

Haszard's



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in advance.

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CARD.
STEWART & MACLEAN,
SHIP BROKERS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
For the Sale and Purchase of American & Pro-
vincial Produce, and Dealers in Provisions,
Fish, Oil, &c.
FERRY LANDING, Water-Street, ST. JOHN, N. B.
REFERENCE
Charlottetown, P. E. I., JAS. PURDIE, Esq.,
St. John, N. B., Messrs. R. BARKIN & Co.
April 12, 1855.

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

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

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., Confections
in great variety. 6m

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

C. & J. BELL,
MERCHANT TAILORS, and Manufac-
turers of Ready Made Clothing, Queen Square,
opposite the Market, Charlottetown.
IMPORTERS OF
Cloths, Whitties, Doerings, Tweeds, Vestings and
Tailors' Trimmings, and keep in their employ-
ment the largest number of the best Journey-
men Tailors on 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
Brass and Composition Castings, such as, Ship
Rudder Braces, Spikes, Bolts, Hinges, ornaments
Fastenings for Ships' Wheels and Capstons and
Bells, Composition Mill Bushes and Threshing Machine
Pipes, &c. &c. All of which are warranted of
the 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
corner opposite Charlottetown, Lot 48, the re-
maining 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. 2m

To be let,
FOR such a term of years as may be agreed upon,
the Farm, known as SHAWWOOD, 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 com-
modious Out-houses. Possession can be given im-
mediately. Apply to J. HAZARD, Esq.,
Printer, or in Charlottetown, to Wm. FORGAN, Esq.
February 28th, 1855. 12m

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
is too well known to require comment.
For particulars apply to Mr. W. HEARD, on the
premises, or to Mr. W. SHARDEAN at the corner,
GREAT GEORGE STREET,
Charlottetown, 28th Feb. 1855.

Anglo Rustico School.
WANTED A TEACHER for the above School.
Apply to
THOMAS M'NEILL.
Rustico, April 18th. 4m

**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. 1st

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

One of Philip's Fire Amaligators 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,
Secy 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 Com-
pany of London**
Incorporated by Act of Parliament.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS for P. E. Island—
Hon. T. H. Haviland, Hon. Charles Hen-
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 Sub-
scriber, at the Office of G. W. Debois Esq. Charlot-
tew. 11th, 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 situate on the Malpeque Road,
within two and a half miles of Charlottetown, con-
taining 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 occu-
pation 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 Daguerrean 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
color. 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 Char-
lottetown.

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 5; 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 McEwan's, Lot 28. And
next day, (Friday), will be at Thomas Campbell's,
Anderson's Road, from 12 to 5. And in Charlot-
tew, every Saturday, at the Wellington Inn Stables.
JAMES BYRNES.
North River, April 28th, 1855. w

FAMILY NEWSPAPERS.

Few persons have any just conception of the
extent of their indebtedness to the papers for the
information they possess and the moral sentiments
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 pretend-
ing to learning or research.

But how did 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 tell,
because it came silently, unpretendingly, in the
newspaper.

The same is true in regard to our best moral
impressions and sentiments. They 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 more than either, often more than
both. Let any reader of a well conducted family
paper, open its pages and consider thoughtfully
its contents. There are in a single number
sometimes from one hundred and fifty to two
hundred separate and distinct articles, each one
conveying an idea, a fact, or a sentiment, and
stated or illustrated, so as to produce an effect,
in enlarging the reader's store of knowledge, or
giving a right direction to thought, feeling and
action. Must not all this have its influence, and
in the aggregate a mighty influence upon the
reader? We think so.

No reflecting man can fail to see that fifty-two
visits in a year of a carefully conducted paper,
intelligent, correct, elevated in moral tone, and
withal interesting in its contents, must exert a
great and blessed 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 they 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 the population, as in America. We
may add that in no country is the horse worse
used than here; in none does he work harder,
and receive less attention. This is owing per-
haps to the fact, that in Europe the labour of one horse
is equal to that of two men, while here we pay
as much per day for a man as a span of horses.
As many one visit the French or English stables,
and he will be satisfied, by contrasting their
system with our own practice, that we are
lamentably careless, and culpably negligent of
the health of our horses. How often have we
seen a span of horses brought in from a hard day's
work, swathed in sweat, turned into a cold stable,
fed, and left to dry, as best they could, without
any other attention than to strip the harness off
them, and throw it over the stall. How often,
too, do we see a span of horses driven Jehu-like
into the city, and then hitched, with their feet in
ice-cold water, to a post—from whence, after
shivering a few hours, they are driven as unmercifully
home again, to receive the cold comfort of
lying down to rest (?) covered with clotted perspi-
ration, which, perhaps is carried off next morning,
prior to another day's work, as severe and in-
human as the preceding. Our horses are short-
lived, and no wonder. The only thing that
surprises us is, that they live half so long, and do
half the work they are compelled to perform.

That warmth, to a certain extent, is equivalent
to food, we have iterated and reiterated a hundred
times. That comfort, and cleanliness are essential
to health and life is a truth equally worthy of
being sounded in trumpet-tones in every farmer's
ears. Look at that English hunter, so active,
handsome, healthy, and sleek. After a hard
gallop, he is brought home to a warm stable, his
feet and legs washed in warm water, his ears
rubbed till they are warm and dry, and then the
groom rubs the legs and body, till the horse is dry
all over, and his coat shines so that you can see
your face into it. So necessary it is considered
in England, that the horse should be rubbed dry,
that a practice has been adopted, and now prevails
very extensively, of clipping the horse—that is to
say, the hair is cut off as close as possible with a
pair of shears, and then with an instrument
somewhat similar to a curry comb, contain-
ing some burning fluid, generally naphtha, or
spirits of turpentine, the hair is burned off
completely, leaving the body as smooth and
destitute of hair as a newly shaven chin. The
rapidity with which the practice has extended
proves its practical value. We know many old
farmers who were at first so strongly opposed to
the practice, that they laughed at the bare idea of
the subject; and yet those very men, having been
induced to try it, declared that their horses could
stand as much agate work as with their coats on,
and that they would not let their horses remain
undipped in winter on any consideration. Stage
coach and carriage horses, hunters and farmers'
hacks, are now very generally clipped, saving an
immense amount of labour in grooming. We

notice that Mechi 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, etc. 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 ten 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 horses 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 say, that to ensure the cleanliness and
comfort of horses, or other animals, it is necessary
to have clean food, clean racks, clean mangers,
clean litter, clean blankets and harness, etc. etc.
Show us a man who has a good team, well taken
care of, a good, substantial harness, kept well
mended and oiled, and in perfect order, and we
will show you a good and thrifty farmer, who
keeps things snug and saves money.—Moore's
Rural New Yorker.

DR. CUMMING AND THE WAR.
From his Sermon on the Fast Day.
"We were never engaged in so terrible a
conflict. It is no wonder, that the similarity of
name, Sebastopol, being in Greek what Ar-
mageddon is in Hebrew, should suggest to many
a student of prophecy the probability, that these
words in the book of Revelations, 16th chapter
14th verse, the "Gathering together to the great
war of Almighty God;" and verse 16, "He
gathered them together into a place called in
the Hebrew tongue Armageddon," and in the
Greek tongue Sebastopol,—and in the English
tongue the August City." The coincidence is
striking.

Progress of the War.

THE SCHEMES FOR PFACE

LAI D 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 consent to a
material diminution of her naval forces in the
Black Sea—that she should engage never under
any pretext whatever, to exceed the limit fixed,
and that the Western Powers should be restricted
by treaty from having a larger fleet than
Russia in the same waters. By the second,
which is thought to have been suggested by the
Cabinet of Berlin, the Western Powers were to
be at liberty, with the consent of Turkey, to
create on the Southern Coast of the Black Sea—
as for example Sinope, Bourgas, and Trebizonde
—maritime establishments of sufficient force to
counterbalance those possessed by Russia in the
Crimea. In either of the above hypotheses,
ships of war of all nations were to be free to
pass 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 subject-
ed to the rules and obligations of the law of
nations. The Debats 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, to declare the Black
Sea a mare clausus, but at the same time, to
stipulate that the powers bordering on that sea
should have no naval force there. A fourth
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, but open to other nations. Of all possible
solutions, the worst would be the one that
should permit the perpetrators of the massacre
of Sinope to penetrate into the Mediterranean.
If we should be weak enough to permit this,
Russia will have gained an immense point
towards the realisation of her aggressive and
traditional projects. The Russian Plenipoten-
tiaries provisionally expedite any proposition
tending to limit the Russian naval forces in the
Black Sea; they have made no objection to the
abolition of the principle of the closing of the
Straits, they are ready to consent to the free
circulations of ships of war of all nations in
the Dardanelles, the Bosphorus, and the Black
Sea, provided it be well understood that Russian
ships of war should enjoy reciprocal rights, and
might always freely pass backwards and forwards
from the Black Sea to the Mediterranean. They
are willing that the sultan or the Western
Powers should have the right to make as many
maritime stations as they please on the Turkish
coast opposite the Crimea. In support of their
views the Russian Plenipotentiaries observe
that hitherto the operations of the war have
not been such as to produce any effect upon the
negotiations. There are, they say, neither con-
querors nor conquered, and the Emperor Alexander
is still as much master of the Crimea as of the
provinces of his Empire. This proposition is
contested, and it is urged that the Emperor of
Russia is not master in the Crimea, since the