Haszard's Gazette,

FARMERS' JOURNAL, AND COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

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Haszard's Gazette.

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SHIP BROKERS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

For the Sale and Purchase of American & Provincial Produce, and Dealers in Provisions, Fish, Oil, &c.

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Charlottetown, P. E. I., JAS. PURDIE, Esq., St. John, N. B., Messrs. R. RANKIN & Co.

April 13, 1855.

J. S. DEALEY,

SHIP BROKER AND COMMISSION AND SHIPPING AGENT,

No 7, Coentie's Slip, New York.

☞ Particular attention given to Freights and Vessels for the British Provinces and West Indies. *Also*, the sale of *Coal*, *Fish*, *Lumber*, and other Colonial Produce.

S. L. TILLEY,

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BRITISH AND FOREIGN DRUGS, CHEMICALS,

Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Soaps, Spices, Paints, Oils, Glass, Putty, Varnish, &c., Confections in great variety. 6mx

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 OF

Cloths, Whiteys, Doeskins, Tweeds, Vestings and Tailors' Trimmings, and keep in their employment the largest number of the best Journeymen Tailors on the Island.

All Orders attended to with punctuality and despatch. Jan. 11.

WILLIAM C. HOBBS,

Brass Founder and Machinist.

Shop—Corner of Great George and King Street, Charlottetown.

KEEPS constantly Manufacturing all kinds o Brass and Composition Castings, such as, Shi ps Rudder Braces, Spikes, Bolts, Hinges, ornaments Fastenings for Ships' Wheels and Capstons and Bells. Composition Mill Bushes and Threshing Machine Brasses, &c. &c. All of which are warranted of he best material.

P. S. The highest price will be given for old Cop per, Brass and Composition.

For Sale or to Let.

SEVERAL BUILDING LOTS, fronting on the East side of the Malpeque, or Princetown Road, 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.

SIX BUILDING LOTS only will be sold at the Fo.t opposite Charlottetown, Lot 48, the remaining lots will be let on renewable leases, also a most desirable farm within a mile of the aforesaid property. For particulars, apply to Mr. John Ball, or to the Proprietor,

J. P. BEETE.

March 1, 1855. 3m

To be let,

FOR such a term of years as may be agreed upon, the Farm, known as SHERWOOD, situate about seven miles from Charlottetown, at Dog River, Township No. 31, containing 130 acres of excellent LAND, 50 acres of which are in a high state of cultivation; upon which are erected a STONE COTTAGE, suitable for a genteel family, and commodious Out-houses. Possession can be given immediately. Apply to J. HAMILTON LANE, Esq., Pictou, or in Charlottetown, to WM. FORGAN, Esq

February 28th, 1855. 1maw 1sl

Valuable Stand for Business.

TO LET, and possession given in the month of August next, a DWELLING HOUSE and PREMISES, now occupied by Mr. W. HEARD, in GREAT GEORGE STREET.

The suitable position of the premises for Business purposes is too well known to require comment.

For particulars apply to Mr. W. HEARD, on the premises, or to Mr. W. SMARDON at the corner, GREAT GEORGE STREE.

Charlottetown, 28th Feb. 1855.

Anglo Rustico School.

WANTED a TEACHER for the above School. Apply to

THOMAS M'NEILL.

Rustico, April 18th. 4ien

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. 1sl

ALLIANCE

LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, 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 the assured.

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

MONEY TO LEND

ON FREEHOLD ESTATE.

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

November 11th, 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. 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

For Sale, or to Let,

FOR a term of years, with power to purchase, the following properties, owned by the subscriber:

Three Pasture Lots situate on the Malpeque Road, within two and a half miles of Charlottetown, containing thirty-six acres of land, having a snug cottage and outhouses. Possession may be given forthwith.

The Town Lot and Premises at present occupied by the Hon. Stephen Rice. Possession may be given on the 1st of May next.

The Premises fronting on Queen Square, now occupied by Mrs. Forsyth. Possession may be given on the 10th of May next.

The Terrace House and Premises now in the occupation of Mr. Mawley.

The subscriber will let all or any of the above for a term of years, with or without power to 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 Daguerreian Artists.

A RARE CHANCE. Two first-rate CAMERAS for sale, with instruction in the art. One of Harrison's best quality Bellows Camera, new.

W. C. HOBBS.

Jan. 7th, 1855.

WILLIAM STRAIGHT, Hatter and Dyer.

GENTLEMEN'S Clothes cleaned, Spots and Stains extracted, and restored to their original colour. Beaver and Silk Hats cleaned and stiffened. Also, Kossuth and Felt Hats of all Descriptions.

Orders taken at at the Queen's Arms, 3 Mile-Run, and at JAMES REID'S, Queen Street Charlottetown.

Blood Horse "SALADIN."

THE above Horse, imported by the Royal Agricultural Society, will travel during the ensuing season, once a fortnight. Will leave North River on 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 McLean's, Tryon, and be there until Thursday; will then go through to Patrick McMorris's, Lot 29. And next day, (Friday), will be at Thomas Campbell's, Anderson's Road, from 12 to 5. And in Charlottetown, every Saturday, at the Wellington Inn Stables.

JAMES BYRNES.

North R. er, April 23d, 1855. w

THE FARM AND GARDEN.

HINTS FOR SPRING.

Make gates and hang them, re-hang old gates; nail loose boards on old barns and old fences; repair all tools, as ploughs, harrows, rakes, &c.; oil harness; paint tools; provide a place for everything, and let everything be in its place; lay up fallen rails, tumbling walls and tottering fences; draw out old stumps; see to water-furrows in wheat fields; cut up stove-wood for next summer's use; examine vegetables in cellars, pick over apples and use the partly rotten, and put door-yard, tool-houses, and all out-houses in "apple-pie order," and keep them so; cut grafts of the very best varieties of fruit and save them till next month, by inserting the lower ends in moist sand in a cellar; make grafting wax by heating together one part beeswax, two of tallow, and three or four of rosin; fruit trees should now be pruned, but prune carefully and sparingly; do not mutilate. The best composition to cover the wounds made in pruning, is alcohol and shellac, about as thick as paint, kept corked in a bottle, and applied with a brush—tar and brickdust makes a good and much cheaper one.

CURRANT AND GOOSEBERRY BUSHES.—Cut out all old or decayed wood and straggling shoots so as to admit plenty of light and air, and leave young and thrifty wood to produce the fruit, which will be greatly improved thereby. The farmer will take advantage of any fine weather that may occur this month, to commence ploughing for the spring crops Especially he will see that everything is in order for the active duties of next month. The gardener may improve his time, in fine weather by commencing to clear up the grounds, pruning fruit trees and grape vines, which should be done as early as possible, otherwise they will bleed when cut.

PLANT TREES AND SHRUBS.—When the air is not freezing, fruit and ornamental trees and shrubs may be planted. No man who understands himself, will be disposed to undervalue what, by too many are considered small matters. The planting of a tree for ornament or for use, the rose, lilac, or snowball for their fragrance or beautiful appearance—the bed of strawberries for the gratification of the palate—the training of the clematis, or the honeysuckle over the window, to temper the light and refresh the eye with their vivid, green waving foliage, we consider are no small matters at all. But, on the contrary, it goes to show that we will enjoy some of the beauties, as well as the bounties, of creation.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A GREAT CLOCK.—The largest clock ever constructed has just been finished by Mr. Dent for use in the new Houses of Parliament. The dials are twenty-two feet in diameter; the point of the minute hand will therefore move nearly fourteen inches every minute. The pendulum is fifteen feet long. The hour bell is 8 feet high and weighs fifteen tons. The hammer weighs four cwt. The clock, as a whole is eight times as large as a full sized cathedral clock.

SWEETHEARTS AND WIVES.—In a general way there ain't more difference between a grub and a butterfly than between a sweetheart and wife. Yet the grub and the butterfly is the same thing only differently rigged out, and so is the sweetheart and wife. Both critturs crawl about the house, and ain't very attractive to look at, and both turn out so fine and so painted when they go abroad, you don't scarcely know them again. Both, too, when they get out of doors, seem to have no other arthly object but to show themselves. They don't go straight there, and back again, as if there were an end in view, but they first flaunt to the right, and then to the left, and then everywhere in general, and yet nowhere in particular. To be seen and admired is the object of both. They are all finery, and that is so in their way that they can neither sit, walk, nor stand conveniently in it. They are never happy but when on the wing.—*Sam Slick.*

"THE WHOLE HOG."—Roger Sherman and Perry Smith were opposed to each other as advocates in an important case before a court of justice. Smith opened the case with a violent tirade against Shereman's political character. Sherman rose and very composedly remarked:—"I shall use sweeter powders" with Mr. Smith before the court; but I am perfectly willingly to argue questions of law, to chop logic, or even to split hairs with him." "Split that, then," said Smith, at the same time pulling a short rough-looking hair from his own head, and handing it over towards Sherman. "May it please the honourable court," retorted Sherman, "I didn't say bristles."

THE SERFS OF THE CRIMEA.

"The condition of serfs in the Crimea, as in other parts of Russia, differs, of course, according to the character and disposition of their masters. Many are ruled with an iron hand; harsh words, threats, and even blows, being of no uncommon occurrence. Others, again, seem to be perfectly happy in their own homes, and quite contented with their lot. As soon as children attain the age of eight or nine years, the master decides what trade they are to follow. Some of the smallest boys are fixed upon as lacquers, coachmen, or postilions; and the rest are brought up to be stable-boys, cooks, carpenters, gardeners, or to any useful employment about the property. In many large establishments, where the families of the household servants are too numerous for these occupations, some of them learn shoemaking; and many are allowed to hire themselves out to others, upon paying a certain sum annually to their master. With the exception of some of the superior household servants, whose ideas are a little more refined, the style of living of the Russian peasant is little removed from that of the brute beasts. Men, women, and children occupy one room, and eat out of one dish; they never take off their clothes, from one week's end to the other, except when they go to the bath; and they sleep on the top of their stoves, on the floor, or in the open air, according to the season, or as chance may require."

The Crimea: Its Towns, Inhabitants, &c. By a Lady.—According to the representations of the lady writer of this book, night and day scarcely stand in more distinct antagonism to each other, than do the northern and southern parts of the Crimea;—the northern consisting of a series of plains and steppes; while, as if to balance this continuity of flatness and desolation, Nature seems to have lavished all her grandeur and beauty on the southern part. The lower part of the Crimea towards the south is popularly known as Russian Italy.—The general features of this range are bold crags and ravines, covered with never-ending forests of pine and oak, and which form, a striking contrast to the splendid walnut, chestnut, mulbery, and cypress trees, which vie with one another in beauty, lower down towards the sea. As this chain of mountains forms a screen against the biting winds from the north, the climate is much milder here than on the other side; and although an occasional winter's frost destroys many of the plants which have remained unharmed for years, yet the rhododendron, the magnolia, and many delicate plants, may be seen of large size in the open air. It is in these nooks and corners by the sea-side, and under the stupendous crags, that the traveller finds the luxurious villas of the Russian nobles. The soil here is particularly suited to the cultivation of the vine, and from its warm, sunny exposures, the wine is equal in strength and quality to that of the South of France. The fig-tree, the pomegranate with its showy scarlet blossoms, and the dwarf little caper bush, are everywhere to be seen. Olive groves also are here and there to be met with; but they are not widely cultivated, as the ground is more profitably laid out in vineyardys."

THE BEAUTIES OF A TARTAR SPRING.

"As we go northward, the steppe assumes its grand characteristic, presenting a huge circle of flatness, where nothing is seen but the overarching sky and the conical-shaped tumuli, which rise every here and there, like monster mole-hills, on the surface of the plain. These steppes are very beautiful in spring, when the wide-spread green of the young grass becomes converted into a sea of wild flowers, yielding to the wind, which sways backwards and forwards their masses of varied colour, like waves on the shore. Fancy whole miles of purple larkspur gleaming in the sunshine, interlaced with patches of bright scarlet poppy; and the pink-coloured wild peach shrub, with gaudy tulips and crocuses, contributing also their fine contrasting hues. But, alas! these beauties soon vanish at the approach of summer, and are succeeded by a tall, feathery grass, such as I have often seen growing in gardens in England. Fortunately, this grass is confined to certain districts, for sheep cannot pasture where it grows, in consequence of the subtle art which its seed possesses of working its way into their skin. In summer, the Crimea becomes literally baked with heat; and by the end of June the grass on the steppe is yellow and parched. It is at this season, that the mirage is most frequent, and it really helps to beguile the way by presenting a temporary excitement to the traveller. Driving along the steppe, suddenly something seems to arise like a city, glittering through a mist in the distance; gradually an appearance of towers and trees comes out more clearly; as you advance, new spires arise, and trees, bridges, and rivers appear—a picturesque combination. By-and-by they sink into confusion; and when you arrive there, where stood the city of enchantment, all has vanished away, and you find but the waving of the parched grass as before. From the tear and wear of the clayey soil during the long droughts, which often last for months during summer, there is a great accumulation of dust. This rises rise to another phenomenon, a frequent occurrence on the steppe, reminding one of water-spouts on the sea, but filled with dust instead of water. Suppose the great flat steppe stretched out beneath the blue sky—nothing visible—no breath of air apparently stirring—the whole plain an embodiment of sultriness, silence, and calmness—when gradually rise in the distance six or eight columns of dust, like inverted cones, two or three hundred feet high, gliding and gliding along the plain in solemn company; they approach, they pass, and vanish again in the distance, like huge genii on some preternatural errand."

THE TERROR OF THE CRIMEA.

"About six years ago, a chivalrous Tartar robber, called Alim, struck terror into all the inhabitants of the country, and caused the government authorities to make many a fruitless excursion in search of him. He was armed with a dagger and pistols; and, as he invariably appeared at the place where he was least expected, his victims were so paralysed with astonishment, that they offered no resistance. Many were the