

FARMERS' JOURNAL, AND COUNTRY ADVERTISER.

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Hazard's Gazette.

GEORGE T. HAZARD, Proprietor and Publisher
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in advance.

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until forbid.

CARD.

STEWART & MACLEAN,
SHIP BROKERS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
For the Sale and Purchase of American & Pro-
vincial Produce, and Dealers in Provisions,
Flour, &c.
FERRY LANDING, Water-Street, St. JOHN, N. B.
REFERENCE
To Charlotte, J. E. J. JAK. FURBER, Esq.,
St. John, N. B., Messrs. R. RANXIE & Co.
April 18, 1855.

J. S. DEALEY,
SHIP BROKER AND COMMISSION
AND
SHIPPING AGENT,
No 52, South Street, New York.

Particular attention given to Freight and
Vessels for the British Provinces and West India.
Also, the sale of Coal, Fish, Lumber, and other
Colonial Goods.

S. L. TILLEY,
Wholesale and Retail Druggist,
15, KING STREET, SAINT JOHN, N. B.
DEALER IN
BRITISH AND FOREIGN DRUGS,
CHEMICALS,
Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Soaps, Spices, Paints,
Oils, Glass, Putty, Varnish, &c., Containing
in great variety. 6ms

MR. HOWE'S OFFICE
IN MR. BOYER'S BUILDINGS,
WATER STREET,
Charlottetown, April 20, 1855.

C. & J. BELL,
MERCHANT TAILORS, and Manufacturers
of Ready Made Clothing, Queen Square,
opposite the Market, Charlottetown.

IMPORTERS
Cloths, Whiskies, Tweeds, Vestings and
Tailors' Trimmings, and keep in their employ-
ment the largest number of the Best Journeymen
Tailors in the Island.
All Orders attended to with punctuality and des-
patch. Jan. 11.

WILLIAM C. HOBBS,
Brass Founder and Machinist.
Shop—Corner of Great George and King Street,
Charlottetown.

KEEPS constantly Manufacturing all kinds of
the FINEST quality of Castings, such as, Ships
Kudler Braces, Spikes, Bolts, Hinges, ornamental
Fittings for Ships' Wheels and Captains and
Belts, Composing Mill Gashes and Turning Machine
Brasses, &c. &c. All of which are warranted to be
of the best material.
For the lowest price will be given for Old Cop-
per, Brass and Composition.

For Sale or to Let.
SEVERAL BUILDING LOTS, fronting on the
Great George Street, Charlottetown, and
about a quarter of a mile from Charlottetown,
and opposite to Spring Park. Apply to
WILLIAM FORGAN.
March 21st, 1855.

Building Lots for Sale and Lease.
SEVERAL BUILDING LOTS will be sold at the
next City meeting, Charlottetown. All the re-
maining lots will be let on renewable leases, also a
very desirable farm within a mile of the western
prospect. For particulars, apply to Mr. John Bell,
or the Proprietor,
March 1, 1855. 2m J. P. BEETE.

To be let,
FOR such a term of years as may be agreed upon,
the farm known as SHERWOOD, situated about
seven miles from Charlottetown, at Dog River,
containing 120 acres of excellent
LAND, 50 acres of which is in a high state of
cultivation; upon which are erected a STONE
COTTAGE, suitable for a general farm, and com-
modious Out-houses. Possession can be given im-
mediately. Apply to J. HAMILTON LASK, Esq.,
Piscow, or in Charlottetown, to Wm. FORGAN, Esq.
February 23rd, 1855. 11am 1/2

Valuable Stand for Business.
TO LET, and possession given in the month of
August next, a DWARF HOUSE and
PREMISES, now occupied by Mr. W. HEARD, in
GREAT GEORGE STREET.
The premises are well adapted for Business
purposes to all who will deign to remark comment.
For particulars apply to Mr. W. SHARDEN, at the corner,
GREAT GEORGE STREET,
Charlottetown, 28th Feb. 1855.

Anglo Rustico School.
WANTED A TEACHER for the above School.
Apply to
THOMAS McNEILL,
Rustico, April 18th. 4ms

The National Loan Fund Life
Assurance Society of London.
CAPITAL £5,000,000 Sterling. Empowered by Act
of Parliament, 31 Victoria. A Saving Bank for the
widow and the orphan.
T. HEATH HAVLAND, Jr.
Agent for Prince Edward Island.
September 5, 1853. 1s1

ALLIANCE
LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE COM-
PANY, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.
Capital £5,000,000 Sterling.
CHARLES YOUNG,
Agent for P. E. Island.

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 insured.
The present reliable Capital exceeds £1700. Persons
having property in Charlottetown, or vicinity,
may insure the same in applying to the Secretary of
this Company for Policies or Information.
One of the Officers of this Company is the
insured in this Office. In case of Fire, the sum of
£5000 can be obtained immediately, by applying at the
Secretary's Office.

W. HEARD, President
HENRY PALMER, Secy and Treasurer.
Secretary's Office, Kent Street,
August 6th, 1853.

MONEY TO LEND
ON FREEHOLD ESTATE.
T. HEATH HAVLAND,
Barrister at Law,
Queen Square, Charlottetown.
November 11th, 1854.

Equitable Fire Insurance Com-
pany of London
Incorporated by Act of Parliament.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS for C. P. E. Island—
Hon. T. H. Haviland, Hon. Charles Hens-
ley, Francis Longworth, Esq., Robert Hutchinson,
Esq., Thomas Dawson, Esq.
Detached Risks taken at low Premiums. No
charge for Policies. Forms of Application, and any
other information, may be obtained from the Sec-
retary, at the Office of G. W. DeBois Esq., Charlottetown.
April 7th, 1854. H. J. CUNDALL
Agent for P. E. I

For Sale, or to Let,
FOR a term of years, with power to purchase, the
following Properties, owned by the subscriber:
Three Pasture Lots situated on the Malpeque Road,
within two and a half miles of Charlottetown, con-
taining thirty-six acres of land, having a good cottage
and out-houses. Possession may be given forthwith.
The Town Lot and Premises situated on the Sit-
tenger, at the Office of G. W. DeBois Esq., Charlottetown.
April 7th, 1854. H. J. CUNDALL
Agent for P. E. I

The subscriber will let all or any of the above for
a term of years, with or without purchase, for
any period not exceeding ten years, with interest
annually at six per cent.
Application to be made at the office of
CHARLES YOUNG,
Charlottetown, April 2.

To Daguerrean Artists.
RARE CHANCE. Two first-rate CAMERAS
for sale, with instructions in the art. One of
Harrison's best quality Bellows Camera, and
one of
W. C. HOBBES,
Jan. 7th, 1855.

WILLIAM STRAIGHT,
Hatter and Dyer.
GENTLEMEN'S Clothes cleaned, Spots and
Stains extracted, and restored to their original
color. Beavers and Sable Agricultural, &c. remain-
ing. Also, Kosses and Fat Hats of All Descriptions.
Orders taken at the Queen's Street, 3 Mil-
lan, and at James Knip's, the Queen's Street Char-
lottetown.

Blood Horse "SALADIN."
THE above Horse, imported by the
Royal Agricultural Society, will
travel during the ensuing season,
from Monday the 30th April, and remain
at McQuillan's, Tryon Road, from 12 to 3; will
then go to Bonshaw and remain for the night. On
Tuesday, the 1st May, will be at John McLean's,
DeSable, from 12 to 3; will then proceed to John
Mellon's, Tryon, and be there until Thursday; will
then go through to Patrick McVern's, Lot 29. And
next day, (Friday), will be at Thomas Campbell's,
Andrew's Road, from 12 to 5. And in Charlottetown,
every Saturday, at the Village Inn Stables.
JAMES BYRNES.
North River, April 26th, 1855. w

FAMILY NEWSPAPERS.

Few persons have any just conception of the
extent of their indebtedness to the moral sentiments
information they possess and the papers for which
they cherish. Compared with any past age of
the world, this is a remarkably enlightened
period. A large portion of the people have a
considerable share of correct information on
almost all topics of any real importance. Religion,
geography, history, the political condition of the
world, astronomy, the important practical features
of natural philosophy, something of geology,
chemistry as applied to agriculture and the
mechanical arts, and many other subjects, are
familiarized to the popular mind. Most persons
can talk intelligently about them, without pre-
tending to leaning or oratorical.

But how do they come by this knowledge?
Not at school, nor from books—generally speak-
ing—but by picking up, here a little, and there
a little, from the family newspapers in imper-
ceptibly small instalments. Let any one ask
himself, where he obtained his knowledge of any
particular fact. He is probably unable to tel-
lure it, or state silently, unpretendingly, in the
newspaper.

The same is true in regard to our best moral
impressions, and knowledge. I have been
suggested, reiterated and fastened on the mind
by the family press. The pulpit does much
parental instruction, in many cases, does much
but the press does that which the pulpit does
not. Let any reader of a well conducted family
paper, open his pages and consider thoughtfully
the number of articles which he reads. He reads
sometimes from one hundred and fifty to two
hundred separate and distinct articles, each one
conveying an idea, a fact, or a sentiment, and
instilled or illustrated, so as to produce an effect
enlarging the reader's store of knowledge, or
giving a right direction to thought, feeling and
action. Most not only so, but in the aggregate
it has a mighty influence upon a
reader's "I" We think so.

Not reflecting man can fall to see that fifty-two
visits to a well conducted family newspaper,
intelligent, correct, elevated in moral tone, and
with interesting in its contents, must exert a
great and beneficial influence upon domestic life.
Children growing up under such influence, are
far more likely to be intelligent, correct in their
opinions and morals, and better prepared for the
active duties of life, than could possibly have
been without it.—Palmer's Register.

CLEANLINESS AND COMFORT OF HORSES.

Last week we said, that there was no country
in the world where so many horses are kept, in
regard to cleanliness, as in America. We may
add that in no country is the horse worse
used here; in none does he wear heavy harness,
and receive less attention. This is owing perhaps
to the fact, that in Europe, one horse is equal
to that of two men, while here we pay as much
per day for a man as an span of horses. Let
any one who has seen a well conducted stable,
and he will be satisfied, by contrasting their
system with our own practice, that we are
intentionally careless, and culpably negligent
of the health of our horses. We have seen
a span of horses brought in from a hard day's
work, swathed in sweat, turned into a cold stable,
and left to dry, or, worse, with their heads
any other attention than to strip the harness of
them, and throw it over the stall. How often,
too, do we see an span of horses driven Jehu-like
scrap, and then, when they are tired, and
ice-cold water, to a post—from whence, after
chivvering a few hours, they are driven as uncer-
tainly home again, to receive the cool comfort
of lying down to rest (?) covered with clotted perspiration,
which, perhaps is carried off next morning,
prior to another day's work, as severe and in-
jurious as the preceding. Our horses are not
lived, and no wonder. The only thing that
surprises us, is, that they live half so long,
and that the work they are compelled to perform
is so great.

That warmth, to a horse, is equivalent
to food, we have iterated and reiterated a hundred
times. That comfort, and cleanliness are essential
to the health of the horse, we have also iterated
and reiterated a hundred times. We have seen
a horse, being sounded in trumpet-tones in every farmer's
ears. Look at that English hunter, so active,
hardy, healthy, and sleek. After a hard
day's work, he is rubbed with warm water, his
feet and legs washed in warm water, his ears
rubbed till they are warm and dry, and then the
room he lies in the legs body, till he is clean
all over, and his coat shines so that you can see
your face into it. So necessary it is considered
to keep the horse clean, that a practice has been
adopted, and now prevails very extensively,
of clipping the horse—that is to say, the hair
is cut out as close as possible with a pair
of sharp scissors, and the horse is afterwards
somewhat similar to a curly comb, contain-
ing some burning fluid, generally naphtha, or
oil of turpentine, the hair is scorched and
completely, leaving the body as smooth and
desistate of hair as a newly shaven child. The
rapidity with which the practice has extended
proves its success. We know one old farmer
who was at first so strongly opposed to the
practice, that they laughed at the bare idea of
it, and that they would not let their horses remain
undressed, and in any condition. So one
cock and carriage horses, hunters and farmers' hicks,
are now very generally clipped, saving an
immense amount of labour in grooming. We

notice that Mechl has recently proposed to clip
his farm horses and to attach a blanket to each
horse in such a manner, that it can be easily
thrown over the horse, in case he has to stand a
few minutes.

We mention this clipping operation, not that
we wish it to be adopted here, but to show how
important it is considered, to have horses kept
clean, free from sweat, and with the pores of the
skin in healthy action, &c. We would advise
not to singe off the hair, but to keep the horses
in a comfortable warm stable, blanket them, if
necessary, and the hair will be short and smooth.
If you have been to the city, do not drive home
at the rate of six miles an hour—there is no
necessity for it. Though ours is a fast age, and
this a pre-eminently fast country, yet six miles
an hour is fast enough for any farm horse to
travel. If driven home at this rate, the horses
will be dry, and, if a blanket be thrown over them,
they will need little or no grooming. We need
hardly remark, that the cleanliness and comfort
of horses, or other animals, it is necessary to
have clean food, clean racks, clean manures,
clean litter, clean blankets and harness, &c.
Show a man who has good team, who takes
care of a good, substantial harness, kept well
mended and oiled, and in perfect order, and we
will give you a good and thrifty farmer, who
keeps his team well, and saves money.—*Moor's
Rural New Yorker.*

DR. CUMMING AND THE WAR.

From his Sermon on the Fast Day.
"We have seen a man who has good team, who
takes care of a good, substantial harness, kept well
mended and oiled, and in perfect order, and we
will give you a good and thrifty farmer, who
keeps his team well, and saves money.—*Moor's
Rural New Yorker.*

Progress of the War.

THE SCHEMES FOR PEACE.

LAID BEFORE THE VIENNA CONFERENCE.
Many combinations have been proposed for
attaining the object of diminishing Russian
power in the Black Sea. Two have been men-
tioned with more or less detail. The first
scheme was that Russia should never under
any pretext whatever, to exceed the limit fixed,
and that the Western Powers should be restrict-
ed by treaty to the same. The second was that
Russia in the same waters. By the second,
which is thought to have been suggested by the
English, it was proposed that Russia should be
at liberty, with the consent of Turkey, to
create on the Southern Coast of the Black Sea—
as for example, Sinope, Bourgas, and Trebizond
new ports, and to have the right to send their
counterbalance those possessed by Russia in the
Crimea. In either of the above hypotheses,
the Russian ports in the Black Sea were to be
passed through and anchor in the Straits of the
Dardanelles and the Bosphorus, and the Sea of
Marmora. All restrictions upon ingress to or
egress from the Black Sea were to be removed,
and the Russian ports there were to be sub-
jected to the rules and obligations of the law of
nations. The *Dates* now says that a third plan
specially occupies the attention of the Vienna
diplomats at the present moment. It is pro-
posed to maintain and proclaim anew the prin-
ciple of closing the Straits, and to have the
Sea a *mare clausum*, but at the same time, to
simulate that the powers bordering on that sea
should have no navigation there. The plan is
that the Straits of the Dardanelles should
be closed against Russia, whose ships of
war should not be allowed to leave the Black
Sea to penetrate into the Mediterranean.
The *Dates* says that the Russian Government
has given gained an immense point
towards the realisation of her aggressive and
ambitious projects, and that the Russian Gov-
ernment provisionally repudiate any proposition
tending to limit the Russian naval force in the
Black Sea, they have no objection to the
abolition of the principle of the closing of the
Straits, they are ready to consent to the free
circulation of ships of war of all nations in the
Dardanelles and the Bosphorus, and the Black
Sea, provided it be well understood that Russian
ships of war should enjoy reciprocal rights, and
that the principle of the closing of the Straits
from the Black Sea to the Mediterranean. They
are willing that the sultan or the Western
Powers should have the right to send their
counterbalance those possessed by Russia in the
Crimea. In support of their views the Russian
Plenipotentiaries observe
that the subject of the closing of the Straits
has not been such as to produce any effect upon
the negotiations. There are, they say, neither con-
cessions nor conquests, and the *Dates* says that
the Russian Plenipotentiaries at the Vienna
Conference have not been such as to produce any
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