# HASZARD'S GAZETTE,

## FARMERS' JOURNAL, AND COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

Established 1823. Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, Tuesday, January 10, 1854. New Series. No. 102.



### Haszard's Gazette.

GEORGE T. HASZARD, Proprietor and Publisher. Published every Wednesday and Saturday mornings. 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 brief, 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.


### Georgetown Mails.

THE MAILS for Georgetown until further Notice, will be made up and forwarded every Monday and Friday morning at nine o'clock.

THOS. OWEN, Postmaster General.

May 2, 1853.

### MAILS.

THE MAILS for the neighbouring Provinces, &c., will be forwarded on and after the 15th December instant via Cape Traverse and Cape Tormentine.

They will be made up on that day, and every following Friday, at 12 o'clock noon, and a mail for England will be made up every week at the same time, and forwarded to Halifax.

THOMAS OWEN, Postmaster General.

General Post Office, Dec. 5, 1853.

### COMMISSARIAT.

DRAFTS at sight on the Commissariat Chest at Halifax, will be given in exchange for British Coins, or Mexican Dollars, at par.

JAMES B. LUNDY, D. A. C. G. Commissariat, P. E. Island. 23d Nov., 1853.

### A CARD.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the Public, generally that he has commenced business as, a

**Commissio Merch ant and Auctioeer.**

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.

### A BAZAAR.

WILL be held at the Temperance Hall, at Charlottetown, on *Tuesday*, 14th *February*, 1854, to aid in the erection of the Parsonage House, in connection with St. John' Church, at Crapaud. Contributions will be thankfully received by the following Ladies.

MRS. JENKINS, MRS. T. DESBRISAY,
" FITZ. GERALD, " E. PALMES,
" CUNDALL, " R. T. ROACH.

### PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND ALMANACK.

THE Publisher of the Prince Edward Island Almanack, having been unable to complete all the data usually in that publication in time for the new year, issues the Calendar for 1854, at a reduced price. The list of the members of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly, Licenced teachers under the new act, the Gazetteer, with days of departure of the Island Mails, being those in which most change has taken place, of interest to the public, will be found in its pages, together with the usual Astronomical calculations, prognostics of the weather &c.

A Number of New Wood Cuts appropriate for an almanack have been imported, which will be introduced into the publication of next year, and published at an early date.

### NOTICE.

**The Charlottetown Mutual Fire Insurance Company.**

NOTICE is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of the above Company for the Appointment of Officers for the Current year, and other purposes, will take place at the Temperance Hall on Monday evening the 16th instant, at 7 o'clock.

By Order of the Directors,
HENRY PALMER,
Sec'y. and Treasurer.

Secretary's Office, Kent Street,
4th Jan. 1854. 1si

### NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to Mr. RICHARD FAUGHT, by Note of Hand, or Book Account, are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned, duly authorised by Power of Attorney to collect the same.

THOMAS ALLEY.

Charlottetown, Sept 21st, 1853.

### NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having been duly empowered by ELIZABETH HENDERSON, of Hyde Park, Square, London, Esquire, and ARTHUR HENDERSON, of Liverpool, in England, Merchant, surviving Executors and Trustees named and appointed in and by the last Will and Testament of Gilbert Henderson, late of Liverpool, aforesaid, Merchant, deceased to collect all Debts and Sums of Money due to the Estate of the said Gilbert Henderson, deceased, within this Island, and to dispose of all Lands and Hereditaments belonging to said Estate situate therein. All persons so indebted to the Estate of the said Gilbert Henderson, deceased, are duly required without delay to pay into my hands the several amounts due by them; and those persons who may be in possession of any part of such Lands and Premises, are required to make an immediate and satisfactory arrangement with me, otherwise they will be treated as Trespassers.

JOHN LONGWORTH.

Charlottetown, April 9th, 1853.

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September 5, 1853. 1si

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H. J. CUNDALL.
Sept. 7th 1853. Agent for P. E. I. pro'm

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The following gentlemen have been appointed Officers of the Company in Prince Edward Island, and will be prepared to furnish information as to the principles and practice of the Company and the rates of Assurance.

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### Charlottetown Mutual Insurance Company.

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THIS COMPANY offers the best guarantee in case of loss, and accepts Risks at a saving of fully 30 per cent, to be insured.

The present reliable Capital exceeds £1700. Persons having property in Charlottetown, or vicinity, should take notice to apply at the Secretary of this Company for Policies or Information.

☞ Office 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. }

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THIS can only be done by Insuring in the MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

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April 6, 1852.

### ALLIANCE

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*Capital £5,000,000 Sterling.*

CHARLES YOUNG,
Agent for P. E. Island.

THE undersigned has removed his Office to his new residence, upper Queen's Street.

EDWARD PALMER.

Dec. 18. 1si & Adv 3m

### NEWS BY THE ENGLISH MAIL.

#### Arrival of the America.

The Mail Steamer America arrived at Halifax 22d at 8 o'clock, from Liverpool.

The news from the seat of War in the East adds nothing of importance to intelligence received by way of the United States.

The presence of wintry weather has brought active hostilities, of an extensive scale, to a close. The Turks had renewed their attacks npon Ghieriugevo, but evidently rather with an intent tosharass the enemy than with any hope of opening the highway to Bucharest, where the Russian Commander-in-chief was concentrating his forces.

In Asia the Russians are paying dearly for their aggressions—being checked or decisively beaten in every encounter. Generals Netorow and Arguluiski had been defeated near Achalkalaka on the frontier line between Georgia and Turkey. Desertions from the Russian ranks—chiefly from the Polish Regiments—are daily increasing to such an extent indeed that several corps had been reduced to mere skeletons. It is estimated that not less than 3000 deserters had passed over to the Turkish side of the Danube.

We have no doubt that very severe measures are adopted by the Russians to keep their men up to the mark. In Asia the Turks continue to gain great advantages. The Russians, under Generals Nestorow and Argutuiski, have been defeated near Aschaltzik and Achirka, which latter, we suppose, is Achalkalaka, on the ill-ascertained line of frontier between Turkey and Georgia. It seems very apparent that the deserters from the Russian legions are so numerous that three Poles, Major Wierzechi, Sigismund Jordon, and Jagonier, are organizing a legion, to be composed of Russian deserters' The celebrated General Klapka, of Hungarian fame, is also gone to Asia to form a Magyar-Italian volunteer corps. Wysocki, a Pole, is also forming a corps of his countrymen· Of the Russian recruiting we hear very wonderful accounts; but as they are of vague and uncertain character it is useless to repeat them.

Nicholas evinces no disposition to back out, and it is now pretty well understood that England and France are confederated, by formal treaty, to interfere, and coerce the stubborn boor in submission to the reasonable requirements of political justice and respect for international laws.

We further believe that Austria and Prussia have been invited to become partners thereto; and we still further declare that these powers, with all their vaunted moderation and neutrality, will not dare to hold off, but bava virtually acceded to this treaty—which is, in fact, one guaranteeing mainly the territorial declarations of the treaty of Vienna. We say very little what the Viennese papers say upon this subject; all we know is, that there exists no power in Europe more interested in the maintenance of peace than Austria; or we may add, with equal truth, Prussia. These powers, evade it how they may, must do as France and England bid them.

That Turkey is resolved to stand firm to her rightful demands and insist not on the evacuation of the Principalities only, but the entire renunciation by Russia of all pretensions to the exclusive protesterate he demands, is beyond question. So much he refused peremptorily before Omar Pasha had trimmed his armies; will he do it now without acquiring one inch of territory or a concession in any form from the people whom he vowed to "bring to terms of his dictating." We think not. The last report of a congress of all the Powers of Europe is certainly gaining ground but we by no means credit that it is a settled affair. Neither the Porte nor Russia will consent to attend such a congress, wherever it might be held, unless they each hoped to gain their respective ends. We do not believe in this project, simply because the very basis of bringing together a congress, in which Russia and Turkey should be represented, involves the whole questions in dispute. The quarrel is not ripe for such an arrangement.

The news from the West of Europe is not of much interest. The inauguration of the statute of Marshal Ney has taken place, on the spot where he was executed on the 7th December, 1815. Who could have dreamed of such a ceremony!

Society at Rome seems thoroughly convulsed. Within the last week further arrests have taken place, Messieurs Cighi, Picivito, Lepard, and Trucci are amongst the prisoners.

The Russian frigate Aurora has quitted Portsmouth, after having been completely repaired.

Count Walewski, after another visit to Paris, has returnrd to London.

VIENNA.—Bucharest advices to the 5th and Kalafat to the 3d, bring nothing new.

Letters from Asia confirm the news of the defeat of the Russians in two engagements near Akeska, as well as the storming of the fortresses of Akeska and Saffa. Abdi Pacha has entered Georgia, and his army is marching on Teflis.

Sir Edmond Lyons arrived at Constantinople on the 28th of November.

PARIS.—The article in the *Moniteur* made a favourable impression, and the Funds rose considerably. Threes closed at 70 18; Fours-and-a-Halfs, 102 15.

PIEDMONT, TURIN, WEDNESDAY.—The elections known up to the present moment are—Ministerialists, 60; Radicals, 15; Retrogrades, 9.

ODESSA, NOVEMBER 28.—A very active business was then g ing on in wheat, but the frost has since set in and the port is frozen up.

HAMBURGH.—The report of the money market is favourable; rate of discount 3½ to 3¾.

#### THE EASTERN QUESTION.

The London *Times* believes the collective note signed at Vienna does no more than state the earnest desire of the Four Powers to stop the effusion of blood, and obviate the danger of a war which already seriously threatens the security of Europe. For this purpose, and inasmuch as Russia has already given assurances of her readiness to treat, the allied Courts tender their good offices; and, as a preliminary step, they request to be informed on what terms the Turkish Government is prepared to open such a negotiation.

The mode in which the negotiation might be opened would be appointment of a Turkish and Russian Plenipotentiary to meet in conference, not alone, but with the representatives of the four Great Powers, and meantime the conclusion of an armistice is recommended. The protocol signed at the same time, the originally proposed by France, is a document expressing in precise and more detailed language the view and mutual engagements of the Four Powers themselves. Whatever may be the fate of the fresh overture now made to the belligerents, this declaration places in an authentic from the assurance which Russia herself has heretofore made, and the resolution of the Mediating Powers, to insist of their fulfilment.

The London *Times* forsees considerable difficulty in bringing to any tangible result at all, even in the shape of preliminaries of peace, the scheme which the Four Powers, and received their assent.

The *Morning Post* says—"It is believed that Austria and Prussia have so far committed themselves to the views and ideas of Western Powers that, in the event of a hostile collusion between the forces of England and France with these of Russia, the Germian Powers will at least remain completly neutral. At the same time the Porte expresses with its opinion that a war between the Western Powers and Russia, confined in all probability to the Black Sea and the Turkish territory, seems inevitable."

DEATH OF CAPTAIN WARNER.—This gentleman, noted for his invention of the Long Range," died suddenly this week. He was sanguine of effecting an arrangement with the Turkish Government for the use of his invention. It is not yet known whether the "secret" of the range has been rev aled. Capt. Warner has left a widow and seven children without provision.

A LARGE STEAMER.—The Persia, to be built by Robert Napier, of Glasgow, for the Cunard Company, to ply between Liverpool and New York, will be about 45 feet broad in her beam, and extend in length to 360 feet; and the tonnage will be 3,060. The engines will be an hundred inch cylinders, with a ten-feet stroke.—Although no part of this immense vessel has yet been set up, the framing is rapidly progressing; and it is believed that she will be ready in twelve months hence.—*Glasgow Sentinel.*

Numerous notices of evictions have been given in Galway, and on the Bath estate in South. The first comprises upwards of 600.

There have been further riots in Sligo, arising out of the continued exportation of potatoes from that port to the English market.

The inauguration of the General Assembly's new college at Belfast took place on Monday, the Rev. Dr. D'Aubigne, of Geneva, delivering a long address on the occasion. The Rev. Dr. Cooke is president of the college.

### The News by the Asia.

By the Western mail last evening we received Boston papers of Friday last, which contain the following items of news by the steamship Asia, at New York from Liverpool.

The Turks after the 20th November will seize Russian ships, and the Russians after the 22d will seize Turkish shipping,

It has been reported that an alliance has been entered into between England, France, Spain and Sardinia, offensive and defensive.

The ship Tyrone arrived at Liverpool on the 2d inst., in 14 days from Bathurst, N. B.

The whole of the Polish army had marched to the Principalities.

The latest advices assert that six French and six English steamers were about to enter the Black Sea.

The Board of Trade returns for the month ending Nov. 5, shows an increase in the declared value of exports as compared with the same month last year of £1,312,000. The increase on the exports during the first ten months of the year over a similar period of 1852 is £13,908,000.

Omer Pacha has intercepted a letter from Menschikoff to Gortschakoff, advising him to keep quiet in the principalities.

Fifty pieces of artillery had been sent to Adrianople, and the palace was being prepared for the reception of the Sultan.

Russia is said to have required from England the recall of Admiral Slade and Capt. Boylase, now in command in the Turkish fleets, both of whom hold commissions in the British Navy.

It was reported in Vienna, that an alliance had been formed between Servia and Montenegro.

No English news of importance is received by this arrival.

The anniversary of the Polish revolution was held in London on the 29th. Ledru Rollin addressed the meeting.

Cholera had made its appearance in the city of Cork.

FRANCE.—The Duchess of Orleans declares that she does not recognize the late "fusion" of the Bourbons, but maintains her own and her son's claims to the French throne.

The Emperor of Russia has sold out his claims in the French funds.

Cholera is making progress in Paris.

LATEST.—[*By Telegraph from London to Liverpool.*]—*Vienna*, 28th.—The Austrian government lends its most strenous support to the Servian declaration. The Porte does not sanction that neutrality, and has informed the Servian government that, if necessary, the Sultan would make use of his power at Suzerain, and march his troops through Servia.

The Turkish government has issued a strict prohibition against the granting of letters of marque.

The London weekly paper, *The Press*, contains the following:—"We have authority to state that the Cout of St. Petersburgh has addressed a brief and conclusive note to the governments of England and France, announcing that no further negotiations with respect to the affairs of the East will be listened to. That the part of Russia is definitely taken, and that part is *La Guerre*"—(war).

### Four Days Later from Europe.

*Terrible Naval Engagement!—Thirteen Turkish And seven Russian Vessels Destroyed!!*

The steamship Pacific arrived at New York on Monday, with Liverpool dates to the 14th inst.

Flour had advanced 1s. 6d. to 2s. since the sailing of the America, and wheat 2d. to 3d.

On the 30th Nov. the Russian fleet of 21 sail, under Admiral Machinoff, from Sebastapool, appeared off the Turkish harbour of Sinope. Vice Admiral Osmer Bey, 14 Turkish ships, attacked the Russians, and an awful naval combat ensued The Turks fought like devils, and 13 of their ships were blown up and sunk, only one escaping. Osmer Bey was taken prisoner. Of the Russian fleet, two line of battle ships, three frigates, and two steamers were destroyed. The battle lasted one hour, and the carnage was terrible.

There was intense excitement in London and Paris on reception of the news, and an European war was deemed inevitable.

The officers of the English and French fleets have been presented to the Sultan, and Lord Stratford made a speech in which he promised the Sultan effective support against the under aggression of Russia, at the same time he recommended the conclusion of an honourable peace as soon as possible. The Sultan replied that he desired peace, but on condition that it should in no wise offend the honour of Turkey, and that it should be compatible with his sovereign rights.

The *Melbourn Argus* says: "In this, the richest colony in the world, the males outnumber the females to the enormous exteut of about 57,000!

A SAD SIGHT.—In passing up Broadway yesterday afternoon, about 4 o'clock, when all the world was *en promenade*, we met a well dressed lady, leading a drunken man by the arm. His face was bruised and dirty; and hers was concealed by a very thick veil. In the looking like a foolish brute, with the disgusting tobacco juice trickling from the corners of his mouth, she looked like a picture of despairing Pity, with the tears trickling from her eyes. We glanced at the staggering pair—the one weak from intoxication, and the other from shame and anguish, with the feeling that earth has no sadder sight than that presented by a heart-broken wife leading her drunken husband, in open day, through a public street.—*N. Y. Mirror.*