a raft appeared to have been given up. The fire had raged with the greatest fury in the after part of the ship. The mizenmast was burnt to a cinder, while the foremast was well nigh unscathed. The stern was blown out. The relics found afforded evidence of a cavalry transport. A trooper's stirrup, a pair of fatigue trowsers, &c., were found, and other matters which proved a point on which we are too well informed—that the ship destroyed was the Europa, and that at least 16 men of the 6th Dragoons perished with her. Captain Carnegie, of the Tribune inferred that the majority of the crew and passengers had saved themselves in the boats, and this supposition has been confirmed by the event. According to Lieutenant Weir, the Europa sailed from Plymouth about eleven in the morning on the 30th of May. She was towed by a steamer a few miles out to sea, and then made sail for her destination. All went on well until ten next night, when fire from some cause not assigned, burst up the fore hatchway. In a few minutes the whole ship was in flames. The first thought was to get rid of the ammunition, which was done in the midst of dire confusion and alarm; but all endeavours to extinguish the fire were without success. The men gave up all for lost, and rushed to the boats, but were restrained by their gallant Colonel (now, alas! no more) and the officers under his command. Order was in some measure restored. The lifeboat was lowered away with 25 men in it, and this boat, with the persons it contained, was subsequently picked up by the bark Maranom, of Dundee. Two other boats were on board. As usual it was found impossible to launch the larger one! The mate and four of the crew left the vessel in the Governmen gig, and made for a