HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

FARMERS' JOURNAL, AND COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

Established 1823. Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, Saturday, June 17, 1854. New Series. No. 147.

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.

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THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

GOVERNOR—THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE EARL of ELGIN and KINCARDINE, Governor General of Canada.

HEAD OFFICE—22 *St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh.*

Board of Management in Halifax for Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island—

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Hon. William A. Black, Banker.
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Hon. Alexander Keith, Merchant.
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Agent & Secretary—Matthew H. Richey, Solicitor

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.

Charlottetown—Medical Adviser—H. A. Johnston, M. D. Agent—E. L. Lydiard.
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St. Eleanor's—Medical Adviser—Joseph Bell, M D. Agent—Thomas Hunt.

MATTHEW H. RICHEY.

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.

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

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 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 INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON.

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

CHARLES YOUNG,
Agent for P. E. Island.

A Hooded Waggon for Sale.

AT Mr. RICHARD HEARTZ'S will be found a very comfortable and easy HOODED WAGGON for Sale. Price £40 at three months, on approved note.

Charlottetown, April 20th, 1854.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND ALMANACK FOR 1854.

FOR SALE by GEO. T. HASZARD.

Just published, price 6d., THE WAR IN THE EAST. The Principals in the Strife, AND ITS PROPABLE ISSUE. A LECTURE,

Delivered in Charlottetown, April 28, 1854, before the "Mutual Improvement Association," by the REV. J. R. NARRAWAY.

For sale at G. T. HASZARD's Book Store.

To be Let,

Corner of Great George and King Streets,

A NEW and commodious SHOP, suitable for a GROCERY or DRAPERY STORE, with CELLAR and Out-House room. Apply to

W. C. HOBBS.

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.

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.

WESTERN MAILS.

THE WESTERN MAILS will be forwarded on and after Monday next, the 22d of May, inst., every MONDAY, and THURSDAY morning, at 9 o'clock.

THOMAS OWEN.

General Post Office, May 18, 1854.

DAGUERREOTYPES!

GEO. W. MILLNER having returned to the Island begs leave to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Charlottetown and vicinity, that he is now ready to commence the above business, at his rooms (Great George Street) wherein he feels assured, perfect satisfaction will be given to all who may be pleased to favor him with a call—a top light having been cut expressly for the purpose. He has on hand, a variety of Stock, varying in prices, according to quality. Please call and examine.

N. B.—Old Pictures retaken, 4s. 6d., each. 3w

Carriages! Carriages! Carriages!

THE Subscriber, thankful for past favors, takes this opportunity to inform his friends, and the public generally, that he has removed to Green's Shore, and will be prepared to furnish Carriages, of every description, at the shortest notice; and he hopes by punctuality and good workmanship, to merit a share of public patronage.

JOHN TODD.

WANTED, for the Fanning Grammar School, at Princetown Royalty, a *TEACHER*, of the Second, or highest Class. This School having latterly been ably conducted, the inhabitants are the more desirous that it should not retrograde; consequently none need apply who are not fully competent, and who can produce satisfactory references as to their competency and general good conduct. Apply to the undersigned.

THOS. MACNUTT,
Chairman of Trustees.

Princetown Royalty, March 28, 1854.

NOTICE,

To the Tenants and Settlers on that part of Township No. 23 formerly belonging to the Subscriber.

WHEREAS by Indenture of Release, bearing date the 8th day of May, 1854, I have conveyed and assured in fee to Daniel Hodgson, of Charlottetown, Esquire, all my right, title and freehold interest in and to the said tract of Land, together with all Rents and Arrears of Rent due thereon: I do, therefore, hereby give notice to the said Tenants and Settlers, that all Rents now due, or hereafter to become due, are to be paid to the said Daniel Hodgson, he being fully empowered to grant acquittances for the same.

ROBERT RENNIE.

NOTICE.—The Tenants and Settlers in arrear for Rent on that portion of Township No. 23 formerly owned by Robert Rennie, Esq., are requested to pay the same forthwith to the Subscriber; and also all sums of money hereafter to become due, in respect of rent or otherwise.

DANIEL HODGSON.

Charlottetown, 9th May, 1854.

Freehold Farm for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale a freehold farm at Dog River, there is a new House and Barn on the premises, a fresh water spring running through the middle, and a Creek on the back side of the farm, the farm is about ¼ mile below Dog River Bridge, and is half clear.

DONALD LIVINGSTON.

Lot 31, Dog River April 21st, 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.

Properties for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers to sell, at moderate rates, and on reasonable terms, his right by Deed to the following Freehold Properties, viz.: 100 acres of Land on Lot or Township No. 3. 300 acres on Lot No. 8; 450 acres at Fifteen Point; 82 acres on Lot No. 25, near McMurdic's; and 72 acres at Seven Mile Bay.

Also,

His interest in the following Leasehold Premises, viz. 44 acres of Land with Dwelling House, Store, Barn, and Out-houses on Lot 18, near the Indian River Chapel, which is an excellent business stand. It is now in the occupation of Mr. J. Coughlan. Also, the Property in Tryon, formerly occupied by the late George Bynon.

The above Tracts of Land being generally known, require little, if any further description.

J. WEATHERBE.

Charlottetown, 10th Feb., 1854. en

TO BE LET,

And possession given on the 1st August.

A NEW HOUSE in Grafton Street, adjoining the Subscriber's Store. The house will be let in three separate apartments, each apartment comprising five good Rooms, and a Cellar. Application to be made to the Subscriber.

W. B. DAWSON.

June 7th. Isl & Ad

Thirty Lots of Land for Sale.

THERE will be offered in June next, for sale by the Subscriber, at Summerside, about 30 building lots, part of which is within a few hundred feet of the Wharf at that place, and others, within from 15 to 20 Chains, part of which are water Lots. Terms made easy, and further notice of sale to be given,

J. WEATHERBY,

May, 12th 1854.

Brick Yard and 18 Acres of Land.

TO BE LET, and immediate possession given, the above Premises, consisting of 1½ Pasture Lots in Charlottetown Royalty, fronting 9 chains on the Princetown Road, and adjoining the Red Lion Inn,—the Stream of water on which the Cloth Mill is situate, (the Three Mile Creek) runs nearly through the centre of it. About half the Land has been ploughed, a part ready to stump, and the remainder is covered with trees, reserved for shelter and ornament. There is a small Dwelling House on it. It will be Let altogether, or the Brick Yard will be reserved. For further particulars, apply to

JAMES D. HASZARD.

Recreation, April 10, 1854.

Farm for Sale or to Let.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale or to Let, by Private Contract, that valuable Leasehold Farm known by the name of the *Red House*, situated in the thriving Settlement of Bay Fortune, Township No. 56; it contains 357½ acres of Land, about 60 acres of which are cleared; there is a good spring of water on it, about 50 yards from the road. Term of Lease (unexpired) 362 years; rent about 3¼d per acre, part of the purchase money may remain on Security on the Farm; immediate possession given. For further particulars, apply to

HEYMAN J. P. TERLIZZICK.

Charlottetown, March 15, 1854.

LAND FOR SALE.

FIVE Hundred acres of *LAND*, with a Marsh attached, which cuts annually Forty tons of Hay, situate on Township No. 28, head of the Hillsborough River.

For terms apply to SAMUEL NELSON.
Charlottetown, Nov. 24th, 1853.

FOR SALE.

THAT valuable plot of GROUND at the head of 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.

To be Sold.

BY PRIVATE SALE, the following VALUABLE REAL ESTATE of the late Hon. Colonel A. LANE, situate in Charlottetown, and its vicinity, viz:

TOWN LOTS Nos. 3, 4, 5 and 6, in the Third Hundred of Lots in Charlottetown aforesaid, and One-twentieth part of Town Lots Nos 67, 68 and 69, in the Second hundred of Lots in Charlottetown, adjoining the property of Daniel Hodgson, Esq., in lots to suit purchasers.

TOWN LOTS Nos. 3, 4, and 5, in the Fifth hundred of Lots in Charlottetown, aforesaid, in lots to suit purchasers.

TOWN LOT No. 64. in the Fourth hundred of Lots in Charlottetown, adjoining the residence of the Chief Justice.

COMMON LOTS 12 and 13, in the Common of, and in close proximity to Charlottetown, containing Twenty-four Acres, in lots to suit purchasers.

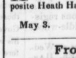
Part of Common Lot No. 18, in the Common of Charlottetown, and which forms the Western side of the approach from Town to Government House, in lots to suit purchasers.

PASTURE LOT No. 554, in the Royalty of Charlottetown, containing Twelve Acres.

ALSO—PEW No. 31, in the South Aisle of St Paul's Church, Charlottetown.

For further particulars, apply to W. FORGAN, Esq. Barrister at Law, Charlottetown; at Pictou, to J. HAMILTON LANE, Esq., the Acting Executor. and one of the Trustees named in the Will of the late Colonel A. Lane.

The above property if not previously disposed of at private sale, will be offered at Public Auction, on Thursday 29th day of June next. Terms made known at time of Sale.



TO BE LET at a moderate rent the Residence of the late Col. Lane, with the grounds attached. Apply as above.

Charlottetown, 22d May, 1854.

HOUSE AND LAND FOR SALE.—The Subscriber offers for Sale the House and Lanb opposite Heath Haviland, Esqr's.

GEORGE HIX.

May 3.

From the Liverpool APOTHECARIES' COMPANY.

PER Brig *Helen*, from Liverpool, M. Wallace Skinner, family and dispensing Druggist, has received a large supply of genuine British DRUGS and MEDICINES from the above Company, which include every thing in his line.—Patent Medicines; Perfumery; Toilet requisites; Hair Oils; Pomades; Fancy Soaps, &c.; a large lot Feeding Bottles; and every article kept by Druggists generally, will be found at his Establishment.

M. W. S. begs to intimate that in future, he will get his supply of Drugs from the Liverpool Apothecaries' Company, which will be a guarantee that they will be of the very best quality. Surgeon's prescriptions, and family receipts carefully prepared from Drugs of reliable quality.

Medical Ware House,
June 6th, 1854. Ex & Isl3i

(From the New Brunswicker.)

RECIPROCITY AND THE FISHIRIES.

We learn from Washington that the negociations on those important questions are proceeding actively between Lord Elgin and Secretary Marcey, and that the President takes an active and prominent part in the discussions. Some questions have arisen as to the admission of Colonial coals duty free in the United States, and manufactured tobacco duty free in the Colonies. But the principal discussion has arisen on the admission of Colonial built ships to American registry; and we hear that an important suggestion has been made on this subject, which may have the effect of obviating the American objections to such privilege

With reference to these negociations, some important proceedings have recently taken place in the Legislature of Newfoundland. On the 13th of May, the Governor of that Colony informed the Assembly by message that a meeting of Colonial delegates was contemplated to discuss the terms of a treaty relative to reciprocity and the fisheries; and that he conceived certain special stipulations should be made on behalf of Newfoundland. First—that existing duties on American articles should be retained, until the Colony could make other arrangements for raising a revenue. Second—that the American fishing bounties should be abolished; and third—that there should be a reservation of the right of making Legislative enactments for the preservation of bait, and for a prohibition of its exportation during six weeks in each season. The Governor then invited the House to express its opinion upon the expediency of instructing the officer of Government whom he should send to the convention to insist on these stipulations.

The House dealt in a very summary manner with this message, by passing a number of resolutions, in substance as follows:—That a free interchange of the produce of Newfoundland and the United States would be mutually advantageous; that if the United States would remove the duties on oil, cod-fish, herrings, seal-skins, salmon, pickled and dried fish, that then the United States bread, flour, pork, butter, corn and meal should be admitted duty free in Newfoundland. If this arrangement should not be agreed to, that then a duty of six per cent should be levied on the several articles named, on importation into either County respectively. On either of these arrangements being made, American fishermen to be admited to a full and free participation in the fisheries of Newfoundland, as the same are now or may hereafter be enjoyed by British subjects, the United States Government abolishing all bounties to their fishermen. The House then resolved, that a member of their own body should be delegated to attend the convention, to represent the opinions and protect the interests of the Colony. It thus appears that Newfoundland is prepared to throw open its fisheries on terms almost as liberal as those profered some time since by Prince Edward Island.

Some able articles on the subject of the fisheries have lately appeared in the Pictou *Chronicle*. and in a recent one the writer, after showing that the occupation for the fishermen is very limited, and must ever remain so until a larger market is open to them, thus argues:—

"A little consideration will show that the other fundamental argument of the protectionists is equally baseless. What privilege can we lose by allowing the Americans to participate in the profits of those fisheries, which, under existing circumstances, are of comparatively little value to us? Will our fishermen thereby be prevented from following their lawful calling?—or are they likely to be less successful, that the Americans are permitted to prosecute that business in common with them? Certainly not. It is a libel on our fishermen to say, that they lack either the industry or skill to uphold such a competition. Why could they not fish as successfully for themselves as they now do for the Americans, if it were equally profitable to do so! All they want is "a fair field and no favor." Admit the Americans to the shore fisheries, and Nova-Scotian fishermen will find their privileges extended rather than contracted, and their sphere of operations greatly enlarged. They would find that they were no longer under the necessity of relinquishing to the Halifax merchants, on their own terms, the proceeds of their annual catch. They would find a choice of markets, with better prices, at their own doors. They would find at home that employment which many of them now go abroad to seek; and could either dispose of the products of their labor at a fair price, for cash, or, what to them is the same thing, the necessaries of life, to the Americans who would visit our shores, or what is better, and what their improving circumstance would speedily enable them to do, carry their fish themselves to the United States, where they might dispose of them to the best advantage."

The second of these articles concludes thus:—

"But suppose that reciprocity was conceded, and the Americans permitted to land on our shores for the purpose of curing fish, and to do by law what they now frequently do by stealth,—fish on any part of the coast,—what would be the result? Men of capital would be attracted to our shores, where they would form establishments with which to carry on the business more effectually than they can do at a distance—our fishermen being in possession of the localities favorable for curing fish and trading, could make their own terms with the Americans for the use and occupation of them—men who have no capital could find employment in the service of American masters, at remunerating wages, or could sell their fish to them for cash, while those who have means and are already engaged in the trade would have an enlarged sphere for the prosecution of their business—in a few months a million of dollars would be expended by Americans along our shores in building or buying vessels, erecting establishments, and other preparations for an extensive trade—every village would have its fleet of boats growing into ships, while the villages themselves would assume the dignity of towns,—all testifying to the wisdom of liberal and enlightened legislation."

Although these articles in the *Chronicles* have been continued for some weeks, yet we find no attempt at answering them in the Halifax papers.

The Hon. Mr. Chandler having concluded all that could be done on behalf of New Burunswick left Washington last Wednesday, and may be expected here this evening by the "Eastern City" from Boston

MUTINY IN THE BRISTOL CHANNEL.

Considerable excitement has been caused in Newport by a report that a collision (in which a seaman was shot dead) had taken place in the Bristol Channel, between the mate and part of the crew of an American ship The African, which left the dock with a cargo of iron and forty six emigrants, bound for New York. The African was towed out by the steam tug Fearless, and all went on agreeably until the vessel reached about seven miles below the Flat Holmes, between Burry and Sully, when the crew were piped on deck, in order to give their names to be entered on the African's books. As soon as all were assembled, five men turned aside from the group, and declared that they would go no further on the voyage, unless the captain got men, instead of boys, to work the ship; that he had employed boys to do able seamen's work; and that they saw pretty clearly they (the five men) would have all the labour. To this expostulation, the mate, Mr. Davis, late of Liverpool, an American by birth, asked them why they had not made such an objection at the dock in the morning? A reply to which question was, that they had seen, even the short distance that they had come since leaving port, that the boys could not do the duty of men; and during the excitement of the altercation, the recusant five mentioned to the emigrants on deck, that their (the passengers') lives were in their hands, and that they had better not go to sea with an insufficient crew to manage the ship. The pilot, Mr. Parfitt, jun., seeing things assume a serious aspect, ordered the steam tug boat to turn round, and heave alongside the ship, in order that the refractory sailors, who refused to perform their duty, might be taken ashore and confined. The pilot was threatened, and told to mind his own business, or he might take the consequences, one of the crew at the same time brandishing a knife, To this man, Mr. Spritt, of the Wexford Arms, who was on board to take leave of a friend, addressed himself, remarking upon the kindness of the captain, who had treated the sailor well, and otherwise urging such sound advice, as induced the turbulent man to turn from a ferocious to a placid mood, and commence attending to the services of the ship, a change which caused rough complaints on the part of his comrades, who charged him with showing the white feather. As soon as the tug-boat came alongside, two of the disaffected jumped on to the paddle box of that vessel, but the captain of the tug peremptorily and menacingly ordered them back to their own ship, to which they returned. Shortly after this, a loud quarrel was heard between the two sailors last alluded to and the mate, near the cabouse, during which blows were struck: and then the mate was seen to recede some steps from one of his opponents, draw a pistol, and discharge it, with his left hand, in the man's face, at the same time kicking him in the stomach. The wound, a gaping one, under the right eye, sent forth a torrent of blood, and the man fell against the side of the cabouse. Both the mate and captain came up in succession, raised the flowing hair of the dying man, in order to view the wound, and ordered him to be carried into the cabouse, where it appears he died in ten minutes after the shot. The African came at once to anchor. The superintendent of police at Cardiff, with a body of men, upon learning what had happened, proceeded in a pilot boat to the spot, and succeeded in apprehending five of the mutineers, who have been conveyed to Newport for examination before the magistrates.

VALUE OF LAND IN MELBOURNE.—The price of town land is almost beyond credit. There is no limit to the extravagant opinion that buyers and sellers entertain of its value. Innumerable instances might be quoted; in one case, a house, purchased for £250, lately fetched £12,000; another. afforded to Government for the use of the military officers, for £3,000 a month, afterwards was valued at £5,000; they still hesitated, and the price gradually rose to £6,6600, which sum Government declined giving, having about that period received iron barracks. As another instance, the Government have long desired Degraves' fine blue stone store, and have made many liberal overtures, but without tempting the proprietor to sell. They at last asked him to name a price—a final figure—in order that they might settle the affair one way or another. He meditated awhile, and then, as his ultimatum, named £85,000.

THE BRITISH SOLDIERS IN TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE MAY 11.—I have just returned from a visit to the English camp at Scutari, or rather Selimie, for the tents are in fact about three miles distant from the little Turkish suburb which faces Constantinople. The camp consists merely of an assemblage of tents pitched on the best locality which the commanding officer can select, and without much regard to any military arrangement. Each regiment, therefore, is comfortable lodged on admirable ground, and the men and officers are more settled and pleased with their new quarters than could have been expected. With both men and officers the place is new, and minor discomforts are readily overlooked in the gratification which their curiosity and love of novelty receives from all around them. The heat, however, during the day is, to an Englishman, even thus early in the season, something severe, and the heavily-packed soldiers look forward with positive dread to the "glorious days of July" in this climate. The regiments now at Scutari are the Grenadier, Fusilier, and Coldstream Guards, the 2d battalion of Rifles, the 7th, 19th, 23d, 30th, 33d, 41st, 47th, 49th, 77th, 88th, 93d, and 95th. The 42d, 79th, and several other infantry regiments are expected daily. At Gallipoli there are the 1st Royals, 4th, 28th, 44th, and 50th. Several of the Artillery transports, it is said, have also arrived at Gall poli, so that already there must be close on 25,000 men of all arms now in Turkey, or *en route* here.