HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

FARMERS' JOURNAL, AND COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

Established 1823. Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, Wednesday, February 14, 1855. New Series. No. 214.

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 additiona line. One fourth of the above for each continuance. Advertisements sent without limitation, will be continued until forbid.

NEW FIRM.

GEORGE T. HASZARD, would respectfully intimate that he has taken into partnership Mr. George W. Owen. The Printing, Bookselling and Stationery business heretofore carried on by him, will from the 1st of January next, be conducted under the Firm of

Haszard and Owen.

Mr. Haszard will attend more particularly to the Printing department, and Mr. Owen to the Bookstore. By this means and with increased Capital, they hope especially to merit the patronage of the Public.

Just Published,

THE

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND ALMANAC,

FOR 1855.

Containing the present Government of the British American Colonies, Imports, Exports and Revenue of this Island, and all the usual lists of Courts, Magistrates, Commissioners, &c., &c.

GEO. T. HASZARD,
Qneen's Square.

Books just Published.

The Spelling Book Superseded.

OR

A new and easy way of teaching the spelling, meaning, and pronunciation of all difficult words in the English Language, with exercises on verbal distinctions,

By ROBERT SULLIVAN, L. L. D.

☞ The above work has been printed principally for a firm in New Brunswick, a few copies are for Sale in this Island.

Price 1s 3d.

THE MINISTER'S FAMILY,

BY THE
REV. W. M. HETHERINGTON.
AUTHOR OF
A HISTORY OF THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

☞ The above Book of 304 pages, has just been printed for a firm in New York, a few copies have been retained for Sale in this Island. It is an interesting and entertaining work, as the following extract from the preface will shew :—

"When the Author of the following little work states, that it is not only "founded on facts," but is indeed almost devoid of any fictitious admixture whatever, he would not be understood to assert, that the events of the narrative occurred exactly in the order and connexion in which they are related, and befel the members of exactly such a family as is here described. Had this been the case, the production would have been merely a biographical treatise, with the real parties thinly veiled under fictitious names. Such is not its nature ; and yet there is not a character, attempted to be drawn, nor an event of any importance narrated, which is not an exact transcript of some character or event that occurred within the range of the Author's own knowledge. At the same time, it is hoped that the work contains nothing which, even were it divulged, could in the slightest degree prove offensive or painful to any person to whom it may be conjectured to refer.

But, while both facts and feelings are, in a very strict sense, true, the names of persons and places are intentionally and entirely fictitious in every instance but one. The name here referred to is that of her Royal Highness the Princess AUGUSTA, in the incident related in the last part of chapter 8. That incident occurred precisely as there related ; and the Author thought it due to the Illustrious Lady to record this specimen of that frankness, benevolence, and kindly considerate attention to all around her, by which her Royal Highness is distinguished. Having in this one instance withdrawn the veil, he avows it, and states the reason,—hoping also to preclude the inference, that what remains more concealed may on that account be considered the less real. Where he has not withdrawn it, he trusts it will be allowed to rest ;—and believes that any attempt further to withdraw it, will prove ineffectual, as not even the discovery of the writer would necessarily unravel the texture of that curtain which he has chosen to draw over his truthful tale,—or involve such an application of it to individuals as might injure the feelings of the most sensitive.

Price 3s., bound in Cloth,
HASZARD & OWEN Queen Square.

Griffin's Portable Cyclopædias.

In 8vo, with numerous Engravings, 17s. 6d.

Chemistry:

With its application to Mineralogy, Physiology, and the Arts, by Rcber Thomson, M.D., F.R.S., F.C.S.

New Edition, in one vol., 8vo, 11s. 3d.
Embellished with Maps and numerous Illustrations.

Biblical Cyclopædia:

Or Dictionary Illustrating the Old and New Testaments, Eastern Antiquities, Geography, Natural History, Sacred Annals and Biography, Theology and Biblical literature, by the Rev. John Eadie, D.D., LL.D.

In 8vo, with above 130 Woodcuts, 17s. 6d.

Universal Biography,

Edited by Elihu Rich, embracing a series of Original Memoirs of the most celebrated persons of all times. For sale by

HASZARD & OWEN,
Booksellers and Stationers,
Queen Square.

NEW ADVERTISEMENT.

TIMOTHY AND FLAX SEED.

THE highest price will be paid for TIMOTHY and FLAX SEED, during the present year, at George T Haszard's Book Store.

MONEY TO LEND

ON FREEHOLD ESTATE.

T. HEATH HAVILAND,
Barrister at Law,
Queen Square, Charlottetown.

November, 11th, 1854.

Dixon's Fulling, Dyeing and DRESSING ESTABLISHMENT,

ST. PETER'S BAY.

THESE MILLS are now in full operation, and finish the Cloth in a superior manner. Specimens of the work can be seen of the following

AGENTS:

Charlottetown.—GEO. T. HASZARD's Book Store.
Georgetown.—Hon. JOSEPH WIGHTMAN.
Mount Stewart.—Mr. KEMBLE COFFIN.
Pinette Mills.—Mr. ALEX. DIXON.
Vernon River.—Mr. JAMES HAYDEN, Alexander's son.

☞ Two Prizes were awarded to pieces of cloth full dressed at the above Establishment.

Mr. Jacob Lippincott, of the firm of Lippincott & Co., Nova Scotia, is the Superintendent of the above Establishment.

JOHN DIXON.

Sleigh and Furs.

FOR SALE, a double-seated Sleigh, fitted for one or two Horses, and complete. Apply at Mr. George T. Haszard's, Book Store

---

JAMES N. HARRIS has replenished his Stock of FURNITURE, desires purchasers to call and see his Cottage and other Bedsteads, including a four post Mahogany, large Kitchen and other common Tables, Feather Beds, Mattrasses, Washstands, Chests, Toilet Tables, Sofa, Chests of Drawers, Commodes, Chairs, Stretchers, Franklin and other Stoves.

Jan. 17, 1855. 3w.

Masonic Hall Company.

TENDERS will be received at the Store of the Subscriber, until *Thursday*, the 15th day of *February* next, for the erection of a MASONIC HALL, in the following separate Tenders:

First—For Stone, of good quality, for the Cellar Wall, 60 feet by 43, 2 feet thick, 7 feet high,—rate at per perch.

Second—For the Mason and Bricklayers' work, comprehending the building of the Walls, Piers and Flues, —Contractor to provide Lime and Sand.

Third—For the Framing, Rough-boarding Shingling, and finishing complete the outside of the Building.

Fourth—For the finishing the inside Joiner's work.

Fifth—For the Lathing and Plastering.

Sixth—For the Painting and Glazing.

The whole to be completed according to Plans and Specifications, which can be seen at the Store of the Subscriber, who will make known the time for finishing such Contract, and furnish such other information as may be required.

Contractors for 3d, 4th, 5th and 6th Contracts, to provide all materials.

Good and sufficient security will be required for the due performance of each Contract.

J. W. MORRISON, Sec'y.

January 15th, 1855. Ex

SOFT WOOD.

WANTED a quantity of Soft Wood, to be delivered near the Three Mile Run. Enquire at HASZARD & OWEN'S BOOK STORE.

Jan. 19th 1855.

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. No charge for Policies Forms of Application, and any other information, may be obtained from the Subscriber, at the Office of G. W. Deblois Esq. Charlottetown.

H. J. CUNDALL.
April 7th, 1854. Agent for P. E. I.

ALLIANCE

LIFE AND FIRE INSURANE COMPANY, LONDON.

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

CHARLES YOUNG,
Agent for P. E. Island.

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 Square, Charlottetown.
September 5, 1853. Isl

Charlottetown Mutual Insurance Company,

Incorporated by Act of Parliament in 1848.

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

The present reliable Capital exceds £1700. Persons having property in Charlottetown, or vicinity, should lose no time in applying to the Secretary of this Company for Policies or Information.

☞ One of Philips' Fire Annihilators has been purchased by the Company, for the benefit of persons insured in this Office. In case of Fire, the use of it can be obtained immediately, by applying at the Secretary's Office.

W. HEARD, President
HENRY PALMER.
Sec'y and Treasurer.

Secretary's Office, Kent Street,
August 5th, 1853.

TO BE LET,

And possession given on the First day of May next

THE DWELLING HOUSE and Premises near Government House, at present occupied by Captain Beazeley, consisting of a Dwelling House which contains a spacious Dining-room and Drawing-room, Breakfast-room, 7 Bed-rooms, large Kitchen, Servant's Hall, 3 Servant's Bed-rooms, Pantry, Larder, Front-porch, large Entrance Hall, large Inner Hall, Back-porch, 2 Back entrances, Back and Front stair-case, Scullery, Pump and Wash-House, Lumber-room, and a splendid 6 roomed cellar.

A large and commodious Coach-house, 3 stalled Stable, Harness-room, Cow-house, large Hay-loft and Grain-room, Manure-yard, large Kitchen garden with Fruit trees, &c., Flower garden, elegant front entrance and carriage drive, a large Lawn running down to the Harbour with convenience for keeping boats, &c. Extensive plantation of young trees o all kinds, large Root-house, Wood and chopping house, and a spacious and commodious yard.

There are front and back gates facing on different Streets, and a never failing well of water on the premises.

This splendid Mansion from its situation commands the finest view of any house in Charlottetown, and from its proximity to Government House and other advantages the Subscriber confidently offers it as the most elegant, comfortable and desirable residence for a gentleman's family in or near Town For further particulars apply to

DAVID WILSON, Richmond Street.

Sept. 6th, 1854.

Farm for Sale.

THE LEASEHOLD INTEREST of 106 acres of LAND, on the Cross Road from Brackley Point Road to Winsloe Road, 6½ miles from Charlottetown, between 50 and 60 acres are cleared and in a good state of cultivation; a Frame House, nearly new, 36 × 27 feet, with 13 foot wall, and out building 76 feet long, with a Well at the door, and a good Spring on the back of the Farm, and an abundance of river-mud, the remainder is covered with Firewood, Longers and Building Timber. Enquire of the Subscriber on the premises.

R. WILLIAM HORNE.

Lot 33, Dec. 15, 1854.

FOR SALE.

200 ACRES of land on Township No. 51 having a front of 20 Chains on Montague River.

200 Acres on Lot No. 8, embracing the West Point of the Island.

100 Acres on Township No. 60.

Pasture Lot No. 188 in the Royalty of Georgetown and

Town Lot No. 95 in the 4th hundred of Lots in Charlottetown. Apply to

WILLIAM FORGAN.

Feb. 7th, 1854.

FOR SALE.

THAT valuable plot of GROUND at the head o Prince Street, formerly the site of the Baptist Chapel, fronting 100 feet on Euston Street, and 104 on Upper Prince Street. It is one of the most desirable situations in the suburbs for a gentleman's residence, or is capable of being divided into three good building Lots. For Terms, &c. apply to

W. H. POPE.

June 8.

Patent Lacteal or Artificial Breast.

THIS article is intended to take the place of the common Nursing Bottle, to which there are many objections, as mothers and nurses are well aware. With most children, there is usually great pifficulty in teaching them the use of the bottle, and with many it is altogether impracticable. The Lacteal, by its peculiar form and adaptation, enables the child to feel in the natural position. thus inducing it to think that it derives its nourishment from the mother. Besides being far preferable as to form and convenience of application, it combines the utitity of all kinds of nurse bottles now in use, for the mouth of the Lacteal can be fitted with a cork, and the common ivory or silver tube.

Also,

Hobson's new and improved erect Artificial Breast or Nursing Bottle, for sale by

WM. R. WATSON.

January 22d, 1855.

Elkington & Co's. Patent Electroplate.

HAS now been before the public since 1841, and after the most severe test of wear, in the vessels of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, the Peninsular and Oriental Company, the General Screw Steam Ship Company, the Pacific Steam Navigation Company, and numerous Club Houses, Hotels, and Private Houses, in every part of the world, continues to give the most unqualified satisfaction, supplying as it does all the advantages of silver in utility and beauty of effect ; and it will be found that the interest of money upon the cost of silver Goods for a period of seven years, is alone sufficient to purchase Electro Plate, and this, with the now established fact of its extreme durability, makes it a matter of great importance to all purchasers of such articles. It must be evident that the wear of all articles depends on the thickness of the deposit, and the Patentees refer with great satisfaction to the award made by the Royal Commission of the Great Exhibition, 1851, OF THE FIRST CLASS OR COUNCIL MEDAL for these productions.

A large assortment of the above Goods has just arrived per Cicely, direct from the manufacturers, and is now ready for sale.

WILLIAM HEARD.

Chambers's Publications.

HASZARD & OWEN are Agents for Prince Edward Island for the sale of Messrs. Chambers' Publications. A catalogue of the Books of this eminent firm can be had on application; among the Books published, will be found such as are suited to Schools, public and private, Libraries, &c., and embracing in a cheap and popular form, the literatur e of the day.

DOYLE'S Pocket READY RECKONER for Timber, Plank, Boards, Saw-Logs, *WAGES, BOARD* and 6 and 7 per cent. *INTEREST TABLES.*

For Sale by HSAZARD & OWEN.

THE ASPECT OF EUROPE.

The speech of the Emperor Napoleon with which he opened the meeting of the Legislative body and of the Senate is evidently warlike, and the announcement o. the necessity of a loan has caused a fall in the funds. The pension which he lately bestowed on the mother of Armand Marrast, late President of the Constituent Assembly, and the letter in which he professes himself an admirer of the framer of the Constitution of 1849, shows again that he thinks his throne unsafe, unless he succeeds in suppressing the resentment of the republican party. Marrast's brother has got an advantageous place in one of the Imperial railway establishments.

Prussia likewise feels that she must soon be drawn into the whirlpool of war, and has therefore sent Count Usedom to London to ascertain the position of affairs.—Prussia does not wish to abdicate her European position by simply accepting the terms of the treaty of December 2 ; she wishes rather to conclude a separate treaty with England and France, in order to set right the affairs of the Baltic, especially the Sound duties, and the succession in Denmark. But, strange to say, these propositions seem not to find favor with the British Ministry. It really seems as if the English Government wished to insure the Russian succession in Denmark, and to keep a war in store for the next generation. It is likewise very strange that, while Odessa is not blockaded, the mouths of the Danube are closed by the Anglo-French cruisers. The wheat of the Principalities is rotting, and the allied armies get their supplies from Constantinople, where there is a scarcity. It is, indeed, difficult to explain such a policy.

In Spain, the Moderados and Progressistas are quarrelling to their hearts' content about personalities and theories. The Moderados boldly assert that to *govern* means to *resist* the People, and the Progressistas, who never and nowhere understood the art of mining, try to take the Government by assault. The financial statement of Senor Colledo is bad, but the Opposition does not take advantage of it ; we shall soon see that O'Donnell, or some other soldier, tired by the parliamentary struggle, will upset the whole fabric, and the People will applaud the man of action, because they desire the man of big words. The gainers will be Narvaez and Christina, if not the Count of Montemolin. The half-measures of Espartero were similar to those of Lamartine, in 1848. He wishes to be called revolutionary, while, in fact, promoting the views of the reactionary party, which never rewards the men who sacrifice their popularity in such a cause. It is the second edition of the French drama of 1848-'49.

In Italy, Mazzini is trying to make the most of the present opportunity. Still, his chances are not favorable. Sardinia will soon accede to the treaty of December 2, and will be ready to put down any movement in Lombardy or in the Romagna, in case the French and Austrian armies of occupation should be called away from the Peninsula. Napoleon, on the other hand, has not given up his plans on Italy. Old Murat, however, of New Jersey, having proved himself altogether unfit for any serious business, the crown of Italy is reserved for his son, a young man of considerable abilities, and more energy than his father.

The progress of Russia in Asia begins to excite the attention of the Indian Government. It cannot be doubted that in Persia Russian influence is paramount, and that the Shah is but a Pro-Consul of the Czar. The advance of Gen. Peropski on the Jaxartes to Kohan, and on the Oxus to Khiva, brings those two Khanats into Russian subjection. The Khan of Bokhara, fearing the possible revenge of the English on account of the murder of Cols. Stoddart and Connolly, is ready to acknowledge the Russian protectorate ; and Herak and Kandahar, dependencies of Persia, are, of course, likewise members of a league, which embraces all Central Asia, and makes high Tartary hostile to the Anglo-Indian Empire. The only barrier against Russia is now Affghanistan ; and Dost Mahommed, the old enemy of England, is ready to ally himself to the English. Still, he is an old man, and his life is precarious ; his brothers, sons, and grandsons are all aspiring to the throne, and a convulsion is unavoidable soon after the death of the Dost, which may also advance the shemes of the Czar, just in the same way as the Chinese rebellion has enabled him to seize the mouths of the Amour in Mantchooria. As to a Russian invasion of India, we know well that it is impossible, but it is easy for the Czar to stir up the active princes of India, and the border tribes in the Himalaya, as soon as he is near enough to have them supported by money and Russian agents and officers. Nepaul begins to create apprehensions. The Government continues to profess the most cordial alliance with the English, but the armaments of this mountainous region are very suspicious, though they are officially explained by a meditated attack upon Thibet, which seems very improbable.

LETTER FROM THE CRIMEA.

The following interesting letter from a gentleman, who has lately arrived at Balaklava, has been received by a friend in Dublin :—

"Balaklava, Dec. 19.

"I have spent three days in visiting the camp and scenes of action. I have been up in the trenches and in the nearest English battery to Sebastopol, within 400 yards of the Russian batteries, and under their fire. While I was there, a shell fell from the Russians and burst in our battery, within 20 yards of where I was standing, but did not do any damage. At present there is not much firing going on, especially from the English lines. They keep their guns loaded all day, and only fire them off at night ; then reload them, and remain quiet until next night. During the day they do not fire a shot, except from a rifle occassionally, when a Russian exposes himself ; but the French and Russians keep blazing away every three minutes during the day, and more frequently during the night. The Tirailleurs often make a dash into the Russian outworks and kill a number of the enemy, and then dash back again. Sometimes they spike a gun or two ; but the Russian seems to have no want of guns and materials of war. The ground for two miles beyond the English and French entrenchments is covered with Russian shells and round shot so thickly that you could count 30 in the square of 10 yards. I saw Colonel Borton's regiment yesterday—the 9th Infantry. They are in the 3rd Division. They look miserable. Indeed, the appearance of the whole camp is anything but cheering. The nearest division of English infantry is five miles from Balaklava, and the distance varies until you get to the extreme right, which is 9 miles off. They have to send for their rations of bread and salt beef or pork every day to this wretched town. They are very badly off for horses to convey their stores : so much so, that the divisions far off are often obliged to economize and live on quarter rations until a fresh supply arrives. Each man, whether officer or private, is allowed a pound of salt meat and a pound of biscuit a day, and two glasses of rum ; but as I said before, from want of means of conveyance, they are unable to get their allowance for two or three days, particularly in wet weather. You can have no idea of the roads, as they call them—that is, the mud tracks from the camp to the town ; and then the wretched appearance of the horses ! You remember our admiring the beautiful appearance of the 11th Hussars in the Phœnix Park immediately before they came out here. You could not recognize them now. The horses have hair as long as a goat, and you could count all their bones, at least of those that remain. It is the same with all the cavalry, particularly the English blood horses. The artillery horses and the French horses don't seem to suffer so much, but all look bad enough. The poor brutes have no shelter night or day from the wind or wet, and are often badly fed. When you think of those horses, taken such care of at home, you will not wonder when I tell you, that the ground is strewn with their dead bodies everywhere you turn. I have seen, while the soldiers were riding along, one or two of the horses fall dead. The men quietly took off the saddles and bridles and proceeded on, leaving the carcasses to rot on the road. Any of the horses that die near the Zouaves are immediately skinned and their shoes taken off. They make coats and roofs for their huts of the skins. Some of the carcasses appear as if steaks had been cut off them. There are two kinds of Zouaves here—French and African ; they are both fine-looking fellows, much larger and stronger than the French line; they were all very busy yesterday building stone houses. The French have plenty of engineers, of which they say there is a great scarcity in the English army. Everywhere you go the officers complain of Lord Raglan, that he is never seen among them and knows nothing of their wants and sufferings. They also say very plainly, that he is no general ; that all our victories have been gained by the pluck of our men, but that he deserves no credit except for personal bravery ; whenever there is a fight, he exposes himself rather too much, &c. As a rule, the officers complain far more than the men, but all are anxious to be home again. A lieutenant-colonel of an infantry regiment told me that he would be better off sweeping a crossing in London than in command of a regiment here. On Sunday a captain of the 17th Lancers came down to our ship with another officer, and I saw them trudging home through the mud to the camp, carrying a ham on their shoulders, and a tin of soup and *bouillie* under each arm. I have been just talking to an officer who has been at the Alma and all the other fights, and he says, it was just the brute force and pluck of the men that won all the battles. Many of the regiments, his amongst the number (the 77th), charged at the Alma without any orders. Brigadier-General Pennefather is here in the town, just recovering from an attack of cholera. He is much liked ; so is Sir Colin Campbell and General Sir De Lacy Evans. But the last has gone home.

"Dec. 20.—I saw a beautiful movement of the French cavalry. The whole body went in three divisions to attack General Liprandi's outposts, and to enable the generals to make an observation. They passed into the Russian lines, the latter flying like hares before them, and after some time the French cavalry returned, having done, all they wanted, the Russians exchanging shots with their rear guard.

"Dec. 21.—The weather for the last three days has been beautifully fine, which has been of great importance to our men and horses. The 17th Regiment and a company of Artillery have landed from the Tamar, West India pack-