

**Wanted**  
 mery of Mr. John Vickerson, a good  
 nan Currier; Also, two or three good  
 emakers. Call at this establishment,  
 ad, 63 miles from Charlottetown.  
 J. L. VICKERSON.  
 an, July 27, 1855.



of the Prince Edward  
 islander.

**OWAY'S OINTMENT.**

**ORDINARY CURE OF ASTHMA !!**  
 D LADY SEVENTY FIVE YEARS  
 OF AGE.

After from Mr. Thomas Weston, (Book  
 oronto, dated the 9th October, 1854.)  
 Holloway,  
 I am compelled to make known to you  
 the benefit an aged parent has derived  
 of your Pills. My mother was afflicted  
 of four and twenty years with asthma  
 of blood; it was quite agony to see her  
 in her cough; I have often declared, that  
 all I possessed to have her cured; and  
 did a large sum for medicine and advice,  
 to no purpose. About three months ago,  
 I gave your Pills to her; at all  
 I give them a trial, which I did;  
 as marvellous: by slow degrees, my  
 mother, and after persevering with  
 for nine weeks, she was perfectly  
 and enjoys the best of health, although  
 years old. I remain, Sir,  
 Your obliged,  
 (Signed) THOMAS WESTON.

**REMARKABLE CURE OF DROPSY.**

BEING TAPPED THREE TIMES.  
 Letter from Anthony Smith, Esq  
 Nova Scotia, dated the 25th August, 1855  
 Holloway,

I desire to add my testimony to the value of  
 in cases of dropsy. For nine months I  
 greatest torture with this distressing com-  
 pressed three times, and finally given up  
 or; having become in appearance as a  
 id with no more strength in me than a  
 orn. It was then, that I thought of  
 Pills, and immediately sent for a quantity,  
 need using them. The result I can  
 fit even now, although true it is. After  
 for four weeks, I felt much better, and  
 ng with them, at the expiration of two  
 was completely cured. I have since con-  
 st of health.  
 I am, Sir,  
 Yours sincerely  
 (Signed) ANTHONY SMITH.

**NG CURE OF GENERAL DEBILITY**

**AND LIVER COMPLAINT !!**

a Letter from William Reeves, of  
 tletown, Prince Edward Island,  
 dated 17th Nov. 1854.

Holloway,

I am happy to say, that your Pills have re-  
 m to health after suffering for nine years  
 st intense general debility and languor,  
 sd bowels were also much deranged for  
 f that time. I tried many medicines, but  
 f no good to me, until I had recourse to  
 g your Pills, which, and following the printed  
 r seven weeks I was cured. After every  
 g failed to the astonishment of my neigh-  
 bours, and friends, I shall ever feel  
 you for this astonishing restoration to  
 y recommend your Pills to all sufferers,  
 y duty to do so.

I remain, Sir, your humble servant,

(Signed) WILLIAM REEVES.

rated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in

the following complaints.

Dropsy Inflammation

Dysentery Jaundice

Erysipelas Liver Com-

plaints Female Irregular-

ities Lambrago

Fevers of all kinds Piles

Rheumatism

Gout Retention of

Head-ache Urine

Indigestion Scrofula, or

Stomach and Gravel King's Evil

Symp- The Dolourous Tumours

Veneral Affections Worms all of

Weakness, from kinds

whatever cause, &c.

Establishment of Professor HOLLOWAY

1, (near Temple Bar,) London, and by all

Druggists and dealers in Medicines

the Civilized World, at the following

and 20s. Currency each Box.

there is a considerable saving by taking the

Directions for the guidance of patients in

der affixed to each Box.

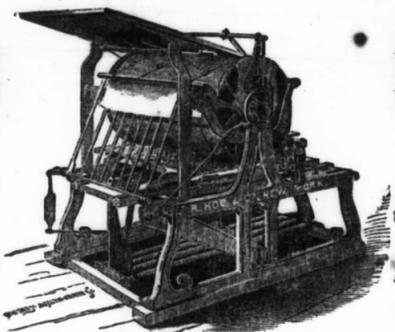
GEORGE T. HASZARD,

Sole Wholesale Agent for P. E. Island.

# HASZARD'S

## FARMERS' COMMERCIAL

PUBLISHED ON EVERY



# GAZETTE

## JOURNAL & ADVERTISER.

WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY.

Established 1823.

Charlottetown, P. E. Island, Saturday, October 27, 1855.

New Series, No. 286.

**HASZARD'S GAZETTE,**  
 Published by Haszard & Owen,  
 Queen Square,  
 Is issued twice a week, at 15s. per year.  
 AND CONTAINS,  
 THE LATEST NEWS, AT HOME & ABROAD.

**Harness and Coach Hardware.**  
**EDWARD DANA,**  
**MANUFACTURER & IMPORTER**  
 29 Kilby Street, (near State), Boston.

**OFFERS** for Cash at low prices, Springs, Axes,  
 Bolts, Spokes, Rims, Shafts, Enamelled Cloth,  
 Patent and Enamelled Leather; all of first quality.  
 Superior malleable iron on hand, and furnished to  
 order and pattern. Full assortment American Har-  
 nesses, Hardware. PARTICULAR ATTENTION  
 GIVEN TO ORDERS.

**Royal Agricultural Society's**  
**Industrial Exhibition !!**

**AN EXHIBITION** of Domestic Manufactures  
 and Agricultural Productions, will be held in  
 Charlottetown, on WEDNESDAY, the 31st  
 of October, when the following Premiums will be  
 distributed:

For the best 10 yards of Cloth of Island wool, spun and woven on the Island, but which may have been dyed and finished either in this Island, or in the Provinces of Nova Scotia or New Brunswick.	£1 10 0
For the best 10 yards wool grey Homespun, milled and pressed,	1 0 0
10 do dyed, milled & finished,	1 0 0
10 do fancy mixture, do	1 0 0
10 do Shepherd's Plaid,	1 0 0
10 do twilled Flannel,	10 0 0
10 do plaid do	10 0 0
10 do women's wear,	10 0 0
10 do wool and cotton, do.	10 0 0
Best pair of Horse Rags, milled, not less than two yards square,	1 0 0
" Hearth Rag, made of woollen yarn,	10 0 0
" do made of rags,	10 0 0
" Woolen fancy plaid Shawl,	10 0 0
" do shepherd's plaid do.,	10 0 0
" do net Shawl,	10 0 0
" do long Shawl or Scarf,	10 0 0
pair of thick knit woollen Stockings, for Overalls,	0 5 0
" three pairs woollen Socks,	0 3 0
" do woollen Gloves,	0 3 0
" do woollen Mittens,	0 3 0
" linen Table Cloth,	10 0 0
" 6 yards linen Toweling,	10 0 0
" 8 linen Sacks, capable of holding four bushels each,	0 10 0
" Bonnet, made of grass plait	0 10 0
" Hat, do do	0 5 0

**AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.**

Best tub of Butter, not less than thirty pounds weight,	0 10 0
do do do	0 5 0
2d Cheese, not less than twenty pounds,	0 10 0
do do do	0 5 0
2d Half-dozen Swede Turnips,	0 3 0
do do Carrots for the table,	0 3 0
do do Root Blood Beet,	0 3 0
do do Roots of Mangold Wortzel,	0 3 0
do do Roots of Parsnips,	0 3 0
do do Ears of Indian Corn,	0 3 0
do do Onions,	0 3 0
do do Apples,	0 3 0

**POULTRY.**

Best pair, (male and female,) Dorking Fowls, not more than one year old, (alive),	0 5 0
do do Cochin China, do	0 5 0
do do Turkeys, do	0 5 0
do do Geese, do	0 5 0
do do Ducks, do	0 5 0

Discretionary Premiums will be awarded for such  
 articles as may be considered worthy by the Commit-  
 tee, although not enumerated in the list.

All articles exhibited, must be strictly the man-  
 ufacture of persons residing on the Island, with the  
 exception of the first mentioned in the list. And all  
 articles for competition, excepting live Stock, must  
 be sent in to the Secretary on or before 12 o'clock on  
 Tuesday, the 30th of October, otherwise they will  
 be excluded.

The Exhibition will be open to the public at 12  
 o'clock.

By order,  
 W. W. IRVING, Sec'y.

Com. Room, Sept. 5. (All papers)

**NEWS BY THE ENGLISH MAIL.**

**ODESSA.**

A letter from Odessa, of the 30th ult., in  
 the *Cologne Gazette*, says:—"It is not sur-  
 prising, after the late events in the Crimea,  
 that the inhabitants of this place should lose  
 all confidence in the strength of our batte-  
 ries and the courage of our troops, and  
 that all those who can do so should hasten  
 to quit the town. A decree has just been  
 published which, under any other circum-  
 stances, would have been received with  
 great satisfaction. It emanates from Count  
 Kleinmichel, dated Peterhof, 3d of August,  
 and orders the commencement of surveys  
 and preparatory works for a railway from  
 Charkov to Kaffa by Genitchi and Arabat,  
 and another from Genitchi to Sebastopol,  
 by Simpheropol and Baktchi-Serai. The  
 same decree states, that surveys are also to  
 be made for a railway from Moscow to  
 Odessa, by Charkov. General Menikoff  
 and Colonel Aleksiew, of the Engineers,  
 are charged with these works. A letter  
 from Kherson, states that in the course of  
 the month there had arrived in that port  
 from Nicholaieff twenty-one vessels, eight  
 laden with flour and oats, and thirteen in  
 ballast; and that twenty-two had left the  
 port for Nicholaieff and Otschakow, laden  
 with corn, linseed, timber, salt, coal, &c."

**THE BALTIC.**

A letter from Stockholm, of the 30th ult.,  
 says:—"Letters from Helsingfors state, that  
 the Russians are repairing with the greatest  
 activity the fortifications of Sweaborg, which  
 were so dreadfully damaged by the bomb-  
 ardment of the 9th and 10th August.  
 They are establishing new powder maga-  
 zines in the rock, in order to avoid the risk  
 of new explosions; the storehouses which  
 were in wood are being built of stone; the  
 arsenal, which was completely destroyed,  
 is to be placed in a more protected position;  
 the barracks, which before the bombard-  
 ment were capable of containing 10,000  
 men, are being enlarged, and an attempt is  
 to be made to fortify the Isle of Drunsio.  
 General de Berg, the Military Governor,  
 has visited the rock of Longom, in which  
 the French established a battery, to see if  
 it will not be possible to construct during  
 the winter a sort of citadel there."

**THE MOVEMENT AGAINST THE RUSSIAN LEFT**

**FLANK.**

The *Journal des Debats* of the 11th has  
 an article on the probable intentions of  
 Marshal Pelissier. It says that the Corps  
 d'Armee of Eupatoria constitutes the ex-  
 treme left of the general system of opera-  
 tions of the allies. This corps menaces  
 the right of the Russians and the centre of  
 their communications with Southern Russia.  
 The Russian army maintains for the present  
 its right at the northern forts of Sebastopol;  
 its centre in the fortifications of the Mac-  
 kenzie heights, opposite the lower course  
 of the Tchernaya; and its left on the heights  
 above Tchorgoum, which are occupied by  
 the Piedmontese. The Russian left appears  
 at present greatly menaced by the move-  
 ments of the right wing of the Allies in the  
 mountains of Baidar.

Prince Gortschakoff's despatches allude  
 to some combat which had enabled the  
 allies to come down from the mountains and  
 force themselves a passage. It appears  
 distinctly from the Russian despatches, that  
 the allies, after extending their operations  
 from the mountains of the Baidar to the  
 valley of the Upper Belbec, had left the  
 Upper Belbec. This last circumstance

denotes a marked progress of the allies on  
 the left wing of the Russians to surround  
 them. The Belbec, in fact, flows at three  
 or four leagues to the rear of the Mac-  
 kenzie heights.

If the object of Marshal Pelissier is to  
 prolong his right wing to the Belbec, he  
 will not attempt to establish himself on the  
 upper course of that river before having  
 driven the enemy from Aitodor. At pre-  
 sent, all the right wing of the army has  
 taken possession of the mountain on the  
 extreme left of the Russian wing, which is  
 even fortifying itself in the most im-  
 portant passages, and arming redoubts  
 on commanding positions, and is forming  
 roads to facilitate the arrival of provisions  
 and ammunition. These measures seem to  
 indicate, that the army thinks of establishing  
 itself during the bad season on the line  
 from Sebastopol to the Upper Belbec.

Fresh proofs of Prussian duplicity accu-  
 mulate. It was hardly possible for any  
 power to sink lower in the judgment of  
 Europe than that of Prussia, but during the  
 present week, events have transpired which  
 exceed all that we were led to anticipate  
 respecting her innate dishonesty. It is  
 stated on apparently unexceptionable au-  
 thority, in a communication from Berlin,  
 that while the King of Prussia, in order to  
 serve the Czar, was opening a correspon-  
 dence with the Emperor of the French, with  
 a view of obtaining the most favourable terms  
 for Russia, he was at the same time at-  
 tempting by all the means in his power to  
 detach Austria from the Western alliance.

A confidential agent in the pay of Prussia  
 was despatched to Paris, the bearer of an  
 autograph letter from the king to the head  
 of the French nation, filled with the most  
 odious professions of friendship, at the very  
 time that the Prussian monarch was offer-  
 ing to Austria an armed neutrality in order  
 to put an end to what he called an "unjust  
 war." Austria, disgusted with this double  
 dealing, denounced her perfidious ally to  
 the Western Courts, and the hypocrisy of  
 the weak and wicked king met with its de-  
 served reward. Conduct like this gives a  
 peculiar significance to the visit at the present  
 moment of a Prussian prince to Balmoral,  
 and the nefarious exposure is not likely,  
 we suspect, to promote the union of the  
 king's nephew with "a daughter of Eng-  
 land." In ordinary life, a man who thus  
 acted,—who was detected in so discredit-  
 able a trick,—would probably have a horse-  
 whip making an acquaintance with his  
 shoulders; but it seems that rascality which  
 would not be endured in the every-day  
 course of society may be indulged in with  
 impunity by the holder of a sceptre. But  
 it is gratifying to know, that the Prussians  
 are becoming weary of a family which can  
 thus play fast and loose with the principles  
 of morality and honour. The elections in  
 the Prussian capital show this feeling; they  
 are in favor of the liberal candidates, and  
 against the court; and it is satisfactory to  
 see, that the Prussians as a people are as  
 much provoked as ourselves at the policy  
 of their own ruler.

Certainly, we owe little to Austria, for  
 her conduct since the commencement of  
 the war has been something worse than  
 erratic, but she, at least, has the decency  
 to preserve the semblance of sincerity, and  
 she has even gone the length of addressing  
 to her agents at the German and other  
 courts a diplomatic note respecting the  
 position of affairs arising out of the fall of  
 Sebastopol. In this note, she proclaims  
 herself to be the ally of the Western Pow-

ers, and, being so, must decline to mediate  
 between the belligerents. This is some-  
 thing. But Prussia, she mentions, tied by  
 no such limits, can assume the part of a  
 mediator, a hint upon which, as we have  
 seen, the King of Prussia did not hesitate  
 to act. The Austrian note further declares,  
 that although the fall of Sebastopol was a  
 great success, it will not terminate the war.  
 For other successes must be realized ere  
 Russia can be brought to terms. This is  
 correct enough, and the allies are prepar-  
 ing to act upon it. It is further declared by  
 the Austrian court, as an apology for its  
 do-nothing policy, that if, at the commence-  
 ment of the war, the Buid had given its  
 cordial support to the Government of Fran-  
 cis Joseph, terms might have been secured  
 for Russia, which she cannot now expect.  
 The note closes with an illusion to the amity  
 which prevails between Austria and France,  
 —that the alliance is sincere and perfect,  
 —and that but for this fact, the relations be-  
 tween England and Austria would be less  
 satisfactory than they are at present. This  
 means, we apprehend that the allies must  
 cut their way to a permanent peace as best  
 they can, and that they have Austrian sym-  
 pathy to cheer them, which, truth to say, is  
 not worth much under the circumstances.

Prince Gortschakoff reports on the 7th—  
 "The enemy's fleet, consisting of eight ships  
 of the line and 27 steamers, with other vessels  
 weighed anchor this morning, and proceeded to  
 the north-west."

Prince Gortschakoff has telegraphed to St.  
 Petersburg that the enemy's fleet (the allies),  
 which left Kamiesch on the 7th, appeared off  
 Odessa early in the morning of the 8th inst.,  
 and anchored there.

VIENNA, Oct. 11, Evening.—Up to 9 o'clock  
 on the evening of the 9th inst. the fleets had  
 undertaken nothing against Odessa.

A letter from Berlin, of the 7th, in the *Lude-  
 feandance* of Brussels, announces that France fa-  
 vours the idea of having a European congress, to  
 settle the question of the Sound dues.

**JUBILEE OF THE REV. J. ANGELL JAMES.**

The Rev. John Angell James having comple-  
 ted a term of fifty years as minister of Carr's  
 Lane Chapel, Birmingham, a jubilee was held  
 last week in celebration thereof. On Wednes-  
 day morning, the sermon in the chapel was  
 preached by the Rev. Dr. Bennett of Falcon  
 street Chapel, London, who also preached Mr.  
 James's ordination sermon half a century ago.  
 In the evening, at a large meeting held in the  
 Town Hall, a number of addresses were pre-  
 sented to this venerable Christian minister from  
 the heads of many Christian denominations.  
 A magnificent silver vase was presented to him;  
 and a chapel in honour of the event is to be  
 erected near Mr. James's own residence, at a  
 cost of between twenty and twenty-five thou-  
 sand dollars. The first stone was laid on  
 Tuesday, and it is to be called "The Jubilee  
 Chapel." "It is rare (says the *Christian  
 Times*) that pastor and people are permitted to  
 be united together so long in the bonds of  
 Christian love. Time brings many changes. The  
 union, once so delightful, sometimes becomes  
 irksome; or health gives way; or the labour  
 seems in vain; or on the one side may appear  
 imprudence, or on the other impatience; or  
 death may dissolve the tie and summon the  
 mourner home. In Mr. James's case, none of  
 these accidents have occurred, and he stands  
 where he has long stood, with his gray hair,  
 to proclaim the living gospel, dear to him in  
 earliest youth. In many lands the manufac-  
 turers of Birmingham have obtained a wide  
 renown; but we believe those simple, touching  
 appeals from Mr. James's pen, which the press  
 has distributed over the world far and wide,  
 have obtained for Birmingham a renown wider  
 and more precious still."—*English paper.*