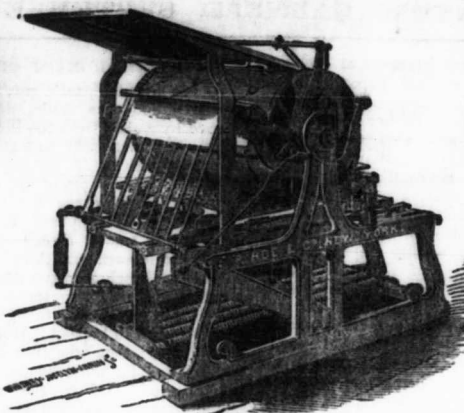


# HASZARD'S

FARMERS' COMMERCIAL

PUBLISHED ON EVERY



# GAZETTE

JOURNAL & ADVERTISER.

WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY.

Established 1823. Charlottetown, P. E. Island, Wednesday, September 19, 1855. New Series, No. 275.

### Boot and Shoe Making.

THE Subscriber has on hand, English calf skin very superior, French calf skin boot fronts, English and American sole leather, and can furnish first rate articles in the above line.

GEORGE BRACE.

Sydney Street, July 23d.

### Pure Corn Starch.

PALATABLE, Nourishing and Healthy, unequalled for rich PUDDINGS, nice Blanc Mange, Pies, Custards, Cakes, Griddle Cakes, Porridges, Ice Creams, &c. A great Delicacy for all, and a choice Diet for Invalids and Children. For sale by

June 7

W. R. WATSON

### J. S. DEALEY,

SHIP BROKER AND COMMISSION AND SHIPPING AGENT, No 7, Coontie'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.

### Carding Machines, &c.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale Carding Machines, Machine Cards, Crank Plate, Cleaners, Wool Pickers. Powers Frenail Machinery on a new construction. Orders punctually attended to. Address John Morrice & Son, Sackville, County of Westmorland New Brunswick, or David Stewart, Charlottetown, July 18, 1855.

### 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.

### Lippincott's Cloth Mills.

WEST RIVER, PICTOU, N. S.

THE Subscriber would inform the Inhabitants of Prince Edward Island, that he has erected a NEW Establishment for dressing Cloth, in addition to his old Mills, and having a sufficiency of water power, he will be able to do a greater quantity of work.

AGENTS:

Mr. KENNETH MCKENZIE, Charlottetown. ANDREW A. McDONALD, Esq., Georgetown. Cloth left with either of the above Agents, will be finished and returned with quicker despatch than usual.

Aug. 15.

S. LIPPINCOTT.

### Dyeing and Cloth Dressing Establishment.

JOHN McP. FRASER of Pictou, N. S., begs to intimate to his numerous friends in Prince Edward Island, that from recent improvements in his Dyeing establishment he is enabled to give those favouring him with their custom a decided improvement, in the appearance of his work particularly as regards his colours. From using only the best material as well as from personally superintending his establishment and charging moderate prices, he solicits a continuance of their favour.

AGENTS:

Georgetown, Finally McNeil, Esq., White Sands, Mr. David Johnston, Charlottetown, Peter M'Gowan Esq., Queen St. Summerside Bedeque, Mr. Wm. M'Ewen, Merch. Pictou Town, Mr. Alex. M'Phail,

### 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, Ships' Rudder Braces, Spikes, Bolts, Hinges, ornamental Fastenings for Ships' Wheels and Capstons and Bells. Composition Mill Bushes and Threshing Machines, &c. &c. All of which are warranted of the best material.

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

### Valuable Farm & Business Stand.

FOR SALE, that very valuable BUSINESS STAND at WILMOT CREEK BRIDGE, BEDEQUE, consisting of Fifty Acres of prime LAND, all under cultivation, with the STORE, DWELLING HOUSE and OUT-OFFICES thereon. The Lease is for 999 years, and only subject to One Pound Seven Shillings, Currency, per annum, rent. Part of the purchase money may remain some time on interest, secured on the property if required. Enquire of HON. D. BRENNAN, Charlottetown, or to the Subscriber on the premises.

JOHANNA CONNORS.

Wilmot Creek, Bedeque, Aug. 15. Also, Fifty Acres of LAND on Lot 8. N.B.—If the above Property be not Sold before the First of October next, it will be then offered at PUBLIC AUCTION.

### TO BE LET,

THE DWELLING HOUSE and Premises near Government House, at present occupied by Captain Beazley, 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 Kitchens 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 of 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.

### NOTICE.

THE Subscriber being about to close his present business, requests all persons indebted to him, to settle their accounts on or before the 10th October next. All accounts unsettled after that date, will be sued for without further notice.

D. R. STEWART.

Summerside, Aug. 30, 1855

### BOAT LOST.

REWARD.—A WHALE BOAT drifted from Rustico Capes on the 28th Aug., with sails and appurtenances for Fishing. Bottom green, top sides black and white streak, inside green. Salvage will be paid by

ALEXANDER LAIRD.

Rustico Cape, 6th Sept., 1855.

### APOTHECARIES' HALL.

The Old Established HOUSE, 1810. CHARLOTTETOWN, MAY, 1855. T. DESBRISAY & Co.

HAVE just received, per late arrivals from London, Dublin, United States and Halifax, their Supplies for the Season, comprising, in the whole, an

Extensive and Varied Assortment of DRUGS & CHEMICALS, PERFUMERY, Brushes, Combs, Soaps, and other Toilet requisites; Paints, Oils, Colours, and Dye Stuffs; Fruits, Spices, Confectionary, Medicated and other Lozenges; with all the Patent Medicines in repute, and every other article usually kept at similar Establishments in Great Britain (See Apothecaries' Hall Advertiser.) The whole of which they can with confidence recommend to the public; and, if quality be considered, at as low, if not lower prices, than they can be procured in the market. Charlottetown, May 12, 1855.

From the Halifax Daily Sun.

The July number of *Blackwood* contains an article which is really valuable, if received simply as an important addition to the contemporary history of the great struggle, now being made, for the control of the "Old Western Empire."

The writer of this contribution, it seems, had been a sojourner in Russia over a period of ten years, when the present hostile relations between that country and his own induced him to turn his face westward and homeward. Thus, there is every reason we should accept his statements touching the state of things at present existing in the interior of the autocrat's wide dominions, as altogether to be relied upon, being based to a great extent upon the personal observation of one, whose intelligence and opportunities abundantly fitted him to bear testimony. Though the heart of the writer is evidently with his own people, and beats in unison with the ardent enthusiasm pervading all classes of the British Empire, still, his narrative reads as if wholly devoid of unreasoning prejudice, and the object were simple to depict "things as they are."

"It appears that in Russia, the great sufferers by the war are the landed proprietors, while the merchants, singularly enough, are indifferent to its continuance or desirous of its vigorous prosecution. The manorial lords suffer in three ways. First, on account of the occupation of the Black Sea by the allied fleets, and the consequent large decrease in the demand of their linseed, flax, corn and tallow for exportation, which is estimated to have cost them one-third of their income during the past year, although they have saved themselves from absolute ruin, by the transportation of their wool overland to Germany. The late expedition to the Azoff it appears inflicted less loss upon the Russian government than upon individuals; for of the immense quantities of corn destroyed there, not more than one fifth was intended for the troops, the remainder being private property.

"The second oppressive effect of the war is felt through the conscription tax, which, always severe, (being at the rate of seven men yearly from every thousand serfs,) had been, during the past eighteen months, at the rate of thirty-six from every thousand. In addition to the loss forever of these men, the proprietor is obliged to pay about forty dollars for the outfit and arms of each recruit, and to send with every body of these recruits a contingent, amounting to about one and a half their number, to provide for the rejection as unfit for service.

"The third source of the woes of war to the home-dwelling Russian, is one infinite and various in its elements, and known under the name of *voluntary contribution*. These contributions are made at requirement; and during the past year have been astonishingly large and frequent. They consisted, for instance, from one estate, on which are thirteen hundred serfs, of forty oxen for rations,—five wagons with a pair of horses and a driver each for the transport of troops to the Crimea,—thirty-six thousand pounds of biscuit, which were made and delivered in four weeks during harvest, requiring the labor of twenty oxen and drivers for four months,—ten wagons more with a pair of horses and a driver each,—\$450 in money, in place of more oxen for rations,—and finally of seventy-two thousand pounds more of biscuit. In addition to voluntary contributions at this enormous rate, proprietors, great and small,

and free serfs are called upon to furnish means of transportation for all munitions of war through the country. This service the serfs are obliged to perform, sometimes a hundred miles distant from their homes, cutting roads through snow from six to eight feet deep, and, as the tumbrils were put on wheels instead of sledges, furnishing twelve or fifteen horses to each tumbril, which number had to be doubled, and more than doubled, when the road led over a hill. From this service the peasants returned to find themselves literally "eaten out of house and home" by the troops who spread like locusts over the country devouring and stealing everything wherever they went. The troops themselves suffered in a corresponding degree from the severity of the weather during the last autumn and winter, and from the fatigue and sickness inevitable upon such long and harassing marches through the same country and the same climate which destroyed Napoleon's army. Even the Sisters of Mercy who set out from St. Petersburg about the middle of last November to attend the sick in the Crimea, although travelling with fifteen horses to each carriage, were unable to proceed after leaving Kharkoff, the capital of the Ukraine, until, after having doubled the number of their horses in vain, they were dragged out of the mire by oxen and then went on to their wounded compatriots at the rate of two miles an hour. To all these inflictions are to be added the "vast system of fraud, speculation, and pillage" which "prevails through the empire," as we know from the present and many other reliable authorities. By this, ruin is brought upon the tailors, shoemakers, and mechanics of all kinds, who are forced to supply their wares to the army."

These revelations are indeed terrible—we confidently believe that they are not over-coloured. The object aimed at by the Allies, in their invasion of the Crimea, if should Sebastopol not be taken, is to a great extent already attained. Russia, attacked on both extremities, is being bled to death; compelled to transport every man, and every ration to feed him, hundreds, and, almost, thousands of miles across dreary steppes and pestilent morasses, she is, already, in the second year of the war, worried out; while the resources of England and France, as yet, are barely touched.

"It will be seen," says one writer, "by a careful perusal of the foregoing statement of facts, that all classes of Russia must ardently desire peace, as the only means of preserving them from ruin, to which the serf-owners are more exposed than any other class, from the continual drain upon their resources, already much diminished by debts. They are an improvident race. Many of the lower orders hoped for a great improvement in their position from the success of the allied armies; but they are disheartened by the length of time they are obliged to wait. They cannot define what they expect; but that they hoped for great advantages, I have no doubt, from several conversations I have had with intelligent men in the peasant class—men who can neither read nor write, but who, by the force of their natural shrewdness, can understand that a change must and will come. They looked upon the French and English as the heralds of this change. Had the war been pushed with sufficient vigor from the beginning, there is no doubt, but that the power of Russia would have been humbled effectually by defeats on the frontiers and internal dissensions."